

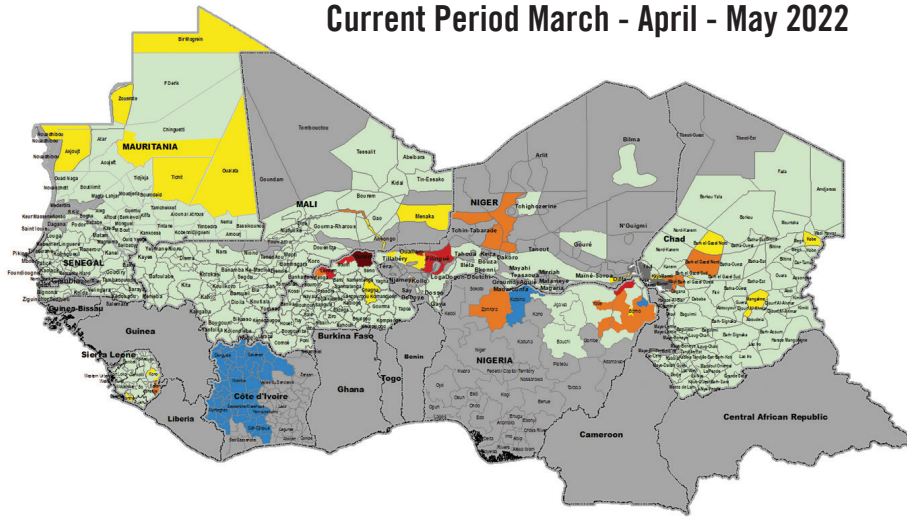
SEASONAL FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS ASSESSMENT – HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY ANALYSIS

REGIONAL SYNTHESIS NOTE
8 Sahelian countries
MARCH 2022

Date	Number of population in deficit	Needs	Population analysed	National Population	Number of children in need (under 5)
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
March 2022 analysis result	11,368,884 Including Survival deficit: 3,205,062	Food: 383,422 MT	107,804,332	324,992,743	1,902,476

National deficit maps

Current Period March - April - May 2022



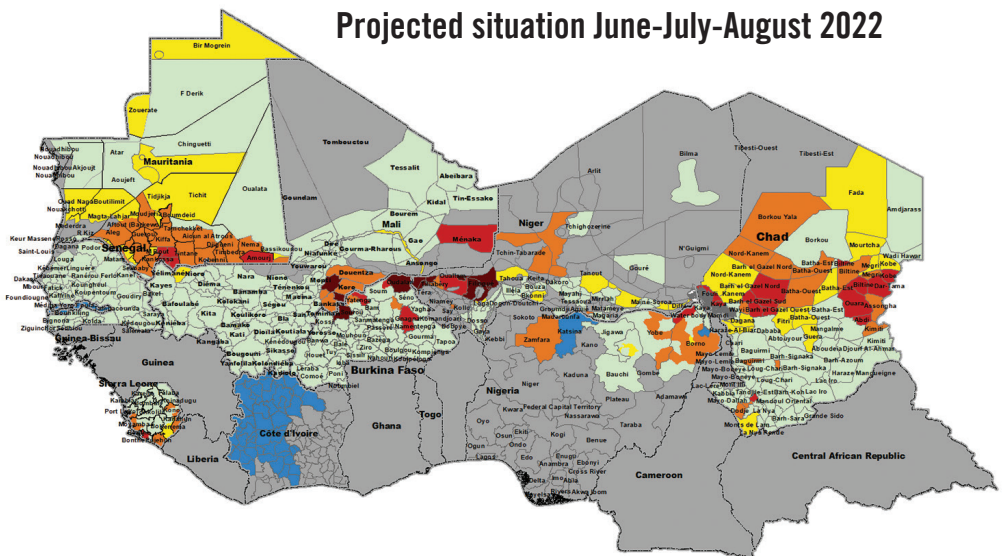
Map March 2022 analysis result

These two maps present the analysis results for the key period of the consumption year: the current period (March-April-May) and the projected period (June-July-August) indicating the area with a deficit level. The tool provides a seasonal analysis of deficits, showing when deficits are likely to occur. In most of the areas analysed, the deficit is observed at the beginning of the consumption year, which demonstrates the severity of the situation for the current year. This is very important for decision making of intervention (which area to prioritise, from which period the intervention will start, for how long) to support the population in need. For example, the focus is on areas where the deficit is very high, and appears early in the year. It is therefore necessary to refer to the seasonality of the deficits.

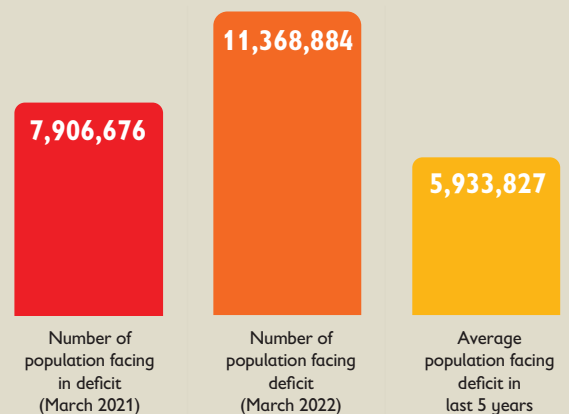
Severity classes in 5 phases

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

Projected situation June-July-August 2022



Evolution of the number of populations in need

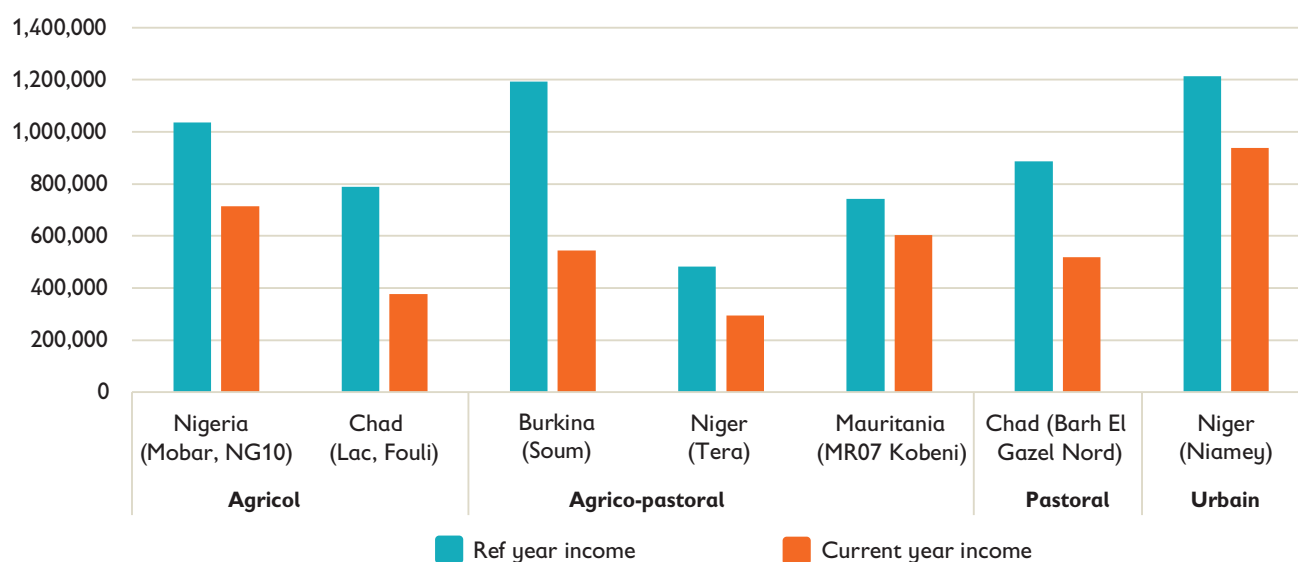


The situation of the current year shows a significant deterioration compared to the last year at the same period and the average of the last 5 years.

	Outcome analysis March 2021	Outcome analysis November 2021	Outcome analysis March 2022
Number of zones analyzed	84	93	88
Number of areas with SD (Survival Deficit)	20	33	39
Number of areas with LPD (Livelihood Protection Deficit)	26	39	50

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. The situation may experience a negative evolution, especially with Ukrainian crisis which project potential impact on the supply and accessibility of some food commodities, fuel and fertilizers focused on the most affected people.

Impacts on Total Yearly Income (In CFA)

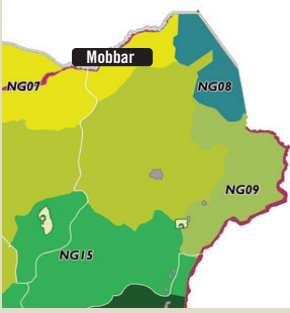


Key parameters impacted

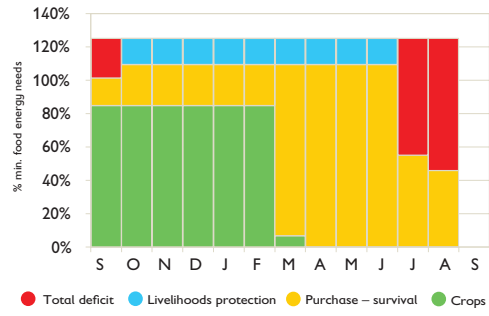
Livelihood zones	Country/ District	District	Ref year income	Current year income
Agricol	Nigeria (Mobar, NG10)	Mobar	1,036,193	713,398
	Chad (Lac, Fouli)	Lac (Fouli)	788,736	376,347
Agro-pastoral	Burkina (Soum)	Soum	1,193,423	544,567
	Niger (Tera)	Tera	482,500	295,226
	Mauritanie (MR07 Kobeni)	Kobeni	741,674	602,279
Pastoral	Tchad (Barh El Gazel Nord)	Barh el Gazel Nord	887,173	517,054
Urban	Niger (Niamey)	Niamey	1,213,801	937,149

Example: Agricultural zone

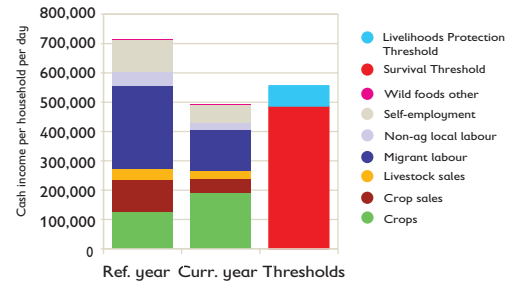
District: **MOBBAR**
 Livelihood Zone: **NG10**
 Household type: **Very Poor**



Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)

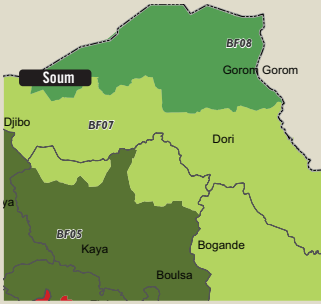


Total Income (Food and cash)

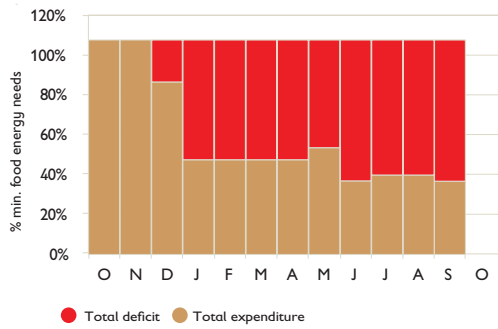


Example: Agro pastoral zone

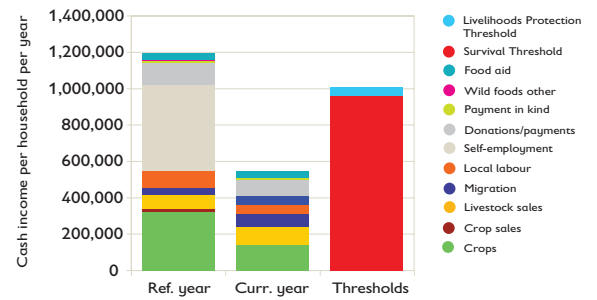
District: **Soum**
 Livelihood Zone: **ZME 8**
 Household type: **Very Poor**



Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)

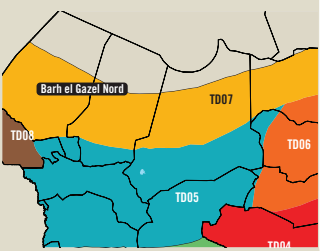


Total Income (Food and cash)

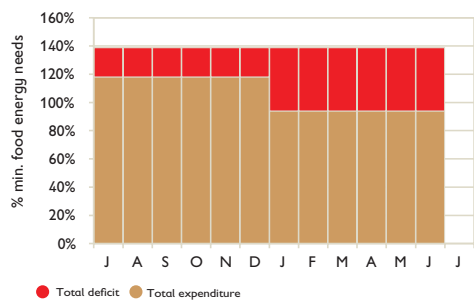


Example: Pastoral zone

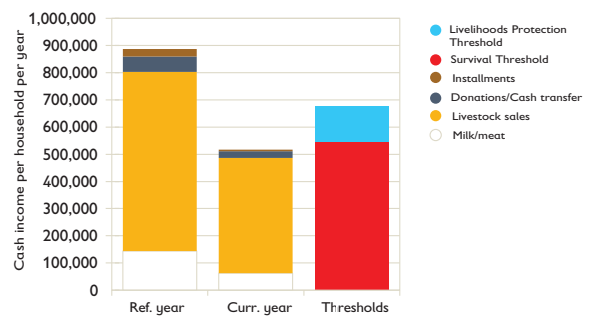
District: **BEG NORD**
 Sub-provinces of **Salat and Dourgoulanga**
 Livelihood Zone: **SAL**
 Household type: **Very Poor**



Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)

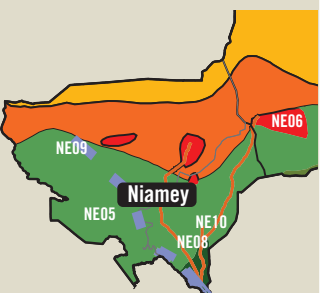


Total Income (Food and cash)

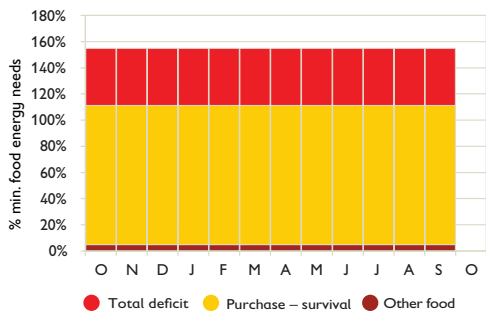


Example: Urban zone

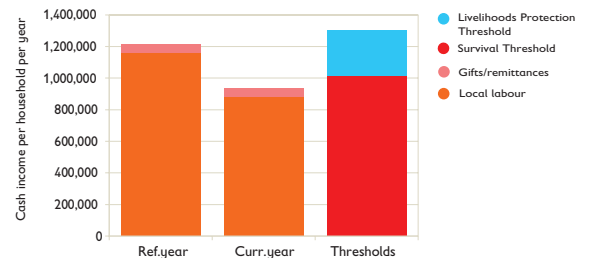
District: **NIAMEY ARR II**
 Livelihood Zone: **NIA**
 Household type: **Very poor**



Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)



Total Income (Food and cash)



How the analysis result is used:

Social protection programming/ anticipatory action:
The deficit of survival and livelihood protection are projected in most countries during the lean season from June to September 2022. 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 and IPC 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.

The HEA result is used to support the decision making for the intervention by responding to the following questions, which area to prioritize? which category of population the intervention will target? from which period the intervention should start? until which period the program will cover? How to calculate the monthly cash transfer value? Etc.

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 the economic impacts who are always actuality of the restriction's actions imposed by governments to prevent the propagation of the pandemic.

Economic factors (high prices, slowed economy) contributed to slowdown local economy (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania) which affect severely the population food and nutrition security.

These factors have had an impact mainly in the form of lower agricultural production, lower household purchasing power, lower income from own production, self-employment, and local labor. (Refer country notes for more details).

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 population.

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.

Follow Ukraine crisis mainly the impact on the market situation supplies and accessibility (price of staple food, fertilizer, vegetable oil) to update the analysis and evaluate the impact of the crisis at household's level.

