Key points

- Food insecurity and malnutrition are exacerbated by persistent conflict and violence, severely affecting communities particularly in the Lake Chad region, eastern and western Niger, northern and eastern Burkina Faso, and northern and central Mali.

Planned response (July–December 2019)

- 151 591 people targeted
- Establish feed banks through which 975 tonnes will be available to vulnerable agro/pastoralists; distribute 12 200 small ruminants, poultry and cattle; destock 1 800 animals
- Vaccinate 500 000 small ruminants against peste des petits ruminants
- Rehabilitate 6 600 ha of pastureland through cash for work
- Distribute 65 tonnes of crop seeds and 70 tonnes of fertilizer
- Establish 20 pastoral water points, benefiting 36 000 households
- Establish 88 milk collection, processing and conservation units

Response to date since 2018

- 1.7 million people assisted
- Repurchased 1 500 animals benefiting 3 767 households; distributed 19 875 animals reaching 2 341 households; distributed 14 244 tonnes of animal feed, including grain and nutritional blocs
- Vaccinated 2 670 650 animals reaching 98 828 households; distributed 31 500 veterinary kits reaching 31 500 households
- Distributed 464 tonnes of seeds to 30 983 households; distributed 9 150 agricultural kits reaching 8 785 households; and trained 8 785 people
- Rehabilitated five wells reaching 7 700 households
- Distributed USD 3 603 520 under cash-based transfers and cash+ activities, benefiting 32 033 households

The level of food insecurity might worsen due to increased population displacements linked to the deteriorating security situation in conflict areas and the effects it’s having on the vulnerable people’s livelihoods.
Challenges facing food security and agriculture

Despite the good outcome of the 2018/19 agricultural season, the availability of food products on the market and generally stable food prices at the beginning of the lean season, with a downward trend compared with the five-year average, markets remain severely disrupted in areas affected by civil insecurity and the restrictive measures taken. The food security and nutrition situation is still of concern in these areas, particularly in the Lake Chad region, eastern and western Niger, northern and eastern Burkina Faso, and northern and central Mali.

The 2019/20 agropastoral campaign is marked by early planting as well as heavy rains that caused flooding. Significant damage to properties and loss of life were recorded, particularly in Mali and the Niger. The rainy season could also experience relatively long dry sequences in most of the Sahel. In addition, population displacement triggered by the deterioration of the security situation could lead to a decrease in planted land area in conflict-affected zones.

Although the locust situation in the region is relatively calm, small-scale breeding (earlier than normal in Chad, the Niger, Mauritania and Mali) could lead to a slight increase in locust population in the coming months. In addition, fall armyworm remains a threat to maize production in all Sahelian and West African countries.

While activities in the Sahel continue to be implemented in response to the deteriorating food security and nutrition situation, resources remain insufficient to meet the growing needs. Providing livelihood assistance is key to improving vulnerable people’s self-reliance.