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HIGHLIGHTS

- Negative regional impact of Nigeria production shortfall
- Admission trends for acute malnutrition remain high
- Over 50,000 Chadian returnees and refugees from Sudan in Tissi (Chad)
- A total of 20,556 cases of cholera recorded in West and Central Africa

KEY FIGURES FOR THE SAHEL

Food insecure people **10.3 Million**

Nb. of children <5 estimated SAM Burden **1.5 Million**

Nb. of children <5 and pregnant women estimated MAM **3.5 Million**

* As per November 2012 figures/

FUNDING OF THE SAHEL STRATEGY

2013:
US\$1.7 billion requested
US\$ 603 million received

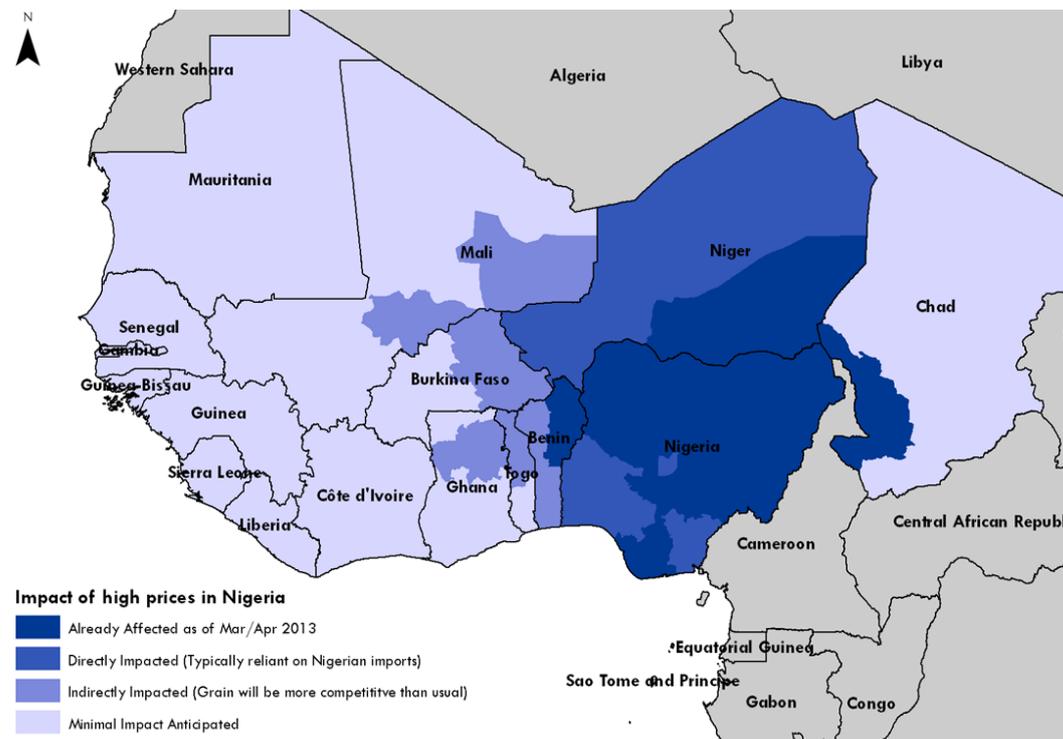
* CAP and non-CAP contributions

Food Security Update

The food security situation across the Sahel band remains a major concern. With high food prices, access to food remains difficult for the most vulnerable households; the situation expected to further deteriorate during the lean season. According to ECHO, staple food prices have reached record levels in many areas of the Sahel and Northern Nigeria. In Niger, prices are overall 15% higher than last year.

Negative impact of Nigeria production shortfalls in the region

High food prices are largely due to production shortfalls and market disruptions in Nigeria, following the 2012 floods. Areas most at risk are southeastern and central Niger, which are highly dependent on Nigerian grain flows, as well as northern Nigeria and northern Benin.



The situation is compounded by the on-going insecurity in northern Nigeria which has severely reduced staple food, cash crop and livestock market activities and trade flows in Northern Nigeria, southeastern Niger and west, central and southwestern Chad.

FewsNet predicts that at least 20% of the population in these conflict-affected areas will face crisis-level food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) between April and September this year.

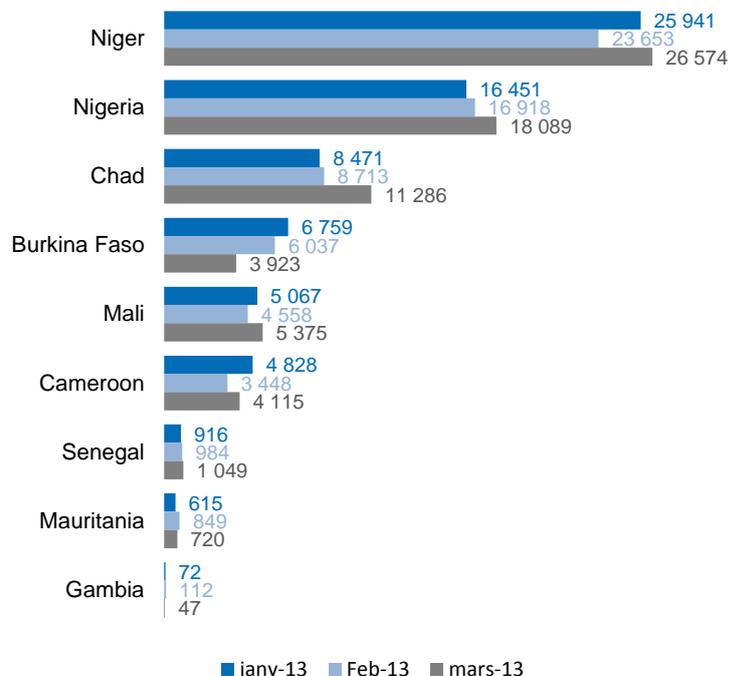
Admission trends for acute malnutrition remain high

High prevalence of acute malnutrition and increasing admission trends continue to be recorded throughout the region, including in particular in Niger, Mali and Chad.

In Niger, the number of SAM cases treated between January and May this year, is 12% higher than the expected target for the period. In Senegal, the region of Diourbel has seen a 50% rise in SAM admission, from 444 with reach to 657 in April.

The nutritional response remains severely under funded with only 32% of the requirements received. Burkina Faso and Cameroon have received less than 5% for nutrition activities.

Admission trends for SAM in the Sahel Region (Jan – March 2013)



Source : UNICEF

Low funding for the agriculture sector limits the ability of people to plant

With the start of the main planting season, vulnerable households across the Sahel continue to be heavily indebted and unable to afford the agricultural inputs required to plant.

In 2012, 5.2 million people benefitted of agricultural assistance. This year, the agricultural sector has received only 12% of its funding requirements. As a result, only 108,000 out of the 5.9 million people in need have received support.

With millions of people having missed the main planting season, FAO is now focusing on mobilizing support for the recession crop activities (July – September) and for livestock activities.

Tissi, safe haven for over 50,000 Chadian returnees and refugees from Sudan

Inter-communal conflict in Darfur (Sudan) as recent as in April 2013 has caused a new influx of people into Chad. Approximately 74,000 people (Chadian returnees and Sudanese refugees) have fled to the Tissi areas of south-eastern Chad. This is the largest influx of people from Sudan into Chad since 2005.

Chad is already hosting some 350,000 refugees from Sudan and 58,000 from the Central African Republic. In Tissi, the total refugee population (estimated at 30,000) now exceeds the host population (24,036). This gives refugee populations a significant demographic weight that may change the social and environmental balance and increase competition for resources.

Military campaign in Northeast Nigeria causes thousands to flee in neighboring countries

Thousands of people have fled north-east Nigeria following the launch of a military campaign against Boko Hamar insurgents. The Nigeria Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has reported on 910 IDPs living with host families and communities in Baucchi State while 678 IDPs who has initially been hosted in two camps in Mobbar (Borno State) are reported to have returned to their homes.

An estimated 6,200 people have sought refuge in Niger, these include Nigerian nationals (2,692), returning Niger nationals (3,544) and 94 people of other nationalities (mainly Chadians). New arrivals have settled mainly in Bosso, Diffa, Kablewa, Maine, Tam, Tcoukoujani and Garin Amadou (Southeastern Niger).

Over one thousand Chadian migrants arrived in Ngouboua, a Chadian town 30 kilometres from the Nigeria border. The Chadian government has asked IOM, in close collaboration with the Commission nationale d'accueil des réfugiés et retournés (CNARR), to provide assistance. The returnees are coming from Maiduguri, Baga Kawa, Bokawa and Boudmari in Nigeria. 268 non-accompanied minors have also been registered; family tracing is on-going. As of 20 June, 211 persons (71 families) were already returned to their areas of origin.

Funding shortfalls result in only 108,000 people, out of the 5.9 million in need, receiving agriculture assistance

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UNHCR in Cameroon has reported the arrival of over 3,000 Nigerians. Most of the refugees are women and children and are being hosted in churches and schools.

Meanwhile violence has not stopped in other parts of the country : incessant deadly attacks on Fulani settlements and villages in northern Nigeria by armed bandits - made up partly of disgruntled Fulani who themselves have lost cattle - are threatening herds and upping tensions in northern Nigeria. Thousands of herders in northern Nigeria's Kaduna State have fled their homes since 8 June 2013 following raids by cattle rustlers over May and June that killed at least 16 people, according to officials and local vigilantes.

Situation remains dire in Central African Republic

The security situation in the CAR remains volatile and unpredictable, making humanitarian access challenging in many parts of the country. Negotiations with Seleka authorities in the regions outside of Bangui are on-going in an effort to enable humanitarian actors to provide assistance to the people affected by the crisis. Despite persisting insecurity, many organizations have resumed their activities and are re-deploying staff to the outwards regions.

Following recent assessment, more than 140,000 people countrywide are in a situation of severe food insecurity. These figures are likely to increase due to the rise in food prices. With schools closed or occupied and teachers absent, at least 656,000 children currently have no access to education. In Bangui, 78 out of 151 public schools (52 %) have reopened, but most parents are still afraid to send their children to school due to the unpredictable security situation.

Reports also indicate a sharp rise in human rights abuses across the country, including attacks on civilians, child recruitment, illegal detentions, summary executions, rape and other exactions against civilians.

An estimated 206,000 people remain internally displaced (IDPs) and over 54,900 have fled to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Cameroon and Chad. In the DRC, the refugees are staying in some of the poorest and difficult-to-reach Congolese communities where access to basic services is also extremely limited. UNHCR has therefore started relocating CAR refugees from border areas in Equateur and Orientale provinces into new camps. Over 30,000 refugees are targeted for relocation.

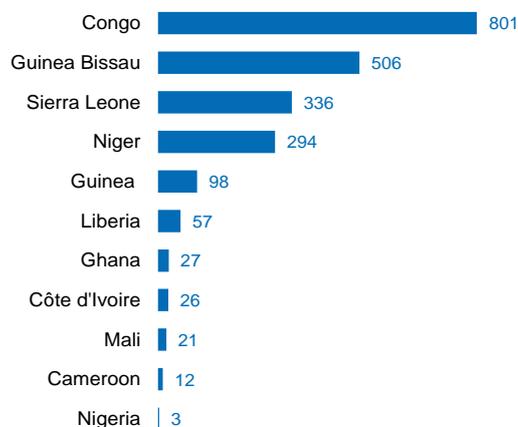
Funding for humanitarian assistance in CAR remains low. Ahead of the mid-year review, the humanitarian appeal of \$139 million was funded at 42%. The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has allocated \$7.1 million to assist more than a million people in CAR, among them 595,000 children under five years old. The CERF has also allocated \$8 million to humanitarian partners in the Democratic Republic of Congo responding to the refugees arriving from CAR in recent months.

Cholera and measles outbreaks affect thousands in West and Central Africa

Humanitarian actors scale up their efforts to tackle cholera outbreaks

As of 3 June 2013, a total of 20,556 cases of cholera have been recorded in West and Central Africa. The most affected countries are the Democratic Republic of Congo (18,375), Congo (801) and Guinea Bissau (506). Nigeria and Mali have recorded the highest fatality rates of 33.3% and 9.5% respectively.

Cases of Cholera in West and Central Africa (As of 3 June 2013)



Source: WHO

In Mali, cholera has broken out in Gao region, with 21 cases and 2 deaths reported. UNICEF, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and Cluster partners, is providing technical and material assistance through the Cholera Working Group.

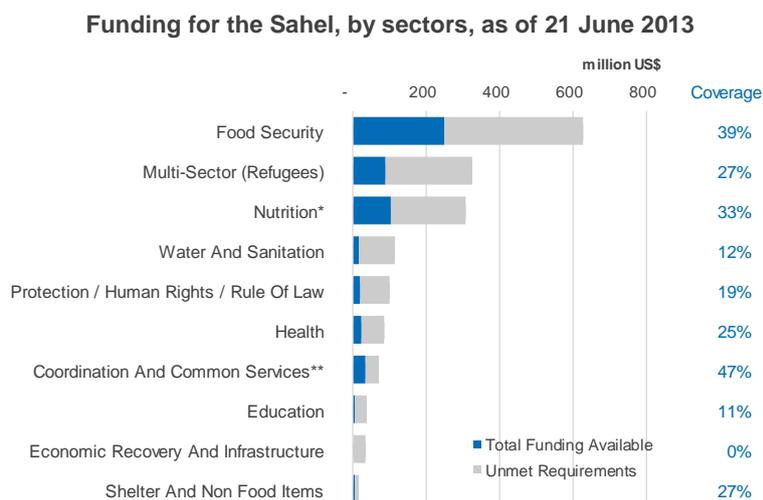
In Niger, the Government declared on 10 May, a cholera epidemic. As of 3 June, a cumulative number of 294 cases including 9 deaths have been reported. To tackle the outbreak, the WASH and health clusters partners are implementing sensitization activities in the field. One cholera treatment center has been opened in Ayorou and one in Mangaize.

Over 2,500 Measles cases in the region

A total of 2,566 measles cases have been confirmed in West and Central Africa, as of 11 June. Nigeria has reported the highest number with 1,134 cases. In Mali where 91 cases have been recorded, a vaccination campaign was conducted in Kidal region; final reports indicate that 38,276 children and adults under the age of 29 years were vaccinated (70 per cent of the target).

Funding Status Overview

As of 21 June, the Sahel has received 36% of the US\$1.71 billion requested. Water and sanitation, agriculture and education remain underfunded with less than 15% of funding coverage, while the health sector received only 25% of the requirements. More funding is needed to address the pressing needs of the Sahel and to move people out of the crisis.



Coordination activities

The seventh Consultation of the Regional Committee for Disaster Management in West Africa organized in Abuja (Nigeria)



Consultation participants visiting the NEMA Mission Control Center Crédit: NEMA

The seventh Annual Consultation of the Regional Committee for Disaster Management in West Africa (GECEAO) was held on 4-6 June in Abuja.

During this three-day conference, civil protection, disaster management authorities and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies examined the major risks that threaten West Africa.

They reflected on the different preparedness and response actions to take at regional, national and community level to reduce these risks and their effects. Experts of the region recommended an optimal use of hydro meteorological information and spatial data by countries for a better preparation and response to disasters.

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