

AN OVERVIEW OF THE SAHEL HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2014-2016

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Track and analyse risk and vulnerability, integrating findings into humanitarian and development programming.
- Support vulnerable populations to better cope with shocks by responding earlier to warning signals, by reducing post-crisis recovery times and by building capacity of national actors.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated life-saving assistance to people affected by emergencies.



9 AFFECTED COUNTRIES



117 ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING



20 MILLION food insecure people



3.5 MILLION children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)



768,000 refugees



1.5 MILLION children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM)

5 HUMANITARIAN PRIORITIES



Food Insecurity

Recurrent food crises affect millions of people in the Sahel, even in years without major droughts, and erode the resilience of the most vulnerable populations.



Malnutrition

Malnutrition remains worrying throughout the Sahel, not only at the peak of the lean season, but also in post-harvest periods, and reaches emergency levels in many regions.



Conflicts

Conflicts and insecurity continue to affect the Sahel region, causing death, displacement and destruction of property, health facilities and schools, and exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition.



Epidemics

Poverty and lack of access to quality health services make communities highly vulnerable to epidemics and disease, with abnormally high fatality rates.

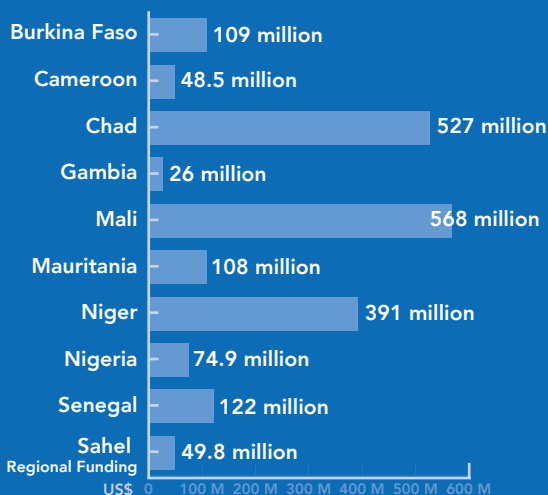


Natural Disasters

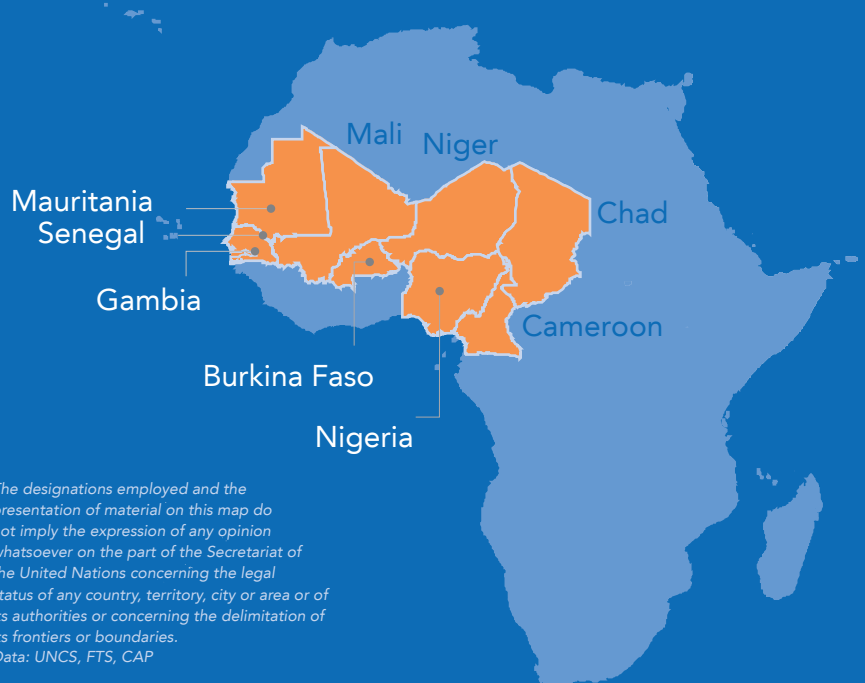
An increasingly erratic climate and recurrent disasters associated with natural hazards such as droughts, floods and animal pests (e.g. locusts) continue to affect populations across the Sahel.

\$ 2.03 BILLION initial funding requested

HOW MUCH FUNDING NEEDED



COUNTRIES WITH STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLANS



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
Data: UNCS, FTS, CAP

SAHEL

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2014



JANUARY 2014

GUIDE TO GIVING



Credit: UNHCR/B. Sokol



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE SAHEL

US\$ 2.03 BILLION

Contributing to individual emergencies and strategic response plans

To access each country's humanitarian needs overview and strategic response plan, and donate directly towards these strategies, view the Sahel Country pages on the OCHA/CAP website. Each country's plan has links to on-line information on the participating organizations and their contacts for donations.

Donating through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

OCHA manages a worldwide emergency stand-by fund which saves lives by providing rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies, plus critical support for poorly funded, essential humanitarian response operations in protracted crises. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting:

www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate

In-kind relief aid

The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed. If you can only consider in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

demuyser-boucher@un.org.

Counting your contributions

OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) which records all humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. It aims to give due credit and visibility to donors for their generosity, and also to show the running total of current funding and remaining resource gaps.

Please report your contributions to fts@un.org or through the on-line contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=submit-reportform>.

FTS tables are updated on-line daily. Please click here for real-time updates on funding to meet the requirements of the Sahel strategic response plans for 2014, and remaining resource gaps:

<http://fts.unocha.org/pageLoader.aspx?page=special-sahel>



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The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

Coordination Saves Lives