

# SAHEL – FOOD INSECURITY AND COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

SEPTEMBER 24, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**20.2 million**

Estimated Number of People Who Experienced Food Insecurity in the Sahel  
U.N. – July 2014

**5 million**

Estimated Number of Children at Risk of Experiencing Moderate or Severe Malnutrition in 2014  
U.N. – July 2014

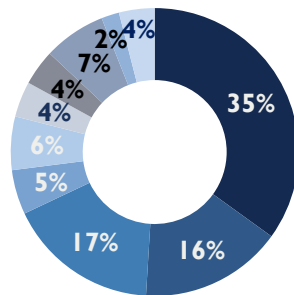
**101,279**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Mali  
International Organization for Migration (IOM) – September 2014

**139,491**

Total Number of Malian Refugees Displaced to Sahelian Countries  
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – September 2014

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Agriculture & Food Security (35%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (16%)
- Nutrition (17%)
- Health (5%)
- Protection (6%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (4%)
- Shelter and Settlements (4%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (7%)
- Risk Management & Policy Practice (2%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid
- Food Vouchers
- Cash Transfers for Food
- Local and Regional Food Procurement
- Other

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The rainy season continues in the Sahel following a late start.
- Insecurity in West and Central Africa has caused population displacement and increased food needs among affected households.
- The USG has provided more than \$274.3 million in humanitarian assistance to the Sahel in FY 2014.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE SAHEL TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$53,414,716
USAID/FFP	\$184,048,450
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$36,849,858
<b>\$274,313,024</b>	<b>TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL</b>

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The rainy season continues throughout the majority of the Sahel, with harvests begun in areas with early maturing crops, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). FEWS NET predicts Minimal—IPC 1—food insecurity from September through December in the Sahel, with the exception of crop-deficit and conflict-affected areas, where food insecurity will persist.<sup>4</sup>
- Ongoing insecurity in Nigeria and the Central African Republic (CAR) continue to drive many displaced families into neighboring countries, including Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. The U.N. reports that refugees and returnees often arrive with significant food and nutrition needs, necessitating increased support and straining host community resources.
- In FY 2014, the USG provided more than \$274.3 million in humanitarian assistance to the Sahel to support agriculture, food security, nutrition, and other activities, as well as conflict-affected people in Mali, as well as Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

<sup>4</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

## REGIONAL

- While the planting season generally begins in June and July, parts of western Chad, eastern Niger, and western Senegal faced a delay, according to the U.N. Many countries experienced a late start to rains, while early rainfall followed by unevenly distributed precipitation affected agro-pastoral areas of Burkina Faso, Chad, and Mali in June and July before rains normalized.
  - By August, the majority of rural households in the Sahel had entered the lean season, the U.N. reports. Parts of Mauritania and Niger face the most severe lean season due to an early depletion of household food stocks leading to increased dependence on markets for basic items.
  - Markets in West Africa are reportedly well supplied, although insecurity and displacement has affected local markets, particularly in southern Chad, northern Mali, and southeastern Mauritania.
  - In FY 2014, USAID contributed \$7.1 million in regional assistance to combat food insecurity and malnutrition, respond to the needs of displaced populations, and increase coordination between humanitarian actors in the Sahel.
  - In addition, State/PRM has committed nearly \$36.8 million to provide assistance, including protection, livelihoods assistance, education, shelter, and health support, to refugees in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger.
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## BURKINA FASO

- Earlier in 2014, the U.N. projected that Burkina Faso would experience a reduction in the number of food-insecure and malnourished individuals in 2014—the only anticipated decrease among the Sahelian countries. The U.N. estimated that 1.3 million people would likely face food insecurity, a drop from 1.8 million in 2013, and attributed the reduction to the efforts of the Government of Burkina Faso, including cereal distributions and cash transfers, and complementary support from humanitarian actors.
  - As of August, vulnerable families in northern Burkina Faso continued to face Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity due to decreasing livestock sale prices and increased costs for staple food products, according to FEWS NET. However, grazing conditions and water availability for livestock has improved, thereby increasing rural households' access to milk and other dairy products to strengthen household diet diversity.
  - FEWS NET outlooks predict that rainfall will likely continue through late September in northern regions and late October in southern regions, resulting in average harvest yields. Average agricultural production will allow the majority of families to continue experiencing Minimal levels of food insecurity through December.
  - In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$2.4 million for humanitarian programs in Burkina Faso. With a recent contribution of \$500,000 to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), USAID/OFDA aims to reach 30,000 acutely malnourished children and 34,000 pregnant women in East, North, and Sahel regions with nutrition treatments and feeding services by building local and national nutrition management staff. The program includes nutrition screenings for 400,000 children under five and treatment for 30,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition.
  - USAID/FFP has provided the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) with more than \$1 million in FY 2014 for emergency food assistance in the form of commodities and cash resources. To increase food security and resilience, WFP is providing conditional cash transfers to 2,450 vulnerable households—assisting 14,700 beneficiaries—in exchange for the creation of community assets, such as rehabilitated pastoral and agricultural land.
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## CHAD

- In August, FEWS NET reported improved food security among households in southern Chad, noting increased rainfall, milk availability, and income. However, southern Bahr el Ghazal and Wadi Fira regions remained in Crisis—IPC 3—food insecurity, facing a deficit likely to continue through September. Batha, Kanem, and northern Bahr el Ghazal regions will likely face Stressed food insecurity through late September.
- Following the harvest in October, food security will likely increase throughout the country, reducing food insecurity levels to Minimal until December, according to FEWS NET.

- With nearly \$13.7 million to humanitarian partners in Chad in FY 2014, USAID/OFDA is working to increase food security and nutritional status of vulnerable Chadians. For example, USAID/OFDA is funding UNICEF to build the capacity of essential health and nutrition services in the 10 regions composing Chad’s Sahelian Belt. UNICEF will provide medications, equipment, and support to more than 500 health facilities, including screenings and treatments for children experiencing severe acute malnutrition. To build community awareness, USAID/OFDA supports training for women’s groups to promote positive practices, such as healthy hand-washing techniques and exclusive breastfeeding for infants.
- With USAID/OFDA support, World Concern Development Organization (WCDO) will implement a pilot in two communities in Sila Region using sand dams—an impermeable wall built across a seasonal riverbed that allows water storage within accumulated sand sediment that can protect water from contamination and evaporation and retain water during the rainy season for future use. Community members will participate in the site selection, construction, and maintenance of the two sand dams while design and construction quality will be overseen by qualified engineers. Households will also learn about the preservation of water points, healthy hygiene practices, protecting water quality, and home gardening.
- To date in FY 2014, USAID/FFP has supported WFP with \$44.1 million in emergency food assistance to reduce hunger and acute malnutrition in Chad. With USAID/FFP support, WFP delivered more than 31,750 metric tons (MT) of food to assist 1.3 million drought-affected and food-insecure people through general food distribution, supplementary feeding, and food-for-work programs. Beneficiaries included refugees from neighboring countries, primarily CAR and Sudan, as well as Chadians living in the country’s Sahelian Belt and refugee-hosting communities.
- Among its activities, USAID/FFP partners with World Vision to implement a cash-based program to enhance the resilience of 8,500 households in Guera Region. Vulnerable households receive trainings on nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), as well as a conditional lean season food transfer for six months that increases food supplies while improving dietary diversity. In addition, USAID/FFP contributed \$3.5 million to UNICEF to provide 550 MT of ready-to-use therapeutic foods to treat children with severe acute malnutrition.

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## **MALI**

- Following conflict in northern Mali that displaced nearly half a million people during 2012 and 2013, the majority of IDPs have returned as of September. IOM displacement tracking reports that approximately 101,300 people remain internally displaced as of early September, while 139,500 are refugees in neighboring countries.
- IOM—a USAID/OFDA partner in Mali since FY 2012—is using \$1 million to continue tracking and monitoring IDP movements for upwards of 450,000 people via the Commission on Population Movement, which helps build capacity within the Government of Mali to record IDPs and returnees. IOM is also collecting data on IDPs, returnees, and host communities to guide immediate assistance and plan future activities that reach vulnerable persons, particularly in northern Mali.
- The Malian capital, Bamako, hosts more than 35,200 IDPs—the highest number of displaced people—while nearly 15,400 IDPs remain in Koulikoro Region, according to IOM. Of those displaced in southern Mali, 15 percent are considered vulnerable, including separated children, lactating women, and those with chronic illnesses. In the north, Kidal Region accommodates the largest number of IDPs, largely due to recent security incidents.
- During the lean season, northern Mali, as well as parts of Kayes, Koulikoro, and Mopti regions, experienced Stressed levels of food insecurity due to insecurity and low agricultural production in the previous harvest. Erratic rainfall characterized the start of the rainy season, leading to a cumulative rainfall deficit. FEWS NET reports that conditions in southern agricultural areas will likely improve as of September.
- According to the U.N., a lack of pasture land in the north has led to the physical deterioration of livestock, triggering reduced prices in local markets. Many pastoralists have moved livestock to grazing areas in central and southern regions.
- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$19.6 million to assist food-insecure and vulnerable IDP and host families in Mali during FY 2014. Through approximately \$680,000, USAID/OFDA is supporting the U.N. Food and Agriculture

Organization (FAO) to bolster economic vitality and farming activities in Tombouctou while also strengthening the ongoing response to food insecurity and agricultural needs. FAO is distributing critical inputs, including small ruminants and veterinary supplies, to vulnerable households to increase community cereal and vegetable production, as well as diversify dietary intake. In addition, FAO offers technical assistance and training to strengthen national, community, and individual capacity in areas such as animal protection and nutrition.

- USAID/FFP has provided \$29.7 million to WFP in FY 2014 to help reduce overall food insecurity in Mali through cash transfers, 7,900 MT of locally and regionally purchased food, and 11,080 MT of direct food distribution in the Gao, Mopti, Tombouctou, and Kidal regions. USAID/FFP is also collaborating with USAID/OFDA on programs to help vulnerable households in northern Mali recover their livelihood activities through voucher-for-work activities enabling families to purchase food on local markets and interventions to improve agricultural production.

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## MAURITANIA

- FEWS NET reports that despite the timely start to Mauritania's rainy season in late June and early July, agro-pastoral livelihood zones were facing rainfall deficits as of August. Dry spells in July will likely contribute to below-average crop production in parts of the country despite the resumption of rains in August. Poor agro-pastoral families have experienced a protracted lean season, triggering Stressed levels of food insecurity that are compounded by depleted household food stocks and reduced income.
- In August, some parts of Gorgol and Brakna regions faced Crisis food insecurity conditions, but remained in the Stressed phase due to government and relief organization assistance programs.
- Reduced rain in June and July also delayed the growth of new pasture land. FEWS NET posits that if rainfall continues through October, pastoral conditions will likely improve, combining with September and November harvests to improve food security. As a result, nearly all farming families are expected to encounter Minimal food insecurity between November and December.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$5.7 million for humanitarian interventions in Mauritania. For example, through \$800,000 to FAO, USAID/OFDA aims to enhance coordination mechanisms, encourage partnerships, and build upon management capacity to improve the nutrition and food security of vulnerable populations in southern Mauritania. Activities include technical and financial support to fodder production cooperatives and promoting multiplication farms to increase the local availability of early maturing, drought-resistant seeds.
- Building on an existing program, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$994,000 to UNICEF to reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition in Assaba, Brakna, Gorgol, and Guidimakha regions through an integrated program. By expanding nutrition support in nearly 200 health centers, local health personnel are receiving nutrition supplies, medical equipment, and tools on-hand to provide inpatient and outpatient services. UNICEF is also training approximately 640 health staff to manage care for malnourished children, as well as those suffering from other diseases.
- This year, USAID/FFP provided \$5 million to WFP to address the urgent food needs of Malian refugees in Mauritania. WFP provides targeted and blanket supplementary feeding to lactating women and children under five, as well as emergency school feeding to refugee children in Mauritania.

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## NIGER

- In pastoral regions, an extended lean season negatively affected livestock, but grazing and watering conditions have begun to improve. Northern Niger is experiencing a drop in the price of livestock due to poor animal condition. While vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral families are facing Stressed levels of food insecurity, many will transition to Minimal by October due to increased pasture availability and harvests.
- Erratic and light rainfall spanned May through early July, but rains increased in August, which triggered flooding in Dosso, Tahoua, and Tillabéri regions. As of August, FEWS NET noted that crops were displaying normal stages of growth following improved rainfall. In localized areas where the planting season started late or rains failed to continue, food insecurity will likely persist.

- Niger also hosts an increasing number of refugees from northeastern Nigeria in the wake of ongoing violence at the hands of Boko Haram. According to the U.N. and humanitarian organization estimates, more than 71,500 Nigerians have fled to Niger, primarily to Diffa Region. Recent reports indicate that many refugees requiring basic supplies and health care have fled to areas near Lake Chad, where little basic infrastructure exists. Further, many host communities continue to struggle to recover from the previous food security crisis that depleted household resources.
- USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$11.8 million in humanitarian assistance to Niger in FY 2014. Through nearly \$1.5 million from USAID/OFDA to Hellen Keller International (HKI), 80 villages in Diffa Region will receive assistance, including the construction of latrines and hand-washing stations and the provision of nutrition and WASH training for community volunteers. Local government health providers will also receive instruction regarding malnutrition-management protocol, while traditional birth attendants and volunteers will learn about infant nutrition and support for pregnant women to share in their communities.
- With support to the International Rescue Committee (IRC), USAID/OFDA is increasing household income and food security through cash grants that will enable individuals to create small businesses and invest in the rearing of small livestock. While continuing to support 39 health centers and 10 health points in Tillabéri Region through staff assistance, construction of latrines, and distribution of supplies and equipment for the management of malnutrition, IRC will also train 600 community health workers in nutrition and hygiene messages.
- USAID/OFDA and Oxfam-Great Britain (Oxfam/GB) have partnered in Agadez and Tillabéri regions to boost agricultural production, livelihoods, and hygiene conditions. Through cash-for-work activities, vulnerable families will receive income, while cash grants will enable entrepreneurs to pursue economic initiatives. Oxfam will also distribute improved cereal and vegetable seeds and share messages on child nutrition to increase harvests and diversify diets. In addition, the program will provide access to chlorinated water points, hand-washing devices, and improved latrines for patients and health staff in Tillabéri's Ouallam Department nutritional health centers.
- In partnership with WFP, USAID/FFP has provided over \$38 million to date in FY 2014 to support food-insecure Nigeriens. Through a combination of direct food distributions and cash assistance, WFP is helping prevent and treat malnutrition, strengthen community assets, and assist vulnerable Nigeriens to meet their food needs during the lean season. In Tillabéri Region, USAID/FFP has partnered with Mercy Corps, providing \$7 million for food vouchers and cash transfers to decrease the need for families to rely on negative coping mechanisms to meet their food security needs. USAID/FFP partners with Samaritan's Purse in the Bosso Department to provide immediate relief for the most vulnerable communities facing food insecurity while empowering them to become more resilient to future crises.
- USAID/FFP also supports a joint WFP-FAO resilience program in Tahoua and Tillabéri regions. Interventions such as seasonal livelihood programming, agricultural training, small-scale irrigation projects, and community-based participatory planning will complement each other to achieve more significant and sustainable impacts on food security at the community and household level.

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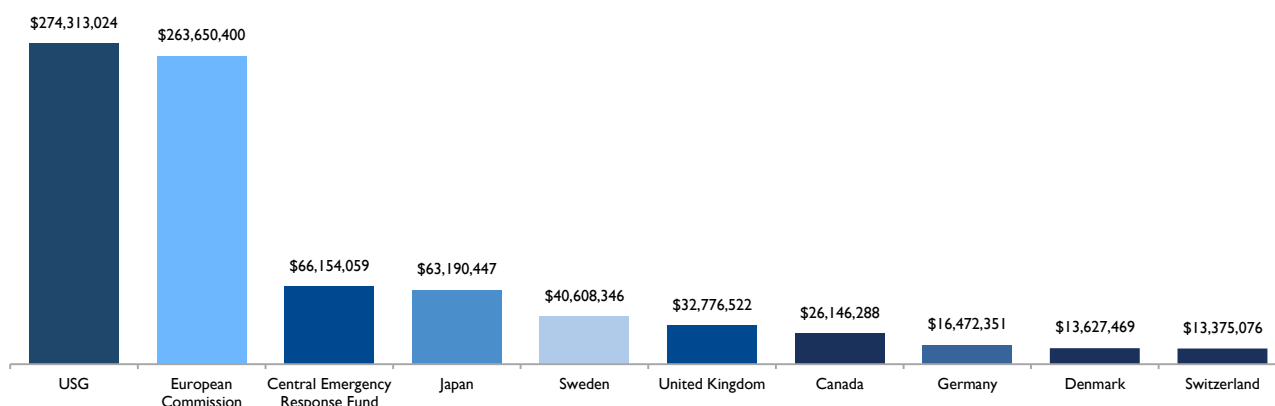
## SENEGAL

- Reduced rainfall will likely negatively affect agricultural production in Senegal, particularly in northern regions, where late rains delayed planting activities for cereals and pulses. Peanut and millet crops in the southeastern regions are already affected. FEWS NET notes that if rainfall is average through late September, harvests in western areas may be sufficient.
- Livestock health has also suffered, resulting in reduced milk production for pastoral households. The Government of Senegal is working to promote resistant and short-cycle seeds through grants and offering animal feed subsidies to livestock owners.
- With approximately \$700,000 to the Center for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI), USAID/OFDA is building on a previous partnership to reach vulnerable families in Saint-Louis and Matam regions. CECI distributed animal feed and drought-resistant seeds and shared improved cultivation techniques with farming families, including trainings to prevent pest and disease outbreaks on crops. The project also supports women to grow vegetables to

increase household food security, nutrition, and income-generating opportunities. Cash transfers to the most vulnerable families will enable the purchase of basic goods and reduce dependence on laborer income.

- To reduce acute malnutrition among children under five in Saint-Louis Region’s Podor Department, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$300,000 to Action Against Hunger-U.S. (AAH/USA) to strengthen inpatient and outpatient services at nutrition treatment centers. AAH/USA will use USAID/OFDA support to assess needs and purchase medical equipment for treatment facilities, supply basic items to accommodate patients, and distribute hygiene kits to admitted and accompanying children at the centers. In addition, AAH/USA will promote healthy infant and young child feeding practices among communities experiencing high prevalence of malnutrition.
- In Senegal, USAID/FFP is providing WFP with \$3 million in cash and food to assist the most food insecure in Senegal who have suffered from the effects of a poor agricultural campaign in 2013–2014. The assistance supports targeted food and cash assistance, including general food distributions, cash-for-work projects to improve community infrastructure, and nutrition programs for families in the most-vulnerable areas.

## 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of September 24, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2013.

## CONTEXT

- The U.N. estimated that as many as 20 million people throughout the Sahel—including parts of Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal—were food insecure as of February 2014. In July 2013, an estimated 11.3 million people in the region were affected by or at-risk of food insecurity, according to the U.N. The year prior, erratic rainfall and decreased agricultural production propelled the Sahel into a food insecurity and malnutrition crisis that depleted household food stocks, resources, and livelihood assets.
- In Mali and its neighboring countries, the effects linger from a conflict that began in northern Mali in January 2012 and triggered massive population displacement throughout the region. While the situation improved in 2013, the displacement, as well as disrupted trade flows and migration patterns, continue to complicate food security conditions in affected areas.
- Escalating insecurity in northeastern Nigeria due to the militant group Boko Haram has resulted in significant humanitarian needs among affected populations, particularly in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states. Violence has resulted in large-scale displacement in Nigeria and to neighboring Sahelian countries and will likely impact food security in the region.
- In FY 2013, with \$230.9 million in support, the USG responded to disaster declarations in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger and reached more than 3 million food-insecure and conflict-affected people in the Sahel. To date in FY 2014, the USG has reissued disaster declarations in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger, as well as Senegal.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL PROVIDED IN FY 2014<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO<sup>2</sup></b>			
Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA)	Nutrition	Plateau Central and North Regions	\$300,000
Africare	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Sahel Region	\$783,629
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Nutrition	Sahel Region	\$798,333
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$2,381,962</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$513,800
WFP	Cash Transfers	Countrywide	\$500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$1,013,800</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO<sup>4</sup></b>			
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Livelihoods and Nutrition Assistance to Refugees	Goudebou Refugee Camp	\$500,000
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance and Protection	Refugee-Hosting Areas	\$3,900,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$4,400,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA FASO IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$7,795,762</b>

<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO CHAD</b>			
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Nutrition, Protection	Bahr el Gazel Region	\$1,332,749
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Batha, Kanem, and Lac Regions	\$1,953,496
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Wadi Fira Region	\$700,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Sila Region	\$1,590,174
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Ouaddaï and Wadi Fira Regions	\$1,004,876
FAO	Agricultural and Food Security	Southern Chad	\$1,400,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	Lac Region	\$1,873,275
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Ouaddaï Region	\$850,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$998,946
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
WCDO	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Ouaddaï and Sila Regions	\$1,067,614
WCDO	WASH	N'Djamena	\$413,900
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$13,685,030</b>

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO CHAD			
CRS	Food Vouchers	Ouaddai and Wadi Fira Regions	\$4,111,032
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Sahelian Belt; Southern Chad	\$63,148,800
WFP	Food Vouchers	Sahelian Belt; Southern Chad	\$1,000,000
World Vision	Food Vouchers	Guéra Region	\$2,948,275
UNICEF	550 MT of Title II-Funded Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	Sahelian Belt; Southern Chad	\$3,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$74,708,107</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$88,393,137</b>

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MALI			
ACTED	ERMS, Health, Shelter and Settlements	Bamako Region	\$1,473,874
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$680,100
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Gao, Kidal, Mopti, and Tombouctou Regions	\$13,436,259
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management and Protection	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$250,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
World Vision	Child Protection, ERMS, Shelter and Settlements	Bamako Region	\$1,678,767
	Program Support Costs	Countrywide	\$193,628
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MALI IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$19,712,628</b>

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO MALI			
Implementing Partners	Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, Livelihoods	Gao, Koulikoro, Mopti, and Tombouctou Regions	\$6,125,884
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Gao, Kidal, Mopti, Tombouctou Regions	\$20,243,600
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Gao, Kidal, Mopti, and Tombouctou Regions	\$9,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO MALI IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$35,869,484</b>

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO MALI			
Implementing Partner	Assistance and Protection Support for Persons Affected by the Mali Conflict	Countrywide	\$11,200,000
UNHCR	IDP and Returnee Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$9,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO MALI IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$20,200,000</b>

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MALI IN FY 2014			
			<b>\$75,782,112</b>

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MAURITANIA			
ACF/Spain	Nutrition	Guidimakha Region	\$756,248
Counterpart International (CPI)	ERMS, Nutrition, WASH	Assaba Region	\$1,199,999
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Branka Region	\$1,870,064



FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$800,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$993,600
UNICEF	WASH	Nouakchott Region	\$50,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO MAURITANIA IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$5,669,911</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO MAURITANIA</b>			
Save the Children	Cash Transfers	Gorgol Region	\$3,738,110
AAH/USA	Local and Regional Procurement; Cash Transfers	Guidimakha Region	\$1,436,124
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO MAURITANIA IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$5,174,234</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO MAURITANIA</b>			
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance and Protection	Countrywide	\$3,600,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO MAURITANIA IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$4,600,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MAURITANIA IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$10,269,911</b>

<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO NIGER</b>			
ALIMA	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Zinder Region	\$1,787,222
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Risk Management Policy and Practice	Tahoua Region	\$907,654
CRS	ERMS	Ouallam and Tillaberi Regions	\$399,337
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Zinder Region	\$772,641
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
HKI	WASH	Zinder Region	\$1,499,987
IRC	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Tillaberi Region	\$800,000
Lutheran World Relief, Inc. (LWR)	Agriculture and Food Security	Tahoua Region	\$886,464
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Nutrition	Tillaberi Region	\$1,529,825
Oxfam/GB	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Agadez and Tillaberi Regions	\$1,682,381
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO NIGER IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$11,765,511</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO NIGER</b>			
FAO	Resilience-Building Activities	Tahoua and Tillaberi Regions	\$1,500,000
Mercy Corps	Cash Transfers and Food Vouchers	Tillaberi Region	\$6,998,130
Samaritan's Purse	Local Procurement	Diffa Region	\$3,999,995
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillaberi, Zinder Regions	\$23,420,500
WFP	Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Procurement	Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillaberi, Zinder Regions	\$15,000,000
WFP	Resilience-Building Activities	Tahoua and Tillaberi Regions	\$1,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO NIGER IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$52,418,625</b>

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO NIGER			
ACTED	Livelihoods Assistance to Refugees	Abala, Tabareybarey, and Mangaize Camps	\$449,858
IRC	Primary Education and Livelihoods Assistance to Refugees	Abala, Mangaize, and Taberybarey Refugee Camps; Intekane and Tazalite Refugee-Hosting Areas	\$500,000
IRD	Livelihoods Assistance to Refugees	Refugee-Hosting Areas	\$500,000
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance and Protection	Countrywide	\$6,200,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO NIGER IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$7,649,858</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO NIGER IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$71,833,994</b>

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SENEGAL			
AAH/USA	Nutrition	Saint Louis Region	\$299,993
CECI	Agriculture and Food Security and ERMS	Matam and Saint Louis Regions	\$699,987
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO NIGER IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$999,980</b>

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SENEGAL			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Dakar, Diourbel, Fatick, Matam, Saint-Louis, Thies Regions	\$1,896,200
WFP	Cash Transfers	Dakar, Diourbel, Fatick, Matam, Saint-Louis, Thies Regions	\$1,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO NIGER IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$2,896,200</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SENEGAL IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$2,896,200</b>

USAID/OFDA WEST AFRICA REGIONAL ASSISTANCE			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Regional	\$500,000
Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Regional	\$199,674
UNICEF	Nutrition	Regional	\$500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA WEST AFRICA REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$199,674</b>

USAID/FFP WEST AFRICA REGIONAL ASSISTANCE			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Goudebo and Ingani Refugee Camps, Burkina Faso	\$1,454,700
WFP	Cash Transfers	Goudebo and Ingani Refugee Camps, Burkina Faso	\$500,000
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Mbera Refugee Camp, Mauritania	\$5,013,300
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement; Food Vouchers	Tillaberi Region, Niger	\$5,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP REGIONAL WEST AFRICA ASSISTANCE IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$11,968,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID WEST AFRICA REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$12,167,674</b>

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL IN FY 2014	
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>	<b>\$53,414,716</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>	<b>\$178,874,216</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>	<b>\$36,849,858</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL IN FY 2014</b>	<b>\$269,138,790</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of September 24, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> USAID/FFP funding reflects estimated value of food assistance.

<sup>4</sup> State/PRM funding reflects only protection and humanitarian assistance for individuals in the region affected by the conflict in Mali. It does not include other State/PRM assistance provided to other refugees, conflict-affected people, and returning migrants across the rest of West Africa, such as Sudanese or Central African refugees in Chad.

## **PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION**

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

