

HIGHLIGHTS 2013

- Despite good harvest in 2012, 10.3 million people still food insecure across the Sahel region.
- 5 million pregnant women and children under 5 expected to suffer from malnutrition in 2013.
- \$1.66 billion required to respond to immediate needs, kick-start resilience building and respond to Mali crisis.

KEY FIGURES

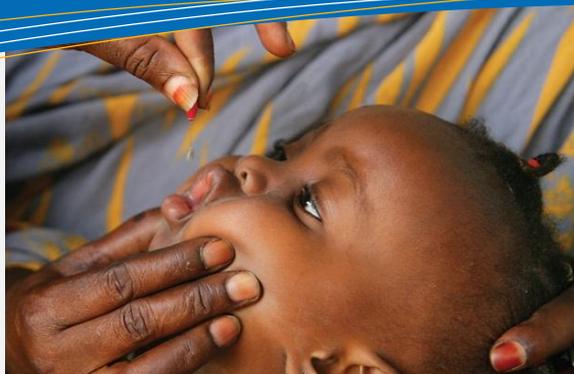
New IDPs in Mali following 11/1	8,700
New Malian refugees following 11/1	1,400

FUNDING

2012:
US\$1.6 billion requested,
US\$1.57 billion received*

*CAP and not earmarked contributions

2013:
US\$1.6 billion requested



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Armed clashes in Mali result in new waves of displacement

At the time of reporting at least 8,700 people have been internally displaced due to renewed fighting in north and central Mali. This figure includes 5,000 people who are reported to have fled the town of Konna. A total of 1,440 Malians have sought refuge in neighbouring countries with 681 people crossing into Mauritania, 450 into Niger and 309 into Burkina Faso. UNHCR is closely monitoring the situation.

The on-going insecurity has forced humanitarian actors to reduce their presence and activities. Humanitarian clusters have been actively reviewing capacities on the ground and availability of stockpiles to respond to the emergency situation. Humanitarian agencies have also expressed concern over the impact of the military offensive on the provision of humanitarian assistance to people living in northern Mali.

2013 Humanitarian Sahel Strategy requests US\$1.66 billion as chronic crisis persists

The [2013 Humanitarian Sahel Strategy](#)¹ has requested \$1.66 billion to respond to the needs of people living across nine countries within the Sahel region: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, the Gambia and the northern parts of Cameroon and Nigeria. The regional humanitarian strategy for the Sahel sets out to respond to a 'triple crisis: i. the continued humanitarian impact of the food insecurity crisis in 2012; ii. the underlying chronic nature of food insecurity and malnutrition and iii. the Mali crisis.

Food Insecurity will continue to affect more than 10.3 million people in the Sahel

The 2012-2013 harvest season in the Sahel appears good in most areas (for more details see section below). The overall cereal production in the region could reach 17.5 million tons. This is an increase of 35 per cent compared to last

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https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/ROWCA/Funding%20update/SahelStrategy2013_Dec2012.pdf

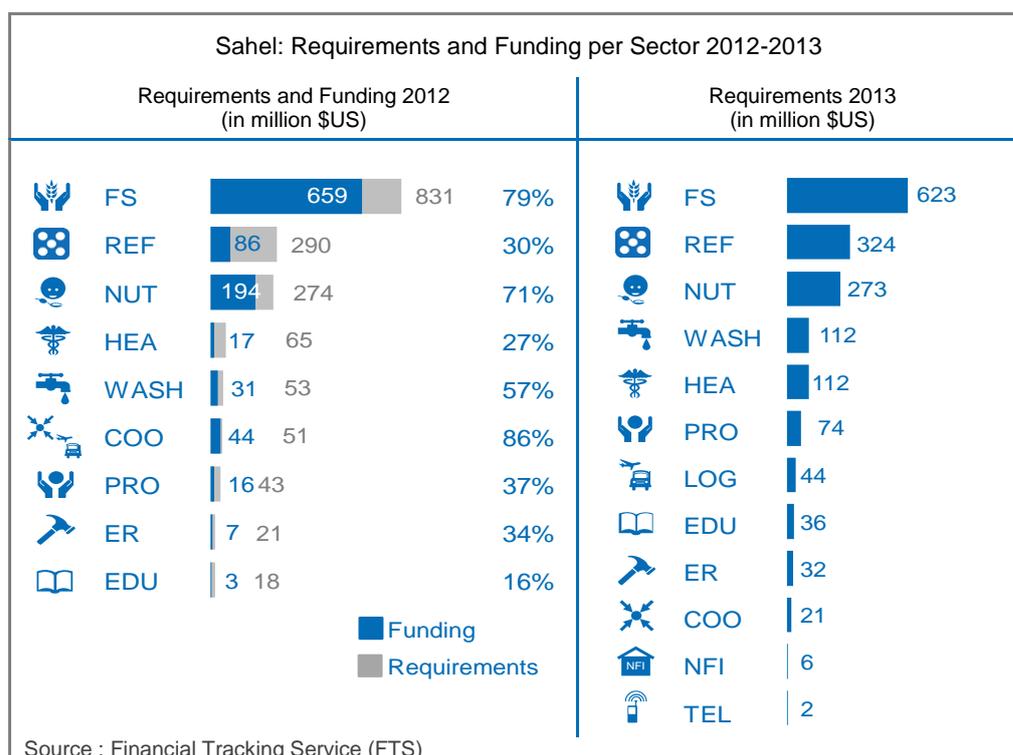
year, and a 25 per cent increase compared to the average over the past five years. However, while food is available, access to food remains a problem. Food prices remain high and poor and very poor households have not been able to rebuild their assets and to recover from the effects of compounding crises affecting the region.

Persistently high prevalence of chronic and acute malnutrition in 2013

The nutritional situation in the region also remains of serious concern. Results from recent nutrition surveys in Chad, Niger, Senegal, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, the Gambia and Nigeria, show a persistently high prevalence of chronic and acute malnutrition.

In 2012, SAM estimates for Senegal stood at 20,000. For 2013, the figures have been revised to 60,000. In Northern Nigeria, it is estimated that 492,000 children will suffer from SAM this year, up from the 2012 figure of 210,000. It is important to note that these increases are largely the result of improved screening mechanisms, which have allowed for a better understanding of the magnitude of the malnutrition crisis. In Niger, where programmes to address malnutrition are far more established, the SAM caseload has been reduced from 393,737 to 290,181.

More balanced funding across sector required to address the chronic nature of the Sahel crisis



The Education, Health, Agriculture and Wash sectors remained seriously underfunded in 2012.

Addressing the chronic nature of the crisis affecting the Sahel requires a multi-sectoral response. Malnutrition is a result of food availability but also linked to feeding practices, the quality of water, healthcare and sanitation.

+ 38%

Increase of funding requirements for Refugees and the Protection of IDPs in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Mauritania

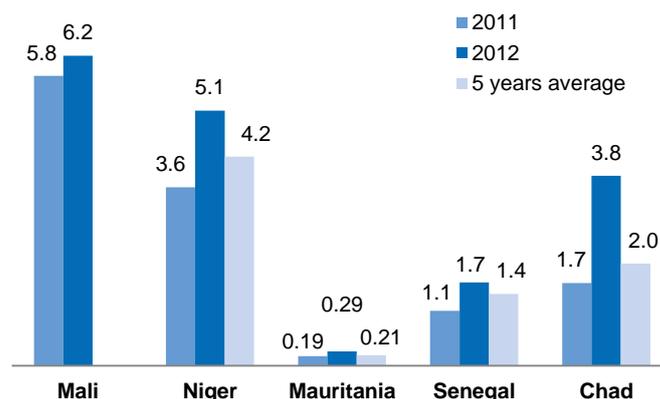
The 2013 Sahel Strategy calls for a more balanced response across sectors. While funding requirements for food security have declined by 25 per cent, funding requirements for Education and WASH have more than doubled, while those for Health have increased by 70 per cent.

Additional funds required to assist refugees and IDPs from Mali crisis

In 2013, the Mali crisis will continue to affect a large part of the Sahel region. To better respond to the needs of those who were already displaced in 2012 and given the prospect of significant new population movements in 2013, funding requirements for multi-sector assistance to refugees and protection have increased by 38 per cent, from \$130.8 million to \$163.1 million for refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger, and from \$21.45 million to \$47.7 million for protection in those three countries and, in Mali.

The Network for the Prevention and Management of the Food Crises meets to analyze the 2012/2013 food security situation

Cereal production in Sahel countries (million tons)



Source: DAPSA pour le Sénégal et PREGEC pour les autres pays

+ 37%

2012 Cereal production in Sahel compared to 2011 (excluding Burkina Faso)

2012/2013 was a good year for crop production. According to the Network for the Prevention and Management of the Food Crises (PREGEC)², which met in late November, overall cereal production in the Sahel belt, with the exception of Burkina Faso³, was estimated at 17.5 million tons. This is 37 per cent more than in 2010/2011, and 35 per cent more than the five-year average. The Sahel part of Chad, which was hard-hit by drought in 2011, is said to have produced a record 3 million tons of crops, a 226 per cent increase since 2011. Throughout Chad, production has increased by 130 per cent. The pastoral situation was generally good, with abundant pastures, boreholes for water and, livestock appearing to be in good health.

PREGEC also estimated that acute malnutrition had reached critical levels -over 10 per cent- in the northern parts of Burkina Faso, in Mali's Kayes region, in

² PREGEC statement, 21 November 2012, after a meeting held between 19-21 November in Niamey, Niger.

³ Burkina Faso figures are not yet available.

parts of Niger, Senegal and throughout Chad's Sahel belt. It is estimated that 1.4 million children will suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2013, up from 1 million in 2012. An additional 3.6 million children under 5 and pregnant or nursing women will suffer from moderate acute malnutrition.

Malian refugee figures in Mauritania revised following registration exercise

In December 2012, UNHCR announced that the number of registered refugees in the Mbera camp was 54,117⁴, down from 108,953 at the end of September. This sharp decline followed a two-month Level 2 (emergency registration at the individual level) registration exercise in the camp by UNHCR and Mauritanian authorities. A Level 2 registration was conducted earlier in Burkina Faso. The same process is currently being conducted in Niger. Funding requirements for refugees in the 2013 CAP appeal for Mauritania – \$70 million for multi-sector assistance, and \$4.1 million for protection- are based on a figure of 80,000 refugees.

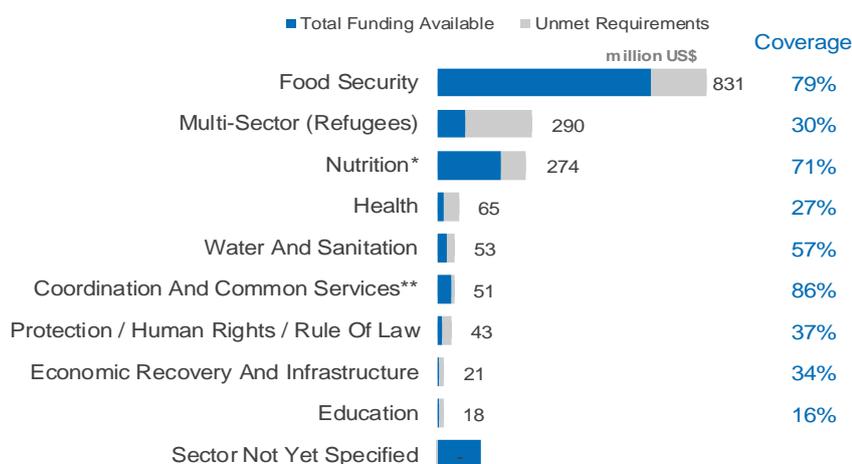
Locust infestation declines in northern Sahel

The desert locust situation has improved in the Sahel, as locust numbers declined during December due to control operations in Niger and Mauritania as well as dry weather conditions. Given the continued likelihood of locust infestation in 2013, it is essential for humanitarian actors to remain vigilant and for continued funding requirements to be met.

Funding Status

72 per cent of funding requests for the Sahel crisis received by January 2013

In 2012, the sum of funding requested for the Sahel crisis amounted to \$1.65 billion, of which 72 per cent, (\$1.189 billion), was received by 8 January, 2013. A further \$377 million of non-appeal funding was also earmarked for the Sahel crisis, bringing the grand total of funding available for the Sahel food and nutritional crisis in 2012 to \$1.566 billion.



Source: Financial Tracking Service (FTS)

⁴ UNHCR Mali situation update N°13, 1 December 2012: <http://reliefweb.int/report/mali/mali-situation-update-no-13-1-december-2012>

Sahel Response: Performance Indicators

Food Assistance

October 2012

Indicator	Population targeted	Population Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted	
Conditional transfers (Food based)	566,870	317,738	56%	(Monthly Target)
Unconditional transfers (Food based)	2,380,317	1,820,512	76%	(Monthly Target)
Unconditional transfers (Cash/Voucher based)	729,119	637,637	87%	(Monthly Target)

In October 2012, 1.7 million people were supported through targeted food distribution with some 640,000 people receiving unconditional cash transfers, which allowed communities to pursue farming activities during the harvest season. In addition, 167,000 Malian IDPs and refugees have received food support. Of those, 80,000 were displaced within Mali (IDP). In addition, WFP provided critical life-saving assistance to non-displaced conflict-affected populations in the north of the country by giving partners access to this region.

In October, in line with the strategic shift to longer-term resilience building activities, 37,700 people women and men participated in food-for-assets activities in Chad and Mali. Since the beginning of the Sahel response, WFP has been monitoring key food security indicators to measure the impact on household food consumption, the diversity of food baskets etc. In most countries, follow-up surveys are underway and data was due to be available towards the end of 2012.

Data available from such surveys in Burkina Faso showed that food consumption scores increased between March and September 2012, with the number of households in the acceptable group increasing from 43 to 54 per cent, marking an increase in the quantity and diversity of food consumed.

Nutrition

January - October 2012

Indicator	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Oct)	% Assisted vs Targeted	
# children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	1,094,986	1,094,867	750,527	69%	(Annual Target)
# and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	2,556,339	-	-		(Annual Target)
Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women		207,444	161,457	78%	(Oct 2012 - Monthly Target)
Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative)*		1,768,229	1,099,046	62%	(Oct 2012 - Monthly Target)
Number of health centres with nutrition programmes		2,564	5,026	196%	(Annual Target)

* WFP Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme for children and pregnant and nursing women

By the end of October, more than 750,000 children with SAM had been admitted for treatment with over 470,000 of them having already recovered. Admission rates, which were still high, had gone down slightly since September. The harvest season usually leads to more food being available and less admissions, partially because caretakers are too busy to seek treatment for children at this time.

www.unocha.org/rowca | www.unocha.org
 For updates on the Sahel response, follow @DavidGressly
<http://sahelnow.blogspot.com>,

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) • Coordination Saves Lives

WFP worked closely with UNICEF to support 5,000 caretakers admitted to rehabilitation centres for SAM. This made it even more possible to adhere to treatment for children, easing the burden off households where there were children suffering from SAM.

The latest nutrition surveys, admission trends, as well as the scaling up of SAM treatment capacities throughout the Sahel region during 2012 show that roughly 850,000 children will have received life-saving treatment by the end of the year, out of a total of 1 million children with SAM.

Agriculture

All Affected Countries	AGRICULTURE	October 2012
Affected or at Risk Targeted by cluster Assisted by cluster Not Assisted		Affected or at Risk: 18,740,123 Target: 9,965,556 Assisted: 6,240,630 % Assisted vs Targeted: 63%

As of October 2012, more than 4.9 million individuals were assisted by FAO in the Sahel. The total number of beneficiaries of agriculture interventions in the Sahel is equal to 6.2 million (including partners data for Mali). FAO's interventions have focused on resilience, restoring the livelihoods of crisis-affected vulnerable farmers, agro pastoralists and herders and, on creating a continuum between emergency, recovery and development.

The vegetable production campaign is still underway throughout the Sahel region. FAO Burkina Faso and Mauritania had already launched their dry-season programmes in September. FAO Chad has launched three vegetable production programmes, assisting nearly 223,000 beneficiaries. FAO Niger also launched an important programme of irrigated cultures, supporting 700,000 households. FAO and partners in Mali remain committed to supporting the agricultural response to the Sahel food and nutritional crisis.

Even after the lean season, the Sahel food and nutritional crisis is still having an adverse effect on the lives and livelihoods of rural families. Although a good harvest season has led to predictions that food will be readily available, gaining access to food is still a problem, mainly because it is very costly, with poor and very poor families remaining heavily indebted as they recover from the cumulative effects of successive crises such as the displacement of the Malian population and flooding.

WASH

January - October 2012

Indicator	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Oct)	% Assisted vs Targeted	
# of nutritional centers delivering the WASH minimum package (safe drank water with residual chlorine, disinfecting hand washing and food utensils, hygienic and secure defecation)	3,976	3,976	2,025	51%	(Annual Target)
# of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages)	1,262,214	1,262,214	701,079	56%	(Annual Target)

The two tracking indicators of the WASH minimum package in humanitarian response for the Sahel have reached half of the ideal 'full components' minimum package, in line with 51 per cent of the WASH's sectoral funding status:

- 56 per cent of the affected population has received the WASH minimum package, which includes safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages.

- 51 per cent of nutritional centres delivered the WASH minimum package of safe drinking water with residual chlorine, disinfecting hand washing and, food utensils, hygienic and secure defecation.