



SITUATION UPDATE

The Sahel crisis



31 January 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite good harvest prospects and good conditions for pastoralists, the situation in the Sahel remains critical, mostly due to the impact of the 2012 crisis and other recent crises. Approximately **10.3 million people remain food insecure in 2013** and over **1.4 million children are at risk of severe acute malnutrition**.
- The **humanitarian and security situation in Mali is deteriorating rapidly as the conflict escalates** in the northern part of the country, with serious repercussions on the Sahel region and beyond. Following the military intervention on 11 January 2013, an **additional 3 599 people in Mali are internally displaced (IDP)** and another **8 429 are refugees** in neighbouring countries, primarily Burkina Faso, Mauritania and the Niger (OCHA, 21 January 2013).
- In 2012, FAO requested USD 122 million to address the crisis (including the locust threat). Overall, USD 58 million (48 percent) were mobilized. While these funds have enabled supporting almost 5.4 million people, important livelihood needs were left unattended.
- Based on current estimates, **for 2013 FAO is requesting a total of USD 132.3 million** for livelihood interventions in the Sahel including those related to the Malian conflict.
- Aggravated by existing chronic vulnerabilities, the negative effects of the recent crises in 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2012 remain. Vulnerable people have eroded their capacities to withstand external shocks, many are heavily indebted and have been unable to restore their productive capacity. **Time is of the essence for building resilience** to strengthen the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people.

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE SAHEL REGION

The **prospects of the regional situation for 2013 is of concern**, with the impact of recent crises in 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2012 still holding back the possibilities of people to rebuild their livelihoods. The food and nutrition insecurity crises in the Sahel are increasingly complex, multidimensional and driven by **widespread poverty, population explosion, chronic vulnerability and weakened resilience**.¹

Recurring crises have eroded the coping capacities and weakened the livelihoods of the already vulnerable population, further impoverishing them. The majority of the most vulnerable people had not recovered from one crisis when the next hit, and were unprepared to withstand new shocks such as erratic rains, low agricultural production, persistently high levels of food prices, national and regional insecurity and the threat of a desert locust infestation. Although in 2012 extreme food insecurity was averted and the worst crisis was mitigated, millions of people (an estimated 10.3 million), in particular those that could not benefit from adequate or sufficient livelihood support, will remain food and nutrition insecure and highly vulnerable to external shocks in 2013.

The political, security and human rights situation in the region is rapidly deteriorating as a consequence of recent combats in Mali. On 11 January 2013, and at the request of the Government of Mali, French troops were deployed to support Malian authorities to stop armed groups advancing toward the capital. The military intervention followed UN Resolution 2085 (adopted on 20 December 2012) authorizing the deployment of an African-led international support mission in Mali (AFISMA) to support the Malian authorities in recovering the areas in the north, two-thirds of the territory, occupied by armed groups.

New population movements have since been reported. It is estimated that since the combat started, an additional 3 599 people in Mali are internally displaced (IDP) and another 8 429 have fled to neighbouring countries, primarily Burkina Faso, Mauritania and the Niger (OCHA, 23 January 2013). However, access to the regions of combat is restricted even for humanitarian workers and journalists, complicating humanitarian intervention and limiting access to information on the actual humanitarian situation and the number of IDPs/refugees. Already before combat there were 198 558 IDPs and 145 655 refugees (OCHA, 21 December 2012). According to the estimates in the regional Contingency Plan "Mali + ", elaborated by Inter-Agency Standing Committee

¹ "Resilience" is, for FAO, the ability to prevent disasters and crises or to anticipate, absorb, accommodate or recover from those that impact nutrition, agriculture, food security and food safety (and related public health risks) in a timely, efficient and sustainable manner. This includes protecting, restoring and improving structures and functions of food and agricultural systems under threat.

(IASC), the military intervention could result in an additional 300 000 IDPs in Mali and more than 400 000 refugees in neighbouring countries. Under OCHA coordination, and with the participation of all concerned humanitarian actors, contingency plans have been developed at the national level by Mali and the most affected countries, notably Burkina Faso, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal. FAO has actively participated in these processes and has also finalized a plan for FAO's preparedness to respond.

The **situation is critical** as human rights are being violated, economic systems have been disrupted and livelihoods seriously weakened. In addition, direct violence and looting perpetrated by armed groups is threatening the population. The living conditions of refugees and their host families remain critical. The mass migration is causing further stress on communities already affected by recent food and nutrition crises and has created competition over access to basic services. Many refugees are bringing their livestock with them, which causes additional pressure on scarce natural resources (grazing land and water) and could lead to the spread of animal diseases, and increased conflict between pastoralist refugees and host communities.

The **nutritional status** of children under five remains alarming and it is estimated that over 1.4 million children will be at risk of severe acute malnutrition in 2013. In the Niger, the results of the national SMART (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) nutrition survey conducted in July-August 2012 indicate that the nutritional status of children under five years is of great concern. Although the chronic malnutrition rate decreased by 9 percent (from 51 percent to 42 percent) compared to June 2011, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate increased from 12.3 percent in June 2011 to 14.8 percent in 2012. This rate is very close to the emergency threshold of 15 percent as determined by the World Health Organization (WHO). Four regions are above this emergency threshold: Zinder (15.9 percent), Maradi (16.2 percent), Tillabéri (16.6 percent) and Diffa (16.7 percent). The severe acute malnutrition rate increased from 1.9 percent in June 2011 to 3 percent in 2012 (this rate was at 3.2 percent in 2010, considered to be a very difficult year for food and nutrition security). In Sahelian Chad, Mauritania and Northern Nigeria, a nutrition survey also implemented during the lean season exhibits concerning rates of high acute malnutrition. Despite good agropastoral production, the nutrition situation will remain a matter of deep concern in 2013 as this does not significantly benefit poor and very poor rural households.

Rainfall and crop prospects. Rains over the Sahel region were good in most of the region during the last rainy period (July – October 2012), leading to water rates and volumes exceeding reference years (1985, 2011 and average 202/2011). Good cereal production is estimated, which will increase the availability of food and the market supply. The Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA) meeting (Ouagadougou 4-6 December) stated that overall crop production is good throughout the Sahel and West Africa, with an increase of 13 percent compared to last year's production and 18 percent above the five year average. The estimated cereal production level in the Sahel region and in West Africa (excluding Burkina Faso – the data will be available later) for the 2012/13 growing season amounts to 57 318 000 tonnes, including 13 688 000 tonnes of rice, 17 622 000 tonnes of maize, 11 096 000 tonnes of millet, 14 341 000 tonnes of sorghum and 571 000 tonnes of other cereals. However, poor and very poor rural households that have limited access to agriculture and that did not benefit from livelihood support during the past season will continue to depend on markets to access food. These households may not see a significant improvement of their food access and nutritional status in 2013. According to data collected (15 September), more than 1.5 million people were affected by heavy rains across West and Central Africa in July and August 2012. Rains have filled up rivers and water points, leading to improved access to drinking water and regeneration of pastures.

The pastoral situation has improved with abundant land pastures and filled up water points across the region, leaving herds in good physical condition. In the Niger, fodder production is expected to show a surplus even though certain areas deserve special attention. The insecurity in Mali has led to the important migration of pastoralists, moving with their animals, thus adding pressure on scarce natural resources and competition over resources with local communities. The animal health situation is satisfactory, except from the few cases of bovine contagious pleuropneumonia and sheep and goat plague. Around 14 November 2012, the Gambia declared an outbreak of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, threatening livestock in the country and neighbouring countries. The Ministry of Agriculture reported an estimated 500 animal deaths. In Senegal, the outbreak was declared on 19 November, following the death of six animals in the region of Goudiry (Ministry of Livestock). Contingency plans for Mali and Senegal (see below) will integrate a response strategy to control the disease from spreading.

Food prices remain volatile and high compared with the five-year average. In November and December 2012, seasonal decreases in coarse grain prices were observed in West Africa, but prices still remain at high levels compared to last year or the five-year average. In view of the need to reconstitute food stocks of households and cereal offices, prices could fail to drop significantly in 2013, despite good crop production. Cattle prices have remained high but stable, and the terms of trade for livestock and cereal have slightly improved, due to the improved condition of livestock and decreased cereal prices. The July-September rise in international maize, wheat and soya prices (due to atypical drought conditions in the United States) has had a limited impact in the Sahel and in December, wheat values changed little under subdued trade activity. Still, this must continue to be monitored closely, particularly in Mauritania in view of its dependence on wheat imports.

The Desert Locust situation is gradually improving in the Sahel owing to survey and control operations undertaken in the concerned countries and as a result of the migration of adult populations to Northwest Africa. In early December, small groups of hoppers and adults continued to form in the Niger and north-west Mauritania, but infestations declined during the remainder of the month as a result of control operations and drying vegetation. There was no indication of a large-scale migration from West Africa to Northwest Africa. Instead, a few small groups appeared in southern Algeria and laid eggs, groups of immature and mature adults were present in Western Sahara where small-scale breeding was in progress, and solitary adults were

scattered along the southern side of the Atlas Mountains in Morocco. Control operations were undertaken in Algeria and Morocco. Until mid-February, it is expected that small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase slightly in the Sahara of Algeria and in Western Sahara but low temperatures will delay locust maturation. Small groups may persist in Mauritania while groups may form in Algeria and small bands could form in Western Sahara. Strict vigilance should continue in Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria and Libya.

FAO RESPONSE STRATEGY

i. FAO Strategic Resilience Framework

FAO is strongly committed to support the Sahel crisis under a programmatic resilience framework, anchored in the FAO pillars of Disaster Risk Management (DRM), serving as an overarching umbrella not only for the humanitarian response, but also for medium to long-term work of the Organization, including investment. It is entitled “Urgent action to support the resilience of vulnerable populations Strategic Response Framework Food and Nutrition Crisis in the Sahel” (last update July 2012). The Strategy is in line with the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Strategy for the Sahel Preparation for food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel and neighboring countries (adopted December 2011 and updated February 2012), as well as the Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) adopted for some of the affected countries.²

Recognizing the need to break the vicious cycle of recurrent crises and emergencies in the region, the Strategic Framework set out the priorities not only for humanitarian support, but also for medium to longer interventions, including investment. The overall objective is to *improve the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations in the Sahel*, in order to strengthen their livelihoods and enable them to withstand and mitigate the impact of future crises.

In line with this vision, the Strategic Framework’s five pillars and expected results are as follows: (1) **protect and strengthen the livelihoods** of vulnerable populations; (2) **govern risks and manage crises**: strengthened national and regional institutional capacities for coordination and management of crises and reduction of food and nutrition insecurity risks; (3) **watch to safeguard**: needs assessment, monitoring and early warning systems (EWS) at local, national and regional levels are strengthened in a concerted and integrated way; (4) **prepare to respond**: contingency plans and crisis preparedness are strengthened at regional, national and local levels; (5) **inform and communicate for knowledge**: knowledge management and dissemination of good practices in risk-reduction and strengthening resilience are promoted at all levels.

The achievement of the five strategic results is supported by the following three cross-cutting issues: (i) the central role of *capacity development*; (2) *strategic partnerships* and alliances; (3) the crucial importance of *gender equality*.

ii. Funding requirements 2013

For 2013, FAO is requesting a total of **USD 132.3 million** for livelihood interventions in the Sahel. This estimate is based on the current situation, but could be revised depending the evolving regional situation due to the ongoing conflict in Mali. The request includes FAO components of:

- i) the **Consolidated Appeal Processes (CAP) 2013**: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger;
- ii) the **Sahel Regional Strategy 2013** : Senegal, the Gambia and Cameroon non CAP countries)
- iii) estimated **needs in Mali and neighbouring countries** due to the **Malian conflict**, in line with the contingency plan “Mali + ” developed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).

2013 Requirements (USD millions)

Countries	Requirements 2013*	Requirements related to Mali conflict**	Total per country
Burkina Faso	14.4	8.3	22.7
Cameroon	2.4	n/a	2.4
Chad	16.4	n/a	16.4
The Gambia	6.2	n/a	6.2
Mali	11.8	10.2	22
Mauritania	4.7	1	5.7
The Niger	45.8	2.5	48.3
Senegal	6	2	8
Regional	<i>under estimation</i>	0.6	0.6
Total	107.7	24.6	132.3

* estimations presented in CAP 2013 and Sahel Regional Strategy 2013

** estimations as per 01/01/2013, regularly updated depending evolution and impact of the conflict

² Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Mali, the Niger

FAO CAPACITY AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS

FAO presence in the Sahel region

FAO is represented in all Sahel countries and has the required capacity to implement country and regional interventions. In Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Mali, the Niger and Senegal, FAO Country Offices also include Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordination Units dealing specifically with activities pertaining to the crisis. In addition, the FAO Subregional Emergency and Rehabilitation Office based in Senegal and the FAO Subregional Office in West Africa based in Ghana, with the support of FAO headquarters, are planning and regionally coordinating the FAO global response to the crisis in the short, medium and longer term, including investment as well as the sharing of best practices throughout the subregion. These offices also contribute, together with key partners, to food and nutrition security information analysis.

Partnerships and Coordination mechanisms

In order to carry out its mandate, FAO is closely collaborating and partnering with the host governments and local authorities at all levels, national and research institutions, other United Nations agencies, the donor community and civil society, local associations and international non-governmental organizations.

FAO also participates in national thematic working groups/clusters covering areas such as food and nutrition security, humanitarian and emergency coordination and early warning. The organization often has a prominent, if not lead, coordinating role due to its expertise. In addition, FAO and WFP co-lead the Food Security Clusters that are active in Chad, the Niger and Mali. An additional Food Security Cluster is foreseen in Mauritania. In Senegal, FAO and WFP co-lead the Food Security Coordination Group.

In collaboration with the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), WFP and host governments, FAO regularly offers its support and technical expertise to monitoring exercises such as crop assessments, food security and market surveys, vulnerability assessment and targeting evaluations.

Within the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)/Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) process, FAO is also supporting the formulation of National Agricultural and Food Security Investment programmes. National Programmes for Food Security (NPFS) have been prepared by all of the Sahel countries, with Mauritania as the most recent to be completed. Two NPFS (Chad and Mali) are under implementation. The NPFS for the Sahel countries require an investment of about USD 1.89 billion, of which only 20 percent has been mobilized.

FAO has supported the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)³ in the development of the CAADP Regional Agricultural Investment Programme (PRIA). A thematic programme from PRIA focuses on the reduction of vulnerability to food crises and the promotion of stable and sustainable access to food, estimated at USD 176 million. This programme aims to establish a system of regional emergency humanitarian food reserves. It includes the review and adoption of the Charter for the Prevention and Management of Food Crises, covering West African countries (beyond the Sahel) and actors (beyond states, to include regional organizations and non-state actors). The charter stresses the importance at regional level, to avoid and tackle food crises. FAO also supports ECOWAS, through the Dakar based IASC Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group, to develop its strategy, mechanism and Plan of Action to intervene in humanitarian crises.

INTERVENTIONS IN 2012

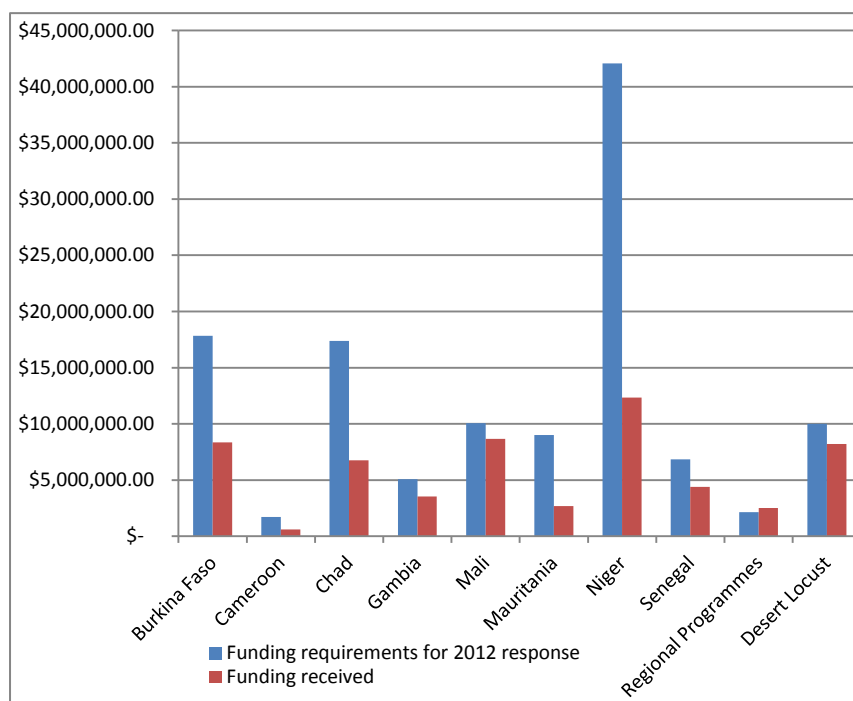
In 2012 FAO received USD 49.8 million for emergency and rehabilitation programmes in the Sahel, representing 44 percent of the USD 112 million appeal. An additional USD 8.2 million⁴ was received for Desert Locust interventions, corresponding to 82 percent of the USD 10 million appeal. The diagrams below illustrate the funding requirements and contributions for 2012.

Several donors contributed to FAO's livelihood interventions in the Sahel during 2012, including Belgium, the Central Emergency Response Fund, the European Union's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), Finland, France, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States. The FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) also contributed to address immediate needs.

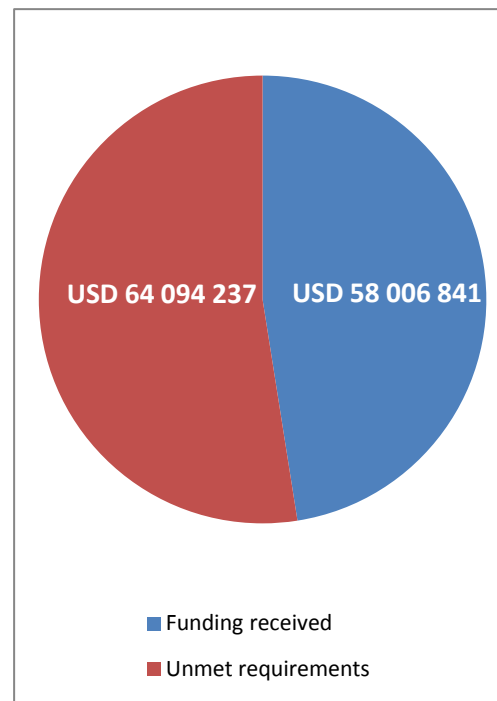
³ The following Sahel countries are members of ECOWAS: Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Mali, the Niger and Senegal. Cameroon, Chad and Mauritania are not members.

⁴ This amount includes direct funding to FAO in support of DL interventions in the Sahel as well as bilateral funding granted to recipient countries.

**Funding requirements and received funds per country
(USD)**



**Total needs 2012
(USD 122 101 078)**



With the contributions received (in total **USD 58 million**), FAO was able to support the livelihoods of almost **5.4 million people** affected by the 2012 crisis (including more than 223 000 Malian IDPs, refugees and host families) through the implementation of the following activities:

1. **Support to food crop and off-season production**, including the following activities:
 - a. distribution of agricultural inputs (food crop seeds, fertilizers, small agricultural tools, agricultural material to build fences, etc.), targeting both the main rainy agricultural season (production of cereals such as rice, maize, sorghum, millet, cowpeas, groundnuts) and the off-season (vegetable production) ; introduction of drought resistant vegetable varieties;
 - b. strengthening the food chain and marketing sector (storage, processing and transportation of agricultural goods);
 - c. integrated food nutrition activities.
2. **Support to domestic animal protection and production**, including:
 - a. protection of livestock, provision of veterinary multi-vitamin and mineral food complements and vaccination campaigns;
 - b. technical support for livestock management and animal health; and
 - c. restocking of herds through the distribution of vaccinated small ruminants and poultry.
3. **Soil and water conservation and rehabilitation**, focused on the following activities:
 - a. rehabilitation of irrigation systems and water points;
 - b. rehabilitation or construction of pastoral wells;
 - c. restoration of degraded lands.
4. **Early warning and preparedness support**, focused on:
 - a. strengthening of national early warning systems;
 - b. support to food insecurity and vulnerability analysis, including technical support to the “Cadre Harmonisé”;
 - c. support to national crop assessments and market analysis;
 - d. contribution to national and regional contingency plans for Malian refugees crisis.
5. **Desert Locust control and monitoring**, focused on the following activities:
 - b. strengthening the operational capacity and security measures of the national survey and control teams;
 - c. triangulation of pesticides;
 - d. provision of technical assistance; and
 - a. preparation for up-scaling of interventions.

For detailed information regarding the specific country and regional interventions and planned activities, kindly refer to the afore-mentioned [FAO regional strategic framework](#): “The Food and Nutrition Crisis in the Sahel: Urgent Action to Support the Resilience of Vulnerable Populations - Regional Strategic Response Framework”.

At country level, the FAO livelihood interventions in 2012 covered the following:

BURKINA FASO

- Estimated number of people affected: 2 million people (15 percent of the population).
- Number of people targeted by FAO: 933 800.
- Requested funding: USD 17 835 000; received: USD 8 341 273; funding gap: USD 9 493 727.
- With the funding received, FAO assisted more than 786 000 persons, including 14 413 Malian refugees and their host families, through the following main lines of intervention:
 - rehabilitating the cereal production capacity of vulnerable households for the 2012 agricultural campaign;
 - restocking of herds for vulnerable households;
 - supporting livestock breeding and veterinary inputs to vulnerable herder households;
 - rehabilitation of water points and degraded lands;
 - supporting fodder production and rehabilitate good quality fodder reserves for vulnerable households; and
 - supporting vegetable production to help vulnerable households affected by the food and nutrition crisis recover.

CAMEROON

- Estimated number of people affected: 350 000 people (23 percent of the population).
- Number of people targeted by FAO: 191 037 people in the northern region.
- Requested funding: USD 1 711 000; received: USD 611 011; funding gap: USD 1 099 989.
- With the funding received, FAO assisted 150 000 persons, through the following main lines of intervention:
 - distribution of improved seeds (maize, sorghum and millet) and other agricultural inputs; and
 - supplying animal feed and vaccines.

CHAD

- Estimated number of people affected: 3.6 million people (32 percent of the population).
- Number of people targeted by FAO: 993 798 people.
- Requested funding: USD 17 377 080; received: USD 6 743 186; funding gap: USD 10 633 894.
- With the funding received, FAO assisted more than 634 000 persons, through the following main lines of intervention:
 - distributing seeds and farming inputs for the rainy season;
 - providing supplementary feed for livestock;
 - providing emergency agriculture-horticulture assistance to populations affected by the drought ;
 - supporting small scale irrigation infrastructure for vulnerable agro-pastoralists;
 - supporting internally displaced persons, returnees, and host families with food processing, small infrastructure and restocking in small ruminants in the Ouaddai and Sila;
 - supporting natural resources management, in partnership with WFP (Food for work); and
 - supporting the national Information System and the Coordination Unit for emergency agricultural activities and assessments.

THE GAMBIA

- Estimated number of people affected: 241 000 in the Gambia (18 percent of the population).
- Number of people targeted by FAO: 241 000 people.
- Requested funding: USD 5 076 945; received: USD 3 526 171; funding gap: USD 1 550 774.
- With the funding received, FAO assisted 172 000 persons, through the following main lines of intervention:
 - providing selected seeds and fertilizers for the rainy seasons and for vegetable production in the dry seasons;
 - providing animal feed supplement, vaccines and veterinary supplies to herders; and
 - strengthening technical capacities in agricultural production and pest management.

MALI

- Estimated number of people affected: 4.6 million people (32 percent of the population).
- Number of people targeted by FAO: 380 825 people.
- Requested funding: USD 10 050 000; received: USD 8 665 369; funding gap: USD 1 384 631.

- With the funding received, FAO assisted more than 293 000 persons, including 176 252 IDPs and their host families, through the following main lines of intervention:
 - strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable populations, including IDPs, by supporting the pastoral and agricultural production capacities of affected households;
 - strengthening the capacities of vegetable farmers and small ruminant herders to increase their resilience to climatic shocks; and
 - improving household access to a highly nutritional and diversified diet, and good nutritional practices.

MAURITANIA

- Estimated number of people affected: 987 000 people (30 percent of the population).
- Number of people targeted by FAO: 497 500 people.
- Requested funding: USD 9 000 000; received: USD 2 671 554; funding gap: USD 6 328 446.
- With the funding received, FAO assisted more than 525 000 persons, including 32 340 Malian refugees and their host families, through the following main lines of intervention:
 - distributing seeds and farming inputs for the main planting season;
 - supporting vegetable production and nutrition education to improve the nutrition of vulnerable people;
 - providing animal feed, vaccines and other veterinary inputs;
 - supporting fodder production, including through the introduction of varieties adapted to the ecosystem;
 - supporting nutrition through distribution of foods coming from destocking operations; and
 - strengthening of disaster risk management and coordination capacities.

THE NIGER

- Estimated number of people affected: 6.4 million people (42 percent of the population).
- Number of people targeted by FAO: 4 180 000 people.
- Requested funding: USD 42 073 553; received: USD 12 338 812; funding gap: USD 29 734 741.
- With the funding received, FAO assisted more than 2.3 million persons, through the following main lines of intervention:
 - supporting the cereal production for the 2012 agricultural campaign, through distribution of drought resistant rain fed crops varieties and fertilizer;
 - distribution of animal feed;
 - restocking of herds and technical support to vulnerable households, through pastoral field schools;
 - production of multi nutritious blocks and provision of veterinary inputs to vulnerable herder households; and
 - supporting vegetable production and nutrition for vulnerable households affected.

SENEGAL

- Number of people affected: 739 000 people (6 percent of the population).
- Number of people targeted by FAO: 420 000.
- Requested funding: USD 6 850 000; received: USD 6 485 628; funding gap: USD 364 372.
- With the funding received, FAO assisted more than 517 000 persons, through the following main lines of intervention:
 - strengthening the agricultural production capacity of vulnerable households through the distribution of food crops, vegetable seeds and animal feed; and
 - strengthening vulnerable households' resilience through training on production techniques, awareness of disaster risk management (DRM) and dissemination of agro-meteorological information.

REGIONAL PROGRAMME

- With the funding received, FAO supported the following areas:
 - strengthen strategies and activities of food security and nutrition stakeholders in West Africa and the Sahel;
 - analyze and share food security and nutrition information and needs with stakeholders including donors;
 - support FAO's Disaster Risk Management interventions in West African and the Sahelian countries; and
 - requested funding: USD 2 127 500; received: USD 2 511 463.

LOCUSTS

FAO continues to ensure overall emergency campaign coordination and provision of technical assistance.

Survey and control operations: Operations in Mauritania and the Niger continued, as needed, in November and December. Backpack and vehicle mounted sprayers for the pesticide application were delivered to the national Desert Locust control unit in Mali. Financial support was provided to the Niger to rent ten vehicles for the survey and control operations during the month of November. The procurement of camping gear and generators to further strengthen survey and control operations in Chad and Mali is being finalized, while the delivery of HF radios to these countries is already underway.

Pesticide triangulation: Agreed donations of pesticides from Algeria: 20 000 litres for Chad and 40 000 litres for Mali; Morocco: 60 000 litres each for Mali and the Niger; Senegal: 18 000 litres for Chad.

Airlifting: In collaboration with WFP, the first airlifting of pesticide was successfully carried out in October (32 000 litres for Mali and 18 000 litres for Chad); a second airlifting of 30 000 litres of pesticides to the was undertaken in November; and a third airlifting of 20 000 litres of pesticides to Chad was carried out in December.

Information system (eLocust3): A project to upgrade the current information system (eLocust2) started in October, and will take advantage of the latest technology. The eLocust3 will improve the collection and recording of field data and its transmission through a faster, more reliable and cost-effective manner. This will lead to more precise and timely analysis and early warning. Field deployment of eLocust3 is expected to take place in Spring 2013.

LINKS

- FAO website on the Sahel crisis: <http://www.fao.org/crisis/sahel/the-sahel-crisis/en/>
- FAO and emergencies: <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/>
- FAO Locust Watch website / Sahel threat: <http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/info/2002/index.html>
- DRM Regional strategy for West Africa and Sahel, 2011-2013 (FAO 2011):
<http://www.fao.org/emergencies/home/news/emergency-news/emergency-detail/en/item/120920/icode/?uidf=1345>
- FAO DRR corporate framework: "Resilient livelihoods: Disaster Risk reduction for food and nutrition" security :
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2540e/i2540e00.pdf>
- Interagency (IASC) Strategy for the Sahel "Preparation for a food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel and neighbouring countries: <http://ochaonline.un.org/UrgencesEmergencies/Sahel2012/tabid/7773/language/fr-FR/Default.aspx>

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