

SAHEL – FOOD INSECURITY AND COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013, JANUARY 3, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

9 million

Estimated Number of People Affected by Food Insecurity in the Sahel
U.N./National Governments – December 2012

344,326

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

Mali Protection Cluster and the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – December 2012

198,558

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Mali
Mali Protection Cluster – November 2012

54,117

Malian Refugees in Mauritania
UNHCR – December 2012

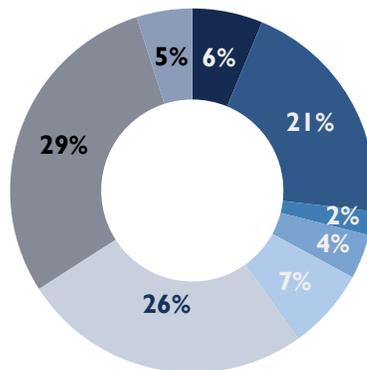
52,875

Malian Refugees in Niger
UNHCR – December 2012

38,776

Malian Refugees in Burkina Faso
UNHCR – December 2012

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2012 AND 2013



- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)
- Economic Recovery
- Health
- Coordination & Information Management
- Logistics & Relief Supplies
- Agriculture & Food Security
- Nutrition
- Other⁴

HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID provides additional \$22.4 million for humanitarian assistance to the Sahel since November
- Robust harvests contribute to overall improved food security in the Sahel
- Situation in Mali remains relatively stable, despite localized insecurity

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE SAHEL IN FY 2012 AND 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$64,821,795
USAID/FFP ²	\$364,632,549
State/PRM ³	\$38,529,782

\$467,984,126

TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Late 2012 crop assessments in West Africa indicated that cereal production had risen by 13 percent compared to the 2011/2012 harvests and by 18 percent relative to the average production of the past five years, according to the West Africa Food Crisis Prevention Network.⁵ While robust harvests will likely improve food security conditions overall, factors such as floods, high food prices, indebtedness, and conflict-related displacement could continue to cause difficulties for vulnerable populations.
- The situation in Mali remains relatively stable, although insecurity continues, particularly in the north. On December 20, the U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution to allow the deployment of an African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) for an initial period of one year to help restore Mali's territorial integrity. The resolution also urged the transitional Government of Mali to finalize a political roadmap that includes credible elections and fully restores constitutional order.

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)

⁴ Other includes funding for natural and technological risk reduction; humanitarian protection activities; and program support costs. Please note that the funding reflects only USAID/OFDA country-specific programs, not region-wide programs.

⁵ Network members include the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

REGIONAL

- Since November, the number of desert locusts has declined in Chad, Mali, and Niger due to locust migration and widespread control operations, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Locust breeding has generally halted in the affected countries, and most locusts have migrated north and west to Algeria, Libya, and Mauritania. Nonetheless, FAO notes the continued need for anti-locust survey and control activities, particularly in Mali, northern Niger, and western Mauritania, where some clusters of locusts persist.
- On December 10, the U.N. Security Council issued a statement expressing concern regarding the political and social crises in the Sahel and reaffirmed the need for a U.N. Integrated Regional Strategy for the Sahel to link humanitarian assistance with long-term development to address vulnerability in the region. U.N. Special Envoy for the Sahel Romano Prodi noted that although restoring the unity of Mali was a high priority, regional and international entities should focus on building resilience across the Sahel while still meeting urgent humanitarian needs.
- On December 14, the U.N. launched a 2013 global humanitarian funding appeal that included consolidated appeals (CAPs) for five Sahelian countries. Each CAP reflects proposed funding requirements from U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other relief agencies working in the country for activities in 2013. Through the CAPs, humanitarian organizations are requesting \$135 million for Burkina Faso, \$500 million for Chad, \$370 million for Mali, \$180 million for Mauritania, and \$354 million for Niger. The total 2013 requirement of approximately \$1.5 billion for the Sahel reflects a nearly 7 percent decrease from the \$1.65 billion requested in 2012.

BURKINA FASO

- As of late November, most households in Burkina Faso had completed the annual harvest of cereal crops, and food security conditions were steadily improving as households rebuilt food supplies depleted by last year's food insecurity crisis, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Nonetheless, the U.N. estimates that approximately 1.7 million people in Burkina Faso remain food insecure as of late December.
- Through its emergency food security program, USAID/FFP recently contributed more than \$1.3 million to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) for the construction and rehabilitation of irrigation systems in Seno and Soum provinces in northern Burkina Faso. The program will help expand and improve land used for the production of agricultural goods for sale, while providing nearly 15,000 Burkinabe with temporary employment during the country's dry season.

CHAD

- Between August and October, heavy seasonal rains in parts of Chad resulted in severe localized flooding, particularly in central and southern areas of the country. By November, floods had affected approximately 700,000 people and destroyed more than 100,000 homes, according to U.N. estimates. Preliminary assessments by humanitarian personnel indicated that priority concerns in affected areas included limited access to safe drinking water and a potential increase in the transmission of waterborne diseases.
- On November 21, U.S. Ambassador Mark M. Boulware declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, USAID/OFDA provided an initial \$50,000 to the Red Cross of Chad to increase affected populations' access to safe drinking water by rebuilding water points in Mayo-Kébbi Est and Tandjilé regions.
- USAID/OFDA is also providing \$300,000 to International Medical Corps (IMC) to support water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions for vulnerable populations, including flood-displaced individuals. Through IMC, USAID/OFDA is providing affected households with emergency relief commodities, including hygiene kits, water containers, and mosquito nets. To complement the supplies, IMC-trained facilitators plan to conduct hygiene promotion sessions to encourage safe water collection and other sanitary practices.

MALI

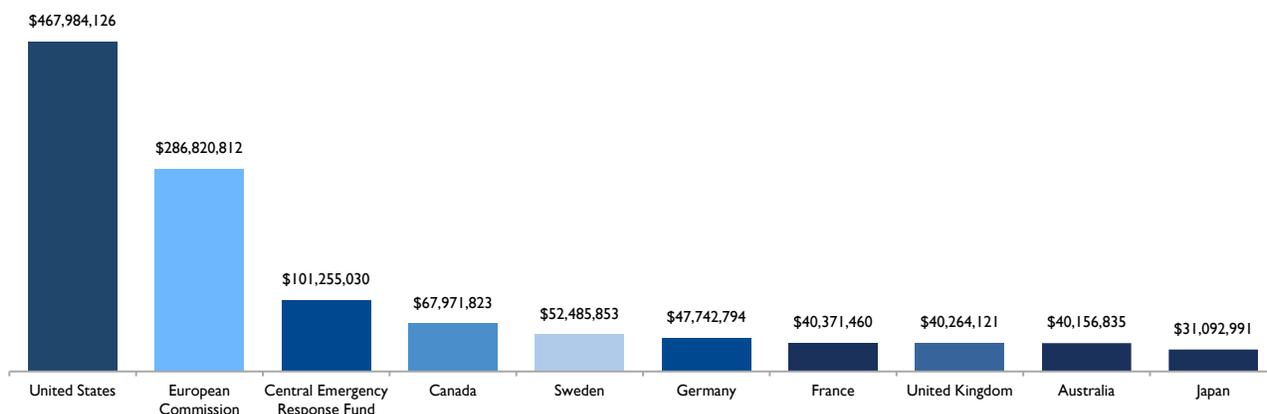
- Although basic foods remain available in markets in northern Mali, sustained above-normal food prices since late 2011 and reduced household incomes—due to disrupted economic activity resulting from continued instability in the region—have limited the capacity of many households to purchase essential food. Approximately 510,000 people in northern Mali are likely experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity and require immediate food assistance, according to the U.N.
- In late November, the Mali Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities in the country—released revised IDP figures. The new estimates, representing the results of recent surveys by multiple partners, indicated that approximately 198,600 IDPs were residing within Mali, slightly lower than the previous estimate of 203,800 IDPs in October. The cluster noted that continuous movements of IDPs within Mali constrain efforts to capture precise information on displacement patterns. In addition, some regional IDP estimates remain cumulative and do not account for returns.
- In December, UNHCR revised the number of Malian refugees in Mauritania and Niger following individual-level registration activities in both countries. In Mauritania, UNHCR revised the refugee caseload from approximately 108,000 to 54,000 people. In Niger, although UNHCR temporarily suspended the registration exercise in mid-December due to the national census, initial results prompted the revision of Malian refugee estimates from approximately 65,000 people in November to nearly 53,000 in December. The reductions reflect the results of UNHCR verification rather than an actual population decrease.
- In FY 2013, USAID/FFP has provided 9,300 metric tons (MT) of U.S. food commodities—valued at approximately \$15 million—to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to assist refugees and IDPs affected by the conflict in Mali. The food, including vegetable oil, rice, and yellow split peas, will support WFP’s targeted food distributions and supplementary feeding activities.

NIGER

- In late November, FEWS NET reported that food security conditions were improving in Niger following surplus agricultural production in most parts of the country. However, the U.N. expects that approximately 2.5 million Nigeriens will likely face food insecurity during the coming year, as is the norm even during years of adequate harvests.
 - Heavy seasonal rainfall in Niger mainly in August and September triggered significant flooding of the Niger River, particularly in the western regions of Dosso and Tillabéri, home to nearly 60 percent of the 527,000 people throughout the country affected by floods. A November/December Government of Niger assessment indicated that flood-related agricultural losses may amount to as much as \$20 million.
 - In response to the flooding, USAID/OFDA is providing nearly \$500,000 to the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) to address the immediate needs of approximately 2,800 flood-displaced individuals in Tillabéri Region. Through ACTED, USAID/OFDA is providing unconditional cash transfers and temporary employment opportunities to households that have lost economic assets during the floods. USAID/OFDA is also supporting the rehabilitation of boreholes to provide displaced populations with access to safe drinking water, as well as hygiene promotion interventions to increase community sanitation awareness and prevent the spread of waterborne diseases.
 - To address humanitarian needs associated with the country’s chronic food insecurity, USAID/FFP is providing more than 12,000 MT of pulses, oil, and cereals—valued at approximately \$20 million—to WFP in support of targeted food assistance to vulnerable populations, as well as supplementary feeding programs for pregnant and lactating women, in Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tillabéri, and Zinder regions.
-
-

2012 TOTAL FUNDING FOR THE SAHEL *

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 3, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on the 2012 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments since FY 2012, which began on October 1, 2011.

CONTEXT

- In 2012, an estimated 18.7 million people in the Sahel—comprising areas in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal—experienced food insecurity resulting from inadequate 2011 harvests. 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 FASO²			
CRS	Emergency Food Security Program	Countrywide	\$1,309,420
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO IN FY 2013			\$1,309,420
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO CHAD³			
IMC	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; WASH	Mayo Kebbi Est	\$300,000
Red Cross of Chad	WASH	Mayo Kebbi Est and Tandjilé	\$50,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2013			\$350,000
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO CHAD			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$30,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2013			\$30,000,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2013			\$30,350,000
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MALI			
	Program Support Costs	Countrywide	\$255,194
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MALI IN FY 2013			\$255,194

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO NIGER			
ACTED	Economic Recovery and Market Systems; WASH	Countrywide	\$499,960
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO NIGER IN FY 2013			\$499,960
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
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO NIGER IN FY 2013			\$20,499,960

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	\$15,000,000
TOTAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE IN FY 2013			\$15,000,000

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL IN FY 2013	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$1,105,154
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE	\$66,309,420
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN FY 2013	\$67,414,574

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

² Estimated value of food assistance.

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

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL PROVIDED IN FY 2012⁴

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL IN FY 2012	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$63,716,641
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE	\$298,323,129
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE⁵	\$38,529,782
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN FY 2012	\$400,569,552

⁴ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect actual or obligated amounts as of September 30, 2012.

⁵ 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 refugees, conflict-affected people, and returning migrants across the rest of West Africa.

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>