

Key Figures 2016

37.1 million
food insecure persons, including at least



9 million
who need emergency food assistance

3.9 million
severely acutely malnourished children under 5 years (SAM)



7.6 million
moderately acutely malnourished children under 5 years (MAM)

3.8 million
malnourished pregnant and lactating women



4.2 million
refugees, internally displaced and returnees



2.09 billion
funding required (in \$US)



Strategic Objectives 2014-2016

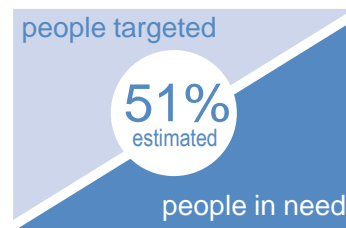
- 1 Track and analyse risk and vulnerability, integrating findings into humanitarian and development programming.
- 2 Support vulnerable populations to better cope with shocks by responding earlier to warning signals, by reducing post-crisis recovery times and by building capacity of national actors.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

Common Humanitarian Priorities

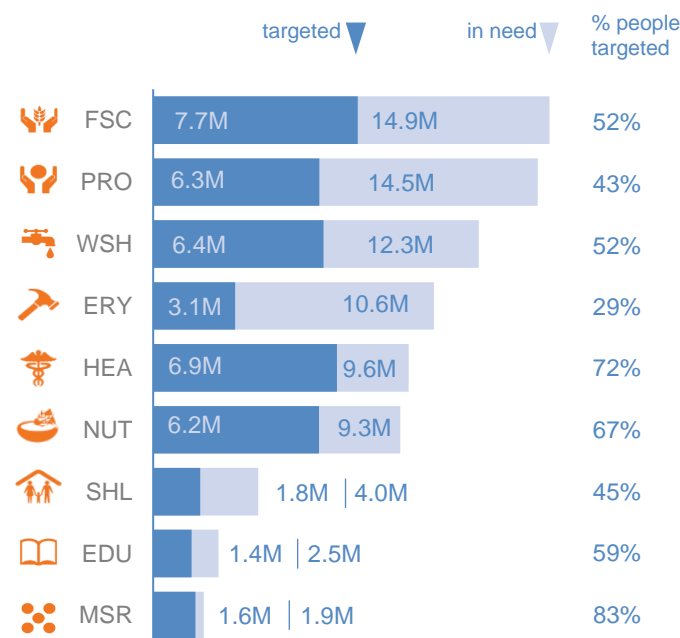
- Nutrition**
Addressing the humanitarian impact of malnutrition.
- Conflicts**
Addressing the impact of the conflict (IDPs, refugees, protection etc.).
- Epidemics**
Addressing the impact of epidemics (cholera, malaria etc.).
- Food Security**
Addressing the impact of the food insecurity.
- Natural Disasters**
Addressing the impact of natural disasters (floods, droughts etc.).

Geographic Coverage

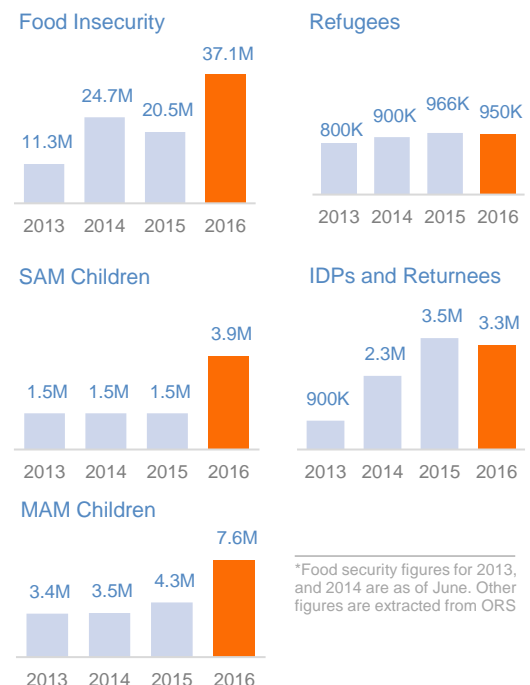
Burkina Faso, Cameroon (North and East), Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria (North), Senegal



People in Need and Targeted in 2016



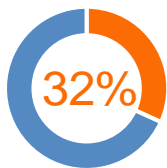
Key Figures Trends*



*Food security figures for 2013, and 2014 are as of June. Other figures are extracted from ORS

2016 Requirements and Funding*

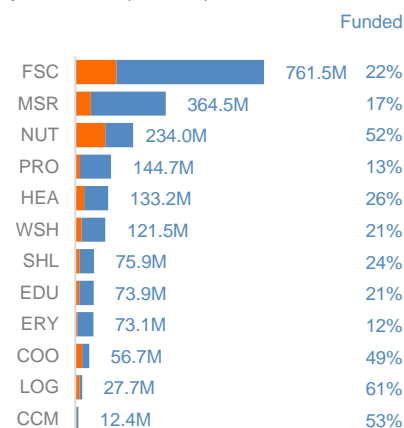
2.09 billion
funding required (in \$US)



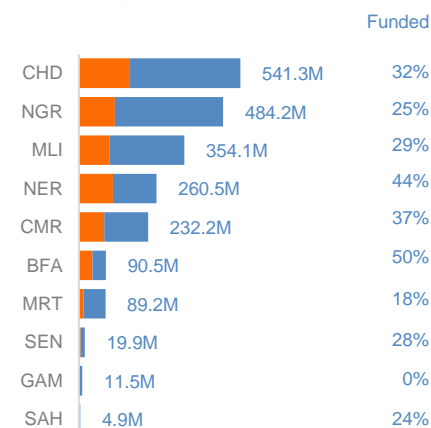
664 million
funding received (in \$US)

1.42 billion
Unmet requirement (in \$US)

per sector (in \$US)



per country (in \$US)



*as of 07/10/2016

BFA: Burkina Faso | CHD: Chad | CMR: Cameroon (North and East) | GAM: Gambia | MLI: Mali | MRT: Mauritania | NER: Niger | NGR: Nigeria (North) | SEN: Senegal

Key Drivers of the Crisis

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.

Food Security and Malnutrition

Recurrent crises affect millions of people and erode the resilience of the most vulnerable populations already suffering from chronic poverty.

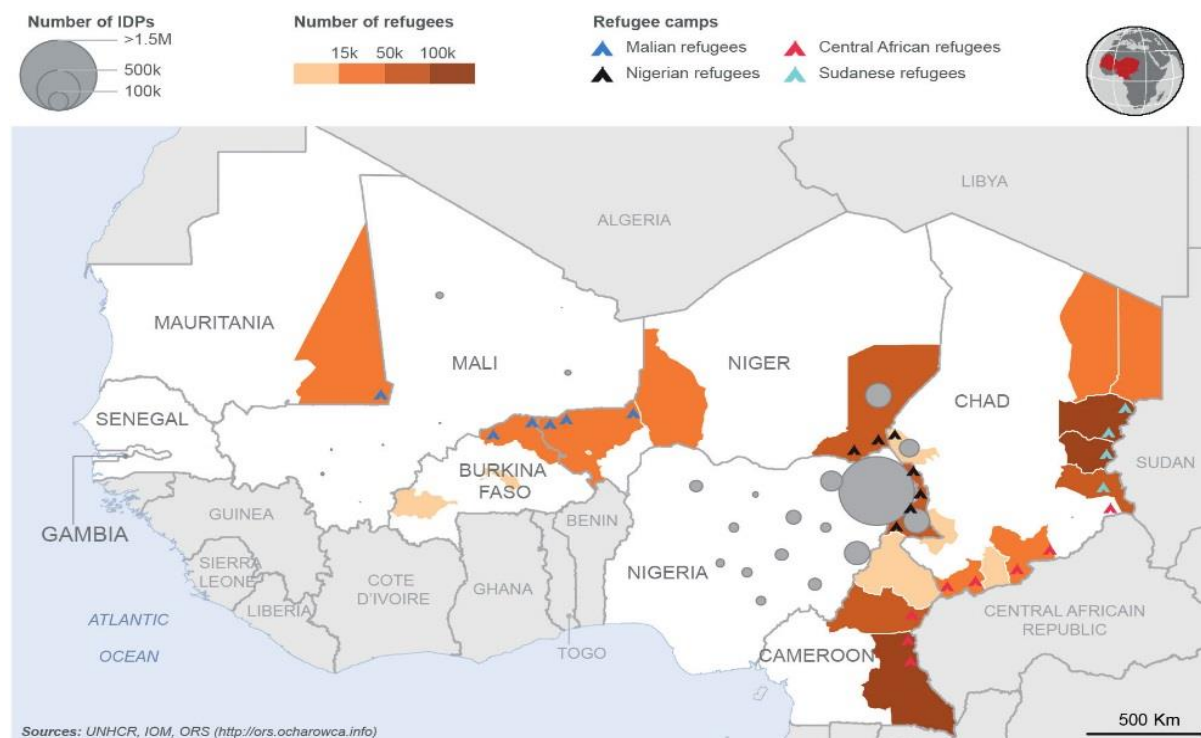
Conflict and Insecurity

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.

Sahel Population Movement (IDPs and Refugees)



Sources: UNHCR, IOM, ORS (<http://ors.ocharowca.info>)