



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



FAO in the 2015 Humanitarian Appeals

Enhancing Food Security and Resilient Livelihoods

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

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FAO in the 2015 Humanitarian Appeals

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Foreword

The idea of losing one's assets to a flood or conflict, or enduring hunger day after day is an unlikely prospect for most readers of this document. In the event that a disaster strikes, there is a cupboard full of canned goods to tide us over and an insurance settlement with which to rebuild. For one-third of the world's population, however, disaster can instantly destroy a family's home, a lifetime of accumulated assets, and any means with which to restore their livelihoods.

As we present this appeal in early 2015, hazards and crises threaten 2.5 billion people whose livelihoods depend on agriculture. The number of acute humanitarian emergencies has increased tremendously. In the past year alone, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has responded to system-wide Level 3 emergencies in the Central African Republic, Iraq, the Philippines, South Sudan and Syria, and supported the response to Ebola in West Africa.

FAO plays a unique role in responding to these crises. From day one of a humanitarian emergency, we start to protect and restore the livelihoods of affected farmers, fishers, herders and foresters. The immediate provision of feed saves livestock from starvation at a fraction of their replacement cost. Seed assistance restores the self-sufficiency and dignity of vulnerable farming families, reducing the need for food assistance. By integrating relief and development activities, FAO's resilience building efforts save livelihoods while helping communities lay the foundations for their own long-term recovery.

Last year, conflict and natural disaster forced millions to abandon their farms and livestock in countries such as the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen, among others. Without assets or livelihoods, they have no choice but to depend on humanitarian assistance. FAO's mission is to help these people once again start producing food for their families and communities, and eventually return to their homes and fields.

In 2014, a food crisis was contained in the Central African Republic, where FAO helped over 110 000 families plant their fields while the World Food Programme provided food assistance to help them cope until the harvest. In South Sudan, joint efforts in the food security, livelihoods and nutrition sectors helped

2 million people avert famine and severe food insecurity. FAO's programmes in Somalia combine cash-for-work activities, livestock redistribution, animal health support, and seeds and tools for the next planting season. Despite these efforts, over 4.7 million people in these countries remain severely food insecure.

In addition to these crises, an estimated 9.8 million people are food insecure in Syria, including 6.8 million in critical need of food and agriculture support. Almost 20 million people in the Sahel are food insecure, as well as millions more in Afghanistan, Iraq, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Yemen and other priority countries.

In 2015, FAO seeks USD 697 million to assist around 30 million crisis-affected people in 31 countries. With your support, we can help these vulnerable families better withstand current and future crises and regain their self-sufficiency, livelihoods and lives.

Dan Gustafson
Deputy Director-General Operations

Building Resilient Livelihoods

Natural and conflict-related disasters disproportionately affect the food insecure rural poor, over 75 percent of whom derive their livelihoods from agriculture. Of the 800 million people worldwide who suffer from chronic hunger, 129 million live in areas affected by protracted crisis and 79 million are highly vulnerable to natural disasters. As a result of climate change, the frequency and severity of drought and natural disasters are expected to increase.

When disaster strikes, malnutrition and hunger levels can rise sharply, offsetting years of development and forcing those affected to depend on aid. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) support to protect and restore agricultural livelihoods during a crisis not only saves livelihoods, but contributes to a quicker and more sustainable recovery while preserving development gains.

One of FAO's key priorities is to increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. FAO's resilience strategy addresses the immediate causes of vulnerability, food insecurity and malnutrition, while building the capacity of people and governments to better prepare for future shocks. By integrating humanitarian and development activities, FAO empowers farmers, pastoralists, fishers and foresters to better withstand, adapt and recover from the shocks and disasters that impact their food security, nutrition and livelihoods.



Working with partners, FAO helps households, communities and governments build resilience through:

Risk governance

Institutional strengthening and good governance on disaster risk reduction and crisis management are crucial to reduce increasing levels of disaster risk and manage the impact of shocks. FAO helps member countries develop and implement disaster risk reduction programmes that promote food and nutrition security, as well as resilience investment plans. FAO also provides training and tools to build the capacity of governments to integrate disaster risk reduction into the agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry and natural resource sectors.

Information for early warning and action

Early warning alerts enable governments and organizations to prevent or mitigate humanitarian crises such as severe food insecurity, locust infestation and animal disease outbreaks. At the community level, these systems advise farmers, herders, fishers and foresters on the likelihood of a threat and how to reduce its potential impact. FAO provides a range of tools to monitor, detect and forecast impending hazards affecting the agriculture sector, as well as measure household resilience to threats and crises.



Risk and vulnerability reduction

While most hazards are unavoidable, it is possible to prevent or reduce the risk of communities being exposed to a shock and to mitigate its impact on people, their livelihoods, food security and nutrition. FAO helps vulnerable families adapt to climate change and natural disaster, for example by providing flood- and drought-resistant crops, diversifying livelihoods and creating alternative sources of food and nutrition. FAO promotes access to technologies and good practices among farmers, fishers, herders and foresters to address the root causes of vulnerability while limiting overall exposure to future shocks.

Preparation for and response to crises

Given that disasters disproportionately affect farmers, fishers, herders and foresters, immediate support to protect and recover livelihoods is key to avoid long-term dependence on external assistance and to promote self-reliance. FAO helps countries translate early warning information into preparedness and contingency planning responses. This may involve ensuring that fodder reserves and seed stocks are available in disaster-prone areas. When crises hit, FAO assesses their impact and the specific needs of families with agricultural livelihoods. FAO contributes to informing and coordinating these response efforts as co-lead of the global Food Security Cluster and of national clusters in many countries.



Natural hazards and resulting disasters

Within weeks of Typhoon Haiyan, FAO began distributing rice production packages to over 40 000 families, while rehabilitating devastated coastal and farmland areas. By May 2014, 72 000 tonnes of milled rice were produced – enough to feed 650 000 people for one year.



Protracted crises

FAO, World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Children's Fund Joint Resilience programming is making aid efforts more effective and sustainable in Somalia. This can be seen as thousands of Somali farmers increase their production of nutritious foods, which are being integrated into food and nutrition programmes.



Food chain crises

With partners and national authorities, FAO helped contain outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza. Through effective surveillance, early detection and warning, and a timely response, the 60 countries affected in 2006 were reduced to six by 2014.

PARTNERING FOR RESILIENCE

With the aim of improving the food security, nutrition and livelihoods of the poorest and most vulnerable people, FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP are formalizing their collaboration for resilience building. Each of the Rome-based Agencies has a clear mandate and unique strengths that, when brought together, offer the greatest opportunity for enhancing the resilience of food-insecure people. Each Agency has a different natural entry point and context-specific activities. For example, a WFP food-for-asset scheme engages poor households in restoring community infrastructure, while FAO technical support and complementary inputs promote earlier recovery and reduced risks from future shocks. As families recover, FAO support to farmer field schools could be complemented by IFAD helping farmers access credit. Within the community, agricultural production increases, while people can access credit and savings schemes, which open up new livelihood options and diversify their income sources.

Making a Difference in 2014

60 000

HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATED IN CASH-FOR-WORK IN **SOMALIA**



23 AGROPASTORAL WELLS REHABILITATED, IMPROVING WATER ACCESS FOR **1 840** FAMILIES AND THEIR LIVESTOCK IN **DJIBOUTI**



2 000 PASTORALIST FAMILIES RECEIVED 8 MILKING GOATS IN **SOMALIA**



2 400 HEADS OF LIVESTOCK PROVIDED TO RESTOCK HERDS IN **DJIBOUTI**



705 675 ANIMALS TREATED FOR PARASITES IN **SYRIA**



222 WOMEN PRODUCED AND SOLD **30 400** FUEL-EFFICIENT STOVES IN **SUDAN**

660

CISTERNS BUILT IN **THE WEST BANK** IMPROVING WATER ACCESS FOR **800** FAMILIES



2.4 MILLION ANIMALS VACCINATED **1** MILLION TREATED IN **SOUTH SUDAN**



4 MILLION VACCINE DOSES AND **2 109** TONNES OF FEED BENEFITED **140 000** LIVESTOCK-DEPENDENT FAMILIES IN **SUDAN**

569 548

LIVELIHOOD KITS DISTRIBUTED (CROP, VEGETABLE, FISHERIES) IN **SOUTH SUDAN**



1.6 MILLION FOOD-INSECURE PEOPLE ASSISTED IN **SUDAN**

49 554

CHICKENS PROVIDED TO **17 000** FAMILIES (PRODUCING 750 000 EGGS PER YEAR) IN **IRAQ**



140 000

IDP AND RETURNEE FAMILIES RECEIVED SEEDS & TOOLS FOR THE FIRST AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGN OF 2014 IN THE **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**



400 HECTARES PLANTED WITH VEGETABLES IN **AFGHANISTAN**



550 000 ANIMALS VACCINATED IN **IRAQ**



46 000

HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVED EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL INPUTS IN **SOMALIA**



44 480

TONNES OF WHEAT PRODUCED IN **IRAQ** ENOUGH TO FEED **120 000** PEOPLE FOR A WHOLE YEAR

4 455

HERDING FAMILIES RECEIVED WATER TANKS AND FODDER IN **GAZA**



LIVELIHOODS OF **13** MILLION PEOPLE SAFEGUARDED THROUGH LOCUST CONTROL OPERATIONS IN **MADAGASCAR**



16 825 TONNES OF WHEAT PRODUCED IN **AFGHANISTAN**

ENOUGH TO FEED **85 100** PEOPLE FOR A WHOLE YEAR



3.2 MILLION PEOPLE ASSISTED IN **SOUTH SUDAN** IN 2014

5 000

FAMILIES EARNED AN INCOME THROUGH CASH-FOR-WORK IN **IRAQ**



61 000+

TONNES OF WHEAT AND BARLEY PRODUCED, MEETING **34 000** FAMILIES' CEREAL NEEDS FOR ONE YEAR IN **SYRIA**



558 TONNES OF VEGETABLES PRODUCED BY **28 434** PEOPLE WITH GARDENING KITS IN **YEMEN**



4.6 MILLION

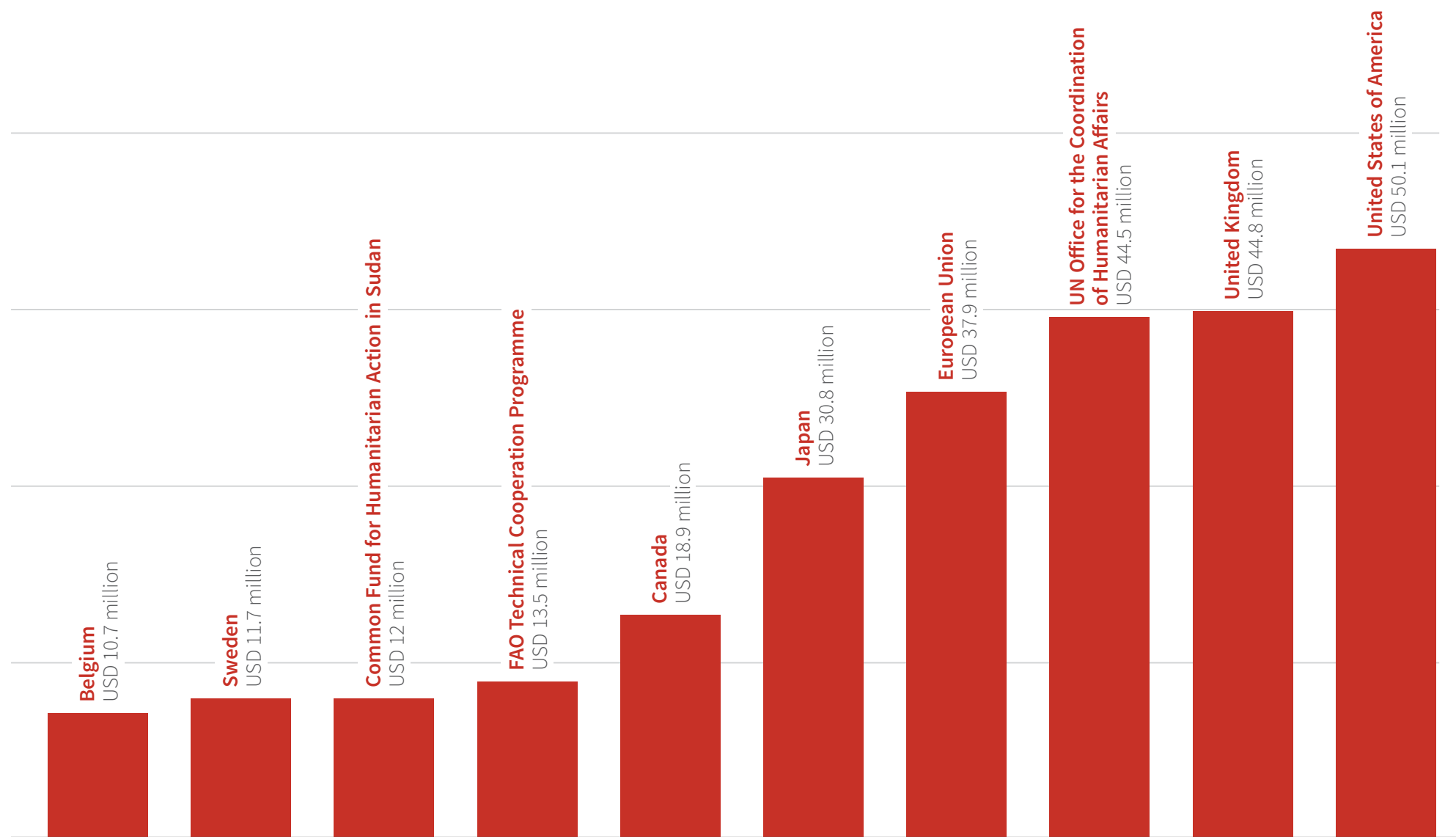
PEOPLE CAN BE FED WITH RICE & CORN PRODUCED USING SEEDS FROM FAO IN **THE PHILIPPINES**



64 PASTORALISTS, AGROPASTORALISTS & TECHNICIANS TRAINED ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN **DJIBOUTI**



Top 10 Resource Partners in 2014



Source: FAO

Leveraging FAO's Expertise

Assess and understand needs

Assessments

Accurate and timely situation and needs analysis is a critical building-block for responses to emergencies that threaten agriculture, food and nutrition security or food safety. Needs assessments are a fundamental part of the humanitarian programme cycle that supports all other stages, including emergency preparedness, strategic response planning, resource mobilization and the monitoring and evaluation of an implemented strategic response plan. FAO works in partnership with national governments and partner organizations 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**, undertaken jointly by FAO and WFP upon government request, examine the overall supply and demand, and extent to which people can meet their basic food needs.
- **Rapid damage and needs assessments** are carried out with government and partners to assess the impact of a disaster on agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry) and inform the immediate response.
- **Seed Security Assessments** determine the most appropriate seed relief intervention, be it through a voucher programme, input trade fair or in-kind distribution.
- **Crisis Management Centre – Animal Health**, established in partnership with the World Organisation for Animal Health, fields rapid missions to help countries assess epidemiologic situations, diagnose outbreaks of animal diseases, and set up immediate measures to prevent or stop disease spread.

Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis

In a food-insecure household with low resilience, even small changes can be devastating. As resilience declines, it takes an increasingly smaller external event to cause a catastrophe. Working with partners, FAO has developed a methodology to measure households' resilience to food security threats caused by natural and

human-induced shocks. FAO's Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis model identifies and weighs what factors make a household resilient to food insecurity and traces the stability of these factors over time. It provides an evidence base to more effectively design, deliver, monitor and evaluate assistance to populations in need, based on what they need most.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (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 in a common way. The use of international standards enables the comparison of food security contexts within and among countries across time. IPC provides decision-makers with a rigorous evidence-based analysis of food insecurity to inform response planning and programming in emergency and development contexts. In practice for ten years, IPC is regularly used in 29 countries. In 2014, IPC was crucial in informing and advocating for rapid response to deteriorating food security in the Central African Republic and South Sudan, among other crises. Many of the maps in this publication are based on IPC analysis results, as well as the *cadre harmonisé*, which is harmonized with IPC and is the framework for analysing and identifying areas at risk and vulnerable groups in the Sahel. Visit: www.ipcinfo.org/ and www.agrhymet.ne/.

Better respond

Level 3, fast-track procedures

During emergencies of the largest scale, Level 3, FAO fast tracks its technical and operational expertise. The entire Organization is mobilized to help governments rapidly assess and respond to the needs of severely affected populations. Surge staff deploy within 72 hours and administrative procedures are streamlined. It is often a race against time to save a harvest or herds when floods strike or locusts invade. FAO has standardized operational procedures specific to L3 emergencies to ensure all the right mechanisms are in place in order to deliver a timely, effective response. Preparedness is a key focus for 2015, with the goal of helping crisis-prone countries to be increasingly "L3-ready".

One-FAO approach and decentralization

Between 2012 and 2014, FAO emergency operations were decentralized to 112 countries. This brought more expertise, resources and decision-making closer to the countries and people FAO serves. Today, with emergency and development teams working as one, country offices offer enhanced and continuous support to increase the resilience of livelihoods before, during and after a crisis. FAO mobilizes multidisciplinary resilience expertise and strategic partnerships to support country offices, as needed.

Promote good practices

Integrating nutrition

Well-nourished households are more resilient, better able to withstand, endure and recover from external shocks. FAO's prevention, preparedness and response activities are developed to reduce the impact of shocks and threats on people's nutritional status. In many crisis situations, FAO delivers nutrition education to improve dietary practices. In Somalia, for example, FAO has promoted the consumption of fish, which is not a traditional food in much of the country but has major nutritional benefits. FAO is increasingly linking social protection measures to response, providing unconditional cash transfers to buy food so that families can then participate in other activities such as agricultural production or cash-for-work.

Cash transfers

Even in the aftermath of crises, many poor and food insecure families live in areas where markets are functioning and basic goods are readily available. However, they simply do not have the means to afford basic commodities. In these cases, cash transfers are often the most viable and cost-effective tool to help families meet their basic needs. FAO uses many forms of cash transfers, such as vouchers to buy agricultural inputs and services as well as cash-for-work to rehabilitate rural community assets. Their benefits extend beyond improving food security and reducing poverty in the short term, creating jobs, injecting cash into local economies and contributing to more resilient communities.

Other positive practices include:

FUEL-EFFICIENT STOVES

caisses de résilience

rice fish farming

rooftop gardens

micro-gardens

seed multiplication

animal feed production

conservation agriculture

improved boat-building

SAFETY AT SEA

weather index insurance

rangeland rehabilitation

water and soil conservation

purchase from Africans for Africa

Be accountable

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 policy. As a matter of human rights and meaningful programming, FAO defines Accountability to Affected Populations as "an active commitment by humanitarian actors and organizations to use power responsibly by taking account of, giving account to and being held to account by the people they seek to assist". 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. It increases the space for communities to shape their own recovery and for FAO to better deliver against its commitments to stakeholders, including the people FAO assists and the resource partners who make assistance possible.

Global Food Security Cluster

For every USD 100 contributed for a food security intervention, only USD 0.28 is required to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated, efficient and effective response.

The global Food Security Cluster ensures a more predictable, comprehensive and effective response to food insecurity in humanitarian crises. Co-led by FAO and WFP, the global Food Security Cluster provides standards and guidance to develop humanitarian strategies and response plans that complement national authorities' efforts to address food insecurity.

In 2014, the global Food Security Cluster supported the response to five system-wide Level 3 emergencies in the Central African Republic, Iraq, the Philippines, South Sudan and Syria. It also supported the Ebola Response in West Africa as well as protracted humanitarian crises such as in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Myanmar, Somalia, the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Yemen.

During the course of 2014, the global Food Security Cluster conducted 28 surge and support missions in 15 countries, and deployed 26 experts to support country-level clusters.

The global Food Security Cluster Strategic Plan – valued at USD 4.1 million per year – is 53 percent funded through FAO and WFP.



global Food Security Cluster requires **USD 1.9 million**



to support **35 countries**

PREPARING TO MEET THE HUMANITARIAN CHALLENGES OF TOMORROW:



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

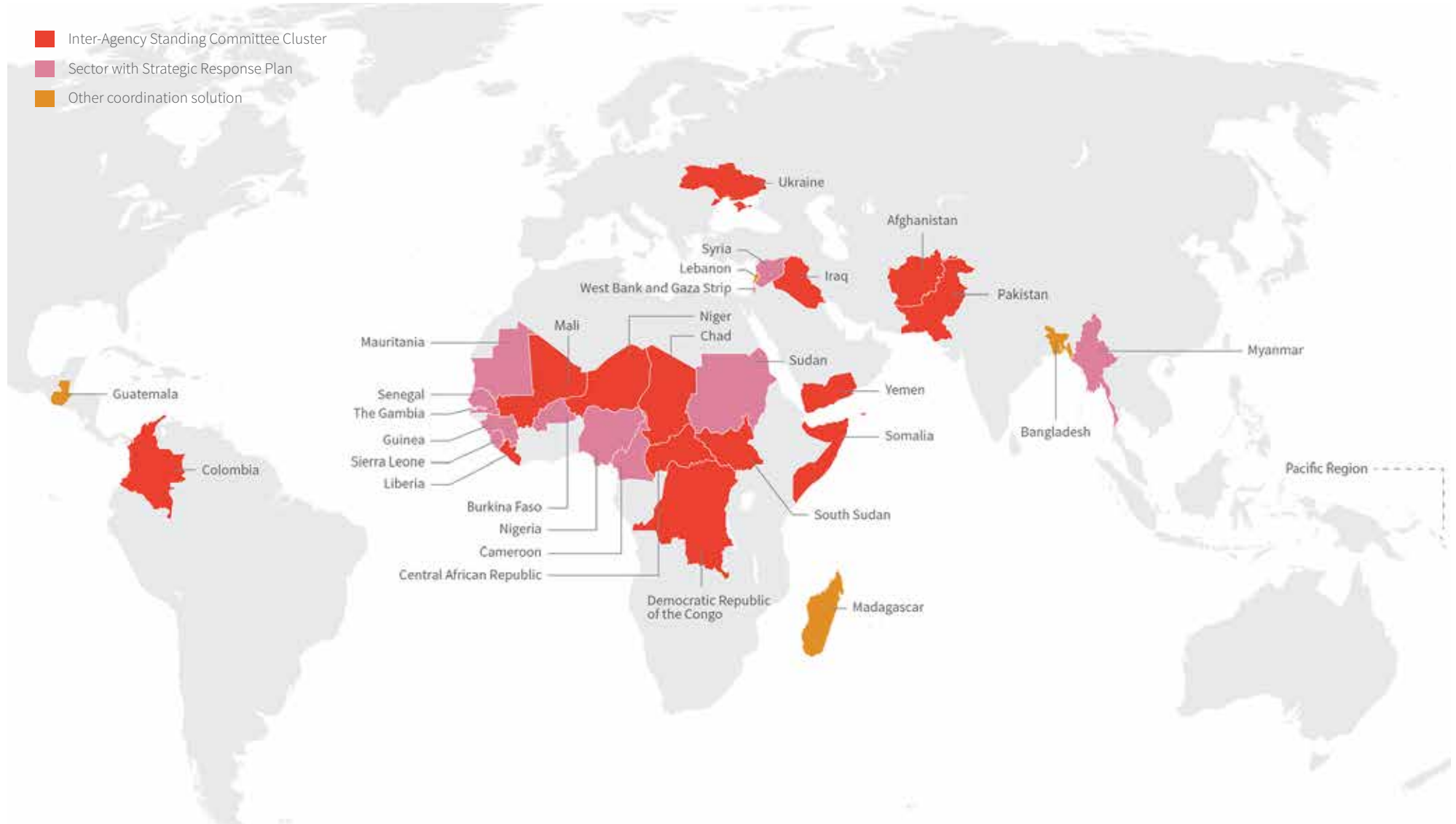
The global Food Security Cluster looks at opportunities and modalities to strengthen country-level and global partnerships.



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.

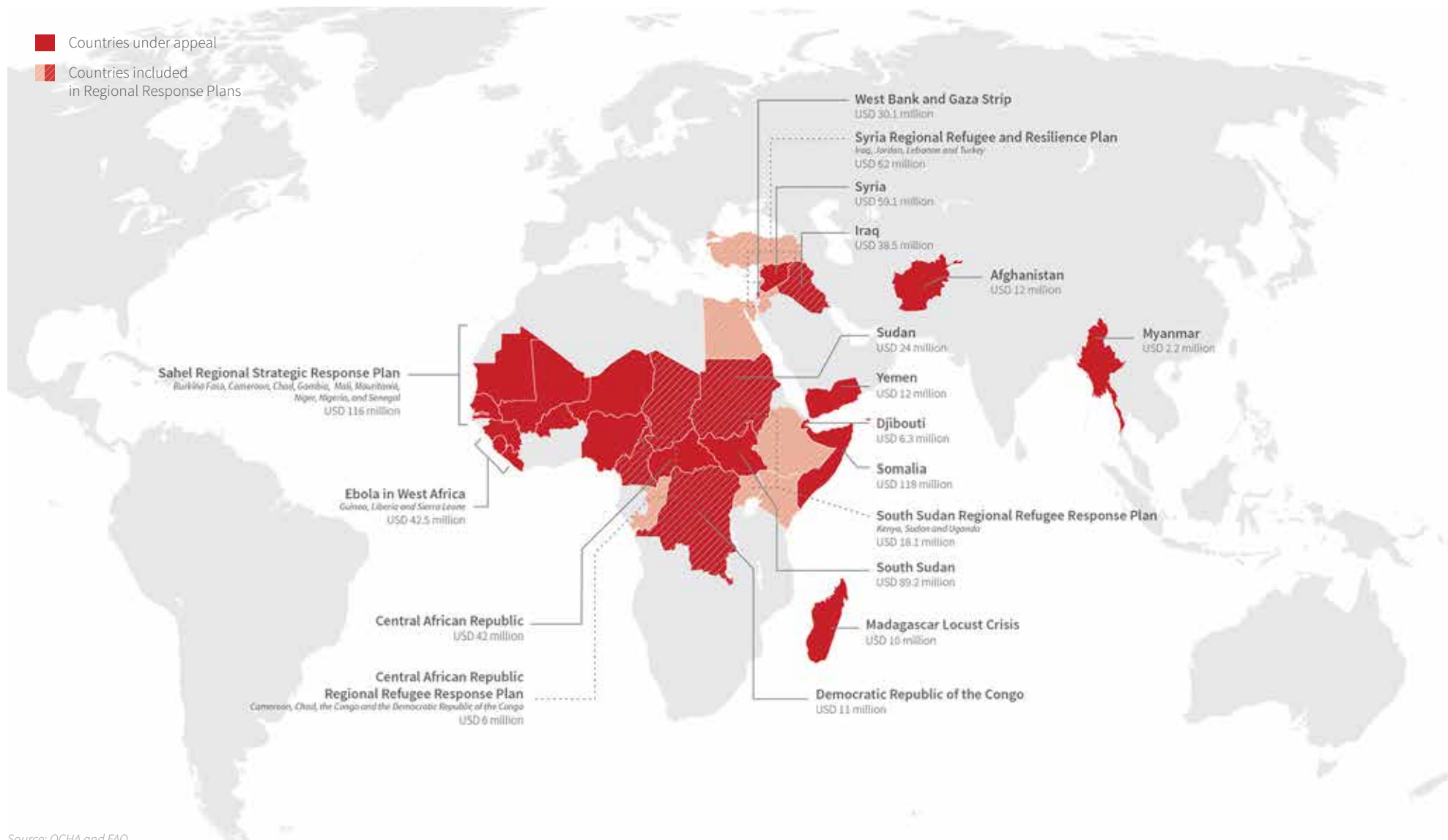
Clusters and Coordination Solutions



Source: Global Food Security Cluster, February 2015

FAO in the 2015 Humanitarian Appeals

FAO Funding Requirements



Source: OCHA and FAO

8 million food insecure

Hunger affects more than one in every four Afghans, including 2.1 million classified as very severely food insecure. Afghanistan has had three consecutive years of above-average harvests. However, many families cannot access sufficient calories and nutrients due to poverty or the effects of shocks such as conflict or floods. High food prices further erode household purchasing power and diet. On average, the price of wheat – the country’s staple – has risen 16 percent since August 2013. Furthermore, low water availability (snow-water equivalent) in central, southern and northeastern Afghanistan could negatively impact the upcoming harvest.

More than three-quarters of Afghans live in rural areas and two-thirds depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Farming and pastoral communities are disproportionately affected by hunger, poverty and disaster exposure. Strengthening household food production and access, while increasing income, will be key to reducing hunger in Afghanistan in 2015.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Around 45% of child deaths are linked to malnutrition.
- Children under 5 requiring treatment for severe acute malnutrition tripled over the past year.
- Afghanistan has one of the youngest, fastest growing populations, with 46% under 14 years old.
- Natural disasters affect 250 000 Afghans each year.
- Up to 60% of the surface area in 190 districts is prone to drought.
- More than one in three Afghans live in poverty.

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2015



FAO requires **USD 12 million**

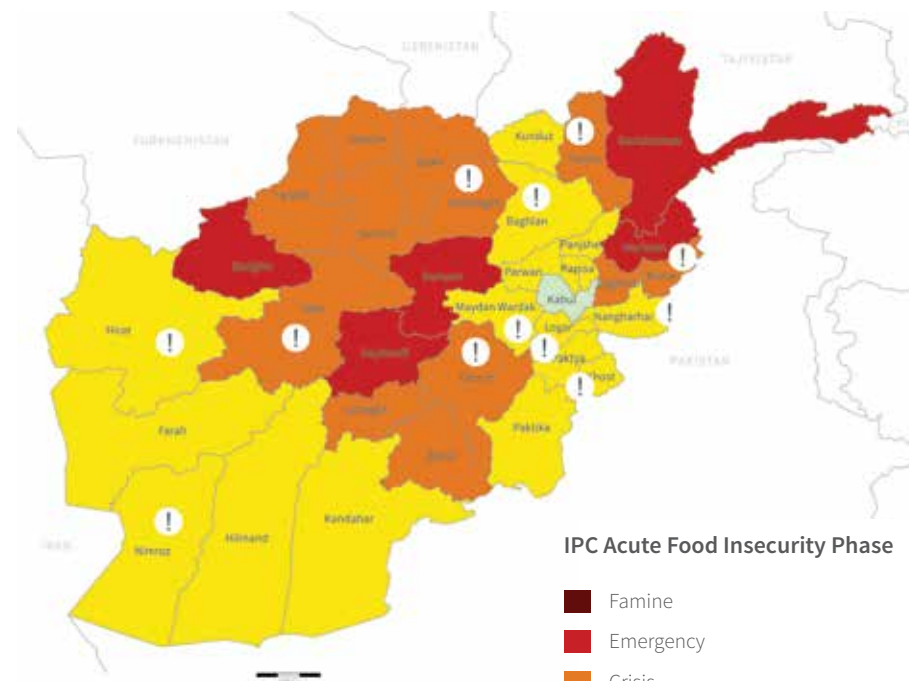


to assist **100 000 people**

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

(November 2014 – March 2015)

Population: 28.1 million



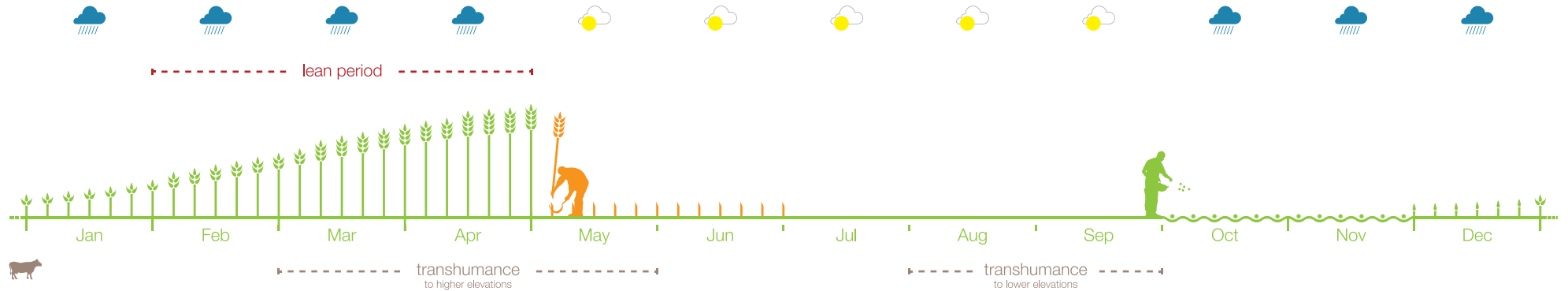
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase

- Famine
- Emergency
- Crisis
- Stressed
- Minimal

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

Source: Afghanistan IPC Technical Working Group, September – October 2014.

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR - WINTER GRAINS, BARLEY AND WHEAT



©FAO/G. Napolitano







Over the past decade, FAO has helped to establish and expand community-based seed enterprises across Afghanistan run by collectives of local businessmen and farmers. The seeds produced are high quality, suited to local conditions and now available to farmers in almost every province. It has been shown that using certified seed can raise wheat yields by about 30 percent in irrigated areas. FAO projects provide farmers with these seeds, which bring greater yields that can feed more people while supporting the local enterprises and economy.

FAO IS WORKING WITH PARTNERS IN THE FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE CLUSTER TO:

- reduce vulnerability and prevent malnutrition among very severely food insecure Afghans; and
- 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 • Pest management training.
- 
Support livestock production and health
 Animal vaccinations • Feed/fodder distribution • Restocking.
- 
Rehabilitate agricultural land and infrastructure
 Irrigation repair • Canal cleaning.
- 
Prepare and partner
 Cluster coordination • Contingency planning • Disaster risk reduction programming • Community engagement • Integrated Food Security Phase Classification • Joint programming with Nutrition and Health Clusters.

Central African Republic

1.5 million food insecure

The conflict continues to impact the food security situation, with the number of food insecure people reaching 1.5 million in November 2014 compared with 1.3 million in November 2013. Furthermore, over 1.4 million people have been displaced, both internally and to neighbouring countries, out of a population of 4.8 million, affecting already vulnerable host families.

Overall agricultural production in 2014 is almost 60 percent below the pre-crisis average and food reserves in rural areas are sufficient to cover only the first four months of 2015. Sustained support is therefore crucial for the upcoming agriculture campaign (March 2015). Together with income-generating activities, this will prevent a further deterioration of food security and contribute to building a more food-secure future.

DID YOU KNOW?

- 75% of Central Africans rely on agriculture for their food and income.
- More than 56% of the total population is in need of humanitarian assistance.
- Projections for 2015 indicate that 110 683 children under 5 will face a critical malnutrition situation.
- The Central African Republic ranks 175 on the Global Adaptation Index, which rates 178 countries according to vulnerability and ability to cope with climate change.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2015



FAO requires
USD 42 million

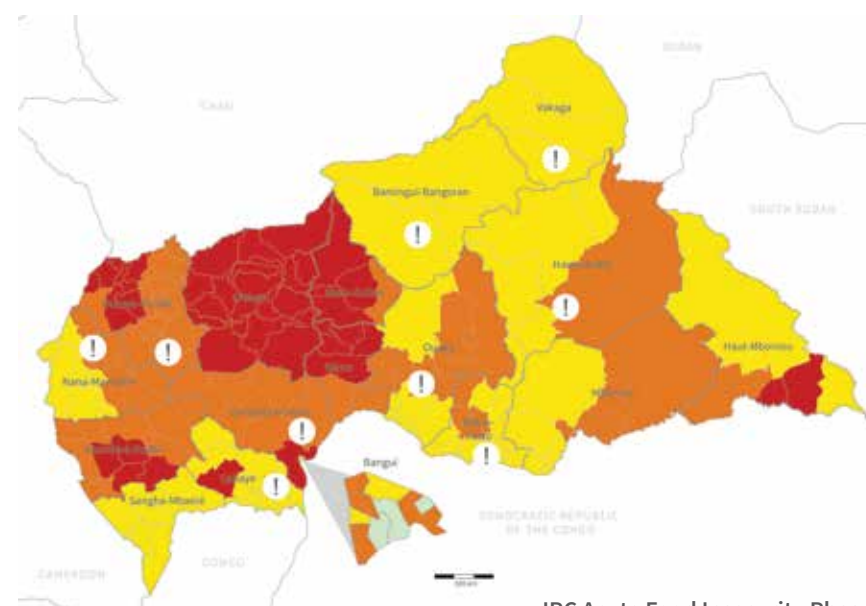


to assist
1 200 000 people

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION

(October 2014)

Population: 4.8 million



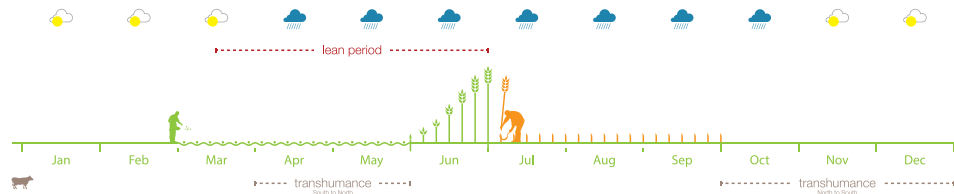
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase

- Famine
- Emergency
- Crisis
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- Minimal
- ⚠ Area would likely be at least 1 phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance

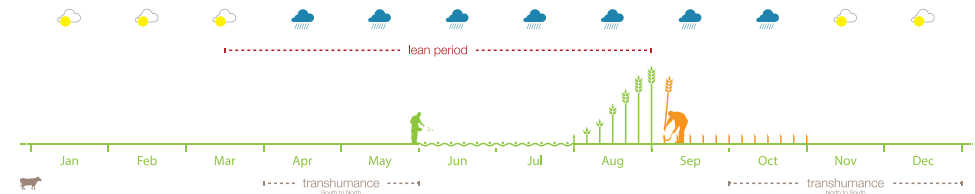
Source: Central African Republic IPC Technical Working Group, October 2014.

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR (cassava is grown year round)

Maize (South)



Sorghum (North)



©FAO/Central African Republic Field Team




FAO has developed an integrated community-centred approach called *caisses de résilience* that helps families accumulate, diversify and protect assets on a regular basis throughout the year. Women's associations and farmers' groups act as a platform for individual and collective actions by linking the use of sustainable agricultural practices to rural finance opportunities, while strengthening social inclusion and solidarity. Support to participating families focuses on the production of quality seeds, school gardening activities, saving and loans schemes, as well as nutrition surveillance and cash transfer initiatives.

FAO IS WORKING WITH PARTNERS IN THE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER TO:

- re-establish the livelihoods of households in a situation of emergency and crisis to ensure access to productive assets and markets;
- increase their resilience by reinforcing social and economic structures; and
- promote access to and management of natural resources through dialogue and joint economic opportunities to reinforce social cohesion.

FAO SEEKS FUNDING TO:

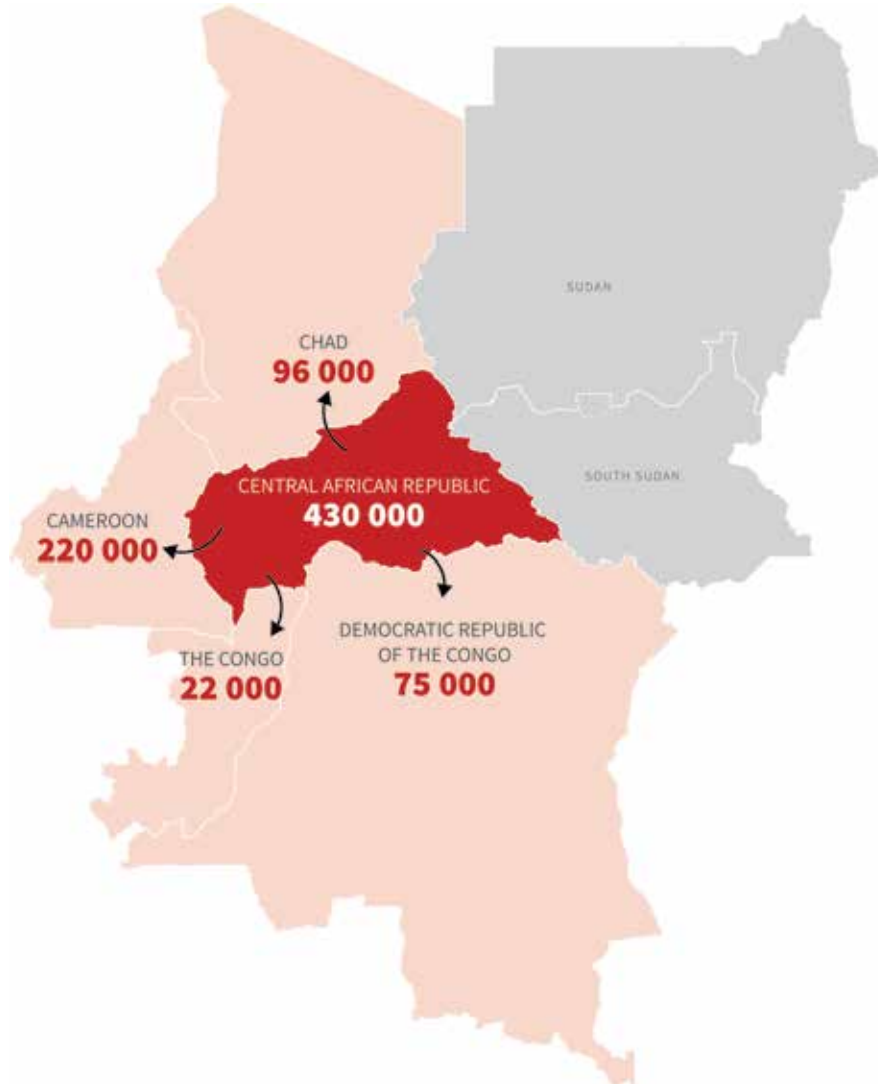
- 
Establish food reserves
 Direct input distribution (quality seeds, tools and fertilizers) • Seed fairs or vouchers • Training.
- 
Support emergency food and livestock production
 Vegetable and small livestock kits • Diversifying diets • Decreasing negative coping mechanisms.
- 
Reinforce household resilience
 Cash-for-work activities • Improving technical capacities • Savings and loans schemes • Rehabilitating veterinary pharmacies on transhumance routes • Animal vaccinations • Zoonosis surveillance.
- 
Prepare and partner
 Cluster coordination • Contingency planning • Community engagement • Integrated Food Security Phase Classification • Food security data collection.

Central African Republic Regional

Regional Refugee and Response Plan

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND REFUGEE NUMBERS

(January 2015)



Sources: UNCHR and UNOCHA, January 2015.

Since the beginning of the conflict – December 2013 – over 400 000 Central Africans have fled to neighbouring countries, including Cameroon, Chad, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This figure is likely to rise throughout 2015 depending on the evolution of the security and political situation in the country.

The influx of refugees and returnees has not only exacerbated conflicts between pastoralists and farmers, but their long-term presence will also stress limited resources in existing refugee sites and host communities. As the main focus for this response plan is on the self-reliance of refugees and resilience, it is essential to provide host communities and refugees with the necessary agricultural and livelihoods assistance to produce their own food and generate income.

DID YOU KNOW?

- An additional 48 000 Central African refugees are expected to arrive in host countries during 2015.
- In Cameroon, 34.4% of refugee households are food insecure (severe and moderate) and about 80% are projected to be dependent on food assistance in 2015.
- 60% of the estimated refugees for 2015 that will arrive in the Democratic Republic of the Congo from the Central African Republic will stay with host communities.
- In the host communities of southern Chad, 10% of the local population are refugees or returnees.

REGIONAL REFUGEE AND RESPONSE PLAN 2015



FAO requires
USD 6 million



to assist host community members, refugees and third country nationals in Cameroon, Chad, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

FAO IS WORKING WITH PARTNERS IN THE REGION TO:

- provide livelihood opportunities for vulnerable refugee, returnee and host community households; and
- mitigate further deterioration of natural resources in arrival areas and deterioration of relations between pastoralists and farmers.

FAO SEEKS FUNDING FOR:



Cameroon: USD 911 000

Direct distributions (seeds, fertilizers and improved stoves) • Income-generating activities (agriculture, livestock and microfinance) • Training to women on income-generating activities, savings, agropastoral techniques, crop management, production, marketing, energy usage and water-saving techniques • Processing mills in refugee sites to improve cereal and tuber storage.



Chad: USD 2 300 000

Agricultural input provision (direct distributions and vouchers) • Cash transfers including conditional schemes • Savings and loans for women's associations • Training on governance and food processing (cassava) • Post-harvest handling.



The Congo: USD 984 000

Agriculture and fisheries input distribution.



Democratic Republic of the Congo: USD 1 800 000

Agricultural input distribution (cowpea, groundnut, maize, rice and vegetable seeds and tools) • Post-distribution and post-harvest monitoring • Training on improved agricultural techniques and good nutritional practices.

74 600 food insecure

Almost one in ten people in Djibouti are severely food insecure. Nearly 60 percent of the food insecure live in rural areas and are dependent on agriculture-based livelihoods. Malnutrition rates are consistently over emergency thresholds. In Obock region – one of the most affected by the humanitarian crisis – almost 60 percent of households are food insecure and global acute malnutrition rates are above 25 percent.

With low annual rainfall, Djibouti is one of the most water-stressed countries in the Horn of Africa. In recent years, consecutive poor rainfall seasons have contributed to drought conditions, reducing food production. Livestock rearing, a mainstay of rural livelihoods, has been undermined by livestock disease and limited access to water sources. Many nomadic pastoralists have abandoned their livelihoods, becoming sedentary farmers or joining the rural exodus. High staple food prices and scaled back humanitarian assistance in 2014 have further eroded food access. In 2015, increased water access and enhanced food production will be crucial to counter malnutrition and food insecurity.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Djibouti is host to 27 500 refugees – almost half of whom are food insecure.
- Each year, about 60 000 vulnerable migrants pass through Djibouti on their way to Yemen and the Gulf countries.
- Average global acute malnutrition rates are 17.8% – above the emergency threshold of 15%.
- Over 60% of households do not have access to improved water sources.
- Women in rural areas of Djibouti often walk 4-5 hours per day transporting water.
- In 2013, Djibouti ranked 170 out of 187 countries in the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index.

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2014 – 2015



FAO requires
USD 6.3 million

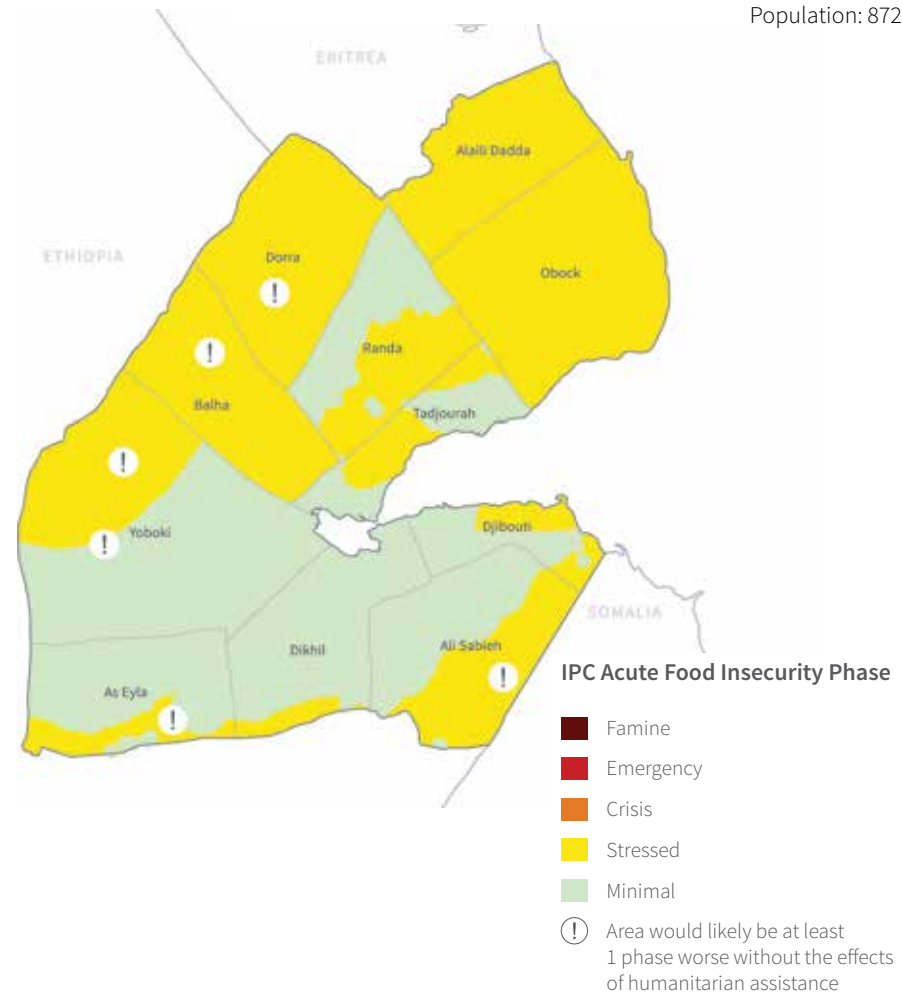


to assist
142 000 people

FOOD SECURITY OUTLOOK

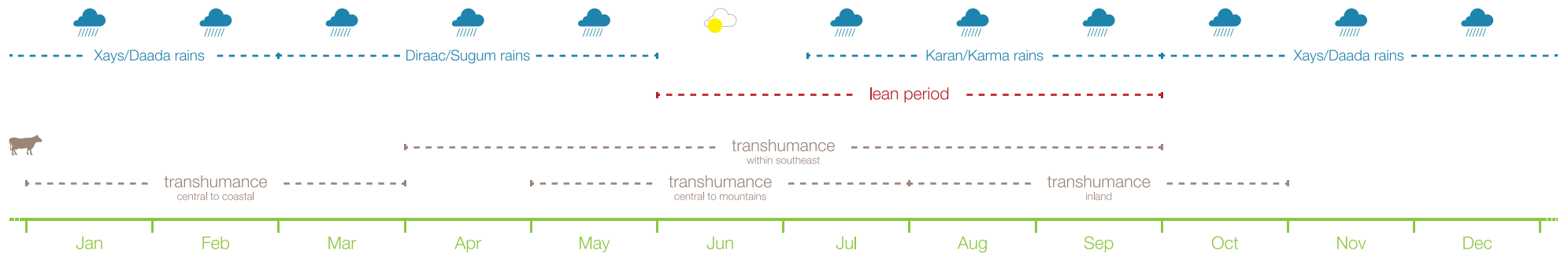
(January – March 2015)

Population: 872 932



Source: FEWS NET Djibouti, January 2015.

PASTORAL CALENDAR



©FAO/L. Magliocchetti/Lombi






Since 2007, FAO has been supporting the Government of Djibouti to improve the food security and resilience of pastoral populations through livestock restocking and maintaining productivity by: guaranteeing the availability of and access to water, promoting fodder cultivation and providing veterinary assistance. These efforts have contributed to a fall in livestock disease outbreaks and a reduced need for livestock restocking – distributions have thus been scaled down (from 15 goats to 10 per family). FAO and the Government are now focusing on increasing access to water and forage cropping to promote agropastoralism and the genetic improvement of domestic animals (particularly goats) in order to increase their productivity and competitiveness.

FAO IS WORKING WITH PARTNERS IN THE FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER TO:

- enhance the food production capacities of vulnerable rural and urban populations by improving their resilience and coping capacities; and
- improve water access for drought-affected communities to maintain their livelihoods and build their resilience to future droughts.

FAO SEEKS FUNDING TO:

- 
Strengthen livelihood resilience
 Community-based disaster risk reduction • Early warning systems and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification • Market gardening inputs • Training • Producers' associations.
- 
Increase food production by drought-hit families
 Well and reservoir rehabilitation • Drip irrigation • Family vegetable nurseries • Farmer field schools • Small ruminant restocking • Animal feed • Livestock vaccination • Community animal health worker training.
- 
Enhance access to water
 Water reservoir and barrage construction • Local water users' networks • National capacity development.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

6.5 million food insecure

A large part of the population in the country remains vulnerable to poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. As a result of land-, natural resources- and intercommunity-related conflicts, lack of infrastructure and poor basic social services, particularly in the eastern region, 6.5 million people are facing acute livelihood and food security crisis.

Agriculture is the main economic sector and employs about 70 percent of the workforce. The livelihoods of millions of Congolese are threatened by armed conflicts, recurrent outbreaks of animal and plant diseases, as well as recent floods and landslides in the eastern territories, raising serious food security concerns. In 2015, providing life-saving agricultural assistance will be crucial to protect and restore the livelihoods of affected populations.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Food crop production contributes to 80% of agriculture's gross domestic product.
- 2.7 million Congolese are internally displaced and over 85% live with host families.
- There are 75 000 refugees from the Central African Republic.
- Malnutrition causes 45% of deaths of children under 5.
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo ranks 174 on the Global Adaptation Index, which rates 178 countries according to vulnerability and ability to cope with climate change.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2015



FAO requires
USD 11 million

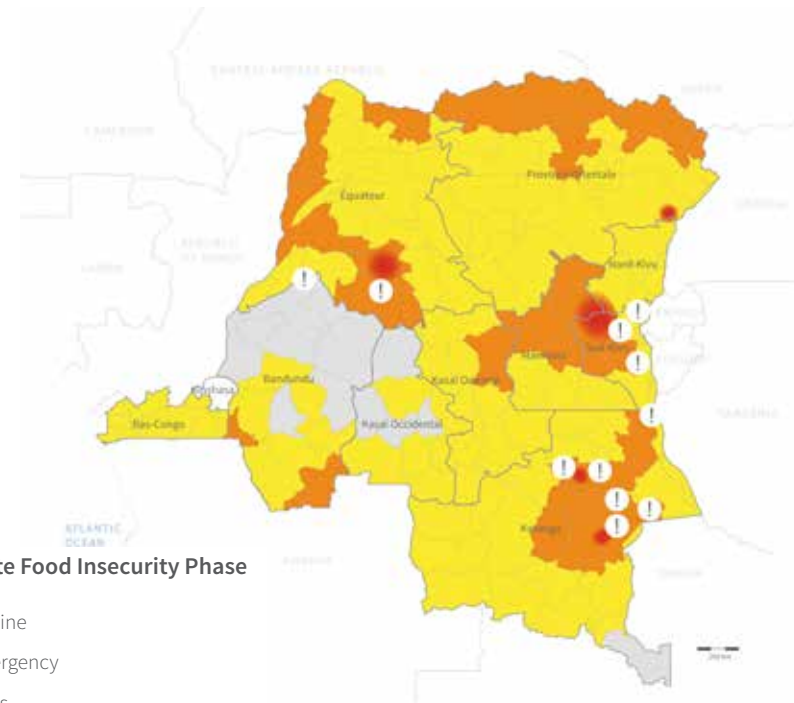


to assist
471 000 people

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION

(December 2014 - June 2015)

Population: 78 million

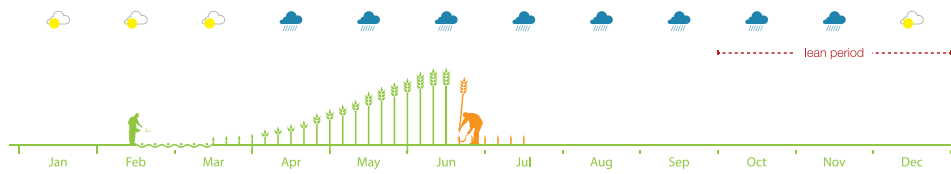


IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase

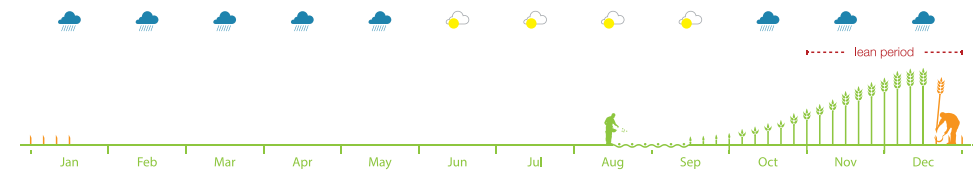
- Famine
- Emergency
- Crisis
- Stressed
- Minimal
- Not analysed
- Insufficient data
- ⚠ Area would likely be at least 1 phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR (cassava is grown year round)

Maize (North)



Maize (South)



©FAO/Democratic Republic of the Congo Field Team



FAO has recently introduced chorkor ovens in Western Kasai. This improved technique to dry and smoke fish contributes to the profitability of fisheries and significantly reduces post-harvest losses. Additional advantages for both fishers and merchants include the reduction of the smoking period from six to one days, the increase of the quantity of fish smoked per day, the increase of income and the decrease of the need to exploit forest resources. Much appreciated by the beneficiaries, chorkor ovens help to sustainably improve the livelihoods, food and nutrition security and living conditions of the local population.

FAO IS WORKING WITH PARTNERS IN THE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER TO:

- provide agricultural emergency assistance to save lives and protect livelihoods in areas affected by armed conflicts;
- restore livelihoods, build resilience and reinforce the capacity of households to cope with shocks related to natural disasters; and
- ensure access to nutritious food and rebuild the livelihoods of households and communities affected by malnutrition.

FAO SEEKS FUNDING TO:

- 
Improve food security
 Quality seeds • Tools • Direct input distribution • Access to essential agricultural inputs • Training • Rehabilitation of feeder roads.
- 
Support emergency food production
 Vegetable and small livestock kits • Diversifying diets • Decrease negative coping mechanisms • Restore food reserves.
- 
Reinforce household resilience
 Cash-for-work activities • Purchase for Progress activities • Rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure • Improve technical capacities.
- 
Prepare and partner
 Cluster coordination • Contingency planning • Community engagement • Integrated Food Security Phase Classification • Joint programming with the Nutrition and Health Clusters.

2.8 million food insecure

Nearly one in ten Iraqis face hunger amidst the ongoing conflict. The crisis has disrupted the Government's Public Distribution System (PDS) of food rations, threatening the food security of millions more. Land routes are no longer safe between Jordan and Iraq, and from Syria to Iraq, causing shortages in food and other critical items. Massive internal displacement – 2.1 million people in 2014 – has created competition for labour in host communities and increased pressure on local food production.

Much of Iraq's wheat is produced in conflict-affected areas and nearly all water resources flow through areas controlled by armed groups. The June 2014 cereal harvest and post-harvest activities were severely impacted, reducing national food availability. Herders cannot access adequate feed and veterinary supplies to sustain their animals, which face a heightened risk of disease. People forced to abandon their fields, animals or jobs have lost the means to provide for their own food. In 2015, it is critical to protect livelihoods, increase household food production and create income opportunities among conflict-affected populations, including displaced people and their host communities.

DID YOU KNOW?

- 73% of internally displaced people surveyed in September 2014 noted food as their primary concern.
- 4 million people, who are not displaced, rely on PDS for over 50% of their energy intake.
- The crop cycle has been largely interrupted in Anbar, Ninewa, Salah Al-Din and Diyala, southern Baghdad Governorate and northern Babil.
- Nearly a third of wheat is produced in Ninewa and Salah al-Din governorates. In 2013, wheat production in Ninewa was about 655 000 tonnes; only 179 000 tonnes were sold in 2014.
- About 30% of women work in the agriculture sector. In rural areas, this figure rises to 81%.

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2014-15



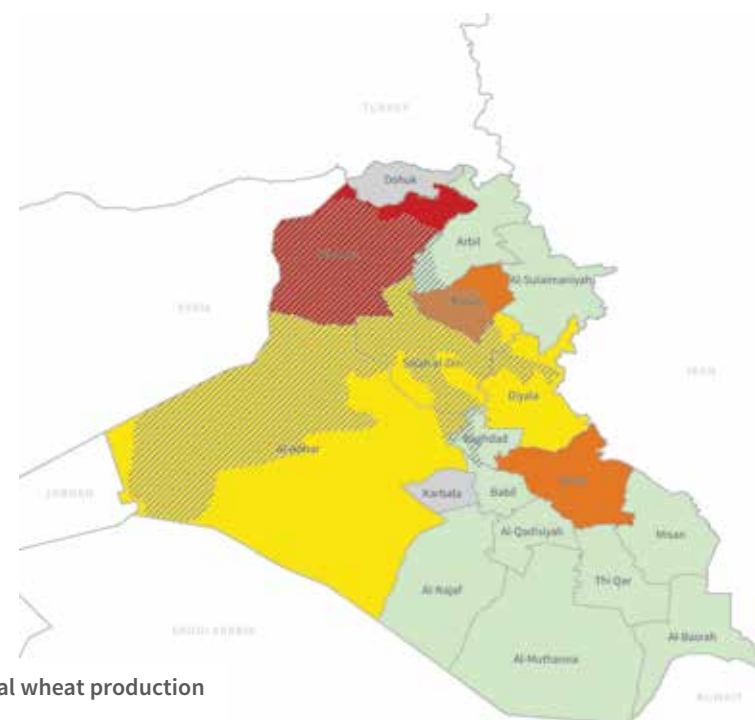
FAO requires **USD 38.5 million**



to assist **258 000 people** in 2015

SHARE OF NATIONAL WHEAT PRODUCTION

Population: 36 million

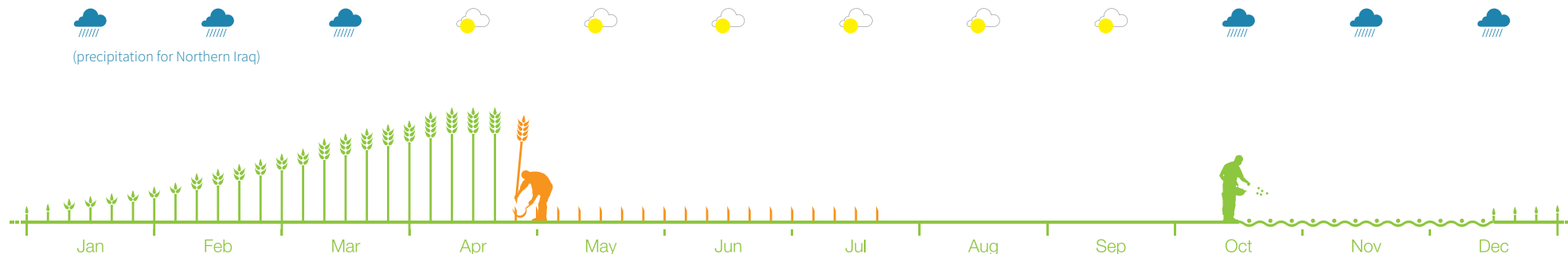


% of national wheat production

- > 21
- 11 - 20
- 6 - 10
- 1 - 5
- < 1
- Armed group controlled areas

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

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR - BARLEY AND WHEAT



©FAO/Iraq Field Team







FAO's cash-for-work programme in Iraq is creating temporary employment to help conflict-affected families meet their immediate needs such as for food, housing and medical care, while restoring livelihoods in the longer term by repairing damaged productive assets. The repair works focus on agricultural assets and infrastructure that are critical to restoring food production. These include public or community-based irrigation canals, drainage channels, farmlands, orchards and nurseries. Further to employment, the programme promotes social cohesion among rapidly growing displaced populations and their hosting communities. Highly vulnerable families are being engaged in the work schemes, including households headed by women or with disabled, elderly or unemployed family members, as well as people who have lost their crops or livestock to conflict.

FAO IS WORKING WITH PARTNERS IN THE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER TO:

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

FAO SEEKS FUNDING TO:

- 
Secure food production and incomes
 Winter cereal campaign • Quick-impact backyard food production, including vegetables and poultry • Home food processing • Female agricultural extension networks.
- 
Protect livestock health and production
 Animal feed • Urgent disease surveillance, diagnosis and reporting • Quarantine facilities • Vaccination • Veterinary supplies • Training field veterinarians • Policy • Awareness raising.
- 
Increase employment for displaced and host communities
 Cash-for-work to rehabilitate productive assets • Cottage and micro industries • Producers' groups • Market linkages • Vocational trainings, tailored to women, men and youth.
- 
Coordinate an effective, needs-based response
 Cluster coordination • Food security and livelihoods assessment • Situation and response analysis • Monitoring systems • Information management • Capacity development.

Madagascar Locust Crisis

Response Programme

13 million people's livelihoods at risk

In 2014, food insecurity increased in southern Madagascar – where some 80 percent of people are food insecure and 40 percent of crops are at risk from recurrent locust crises in combination with droughts and cyclones to which the island is prone.

Since April 2012, Madagascar is facing a locust plague, which threatens the livelihoods and food security of 13 million people. Locust infestations, if untreated, could wipe out food crops and livestock grazing lands – and with it a family's ability to provide for itself. Although the first control campaign halted the locust plague and limited larger crop losses in the north, the southern regions suffered grain losses, in particular for corn, rice, as well as cassava.

Two more control campaigns (2014/15 and 2015/16) are needed to return to a locust recession situation. If not implemented, all efforts and investments made so far will be lost. To complete the locust programme and to avoid resurgence of the plague, USD 10 million is urgently needed.

DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2014, 90% of the population lived on less than USD 2 a day.
- 50% of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition.
- Agriculture is the main source of employment for 80% of the population.
- In 2014, overall food insecurity was 36%. In southern Madagascar, food insecurity was 74% in Atsimo Andrefana and 83% in Androy, compared to 39% and 65%, respectively, in 2013.
- Madagascar ranks 161 on the Global Adaptation Index, which rates 178 countries according to vulnerability and ability to cope with climate change.

RESPONSE PROGRAMME 2013 – 2016



FAO still requires
USD 10 million*

*Out of the USD 39.4 million programme requirements

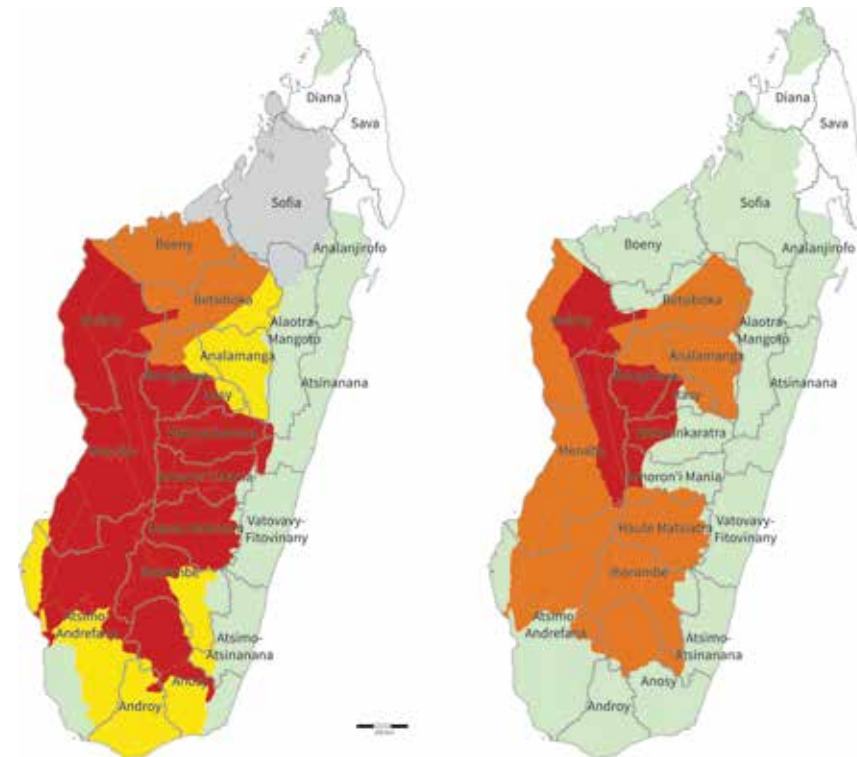


to assist
13 000 000 people

CHANGE IN LOCUST SITUATION IN MADAGASCAR

(October 2013 to October 2014)

Population: 23.2 million



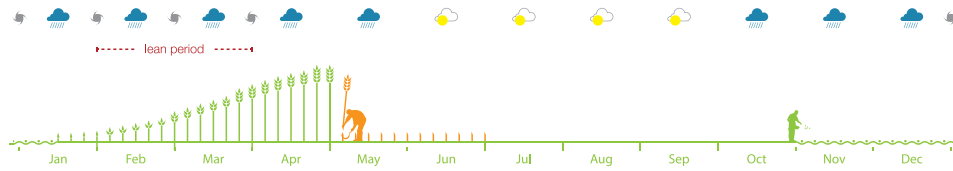
Locust Infestation Levels

- Medium to high
- Low
- Likely
- None
- No information
- Outside of the Malagasy Migratory Locust distribution area

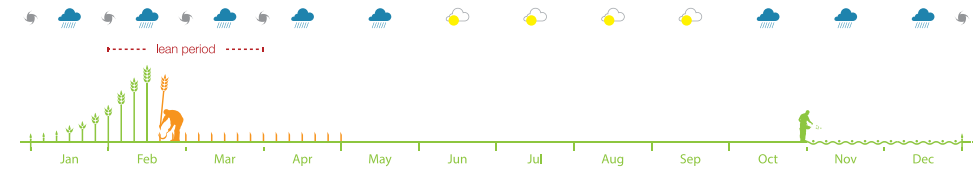
Source: Locust Watch Unit, Madagascar.

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR

Rice



Maize



©FAO/J. M. Legrand



In response to the locust plague, which started in April 2012, the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO launched a Three-year Emergency Programme in September 2013 to return the locust situation to a recession and safeguard the food security of rural populations. The first large-scale locust control campaign (2013/14) successfully halted the plague while protecting crops and pastures. More than 30 million ha were surveyed and locust populations were controlled on an area exceeding 1.4 million ha; no major incident affected human health and the environment and no significant damages were reported on the major rice producing areas. Throughout the campaign, national capacities in locust survey and control operations were strengthened through various technical trainings and on-site practical sessions.

The Three-year Emergency Response Programme aims to safeguard the food security and livelihoods of rural populations in Madagascar by halting the locust plague and returning to a locust recession situation.

THE PROGRAMME, PREPARED JOINTLY BY FAO AND THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, SEEKS TO:



Monitor and analyse the locust and anti-locust situation

Aerial surveys • Data collection • Information management • Locust and anti-locust bulletins • Capacity building.



Conduct large-scale aerial locust control operations

Locust control • Aerial bases • Flying hours • Pesticides, insect growth regulators and biopesticides • Technical know-how • Coordination.



Monitor and mitigate the impact of locust control operations on human health and the environment

Safe handling of pesticides • Pesticide management • Pesticide storage warehouse • Blood monitoring of control agents.

2.5 million food insecure

Food and nutrition security in Myanmar is undermined by frequent natural disasters, poverty, conflict and displacement. Since 2011, an estimated 241 860 people have been displaced by conflict and inter-communal tensions, including almost 140 000 in Rakhine State. In the decade leading up to 2014, over 13 million people were affected by natural disaster, including three Category 4 cyclones, several major earthquakes and flooding.

In Rakhine State, around 10 percent of the population is food insecure and 43.5 percent live below the poverty line. Most of the population is landless and dependent on day labour, fishing or subsistence farming on leased land. Many families were forced into debt or other negative coping strategies following a disaster, loss of livelihood or other shock. In 2015, support is needed to restore livelihoods and ensure that vulnerable populations have equitable access to food.

DID YOU KNOW?

- 65% of the population depends on crop, livestock, fisheries or forestry production for their livelihood.
- Chin, Kachin, Kayah and Rakhine States suffer higher incidences of food poverty than the national average.
- Some 99 000 people remain displaced across Kachin and northern Shan States due to ongoing conflict.
- Displaced people in Rakhine State face near total reliance on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.
- Myanmar is among countries at highest risk of natural disasters in South-East Asia.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2015



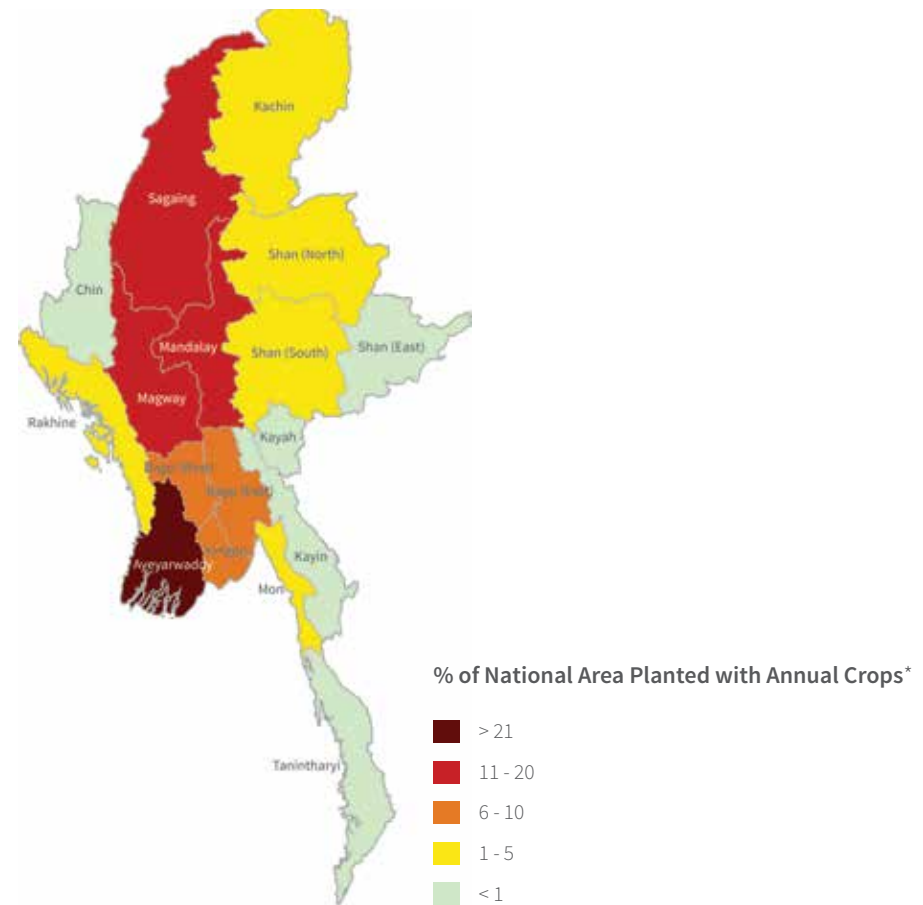
FAO requires
USD 2.2 million



to assist
83 250 people

SHARE OF THE AREA PLANTED WITH ANNUAL CROPS BY REGION/STATE

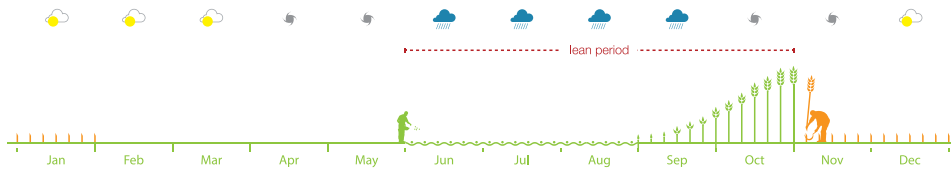
Population: 51.4 million



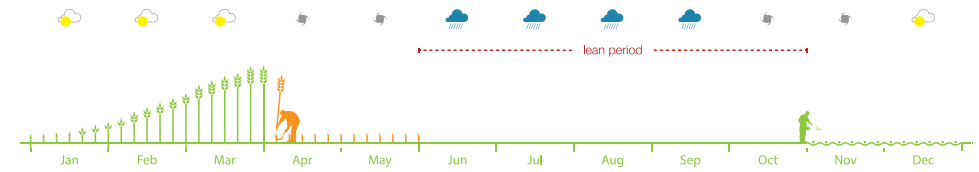
Source: Report on Myanmar Census of Agriculture 2010, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, May 2013.

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR

Rice (Main season, wet)



Rice (Secondary season, dry)



©FAO/Myanmar Field Team



When natural or man-made disasters force farming families to miss a planting season, they are deprived of food and income for months. For Myanmar's subsistence farmers, this livelihood erosion propels a vicious cycle of hunger, poverty, debt and reliance on aid. In order to protect livelihoods and counteract this cycle, FAO provides timely agricultural support immediately following a disaster. For example, providing rice and fertilizer to a vulnerable family can produce around 1 tonne of rice on 1 acre, enough staple food to feed a household of five members for at least one year. In addition, the chaff can be used to feed their animals and the surplus paddy can be sold for much-needed income.

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:



Increase family food access

Small-scale horticulture production in internally displaced person camps • Intensive home gardening in isolated and hosting communities • Small-scale, low-input livestock production (poultry, goats) • Training of local extension and community animal health worker staff.



Enhance nutrition awareness and good practices

Training on family nutrition • Improved local food recipes and cooking demonstrations • Food preservation and processing • Community-based nurseries of highly nutritious indigenous and introduced plants • Alternative sources of energy and fuel-efficient stoves.

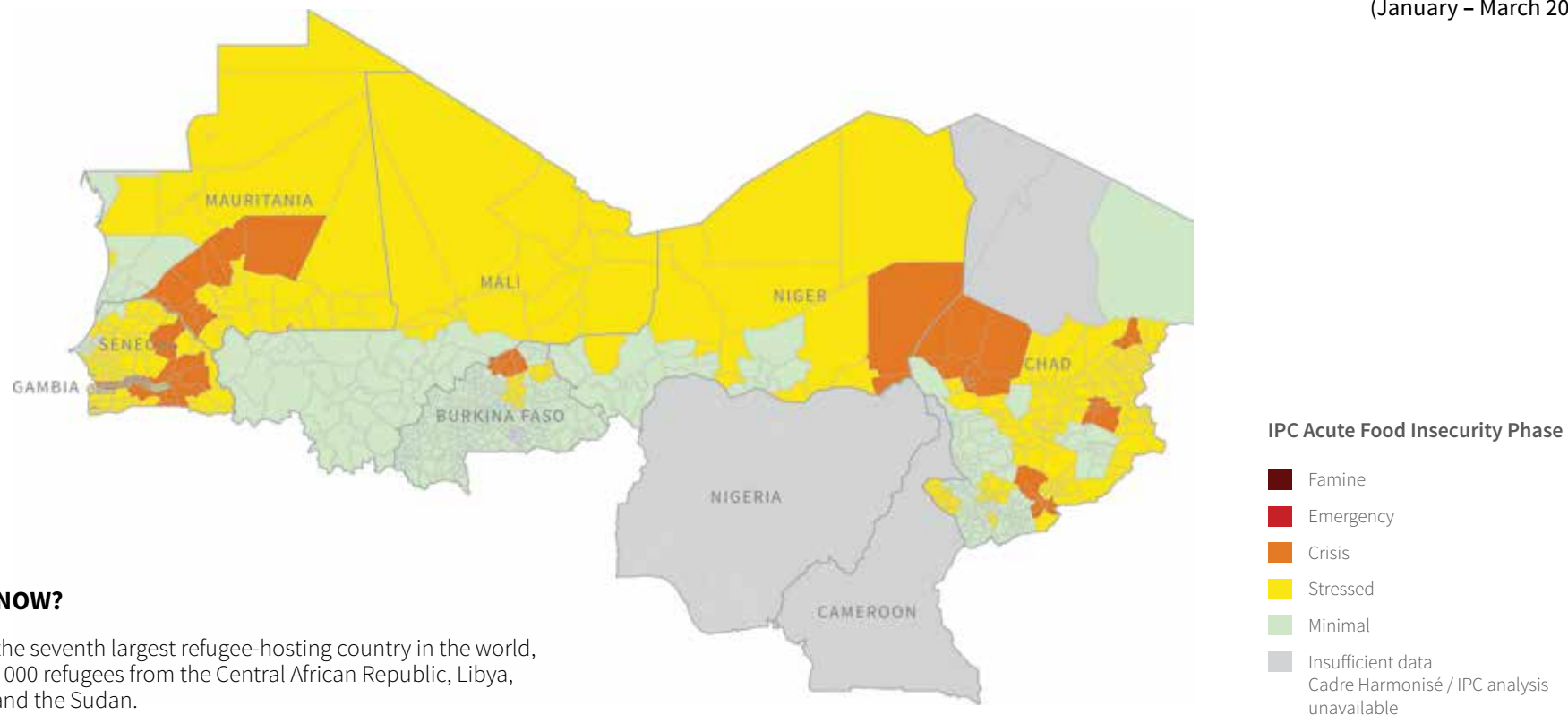


Coordinate an effective, needs-based response

Sector response coordination • Food security monitoring, including agricultural production assessments and household food security surveys • Information and knowledge sharing • Capacity development.

PROJECTED FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SITUATION IN THE SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA

(January – March 2015)



DID YOU KNOW?

- Chad is the seventh largest refugee-hosting country in the world, with 460 000 refugees from the Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan.
- 2.8 million people are displaced in the Sahel.
- An estimated 50 to 60% of displaced populations in the Sahel are children.
- Nigeria accounts for 50% of the Sahel's acute malnutrition cases.
- In the Sahel, an estimated 571 000 children under 5 die every year from malnutrition and related causes.
- Epidemics, such as cholera, meningitis and Lassa fever affected at least 50 000 people in 2014.

REGIONAL STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2015



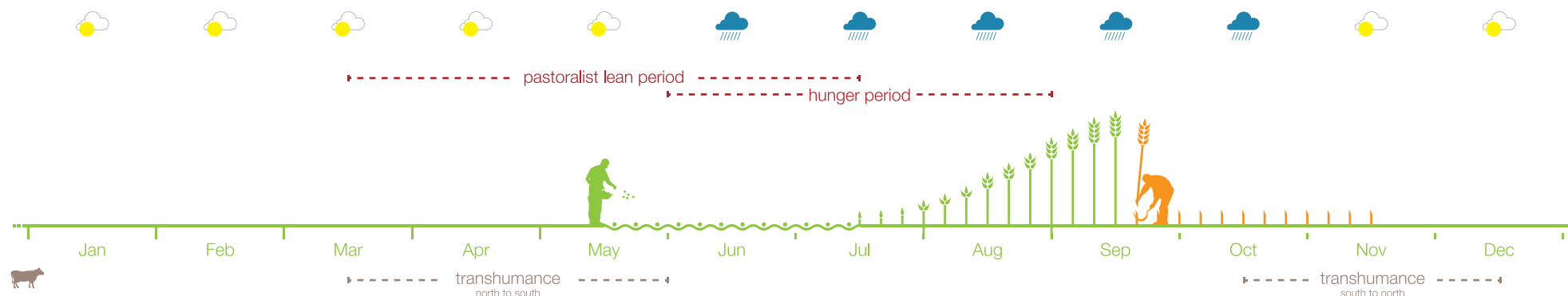
FAO requires
USD 116 million



to assist
5 400 000 people

Sources: Cadre Harmonisé (November 2014).

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR - MILLET AND SORGHUM



20.4 million food insecure

An estimated 20.4 million people in the Sahel are food insecure, with at least 2.6 million in need of immediate food assistance. Millions more are expected to see their food security deteriorate over the lean season due to the exhaustion of food stocks, pasture scarcity, food price fluctuations and livelihood erosion caused by recurrent crises.

Families experiencing food shortages often are forced to consume rather than plant their seeds, and sell food supplies set aside for the lean season. These drastic coping strategies increase their exposure to changing food and input prices, leaving them more vulnerable to future shocks and perpetuating the cycle of food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty.

Recurrent floods, droughts and pests remain a threat to thousands of households in the Sahel. Poor and erratic rainfall, especially in coastal countries and the Sahelian band, has affected the yearly harvests and livelihoods of millions. Cereal production declined an average of 7 percent last year, with those in the western region – Mauritania, Senegal and the Gambia – experiencing a sharp decrease of over 32 percent. Cereal prices remain high in many areas, limiting the purchasing power of very poor families that rely on markets for their food supply.

Projected fodder deficits for livestock and reduced revenues for pastoralists are likely to trigger an early start of the 2015 lean season, particularly in Mauritania, northern Senegal and some areas around Lake Chad. Early transhumance

was reported in Chad, Mauritania and Senegal. In the Central African Republic and northern Nigeria, insecurity is likely to disrupt the normal transhumance, increasing the risk of conflict over pastoralist resources.

Across the Sahel, insecurity and conflict have displaced 2.8 million people, a dramatic increase from 1.6 million in January 2014. Spiraling violence in northeastern Nigeria and the Central African Republic continues to force people from their homes and livelihoods, compounding the needs of those displaced and their host communities in Cameroon, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria.

Recurrent crises have eroded the livelihoods of the Sahel's most vulnerable populations and lowered their resilience to future shocks. In 2015, support is needed to address chronic food insecurity and widespread malnutrition amidst continued political instability, conflict and large-scale displacement.



FAO is improving the resilience of vulnerable agropastoralists in the Sahel thanks to an innovative approach adopted in the Niger and Burkina Faso. To maximize the impact of the assistance, FAO has developed productive safety nets that integrate interventions to restore livelihoods through agricultural input distributions and the implementation of cash transfers. As a result, nearly 40 000 people from the most vulnerable families in the identified areas have increased their revenues by 30 percent, enabling them to cover their basic food needs, particularly during the lean season. They were also able to diversify their diet, reduce the use of negative coping strategies, invest in productive assets and pay their debts. In just one year, the assisted households have increased both their assets and savings, improving their capacity to face future shocks. These productive safety nets have shown to be cost-effective in reducing the vulnerability of the very poor populations and need to be upscaled in the region.

FAO IS WORKING WITH PARTNERS IN THE REGION TO:

- strengthen food security analysis and early warning systems at regional, national and local levels;
- provide agricultural emergency assistance to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable populations; and
- restore the livelihoods of destitute farmers and herders, including internally displaced people and refugees.

FAO SEEKS FUNDING FOR:



Burkina Faso: USD 4.2 million

Livelihood inputs and support to Malian refugees and vulnerable host families (quality and adapted high yielding seeds of millet, rice and sesame, and fertilizers) • Livestock vaccination and feeding • Training.



Cameroon: USD 2.1 million

Setting up farms • Improved seeds (cowpea, maize and sorghum), fertilizers and tools to farming families, especially women-headed households • Livestock vaccination and feeding • Training on crop and vegetable production techniques • Support to Central African refugees and their host communities through the supply of improved seeds and fertilizers in refugee sites and neighbouring villages.



Chad: USD 25.7 million

Training on local governance and food and nutrition, in particular to women's associations • Farmer field schools • Income-generating activities for processing and marketing agricultural products (vegetables and cassava) • Animal feed and water for pastoral communities by rehabilitating wells and ponds, distributing veterinary kits and establishing community-managed feed banks.



The Gambia: USD 7.1 million

Distribution of agricultural inputs to vulnerable households affected by climate hazards • Animal feed, vaccines, veterinary supplies and restocking • Training in emergency food security assessment, disaster risk reduction and nutrition education.



Mali: USD 15.4 million

Direct distributions of crop and vegetable seed to returnee families and households vulnerable to drought • Seed fairs • Cash-for-work activities to rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure • Livestock vaccinations, veterinary supplies, feeding and fodder • Input distribution for fish farming and fish culture in rice fields • Training.



Mauritania: USD 10.1 million

Cash-for-work to rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure and degraded fields • Distribution of chicks, hens and roosters to vulnerable households and women's cooperatives • Farmer field schools • Training • Animal feed and veterinary supplies to vulnerable pastoralists and agropastoralists • Epidemiologic monitoring/surveillance.



The Niger: USD 35.3 million

Livelihood support to pastoral and agropastoral households (goats and animal feed) • Cash-for-work • Fish farming • Pastoral field schools • Rehabilitation of irrigated sites equipped with high-drainage systems to reduce women's workload • Quality seed distribution and multiplication of seeds adapted to climate change • Training • Cluster coordination • Food security data collection • Contingency planning.



Nigeria: USD 6.3 million

Climate-smart agriculture technologies • Conservation agriculture • Agricultural input distribution • Training to extension agents and women on good nutritional practices • Food processing equipment and poultry to set up income-generating activities.



Senegal: USD 7.4 million

Animal feed and vaccinations • Livestock feed banks • Restocking • Agricultural input distributions.



Regional: USD 2.9 million

Food security analysis and monitoring • Support to early warning • Regional coordination.

731 000 acutely food insecure

In 2014, food insecurity began to rise in Somalia for the first time since the 2011 famine. By September 2014, over 1 million Somalis were severely food insecure due to a combination of poor rainy seasons, rising food prices and ongoing fighting. A good *Deyr* harvest and improved pastures contributed to small improvements in food security. However, 731 000 remain acutely food insecure through mid-2015, and fragile gains are undermined by continued conflict, access constraints and underfunding.

Drought and protracted crisis are the major drivers of humanitarian crises in Somalia, where the majority of the population relies on subsistence farming and pastoralism for their livelihoods. In conflict areas, where movement of people and humanitarian supplies has been restricted, and trade constrained, sharp price increases have been recorded for staple foods. In 2015, livelihood-saving support in the form of cash, agricultural inputs, alternative income-generating opportunities and livestock assistance is vital to prevent a further deterioration in food security.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Less than 50% of normal rainfall was recorded during the 2014 *Gu* (April – June) rainy season, resulting in a harvest 28% below the five-year average.
- This was followed by normal *Deyr* (October – December) rains, mitigating the risk of further degradation, but leaving still a significant aggregate production gap for 2014.
- Median global acute malnutrition rate for Somalia was 12% in late 2014. The rate was higher (15.3%) in south-central Somalia.
- 1 in 7 children under 5 years are acutely malnourished.
- 1 in 10 children die before their first birthday.
- 7 out of 10 Somalis do not have access to safe water sources.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2015



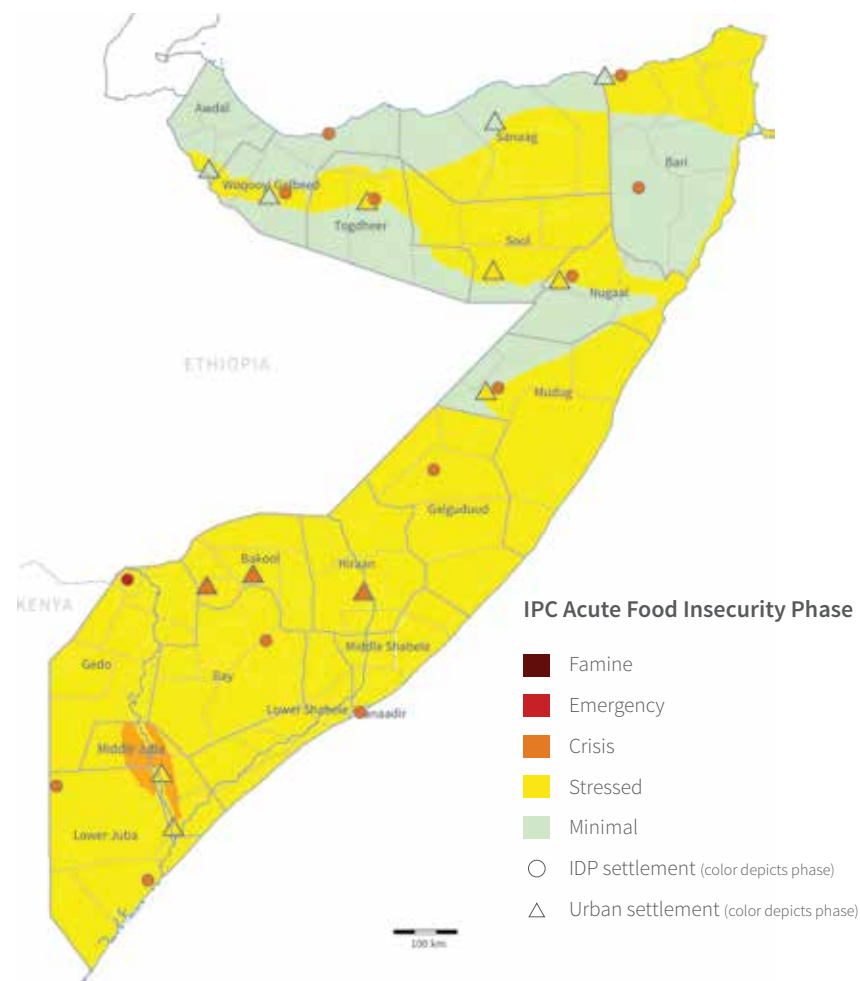
FAO requires
USD 118 million



to assist
1 000 000 people

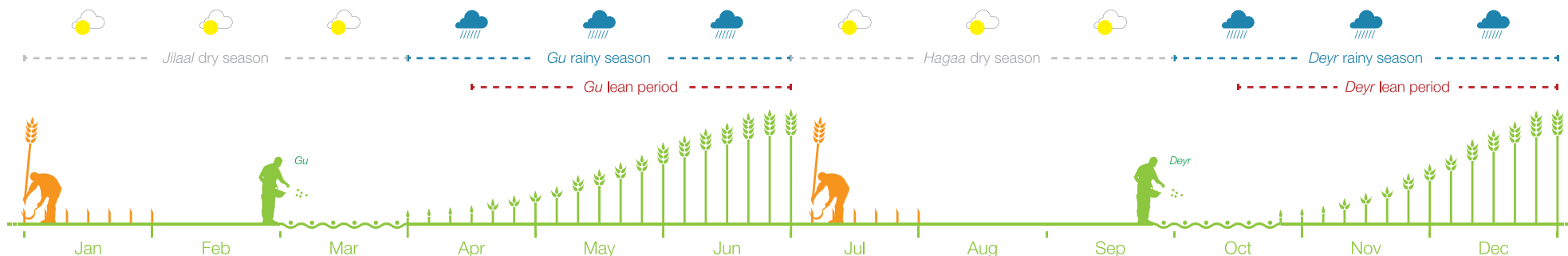
PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION

(February – June 2015)



Source: Somalia IPC Technical Working Group, January 2015.

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR - MAIZE AND SORGHUM



©FAO/F. Nyakairu






Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) is a widespread but easily preventable disease affecting the sheep and goats that produce the milk children need and make up the largest share of rural Somalis' life-savings. Up to 2011, devastating outbreaks of PPR were frequent. FAO and the Government carried out mass vaccination campaigns from 2012 to 2014, vaccinating (or re-vaccinating) about 43 million animals. Recent laboratory results show a herd protection coverage of 76 percent, sufficient to control the spread of PPR: no PPR outbreaks have been observed since 2012. While this protection level has to be maintained, focus has now turned to young, unvaccinated flocks and animals located near key border areas where the disease could be reintroduced. Somalia's experience will feed into the development and implementation of a global strategy for the eradication of PPR.

FAO IS WORKING WITH PARTNERS IN THE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER TO:

- provide livelihood-specific and seasonally-appropriate inputs to food insecure pastoral, agropastoral, fishing and agricultural households; and
- develop community and household infrastructure and build livelihood capacity.

FAO SEEKS FUNDING TO:

- 
Build resilient agricultural livelihoods
 Seasonal livelihoods packages (agricultural input vouchers, productive animals, fishing gear, training) • Lean season employment (cash-for-work) • Post-harvest processing and market development • Rehabilitation of productive infrastructure • Pest and disease surveillance and preventative vaccines.
- 
Continue food security information and analysis
 Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit • Data collection and monitoring • Seasonal assessments • Methods and tools • Livelihood maps • Gender study • Conflict analysis.
- 
Improve land and water management
 Community water sources mapping and monitoring • Water and land information and database creation and access through live map • Guidelines and manuals for improved rainwater harvesting • Land degradation and gully erosion monitoring and assessment • Preparedness and disaster risk reduction (floods and drought early warning and monitoring) • Supporting Ministry data centres and training.

2.5 million severely food insecure

For the first three months of 2015, over 2.5 million South Sudanese are severely food insecure – with numbers likely to escalate if the ongoing conflict continues. Farmers, fishers and herders – 78 percent of the rural population – are particularly affected. Large-scale population displacement, limits on mobility, unusual livestock migrations and the destruction of farms, markets and homes have deepened people’s vulnerabilities and taxed coping capacities.

The typical lean season (April to July) is likely to start earlier in many parts of the country due to the effects of the crisis. In 2015, continued violence, low crop production in conflict-affected areas, and seasonal floods and dry spells are likely to continue to impact both food production and access to food. To guard against further declines in food security, families need support to increase food production, enhance access to food sources and rebuild their livelihoods.

DID YOU KNOW?

- 2 million people have been displaced since the start of the conflict.
- Even before the conflict, FAO was engaged in a robust humanitarian programme in South Sudan as the country faced a national production deficit of nearly two-thirds of annual consumption requirements.
- In 2014, FAO assisted 3.2 million people with emergency livelihood support, including with 557 000 emergency livelihood kits (crop, vegetable and fish) and the treatment and vaccination of 3.2 million animals.
- About two-thirds of the country’s total population facing severe food insecurity are in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States – the states that have been most directly affected by the conflict.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2015



FAO requires
USD 89.2 million

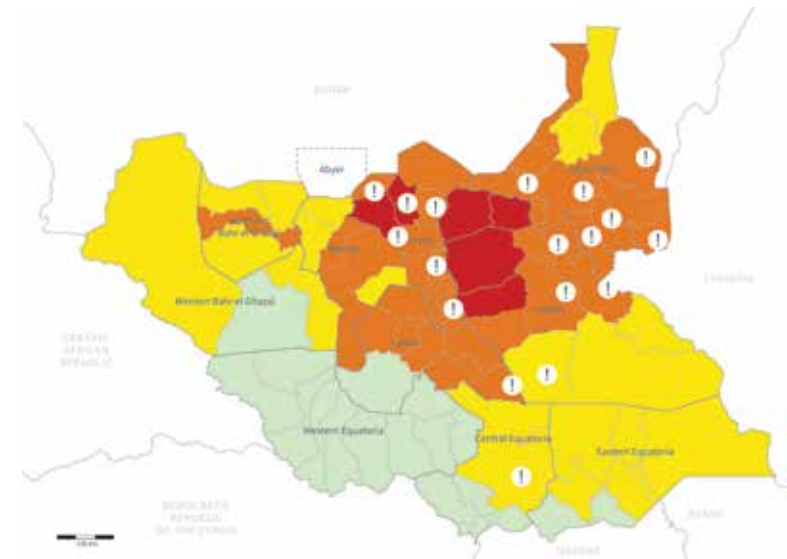


to assist
2 800 000 people

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION

(January – March 2015)

Population: 11.2 million

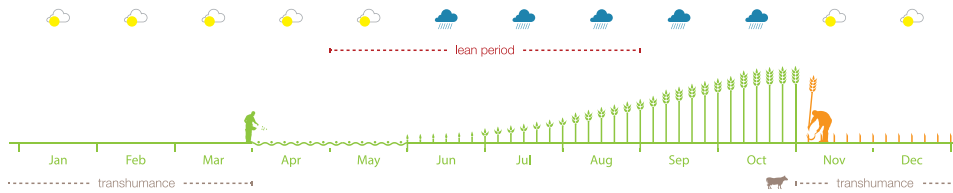


IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase

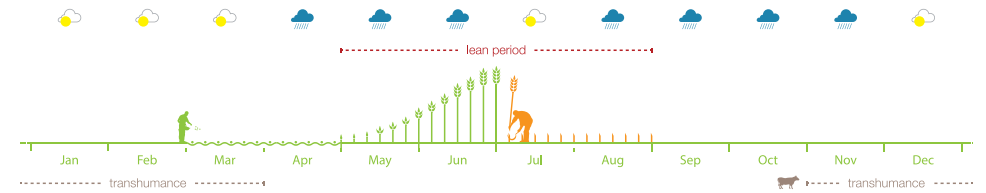
- Famine
- Emergency
- Crisis
- Stressed
- Minimal
- ⓘ Area would likely be at least 1 phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR

Millet and Sorghum (Unimodal)



Maize, Millet and Sorghum (Bimodal)



©FAO/L. Wani







Accurate and timely food security information and analysis is crucial to inform decision-making. In South Sudan, FAO is strengthening national capacity for food security data collection, analysis and coordination. In 2014, food security monitoring teams from FAO and partners crisscrossed the country. Walking long distances, wading through floods and travelling by canoe or helicopter, the teams gathered essential data related to livelihoods; access to and availability of food; consumption; and nutrition. Analysed and disseminated widely, the data were critical in providing an accurate picture of the evolving food security and livelihood situation. FAO became the leading voice on food security and vulnerability analysis since the early days of the crisis, and these efforts greatly contributed to shaping the humanitarian response. The robust collection of vital food security information has helped to focus assistance in communities that need it most.

UNDER THE 2015 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN, FAO AND PARTNERS IN THE FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS CLUSTER AIM TO:

- protect and rehabilitate livelihoods of vulnerable people at risk of hunger and malnutrition; and
- rehabilitate community livelihood assets during the lean season.

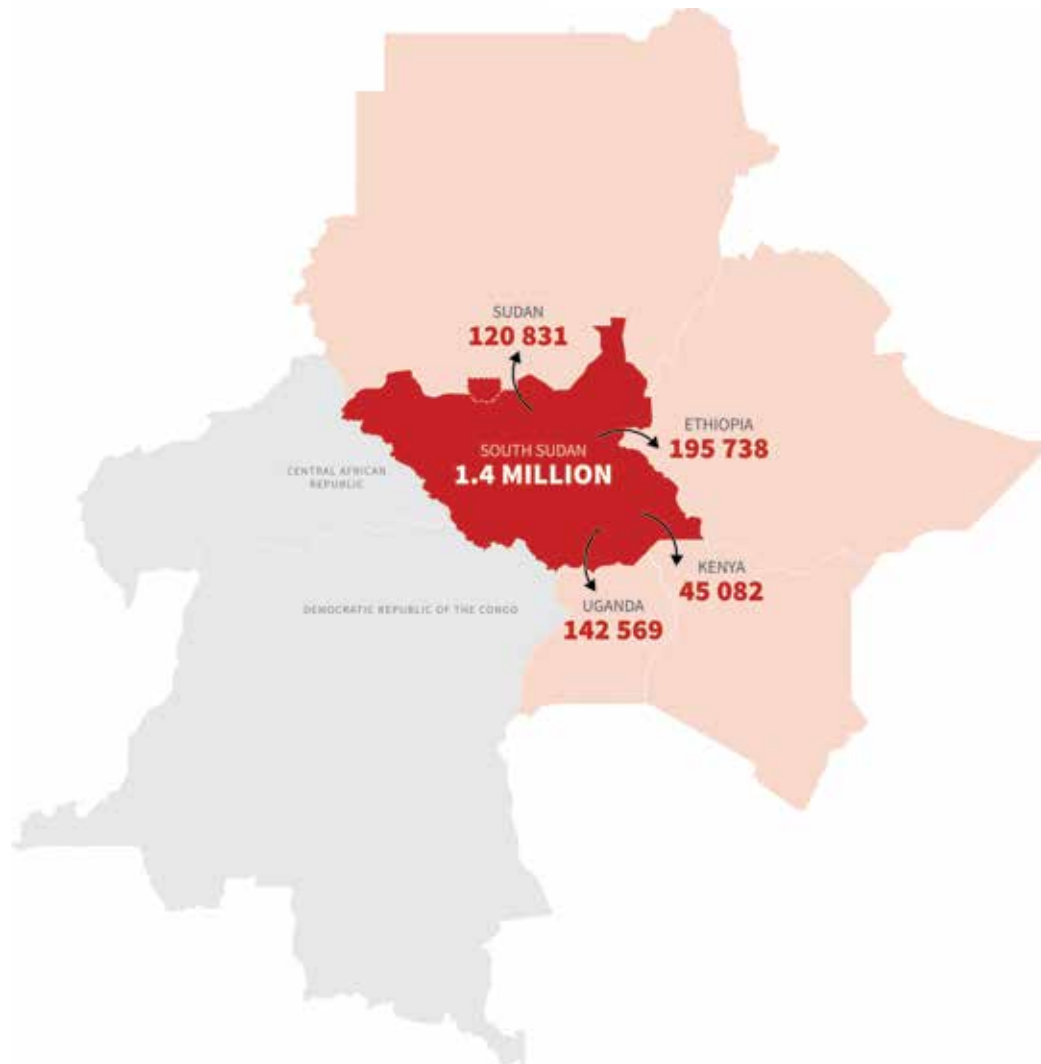
FAO seeks funding to protect vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in South Sudan against hunger, malnutrition and destitution through protecting the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable farmers, fisherfolk and herders and enhancing nutrition.

UNDER ITS EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD RESPONSE PROGRAMME, FAO'S TARGETS ARE TO:

- 
Ensure food security information, analysis and coordination mechanisms used for evidence-based decision-making
- 
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.
- 
Increase production, availability and access to food sources in less-affected areas
 Farmer/agropastoral field schools • Vouchers/input trade fairs • Improved agricultural practices • Agroforestry.
- 
Minimize the pressure of internally displaced people's presence on natural resources and the environment
 Fuel-efficient stoves.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND REFUGEE NUMBERS

(February 2015)



Sources: UNCHR and UNOCHA, February 2015.

Over 500 000 people have fled South Sudan since the conflict began in December 2013. This is expected to rise further to 821 000 by the end of 2015 as increasing hunger and continued fighting disrupt livelihoods and force people from their homes.

Most of the refugees have fled to neighbouring Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda, where they have been received by extremely vulnerable host communities living in border areas. With no or limited livelihood options, refugee families are fully reliant on aid from host families or humanitarian agencies. Livestock-owning populations are often particularly vulnerable as they cannot bring their animals to refugee camps. Many hosting communities face high food insecurity and there is increasing risk of tensions between the populations as further pressure is placed on already limited services and resources. In 2015, both refugee and host community populations require coordinated support to increase food production and availability, while preventing further deterioration of fragile natural resources.



DID YOU KNOW?

- Women make up 80% of the adult refugee population, and children 70% of all South Sudanese refugees.
- In Kenya, 350 refugees arrived each day from January to March 2014.
- The majority of those fleeing to Sudan are arriving in the conflict-hit states of South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Greater Darfur.
- The Regional Refugee Response Plan seeks to ensure a coordinated regional approach to the crisis that takes into account the needs of hosting communities.
- Many of the children entering Kenya and Uganda are unaccompanied.

FAO IS WORKING WITH PARTNERS IN THE REGION TO:

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

FAO SEEKS FUNDING FOR:

-  **Kenya: USD 4.5 million**
Natural resource management • Income-generating activities.
-  **Sudan: USD 7.1 million**
Vulnerable host communities and South Sudanese refugees • Agricultural inputs and training • Livestock vaccination and treatment • Small ruminant restocking • Multipurpose tree seedlings • Income-generating activities.
-  **Uganda: USD 6.6 million**
Income-generating activities • Value chain support • Technical support to implementing partners • Agricultural inputs • Training.

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN 2015

-  **FAO requires USD 18.1 million**
-  to assist host community members, refugees and other vulnerable groups in Kenya, Sudan and Uganda.

4.6 million food insecure

Above-average harvests and good pastures by the end of 2014 helped to improve food security in much of the Sudan. However, food insecurity is expected to affect millions of Sudanese in 2015, largely owing to steep rises in staple food prices, floods destroying field crops, pest infestations, continued blocking of internal and transboundary transhumance routes, localized disease outbreaks, as well as environmental factors such as desert encroachment and soil degradation.

An estimated 80 percent of the Sudan's rural population relies on agriculture-based production for their food and income. In some areas, however, production is severely constrained by persistent insecurity, a lack of quality agricultural inputs, unpredictable rainfall, restricted livestock movement and over-stretched natural resources. In conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan and Darfur, new waves of displacement continue to undermine food security as families are forced to abandon agricultural land, leaving them reliant on external assistance. In 2015, vulnerable families in the Sudan need help to increase food production in the face of further displacement, insecurity and seasonal floods and dry spells.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Two-thirds of the population lives in rural areas, 58% of whom (about 14 million people) live below the poverty line.
- 3.1 million people are displaced in the Sudan; 2.5 million in Greater Darfur alone.
- 2 million people suffer from acute malnutrition, while in Darfur over two-thirds of children are stunted due to malnutrition.
- Over 120 000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in the Sudan since mid-December 2013.

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2015



FAO requires
USD 24 million

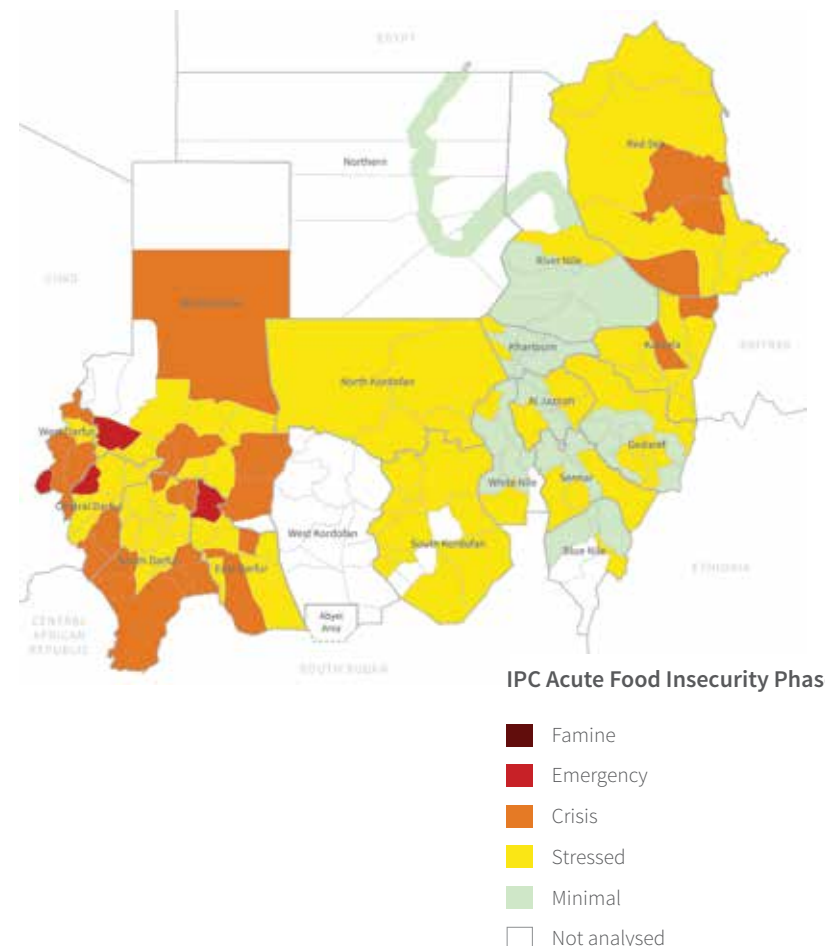


to assist
2 100 000 people

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

(November – December 2014)

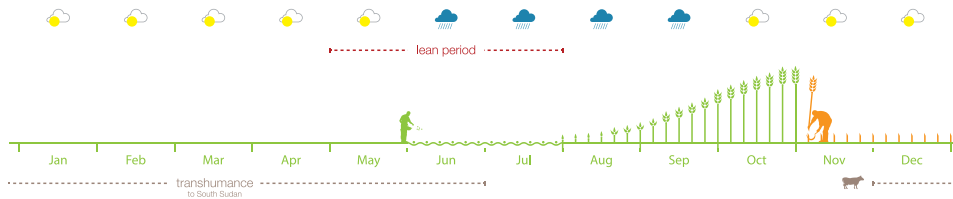
Population: 37.9 million



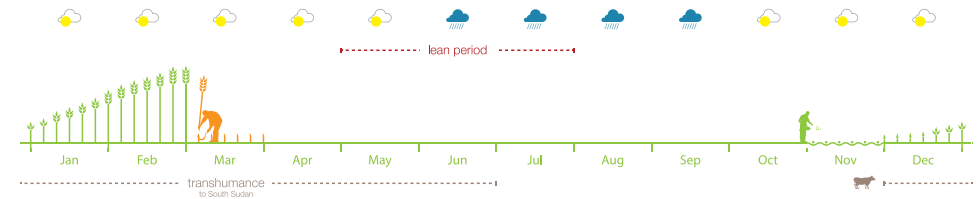
Source: Sudan IPC Technical Working Group, November 2014.

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR

Millet and Sorghum



Wheat



©FAO/Z. Jones



In North and West Darfur States, FAO has been working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Animal Resources and United Nations Mission in Darfur to increase cooperation between conflicting communities. Crop and livestock protection “peace campaigns” promote peaceful co-existence between farmers and herders, focusing on their mutual interest and the need to protect crops and livestock transhumance routes. The campaigns have restored trust, community dialogue and dispute resolution through inter-ethnic village committees; and conflicting farmer and pastoral communities have signed local peace agreements. Community members noted a rise in the number of disputes submitted and successfully resolved, and even communities outside project areas are increasingly submitting cases to the committees. The main result has been a gradual decrease in crop destruction by livestock in the campaign areas, with the goal of zero crop damage in these areas by early 2015.

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 households in affected areas; and
- improve Sector coordination and information management at national and state levels.

FAO SEEKS FUNDING TO:



Strengthen Sector coordination and information management

Sector coordination mechanisms and platforms (national and state levels) • Partnerships within Global Food Security and Livelihoods Sector/Cluster and across sectors • Information preparation and dissemination • Promotion of Sector coordination (progress, achievements).



Improve food security and nutrition in Darfur

Focus on most vulnerable populations • Quality-declared seeds (cereal, vegetable and legume), tools and equipment • Livestock vaccination and treatment • Access to water and pasture for livestock.



Save lives, reduce food insecurity and malnutrition, restore livelihoods

Focus on vulnerable and disaster-affected households • Support to South, West and North Kordofan; Blue Nile; eastern Sudan; South Sudan border states • Seeds (cereal, vegetable and legume) and tools • Livestock vaccination and treatment • Small livestock and poultry restocking • Natural resource management • Fuel-efficient stoves.

9.8 million food insecure

Hunger is rampant and deepening across Syria. Four years into the conflict, over half of the population is food insecure. Each year, food production has dropped and prices have soared, against falling incomes and steep depreciation of the Syrian pound.

Reduced areas under cultivation and drought conditions last year led to a 51 percent drop in cereal yield compared to the pre-crisis average (2001-2011). Livestock production is also in jeopardy as herders cannot source or afford enough animal feed, and veterinary services are no longer functioning. Many have lost their assets to conflict or been forced to abandon their fields and animals. Despite enormous challenges, agriculture remains the backbone of rural livelihoods and sustains food supply in the country. With timely investment, supporting production at the household level can improve the food security landscape for families in 2015 and beyond.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Syria is the largest displacement crisis globally. Over 50% of Syrians have fled their homes.
- By the end of 2013, an estimated three in four Syrians were living in poverty, and 54% were living in extreme poverty.
- Out of 9.8 million food insecure people, 6.8 million are in high priority districts.
- Over 80% of wheat is produced in Syria's "cereal belt", which spans Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Deir-Ez-Zor, Hama and Idlib governorates.
- By June 2013, Syria had lost an estimated 35% of sheep and 25% of cattle.
- Women represent 63.3% of the agricultural labour force.

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2015



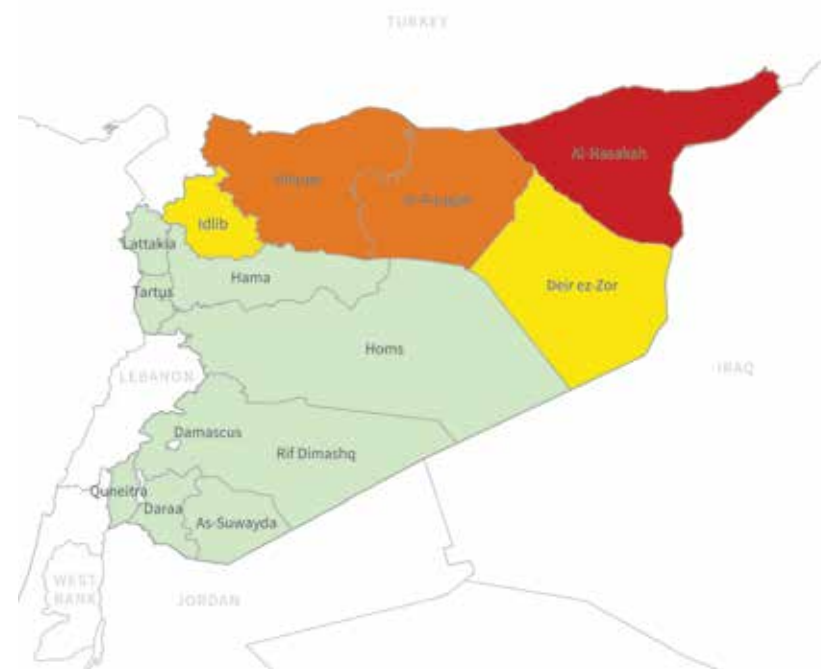
FAO requires
USD 59.1 million



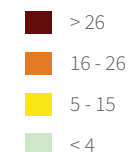
to assist
1 416 000 people

SHARE OF NATIONAL WHEAT PRODUCTION

Population: 18.2 million

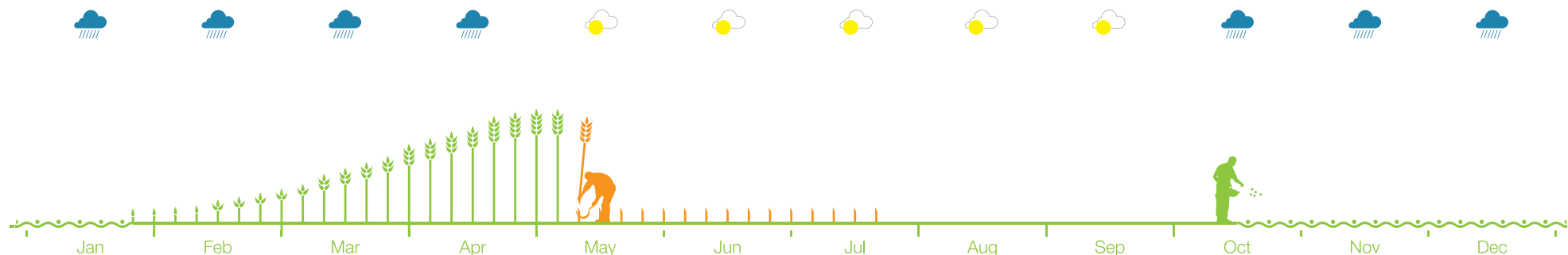


% of national wheat production



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

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR - BARLEY AND WHEAT



©FAO/Syria Field Team






FAO is helping displaced families grow their own nutritious food, wherever they are and without the use of land, through micro-gardens. These self-contained plots allow people to intensively cultivate vegetables, roots, tubers and herbs in small spaces. In weeks, families can add vitamins, minerals and plant protein to their diets, and sell the surplus for much-needed income. These micro-gardens have the potential to greatly improve nutrition and ease increasing pressures on host communities. This is especially vital for the 42 percent of Syrians who are internally displaced and concentrated in areas where food supplies and markets are severely strained. Where land cultivation is possible, FAO is helping vulnerable farming families restore cereal production. With 200 kg of seeds, a family can cultivate at least 1 hectare of land and cover their cereal consumption needs for a year.

FAO IS WORKING WITH PARTNERS IN THE FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR, AND THE EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOOD SECTOR TO:

- 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; and
- coordinate the work of Sector partners within the Whole of Syria Framework.

FAO SEEKS FUNDING TO:

- 
Support staple food production
 Wheat and barley seeds, where cultivation is possible • Fertilizer • Training on improved cropping methods.
- 
Increase household nutrition and income
 Backyard gardening • Orchard and horticulture production • Poultry and small livestock raising • Cash-for-work to rehabilitate productive assets and infrastructure • Agricultural vouchers • Vocational training.
- 
Protect livestock assets
 Animal feed • Livestock vaccination and treatment campaigns • Veterinary capacity.
- 
Plan and respond collectively
 Coordination • Capacity development • Drought early warning system • Community-based approaches • Needs assessment and monitoring • Data collection, analysis and reporting.

More than 3.2 million Syrian refugees are concentrated in just five countries: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Around 30 percent live in extreme poverty, 85 percent are settled outside of camps and most depend on humanitarian aid and host communities to survive. Lebanon now has the highest per capita ratio of refugees in the world, while Iraq faces overlapping refugee and internal displacement crises, with 2.1 million Iraqis displaced in 2014 alone. Such extensive population movement is severely straining already scarce natural resources in the subregion.

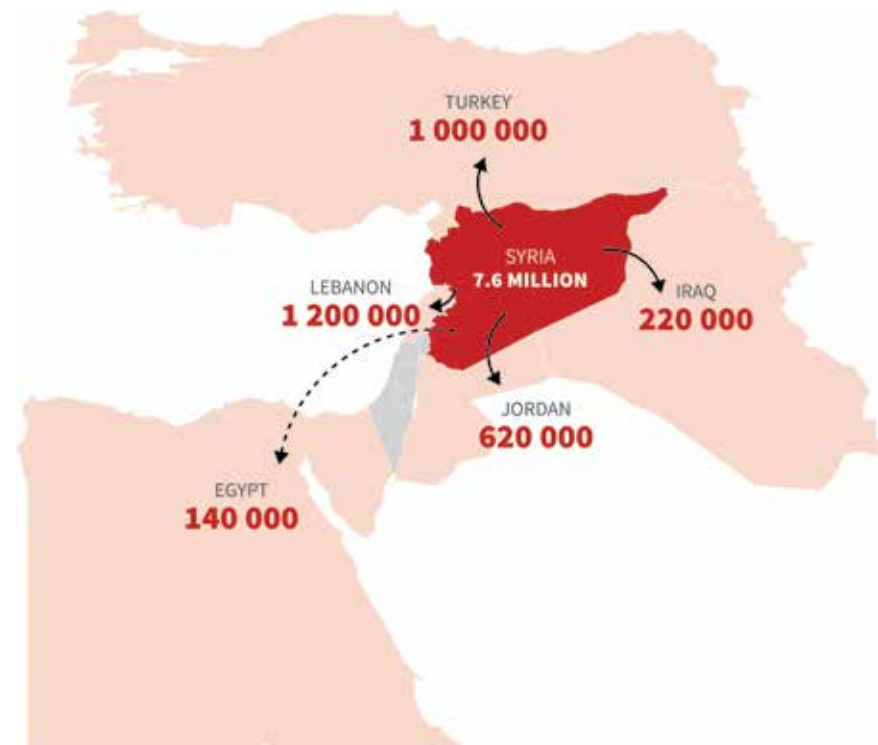
Most of the refugees are located in rural areas where agriculture is the primary source of livelihood. With the increasing availability of Syrian labour, farm wages are diminishing. Many local small-scale farmers and livestock breeders have suffered significant losses in income due to the inability to access their crops and land, reduced availability of water, increases in the cost of agricultural inputs and the loss of cross-border trading opportunities. Uncontrolled livestock movement from Syria is increasing the risk of livestock diseases and zoonoses spreading regionally. Improving food security in 2015 requires increasing food production, while urgently protecting and strengthening agricultural livelihoods.

DID YOU KNOW?

- A further 1.18 million Syrians are projected to arrive in neighbouring countries during 2015.
- The majority of refugees rely on food assistance as their primary source of food.
- Nearly three-quarters of surveyed refugees in Jordan cited food vouchers as their main source of income.
- Over 65 000 Palestinians have fled Syria to neighbouring countries.
- The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan brings humanitarian and development responses together into a single framework.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND REFUGEE NUMBERS

(December 2014)



Source: UNOCHA and UNHCR, December 2014.

REGIONAL REFUGEE AND RESILIENCE PLAN 2015 – 2016



FAO requires
USD 62 million



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

©FAO/Lebanon Field Team



In Lebanon, refugees account for one-fourth of the population and unemployment has doubled. To help meet the increased demand for food and income, FAO is equipping vulnerable local farmers to set up sustainable semi-intensive poultry units through farmer field schools. The 1 500 farming families, scattered in the most-affected regions, will be able to consume and market nearly 1 million eggs per month. Much of the production is expected to be sold in shops participating in World Food Programme food assistance schemes which help refugees purchase food. Complementary activities such as these promote social cohesion and maximize the use of aid money by rechanneling it into the local economy.

FAO IS WORKING WITH PARTNERS IN THE REGION TO:

- enhance the capacity of affected communities to use their resources and assets to increase agricultural production and incomes in more effective and sustainable ways; and
- 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 10.4 million

Support to wheat planting • Quick-impact food production and income generation for host communities and Syrian refugees • Effective coordination of agriculture sector responses.



Jordan: USD 9.6 million

Homestead farming • Climate-smart livelihood diversification • Transboundary animal disease, and plant pest and disease control • Natural resource management • Sectoral response coordination and evidence-based programming.



Lebanon: USD 32 million

Agricultural production and value chain development • Food safety control • Surveillance and control of plant and animal diseases and pests • Natural resource management • Agricultural climate change adaptation • Food security and agricultural livelihoods coordination and policy development.



Turkey: USD 10 million

Micro-gardening for refugees within and outside of camps • Training on good nutritional practices • Short-term cash support for agricultural inputs in host communities • Farmer field schools (crop and livestock production, post-harvest technologies, water management).

West Africa – Ebola

520 000 people severely food insecure

The unprecedented Ebola virus disease outbreak has significantly impacted food security, economies and livelihoods in affected and at-risk countries in West Africa. In December 2014, an estimated half a million people were severely food insecure due to the impact of Ebola in the three worst hit western African countries: Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Ebola-affected families are facing below-average harvests and incomes as a result of quarantines and social stigma. Access to food is difficult and below-average incomes and market disruptions have reduced their purchasing power.

Unless access to food is drastically improved and measures to safeguard crop and livestock production are put in place, over 1 million people could face food insecurity due to the outbreak in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone by March 2015. In 2015, support is needed to boost agricultural production in Ebola-affected and at-risk areas and improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable populations.

DID YOU KNOW?

- The Ebola virus is a hemorrhagic fever that kills about 70% of its victims.
- The areas with high incidence of the Ebola virus disease are among the most agriculturally productive regions of the three most affected countries – Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.
- In Guinea, post-harvest losses were estimated at approximately 40 to 50%.
- In Liberia's worst Ebola-affected areas, crop production reduced between 10 and 25%.
- In Sierra Leone, Ebola erupted at a crucial period in the rice agricultural season. Many farmers were unable to complete key, time-critical agricultural activities owing to travel restrictions and fear of the disease.

RESPONSE PROGRAMME OCTOBER 2014 – SEPTEMBER 2015



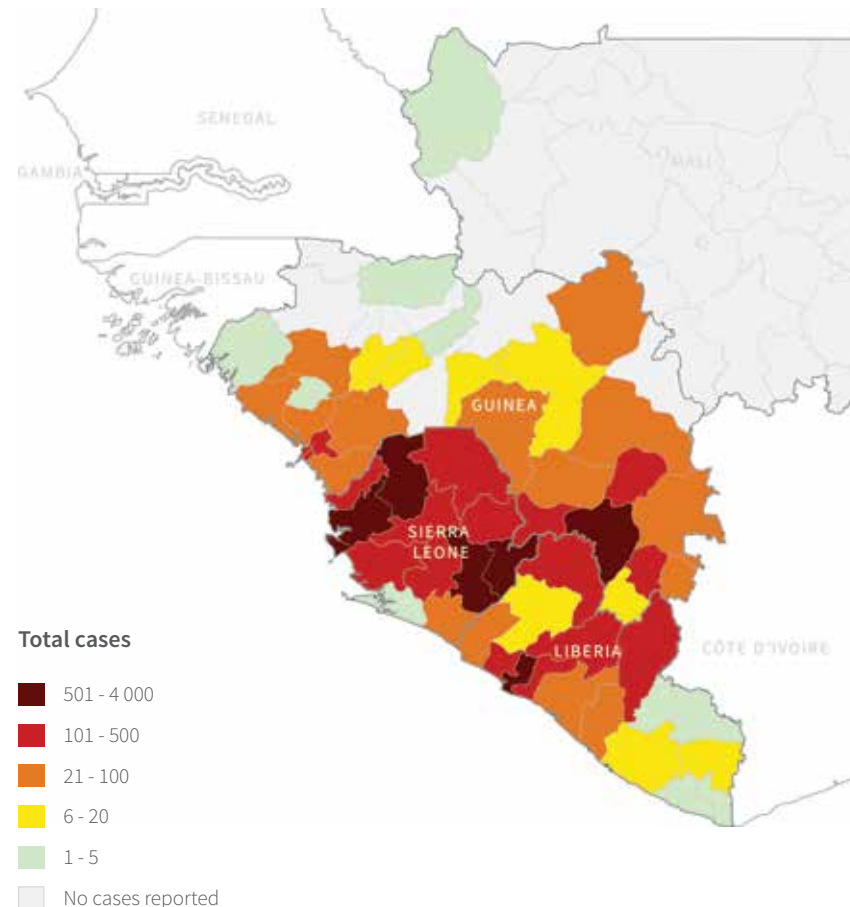
FAO requires
USD 42.5 million



to assist
1 145 000 people

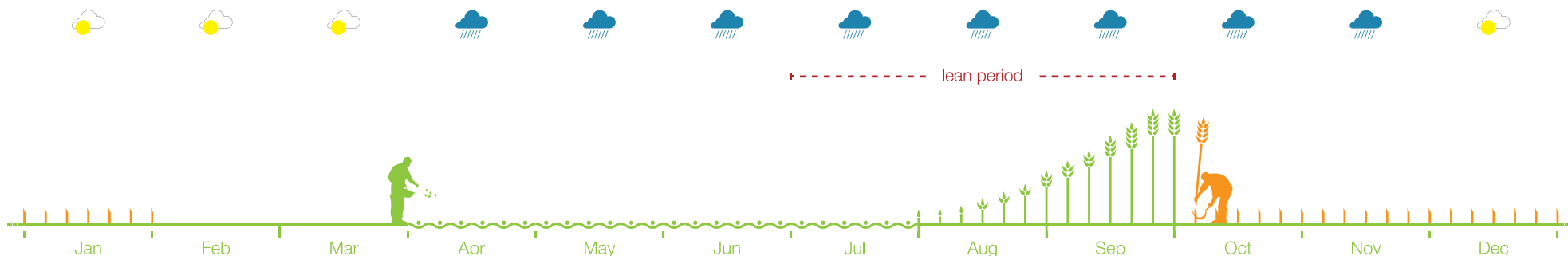
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF EBOLA CASES IN WEST AFRICA

(4 February 2015)



Source: World Health Organization, 4 February 2015.

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR - RICE



©FAO/J. Bonwitt



FAO has been carrying out various agriculture and food security assessments to evaluate the impact of the Ebola outbreak in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), governments and other partners. In particular, the FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Missions provided a comprehensive analysis of the impact of Ebola on the agricultural production, prices, markets, trade and stocks situation in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The findings have helped policy-makers and United Nations (UN) agencies make informed decisions, thus reaching the most-affected rural communities with the assistance they need to feed their families and boost their income and agricultural production.

FAO's strategy focuses on supporting life-saving activities while also safeguarding food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

FAO SEEKS FUNDING TO:



Save lives by stopping the spread of the disease

UN coordinated response via FAO networks of extension services and animal health workers • Social mobilization • Training and awareness-raising activities.



Boost incomes and agricultural production to safeguard livelihoods

Rapid impact assessments • Crop and livestock production • Cash transfers • Post-harvest activities • Trade and marketing.



Reduce risks and improve early warning systems and emergency response

Preparedness for disease threats • Wildlife/animal surveillance systems • Human-animal-environment interface • Farmer field schools • Livelihoods along market chains.



Strengthen coordination to improve response

Food security and nutrition clusters coordination • UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response • Surge mechanisms • Data collection and analysis • Information and communication.

West Bank and Gaza Strip

2.4 million vulnerable to food insecurity

More than half of all Palestinians are vulnerable to food insecurity. The primary causes – poor livelihood opportunities and lack of economic access to food – result largely from Israeli restrictions on land use, water access and the movement of people and goods. For example, around 50 percent of agricultural land is inaccessible and fishers can sail only 6 nautical miles from Gaza’s coast where the catch is limited.

In the summer of 2014, conflict in the Gaza Strip displaced 500 000 people and caused USD 550 million in damages to the agriculture sector. The conflict destroyed crops, livestock and agricultural assets, decimating the livelihoods of farmers, fishers and herders. The impact of these losses is magnified by Gaza’s endemic challenges: the Israeli economic blockade, a 45 percent unemployment rate and rising food insecurity. In 2015, support is needed to address chronic food insecurity, support existing coping strategies and increase livelihood sustainability in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Over half of the 4.5 million people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are vulnerable to food insecurity (1.1 million in the West Bank and 1.3 million in the Gaza Strip).
- In the West Bank, over 7 500 Bedouins and herders from 46 communities in Area C are at high risk of forcible transfer and eviction.
- As a result of escalations in conflict between Israel and Gaza (7 July – 26 August 2014):
 - 100 000 people remain displaced
 - 55 150 dunums of agricultural land were damaged
 - Gaza lost 13% of its sheep and goats.

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2015



FAO requires
USD 30.1 million



to assist
130 710 people

RESILIENCE TO FOOD INSECURITY BY GOVERNORATE

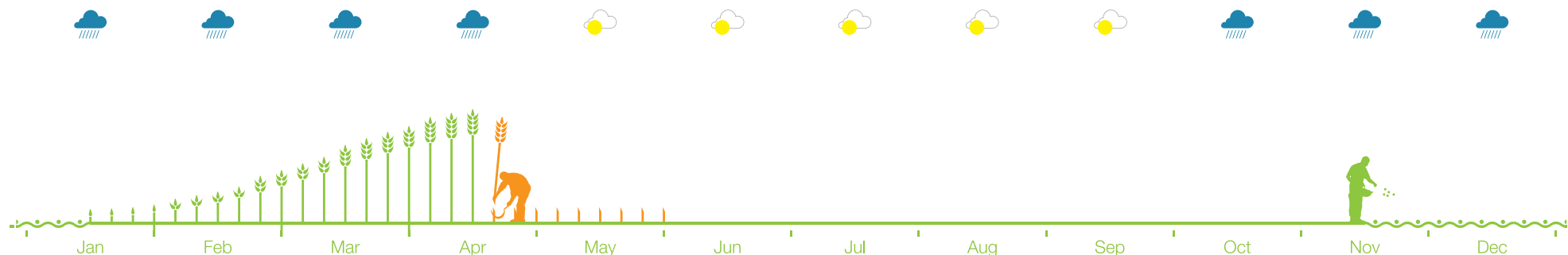
Population: 4.5 million

Governorate resilience rank

- Lowest
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Highest



AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR - BARLEY



©FAO/M. Longari



FAO has helped thousands of families access reliable and affordable water sources in the West Bank, where drought is recurrent, formal water networks are blocked and transported water costs around four-times more. Their communities are now equipped to save, collect and reuse water resources using improved storage and climate-smart practices such as rainwater harvesting and grey wastewater treatment. FAO trains and assists community members in carrying out the construction and repair work themselves, creating employment while ensuring communities can maintain and expand the initiative. With more water available at reduced cost, farmers and herders save money, while producing and earning more. One cistern, valued at USD 2 000, can save a community USD 6 000 in water every year, for at least 50 years.

FAO IS WORKING WITH PARTNERS IN THE FOOD SECURITY SECTOR TO:

- assist families that lack economic access to food to meet their food needs;
- enhance the resilience and protect the livelihoods of populations at risk of natural and man-made shocks; and
- strengthen coordination and the capacity of national stakeholders in the Food Security Sector to respond effectively to emergency situations.

FAO SEEKS FUNDING TO:



Strengthen the resilience of farmers, herders and fishers

Crop and fodder seeds • Seedlings • Fertilizer • Irrigation • Cisterns • Plant pest control • Fodder • Veterinary services • Restocking • Water reservoirs • Animal shelters • Boat and gear repair.



Support domestic food production in urban/peri-urban areas

Small-scale livestock raising (sheep, rabbit and poultry) • Vegetable production • Training in production, marketing and nutrition.



Restore agricultural assets and productive capacities

Conditional cash assistance for livelihood support • Restoration of damaged productive assets (e.g. cisterns, wells, greenhouses) • Land rehabilitation in the Access Restricted Area (Gaza).



Coordinate joint analysis and response

Food security coordination platform • Needs assessment • Food security and resilience analysis • Technical Working Groups • Capacity development.

10.6 million food insecure

Around 41 percent of Yemenis are unable to meet their food needs, including 5 million who are severely food insecure. Food insecurity in Yemen is driven largely by civil insecurity, poverty, extreme food price sensitivity, declining agricultural production and environmental factors. The country imports 90 percent of its staple foods, and food purchases account for over 42 percent of the average household's expenditures.

Although Yemen is one of the most water-scarce countries in the world, nearly two-thirds of Yemenis derive their livelihoods from agriculture. Farmers' livelihoods are threatened by conflict and displacement, as well as low availability of farming inputs, high production costs, and very limited water and arable land resources. In 2015, support is needed to help Yemenis afford nutritious food and address the root causes of food insecurity.

DID YOU KNOW?

- 1.6 million people are acutely malnourished, including 850 000 children.
- The availability of fresh water is just 86 m³ per person – less than 1.5% of the global average – and has dropped 78% since 1962.
- In 2015, an estimated 15.9 million people (61% of the population) will require some form of humanitarian assistance.
- Yemen's poverty rate increased from 37% in 2005 to 54% in 2012.
- Over half of the population lives on less than USD 2 per day and over one-third is unemployed.
- Over 90% of Yemeni women of working age do not participate in the labour force.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2014 – 2015 (2015 REVISION)



FAO requires **USD 12 million**



to assist **234 500 people**

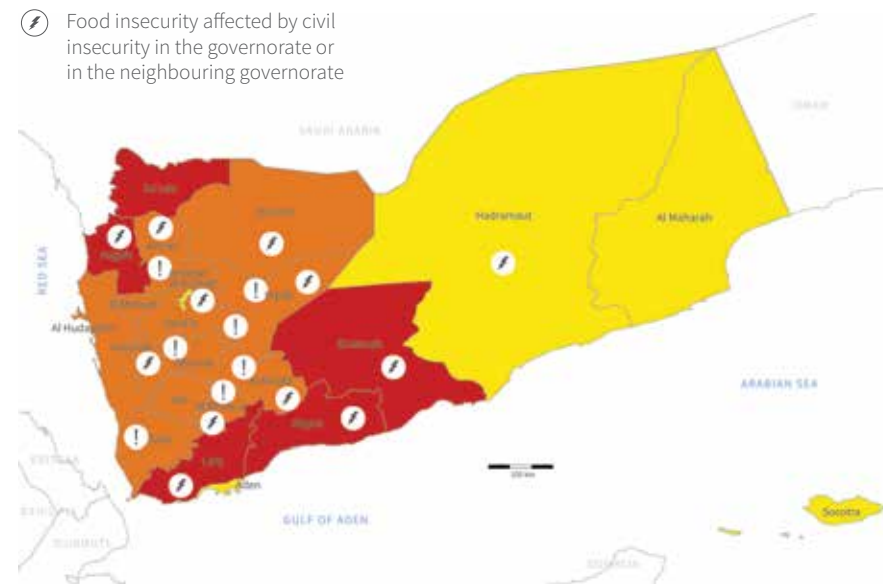
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION

(September 2014)

Population: 25.9 million

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase

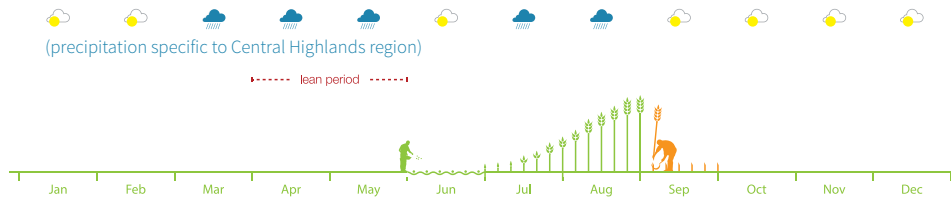
- Famine
- Emergency
- Crisis
- Stressed
- Minimal
- ! Area would likely be at least 1 phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance
- ⚡ Food insecurity affected by civil insecurity in the governorate or in the neighbouring governorate



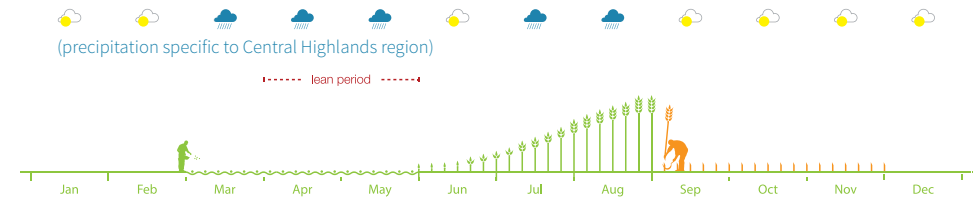
Source: Yemen IPC Technical Working Group, September 2014.

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR

Wheat



Sorghum



©FAO/Yemen Field Team



Small-scale poultry raising can lead to big improvements in family nutrition. In areas where displacement, food insecurity and malnutrition are high, such as Hajjah, FAO provides women with starter kits of five vaccinated hens and poultry feed. The chickens are of egg-laying age, so families have a steady food supply from day-one. This is critical in areas where food production and trade have been disrupted by conflict. Having a reliable food source also promotes more equitable consumption within the family, as women often eat less as a way to cope with food insecurity. The nutritional benefits are high as well: one chicken egg has all the essential amino acids needed for human growth. Five vaccinated hens (valued at USD 50) can save a family up to USD 40 in egg purchases per month.

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; and
- 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 • Livelihood and nutrition training • Backyard livestock production (vaccinated poultry/goats) • Fisheries inputs.



Improve water management

Integrated water management • Restoration of hill terraces and spate irrigation systems • 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 red palm weevil and desert locusts • Control of transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses • Veterinary services.



Inform, analyse, coordinate and respond

Cluster coordination • Joint programming • Accountability to Affected Populations • Baseline and needs assessments • Advocacy • Monitoring • Contingency planning/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.
- 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.
- 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.

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 (United Kingdom), the Internet and Mobile Marketing Association of the Philippines, the Norwegian Refugee Council and RedR Australia.



Contacts

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*There is tremendous need and potential to lift millions
from hunger by building resilient livelihoods.
Join our efforts.*

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