

SAHEL – FOOD INSECURITY AND COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

AUGUST 30, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

11.3 million

Estimated Number of People Requiring Assistance Due to Food Insecurity in the Sahel

U.N. – July 2013

342,033

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Mali

Commission on Population Movements (CMP) – July 2013

175,236

Total Number of People Displaced by the Conflict in Mali to Sahelian Countries

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – June 2013

75,261

Malian Refugees in Mauritania

UNHCR – June 2013

50,000

Malian Refugees in Niger

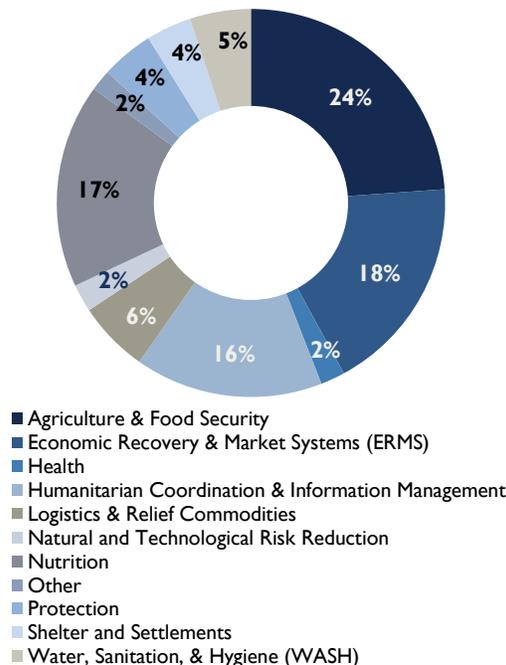
UNHCR – May 2013

49,975

Malian Refugees in Burkina Faso

UNHCR – May 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



HIGHLIGHTS

- Pockets of food insecurity and acute malnutrition across the Sahel persist, but overall food security situation remains stable
- Insecurity in the region and related market disruptions continue to cause concern
- USG provides an additional \$44 million in humanitarian assistance to food-insecure and conflict-affected Sahelian populations

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE SAHEL IN 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$48,981,277
USAID/FFP ²	\$133,644,660
State/PRM ³	\$37,548,920
\$220,174,857	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The U.N. estimates that some 11.3 million people throughout the Sahel remain food insecure, while approximately 1.5 million children are at risk of severe acute malnutrition. Although pockets of food insecurity and malnutrition will likely persist until at least the arrival of harvests in October, overall food security conditions in the region remain stable, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).
- Improving security conditions and recent successful presidential elections in Mali are enabling increased humanitarian access and spontaneous returns in the north, as well as the country's gradual resumption of trade with neighboring countries. However, ongoing insecurity in Nigeria continues to negatively affect the region by disrupting regional market dynamics and causing internal and cross-border population displacement.
- Since June 1, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$44 million to assist food-insecure and conflict-affected populations in the Sahel through emergency food assistance and humanitarian coordination support, as well as interventions in the sectors of agriculture, humanitarian protection, livelihoods, nutrition, and WASH.

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 July, parts of central Chad, southern Mali, southwestern Niger, northern Nigeria, and south-central Senegal experienced moderate rainfall deficits and poor rainfall distribution, which may negatively affect crop development, according to FEWS NET. However, normal agricultural harvests in affected areas remain possible pending August-to-October rainfall levels, which meteorological offices predict will be slightly above-average. FEWS NET also notes that, provided the rains continue until the end of September as anticipated, most areas of the Sahel will likely receive sufficient rainfall to generate normal harvests this year.
- Ongoing insecurity in northeastern Nigeria continues to disrupt regional market dynamics and contribute to localized food price increases in parts of the Sahel, particularly in conflict-affected areas of Nigeria and in border areas of neighboring countries, including Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. FEWS NET reports that, primarily due to their inability to afford the atypically high cereal prices, populations in Nigeria's northeastern states of Borno and Yobe are facing Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3—levels of food insecurity, while residents of Niger's Diffa Region are experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity.
- The recent spikes in insecurity in northeastern Nigeria have also displaced thousands of people both internally and outward to neighboring countries since May. As of mid-August, violence had displaced at least 5,400 people within Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states—where the Government of Nigeria declared a state of emergency in mid-May—and elsewhere in the country, according to the U.N. Cross-border population outflows include an estimated 6,200 people who fled into Niger, some 3,300 people who relocated to Cameroon, and nearly 1,300 people who traveled into Chad, UNHCR reports. The displaced individuals include Nigerian refugees and asylum seekers, as well as nationals from Cameroon, Chad, and Niger returning to their respective home countries to evade the increasing violence in Nigeria.
- Seasonal rainfall has prompted some small-scale breeding among desert locusts in parts of Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger, which will likely lead to a rise in locust numbers in affected areas in the coming weeks, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). At this time, FAO is recommending regular survey and monitoring activities, noting no current threat to crops.
- Heavy seasonal rains that began in mid-July have also triggered localized flooding in parts of West Africa, with Mali, Niger, and Nigeria the countries most affected to date. According to national and regional officials, floods have affected more than 11,000 people in Mali, more than 58,000 people in Niger, and approximately 35,000 people in Nigeria. Significant flooding in Nigeria last year damaged crops and led to decreased agricultural production, which reduced food availability in the Sahel region during 2013.
- While cholera—a disease endemic to most of West Africa—remains a threat in the Sahel, the situation has calmed significantly since early May, when health officials observed increased incidence of the illness in Mali and Niger. As of mid-July, health authorities had confirmed 397 cholera cases and nine related deaths in Niger. In Mali, where officials have noted no new cases since late June, the tally stands at 22 cholera cases and two related deaths.
- Since June 1, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$4 million to reinforce disaster preparedness and response capacity region-wide. Through approximately \$1.4 million to three partners, USAID/OFDA is supporting the creation of an information management system to track humanitarian assistance projects in West Africa; the development of enhanced response and targeting mechanisms to reduce acute malnutrition in the Sahel; and the integration of household economic assessments into national early warning systems in five countries to improve early warning of food insecurity in the region. USAID/OFDA also provided nearly \$600,000 to reduce drought risk among communities in northern Senegal and an additional \$2 million to support U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) regional rapid response mechanisms.

BURKINA FASO

- The food security situation in Burkina Faso has been generally positive during the lean season, with most families consuming at least two meals daily without resorting to negative coping strategies, according to FEWS NET. Adequate household food stocks and relatively low prices of cereals in local markets, coupled with the availability of humanitarian

aid and government assistance, have bolstered food security conditions countrywide. FEWS NET notes that the vast majority of Burkinabe will likely experience Minimal—IPC 1—levels of food insecurity through the end of 2013.

- Despite the favorable food security outlook, Burkina Faso continues to face persistently high levels of acute malnutrition among children under five years of age. A nutritional survey conducted in September 2012 indicated a national global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 10.9 percent—just above the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) threshold of 10 percent for a critical situation—and in January, the Government of Burkina Faso estimated that as many as 520,000 children under the age of five may become moderately or severely malnourished in 2013.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided nearly \$900,000 to partner Action Contre La Faim (ACF) to help reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition in Burkina Faso’s East Region. Through ACF, USAID/OFDA is supporting district health authorities, community volunteers, and staff at nutrition centers to improve the reach and quality of acute malnutrition management efforts and enhance coordination among local stakeholders.

CHAD

- Most Chadian families are meeting basic food needs with little difficulty due to the availability of humanitarian food assistance, agricultural labor opportunities, and cereals at relatively low prices, according to FEWS NET. However, many households in the southwestern regions of Logone Occidentale, Logone Orientale, Mayo-Kebbi Ouest, and Tandjilé will likely experience Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity until October as a result of early depletion of food stocks and an abnormal rise in cereal prices, both stemming from last year’s flooding and resultant crop damage.
- In addition, in late June, relief agencies working in Chad noted high levels of acute malnutrition among children under the age of five. In some areas of the country’s Sahelian belt, GAM prevalence had reportedly risen above the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent.
- Furthermore, the southern and eastern parts of Chad have experienced a major influx of new refugees from neighboring countries in recent months. As of mid-August, approximately 13,000 people had fled into Chad to escape increasing insecurity in the Central Africa Republic, while more than 30,000 Sudanese refugees and an estimated 20,000 returning Chadians had relocated from the Darfur area of Sudan due to episodes of ethnic violence in early 2013, according to UNHCR.
- In response to the urgent food and nutritional needs of both refugees and Chadian host community members, USAID/FFP recently provided an additional \$10 million in Title II food assistance to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP). Through USAID/FFP support, refugees are receiving general food distributions, while both refugees and host populations have the opportunity to engage in food-for-asset activities. Moreover, pregnant and lactating women in both refugee and host communities benefit from targeted and blanket supplementary feeding activities. The new USAID/FFP funding is expected to assist up to 1.3 million people, comprising refugees and Chadian hosts.
- To reduce food insecurity and acute malnutrition in Chad, USAID/OFDA is providing more than \$3 million in total to four partners for agricultural, economic, nutritional, and WASH activities in the country. The supported interventions include training child caretakers in healthful hygiene and nutritional practices; distributing quality seeds to vulnerable Chadians who face continued food insecurity and limited income opportunities; developing community gardening groups to increase crop and dietary diversification; and vaccinating livestock to prevent disease-related cattle loss.

MALI

- On August 20, Mali’s constitutional court confirmed Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, a former Malian prime minister, as the winner of the August 11 presidential run-off election, which followed a first round of voting on July 28. According to figures reported by the Government of Mali (GoM), Keita earned nearly 78 percent of all votes cast during the second round. The U.N. and international community have applauded the peaceful elections, which represented a significant milestone in the country’s efforts to overcome 18 months of political insecurity.

- Security conditions in central and northern Mali have continued to improve in recent months, in part due to the signing of the Ouagadougou Accord—a ceasefire between the GoM and Tuareg separatist groups—on June 18, as well as the activation of the U.N. Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)—an integrated peacekeeping and humanitarian force—on July 1.
- As a result of the improving security situation, humanitarian access and assistance in northern Mali have increased, and a significant number of displaced Malians have commenced returning to areas of origin. Based on preliminary evaluations conducted in June by the GoM and USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as many as 137,000 people may have already returned to the northern regions of Gao and Tombouctou.
- IOM and other CMP partners are presently working to gather information on the returnees, including whether they were registered as IDPs or refugees, which may lead to adjustments of existing population displacement figures. According to the latest published estimates, approximately 342,000 people remain displaced within Mali, while some 175,000 Malian refugees remain displaced within the Sahel, mainly in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger.
- In recent weeks, State/PRM provided an additional \$2.75 million to assist Malian refugees and populations in the region affected by the conflict in Mali. In Burkina Faso, State/PRM support is improving access to traditional, nutritious foods for refugees in Goudebou Camp; increasing livestock assets for both refugees living in Goudebou Camp and host communities from the surrounding area; and maintaining essential shelter assistance for residents of Goudebou and Mentao camps. Through a partner in Mauritania, State/PRM is improving sanitation conditions and promoting healthful hygiene practices in Mbera Camp. In Niger, with funding to two partners, State/PRM is bolstering health, shelter, and livelihood conditions for Malians in the Intekane refugee zone while providing education and livelihoods assistance to Malian children and youths residing in four refugee camps.
- FEWS NET reports that most populations in the south will continue to experience Minimal—IPC 1—levels of food insecurity for the remainder of 2013. However, in northern Mali, FEWS NET anticipates that most populations will face Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity until October. While markets and trade are recovering, FEWS NET acknowledges that much of the population, including IDPs and recent returnees, continue to depend heavily on humanitarian assistance, without which food security in parts of the north would deteriorate significantly. Findings from a recent FAO–WFP household-level food security assessment of northern Mali suggest that as much as 90 percent of the population, or approximately 1.2 million people, is experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity and will continue to require food assistance through early 2014.
- With a recent \$13 million contribution to WFP for cash transfers and local and regional purchase of food commodities, USAID/FFP is working to alleviate ongoing food insecurity in Gao, Mopti, and Tombouctou regions. The locally and regionally procured commodities will help WFP provide a full family food basket to more than 730,000 vulnerable, conflict-affected people, including IDPs and returnees. The cash transfers will assist 21,000 beneficiaries in the Mopti Region to access food available in their local markets. To date in FY 2013, including this latest contribution, USAID/FFP has provided a total of \$33 million to WFP to help reduce overall food insecurity in Mali.
- In addition, USAID/OFDA recently provided nearly \$400,000 to a partner in Tombouctou Region to distribute unconditional cash vouchers—each valued at approximately \$100—that help vulnerable households afford essential items during the lean season and agricultural vouchers that enable vulnerable farmers to purchase seeds, tools, and other inputs for the planting season. USAID/OFDA also provided \$1 million to improve hygiene practices and access to safe drinking water for approximately 65,000 people in Tombouctou Region, as well as \$500,000 to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and nearly \$130,000 to WHO to strengthen humanitarian coordination and information management efforts countrywide.

MAURITANIA

- As a result of people’s access to well-supplied markets, farm labor incomes, humanitarian assistance programs, and good terms of trade between livestock and cereals, food security conditions throughout Mauritania had improved to

Minimal—IPC 1—by August, according to FEWS NET. However, cereal prices in many areas remain near 2012 levels, and households in northern rural and agro-pastoral areas, as well as in southeastern rain-fed agricultural areas where large numbers of Malian refugees reside, may continue to encounter some food access difficulties.

- In addition, current levels of acute malnutrition in Mauritania appear similar to last year's levels. Preliminary results from a July nutritional survey indicate a national GAM prevalence of 12.8 percent—slightly above the 12 percent recorded during the 2012 lean season. Recurrent acute malnutrition throughout the country is driven by inadequate access to health care and poor sanitation and hygiene conditions, among other factors, according to UNICEF.
- USAID/OFDA is providing \$2 million for two programs aiming to improve food security and nutrition conditions in Mauritania. With \$800,000 from USAID/OFDA, UNICEF is training health clinic staff and community health workers in the screening, referral, and treatment of acutely malnourished children; supplying Mauritanian health facilities with therapeutic foods; and supporting the national health ministry to strengthen nutrition surveillance. Through \$1.2 million to Counterpart International (CPI), USAID/OFDA is assisting pastoralist communities in Trarza Region by training and equipping community animal health workers; expanding community access to safe drinking water; and establishing village-level health committees to promote improved nutrition practices.

NIGER

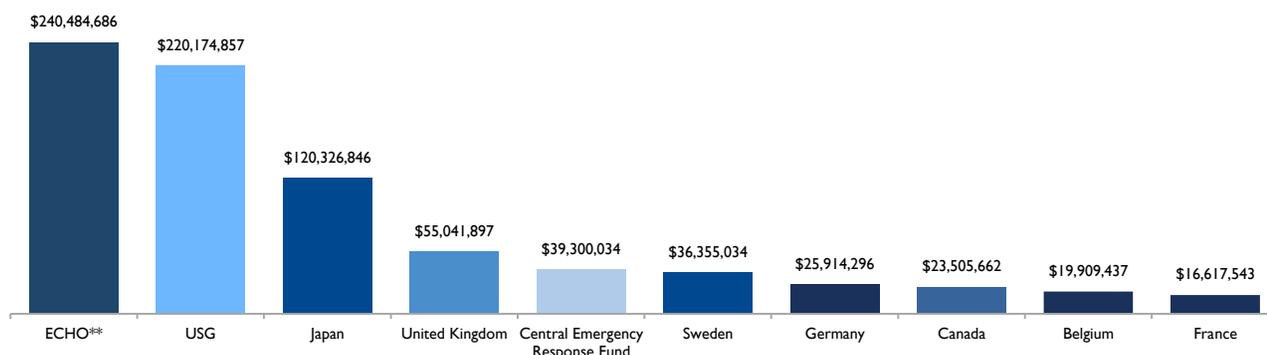
- While limited trade inflows from Nigeria have reduced market supplies and increased cereal prices in most locales, most households in Niger are experiencing Minimal—IPC 1—levels of food insecurity, according to FEWS NET. Ongoing humanitarian food assistance, government subsidized sales programs, and adequate farm labor wages are helping most families afford the higher-than-normal food prices. A May/June national assessment estimated the size of the Nigerien food-insecure population at 1.1 million—an 83 percent decrease from the same period in 2012. However, the situation remains serious in Niger's southeastern Diffa Region, where diminished migrant remittances and livestock sales have hampered people's ability to purchase food, resulting in Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity likely until October.
- In addition, acute malnutrition remains a concern in Niger. A nutritional survey conducted at the start of the lean season indicated a national GAM prevalence of 13.3 percent, in excess of the WHO critical threshold of 10 percent but in line with the five-year average of 13.5 percent. The GAM prevalence in Maradi Region—at 16.6 percent—surpasses the WHO emergency threshold, while GAM prevalence in other regions of Niger ranged between 11 and 14 percent.
- Since June 1, USAID/FFP has contributed \$10 million to WFP to provide a critical cash-based safety net for vulnerable households. Through distribution of unconditional cash grants, USAID/FFP is helping families improve access to food, protect productive assets, and reduce reliance on negative coping strategies, particularly during the lean season.
- USAID/OFDA also recently contributed an additional \$500,000 each to FAO and WFP. Through increased funding to FAO, USAID/OFDA is supporting comprehensive situation analysis and strengthening of information sharing mechanisms to improve humanitarian coordination on food security issues in Niger. USAID/OFDA is also continuing support to WFP for its U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), which enables humanitarian staff to reach vulnerable communities in Niger normally inaccessible due to insecurity, poor road conditions, or remoteness.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On July 16, the U.N. Emergency Relief Coordinator announced a new round of allocations from the Central Emergency Response Fund to support 13 underfunded consolidated appeals (CAPs). Of the \$75 million disbursed in this round, the Mauritania CAP received \$4 million, while the Chad and Niger CAPs each received \$8 million.
- In July, the U.N. released a mid-year review of the Sahel Regional Strategy, revising the total funding requirements for nine Sahelian countries and the region from \$1.66 billion to \$1.72 billion—an increase of approximately \$55 million. The Chad CAP has the largest request at \$510 million, followed by the Mali CAP with a request of \$476 million. As of August 30, the Sahel appeals had received \$730.3 million, or approximately 43 percent, of total requested funding.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of August 30, 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. **European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

CONTEXT

- The U.N. estimates that approximately 11.3 million people throughout the Sahel—including parts of Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal—were experiencing food insecurity as of August 2013. In 2012, approximately 18.7 million people in the region were affected by or at-risk of food insecurity, according to the U.N.
- In Mali and its neighboring countries, the effects linger from a conflict that began in northern Mali in January 2012 and triggered massive population displacement throughout the region. While the situation is improving, the displacement, as well as disrupted trade flows and migration patterns, have complicated food security conditions in affected areas.
- 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/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO²			
ACF	Nutrition	East Region	\$893,083
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	North Region	\$913,030
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security; Nutrition	Central North Region	\$977,595
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$600,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$3,383,708
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO³			
CRS	Emergency Food Security Program	Countrywide	\$1,309,420
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$1,309,420
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO⁴			
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Livelihoods and Nutrition Assistance to Refugees	Goudebou Refugee Camp	\$500,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Refugee Shelter Assistance	Goudebou and Mentao Refugee Camps	\$625,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Refugee-Hosting Areas	\$5,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$6,225,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO IN FY 2013			\$10,918,128

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO CHAD			
ACF	Nutrition; Protection	Barh el Gazel Region	\$994,175
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Risk Management Policy and Practice	Batha and Lac Regions	\$819,178
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	Wadi Fira Region	\$800,000
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	Ouaddaï and Wadi Fira Regions	\$894,564
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security; Nutrition	Kanem Region	\$700,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition	Lac Region	\$600,000
IMC	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; WASH	Mayo-Kebbi Est Region	\$300,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health; Nutrition	Guéra Region	\$1,200,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$250,000
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security; Nutrition	Ouaddaï Region	\$700,000
Red Cross of Chad (CRC)	WASH	Mayo-Kebbi Est and Tandjilé Regions	\$50,000
Solidarités International	Agriculture and Food Security; Nutrition; WASH	Batha Region	\$800,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	Barh el Gazel, Batha, Guera, Hadjer-Lamis, Salamat, and Wadi Fira Regions	\$799,290
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	Sila Region	\$959,070
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$10,366,277
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO CHAD			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$57,233,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$57,233,500
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2013			\$67,599,777

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MALI			
ACDI/VOCA	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Natural and Technological Risk Reduction; WASH	Mopti Region	\$206,030
ACTED	ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Shelter and Settlements	Bamako	\$1,572,739
Helen Keller International (HKI)	Nutrition	Koulikoro and Sikasso Regions	\$187
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,161,990
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
Oxfam	ERMS; Nutrition	Kayes Region	\$1,428,357
U.N. Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection	Countrywide	\$60,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$500,000
WHO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$127,905
World Vision	Logistics and Relief Commodities; Shelter and Settlements	Bamako; Segou Region	\$1,588,795
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Protection; WASH	Gao, Mopti, and Tombouctou Regions	\$5,422,905
	Program Support Costs	Countrywide	\$373,644
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$12,942,552

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO MALI			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$13,292,700
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement of Food Commodities	Countrywide	\$18,000,000
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Bars for Schoolchildren	Countrywide	\$1,651,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$32,944,200
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MALI IN FY 2013			\$45,886,752

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MAURITANIA			
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	Brakna Region	\$899,987
CPI	Agriculture and Food Security; Nutrition; WASH	Trarza Region	\$1,200,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Southern Mauritania	\$800,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$800,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$3,699,987

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO MAURITANIA			
Solidarités International	WASH Assistance to Refugees	Mbera Camp	\$450,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Mbera Camp	\$4,700,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$6,150,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MAURITANIA IN FY 2013			\$9,849,987

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO NIGER			
ACTED	ERMS; WASH	Tillabéri Region	\$499,960
ACTED	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	Tillabéri Region	\$1,076,847
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	Tillabéri Region	\$997,759
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	Zinder Region	\$700,002
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	Agriculture and Food Security	Tahoua Region	\$491,410
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Natural and Technological Risk Reduction	Tillabéri Region	\$1,000,363
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	Agadez Region	\$1,063,796
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$250,000
Oxfam/Great Britain	ERMS; Nutrition	Tillabéri and Agadez Regions	\$1,029,972
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Veterinaires Sans Frontiers (VSF)	Agriculture and Food Security	Tillabéri Region	\$969,870
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$11,079,979

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO NIGER			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$20,607,900
WFP	Cash Transfers	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$30,607,900

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO NIGER			
IRC	Education and Livelihoods Assistance to Refugees	Abala, Intekane, Mangaize, and Tabareybarey Refugee Camps	\$500,000
Relief International	Health, Shelter, and Livelihoods Assistance to Refugees	Intekane Refugee Zone	\$673,920
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Refugee-Hosting Areas	\$8,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$9,473,920
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO NIGER IN FY 2013			\$51,161,799

WEST AFRICA REGIONAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Center for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)	Agriculture and Food Security	Senegal	\$595,433
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Regional	\$600,000
Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Regional	\$80,808
SC/US	Natural and Technological Risks	Regional	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Nutrition	Regional	\$695,500
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Regional	\$4,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Regional	\$238,075
WFP	Nutrition	Regional	\$298,958
TOTAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN FY 2013			\$7,508,774

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	\$11,549,640
TOTAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE IN FY 2013			\$11,549,640

WEST AFRICA REGIONAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Assistance and Protection Support for Persons Affected by the Mali Conflict	Regional	\$15,700,000
TOTAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN FY 2013			\$15,700,000

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL IN FY 2013	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$48,981,277
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TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$37,548,920
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL IN FY 2013	\$220,174,857

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of August 30, 2013.

³ USAID/FFP funding reflects estimated value of food assistance.

⁴ 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.

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 disaster responses around the world 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>