



SITUATION UPDATE

The Sahel crisis

2012



17 December 2012

HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite good harvest prospects and good conditions for pastoralists, the situation in the Sahel remains critical. **Approximately 8.5 million people remain food insecure and over 1 million children at risk of severe acute malnutrition in 2013.**
- The **humanitarian and security situation in Mali is deteriorating**, due to the conflict in the northern part of the country, with serious repercussions on the region and beyond. An estimated 412 149 people have left their homes; 204 687 are internally displaced and 210 212 have crossed the borders to neighbouring countries, primarily Burkina Faso, Mauritania and the Niger.
- **In 2012, FAO requested USD 112 million** for urgent action to improve the food and nutrition security of 7.8 million vulnerable people in the Sahel. **USD 49.8 million have been received**, enabling assisting **almost 5 million beneficiaries** by supporting food and livestock production, animal protection, water and soil conservation and rehabilitation. However, a **USD 62.2 million funding gap** has remained that hampered timely and adequate support for a large share of affected population.
- An additional **USD 10 million was requested** to address the **Desert Locust threat, the most serious since 2005**, which is placing the livelihoods of 50 million people in the Sahel at risk. A **funding gap of USD 1.8 million remains to continue control** and monitoring operations.
- Through the Consolidated Appeal Process (**CAP 2013**), **FAO is requesting USD 93.2 million** for livelihood interventions in **Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger**. Requirements for non-CAP Sahel countries (Senegal, The Gambia, Cameroon and Nigeria) are being estimated under the “Regional Chapeau” of the Sahel Strategy 2013, being formulated by humanitarian partners at the regional level.
- An additional **USD 24 million** is estimated to address the consequences of the Malian conflict.
- Repeated crisis (2005, 2010 and 2012) have eroded the coping strategies and livelihoods of the most vulnerable people. **Time is of the essence for acting on resilience** to address both the chronic and acute vulnerabilities in the region.

EVOLUTION OF THE CRISIS

The 2012 food and nutrition insecurity crisis affecting the Sahel has been complex, multidimensional and driven by **widespread poverty, chronic vulnerability and weakened resilience**¹. Recurring crises in 2005, 2008 and 2010 have eroded the coping capacities and weakened the livelihoods of the already vulnerable population, further impoverished them. The majority of the most vulnerable people had not recovered from the previous crisis in 2010 and were unprepared to withstand new shocks in 2012, including erratic rains, low agricultural production, persistent high levels of food prices, insecurity due to the conflict in Mali and the threat of a Desert Locust infestation. Although in 2012 extreme food insecurity has been averted and the worst crisis has been mitigated, millions of people (estimated 8.5 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 next year.

The **nutritional status** of children under five remains alarming and it is estimated that over 1 million children will be at risk of severe acute malnutrition in 2013. In the Niger, preliminary results of the national SMART (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) nutrition survey conducted in July–August 2012 indicate that nutritional status of children under five years is of concern. Although the chronic malnutrition rate decreased by 9 percent (from 51 percent to 42 percent) compared to June 2011, 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 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

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.

be a very difficult year for food and nutrition security). In Mauritania and Northern Nigeria, nutrition survey also implemented during the lean season exhibits concerning high acute malnutrition rate. Consequently, despite good agro pastoral productions which however does not significantly benefit to poor and very poor rural households, the nutrition situation will remain a matter of deep concern in 2013.

Rainfall and crop prospects. Rains over the Sahel region were good in most of the region during the last rainy period (July – October), leading to water rates and volumes exceeding reference years (1985, 2011 and average 202/2011). Good cereal production is expected, which would with increase food availability and market supply. The Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA) meeting (Ouagadougou 4-6 December) stated that the 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 cereal production level expected in the Sahel region and in West Africa (excluding Burkina Faso data that 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 who have a limited access to agriculture and who did not benefit from livelihood support during the past season, will continue to depend from market to access to food and their food access and nutritional status may not significantly improve in 2013. To be noted however that at the same time, the abundant rainfalls led to flooding in some areas, affecting over 1.5 million people. Chad, the Niger, Nigeria and Senegal amounting to 90 percent of those affected, with more than 7.7 million people affected in Nigeria (OCHA). Rains have filled up rivers and water points, leading to improved access to drinking water and regeneration of pastures.

Despite localized biomass deficit in Niger, **the pastoral situation** has improved with abundant grazing lands and filled up water points, leaving herds in good physical condition. The insecurity in Mali risks however to lead to important migration of pastoralists, moving with their animals, thus adding pressure on the scarce natural resources and competition on those resources with local communities. In terms of animal health, around 14 November 2012, the Gambia declared an **outbreak of the contagious bovine pleuropneumonia** threatening livestock in the country and neighbouring countries. An estimated 500 animal deaths were reported by the Ministry of Agriculture. 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. Although price drops were observed in September, the price level remains high compared with October 2011 and 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. Despite cattle price remains high, but stable, the terms of trade livestock/cereal have slightly improved, due to improved condition of livestock and decreased cereal prices. The 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. Still, this must continue to be monitored closely, particularly in Mauritania in view of its dependence on wheat imports.

The regional political, security and human rights situation is rapidly deteriorating due to the presence of armed groups in northern Mali. The situation remains fluid and unpredictable, disrupting economic systems, as well as reducing employment opportunities, crop production and marketing capacities. In addition, direct violence and looting perpetrated by armed groups is threatening the population, but also preventing humanitarian aid workers from operating efficiently in the region. A total of 412 149 Malians have fled their homes; 204 687 people are internally displaced within the country and 210 212 have taken refuge in neighbouring countries, primarily Burkina Faso, Mauritania and the Niger, but also Algeria, Togo and Guinea. The living conditions of refugees and their host families remain critical. The mass migration is causing further stress on communities already affected by the food and nutrition crises and creates competition over access to basic services. Many refugees have crossed the borders 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, increasing the risk of conflict between pastoralists, refugees and native farmers.

A regional **Contingency Plan** has been prepared by the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC), setting out possible responses to different scenarios that could arise in case the situation in Mali further deteriorates. The scenario of a military intervention in Northern Mali estimates 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 are being developed at the national level by Mali and countries most affected notably Burkina Faso, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal. FAO has actively participated in the drafting of the Plan and is also preparing a sectoral or cluster plans as well as plan for FAO's preparedness to respond.

The Desert Locust situation is gradually improving in the Sahel to control operations and migration to Northwest Africa. In early December, a few small groups of adults and swarms formed in northern Niger and Chad, and small adult groups moved to southern Algeria and western Libya. Summer breeding has now ended in the northern Sahel where locust infestations are declining in Mali, the Niger and Chad. Limited ground control operations are in progress in the Niger and Morocco. Ground control operations continue against groups of hoppers and adults in northwest and central Mauritania, and against groups of adults in the southern part of the Western Sahara in Morocco. Strict vigilance should continue in Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria and Libya during December to detect any groups or swarms arriving from the Sahel.

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 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 neighbouring countries (adopted December 2011 and updated February 2012), as well as the Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) adopted for some of the affected countries².

Recognizing the need to break the vicious cycle of recurrent crises and emergencies in the region, the Strategic Framework set out the priorities for 2012, including a medium to long-term vision. 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. Planning for the 2013 response has already begun.

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) **FAO interventions to date**

With the contributions received so far of **USD 49.8 million**, FAO is supporting almost **5 million people** affected by the crisis 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:
 - a. strengthening the operational capacity and security measures of the national survey and control teams;
 - b. triangulation of pesticides;

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

- c. provision of technical assistance; and
- a. preparation for up-scaling of interventions.

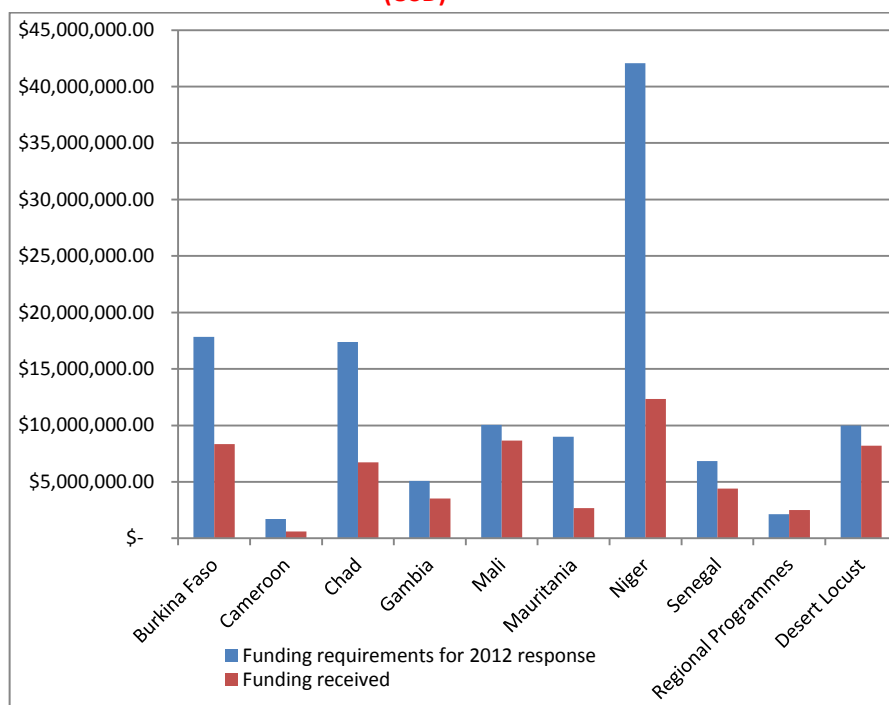
In order to reverse the cycle of food and nutrition insecurity in the Sahel, it is essential that emergency and rehabilitation interventions are combined with medium and longer term support, as emphasized in the FAO Strategic Response Framework.

i) Funding requirements 2012 and 2013

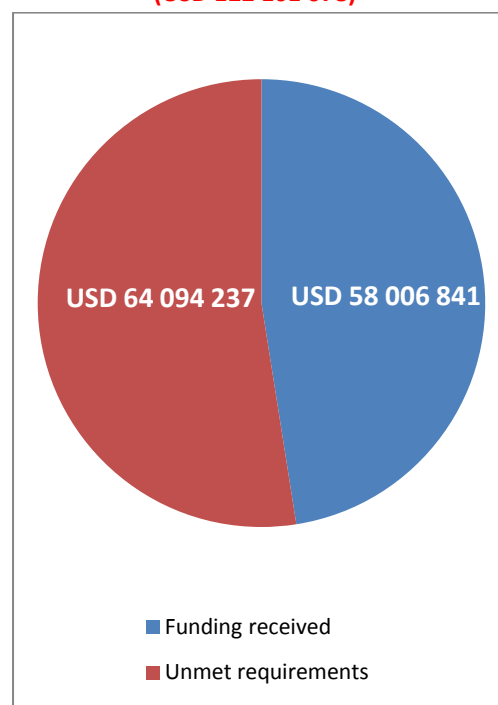
The diagrams below illustrate the funding requirements for 2012. To date, these needs have only been partially covered: **a funding gap of USD 64 million (52 percent of requirements) still remains** (including USD 1.8 million for the Desert Locust control activities). Priority activities for each country are provided in the following country updates.

Several donors are contributing to FAO’s interventions to address the Sahel Crisis, including Belgium, the Central Emergency Response Fund, the European Union and its Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), Finland, France, Italy, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States. The FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) is also contributing to address immediate needs.

Funding requirements and received funds per country (USD)



Total needs 2012 (USD 122 101 078)



Taking into account the agriculture calendar of the Sahel region at this stage, **support to animal protection and production, support to off-season vegetable production as well as Desert Locust control are priority activities requiring a renewed commitment from donors.**

For 2013, through the Consolidated Appeal Processes (CAP) 2013, **FAO is requesting USD 93.2 million for livelihood interventions in Burkina Faso (USD 14.4 million), Chad (USD 16.4 million), Mali (USD 11.8 million), Mauritania (USD 4.7 million) and the Niger (USD 45.8 million).** Requirements for non-CAP Sahel countries (Senegal, The Gambia, Cameroon and Nigeria) are being estimated under the “Regional Chapeau” of the Sahel Strategy 2013, being formulated by humanitarian partners at the regional level to ensure a coordinated and harmonized approach for humanitarian response both at the national level and regional level.

An additional **USD 24 million** is estimated to address the consequences of the Malian conflict.

FAO CAPACITY AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS

ii) 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.

iii) 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. A 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.

COUNTRY UPDATES

For detailed information regarding the specific country and regional interventions and planned activities, kindly refer to the aforementioned [FAO regional strategic framework](#): **"Strategic Response Framework for the 2012 Food and Nutrition Crisis in the Sahel"**.

BURKINA FASO

- Estimated number of people affected: 2 million people (15 percent of the population).
- Number of people targeted by FAO: 933 800.
- Funding needs: USD 17 835 000: received: USD 8 341 273; funding gap: USD 9 493 727.
- With the funding received, FAO is assisting some 800 000 persons, including 2 907 Malian refugee households, 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

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

- 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.
- Funding needs: USD 1 711 000; received: USD 611 011; funding gap: USD 1 099 989.
- With the funding received, FAO is assisting 150 000 persons, through the following main lines of intervention:
 - distribution of improved seeds (maize, sorghum and millet) and other agricultural inputs; and
 - supplying of 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.
- Funding needs: USD 17 377 080; received: USD 6 743 186; funding gap: USD 10 633 894.
- With the funding received, FAO is assisting some 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.
- Funding needs: USD 5 076 945; received: USD 3 526 171; funding gap: USD 1 550 774.
- With the funding received, FAO is assisting more than 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.
- Funding needs: USD 10 050 000; received: USD 8 665 369; funding gap: USD 1 384 631.
- With the funding received, FAO is assisting more than 293 000 persons 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.
- Funding needs: USD 9 000 000; received: USD 2 671 554; funding gap: USD 6 328 446.
- With the funding received, FAO is assisting around 506 000 persons, including Malian refugees, 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.
- Funding needs: USD 42 073 553; received: USD 12 338 812; funding gap: USD 29 734 741.
- With the funding received, FAO is assisting around 2.1 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.
- Funding needs: USD 6 850 000; received: USD 4 398 002; funding gap: USD 2 451 998.
- With the funding received, FAO is assisting around 332 000 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 is working on the following areas:
 - Support to strengthening 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 Managements interventions in West African and the Sahelian countries;
 - Funding needs: 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 Chad, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger have continued as needed throughout October and November. Backpack and vehicle mounted sprayers for the pesticide application were delivered to the national Desert Locust control unit in Mali. Financial support has been provided to the Niger to rent ten vehicles for the survey and control operations during the month of November. Tenders have been launched for the procurement of HF radios, camping gear and generators to further strengthen survey and control operations in Chad and Mali.

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 Niger is planned for the end of November; and a third airlifting of 20 000 litres of pesticides to Chad is foreseen for the beginning of December.

Aerial operations: The deployment of an aircraft is on standby in case aerial operations are needed in mid-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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