



EXECUTIVE BRIEF

The Sahel crisis

2012



31 March 2012

HIGHLIGHTS

- A **new food and nutrition crisis** is affecting millions of people across the Sahel Region of Western Africa this year, due to a combination of drought, high grain prices, environmental degradation coupled with chronic poverty and vulnerability. More than **16 million people** are at risk of food insecurity (including 5.4 million in the Niger) and more than **1 million children under the age of five** are at risk of severe acute malnutrition.
- The pastoralist situation is deteriorating quickly as Mali insecurity worsens.
- **Sahelian cereal production is 26 percent lower than last year**, with some countries, such as Chad and the Gambia, experiencing a decrease in cereal production of about 50 percent and other countries suffering **serious localized cereal deficits and severe fodder shortages**.
- A sharp **decrease in remittances** and the **degradation in the security situation** exacerbate the situation.
- Early warning (already launched by FAO in October 2011) must trigger early response in order to be effective. It is not famine yet, but **only early and rapid action will prevent further deterioration of the food security situation and avoid a full-scale food and nutrition crisis**.
- The **timing of livelihood support interventions in agriculture and livestock sectors is essential. Funds are needed now** to support vulnerable farmers and herders with the delivery of fodder, food crops and vegetable seeds in time for the main planting season, which begins in May 2012.
- FAO is requesting almost **USD79 million for immediate action in 2012 to support the resilience of more than 6.2 million people** (39 percent of affected population). A **funding gap of USD 64.9 million** remains (82 percent).
- In addition to emergency and rehabilitation activities geared to protect and restore resilience, **medium and longer term interventions must address structural vulnerabilities and reverse the cycle of food shortages and crises in the Sahel**.

Background: Food insecurity and malnutrition are recurrent and severe in the Sahel. Acute food crises occurred in 2005 and 2010. In 2012, several countries in the subregion are again at high risk. Agricultural production was sharply reduced due to late and irregular rains, and prolonged dry spells in 2011. Even though only three per cent lower than the average of the past five years, cereal production is 26 percent lower than last year. The most seriously affected countries include the Gambia, Chad, Senegal, the Niger, Mali, Mauritania, and, Burkina Faso, with some countries (the Gambia and Chad) experiencing the highest decrease in cereal production (56 percent and 49 percent respectively) as compared to the previous agricultural year, and the other countries suffering serious localized cereal deficits. For the households living in affected areas, the lean season is beginning earlier than usual. A severe fodder shortage in localized areas, particularly in Chad, Mauritania and the Niger, is leading to early transhumance and changing transhumance corridors, thus also increasing the risk of tension between communities at border areas and within the countries.

This situation, compounded by sustained high food prices of imported and locally produced products, has placed millions at risk of food insecurity. More than **16 million people will be food insecure in the coming months**. This includes 5.4 million people in the Niger (almost 35 percent of the population), 3.5 million in Mali (23 percent of the population), around 1.7 million people in Burkina Faso (10 percent of the population), 3.6 million in Chad (28 percent of the population), 601 850 in the Gambia (35 percent of the population), 700 000 people in Mauritania (22 percent of the population) and 739 000 in Senegal (5.6 percent of the population).

A decrease in remittances, due to the global economic crisis and the return of migrants from Libya, is exacerbating the situation. The return of migrants has also increased pressure on communities' scarce resources and caused tension over access to public services, such as water, health and education. Growing insecurity, owing to the dissemination of Libyan weapons and spreading terrorism, is jeopardizing development and humanitarian interventions. Since mid-January, the fighting government forces and the Liberation Movement of Azawad (MNLA) in Mali has forced about 206,000 people to flee their homes, of which 113 000 have taken refuge in neighbouring countries mostly Mauritania, the Niger and Burkina Faso, and 93 000 are internally displaced. This insecurity and population movements worsen the pastoralist situation.

The frequency and intensity of repeated crises have eroded the recovery capacity of vulnerable household, weakening their resilience and survival strategies. Immediate action is needed to prevent further deterioration of the food security situation and avoid a full-scale food and nutrition crisis.

ONGOING PROGRAMME

Within this context, in December 2011 the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) supported the launch of the Interagency Consolidated Appeals (CAP) 2012 for Chad and the Niger. At the end of 2011/early in 2012, FAO participated in the joint *Comité Inter-Etats pour la Lutte contre la Sécheresse* (CILSS)-FAO-Famine Early Warning System (FEWS NET)-World Food

Programme (WFP)-Government assessments carried in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal. Given the lack of a regional CAP, FAO has co-led, together with Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), WFP, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Action Against Hunger (ACF), the preparation of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Strategy for the Sahel “Preparation for a food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel and neighbouring countries”, launched on 15 December 2011 and updated on 6 February 2012. A third update is currently under preparation.

Within this broader IASC strategic framework, FAO is currently preparing a Regional Response Programme to the Food and Nutrition Security Crisis in the Sahel to define FAO’s priority response interventions in the subregion, linking action in a continuum from emergency to recovery and development, focusing on protecting, restoring and building resilient livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and herders. Advocacy and communication are geared to reinforce efforts to mobilize funds at all levels.

Ongoing programme: FAO’s emergency and rehabilitation projects in the Sahel before the crisis amounted to USD 25.4 million. At least an additional USD 78.9 million are required to support almost 6.2 million people, or 39% of affected population. While almost USD 14 million have been mobilized, a **funding gap of USD 64.9 million remains**. USD 14 million are currently in the pipeline for possible approval during the next month. The donors that are or have been providing assistance in the region include Austria, Belgium, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the European Union and its Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), Finland, France, Luxemburg, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

In line with FAO new corporate framework on Disaster Risk Reduction for Food and Nutrition Security, the Sahel Programme response for immediate action in 2012 is structured around the following 5 main pillars:

- **“Protect and build resilience”:** protect and rebuild the livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable households (through supply of inputs, cash transfer, cash for work and capacity building) by:
 - increase off-season irrigated crop production and sustaining the upcoming main planting season (starting in May 2012);
 - strengthen the resilience of herders by providing animal feed and veterinary services and, if necessary, supporting destocking;
 - support the management/conservation of natural resources such as water, trees and soil;
 - provide integrated emergency nutrition assistance to most vulnerable families, and especially women;
- **“Enable the environment”:** provide government and other key players with technical and coordination support and reinforce disaster risk reduction and management at local, national and regional levels;
- **“Watch to safeguard”:** strengthen food security information management (evaluation and regular monitoring of needs) and early warning systems;
- **“Prepare to respond”:** support contingency planning and preparedness measures in terms of strategic stocks (seeds, fodder, other agriculture inputs);
- promote knowledge management and dissemination of good practices for coping with drought at regional, national and local levels.

Funding needs: the table below illustrates the requirements to cover the outlined emergency/rehabilitation priorities in 2012. To be noted that requirements evolve according to country updated assessments.

Countries	Priorities	Targeted beneficiaries	Funding requirements for 2012 response (USD)	Funding received (USD)	Unmet requirements (USD)
BURKINA FASO	Assistance to farmers (gardening, grain production, market) and to pastoralists (veterinary and livestock breeding inputs, fodder)	826 000	14 873 000	1 100 000	13 773 000
CHAD	Assistance to drought affected farmers and pastoralists, reduction of malnutrition, support information and coordination system	470 500	10 357 000	2 010 123	8 346 877
GAMBIA	Assistance to vulnerable farmers	247 495	5 076 945	1 426 171	3 650 774
MALI	Assistance to farmers, pastoralists and foresters and nutrition (agriculture, livestock, forestry)	380 825	10 050 000	2 341 720	7 708 280
MAURITANIA	Assistance to vulnerable farmers and pastoralists (fodder crops, animal feed) and nutrition	497 500	9 000 000	900 336	8 100 000
NIGER	Assistance to vulnerable pastoralists and farmers	3 426 000	23 350 000	3 518 436	19 831 564
REGIONAL PROGRAMMES	Support to countries and region with food security coordination and needs evaluation and analysis	-	1 127 500	348 000	779 500
SENEGAL	Assistance to vulnerable farmers	350 000	5 100 000	2 353 002	2 746 998
TOTAL		6 198 320	78 934 445	13 997 788	64 936 657

In addition to the above emergency and rehabilitation priorities, medium and longer term interventions linking with the early action, are essential to reverse the cycle of food shortages and crises in the Sahel. Ongoing development interventions are the backbone of the recovery and sustainable development in the region.

In this regard, FAO's on-going regional activities include the following: (i) Spanish-funded Water Management and Food Security Initiative for five West African countries, including four in the Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali, the Niger, Senegal), for a total of USD 20 million; (ii) Italy-funded Food Security through Commercialization programme, focused on value addition in seven West African countries, with a total budget of USD 21 million, including Mali (USD 4.2 million) and Senegal (USD 3.3 million); and (iii) South-South Cooperation support from China to Mali and Senegal, from Vietnam to Chad, and from Morocco to the Niger.

National Programmes for Food Security (NPFS) have been prepared by all concerned countries, with Mauritania as the most recent to be completed. Two NPFS (Chad and Mali) are under implementation. 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. The NPFS for countries of the Sahel requires an investment of about USD 1.89 billion, of which only 20 percent has been mobilized.

Under the NEPAD/CAADP process, in November 2010 the Niger was awarded USD 33 million of the World Bank Global Agricultural and Food Security Program (GAFSP), to contribute to poverty alleviation by boosting rural crop production and enhancing food security in the vulnerable areas of Maradi, Zinder and Tahoua. GAFSP will build, *inter alia*, water harnessing infrastructure for small scale irrigation, access roads to production areas, short feeder tracks, spillways, buildings, etc.

Moreover, FAO has supported the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) 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 IASC Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group (Dakar based), to develop its strategy, mechanism and Plan of Action to intervene in humanitarian crises.

COUNTRIES OVERVIEW

REGIONAL PROGRAMME

Regional Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

Three projects are currently being implemented at the regional level and include an allocation for regional coordination. This will ensure that the response incorporates lessons learned and will facilitate sharing of best practices, food security information analysis and coordination of response intervention. Overall, USD 700 000 have been contributed to regional coordination. The programme is supported by the following donors: Belgium, Sweden and the United States of America.

A team of six people (2 international and 4 national) has been deployed to support the programme implementation. Additional international personnel is being deployed to support the office's capacity to address the requirements related to the current crisis.

Response to the current crisis

Priorities: In response to the current crisis, FAO Subregional Emergency and Rehabilitation Office (REOWA) is seeking USD 1.1 million to:

- strengthen and support food security analysis, coordination, preparedness for and emergency response to food and nutrition insecurity; and,
- strengthen vulnerable households' resilience through incorporating lessons learned and best practices on nutrition, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRR/M) and food security analysis drawn from FAO programmes in the region.

Ongoing response activities: a recent contribution received from South Africa (USD 194 000) as well as funds allocated to regional coordination as part of a Swedish contribution to CAP 2011 (USD 100 000) and of a regional Belgium project intervening in two of the most affected countries (USD 54 000) are enabling support to and participation in coordination activities with regional partners in response to the crisis, including assessment, as well as the production of related information and advocacy materials.

Coordination mechanisms: At the regional level, FAO is actively participating in the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, the Regional Platform for Preparedness to Natural Disasters, the Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) and the Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group. For DRM activities, FAO is collaborating closely with ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States), CADRI (Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative) and UNISDR (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction). For activities related to the monitoring of agriculture, markets and food security FAO institutional partners are CILSS, Fewsnet, WFP and the countries' governments.

BURKINA FASO

Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

Five projects are currently being implemented for an overall amount of USD 7.8 million. The main focus of emergency and rehabilitation interventions in the country is to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable population, through provision of inputs (seeds, agricultural tools, livestock and veterinary supplies) and training, promotion of income generating activities (in particular with respect to non wood forestry products) and development of the quality seed sector (the EU Food Facility project, which ended in November 2011, has invested more than USD 25 million to improve the seed sector, supporting farmers with infrastructures and technical assistance and strengthening governmental institutions for quality control and certification).

The programme is supported by the following donors: Belgium, European Union, Switzerland and the United States of America.

A team of 17 technicians (6 international and 11 national) has been deployed to support the programme implementation.

Response to the current crisis

Priorities: within the framework of the IASC Strategy for the Sahel "Preparation for a food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel and neighbouring countries", FAO plans to support 826 000 individual beneficiaries in Burkina Faso, seeking USD 14.9 million to:

- provide livestock breeding and veterinary inputs to vulnerable herder households in response to the food and nutrition crisis of 2012 in Burkina Faso;
- implement restocking of herds for vulnerable households affected by the food and nutrition crisis;
- support fodder production and rehabilitate good quality fodder reserves for vulnerable households;
- support vegetable production to help vulnerable households affected by the food and nutrition crisis recover; and
- support and rehabilitate the cereal production capacity of vulnerable households for the 2012 agricultural campaign in Burkina Faso.

Ongoing response activities: one project was approved with funding from Belgium (USD 300 000) to support 1 000 vulnerable households with animal feed and veterinary supplies to sustain and improve the health and nutrition status of livestock. In the framework of the ongoing follow up project to the EU Food Facility, some activities of seeds distribution have been redirected to populations affected by the production shortage (USD 500 000). A CERF project (USD 300 000) was also recently approved to support livestock activities for Malian refugees and host communities.

Coordination mechanisms: FAO actively participates in meetings organized by the Resident Coordinator of the UN system, which brings together UN agencies, technical and financial partners as well as NGOs. The Organization also participates in the small group that supported the preparation of the response plan for the Government crisis (FAO, WFP, the European Union, ECHO, representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock), and in monthly humanitarian coordination meetings.

In collaboration with CILSS, FEWS NET, WFP and the Government of Burkina Faso, FAO participated in crop assessment missions in September and October 2011, and food security and market monitoring missions in January 2012.

CHAD

Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

Eight projects are currently being implemented for an overall amount of USD 10.5 million. Projects aim to strengthen the livelihoods of those most vulnerable to pastoral, nutritional and food crises in eastern and western Chad. Main activities consist in distributing seeds and tools; providing food for work and cash for work programmes, as well as training to improve access to food, in cooperation with WFP and other partners; assisting vulnerable pastoralists and agropastoralists to access supplementary feed for livestock to support and help rebuild their herds; and strengthening coordination systems, early warning and analysis of food and nutrition security.

The programme is supported by the following donors: Belgium, CERF, ECHO, the European Union, the United States and Sweden.

The FAO team working on emergency operations and rehabilitation is composed of 36 people (8 internationals and 28 nationals) with 2 fully fledged regional bases in Mao (West) and Abéché (East).

Response to the current crisis

Priorities: Chad launched a CAP document for 2012, including a component on agriculture and livelihoods, which will be implemented in part by FAO. In response to the current food and livelihoods crisis, FAO presents three project profiles that plan to support 470 500 individual beneficiaries for a total of USD 10.4 million, and aim to:

- provide emergency agriculture-horticulture assistance to populations affected by the drought in Chad;
- support small scale irrigation infrastructure for vulnerable agor-pastors;
- support IDP, returnees, and host families with food processing, small infrastructure and restocking in small ruminants in the Ouaddai and Sila;
- support the national Information System and the Coordination Unit for emergency agricultural activities and assessments.

Ongoing response activities: two projects were approved with CERF funding (USD 2 010 123), aimed at providing, one, emergency supply of animal feed to vulnerable pastoralist and agropastoralist households affected by the drought in the Sahelian zone of Chad and, the other, emergency supply of rainy season seeds to IDPs and drought affected households.

Coordination mechanisms: FAO participates in the Food Security Cluster meetings in Abéché and N'Djamena. In collaboration with CILSS, FEWS NET, WFP and the Government of Chad, FAO took part in crop assessment missions in September and October 2011, and food security and market monitoring missions in January 2012. FAO financially supports and participates in the joint FAO-FEWS NET-MAP-Government vulnerability assessment and targeting evaluations.

THE GAMBIA

Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

There was no emergency programme in the Gambia at the time the crisis came to surface. Emergencies interventions for the rehabilitating the productive capacities and increasing the resilience of vulnerable households were carried out in 2008, 2009 and 2010 in response to the soaring food prices crisis, crop failures and food losses and floods.

Response to the current crisis

Priorities: In response to the current crisis, FAO is seeking USD 5 million to assist more than 247 000 individual beneficiaries (vulnerable farmers and agropastoralists) with:

- provision of selected seeds and fertilizers for the rainy seasons and for vegetable production in the dry seasons;
- provision of animal feed supplement, vaccines and veterinary supplies to herders;
- strengthening of technical capacities in agricultural production and pest management;
- capacity development in disaster preparedness and risk management of institutional partner at all levels and communities.

Ongoing response activities: FAO has supported the country in completing the agricultural damage and needs assessment and preparing a proposal for submission to the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme and CERF. The latter was recently approved (USD 1.4 million).

Coordination mechanisms: In The Gambia FAO collaborates with the Ministry of Agriculture and its regional offices, the National Research Institute, Department of Agriculture regional offices, the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), WFP, Farmers Organizations and Territorial Administrations.

MALI

Emergency and Rehabilitation Program

For an overall amount of USD 3 973 254, FAO Mali is implementing six projects, five of which responding to the current crisis. Since 2010, emergency and rehabilitation activities have reached 10 890 household beneficiaries or 76 230 individuals, most of whom are women (70 percent). Key interventions include:

- Distribution of agricultural inputs (locally adapted seeds, fertilizers and farming tools) enabling the improvement of small-scale farmers' production and productivity and re-establishment of household resilience;
- Provision of small livestock, animal veterinary supplies (de-worming and vitamins) and animal feed to reinforce agropastoralist livelihoods, provide protein and promote alternative income generating activities;
- Organization of nutrition education sessions for women and men in order to increase the nutritional status of affected households with children and pregnant women facing high malnutrition rates;

- Training on good practices for farming and livestock including vegetable processing and marketing (use of fertilizers, plant protection, harvesting, etc.) and strengthening linkages between farmers and national technical services, and
- Rehabilitating water points for irrigation and to increase access to clean water for human and livestock populations.

A small team, comprising of six national staff (technical experts and administrative support) and an international consultant, is supporting the implementation of the emergency and rehabilitation programme.

Response to the current crisis

Priorities: FAO Mali is seeking at least USD 10 050 000 million to respond to immediate needs of 380 825 individual beneficiaries:

- strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable populations, including IDPs, by supporting the pastoral and agricultural production capacities of affected households;
- strengthen the capacities of vegetable farmers and small ruminant herders to increase their resilience to climatic shocks;
- improve household access to a highly nutritional and diversified diet, and good nutritional practices; and
- increase beneficiaries' income through developing the livestock and farm forestry sectors, promoting sustainable management of the ecosystem and reducing greenhouse emissions.

Ongoing response activities: USD 2 341 720 have been received for the immediate response to the current crisis from Belgium (USD 706 600), FAO Technical cooperation programme (USD 500 000), Austria (USD 335 120) and recently CERF (USD 800 000). Another project for the provision of agricultural inputs for vulnerable households to drought affected communities is under consideration by USAID (USD 500 000), for imminent approval. In addition, five projects for an amount of USD 9 327 949 have been submitted to various donors (European Union, France, Canada) for possible consideration.

Coordination mechanisms: FAO participates in the technical and financial partner meetings on food security, head of agency meetings (UNCT) and meetings organized by the Office for Food Security. In collaboration with CILSS, FEWS NET, WFP and the Government of Mali, FAO participated in crop assessment missions in September and October 2011, as well as food security and market monitoring missions in January 2012. The Food Security cluster was recently activated co-led by WFP and FAO.

MAURITANIA

Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

Three projects are currently being implemented for a total amount of USD 1.4 million. The main focus of emergency and rehabilitation interventions in the country is to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable pastoralist and agropastoralist populations in the southern regions, as well as to reinforce coordination mechanisms and food and nutrition security assessments.

The programme is supported by the following donors: Belgium, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the United States of America.

A team of 3 people (1 international and 2 national) has been deployed to support the programme implementation. The team is being strengthened through the deployment of additional international consultants to strengthen capacity during the crisis.

Response to the current crisis

Priorities: In response to this crisis, FAO Mauritania is seeking USD 9 million to support 497 500 individual beneficiaries:

- provide income to severely affected herders and reduce pressure on the ecosystem through destocking;
- improve the nutrition of vulnerable people through gardening activities, deepening wells and ponds, rehabilitating small dams (in collaboration with WFP, within food-for-work schemes) and distributing meat, from destocking;
- improve fodder production by introducing varieties that are adapted to the ecosystem;
- provide animal feed and veterinary inputs; and
- strengthen women's capacity to address child malnutrition through nutrition education.

Ongoing response activities: one project funded by Belgium (USD 300 000) is providing assistance to 8 000 vulnerable households through the distribution of agricultural inputs (seeds and tools), establishment of vegetable gardens and training on the use of nutritious food for improved diets. Another project funded by CERF (USD 600 336) supports 9 500 vulnerable agropastoral households, through destocking, provision of veterinary supplies and inputs for fodder production.

Coordination mechanisms: FAO actively participates in the Food Security and Livestock Cluster meetings, and the emergency coordination forum, which brings together UN agencies, NGOs and donors. In collaboration with CILSS, FEWS NET, WFP and the Government of Mauritania, FAO participated in crop assessment missions in September and October 2011, as well as food security and market monitoring missions in January 2012.

NIGER

Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

A total of ten projects is currently being implemented for an overall amount of USD 13 642 643. The emergency and rehabilitation programme in the country focuses on:

- the production and distribution of rainfed improved short-cycle seeds;
- the promotion of gardening during the lean season through vegetable seed distribution, nutritional education, and construction and/or rehabilitation of irrigated areas;
- the distribution of small ruminants and animal feed to vulnerable small herders in disaster affected areas; and
- the protection of cattle against the most recurrent diseases through the distribution of vaccines and deworming products.

The programme is supported by the following donors: Belgium, Sweden, Austria, Finland, USA, CERF. A team of 21 people (7 international and 14 national) has been deployed to support the programme implementation.

Response to the current crisis

Priorities: The Niger launched a CAP for 2012, including a component on food security, which will be implemented in part by FAO. In response to the current food and livelihood crisis, FAO presents two project profiles that amount to USD 23.3 million, aimed to support 3.4 million individual beneficiaries:

- rapidly assist the livelihoods of vulnerable pastoralists affected by the pasture deficit in the Niger; and
- provide emergency assistance to agricultural households affected by the food and nutrition crisis.

Ongoing response activities: The funds mobilized to support the response to the crisis in the Niger amount to USD 3 518 436 and consist of (i) one CERF project (USD 700 000) providing emergency assistance to vulnerable herders affected by the 2011 fodder deficit; (ii) a contribution from Sweden for USD 1 445 296, corresponding to a budgetary increase of an ongoing project to address the current crisis by assisting 82 600 pastoralists with animal feed and vaccines for small ruminants, (iii) a Belgium funded project, contributing USD 300 000 to support the resiliency of pastoralists affected by fodder deficits through the provision animal feed and a very recent contribution from Finland for USD 1 073 140. In addition, five projects for an amount USD 12.06 million have been submitted for donors' consideration (Sweden, France, United States, Belgium, Spain). To date, the unmet requirements amount to a total of USD 19 831 564.

Coordination mechanisms: FAO participates in national meetings on the prevention and management of food crises. FAO co-leads the Food Security Cluster with WFP, which is chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture. FAO, in collaboration with CILSS, FEWS NET, WFP and the Government of the Niger participated in crop assessment missions in September and October 2011, and food security and market monitoring missions in January 2012.

SENEGAL

Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

Four projects are currently being implemented for an overall amount of USD 3 149 537. The main focus of emergency and rehabilitation interventions in the country is to strengthen national and decentralized capacity to monitor the food security and nutrition status of the populations and to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable households through provision of agricultural inputs and training. The programme is supported by the following donors: Brazil, Sweden, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the United States of America.. A team of six people (two international and four national) has been deployed to support the programme implementation.

Response to the current crisis

Priorities: In response to the crisis, FAO Senegal is seeking USD 5.1 million to support 350 000 individual beneficiaries:

- strengthen the agricultural production capacity of vulnerable households through the distribution of food crops and vegetable seeds; and
- strengthen vulnerable households' resilience through training on production techniques, awareness of disaster risk management (DRM) and dissemination of agro-meteorological information.

Ongoing response activities: Early in the crisis, funds from a Swedish contribution for the CAP 2011 (USD 228 000) have been used to restore the livelihoods of vulnerable populations affected by the current crisis through provision of agricultural inputs for vegetable and cereal production to vulnerable households and women associations. A CERF project was also recently approved (USD 2 125 002).

Coordination mechanisms: FAO coordinates its crisis response with partners participating in coordination meetings on food safety. FAO co-leads and actively participates in the Food Security Group coordination meetings. In Senegal, FAO participated in the follow-up survey of at-risk areas in collaboration with WFP and the Executive Secretariat of National Food Security, and continues to support the Early Warning System.

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/>
- 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/lanquaqe/fr-FR/Default.aspx>

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