

SAHEL – FOOD INSECURITY AND COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

APRIL 1, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

10 million

Estimated Number of People
At Risk of Food Insecurity in
the Sahel
U.N. – January 2013

282,500

Internally Displaced Persons
(IDPs) in Mali
International Organization for Migration
(IOM) – March 2013

177,591

Total Number of People
Displaced by the Conflict in Mali
to Sahelian Countries
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for
Refugees (UNHCR) – March 2013

75,019

Malian Refugees in Mauritania
UNHCR – March 2013

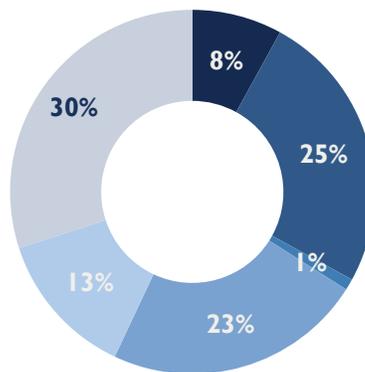
53,841

Malian Refugees in Niger
UNHCR – March 2013

48,731

Malian Refugees in Burkina Faso
UNHCR – March 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (ERMS)
- Protection
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management
- Logistics & Relief Commodities
- Agriculture & Food Security

HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 460,000 Malians displaced throughout Sahel Region
- U.N. estimates more than 10 million at risk of food insecurity in 2013
- U.S. Government commits additional \$51 million to food-insecure and conflict-affected Sahelian populations

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE SAHEL IN 2013

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA | \$5,392,182 |
| USAID/FFP ² | \$103,809,420 |
| State/PRM ³ | \$10,300,000 |

\$119,501,602
TOTAL USAID AND STATE
ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Since fighting in northern Mali began in early 2012, insecurity has displaced more than 460,000 people within Mali and to neighboring countries. On March 20, the Commission on Population Movements reported that Mali hosted approximately 282,500 IDPs, reflecting an 8 percent increase from the 261,000 IDPs recorded in late January. According to the Commission, the surge is attributable to increased registrations of IDP households.
- The U.N. estimates that more than 10 million people are at risk of food insecurity across the Sahel Region in 2013. Late 2012 crop assessments indicated that cereal production had risen compared to average production during the past five years. While above-average harvests will likely improve food security conditions overall, factors such as seasonal floods, high food prices, and conflict-related displacement continue to affect vulnerable families. In 2012, an estimated 18.7 million people in the Sahel experienced food insecurity.
- The U.S. Government (USG) recently committed more than \$51 million to assist food-insecure populations, conflict-affected Malians, and host communities through emergency food, agriculture, health, and WASH assistance, as well as the distribution of relief supplies.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

REGIONAL

- In mid-February, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) predicted that Nigeria—West Africa’s largest producer of staple food goods—may experience a 12 percent reduction in the quantity of staple food goods produced in the 2012/2013 harvest compared to November 2012 estimates. Due to crop damage from 2012 floods, security conditions along trade corridors, international import restrictions, and rising fuel prices, the decline in production will likely affect regional markets and may necessitate additional emergency assistance in Sahelian countries dependent upon Nigerian food stocks.
- FEWS NET predicted that food price increases could result in Stressed—Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC) 2—levels of food insecurity in many zones, with areas that experience agricultural production shortfalls potentially reaching Crisis—IPC 3—during the July-to-September lean season. However, above-average household food supplies, cash crop production, and ongoing humanitarian aid will likely prevent widespread IPC 3.
- Recent nutrition surveys in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and The Gambia continue to reflect a persistently high prevalence of acute malnutrition, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
- The desert locust situation continues to gradually improve in the Sahel Region due to locust migration and widespread control operations, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Locust infestations have declined, although small swarms have begun forming in northeastern Mali, Chad, and Niger and remain a threat to crops in these areas and northern Africa. FAO and partners are continuing control operations in northwestern Mauritania and northern Niger.
- Ongoing insecurity in northern Mali has displaced nearly 178,000 people to neighboring countries, where food security remains precarious and community infrastructure faces strain from large refugee populations. In recent weeks, USAID/FFP has provided an additional \$5 million to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to help meet food security needs in Sahelian countries accommodating Malian refugees.
- In addition, State/PRM contributed \$7.4 million to UNHCR’s 2013 Global Appeal for operations in countries hosting large refugee populations from Mali. Of the total, approximately \$2.4 million will support UNHCR activities in Mauritania, while \$2.5 million will provide refugee assistance in Niger and \$2.5 million will aid Malian refugee populations in Burkina Faso.

BURKINA FASO

- FEWS NET reports that many vulnerable households in Burkina Faso are currently consuming normal levels of food, with household food stocks expected to meet family food needs for three to five months. The Government of Burkina Faso reported that cereal production in late 2012 exceeded the country’s five-year average by nearly 27 percent.
- However, many vulnerable families continue to face food insecurity. A joint, post-harvest evaluation—conducted by the Government of Burkina Faso, FAO, WFP, and FEWS NET—found that the majority of food-insecure populations reside in East, North, and Sahel regions. Food insecurity results from a number of factors, including poor harvests, low-quality agricultural inputs, and indebtedness incurred during previous crises, according to the study.
- Northern Burkina Faso, including North and Sahel regions, hosts the majority of Malian refugees residing in the country. Of the 500 surveyed households, the assessment found that approximately 52 percent of the Malian refugee families were food insecure while approximately 58 percent of host community members also faced food insecurity.

CHAD

- Many vulnerable Chadian families produced average to above-average 2012/2013 harvests, allowing households to replenish food stocks and reduce dependence on food items available in local markets, according to FEWS NET. Cereal prices remain above the five-year average, while cash crop revenue will likely be average to above-average, lessening the impact of increased prices.

- Many Chadians lack access to social services, with only 16 percent of the population able to access proper sanitation facilities, according to the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF). The lack of water and sanitation services, compounded by flooding and epidemics, such as cholera and measles, is straining the health system.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided nearly \$960,000 to World Concern Development Organization (WCDO) to assist approximately 3,000 households in Sila Region by distributing agricultural inputs and conducting training that builds resilience to future shocks. As many families lack resources to purchase seeds in the market, WCDO will provide seeds for rainy season crops and dry season vegetables. With USAID/OFDA support, the most vulnerable communities will receive farming tools and training on innovative agricultural techniques and food conservation. WCDO also aims to establish savings and credit associations in target communities to enable women to establish income-generating activities.
- With an additional \$20 million, USAID/FFP is supporting ongoing WFP emergency food assistance activities throughout Chad. To date in FY 2013, USAID/FFP has provided \$50 million to WFP for the distribution of food commodities to refugees from Central African Republic and Sudan, and food-insecure Chadian families..

MALI

- Humanitarian access in parts of northern and central Mali has stabilized, allowing expansion of some humanitarian activities; however, insecurity continues to restrict safe access to many other areas of the north.
- Food security in northern Mali and parts of Mopti Region will likely decline in the first quarter of 2013, according to FEWS NET. By April, these areas could reach Crisis—IPC 3—level as the result of market disruptions, movement limitations, and the upcoming lean season. In January, WFP estimated that 1.2 million people in northern Mali were at risk of food insecurity, with 585,000 already food insecure.
- On February 22, WFP began transporting emergency food assistance to northern Mali via the road connecting Niamey, Niger, with Gao City, Mali. The first convoy, containing 200 metric tons (MT) of food, arrived in Menaka, Gao Region, for distribution to 24,000 food-insecure people. WFP provided food assistance to approximately 160,000 people in northern Mali—an estimated 60 percent of WFP’s 260,000 target beneficiaries—during the month of February, and continues to distribute food commodities to populations in central and southern Mali.
- USAID/FFP recently provided \$12.5 million to WFP for emergency food assistance activities in Mali. Of the total, \$7.5 million will support WFP emergency operations through the provision of Title II food commodities, while \$5 million will enable the purchase of locally and regionally available foods for distribution to vulnerable households.
- On March 15, USAID/FFP staff observed a USAID/FFP-supported unconditional cash transfer program implemented by WFP in Koulikoro Region. Using mobile phone technology, WFP—through partner organizations—has made four cash transfer distributions of approximately \$50 each to more than 320 households since late 2012, allowing families affected by the 2011/2012 drought crisis to purchase basic food items available in local markets. In total, USAID/FFP provided approximately \$1.4 million for WFP unconditional cash transfers for an estimated 36,000 beneficiaries in Kayes and Koulikoro regions between December 2012 and April 2013.
- The U.N. Mine Action Service (UNMAS) continues to work with partners to collect mine-related information, including the identification of explosive devices present in northern Mali due to ongoing conflict. In Konna and Douentza towns in Mopti Region, UNMAS partners have identified unexploded ordnance in family homes. USAID/OFDA recently provided funding to support an UNMAS operations officer to coordinate and disseminate information on mine action activities for the humanitarian community in central and northern Mali. In January, protection-focused relief agencies reached nearly 8,000 people with mine risk awareness training.
- With \$500,000 in newly committed assistance, USAID/OFDA is supporting the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to provide air transportation for humanitarian staff, enabling organizations to reach vulnerable populations normally inaccessible due to poor road conditions, remoteness, or insecurity.

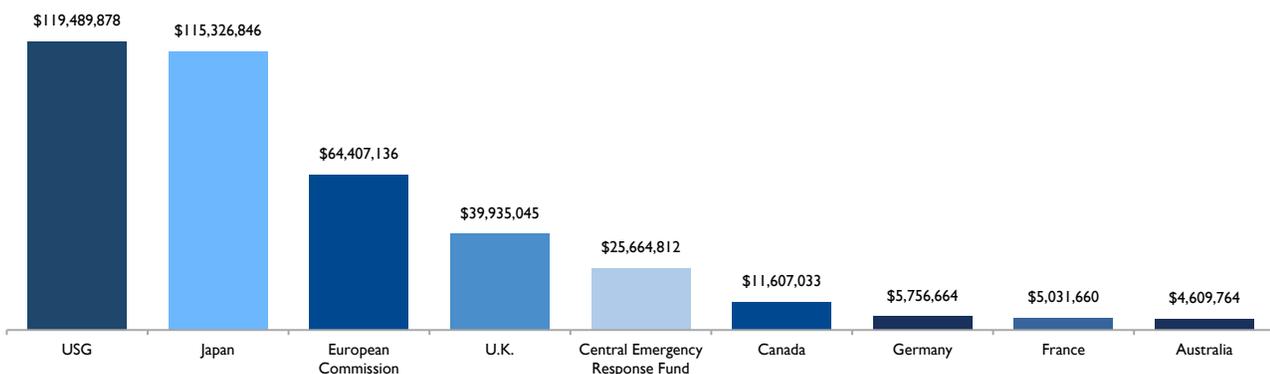
NIGER

- Between 2 million and 3 million Nigeriens will likely require food assistance in 2013, according to FEWS NET. Since late 2012, FEWS NET has observed above-average food security, with successful rice harvests and the production of other staple crops. In 2012, approximately 6.4 million Nigeriens experienced food insecurity.
- Cereal prices remain above-average due to high demand and limited local market supplies. The Government of Niger plans to procure 70,000 MT of cereal for subsidized sales and the distribution of food aid. Insecurity in Mali threatens to disrupt transhumance corridors—the migration patterns pastoralist herders and their livestock travel—that are important thoroughfares during the lean season.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided more than \$490,000 to Lutheran World Relief (LWR) to support vulnerable households and build community resilience in Tahoua Region. To offer income-generating opportunities, LWR will coordinate cash-for-work activities focused on restoring community lands for pasture and fodder production, as well as efforts to prevent soil erosion. With USAID/OFDA support, approximately 2,000 households will also receive seeds to plant one hectare of millet, sufficient to feed a family of 11 for three months.
- With nearly \$1 million, USAID/OFDA is building upon previous Catholic Relief Services (CRS) activities to help restore livelihoods and build resilience among communities in Tillabéri Region. CRS aims to develop economic opportunities by providing 2,000 women with livestock to rebuild the herds of those who rely on animals for their livelihoods. In addition, USAID/OFDA is supporting the distribution of *moringa* seedlings, a fast-growing plant with nutritious leaves, to 6,000 households—approximately 42,000 people—prior to the start of the rainy season, as well as training on conservation techniques. CRS will offer cash-for-work opportunities to provide income to participants and to rehabilitate community infrastructure and land. When the planting season begins, assistance will continue as cash grants, allowing participants to prepare their own fields while retaining financial resources.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In mid-February, the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) announced an additional €22 million—approximately \$29.3 million—in funding for conflict-affected Malians.
- On March 7, Robert Piper assumed the role of U.N. Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC) for the Sahel, replacing David Gressly, who held the role since April 2012. RHC Piper will work with humanitarian and development actors to bridge the gap between emergency response and long-term activities.
- The U.N. previously launched a 2013 global humanitarian funding appeal that included consolidated appeals for five Sahelian countries. The 2013 requirement totals approximately \$1.7 billion for the Sahel—a 3 percent decrease from the \$1.65 billion requested in 2012. As of April 1, the appeal had received 19 percent funding, or \$320.3 million.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 1, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012.

CONTEXT

- In 2013, the UN estimates that 10 million people throughout the Sahel—comprising areas in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal—will experience food insecurity. This is down from the estimated 18.7 million in 2012. Beginning in January 2012, conflict in northern Mali complicated the situation by triggering massive displacement throughout the region, including to already food-insecure neighboring countries.
- In FY 2012, the USG responded to disaster declarations in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal. To date in FY 2013, the USG has reissued disaster declarations in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO | | | |
| CRS | Emergency Food Security Program | Countrywide | \$1,309,420 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | \$1,309,420 |
| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO² | | | |
| UNHCR | Refugee Protection and Assistance | Affected Areas | \$2,500,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE | | | \$2,500,000 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO IN FY 2013 | | | \$3,809,420 |

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO CHAD³ | | | |
| International Medical Corps | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; WASH | Mayo Kebbi Est Region | \$300,000 |
| Red Cross Society of Chad | WASH | Mayo Kebbi Est and Tandjilé Regions | \$50,000 |
| WCDO | Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS | N'Djamena and Ouaddai Regions | \$959,070 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2013 | | | \$1,309,070 |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO CHAD | | | |
| WFP | Title II Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$50,000,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2013 | | | \$50,000,000 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2013 | | | \$51,309,070 |

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------|---------------------|
| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MALI | | | |
| IOM | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide | \$1,161,990 |
| UNHAS | Logistics and Relief Commodities | Countrywide | \$500,000 |
| UNMAS | Protection | Countrywide | \$60,000 |
| | Program Support Costs | Countrywide | \$373,644 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MALI IN FY 2013 | | | \$2,095,634 |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO MALI | | | |
| WFP | Title II Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$7,500,000 |
| WFP | Local and Regional Procurement of Food Commodities | Countrywide | \$5,000,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO MALI IN FY 2013 | | | \$12,500,000 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MALI IN FY 2013 | | | \$14,595,634 |

| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO MAURITANIA | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| UNHCR | Refugee Protection and Assistance | Mbera Camp | \$2,400,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO MAURITANIA IN FY 2013 | | | \$2,400,000 |

| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO NIGER | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) | ERMS; WASH | Countrywide | \$499,960 |
| CRS | Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS | Tilliberi Region | \$996,108 |
| LWR | Agriculture and Food Security | Tahoua Region | \$491,410 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO NIGER IN FY 2013 | | | \$1,987,478 |

| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO NIGER | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| WFP | Title II Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$20,000,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO NIGER IN FY 2013 | | | \$20,000,000 |

| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO NIGER | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| UNHCR | Refugee Protection and Assistance | Affected Areas | \$2,500,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO NIGER IN FY 2013 | | | \$2,500,000 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO NIGER IN FY 2013 | | | \$24,487,478 |

| WEST AFRICA REGIONAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | |
|--|--|----------|---------------------|
| WFP | Title II Emergency Food Assistance for Regional Emergency Operation to Assist Refugees and IDPs Affected by Insecurity in Mali | Regional | \$20,000,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO WEST AFRICA REGIONAL IN FY 2013 | | | \$20,000,000 |

| WEST AFRICA REGIONAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| ICRC | Emergency Relief Supplies | Mali, Niger | \$2,900,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO WEST AFRICA REGIONAL IN FY 2013 | | | \$2,900,000 |

| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL IN FY 2013 | |
|--|----------------------|
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | \$5,392,182 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | \$103,809,420 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING | \$10,300,000 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL IN FY 2013 | \$119,501,602 |

| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL IN FY 2012 | |
|--|----------------------|
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | \$63,716,641 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | \$298,323,129 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING | \$38,529,782 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL IN FY 2012 | \$400,569,552 |

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² State/PRM funding reflects only protection and humanitarian assistance for individuals in the region affected by the conflict in Mali. It does not include other State/PRM assistance provided to other refugees, conflict-affected people, and returning migrants across the rest of West Africa, such as Sudanese or Central African refugees in Chad.

³ USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of April 1, 2013.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in the Sahel can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>