



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

Myanmar

Humanitarian Response
Plan 2022

In 2021, **escalating civil unrest further displaced thousands of people in Myanmar**, while a third wave of COVID-19 devastated the country. Nearly one in four **people are currently experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity**. With about three-quarters of the population relying on agriculture for their livelihoods, supporting rural households to restore their production is essential to the humanitarian response. Every **USD 1** invested in vegetable production **yields more than three times its value** in harvests.



TO ASSIST
694 110 people






FAO REQUIRES
USD 20.8 million

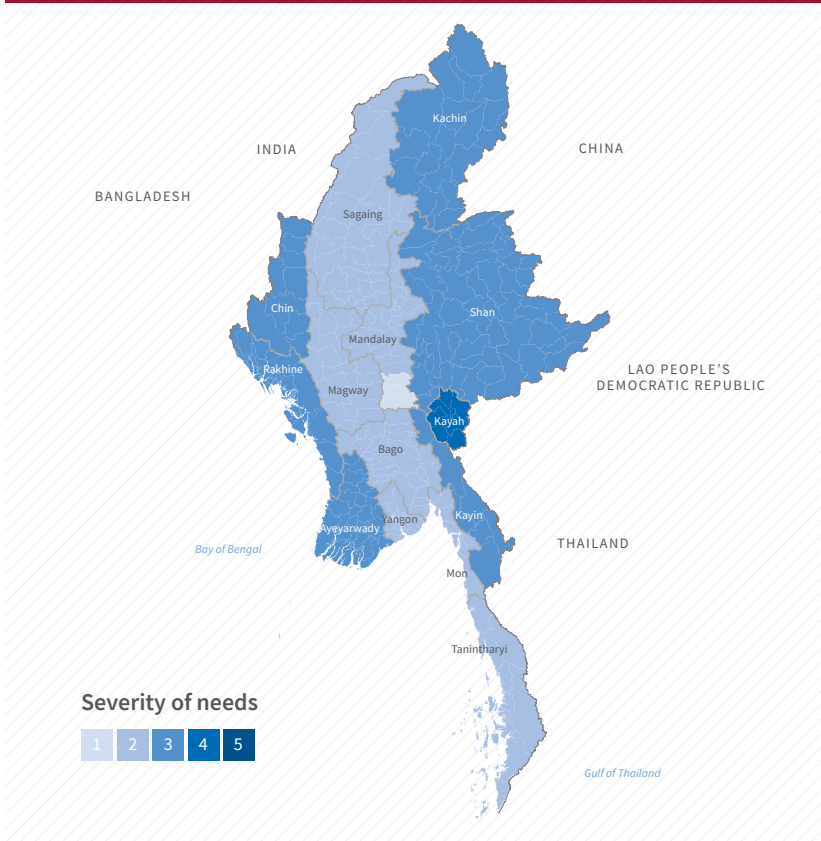


JANUARY–DECEMBER
2022

What humanitarian investment in agriculture can achieve

USD 61	=	A vegetable production package (seeds and fertilizer) enables a farmer to grow over 500 kg of vegetables, which are ready to be harvested in just 1 to 2 months and worth over USD 200 on the local market.	=		Enable quick access to nutritious food and income
USD 119	=	A monthly cash transfer through cash for work enables a family to cover food needs for 1 month, while engaging in the rehabilitation of irrigation and aquaculture systems for improved crop and fish production.	=		Provide cash relief to families, while repairing small rural infrastructure to increase food production
USD 186	=	A crop production package enables a farmer to produce 1.2 tonnes of rice worth USD 236 on the local market.	=		Support a family of 5 to produce a 7-month supply of rice

People in food insecurity by region (2021)



Source: OCHA. 2021. Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 [online]. [Cited 25 February 2022]. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/mmr_humanitarian_needs_overview_2022.pdf. Map conforms to United Nations Geospatial Myanmar map, 2018.

Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

A food security crisis that threatens to affect 70 percent of the population looms in Myanmar. Humanitarian needs in the country rose sharply in 2021 as a result of political and economic upheaval and expansion of conflict. In 2022 needs are anticipated to climb further, with almost one in two people expected to be living in poverty. Incomes have dropped, while food and agricultural input prices have risen, pushing vulnerable people to take on debt, spend savings and sell off assets to cover their families' food needs. Use of such negative coping mechanisms, in addition to reducing or skipping meals or going without food for an entire day, increased from 23 percent in 2020 to 33 percent in 2022. In Rakhine State, 30 percent of households reported running out of food in 2021 compared with 9 percent in 2020. And in Chin State, 58 percent of households reported eating less compared with 21 percent last year.

If farmers sell off their land and assets now, they will be unable to produce food to consume or sell in the next season, forcing them to rely on food assistance indefinitely. Urgently supporting vulnerable farmers to restore and protect their agricultural livelihoods is critical to averting a food security crisis. Providing them with needed crop and vegetable seeds along with cash will increase local food production and access to food in rural communities. Furthermore, providing animal feed to herders will enable them to keep their vital livestock assets alive and healthy so that they can continue to produce milk. These interventions will ultimately strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households and improve their food security and nutrition.



Drivers of food insecurity

- Increases in agricultural input prices
- Economic and political turmoil
- Conflict
- COVID-19
- Climate shocks

Key facts

Country population: **54 million**

13.2 million people face moderate or severe food insecurity

25 million people projected to face poverty in 2022

907 500 people internally displaced, of whom 560 900 newly displaced since February 2021

290 000 children under the age of five projected to face acute malnutrition, of whom 49 000 to face Severe Acute Malnutrition in 2022

Coordination

As co-leads of the Food Security Cluster in Myanmar, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme work closely with 44 local and international partners, in collaboration with institutional counterparts, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.

FAO priorities

Priorities	Type of assistance provided/ contents of assistance package	Cost per beneficiary (USD)	Number of beneficiaries (people)	Total cost (USD)	Calendar of funding deadlines and implementation											
					Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Improve access to food through cash-based assistance	Unconditional or conditional cash transfers of USD 100 per household	23.89	364 195	8 700 000												
Enhance the food production capacity of crisis-affected people	42 kg of paddy seed 100 g of vegetable seed 100 kg of fertilizer	37.33	281 295	10 500 000												
Protect herders' livelihoods	200 kg of animal feed	32.91	48 620	1 600 000												



Month by which funding is required for the implementation of priorities



Planned implementation timeframe for priority activities

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