



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**



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Sahel

Response to mitigate
the impact of the
deteriorating situation

For the 2018 lean season*



FAO requires
USD 74.8 million

of which USD 38 million was mobilized



to assist
2.7 million people

in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali,
Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal

This is part of the wider three-year
programme (2018-2021) whereby



FAO requires
USD 166.8 million

of which USD 40 million was mobilized



to assist
8.2 million people

(pastoralists and agropastoralists)

Funding was mobilized thanks to: the Central Emergency Response Fund, the European Union, the Governments of Canada, Belgium, France and Switzerland, and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

Nearly 6 million people are estimated to be severely food insecure during the lean season (June–August). Unless urgent action is taken, the number of children with severe acute malnutrition is likely to rise from 1.1 to 1.6 million.

Joint scale-up

FAO, UNICEF and WFP are working together with governments and partners to address the immediate needs as well as longer-term structural challenges. Assessment missions are regularly undertaken to revise the programme to target those most in need and adjust to the evolving realities.

Main priorities



Protect agropastoral livelihoods and improve the food security and nutrition of affected populations

animal feed | forage stocks | rehabilitate water points | epizootic disease control | emergency destocking | nutrition education | cash transfers and cash-for-work programmes | vaccinations and deworming | milk production, processing and conservation | early maturing and nutrient-rich cereal and cowpea seeds | vegetable and fruit production | training on sustainable agricultural practices



Strengthen the livelihood resilience of vulnerable pastoral and agropastoral households

natural resource management | rehabilitation of pastures | restoration of degraded land | animal health surveillance capacity | social protection | access to financial services through *caisses de résilience* activities | information and early warning services

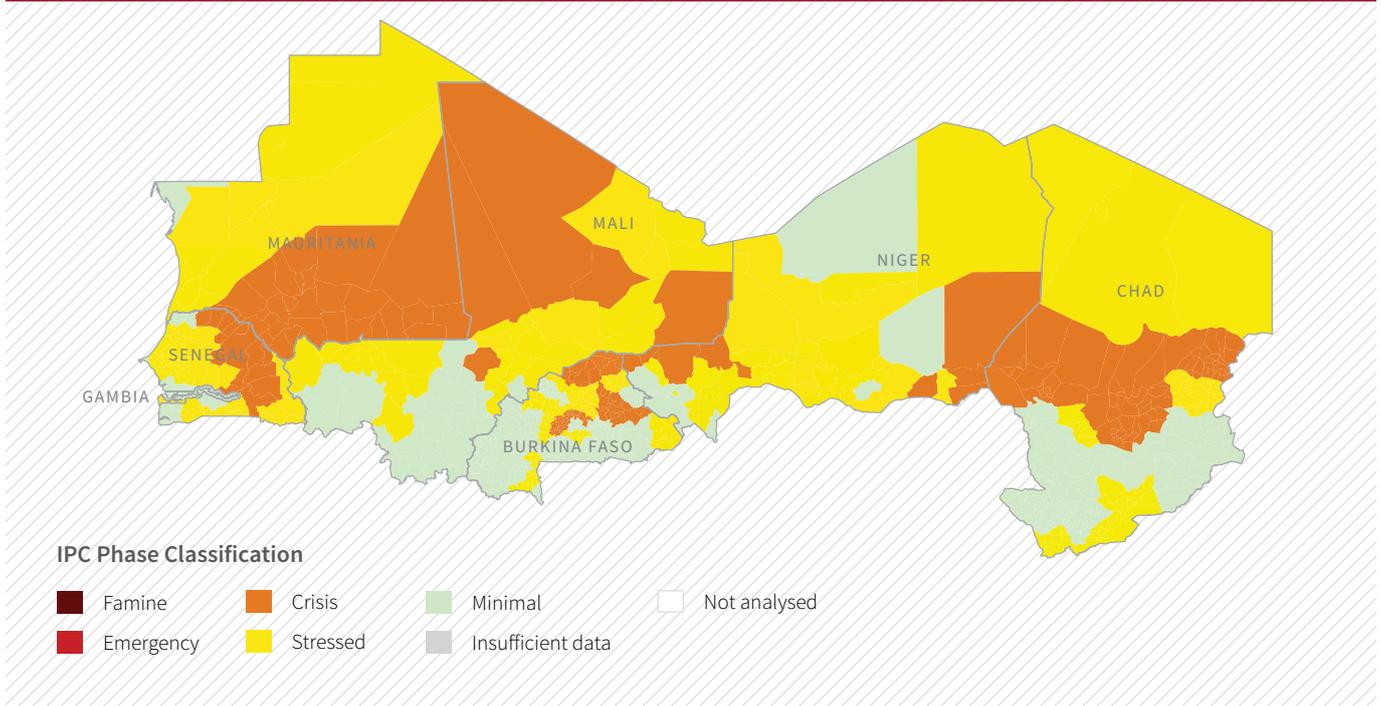


Improve the effectiveness and coordination of policies and programmes for a sustainable pastoral system

coordination of strategies and policies for sustainable pastoralism | early warning and rapid response | cross-border mobility | improve dialogue on natural resource management

*Updated Humanitarian Response Plans (July–December 2018)

Acute food insecurity situation (June – August 2018)



Source: *Cadre Harmonisé*, March 2018

Impact on food security

The worrying humanitarian situation is exacerbated by persistent insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin and in the Liptako-Gourma region, the sluggish economy, the depreciation of certain local currencies and the effects of inflation.

The 2017/18 agropastoral campaign was marked by severe rainfall deficits and erratic distribution of rains across the Sahel. Shortages of water and fodder have also contributed to causing early transhumance movement – nearly 3 to 4 months before compared with a regular year. In Mauritania, around 2.4 million animals have already started moving, including 80 percent into Mali and Senegal. These movements are constrained by restrictive regulations, particularly in the coastal countries.

Livestock are increasingly being concentrated in smaller areas, raising concerns about the outbreak and spread of disease, potential conflict with settled farmers and the impact on the already fragile environment.

Household food stocks are depleted, particularly in cereal-deficit areas. People are increasingly depending on wild foods and markets earlier than usual for staple foods.

The prices of staple cereals and livestock feed are rising, while the price pastoralists are able to sell their livestock for is declining. Livestock nutrition and body conditions are also deteriorating as are the quantity and quality of pasture lands.

In the last five years, Chad, Mauritania and Senegal were the hardest hit by fodder deficits; some areas with deficits of 50–100 percent. In Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger, deficits have reached 50 percent in some areas.

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