



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SITUATION IN SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA CURRENT (March-May 2017) and PROJECTED (June-August 2017)

CADRE HARMONISÉ



March, 2017

KEY FIGURES

MARCH-MAY 2017

JUNE-AUGUST 2017



People in CH Phase 3+ in need of urgent action

Over 9,6 million
3,9% of the analysed population
(16 countries)

Over 13,8 million
5,6% of the analysed population
(16 countries)



People within the most food insecure countries that are in need of urgent action to protect and save their livelihoods and lives

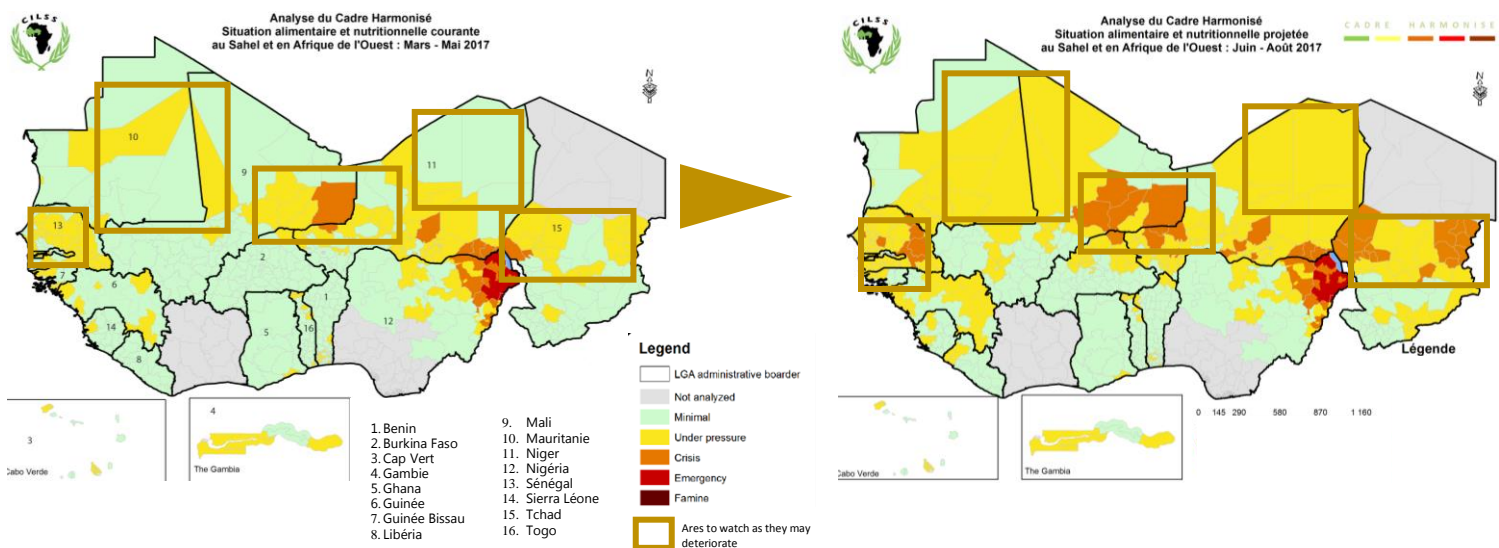
Nigeria 7,056,000
Niger 830,000
Mali 256,000
Chad 380,000

Nigeria 8,900,000
Niger 1,313,000
Chad 897,000
Senegal 830,000
Mali 601,000
Mauritania 281,000
Burkina Faso 257,000

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite governments and partners efforts, the **food security and nutrition situation is still alarming in the Lake Chad Basin (Niger-Nigeria-Chad) and in the north of Mali**, where 5 million people are classified in Crisis, Emergency and Famine (CH phase 3, 4 and 5).
- The **food security and nutrition situation is expected to deteriorate from June 2017** with the depletion of food stocks during the lean season in most of the countries. People displacement and insecurity aggravate the severity of food insecurity, with the effect of increasing the number of people in crisis and emergency phases (CH 3 and 4).
- Although food availability is generally satisfactory, **civil insecurity** is the main cause of livelihoods disruption and severe food insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin and northern Mali. Moreover, households' access to food is limited by the **seasonal increase of market prices** and **deterioration of the terms of trade between livestock/cereal**, coupled with the **currency depreciation**, particularly in Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Ghana.
- As a result, the **nutrition situation is worrying**, with the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates above the alert thresholds, particularly in the areas affected by insecurity, mainly due to insufficient access to drinking water, associated with inappropriate feeding practices, and limited access to health services.
- Immediate humanitarian assistance** is needed for people in Crisis, Emergency and Famine (CH phase 3, 4 and 5) to save their lives, protect their livelihoods as well as prevent loss of assets and reduce acute malnutrition. **Interventions aimed at supporting the resilience** of people facing stressed food insecurity (CH Phase 2) are also needed in order to avoid the worsening of their situation.

CADRE HARMONISÉ MAPS – CURRENT AND PROJECTED SITUATION



Cadre Harmonisé
Analysis Partner



SITUATION OVERVIEW

The Cadre Harmonisé analysis cover 16 countries of West Africa and Sahel: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.

As for March-May 2017, over **9, 6 million people across 16 countries are in phase Crisis and above** (CH phase 3, 4 and 5), of which **8, 2 million are in Crisis** (CH phase 3), **1, 4 million people in Emergency** (CH phase 4) and **44, 000 people in Famine** (CH phase 5). Furthermore, 36 million people are in stress phase (CH phase 2).

As for June-August 2017, the population classified in phase 3 and above is expected to increase of **42% during the lean season**. This corresponds to over 12,1 million people in CH phase 3, 3,6 million in CH phase 4 and 50,000 in CH phase 5. A decrease in the number of people in CH phase 5 is expected as a result of the release of some areas in the Lake Chad basin and the humanitarian assistance provided by the various partners.

Overall, **projections for the lean season are better than those estimated in the previous analysis (October 2016)**. This is explained by the satisfactory levels of agricultural production during the 2016/2017 season. However, the situation in the Lake Chad Basin remains of highest concern and **food insecurity is expected to worsen also in Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali, Senegal and Chad**.

During the current and projected analysis period, the most affected populations are the Internally Displaced People (IDPs), refugees, host communities and poor households with high dependency on market purchase for their access to food.

Acute malnutrition is a major outcome of the severe food insecurity and is at alarming levels. The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) exceeds the alert thresholds in Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Chad and Burkina Faso, and it is above the critical threshold in Lake Chad and Northeast Nigeria. Moreover, child mortality rates recorded in north-eastern Nigeria are at very high levels.

DRIVING FACTORS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY

Civil insecurity, banditry and inter-communal conflicts, coupled with the disruption of livelihoods and the depletion of food stocks during the lean season, are among the factors that drastically limit the availability and access to food in the most affected areas.

This situation is exacerbated by alarming displacement of people, involving nearly 4.9 million of internally displaced people and refugees. In addition, an increase in food prices by 10% compared to the average and a drastic drop in the prices of the animals are noted, which is likely to worsen during the lean season. Coastal countries and Nigeria are expected to experience high food price increase that, coupled with local currency depreciation, will drastically reduce the purchasing power of households.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

The Governments and partners are recommended to implement interventions to improve and strengthen technical and financial support. Priority should be given to the populations and countries most affected during the period March-May 2017 in order to prevent a deterioration of food insecurity during the lean season (June-August 2017). The **priority actions are**:

- Scale-up the **humanitarian assistance for the populations in CH phase 3, 4 and 5** in order to save their lives, protect their livelihoods as well as prevent loss of assets and reduce acute malnutrition;
- Implement interventions aimed at supporting the **resilience of people facing stressed food insecurity (CH Phase 2)** e.g. by supporting livestock productivity and increasing the asset levels of the population.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MONITORING

- Strengthen the information system to collect the data required for the different cycles of the analysis.
- Strengthen the capacity of national and regional members and units of the Cadre Harmonisé.
- Include financial resources in the national budget for the organization of national workshops on the Cadre Harmonisé.

METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

The present results are based on national CH analyses carried out in the Gulf of Guinea countries from 20 to 24 February 2017, Nigeria from 27 February to 10 March 2017, and in the Sahel countries from 06 to 11 March 2017, With the exception of Mali, which ran from 13 to 18 March 2017. National analyses were carried out by national managers and their partners with the facilitation of CILSS and its partners (WFP, FAO, UNICEF, FEWS NET, OXFAM, AAH, Save the Children, GSU/IPC, IFRC). It should be noted that due to lack of recent data, the analysis of the CH in Ivory Coast did not take place.

Most data on productive factors come from the reports of the National, Regional and International Food and Nutrition Security Information Systems.



Resource Partners of the Cadre Harmonisé

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