

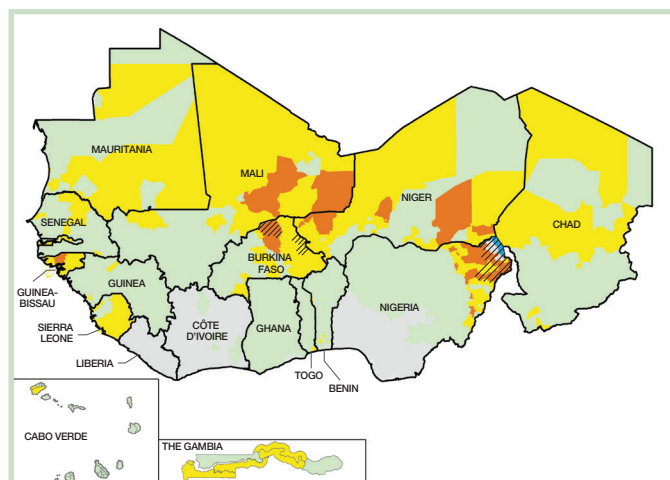
SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA

FOOD AND NUTRITION SITUATION

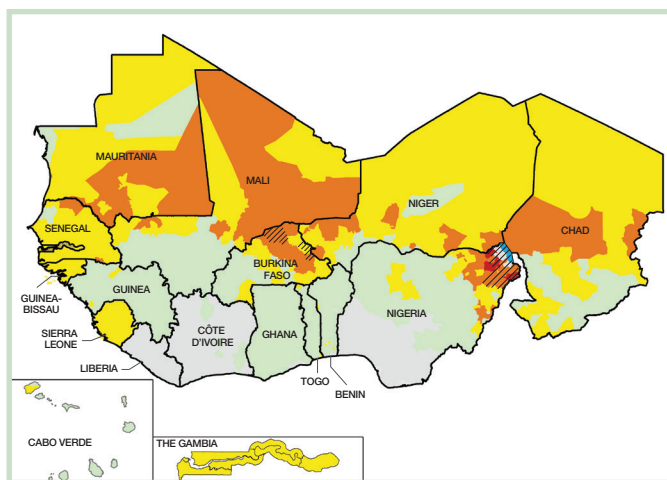
CADRE HARMONISÉ



Current situation: **October-December 2019**





Projected situation: **June-August 2020**



Phases of food insecurity

Phase 1: Minimal Phase 2: Stressed Phase 3: Crisis Phase 4: Emergency Phase 5: Famine Partially inaccessible zones Not analysed

 9.4 million people or 3.5% of the analysed population is in a crisis situation or worse (phases 3-5)	Phase 1	217.8 million people
	Phase 2	38.4 million people
	Phase 3	8.8 million people
	Phase 4	620 000 people
	Phase 5	-

 14.4 million people or 5.4 % of the analysed population will probably be in a crisis situation or worse (phases 3-5)	Phase 1	204.7 million people
	Phase 2	46.8 million people
	Phase 3	13.2 million people
	Phase 4	1.2 million people
	Phase 5	-

KEY FINDINGS

- 9.4 million people are estimated to be in immediate need of assistance** (phases 3-5) in October-December 2019 in the 16 countries analysed in the Sahel and West Africa region (excluding Liberia), including 4 million in Nigeria, 1.5 million in Niger and 1.2 million in Burkina Faso. This situation is likely to worsen, mainly due to insecurity. By June-August 2020, 14.4 million people (5.4%) are projected to be in a crisis situation or worse, including 1.2 million in an emergency situation (phase 4).
- Civil insecurity has led to a sharp increase in the number of displaced people**, particularly in northern Burkina Faso (480 000 people), northwestern Nigeria (310 000 people) and Niger (180 000 people). Nearly 1.9 million people continue to be internally displaced in Nigeria. The majority are hosted in local communities, placing increasing pressure on food resources and local livelihoods in the short and long term.
- Despite humanitarian assistance, the food and nutrition situation of internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees remains a major concern**, due to limited resources, continued displacement and difficult humanitarian access. More than a third, or 262 000 people living in IDP camps in nine local government areas (LGAs) in Borno State, Nigeria, are in a food crisis or worse (phases 3-5); similarly, 17 000 of the 70 000 Malian refugees in five official camps in Niger are in need of increased urgent assistance.

KEY DRIVERS



Insecurity

The security situation has weakened people's livelihoods by increasing their exposure to severe food and nutrition insecurity, particularly in the Lake Chad basin, the Liptako-Gourma area and northern Mali.



Flooding

Heavy rains damaged crops in several areas in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone.



Displacement

Civil insecurity has led to a sharp increase in the number of displaced persons in northern Burkina Faso, in the border areas between Niger and Nigeria and in northeastern Nigeria.



Border closure

Nigeria's closure of its land borders with Benin and Niger has disrupted cross-border trade since late August 2019.



Market failures

Trade flows are severely disrupted by insecurity and internal displacement in affected areas.



Dry spells

Prolonged dry spells and poor spatial and temporal distribution have affected agricultural and forage production, particularly in Mauritania's border areas with Mali and Senegal, between Niger and Chad, and in north-central Burkina Faso.

KEY FINDINGS

● **Agro-pastoral production has been good overall.** Cereal production is estimated at 75.1 million tonnes, an increase of 14.2% compared to the five-year average. However, trade is severely disrupted, particularly in the Sahel regions of Burkina Faso, Mopti in Mali and Tillabéry in Niger. Trade flows also remain disturbed in the Lake Chad basin and northern Mali.

● **The nutrition situation remains alarming throughout the region.** While there has been a slight decrease in the prevalence of acute malnutrition in some areas of Niger and northeastern Nigeria, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate exceeds the emergency threshold (>15%) in some areas in Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali.

KEY FIGURES

Estimation of people per phase of food and nutrition insecurity, current situation, October-December 2019

Country	Population analysed	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phases 3-5	
		# people	# people	# people	# people	# people	# people	%
Benin	8 098 600	7 278 777	794 887	24 936	-	-	24 936	0.3
Burkina Faso	21 398 997	16 570 766	3 609 153	1 190 713	28 366	-	1 219 079	5.7
Cabo Verde	481 155	408 835	62 449	9 871	-	-	9 871	2.1
Chad	14 675 363	11 894 890	2 216 298	543 851	20 324	-	564 175	3.8
Côte d'Ivoire*	2 527 725	2 276 160	243 621	7 944	-	-	7 944	0.3
Gambia (The)	1 961 480	1 331 041	442 875	187 564	-	-	187 564	9.6
Guinea	10 259 827	9 288 403	899 008	72 416	-	-	72 416	0.7
Guinea-Bissau	1 276 307	818 320	326 817	128 665	2 505	-	131 170	10.3
Ghana	28 552 702	26 437 630	2 049 427	65 645	-	-	65 645	0.2
Mali	20 537 000	16 952 610	2 936 061	609 574	38 756	-	648 330	3.2
Mauritania	4 173 047	3 188 160	656 926	271 040	28 188	-	299 228	7.2
Niger	21 844 976	15 940 247	4 459 824	1 358 827	86 078	-	1 444 905	6.6
Nigeria*	103 361 594	84 599 413	14 737 899	3 626 782	395 679	-	4 022 461	3.9
Senegal	13 153 814	10 642 763	1 806 395	348 021	11 625	-	359 646	2.7
Sierra Leone	8 065 730	5 095 626	2 622 169	340 116	7 818	-	347 934	4.3
Togo	5 575 100	5 053 098	518 822	3 180	-	-	3 180	0.1
Total	265 943 417	217 776 739	38 382 631	8 789 145	619 339	-	9 408 484	3.5

Estimation of people per phase of food and nutrition insecurity, projected situation, June-August 2020

Country	Population analysed	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phases 3-5	
		# people	# people	# people	# people	# people	# people	%
Benin	8 098 600	7 332 399	752 512	13 689	-	-	13 689	0.2
Burkina Faso	21 398 997	15 025 088	4 587 281	1 706 327	80 301	-	1 786 629	8.3
Cabo Verde	481 155	405 622	65 521	10 012	-	-	10 012	2.0
Chad	14 675 363	10 732 745	2 830 506	1 048 819	63 293	-	1 112 112	7.6
Côte d'Ivoire*	2 527 725	2 298 452	225 301	3 972	-	-	3 972	0.2
Gambia (The)	1 961 480	924 729	706 611	310 525	19 615	-	330 140	16.8
Guinea	10 259 827	8 903 876	1 213 448	142 504	-	-	142 504	1.4
Guinea-Bissau	1 276 307	925 570	271 769	78 968	-	-	78 968	6.2
Ghana	28 552 702	26 726 375	1 804 615	21 712	-	-	21 712	0.1
Mali	20 537 000	15 641 453	3 778 546	1 005 003	111 998	-	1 117 001	5.4
Mauritania	4 173 047	2 764 040	799 826	542 194	67 492	-	609 686	14.6
Niger	21 844 976	14 205 412	5 707 025	1 818 237	114 303	-	1 932 539	8.8
Nigeria*	103 361 594	79 832 077	17 577 110	5 292 507	655 447	-	5 947 954	5.8
Senegal	13 153 814	9 850 373	2 579 602	683 077	40 762	-	723 838	5.5
Sierra Leone	8 065 730	4 135 111	3 396 388	510 151	24 080	-	534 232	6.6
Togo	5 575 100	5 034 933	534 221	5 946	-	-	5 946	0.1
Total	265 943 417	204 738 255	46 830 282	13 193 643	1 177 291	-	14 370 934	5.4

Source: Cadre harmonisé analysis, regional concertation meeting, Niamey, Niger, November 2019

* Liberia, several areas of Côte d'Ivoire and four inaccessible areas in Borno State, Nigeria (Abadam, Guzamala, Kukawa and Marte) were not included due to lack of data. In Nigeria, the analysis covers 16 of the 36 federal states as well as the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE & REFUGEES



Internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees in camps require particular attention due to their increased vulnerability linked to the living conditions in these camps. For the first time, a special analysis of the food and nutrition situation was conducted in five refugee camps in Niger (Abala, Intikan, Mangaizé, Sayam Forage and Tabarey-Berey) and in nine camps for IDPs in Nigeria (Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Konduga, Maiduguri, Monguno and Ngala).

Despite concerted efforts by partners, the analyses confirm significant shortfalls in food consumption among populations living in the camps. Their food and nutrition situation is of serious concern due to limited resources (barely covering 50% of needs in the face of constantly increasing requests for assistance),

continued flows of displaced populations (new arrivals) and difficult humanitarian access (those living outside of the camps). The loss of livelihoods and lack of alternatives to cover food needs independently means that IDPs and refugees are entirely dependent on food assistance.

More than one third or 262 000 people living in camps in the nine local government areas of Borno in Nigeria are in a crisis situation or worse (phases 3-5). Similarly 17 000 people among 70 000 Malian refugees in five camps in Niger are in need of increased emergency assistance. These figures must incite political decision-makers and humanitarian actors to review their intervention strategies and financing arrangements.

Estimation of people living in formal camps in Niger and Nigeria per phase of food and nutrition insecurity

Location	Population analysed	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phases 3-5	
		# people	# people	# people	%
Refugee camps in Niger	70 381	28 288	24 610	17 482	24.8
IDP camps in Nigeria	680 096	167 507	250 638	261 951	38.5

Source: Cadre harmonisé analysis, regional concertation meeting, Niamey, Niger, November 2019

FOUR DIMENSIONS OF FOOD SECURITY

AVAILABILITY

Food availability is good overall, mainly due to good agricultural production and food stocks. Cereal production from the 2019-20 agropastoral campaign is estimated at 75.1 million tonnes, up by 1.7% and 14.2% respectively, compared to last year's production and the five-year average. Tuber and root crop production is estimated at 191 million tonnes, up by 17.1% compared to the five-year average.

This increase in production at the regional level masks significant disparities across geographical areas and types of crops. For example, millet, sorghum and wheat production are in decline compared to last year. A few countries have recorded a decrease in production compared to the previous campaign, notably: Cabo Verde (-11%), Gambia (-13%), Niger (-7%), Senegal (-4%) and Sierra Leone (-7%).

Shortfalls in fodder are affecting the pastoral situation in certain areas of the Sahelian belt (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal); Mauritania and Senegal are the most affected. These shortfalls coupled with difficulties accessing some grasslands due to civil insecurity, has led to a high concentration of livestock in some secure areas as well as early transhumance.

ACCESS

With the arrival of new crops, markets are well supplied. Cereal and local food prices have significantly reduced compared to the five-year average, improving poor households' access to staple foods. They remain high, however, in Liberia, The Gambia and Sierra Leone, following a poor agricultural campaign in these countries. Currency depreciation in Guinea and Sierra Leone also limits access to a balanced diet by poor households who depend more on markets for daily food supplies.

Trade is severely disrupted in the Liptako-Gourma area, notably in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso, Mopti in Mali and Tillabéry in Niger. Trade also remains disrupted in the Lake Chad basin. The large number of IDPs as well as organised crime affect the functioning of markets.

The closure of Nigeria's land border with Benin and Niger has severely limited trade since the end of August 2019. This has led to economic and food losses, not only in neighbouring countries but also in other countries such as Côte d'Ivoire and Togo. While livestock prices are relatively stable, insecurity persists in several countries in the Sahel and the closure of the Nigerian border will negatively affect the trade of livestock.

UTILISATION

Nutrition remains a serious concern in the entire region with continued high prevalence of acute malnutrition. The situation is critical in certain zones in Chad and Mauritania where levels recorded exceed the emergency threshold of 15%.

Poor conditions around food utilisation partly explain the deterioration of the nutrition situation, particularly among children under five years of age. Their food and nutrition vulnerability is mainly due to cyclical factors: poor quality and inadequate food consumption, limited access to drinking water and disruption of basic services. For example, the closing of health centres in the Liptako-Gourma area compounds the critical nutrition situation.

STABILITY

Seasonal household activities that help strengthen access to income and food are taking place in most areas. Food availability and access have remained stable between October and December 2019. From February 2020 until the lean season (July-August 2020), the food and nutrition situation will deteriorate due to the depletion of stocks, increases in food prices and low household

income. Beyond this seasonal food insecurity, access to food in certain areas is severely disrupted due to the security situation in the Lake Chad basin, Liptako-Gourma and northern Mali. These factors further undermine the livelihoods of vulnerable populations as well as their access to food over time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

URGENT ACTIONS

- **Establish and co-ordinate immediate assistance** for populations in “Crisis” (phase 3) and “Emergency” (phase 4) situations, particularly in the Lake Chad basin and the Liptako-Gourma area, as well as in northern Mali, the Sahelian strip of Chad and southwestern Mauritania. Recommended actions: targeted free food distribution, cash transfer programmes and subsidised food sales.
- **Strengthen food and nutrition assistance in refugee and IDP camps;** carry out actions for IDPs and refugees living outside the official camps and support their host communities; ensure the deployment of food and humanitarian assistance in areas with limited humanitarian access.
- **Conduct preventive interventions for populations “Under pressure”** (phase 2) to support their livelihoods and strengthen their resilience. This includes facilitating access to agricultural inputs and implementing social safety net projects for vulnerable populations.
- **Secure and facilitate livestock transhumance to prevent community conflicts;** increase livestock availability and access to food, water and healthcare in areas with significant forage deficits.
- **Strengthen actions to prevent and manage acute malnutrition** in the region.

TO STRENGTHEN THE MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

- **Build technical and financial capacity** to enable national institutions to collect data, including gender-disaggregated data.
- **Establish conditions for data collection in non-accessible areas.**
- **Strengthen monitoring and evaluation** of the impact of national, regional and international responses on the ground.
- **Mobilise resources to develop and implement the Cadre harmonisé analyses** at country and regional level (i.e. training, facilitation and coaching, etc.).
- **Improve the sharing and usage** of the Cadre harmonisé analyses and key findings.

METHODOLOGY

These findings are based on the national analyses that took place in October and November 2019 using the Cadre harmonisé guidebook 2.0 and its new analytical tools. Liberia, several areas of Côte d'Ivoire and four inaccessible areas in Borno State, Nigeria (Abadam, Guzamala, Kukawa and Marte) were not included due to lack of data. The data analysed comes mainly from food security and vulnerability surveys, household economic analyses, nutritional and mortality surveys. For the first time, a special analysis of food and nutrition insecurity was conducted in nine camps for internally displaced people in Nigeria (Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Konduga, Maiduguri, Monguno and Ngala) and five refugee camps in Niger

(Abala, Intikan, Mangaizé, Sayam Forage and Tabarey-Berey). Similarly, hard-to-reach areas in Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria were analysed using the special protocols in the Cadre harmonisé guidebook 2.0. Due to a lack of gender-disaggregated data, the special protocol on gender mainstreaming was not implemented. The national analyses were validated by the Cadre harmonisé Regional Technical Committee (Niamey, 18-23 November 2019). The work was co-ordinated by CILSS with the participation of technical partners (ACF, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWS NET, IFRC, IPC/GSU, OXFAM, Save the Children, SWAC/OECD, UNICEF and WFP).

TECHNICAL PARTNERS



FINANCIAL PARTNERS

