

SEASONAL FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS ASSESSMENT – HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY ANALYSIS

REGIONAL SYNTHESIS NOTE
9 Sahelian countries

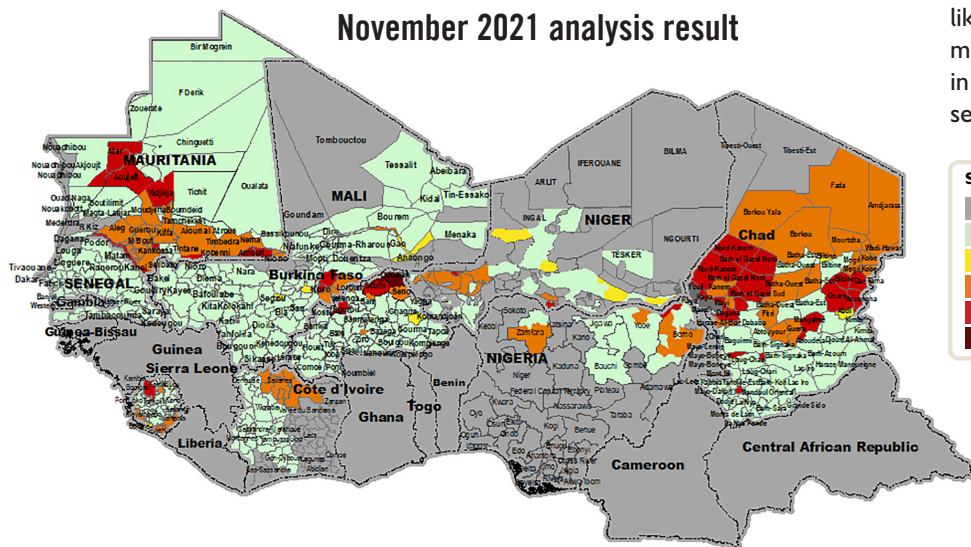
NOVEMBER 2021



Date	Number of population in deficit	Needs in food	Population analysed	National Population	Number of children in need (under 5)
November 2020 analysis result	8,173,871 Including Survival deficit: 1,185,101	Food: 328,458 MT	92,439,730	290,829,081	1,459,924
March 2021 analysis result	7,906,676 Including Survival deficit: 534,002	Food: 203,233 MT	98,440,795	324,893,795	1,288,914
November 2021 analysis result	10,756,75 Including Survival deficit: 2,256,350	Food: 340,538 MT	107,868,747	336,014,262	1,313,709

National deficit maps

November 2021 analysis result

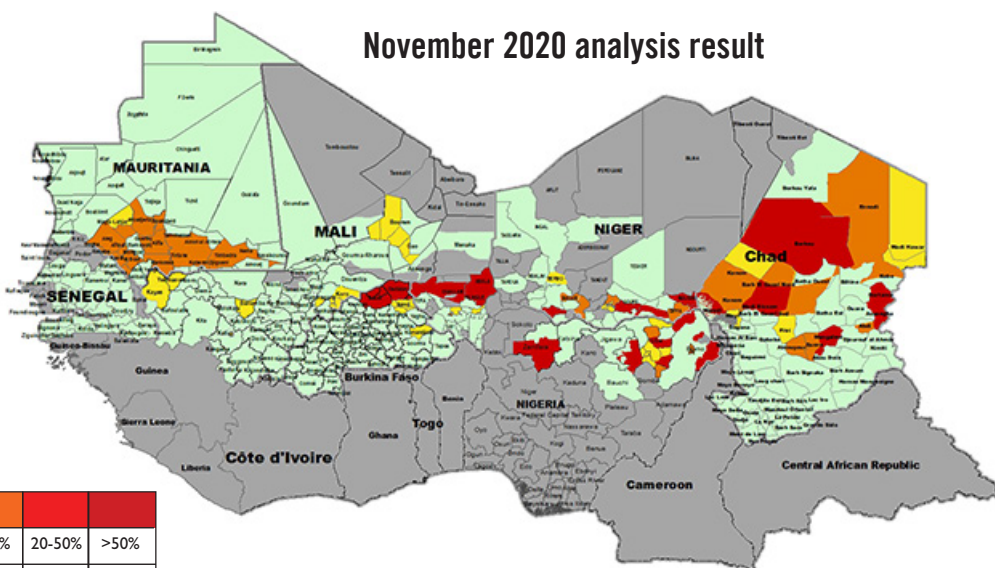


This map presents the results for the whole consumption year by indicating the area with level of deficit. The tool provides a seasonal analysis of deficits, showing when deficits are likely to occur. This is very important for decision making of intervention to support the population in need. It is therefore necessary to refer to the seasonality of the deficits.

Severity classes in 5 phases

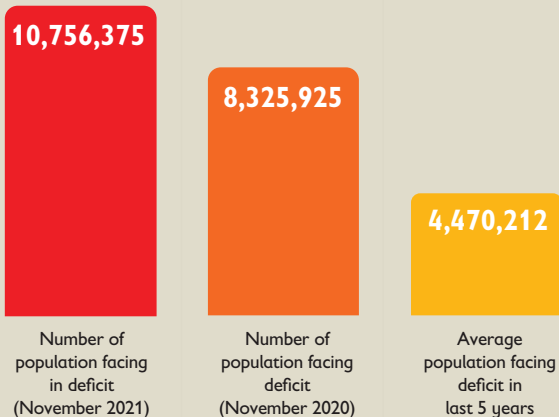
	Not analysed
	None/Minimal
	Phase 2 – Under pressure
	Phase 3 – Crisis
	Phase 4 – Emergency
	Phase 5 – Disaster / Famine

November 2020 analysis result



Survival deficit (DS)	None	None	1-20%	20-50%	>50%
Livelihoods Protection Deficit (DPME)	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

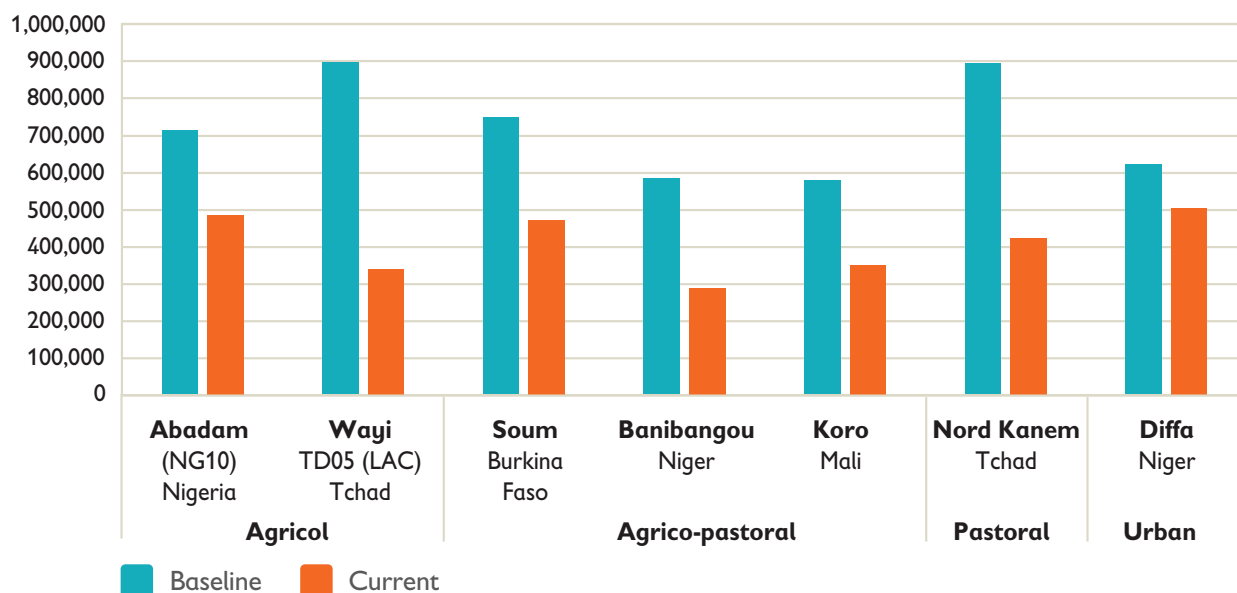
Evolution of the number of populations in need



	Outcome analysis November 2020	Outcome analysis March 2021	Outcome analysis November 2021
Number of zones analyzed	60	84	93
Number of areas with DS	17	20	32
Number of areas with DPME	24	26	39

The sustainability of people's livelihoods remains a major challenge during the three recent years, especially in the context of COVID 19, particularly for poorest populations in conflict zones focus on the most affected.

Impacts on Total Yearly Income (In CFA)



Key parameters impacted

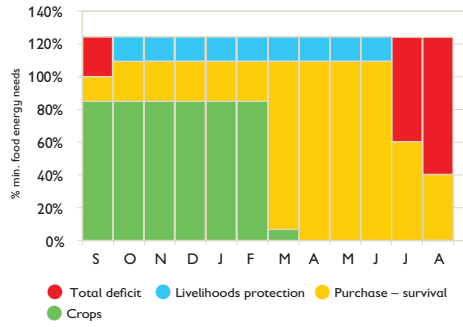
Livelihood zones	Country	Key parameter	Baseline (in CFA)	Current (in CFA)	Variation
Agricol	Nigeria	Abadam (NG10)	715,077	492,258	69%
	Tchad	Wayi TD05 (LAC)	897,679	324,265	36%
Agro-pastoral	Burkina	Soum	752,670	373,687	50%
	Niger	Banibangou	587,576	287,362	49%
	Mali	Koro	571,521	355,317	62%
Pastoral	Tchad	Nord Kanem	887,173	438,133	49%
Urban	Niger	Diffa	630,954	500,295	79%

Examples: Agricultural zone

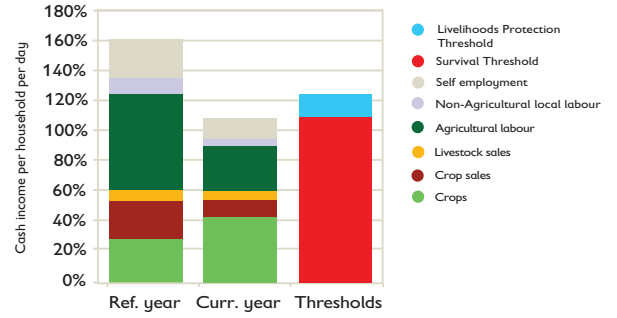
District: **ABADAM**
 Livelihood Zone: **NG 10**
 Household type: **Very Poor**



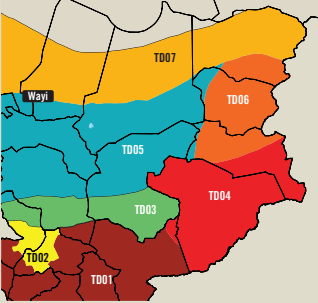
Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)



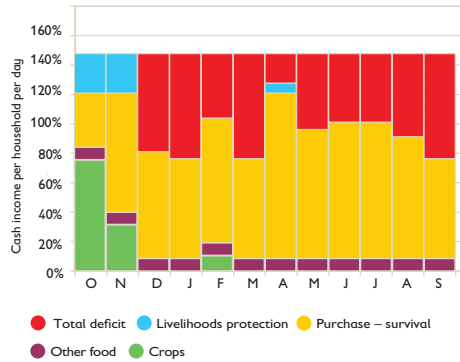
Total Income (Food and cash)



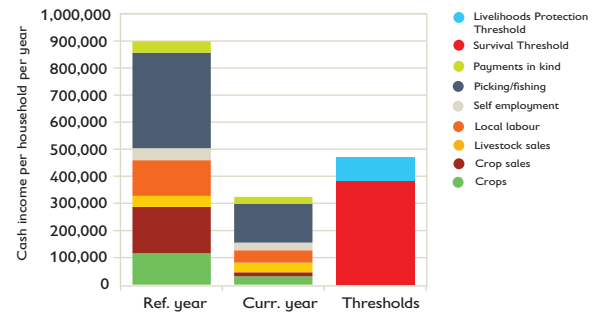
District: **WAYI**
 Livelihood Zone: **LAC**
 Household type: **Very Poor**



Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)



Total Income (Food and cash)

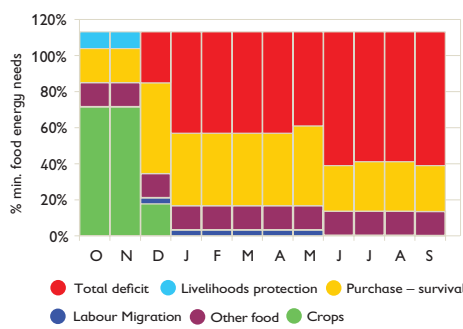


Examples: Agro pastoral zone

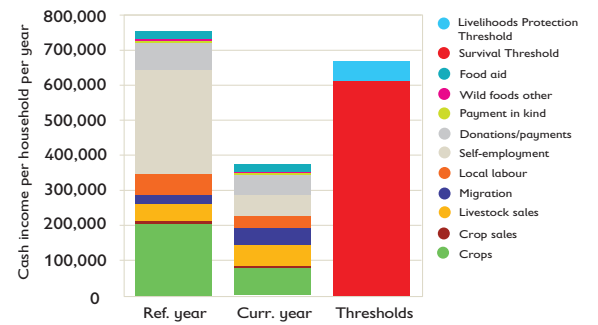
District: **SOUN**
 Livelihood Zone: **ZME 8**
 Household type: **Very Poor**



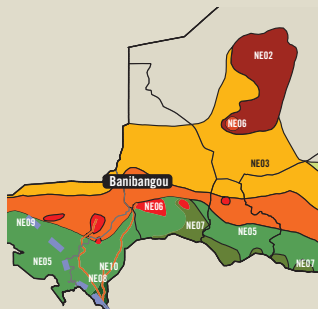
Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)



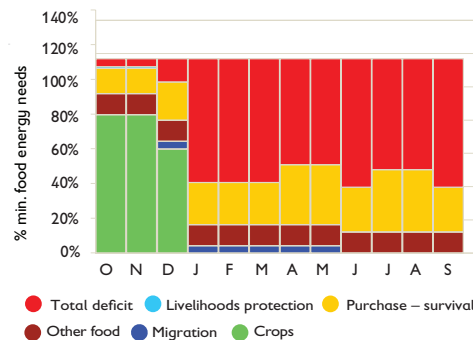
Total Income (Food and cash)



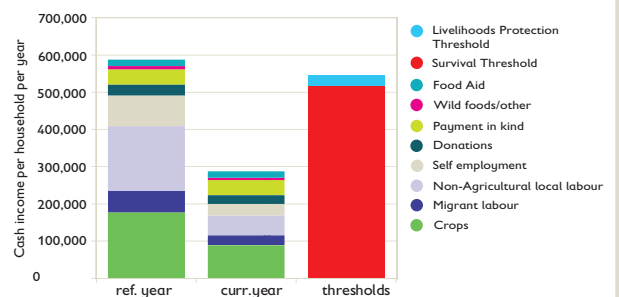
District: **BANIBANGOU**
 Livelihood Zone: **TLP**
 Household type: **Very Poor**



Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)

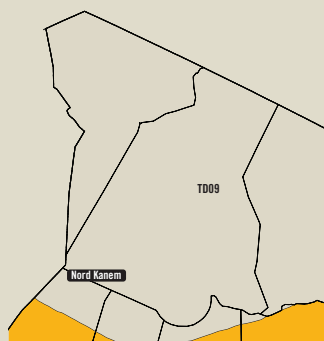


Total Income (Food and cash)

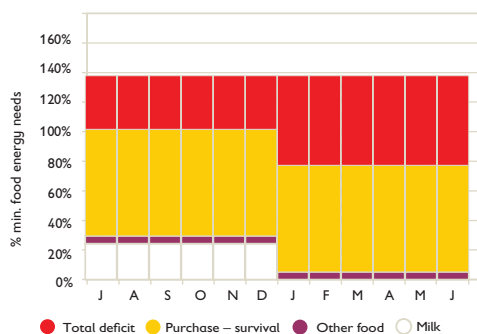


Example: Pastoral zone

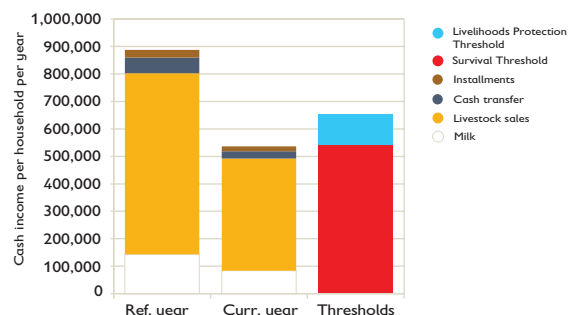
District: **NORD KANEM**
 Livelihood Zone: **SAL**
 Household type: **Very Poor**



Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)

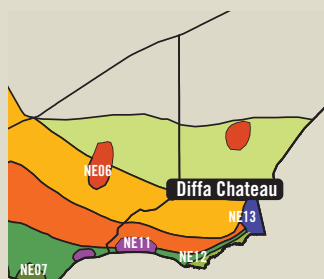


Total Income (Food and cash)

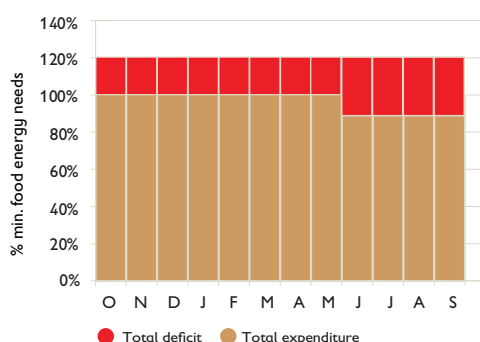


Example: Urban zone

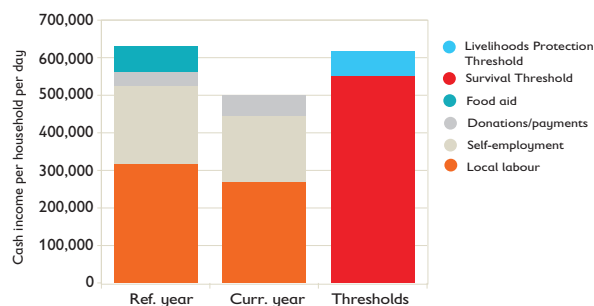
District: **DIFFA CHATEAU**
 Livelihood Zone: **IDP**
 Household type: **TP**



Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)



Total Income (Food and cash)



How the analysis result are used:

Social protection programming/ forecast base action: The deficit of survival and livelihood protection are projected in most countries during the lean season from June to September 2021. Before this period, we have the opportunity window for properness and fundraising activities to put in place the safety nets before the deficit period arrived.

Seasonal Food security assessment: The Livelihood Protection Deficit and Survival Deficit from HEA seasonal analysis constitute the main HEA information used in the cadre Harmonize Framework. This information is used concomitantly as direct evidence to inform the “food consumption result”

In the location where the deficit is projected, the percentage of people with survival and livelihood protection deficit is used during the national cadre harmonize analysis to support the discussion on the estimation of population in food and nutrition insecurity.

Main causes of the deficit:

The conflict and insecurity remain the keys drivers of livelihoods and food insecurity in the band of lac basin (Nigeria, Chad and Niger), Liptako Gourma authority zone (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger).

The residual effects of the COVID 19 pandemic on the livelihoods of populations severely affected food and income sources because

of the restriction's actions imposed by governments to prevent the propagation of the pandemic.

Economic factors (high prices, slowed economy) contributed to a slowdown in the situation (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria) which affect severely the population food and nutrition security

Our need

Invest in the new technology to timely reach areas with limited access in the band of lac basin (Nigeria, Chad and Niger), Liptako Gourma authority zone (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger) to assess the livelihood of the population.

As food security crisis is growing in SL and Liberia, there is a need to invest this new area in HEA profiling to monitor this area. ECOAGRIS program (funded by USAID) invested in HEA profil few years ago in SL but Liberia is not covered. So we need to find funds to ensure relevant coverage in order to monitor the situation over this new hot spot.

Invest on the gender equality aspect to better understand to understand how the livelihoods of certain categories of the population (ex. women head and young heads of households) impact on their food security and nutrition security.