



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

GLOBAL
EMERGENCY AND
RESILIENCE APPEAL 2026

TIME TO
MAXIMIZE
THE IMPACT
OF EVERY
\$ € £ ¥ ₪ ₪



REQUIRED CITATION

FAO. 2025. *FAO's Global Emergency and Resilience Appeal 2026 – Time to maximize the impact of every \$ € £ ¥*. Rome.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

© FAO, 2025



Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence (CC BY 4.0: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode.en>).

Under the terms of this licence, this work may be copied, redistributed and adapted for non-commercial purposes, provided that the work is appropriately cited. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that FAO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the FAO logo is not permitted. If the work is adapted, then it must be licensed under the same or equivalent Creative Commons license. If a translation of this work is created, it must include the following disclaimer along with the required citation: “This translation was not created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the authoritative edition.”

Disputes arising under the licence that cannot be settled amicably will be resolved by mediation and arbitration as described in Article 8 of the licence except as otherwise provided herein. The applicable mediation rules will be the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization <http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules> and any arbitration will be in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

Third-party materials. Users wishing to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, are responsible for determining whether permission is needed for that reuse and for obtaining permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

Sales, rights and licensing. FAO information products are available on the FAO website (www.fao.org/publications) and can be purchased through publications-sales@fao.org. Requests for commercial use should be submitted via: www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request. Queries regarding rights and licensing should be submitted to: copyright@fao.org.

Cover photograph: © FAO/Hashim Azizi

Contents

We can do more.	1
Rising acute food insecurity	3
Food security starts with agriculture	5
FAO’s emergency and resilience approach	6
Results	12
2026 requirements	13
People first.	22
Partnerships.	23
How to contribute	24
Notes	25



We can
do more

What if the same amount of funding could feed many more people, sustain families longer, and address the root causes of food insecurity?

This is an urgent, billion-dollar question. Agriculture offers the answer.

Maximizing aid cost-effectiveness has never been more urgent.

Acute food insecurity has tripled since 2016, reaching nearly 300 million people in 2024.¹ This marks six consecutive years of rising hunger. Yet humanitarian funding for the food sector is falling back to 2016 levels.² Development funding has been steadier but directs only a small share to food sector challenges: around 1 in 30 aid dollars, compared with 1 in 3 for humanitarian response. The imperative is clear: every dollar must do more.

The greatest potential gains lie in agriculture. Food security is the largest humanitarian budget line, serving the largest population in crisis. It is where cost-effectiveness counts most. But there is a stark disconnect: around 80 percent of acutely food insecure people are rural – farmers, herders and other producers – yet only 5 percent of humanitarian food sector funding helps them produce food.² On average, each dollar invested in a farmer’s field yields USD 3 worth of food at local prices. Raising agriculture’s share from the current 5 percent to 10 percent could make vastly more food available to people in need, with the same aid budget. For example, USD 1 billion invested in staple crop, vegetable and livestock assistance has the potential to produce a year’s supply of related food products for 108 million people.³

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations’ (FAO’s) 2026 Global Emergency and Resilience Appeal is a call to rebalance how the world addresses acute food insecurity. It explains how scaling and integrating agricultural solutions alongside food and nutrition assistance can feed more people, more sustainably and with less taxpayer money. Together, these approaches reduce future needs, free up aid for others who need it, and make limited funds go further. Crucially, it is what over 70 percent⁴ of acutely food insecure people in rural areas are asking for: help to secure their next harvest, maintain productive livestock and rebuild their livelihoods.

The Appeal seeks over USD 2.5 billion to assist more than 100 million people in 54 countries and territories

USD 1.5 billion to deliver emergency assistance to 60 million people

USD 1 billion to build the resilience of 40 million people and communities against future shocks and food insecurity (the 2026 share of three-year investments)

USD 70 million to support global programmes and technical services that strengthen humanitarian, development and peace efforts

Behind every figure is a farmer, a herder, a family wanting to provide for themselves. This Appeal is about restoring their agency – not just to survive the next crisis, but to build a future beyond it.



Rising acute food insecurity

Behind this Appeal for more effective action is a worsening global reality. Needs are rising, crises are deepening and shocks are intensifying – while aid coverage falls drastically short.

Rising need

In 2024, 295 million people across 53 countries and territories faced high acute food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC]/Cadre Harmonisé [CH] Phase 3 or above). This is the sixth consecutive annual increase and nearly three times higher than in 2016. At the most extreme end, the number of people facing starvation and death (IPC Phase 5) has risen ninefold: from 155 000 in 2016 to 1.4 million in 2025 – primarily due to conflict in the Gaza Strip and the Sudan, followed by South Sudan, Yemen, Haiti and Mali.¹ [These trends will not reverse without focusing on prevention.](#)

Protracted need

Acute food insecurity remains concentrated in the same locations. Thirty-five countries and territories have appeared in every *Global Report on Food Crises* for nine years. These protracted crises now account for over 80 percent of all people in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above. Annual Humanitarian Appeals have been issued in 13 of these same contexts for at least two decades. [Protracted crises demand more than repeated cycles of short-term aid.](#)

Intensified drivers

Conflict, economic shocks and weather extremes are driving hunger to unprecedented levels. Since 2018, the number of people living in crisis whose main driver of acute food insecurity is conflict almost doubled (from 74 million to 140 million). Those driven by weather extremes tripled (from 29 million to 96 million), while people affected primarily by economic shocks increased sixfold (from 10 million to 59 million).¹ These forces are accelerating, compounding and making recovery more difficult.

Conflict has led to Famine in the Gaza Strip and parts of the Sudan in 2025, and risk of famine in parts of South Sudan.⁵ High inflation in these and other crisis contexts further limits access to food. Climate shocks are hitting harder and more often – from prolonged drought in Afghanistan and the Syrian Arab Republic to severe floods in Nigeria – destroying food production and driving families deeper into food insecurity. Rural people are disproportionately affected, especially women and youth. [Building resilience to shocks reduces their impact.](#)

Worsening crises into 2026

The 2026 outlook remains deeply challenging. Armed conflict and violence are expected to remain the main drivers of food insecurity, especially in areas with populations already facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Global economic fragility, high debt burden and uneven recovery are likely to add pressure. Increased climate variability – including a transition to La Niña – will increase the risk of floods, drought, cyclones as well as animal and plants diseases.

Several contexts are at high risk of further deterioration. The **Sudan, Palestine, South Sudan, Yemen, Mali and Haiti** are of highest concern – with populations facing or at risk of Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan already have large populations facing critical levels of acute food insecurity, with needs expected to rise further through 2026. Burkina Faso, Chad, Kenya and Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh also risk deteriorating acute food insecurity through May 2026.⁵ Forecasts must lead to actions that change the course of food crises.

Record gaps

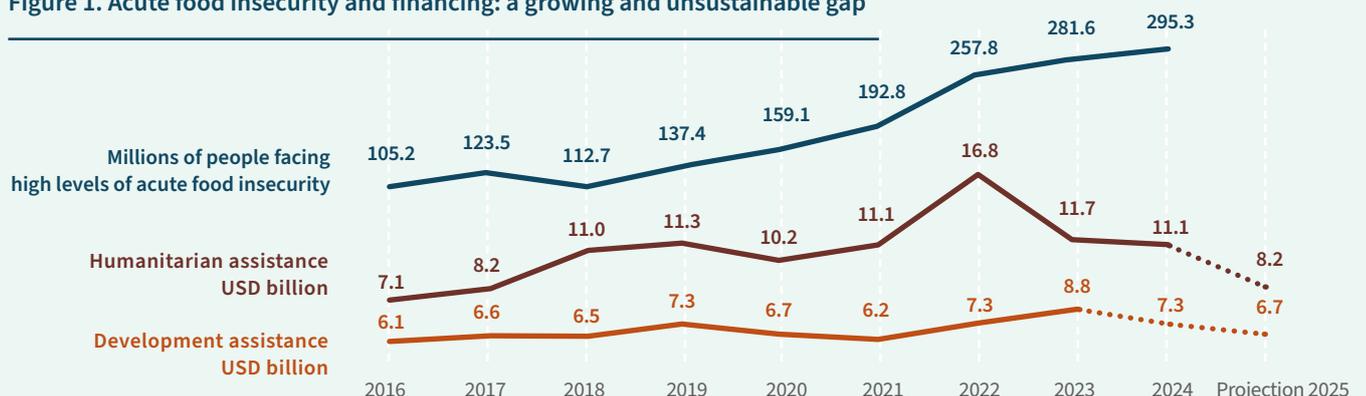
While acute hunger rises, financing falls drastically short.

By November 2025, the Global Humanitarian Overview is only a quarter funded at USD 11.5 billion out of USD 45 billion required⁶ – the largest gap ever recorded.

Due to steep funding cuts and shortfalls, the 2025 Global Humanitarian Overview was forced to hyper-prioritize: focusing on 114 million out of 300 million people in need and seeking USD 29 billion of the total requirement. And even for them, only 36 percent⁵ of financial needs were met by November 2025.

Humanitarian food sector funding began declining after its peak in 2022: down 31 percent in 2023, followed by 5 percent in 2024 and 25 percent⁵ in 2025 under optimistic scenarios. This has reduced aid coverage, food rations and acute malnutrition treatment even for the most vulnerable. Rising needs cannot be met by doing less with less – cost-effectiveness is now a humanitarian imperative.

Figure 1. Acute food insecurity and financing: a growing and unsustainable gap



Source: Global Network Against Food Crises. (forthcoming). *Financing flows and food crises report*. Rome.

Food security starts with agriculture

Agriculture is where food comes from. Yet during crises, only 5 percent of humanitarian food sector funding goes to emergency agriculture – versus 95 percent for food and nutrition assistance combined. In 2024, that meant USD 8.8 billion in food assistance alone, equivalent to USD 24 million each day.² This support is essential and saves lives day by day, but it does not create sustainable food security.

Food security requires four conditions. Food must be available, accessible, utilized properly and stable over time. Availability means that supply exists. Access means that people can obtain food through markets or aid. Utilization means safe, nutritious, diverse diets. Stability means all three hold over time.

Agriculture addresses all four. When farmers harvest grains, legumes and vegetables, nutritious food becomes available locally. When herders keep healthy livestock or fishers sustain their catch, families secure income, daily protein and other essential nutrients that are especially vital for children. Agriculture creates the supply, keeps prices stable and sustains families across seasons. No other intervention can do all this, holistically and sustainably.

This matters because most acutely food insecure people are producers, not just consumers. Up to 80 percent live in rural areas – farmers, herders, fishers and forest-dependent communities – working to feed themselves and others. They do not only need food; they need the means to produce it and earn a living. Supporting production is far less costly, and far more sustainable, than delivering food to farming families, season after season.

Agriculture is a decisive factor in food security. IPC/CH trends are clear: declining harvests and herds drive food insecurity upward; restored production brings it down. The imperative now is to act on that evidence and use agriculture to reverse rising food insecurity. This Appeal calls on partners to make that shift – in mindset, programming and investment. *If ever there was a time to rethink how we spend every dollar, it is now.*

Unprecedented nationwide support to Afghan farmers contributed to halving acute food insecurity – **from 23 million to 9.5 million people from 2021–2025** – despite drought, floods, locusts and political transition.



FAO's emergency and resilience approach

FAO addresses food security at its source: agriculture and the people who produce it.

In **emergencies**, FAO protects and restores food production so families regain access to food and income quickly. These time-sensitive actions fall under the life-saving objective of humanitarian assistance. Saving livestock protects daily milk for children – nourishment that food assistance cannot replace. Emergency seed distributions put staple food on the table in as little as three months, with harvests that feed families for up to a year. Inaction has serious consequences: herders become destitute, farmers go 9–18 months without a sufficient harvest, families displace in search of aid, and humanitarian needs grow in scale, cost and duration.

To build **resilience**, FAO addresses the root causes of vulnerability in families and agrifood systems. This means understanding why food insecurity persists – whether from water scarcity, degraded rangelands, failing infrastructure or limited market access – and tackling these challenges directly. FAO works with communities to improve production and incomes despite shocks through disaster risk management, climate-resilient practices, livelihood diversification, natural resource management and other locally adapted measures. These efforts also lay the groundwork for government uptake and long-term sustainability. FAO focuses this work in areas with chronic or recurring acute food insecurity, helping families break the cycle that pulls them back.

FAO's approach is grounded in **evidence and technical expertise** to ensure the right support reaches those who need it most. It responds to repeated evaluation and community findings: affected people want a pathway out of crisis and to be directly involved in their own recovery. FAO works through and reinforces local systems – rural cooperatives, extension services, suppliers, civil society and communities themselves. Programmes prioritize women and the most vulnerable, including displaced people and host communities. This work is essential across today's most urgent food crisis contexts and challenges – from understanding food crises to preventing famine and building durable solutions.



Thematic areas of strategic attention

Understanding acute food insecurity and food crises

Evidence has never mattered more. Dramatic funding cuts are forcing zero-sum choices about which crises and populations to prioritize at a time of record need. These decisions carry high human costs and demand rigorous, impartial and timely food security data. Consistent collection and analysis of this data is the only way to understand fast-evolving food crises, identify solutions and make informed decisions.

FAO has a leadership and convening role in partnership platforms that generate evidence and guide decisions – including the [Global Network Against Food Crises](#) (co-founder), [IPC Global Support Unit](#) (host) and [Global Food Security Cluster](#) (co-lead). Flagship reports such as the *Global Report on Food Crises* and *Hunger Hotspots* provide past and forward-looking analysis of acute food insecurity and its drivers. FAO systems like [Data in Emergencies \(DIEM\)](#) ground global and country analysis in household-level realities and priorities.

This evidence infrastructure is what enables the world to act early and effectively. Yet as crises worsen and funding shrinks, the evidence system itself faces crippling shortfalls – precisely when it is most needed. Without it, partners risk operating blind in worsening crises, unable to target resources where they matter most.



Famine prevention and response

Helping people produce food where they are is necessary to prevent Famine. Where conflict cuts off supply lines, local food can become the only source of food – as seen most recently and tragically in Gaza. A single delivery of agricultural support can sustain families cut off from monthly aid. During the 2021 risk of famine alert and blockade in Tigray, Ethiopia, farmers who received seed and fertilizer support produced 900 000 tonnes – five times the volume of food aid that entered and enough to feed the region for six months. In Somalia, large-scale agricultural support in 2017 helped prevent Famine by reaching rural populations before they fled – avoiding a repeat of the 2010–2011 tragedy, when many died of hunger walking for weeks toward overcrowded camps.

In these and today's Famine contexts, rural families' first line of defence is their own food production and assets. The urgency to help them in time to secure short harvests, steady milk production for children and other essential nutrition – together with cash to cover food gaps (cash+) – cannot be overstated.

In 2025, FAO reached 4 million Sudanese with quality seed, including 1.3 million in Darfur and Kordofan.



Protection from disasters and food chain crises

Prevention is among the least funded forms of aid, despite its ability to save the most lives and money. Proven approaches to reduce disaster impacts in fragile contexts – disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, anticipatory action – are chronically underfunded. Anticipatory action receives less than 1 percent of global humanitarian funding, even though every dollar invested can generate up to seven in avoided losses and benefits for rural communities.⁷

The stakes are especially high in rural areas – prevention must start there. Agriculture absorbs the brunt of climate shocks, including 80 percent of all drought damage and loss. The rural poor, especially women and youth, suffer disproportionately. These same communities face animal and plant pests and diseases that can wipe out harvests and herds. When production collapses, the effects ripple outward: food prices rise, hunger spreads and displacement increases. Each year, climate disasters cause USD 99 billion in agricultural losses.⁸ Animal diseases add another USD 300 billion⁹ and plant pests a further USD 220 billion.¹⁰

Today's aid funding crisis is focused on cuts when it should focus on savings. In Yemen, vaccinating livestock costs USD 0.50 per animal – 200 times less than replacing it. Repairing flood defences before forecast floods prevents devastation outright. FAO has the technical expertise, surveillance, early warning and rapid response platforms needed – including decades of global monitoring across animal and plant health. What is missing is the investment to move prevention from pilot to scale.

**72 hours before
Super Typhoon Man-yi**
Each dollar spent to protect a
boat avoided USD 70 in losses.
All protected boats survived,
allowing fishers to resume
work immediately.



Emergency agricultural production

Emergency agriculture is life-saving and its benefits quickly multiply. Agriculture is how most rural families access and afford food. When production stops, they lose both the food itself and the income to buy it. Emergency agriculture restores both quickly.

The returns are fast and lasting. Saving livestock protects daily milk for children. Similarly, poultry or fishing kits provide immediate access to proteins each day. Vegetables start maturing in 6–8 weeks, while cereals and legumes can be harvested in as little as three months. As conflicts increasingly block aid, the proximity of food to people has never mattered more. Ultimately, no market is closer than a farmer’s own field or animals.

In a time of shrinking budgets, donors call to “do more with less.” Producing food costs a fraction of providing it. It multiplies food locally instead of transporting it, restoring both food stocks and livelihoods. And the benefits last: the goats, the chickens, the boats, the water catchments remain – keeping families fed long after assistance ends.

Production from one 50-kg bag of paddy seed can fill 47 bags of equal weight with rice, based on conservative production estimates in crisis settings.



Durable solutions for forced displacement and migration

Restoring livelihoods where displaced people settle – and when they return – is essential for durable solutions. Many displaced people originate from and settle in rural areas, where agriculture is the main livelihood. How we respond can either fuel tension or foster productive integration. FAO works with both displaced and host communities to boost food production, increase income opportunities and create conditions for social cohesion.

Getting this right is critical given the scale and complexity of displacement. By 2024, a record 123 million people were forcibly displaced.¹¹ Around 95 percent of internally displaced people and 70 percent of refugees live in countries facing food crises,¹ and displacement is increasingly long term. FAO bridges humanitarian, development and peace efforts to help these communities overcome critical challenges – from restoring productive assets and securing land rights to contributing to local economies through inclusive value chains and market access.

Agriculture drives durable solutions by strengthening resilience, self-reliance and local integration. In Uganda, for example, agricultural support increased refugee incomes by 50 percent and host incomes by 28 percent.



Results



FAO reached 42.4 million people



Crop and vegetable packages generated an estimated 3:1 return

In 2024, FAO reached 42.4 million people with emergency and resilience assistance across 75 countries. This included 25 million people who received multiple forms of support – crop production, livestock protection, cash, training or access to rehabilitated community assets such as irrigation canals, water points and productive land.

Thanks to its resource partners, FAO enabled nearly 23 million people to grow food by supplying 82 000 tonnes of seed, helping families meet their own food needs, earn income and stabilize local markets. Crop and vegetable packages generated an estimated 3:1 return,¹² based on the local value of the food produced.

FAO also delivered USD 108 million in cash and voucher assistance to 4.5 million people in 37 countries. Almost half of these households received cash+, which combines cash with productive inputs and training. One in three cash beneficiaries participated in cash for work, rehabilitating critical community infrastructure.

Livestock support reached 13.6 million people, including 37 million animals vaccinated against high-impact diseases and 73 000 tonnes of animal feed distributed to keep herds alive and productive.

Impact up close

Behind every intervention is a family that ate better, earned more or preserved the assets that sustain them. In 2024, FAO's support raised crop yields, protected livestock, reduced malnutrition and cut negative coping across the most challenging contexts.

In Afghanistan, families produced 360 kg more wheat than non-assisted farmers – enough to feed two additional people for a year. In Somalia, every dollar invested in seed produced more than five in food. In Chad, improved livestock production and child nutrition counselling cut severe acute malnutrition (SAM) by 81 percent. In the Sudan, seed deliveries kept food in markets despite conflict. In Ukraine, cash plus livestock support helped 76 percent of assisted smallholder families avoid the adoption of negative coping mechanisms and meet their food needs for up to ten months.

Across conflict, climate disasters and displacement, agricultural assistance delivers some of the highest returns in food crises and pays for itself many times over.

In Chad, integrated animal health, feed and child nutrition counselling led to outsized impacts across food security, nutrition and health.

- Milk production ↑ 66%
- Distress sales ↓ 45%
- Child milk intake ↑ 40%
- Malnutrition (SAM) ↓ 81%
- Respiratory illness ↓ 47%
- Diarrhea prevalence ↓ 53%¹⁸



2026 REQUIREMENTS

FAO is appealing for **USD 2.5 billion** to assist over **100 million people in 54 countries and territories** and to deliver related global services and technical support.

This funding will enable critical anticipatory, emergency and resilience programmes that protect rural livelihoods and reinforce agrifood systems. Robust evidence and coordination underpin this work.

The Appeal's **emergency requirements** total USD 1.5 billion to assist 60 million people. This includes prioritized Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) requirements in 21 countries and the Flash Appeal in Palestine, as well as other essential emergency interventions both within these contexts and in 32 additional countries without HNRPs.

The Appeal also seeks USD 1 billion in **resilience requirements** to strengthen livelihoods and food systems to withstand shocks and support a sustainable exit from hunger. This is the 2026 share of multiyear resilience programmes across the 54 countries and territories, covering 2026–2028.

Global requirements – USD 70 million, or 3 percent of the total – cover centrally-led programmes and support services that enhance field operations. These include FAO's evidence systems, Global Food Security Cluster coordination, agrifood threats and emergency management, anticipatory action and technical support across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.

FAO has the operational tools and capacity to **deliver at scale** in the world's most challenging contexts, including Level 3 emergency protocols, fast-track procedures, surge rosters and funding-advance mechanisms to kickstart operations immediately.

Emergency and Resilience Plans

Requirements are outlined by region below, including links to country-level Emergency and Resilience Plans where they are available.

Asia and the Pacific



USD 521.6 million
to assist
30.5 million people



Asia and the Pacific face high exposure to climate-driven disasters, weather extremes, as well as transboundary plant pests and animal diseases. In some countries, conflict and economic shocks compound these pressures, disrupting agricultural production, livelihoods and markets and deepening food insecurity. Strengthening livelihood resilience and disaster risk management is central to reducing poverty and acute food insecurity in the region.

Worsening outlooks into 2026. In **Afghanistan**, high unemployment, drought in the west and north, and the earthquake in the east are affecting rural livelihoods and food access. In **Myanmar**, repeated flooding has destroyed crops and livestock, while continued conflict is driving displacement internally and into **Bangladesh**, including to Cox's Bazar and Bhashan Char. In Bangladesh, inflation is reducing the purchasing power of Rohingya refugees and host communities, while heavy rains have triggered flash floods and further flood and landslide risks are forecast.

Table 1. Breakdown of targets and requirements per country

Country	2026				2026–2028
	People targeted	Funding required (USD)			Funding required (USD)
		Emergency	Resilience	Total	Resilience
Afghanistan	25 094 300	159 816 180	199 854 350	359 670 530	668 468 750
Bangladesh	3 737 819	27 189 469	17 298 042	44 487 511	54 435 626
Myanmar	541 420	32 658 069	6 074 670	38 732 739	20 836 670
Pakistan	847 000	30 921 963	32 226 562	63 148 525	101 336 935
Philippines	224 325	8 476 120	3 293 859	11 769 979	10 428 859
Timor-Leste	101 628	2 050 000	1 700 000	3 750 000	6 800 000
Totals	30 546 492	261 111 801	260 447 483	521 559 284	

Near East and North Africa



USD 519.1 million
to assist
29.2 million people



Countries across the region face deep-rooted constraints to food security. Rapid population growth, urbanization, low agricultural productivity, desert-locust outbreaks and fragile natural resources – especially acute water scarcity – leave the region highly vulnerable. Limited domestic crop production makes it heavily dependent on food imports and vulnerable to global price shocks, underscoring the critical role of local agriculture in strengthening food security. Conflict and protracted crises compound these pressures, driving up undernutrition and weakening national response capacities. The worst consequences of conflict are seen in the Famines in Gaza in 2025 and parts of the Sudan since 2024.

Worsening outlooks into 2026. In the **Sudan**, violence continues to escalate in Famine-affected areas across Greater Kordofan and Northern Darfur, driving further displacement. In **Palestine**, food and nutrition needs in **Gaza** remain critical, with Famine confirmed in the Gaza Governorate and projected to expand to Deir al-Balah and Khan Younis by September 2025, while acute food insecurity in North Gaza Governorate was estimated to be as severe or worse.¹³ Conditions in the **West Bank** are also expected to deteriorate. In **Yemen**, conflict continues to trigger displacement, disrupt supply chains and deepen economic decline. In the **Syrian Arab Republic**, instability, economic crisis and the 2025 countrywide drought are reducing production and are expected to increase acute food insecurity across affected areas.

Table 2. Breakdown of targets and requirements per country

Country	2026				2026–2028
	People targeted	Funding required (USD)			Funding required (USD)
		Emergency	Resilience	Total	Resilience
Egypt	209 500	4 840 000	1 580 000	6 420 000	6 310 000
Iraq	111 600	2 500 000	4 916 666	7 416 666	13 550 000
Jordan	98 450	2 200 000	3 000 000	5 200 000	9 500 000
Lebanon	214 275	19 105 000	3 736 000	22 841 000	22 365 000
Sudan	12 325 000	136 700 000	27 600 000	164 300 000	82 800 000
Syrian Arab Republic 🌐	6 786 000	103 800 000	2 600 000	106 400 000	115 000 000
Palestine	295 800	74 920 000	45 000 000	119 920 000	60 000 000
Yemen 🌐	9 149 273	17 680 800	68 889 700	86 570 500	156 746 600
Totals	29 189 898	361 745 800	157 322 366	519 068 166	

Eastern Africa



USD 471.6 million
to assist
18.4 million people



Nine of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries are in Eastern Africa.¹⁴ Increasingly severe and recurring climate shocks, along with food chain threats, leave small-scale farmers highly exposed given their dependence on climate and natural resources. Conflict, insecurity and displacement also remain alarmingly high, with displaced populations among the most food insecure and in need of durable solutions. Breaking the cycle of hunger will require scaling up proven agricultural livelihood interventions, while addressing wider systemic issues such as post-harvest losses, sustainable livestock feed systems and water-centred climate action.

Worsening outlooks into 2026. In parts of **South Sudan**, there is a projected risk of famine.¹⁵ The influx of refugees and returnees fleeing the Sudan is aggravating already extreme food insecurity driven by internal conflict and displacement, while the economy is projected to contract by more than 30 percent in 2025,¹⁶ flooding threatens up to 1.6 million people⁵ along the Nile and its tributaries, and rainfall deficits in the east are expected to reduce cereal production. In **Somalia**, armed violence has intensified in southern and central regions, political tensions have escalated in Jubaland and Puntland, and another below-average rainy season is forecast to threaten crops and pastures. In **Kenya**, low production in 2024 has pushed maize prices up, while another forecast dry season raises concerns over tight supplies and persistently high prices.

Table 3. Breakdown of targets and requirements per country

Country	2026				2026–2028
	People targeted	Funding required (USD)			Funding required (USD)
		Emergency	Resilience	Total	Resilience
Ethiopia	4 411 150	68 346 590	56 248 000	124 594 590	168 744 000
Djibouti	92 820	2 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000	6 000 000
Kenya	1 300 416	26 764 000	21 515 000	48 279 000	45 323 355
Rwanda	108 000	2 000 000	2 033 333	4 033 333	6 100 000
Somalia	3 602 196	51 806 000	61 789 758	113 595 758	185 369 273
South Sudan	6 000 000	67 000 000	59 000 000	126 000 000	138 000 000
United Republic of Tanzania	1 325 000	7 500 000	6 200 000	13 700 000	20 800 000
Uganda	1 590 300	22 718 000	15 660 000	38 378 000	57 200 000
Totals	18 429 882	248 134 590	223 446 091	471 580 681	

West and Central Africa



USD 593.4 million
to assist
17.7 million people



West and Central Africa face protracted insecurity and political instability, with conflicts in the Central Sahel and Lake Chad Basin (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria) and armed violence in parts of Central Africa, including the Central African Republic. These crises are compounded by climate extremes, transboundary animal disease outbreaks and economic shocks. Strengthening agriculture, livelihoods and related employment opportunities is central to building social cohesion and reducing humanitarian needs.

Worsening outlooks into 2026. In **Mali**, acute food insecurity is expected to remain critical due to conflict, access constraints and forecast below-average rains. In **Burkina Faso**, conflict continues to drive displacement, raise food prices and limit access, with above-average rains forecast to increase flood risks. In **Nigeria**, violence in the north is expected to increase displacement and restrict access, while a combination of rainfall deficits, heavy rains and floods affect crop production. In **Chad**, refugees from the Sudan will increase pressure on scarce resources; insecurity in the Lake Chad region is likely to persist; and above-average rainfall may heighten flood risks. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, intensified conflict in the east continues to disrupt production and markets, while severe floods in the Kinshasa region affect maize crops and livelihoods. **Across the region**, economic pressures are expected to further compound needs.

Table 4. Breakdown of targets and requirements per country

Country	2026				2026–2028
	People targeted	Funding required (USD)			Funding required (USD)
		Emergency	Resilience	Total	Resilience
Burkina Faso	872 900	17 195 000	13 192 000	30 387 000	53 412 000
Burundi	474 000	14 743 400	6 266 667	21 010 067	18 800 000
Cameroon	381 695	12 316 220	8 950 000	21 266 220	28 850 000
Central African Republic	866 750	24 132 261	7 246 667	31 378 928	27 490 000
Chad 🔗	586 398	22 284 827	8 550 039	30 834 866	59 855 401
Democratic Republic of the Congo 🔗	2 520 000	131 466 190	41 995 800	173 461 990	304 795 800
Guinea	445 949	5 675 000	3 100 000	8 775 000	8 600 000
Guinea Bissau	35 000	838 000	700 000	1 538 000	2 030 000
Liberia	158 400	6 152 250	2 905 033	9 057 283	8 715 100
Mali 🔗	522 000	12 851 000	15 000 000	27 851 000	52 000 080
Mauritania	151 800	2 255 000	3 205 000	5 460 000	6 880 000
Niger	1 802 500	12 420 800	20 030 000	32 450 800	67 890 000
Nigeria	7 818 342	111 105 000	70 523 040	181 628 040	235 076 800
Senegal	344 000	3 310 000	3 447 000	6 757 000	7 860 000
Sierra Leone	300 000	1 088 937	5 853 308	6 942 245	20 689 211
Togo	388 500	1 797 900	2 756 600	4 554 500	13 116 600
Totals	17 668 234	379 631 785	213 721 154	593 352 939	

Southern Africa



USD 179.6 million
to assist
5.3 million people



Southern Africa remains at the frontline of the climate crisis, with high vulnerability to drought, floods and tropical storms. More frequent and intense climate shocks are compounded by conflict, political instability, economic inequality and high food prices that continue to increase humanitarian needs in the region. Building climate resilience in agriculture is essential to protect livelihoods, break the cycle of crisis and reduce humanitarian needs.

Outlook into 2026. Southern Africa is entering the rainy season with forecasts of average to above-average rainfall, which may support recovery from recent shocks but also heighten flood and cyclone risks.

Table 5. Breakdown of targets and requirements per country

Country	2026				2026–2028
	People targeted	Funding required (USD)			Funding required (USD)
		Emergency	Resilience	Total	Resilience
Eswatini	329 446	2 650 000	150 000	2 800 000	1 800 000
Lesotho	240 000	7 239 627	10 718 511	17 958 137	59 916 473
Madagascar	1 200 000	40 810 000	7 520 000	48 330 000	37 600 000
Malawi	1 785 000	10 075 000	12 000 000	22 075 000	31 400 000
Mozambique	650 000	17 209 150	18 898 812	36 107 962	59 021 000
Namibia	308 060	9 775 000	4 300 000	14 075 000	12 900 000
Zambia	320 000	10 380 050	998 800	11 378 850	2 100 000
Zimbabwe	462 000	14 370 500	12 455 000	26 825 500	24 910 000
Totals	5 294 506	112 509 327	67 041 123	179 550 449	

Latin America and the Caribbean



USD 111.9 million
to assist
1.3 million people



Latin America and the Caribbean is the world's second most disaster-prone region. Recurrent climatic shocks and natural disasters – combined with food chain threats, conflict, political unrest and structural poverty – continue to drive food insecurity and erode livelihoods. Working with communities and governments to build climate resilience, reduce disaster risk and act ahead of shocks is essential to protecting livelihoods and reducing the impact of future crises.

Worsening outlooks into 2026. In **Haiti**, the expansion of gang violence into previously less-affected districts is likely to further drive displacement and undermine livelihoods, agricultural production and access to food. Haiti entered its seventh consecutive year of economic contraction in 2025, with food inflation reaching 35.1 percent in September 2025.¹⁷ Below-average rainfall between May and July reduced main-season crop yields, while heavy rains since late September caused crop and livestock losses. In late October, Hurricane Melissa (Category 5) caused widespread devastation **across the Caribbean**, including in Haiti, compounding existing vulnerabilities.

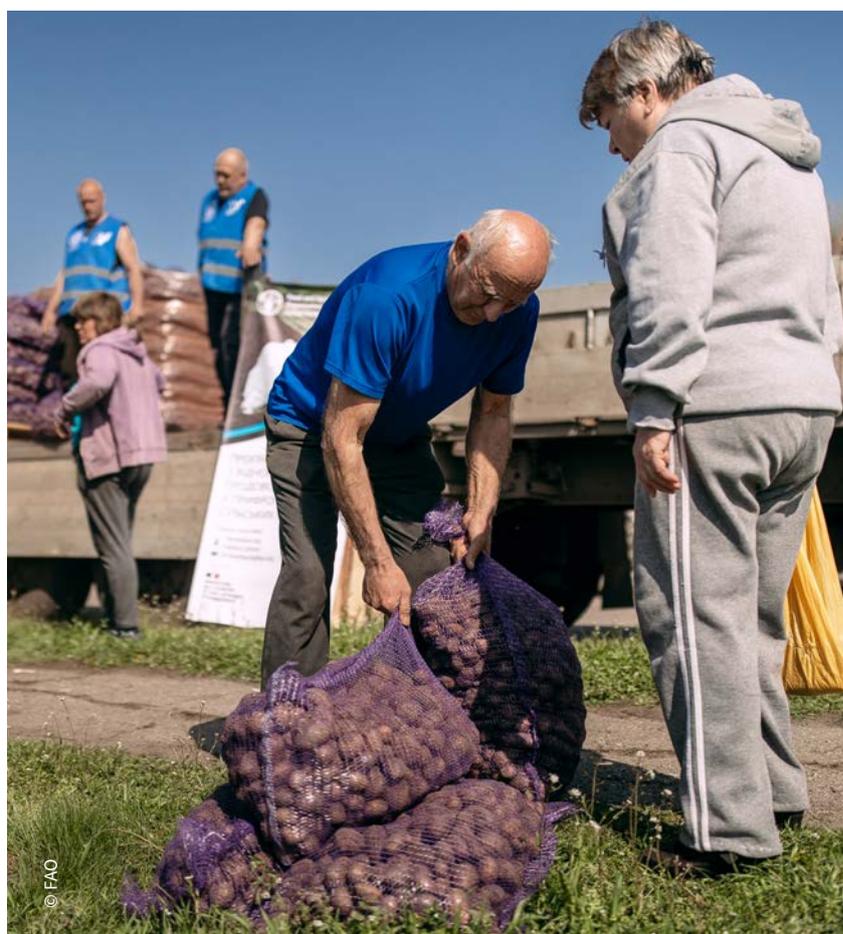
Table 6. Breakdown of targets and requirements per country

Country	2026				2026–2028
	People targeted	Funding required (USD)			Funding required (USD)
		Emergency	Resilience	Total	Resilience
Colombia	167 472	16 657 376	7 547 320	24 204 696	23 131 960
Ecuador	56 534	625 000	1 090 000	1 715 000	3 105 020
El Salvador	40 000	2 100 000	1 000 000	3 100 000	4 500 000
Guatemala	40 750	3 860 575	1 059 046	4 919 621	7 600 310
Haiti	764 000	43 900 000	23 000 000	66 900 000	61 000 000
Honduras	52 000	1 923 000	292 000	2 215 000	1 016 000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	194 250	6 108 000	2 727 500	8 835 500	10 447 500
Totals	1 315 006	75 173 951	36 715 866	111 889 817	

Europe



USD 64.7 million
to assist
358 713 people



Eastern Europe and Central Asia encompasses several of the world’s major breadbasket zones, producing and exporting grains, livestock products, fruits, vegetables and key agricultural inputs. Instability in the region’s agrifood sector poses unprecedented risk to global food security. The war in **Ukraine** continues to disrupt production, damage supply chains and heighten food insecurity, significantly impacting the country’s economy, agricultural production and exports. Humanitarian needs continue to deepen as intensified attacks cause civilian casualties and drive new displacement. Supporting rural communities to restore production and rebuild livelihoods is vital to sustain household food supply and reduce long-term impacts of the crisis.

Table 7. Breakdown of targets and requirements per country

Country	2026				2026–2028
	People targeted	Funding required (USD)			Funding required (USD)
		Emergency	Resilience	Total	Resilience
Ukraine	358 713	39 088 000	25 610 451	64 698 451	108 912 000
Totals	358 713	39 088 000	25 610 451	64 698 451	

Global requirements



USD 70 million

FAO seeks **USD 70 million** in 2026 to deliver headquarter-led programmes and support services that make field operations more effective and accountable. From global evidence platforms to specialized technical support, these investments play a vital role in reducing and transforming food crises.

Evidence: USD 22.2 million

These annual requirements keep key globally-managed evidence partnerships and platforms running, including the [Global Network Against Food Crises](#) (USD 4 million), [IPC Global Support Unit](#) (USD 12.2 million) and [Data in Emergencies Hub](#) (USD 6 million).

Global Food Security Cluster coordination: USD 2 million

As the largest humanitarian cluster by volume of aid delivered, the Food Security Cluster is coordinated and supported by the Global Food Security Cluster, which works with country-level clusters and a network of 1 200 partners through analysis, planning, monitoring, advocacy and capacity building.

Agrifood System Threats Emergency Management: USD 10 million

This enables rapid assessments, stockpiling of biosecurity and diagnostic supplies, timely activation of anticipatory action triggers and coordinated response at country, regional and global levels. It ensures FAO can provide immediate operational support when national or regional response systems are overwhelmed by emerging threats.

Anticipatory action: USD 26.6 million

Acting ahead of shocks requires predictable, upfront financing. These funds provide the minimum seed financing to keep anticipatory action protocols operational in up to 28 countries and to sustain coordinated global technical support. These represent only the baseline requirements – not the resources needed to deliver anticipatory action at scale.

Nexus technical capacity: USD 6 million

This provides country offices with specialized support in niche technical areas to strengthen field programmes in crisis settings – such as durable solutions, forced displacement and cross-sector approaches to reducing child acute malnutrition.

Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse: USD 4 million

This ensures that sexual exploitation and abuse is effectively prevented, mitigated and responded to in FAO operations, with a focus on high-risk emergency contexts. It strengthens core capacities in priority areas such as victim/survivor rights and access to services; safe and accessible reporting; and implementing partner due diligence and capacity strengthening.

People first

Guided by its responsibility to respect and uphold people's right to food and other basic rights, FAO adopts a people-centred approach that embeds protection across all its work. This means prioritizing the rights of affected people and ensuring their meaningful participation and empowerment.

Accountability to affected people is central to FAO's approach. FAO works to ensure that communities can participate meaningfully in programme design, implementation and monitoring. Feedback and complaints mechanisms – accessible to women, men and youth across diverse contexts – inform programme adjustments and strengthen trust.

Gender equality and women's empowerment are fundamental to achieving food security and resilience. FAO integrates gender analysis into all stages of its work, promotes women's leadership in community institutions and supports equitable access to information, resources, technologies and livelihood opportunities. Women's voices, often underrepresented in rural areas, are intentionally elevated in decision-making processes.

FAO has zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse. Personnel and implementing partners are held to the highest standards of conduct, supported by mandatory training and clear reporting channels. FAO is committed to preventing and mitigating risks of sexual exploitation and abuse, using a survivor-centred approach. Community awareness activities help ensure that affected people understand their rights and know how and where to report concerns confidentially and safely.

Strong compliance and due diligence systems underpin FAO's operations. These include safeguarding policies, partner vetting, risk mitigation and monitoring processes that ensure assistance is delivered responsibly and transparently, in line with humanitarian principles and United Nations (UN) standards.

Across all of its work, FAO is committed to protect people, uphold their rights, amplify their voices and ensure that emergency assistance strengthens – not erodes – the foundations for resilience.



Partnerships

In 2024, FAO partnered with 25 international organizations and over 400 national and local partners to deliver emergency and resilience assistance in 75 countries and territories.

No single actor or sector can solve a crisis on its own. Addressing food crises requires many hands: food assistance, agricultural specialists, doctors, nutritionists, water and sanitation experts, protection services and others.

FAO's work builds on partnerships at every level – from global coordination platforms and UN agencies to frontline non-governmental organizations (NGOs), extension workers and the farmers they support. As Rome-based sister agencies, FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme (WFP) advance food security and rural livelihood efforts globally. The real dividends are seen on the ground – where 1 200 partners deliver under the FAO/WFP co-led Food Security Cluster alone.

FAO combines its strengths with other UN agencies for greater impact. FAO, WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund have joint plans for food security and nutrition in a growing number of countries. Close work with the UN Refugee Agency and the International Organization for Migration builds more durable solutions in rural areas. One Health efforts reduce health threats to humans, animals, plants and environment, leveraging the expertise of FAO, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization and World Organisation for Animal Health.

FAO is deepening its work with NGOs and other non-state actors, including through global agreements with organizations such as the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and World Vision. FAO and NGOs both have deep roots in local communities and draw on each other's strengths to address vulnerability and multisector needs. FAO also partners closely with civil society in global initiatives and platforms such as the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership and Early Warnings for All, which accelerate anticipatory action and locally led solutions.

FAO's commitment to **localization** goes beyond engaging national organizations. For decades, FAO has supported the creation and growth of community-led groups to sustainably manage local challenges, and advocates for their participation in wider response and decision platforms. Dimitra Clubs, community animal health worker associations and water users' associations do not only serve communities. They are the community and a powerful reminder that resilience is built from the ground up.

How to contribute

The Appeal aims to bring together humanitarian and longer-horizon resource partners to deliver measurable progress in addressing food crises.

FAO's 2026 requirements are part of broader, multiyear needs spanning 2026–2028. Predictable funding over this period is essential to protect livelihoods and food security gains. Resource partners can contribute in several ways:

Through unearmarked contributions to the [Special Fund for Emergency and Resilience Activities](#) (SFERA), FAO's flexible funding mechanism:

- **Fully flexible funding** allows FAO to allocate funding where needs are most urgent.
- **Softly earmarked funding** can be directed to a preferred region, country or thematic area such as anticipatory action, while preserving essential flexibility.

Through earmarked contributions to specific projects/programmes, developed jointly with resource partners and FAO Country Offices to meet specific priorities. This includes multiyear commitments, which give FAO the predictability required to plan ahead and to design longer-term, high-impact resilience programmes.



Notes

1. **Food Security Information Network and Global Network Against Food Crises.** 2025. *Global Report on Food Crises 2025*. Rome. <https://www.fsinplatform.org/sites/default/files/resources/files/GRFC2025-full.pdf>
2. **Global Network Against Food Crises.** (forthcoming). *Financing flows and food crises report*. Rome.
3. This projection is based on FAO's 2024 emergency and resilience activities across 25 food crisis countries as reported by Country Offices in the Project Activity Information Database, considering seed and input support for staple crops, vegetables, feed, vaccines and/or water provision activities for livestock; the production potential of these packages is based on the main crops for each category; the national productivity pattern; the recommended seeding rate; nationally established margin for crop loss; the provision of at least two livestock activities among feed, vaccination and water provision activities; and the national dietary composition established by the FAO/WHO Global Individual Food Consumption Data Tool.
4. According to DIEM 2025 estimates in 12 food crisis countries.
5. **FAO and WFP.** 2025. *Hunger Hotspots. FAO–WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2025 to May 2026 outlook*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd7310en>
6. **Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).** 2025. Humanitarian aid contributions, November 2025. In: *OCHA Financial Tracking Service*. [Accessed on 28 November 2025]. <https://fts.unocha.org/home/2025/plans>
7. **FAO, OCHA and WFP.** 2025. *Saving lives, time and money – Evidence from anticipatory action, May 2025*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd5250en>
8. **FAO.** 2025. *The Impact of Disasters on Agriculture and Food Security 2025 – Digital solutions for reducing risks and impacts*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd7187en>
9. **Health for Animals.** 2025. 20% of livestock production is lost to animal disease costing producers US\$300 billion every year. In: *Health for Animals*. [Cited 28 November 2025]. <https://healthforanimals.org/animal-health-in-data/sustainability/20-of-livestock-production-is-lost-to-animal-disease-costing-producers-us300-billion-every-year>
10. **FAO.** 2025. The hidden health crisis: How plant diseases threaten global food security. In: *FAO., One Health*. Rome. [Cited 28 November 2025]. <https://www.fao.org/one-health/highlights/how-plant-diseases-threaten-global-food-security#:~:text=But%20as%20climate%20change%20accelerates,at%20least%20USD%2070%20billion.>
11. **UN Refugee Agency.** 2024. *Global Trends: Forced displacement in 2024*. <https://www.unhcr.org/global-trends-report-2024>
12. This is based on the average cost of crop and vegetable packages considering 16 humanitarian response plans, the yield estimates established through country office monitoring (including a margin for losses), and the local market values of the produced commodities. The range on the return is from USD 1 to USD 9. The cost of delivering the assistance is affected by the costing model, the content of the package, the operating context and scale of programme, and the performance of the package.
13. **IPC.** 2025. *Gaza Strip: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for 1 July–15 August 2025 and Projection for 16 August–30 September 2025*. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159696/?iso3=PSE>
14. **ND-GAIN (Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative).** 2023. Country Index – Country Rankings. In: *ND-GAIN*. [Accessed on 28 November 2025]. <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings>
15. **IPC.** 2025. *South Sudan: IPC acute food insecurity and malnutrition analysis, September 2025–July 2026*. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_South_Sudan_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Malnutrition_Sep2025_July2026_Report.pdf
16. **IMF (International Monetary Fund).** 2025. Republic of South Sudan. In: *IMF*. Washington, DC. [Cited 29 September 2025]. <https://www.imf.org/en/Countries/SSD>
17. **Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique.** 2025. L'indice des prix à la consommation – Septembre 2025. In: *Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique*. [Cited 28 November 2025]. <https://ihsi.gouv.ht>
18. **FAO.** (forthcoming). *From herds to child health: An integrated livestock management approach to prevent acute malnutrition in children under five in Chad*. Rome.

We can do more.
Agriculture is how.



Contact

Office of Emergencies and Resilience
OER-Director@fao.org
fao.org/emergencies
Rome, Italy

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