

Summary of the HEA analyses for the Sahel (in partnership with national Early Warning Systems, ACF, Oxfam, WFP) and for the Guinea Gulf countries (in partnership with the Regional Center of AGRHYMET)

The HEA analyses can assess the level of food security of the households through *the survival threshold and the livelihood protection threshold*. A survival deficit (**DS**) means that the households of a specific category will struggle to cover their minimum nutritional energy requirements and the expenses for meals preparation and consumption in the current year. A humanitarian intervention will then be needed to save lives. The livelihoods protection deficit (**DPME**) means that the households will have difficulties to sustain their livelihoods and their access to basic social services (eg health, education ...)

The HEA analysis were conducted in September in the Guinea Gulf countries (Benin, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Togo) and in October - November in the Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Chad) and in Nigeria. It has reached 109 HEA Baselines including 4 in urban areas (2 in Borno, Niamey and Bamako).

Despite a relatively good agro-pastoral production in all the countries, the food situation of the poorest households is worrying, especially in the pastoral areas and areas with agricultural production deficits, rising prices and where the civil insecurity persists. In urban areas, the very poor households face a situation of food consumption deficit.

Among the areas analyzed, the food situation is worrying in the provinces of Sourou and Soum (Burkina Faso); the wilaya of Brakna (Mauritania); in the departments of Banibangou, Diffa, Filingue, Dungass, Magaria, Mayahi, Tessaoua, Tahaoua, Tera, Tesker, Ouallam and the urban center of Niamey (Niger); in the state of Katsina and the urban center of Borno (Nigeria); in the departments of Mangalmé (Chad) and on the island of Santiago and Santo Antão (Cape Verde). In these localities, the very poor households will potentially face a survival deficit. The deficit is deeper in urban areas (Borno and Niamey) where the seasonality of the deficit is annual for the poor and very poor households. In rural areas, it is mainly the departments of Filingué, Magaria and Tahoua (Niger) that shows an early projected deficit, starting respectively from November-January and April 2018.

Some Livelihood protection deficits are projected for the poor and very poor households in the provinces of Namentenga, Oudalan and Boulkiemde (Burkina Faso); the wilayas of Adrar, Hodh El Chargui, Holdh Elngarby, Guidimakha, Gorgol, Trarza and Tagant (Mauritania); the departments of Tenenkou, Diema, Nioro, Kolokani and the urban periphery of Bamako (Mali); the States of Bauchi and Zamfara (Nigeria); the departments of Bosso, Diffa, Bermo, Chirozerine, Abala and Tassara (Niger); the departments of Ngouri, Barh El Gazal West, Barh El Gazal South, Biltine, Kanem, BEG North, Fouli, Mandy, Kaya (Chad), the department of Kanel (Senegal). The harvests reduction, the price increase of the cereals, the significant price cut for livestock and the reduction of labor opportunities are at the roots of these situations.

In **Togo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast**, the analyses project no deficits. The food situation of the households seems to be acceptable and their livelihoods protected.

The results of this analysis have significantly contributed to the analysis of the Cadre Harmonisé by producing quality data (the survival threshold (DS) and livelihood protection threshold (DPME)) to inform the Food Consumption result.