

# Call to Action

## to reach children in the Sahel

WITH LIFE-SAVING HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS



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unicef   
for every child

# SITUATION OVERVIEW

The central Sahel region is home to **one of the fastest-growing humanitarian crises** globally in one of the most vulnerable and climate change impacted regions in Africa. Yet, the Sahel is **amongst the most un-talked about and un-supported humanitarian crises in the world.**

UNICEF urgently needs **US\$ 473.9 million** for life-saving, cross-dimensional response activities and resilience-building support to reflect the growing needs across the region.



## A security and protection crisis

The surge in armed conflict across the central Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) is having a devastating impact on children's survival and [has displaced 2.9 million people, more than half of them children](#), both internally and across borders. In Burkina Faso, non-state armed groups now control at least one third of the country and have forcibly displaced at least eight percent of the population. Throughout the entire central Sahel, more than 10.1 million children are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance.

The security situation in [Mali](#) remains very volatile, particularly in the Gao and Menaka regions where hostilities between different terrorist groups lead to death of civilians and massive internal and external population movement. Attacks by non-state armed groups have also continued in the central part of the country. The persistent violence against civilians have led to an increase in the number of internally displaced persons, from 350,000 in January 2022, to more than 412,000 in December 2022. Another 175,000 persons are refugees in neighbouring countries.

[Niger](#) continues to experience acute humanitarian crisis due to persistent insecurity. According to OCHA, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance, increased in 2023 by 14 per cent due to population movement in the Tillaberi, Tahoua, Diffa, and Maradi regions.

The past year was particularly violent for children in the central Sahel, almost certainly the deadliest since armed conflict broke out in northern Mali over a decade ago. In [Burkina Faso, three times more children were killed during the first nine months of 2022 than in the same period in 2021](#) according to UN-verified data. In addition, hundreds of children have been abducted across the three countries, many of them girls.

Throughout the central Sahel, entire villages and towns are surrounded by armed groups. Djibo town in Burkina Faso, for example, has been blockaded since February 2022, effectively imprisoning about 350,000 people, including thousands of displaced families and cutting them off from access to markets and crops.



## A Climate and WASH Crisis

The West and Central Africa (WCA) region is one of the world's most water-insecure and climate-impacted regions in the world, with the central Sahel representing the region within WCA where children are bearing the largest burden due to climate change. **Temperatures in this region are rising 1.5 times faster than the global average**, aiding in a significant deterioration of the humanitarian situation. Groundwater levels are dropping, requiring some communities to dig wells twice as deep as just a decade ago. At the same time, rainfall has become more erratic and intense, leading to floods that contaminate scarce water supplies.

In 2022, the worst flooding in years damaged or destroyed 38,000 homes in Niger, which ranks 7th globally on [UNICEF's Children's Climate Risk Index](#), based on children's exposure and vulnerability to climate and environmental shocks. Water in the Niger River reached levels unseen in central Mali since 1967, according to the National Hydrology Department.

In addition, according to [recent global analysis](#) which reviewed household access to WASH services, the burden of WASH-attributable deaths among children under five, and exposure to climate and environmental hazards – there are ten hotspots where children face the biggest threat and where investment in solutions is desperately needed to prevent unnecessary deaths. Included in these ten hotspots are all of the central Sahel countries. Many children in these countries do not have access to at least basic water at home nor basic sanitation services, forcing many children to practice open defecation. Hand hygiene is limited and a luxury as many families barely have enough water to ensure survival. Unfortunately these countries carry the heaviest burden of child deaths from diseases caused by inadequate WASH, such as diarrheal diseases.

The security crisis further compounds these challenges. For example, 58 water points were attacked in Burkina Faso in 2022, up from 21 in 2021 and three in 2020. UNICEF-supported water trucks have been burned, and

water storage facilities destroyed. The attacks include sabotaging water networks – cutting power lines and destroying generators or electrical panels at pumping stations that feed urban water supply systems – as well as damaging manual water pumps and storage facilities. **In Burkina Faso, more than 830,000 people, over half of whom are children, have lost access to safe drinking water because of these attacks – twice the number reached with water via humanitarian assistance over the same period.**

## An Education Crisis

**The Sahel is home to an estimated 18.7 million out-of-school children, representing nearly 8 percent of the 236 million out-of-school children worldwide.** Within the region, the central Sahel is home to some of the highest out-of-school child rates on the planet, at a shocking 50 percent, often in disfavour of girls, children with disability, and children living in conflict-affected areas.

There are several reasons for these extremely high rates of out of school children including the security crisis and lack of investment by governments into the education systems.

Over the last year, as a result of increased conflict, the number of closed schools increased by 66 percent in the Central Sahel. According to the latest figures, over 8,300 schools have shut down across the central Sahel because they were directly targeted, teachers had fled, or because parents were displaced or too frightened to send their children to school.

Another major challenge comes with educational sector financing as governments are not putting enough money into their education systems, either because of low GDP, limited fiscal space or rising debt levels that crowd out social sector expenditure. As a result, the quality of education is often very poor. Even if children are in school, they are not learning. In Niger, nearly 3 out of 4 students who do finish primary school are not equipped with even basic literacy and numeracy skills. A health and nutrition crisis.



## A Health and Nutrition Crisis

The Sahel crisis is threatening the very survival of the most vulnerable – children and women.

Children in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger were dying of hunger and disease at some of the fastest rates in the world long before the crisis; unfortunately now the central Sahel countries are [among the twelve countries which represent the epicentre of a global nutrition crisis](#) that has been exacerbated by the war in Ukraine, climate change, and ongoing drought, conflict, and instability.

An estimated 970,000 children under five in the central Sahel will face **severe wasting** this year (including 430,000 children in Niger). The latest nutritional survey in Mali, published in September 2022, reported global acute malnutrition rates above 23 percent in Mopti displacement camps – well above the 15 percent emergency threshold. Yet, we know that children who are severely malnourished are eleven times more likely to die of diseases than well-nourished children.

The security crisis further compounds these challenges and has led to the disruption of **health systems** ([nearly 300 health centres closed in 2022](#)), limited access to health care and exacerbation of existing health problems. As result, more than 400,000 children died of preventable causes before their 5th birthday in 2021 and more than 20,000 pregnant women died due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth in 2020.

The weak capacity and lack of access to health facilities contribute to the recurrent threat of disease outbreaks such as Measles, Polio virus CvPVD2, Meningitis, Yellow and Lassa fevers, Marburg and Ebola. Kadidiatou Kone, a nurse at a UNICEF-supported health centre in Mopti serving both host communities and displaced families, said she was seeing significantly more cases of suspected measles, which can be lethal for children.

## And the Crisis is Spreading

As the humanitarian situation in the central Sahel continues to deteriorate, insecurity is now spreading south to previously unaffected coastal countries of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea and Togo, **placing nearly four million children at risk**.

Between January and September 2022, there were at least 172 violent incidents reported including attacks by armed groups in the northern border areas of the four countries. Up to 16 percent of the population in Benin, which has been hardest hit, are now considered at risk, followed by 13 percent in Togo and 11 percent in Côte d'Ivoire. There are fears other neighbouring countries could also face risks.

This deterioration in the security context has led to a sharp and alarming increase in the number of displacements – both cross-border from Burkina Faso and within these countries. As example, over 18,800 Burkinabe refugees have arrived in Côte d'Ivoire and approximately 20,000 refugees have arrived in Togo in the first four months of this year according to the [UNHCR Refugee Dashboard](#).

The spillover from the central Sahel is unfolding in poor and extremely fragile communities with scarce infrastructure and the lowest scores in terms of infant and child mortality, vaccination coverage, access to water, child nutrition and school enrolment. For example, in the province of Tchologo in Côte d'Ivoire, which is receiving the majority of these incoming refugees to the country, 50 percent of the population does not have access to a single sanitation service.

The deterioration of the situation across the central Sahel and coastal countries impacts previously positive developments and exacerbates needs in multiple sectors – slowing down progress towards the SDGs even more.





# UNICEF IN ACTION

Navigating complex political and security situations in the Sahel, with a focus on reaching every child, UNICEF has been protecting children, keeping them learning, and supporting their health and nutrition across worsening and complex crises in this region for several decades.

UNICEF's established regional footprint in the Sahel is the largest of any UN agency. We are there before crises strike and stay in place long after the news crews have left. We deliver a continuum of support that addresses not just the initial shocks, but each and every long-term impact. Right now we have over 1,000 UNICEF field specialists working in the three central Sahel countries and the five coastal countries. These offices support children wherever they are.

Leveraging the lessons learned from the central Sahel response, since 2019, UNICEF offices in the coastal countries are taking actions to mitigate the effects of the Sahel spillover on children and their families through emergency preparedness and resiliency building activities.

## 1 Within the Sahel emergency response, UNICEF is implementing the following activities:

**Ensuring the continuity of service** by investing in capacity-building of local actors who are most knowledgeable about needs, and best placed to consistently reach children. These include teachers and health, protection and social workers, for example, who can rapidly identify unaccompanied, separated or otherwise vulnerable children; facilitate immediate and appropriate support; and consistently follow-up on their care.

Specific areas of training include how to identify, treat and above all prevent malnutrition; deliver essential health care; and how to prevent violence and provide care for survivors. Contracts with local enterprises facilitate access to water, sanitation and hygiene services in inaccessible zones, while temporary learning spaces and radio-based programming reach children who cannot go to school.

**In 2022, working with local partners, UNICEF Mali reached over 385,000 children with measles vaccination – nearly double the planned target for the entire year, while in Niger, UNICEF and partners provided life-saving treatment to over 400,000 severely malnourished children. In Burkina Faso, UNICEF education and life-skills support reached over 740,000 out-of-school children through formal and informal programmes including radio education, and over 80 local partners were trained on humanitarian principles and multisectoral assessments following shocks such as armed attacks.**



## Case Study:

**UNICEF is reinforcing the capacities of the local workforces, who are the first responders during crises, and who are consistently able to reach children, even in hard-to-reach areas.**

Côte d'Ivoire has 167 government social centers and over 3,000 qualified social workers. Since 2022, UNICEF has invested in building the capacities and competencies of the social service workforce in the five northern regions bordering Mali and Burkina Faso on emergency preparedness, response and coordination.

UNICEF has supported the first ever cross-border meeting on social work in Côte d'Ivoire with Burkina Faso. The aim is to connect social workers and child protection actors from Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, to share information and knowledge on trends and practices of population displacements, particularly children, and discuss case management and social work cross borders. As a result of these interactions, UNICEF has supported social work across borders in scaling up the archiving of birth and civil registration in the north of Côte d'Ivoire as a way to safeguard individual identity documents as there is a fear that these individuals could be vulnerable soft targets for non-state armed groups in the future.



**2** **Strengthening protection for children affected by the armed conflict.** This includes engaging with all parties to conflict and developing measurable action plans to end and prevent grave violations against children, along with specific protocols, like the ones signed by Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, on the treatment and handover of children allegedly associated with armed groups to civilian authorities.

Together with partners, UNICEF provides children released from armed groups, or who have suffered other violations of their rights, with intensive, months-long care, and support for reintegration back to their families and communities. Separated and unaccompanied children are reunited with their families or provided with suitable alternative care.

With local partners, **UNICEF Mali** reached over 440 children released from armed forces or groups with protection or reintegration support in 2022. Over 2,000 unaccompanied and separated children were reunited with their families or provided with suitable alternative care – more than the 1,200 projected for the entire year.

**3** **Delivering climate-and conflict-adapted services** including solar-powered water and vaccine storage systems that provide uninterrupted service despite frequent electricity cuts. The new water systems have ample storage and multiple taps, and minimize tensions and protection risks by increasing the amount of water available and reducing time needed to draw it. The new fridges cut time wasted trying to preserve vaccines during power outages. Both enable significant cost savings.

In **Mali**, working with local contractors, **UNICEF** has constructed 164 solar-powered water systems since 2021 serving over 370,000 people. The majority of the water systems were constructed in conflict-affected and extremely water-scarce northern and central regions. On Côte d'Ivoire's border with Burkina Faso, UNICEF has repaired hand pumps, installed new boreholes and constructed a solar pump, serving the community, school, health facility and border health control post in Laléraba.



**4** **Engaging young people** and equipping them with skills to improve welfare, increase employability and build peace within their communities. This means actively enabling young people to be part of the solution in programme design and delivery as agents of change – from finding ways around access constraints, to making sure that families register their children at birth and monitor their nutrition and immunization status.

In **Benin**, over 4,700 adolescents living in the northern border areas were trained as peer educators who provide reliable information on child marriage and early pregnancy, sexual harassment and abuse, along with resources on where to seek help. Over 450 extremely vulnerable young people identified as at risk of recruitment were provided with seed funding, apprenticeships and equipment to help them start their own businesses and cooperatives.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, in alignment with the Programme social du Gouvernement, UNICEF is working to strengthen resilience in the northeast, including through promoting 'youth ambassadors for peace' and intergenerational dialogues. A hundred young people have in turn reached over 4,000 other adolescents and youth.



**5** **Delivering life-saving supplies** in hard-to-reach areas by any means necessary – by air, local transport services, boats, even tricycles.

In 2022, **UNICEF Burkina Faso's** 'Rapid Response and Community Resilience' mechanism (3RC approach) with local partners reached nearly 200,000 people in areas with major access constraints. The 3CR approach aims to build the capacity of communities and community-led organizations (especially those located in hard-to-reach areas) as the first point of intervention, providing them with

the skills, knowledge and tools to assess their own vulnerabilities after a shock and to respond immediately to their needs with a minimum set of multisectoral services.

**UNICEF Niger** reached over 60,000 people displaced by insecurity or flooding, with emergency supplies in 2022. UNICEF is also working proactively to encourage local production of nutritious food through market shaping to reduce dependence on external supply chains.





# UNICEF'S RESPONSE

## AND PLANNED TARGETS FOR 2022

**Burkina Faso** - to reach 2.5 million people with multi-sectoral humanitarian services, including over 1 million children



**Guinea** - to reach 5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Guinea, including 4.4 million children



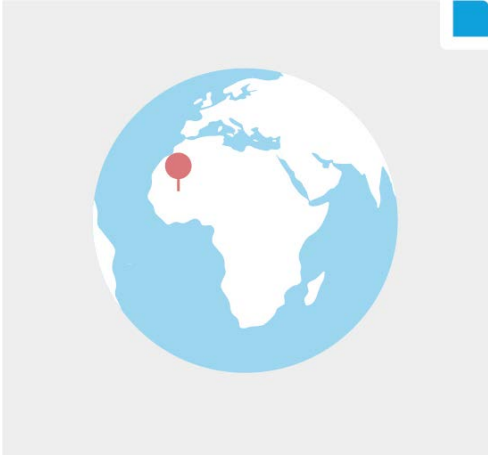
**Côte d'Ivoire** - to provide life-saving support services to 768,256 people, including 384,128 children and to strengthen system and community resilience, to cope with the spillover crisis in the north-eastern regions



**Ghana** - to strengthen the resilience of 200 communities and related institutions at risk for shocks and disruptions of basic and social services across 20 districts in three spill-over regions



**Mali** - target to reach 2.2 million children in 2022 with life-saving services



**Niger** - to provide life-saving, multi-sectoral assistance to 1.1 million vulnerable children and women affected by humanitarian crises with a focus in the areas of nutrition, education and water, sanitation and hygiene



**Benin** - to support 2.3 million at-risk people, including 1.1 million girls and women, and a total of 1 million children in twelve communes bordering Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria.



**Togo** - to support 773,000 at-risk people, including 374,900 children in the five most affected spill-over zones and build resilience of systems and communities in the face of a growing security crisis.







## Case Study:

### Emergency Preparation and Resilience Building in the Coastal Countries

The rights of children, who make up the majority of the Sahel's residents, deserve protection even in the face of shocks and crises. Traditional humanitarian response interventions and development models remain crucial. However, to keep pace with the increasing severity and frequency of shocks, including climate-related disasters, an approach that emphasizes building a society's own resilience is crucial for long-term development.

Resilience is the ability of individuals, households, communities, cities, institutions, systems and societies to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond and recover positively, efficiently and effectively when faced with a wide range of risks. This is while maintaining an acceptable level of functioning without compromising long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, human rights and well-being for all.

The five coastal countries - Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea and Togo - have been identified as priority countries for emergency preparedness against the spill over risk and in need to strengthen their resilience programming in the most vulnerable northern areas of the country.

Violence in the Sahel and beyond has not just displaced communities, it has also severely crippled basic services with attacks on schools, hospitals, markets, and water infrastructure. It is while communities are still accessible and prior to increased shocks that UNICEF's strategy aims to build the capacity of local actors (community-based organizations, community associations, workers, private sector, leaders) alongside decentralized government partners to strengthen, maintain and re-build essential services where access to the affected population will be challenged in a manner that support their resilience to future stresses.

In addition, to prevent the negative impact of a possible fast deteriorating situation, it is also essential to reinforce interventions in areas where services are and will remain available and which will be under stress due to the pressure on demand. By doing so, we will reduce the burden on the host populations and thus the weakening of the social fabric and in the medium term the spiral of violence.

For example, there is an overlap between areas most affected by insecurity and those most affected by the consequences of climate change. Climate-resilient water systems are one example of UNICEF's approach to simultaneously respond to the consequences of conflicts and climate change.

Over recent years, UNICEF has leveraged donor funding to develop climate resilient water systems in the Sahel. These have addressed increased water needs in conflict affected communities and communities hosting internally displaced persons, while also ensuring more equitable, safer and sustainable access for all.

### Analyze and Prevent: A common sub-regional threat understanding informs response planning, early warning and early response

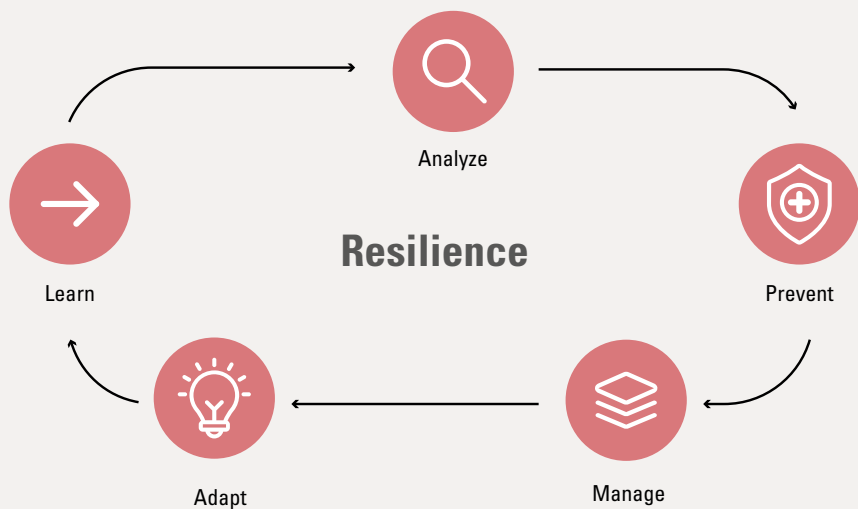
UNICEF aims to reduce the impact of shocks and stresses on children through risk-informed programming. The Sahel crisis spill over involves sub-regional risks and relationships between affected countries. UNICEF has been coordinating a

joint mechanism allowing the sharing of information, analysis and predictions, to support a common threat understanding and a shared basis for response planning and early warning of population displacement.

For each country, community level monitoring mechanisms have been established to measure increasing risks to access to basic services and the protective environment of children and their families. For example, within the UNICEF-supported Community-Based Early Warning System, communities learn how to monitor, and respond to events or situations that could cause crisis or stresses, thus empowering them to cope with shocks. They are the first actors for the protection of their environment, their lives and livelihoods and not mere observers and subjects of external interventions. As a component of this system, communities have a focal point within local authority structures where they can communicate alerts and initiate responses before and in times of stress. Local authorities have a mechanism in place to ensure timely responses to communities' alerts.

### Manage: Situations of shocks and stresses are managed through early action and in ways that support social and economic development

UNICEF promotes multisectoral packages of high impact interventions based on needs, risks and contexts to provide early responses to additional needs arising from shocks and stresses, and continued access to social services that meet minimum quality standards. UNICEF is ensuring that crisis management relying on robust contingency plans become an integrated part of each program intervention across sectors. As such, UNICEF is leveraging examples of good practices from Sahelian countries including community owned water management plans, disaster ready school initiatives, and community-led protection systems. For example, in Togo, UNICEF is upgrading the e-learning platform, *Mon école à la maison*, to ensure that any child unable to attend school in the country as a result of conflict, will not be cut off from accessing an education.



**Adapt and Learn: Government systems and community platforms’ planning, decision-making and implementation processes adapt to changes allowing to deliver adaptive services**

UNICEF supports national authorities in health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, child protection, and social protection to adapt their policies, plans and budgets to consider the measures and resources necessary to ensure that systems can adapt to shocks and stresses.

For example, UNICEF is supporting the development of early action procedures, based on country appropriate stress indicators, monitored for fluctuations of access to services (education, water, and health) as well as public unrest. The objective is to provide an easy referenced “stress thermometer” to better adjust program and sector approaches if alerts are sent (e.g.: children dropping out of school, access to health facilities, maintenance of water infrastructure and public safety indicators).

UNICEF is supporting governments, institutions and communities to sustain the adaptivity of the systems through governments’ plans and budget allocated. In addition, UNICEF will take the opportunity of a multi-country programming to facilitate cross-border information and knowledge exchange between the coastal countries and with the Central Sahel countries.



## Marcel’s Story

**Marcel Mustapha, 16, vividly recalls the gunshots he heard when he fled his village in south-eastern Burkina Faso with his mother, after she “watched the armed men tie up my father and drag him away.”**

Marcel and his mother trekked for two days to Nadiagou but were again chased by armed men. As his mother made her way to northern Benin to try to find her daughter and a younger son who had fled earlier, Marcel stayed near the border, where he worked in the streets, finding customers and carrying luggage for taxi drivers.

Months later, an NGO gave Marcel money for the roughly 100-kilometre ride to Tanguieta, a hub for Burkinabe refugees in northern Benin. There, wearing his only worldly possessions – a yellow t-shirt and tattered

jeans – he was finally reunified with his family by social workers at the government’s Social Promotion Centre, which is supported by UNICEF.

Marcel’s school at home had shut down three years ago due to insecurity, and he is determined to catch up. At the same time, he feels pressure to find work again to feed his family. The social workers have enrolled him in school. Marcel says he feels protected now but doesn’t know yet whether he will ever feel safe enough to return home.



# IMPACT OF YOUR SUPPORT

Children in the Sahel deserve to have a childhood. They deserve to live in peace. They deserve to be protected and educated. Most of all, children in the Sahel deserve to have the opportunity to succeed and thrive. UNICEF is on the ground, innovating and building capacity to reach children with all of the necessary support to ensure that, despite the crisis, they can indeed succeed and thrive. In 2022, UNICEF, with its partners, provided the following support in central Sahel:



Enabled nearly **365,000 children** to access mental health and psychosocial support; **1.2 million children** to access formal or non-formal education, including early learning; and **1.1 million children** to be vaccinated against measles.



Over **446,000 children** and women accessed primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities, and **674,000 children** under five were treated for severe wasting. Nearly **820,000 people** accessed sufficient safe water for drinking and domestic needs.



In five coastal countries bordering the central Sahel, **7.1 million children** received individual learning materials, and **1.28 million people** were reached with water, sanitation and hygiene supplies. Nearly **1.9 million children and women** accessed primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities.

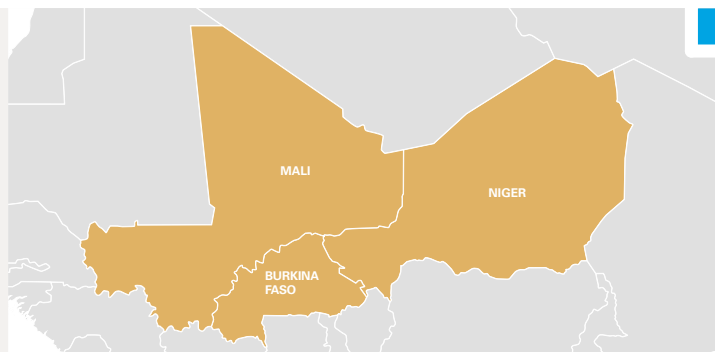


**However, as the humanitarian crisis in the central Sahel spirals and spreads into other countries, many of which were beforehand peaceful countries, UNICEF needs your support.**

Unfortunately, the crisis in the central Sahel has historically been chronically and critically underfunded: in 2022, UNICEF received just one third of its \$391 million Central Sahel appeal. This lack of funding very directly translates into an impediment of UNICEF's ability to reach children with life-saving support. A lack of funding means that children will be left to face some of the highest levels of malnutrition we have ever seen in this region. They will face the poorest of hygiene and sanitation conditions, some of the harshest forms of child violence and abuses, and they will have little chance of learning. In the midst of conflict and instability, these are children who have already seen things in their life that no child should see. Systems on the ground cannot cope, and without this injection of funding, there is little hope that UNICEF and our partners will be able to change the situation facing over 10 million children and their families.

**We must ensure that this year is different. The time to act is now.**

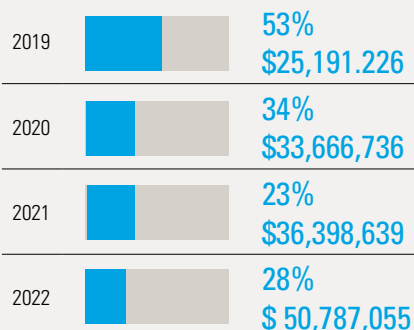
Table 1:  
**Central Sahel Humanitarian  
 FUNDING 2019–2022**



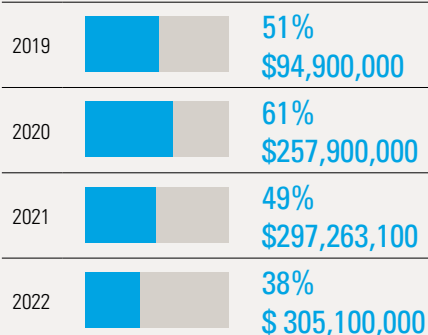
**Funding**  
**GAP (Funding requirement minus funding received)**

### Burkina Faso

#### Humanitarian Action for Children

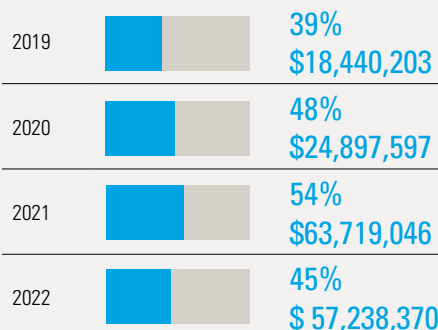


#### Humanitarian Response Plan

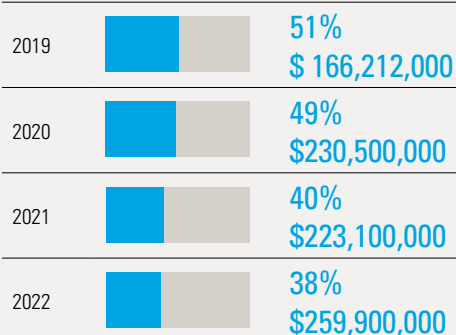


### Mali

#### Humanitarian Action for Children

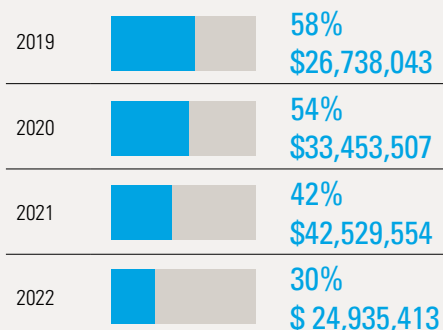


#### Humanitarian Response Plan

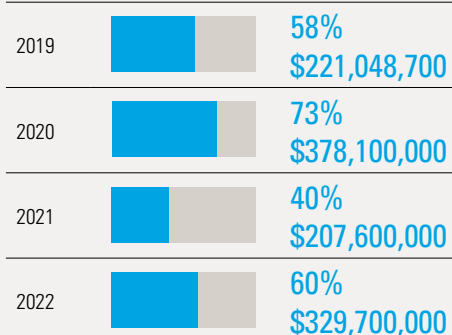


### Niger

#### Humanitarian Action for Children



#### Humanitarian Response Plan



In 2023, UNICEF has appealed for **US\$ 473.8 million** to support our humanitarian response in the central Sahel and in neighboring coastal countries.





# 2023 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Country	Child Protection	Education	Health	Nutrition	WASH	Social Protection	Cross Sectoral Plus <sup>1</sup>	Total funding required
Benin	\$735,000	\$3.7M	\$531,927	\$1.9M	\$2.3M	\$600,000	\$600,000	<b>\$10.4M</b>
Burkina Faso	\$49.2M	\$60.8M	\$18.7M	\$33.02M	\$61.2M	\$3.8M		<b>\$226.7M</b>
Cote d'Ivoire	\$299,125	\$1.5M	\$525,625	\$365,438	\$3.3M	\$4.04M	\$1.5M	<b>\$11.5M</b>
Ghana	\$1.4M	\$1.5M	\$990,620	\$1.98M	\$2.5M	\$650,000	\$1.3M	<b>\$10.2M</b>
Guinea	\$3.38M	\$1.2M	\$3.6M	\$4.6M	\$1.8M	\$1.03M	\$500,000	<b>\$16.1M</b>
Mali	\$22.9M	\$20.2M	\$10.4M	\$31.3M	\$19.2M	\$6.2M	\$4.7M	<b>\$114.8M</b>
Niger	\$7.3M	\$12.03M	\$5.8M	\$20M	\$8.08M	\$4.8M	\$14.5M	<b>\$72.6M</b>
Togo	\$600,000	\$1.5M	\$1.4M	\$800,000	\$5.5M	\$1.02M	\$780,000	<b>\$11.6M</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$85.8M</b>	<b>\$102.4M</b>	<b>\$41.9M</b>	<b>\$94M</b>	<b>\$103.9M</b>	<b>\$22.1M</b>	<b>\$23.9M</b>	<b>\$473.9M</b>

<sup>1</sup> This column includes funding requirements for cross sectoral, emergency preparedness, and essential commodities.

Flexible emergency funding is a lifeline for a silent, multi-sectoral emergency like the Sahel, which does not make the global headlines that we see many other important emergencies do. With unrestricted funding Country Offices are able to respond, and at speed, to the children that are currently under-supported and on the brinks of society.

The impact of a fully-funded Sahel appeal would be truly ground-breaking for children, saving lives and enabling them to fulfil their potential: More than 1.4million people would access a sufficient supply of safe water for drinking, cooking and washing: More than 1 million children would access quality learning and over 816,000 children under five years old affected by severe acute malnutrition would receive life-saving feeding therapy.

**Please join us in ensuring that the children of the Sahel are not forgotten. Thank you.**

# PRICE POINTS

The following examples demonstrate the varied UNICEF interventions on the ground, which are a mix of preventative and direct response. The figures are estimates and may vary from country to country:

**US\$4.2 million** could enable UNICEF to provide healthcare services to 500,000 pregnant women across the Sahel, including insecticide treated anti-malarial bed nets, provision of multiple micronutrient supplementary medicine and family support planning services -interventions essential for preventing mother-to-be and baby from high-risk disease and malnutrition.

**\$1.5 million** could allow for the design and delivery of a fast-track learning program which will enable 1,500 out-of-school children, to resume their learning, catching up on what they have missed.

**\$500,000** could contribute to ensure the continuity of services for Ghanaian children in situation of emergencies, including case management and alternative care services for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)

**\$100,000** can provide psycho-social support to 2,000 at risk children in a safe and child-friendly space for six months in Mali. This includes support to child survivor like Maimouna, 13, who was raped and is now an active child advocate in a child-friendly space set up in a village in northern Mali.

\*Name changed to protect the child's identity

**Approximately \$36 per year (or \$3 a month)** could fund the minimum prevention package for a child at risk of malnutrition aged 0 – 4 years old. This includes the provision of deworming, essential vaccines, vitamin A, preventative zinc supplements and micronutrient powders to reduce diarrhea and iron deficiency, providing regular support to the mother on breastfeeding and education on the best nutritious foods for the child.



## The time to act is now

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