



## COMMUNIQUÉ on the food and nutrition situation (June-August) and the 2017-18 agropastoral outlook

Restricted meeting

# REGIONAL SYSTEM FOR THE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF FOOD CRISES (PREGEC)

**“Due to civil unrest, a food and nutrition situation of concern is continuing in northern Mali, northern Nigeria, Niger, Chad and the Liptako-Gourma region.”**

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The June PREGEC meeting served to launch the agricultural campaign, monitor the agropastoral season and review the agrometeorological and climatic forecast.

The meeting was organised by the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and its partners.

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Participants at the restricted PREGEC meeting made the following statement:

- 1.** Despite good food supplies, the Sahel and West Africa remain marked by persistent food insecurity, exacerbated by the resurgence of armed attacks in the Lake Chad basin, in northern Mali and in the Liptako-Gourma region, which covers parts of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. Based on the *Cadre harmonisé*'s projections for the June-August lean season, nearly 13.8 million people are food and nutrition insecure (phases 3 to 5). Of these, 1.6 million are in the emergency phase, mainly in Mali, Niger, northern Nigeria, Senegal and Chad, while some 50 000 people in Borno state, in northern Nigeria are experiencing famine. An increasing number of children are suffering from severe and moderate acute malnutrition linked to the reduced levels of care in health centres. In response to this situation, States and their partners continue to rally together to help vulnerable populations. Unfortunately, mobilised resources in support of these populations remain relatively low, in terms of providing food assistance, protecting livelihoods and fighting malnutrition.
- 2.** Agricultural markets have experienced an increase in dry cereal prices (8-24%) across the region, except in Benin, Cabo Verde and Chad. This increase could adversely affect poor and very poor households who depend on these markets during this period of high demand. Prices in livestock markets declined sharply in Chad and Niger due to falling exports to Cameroon, Central African Republic, Nigeria and Libya. The civil unrest in northern Nigeria and in the Liptako-Gourma region has also made some markets inaccessible. In other areas, cattle markets are functioning normally and prices are rising.
- 3.** Overall, the 2017-18 agropastoral season has been marked by an early start to the season, except in some parts of Liberia and Sierra Leone where delays have been observed. Torrential rains have already been recorded in some areas, causing floods, significant property damage and at least 25 deaths - 11 in Côte d'Ivoire and 14 in Niger.
- 4.** Looking ahead, the current agropastoral season is expected to experience normal to excessive rainfall with the risk of many dry spells during the planting phase. Meanwhile, above-average levels of water are also expected in most of the region's river basins, particularly in the Senegal River and the Niger River valleys, where flooding is likely to occur.
- 5.** In the framework of the agricultural and food information monitoring system, several countries will experience difficulties in conducting national analyses with the *Cadre harmonisé*, if appropriate arrangements are not made to monitor the agropastoral campaign's progress and to collect data on agriculture, food security and nutrition.

**6** In light of the findings outlined above, the meeting participants made the following recommendations:

**With respect to States:**

- Continue to strengthen the implementation of urgent humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in order to save lives and protect their livelihoods;
- Mobilise financial resources to ensure the timely collection of the data needed to conduct *Cadre harmonisé* analyses;
- Strengthen information-monitoring mechanisms and measures in light of the risks that are likely to evolve as the season progresses (dry spells, floods, crop pests, like hairy caterpillars and desert locusts), or risks to the markets, prices and other movements and flows.

**With respect to CILSS:**

- Accelerate, in collaboration with partners, the process of developing, monitoring and evaluating national response plans to manage regional-level interventions;
- Strengthen countries' capacities on the methods for drawing up food and forage balance sheets;

- Continue to collaborate with partners to better communicate the main conclusions derived from information-monitoring activities;
- Further enhance the indicators on traffic flows and road disturbances in collaboration with PREGEC;
- Invest in the development of a methodology to monitor national food security stocks, traders and farmers and ensure that they are included in the market analyses;
- Undertake advocacy missions in Chad, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal to facilitate the timely mobilisation of the financial resources necessary to facilitate data collection and the *Cadre harmonisé* analysis;
- Continue, in collaboration with partners, the development and implementation of the *Cadre harmonisé* at country and regional levels;
- Continue to monitor desert locusts in outbreak areas and armyworms in maize production basins.

**With respect to partners:**

- Support State efforts to implement responses to vulnerable populations;
- Support the promotion of the *Cadre harmonisé* in the region.

Praia, 30 June 2017

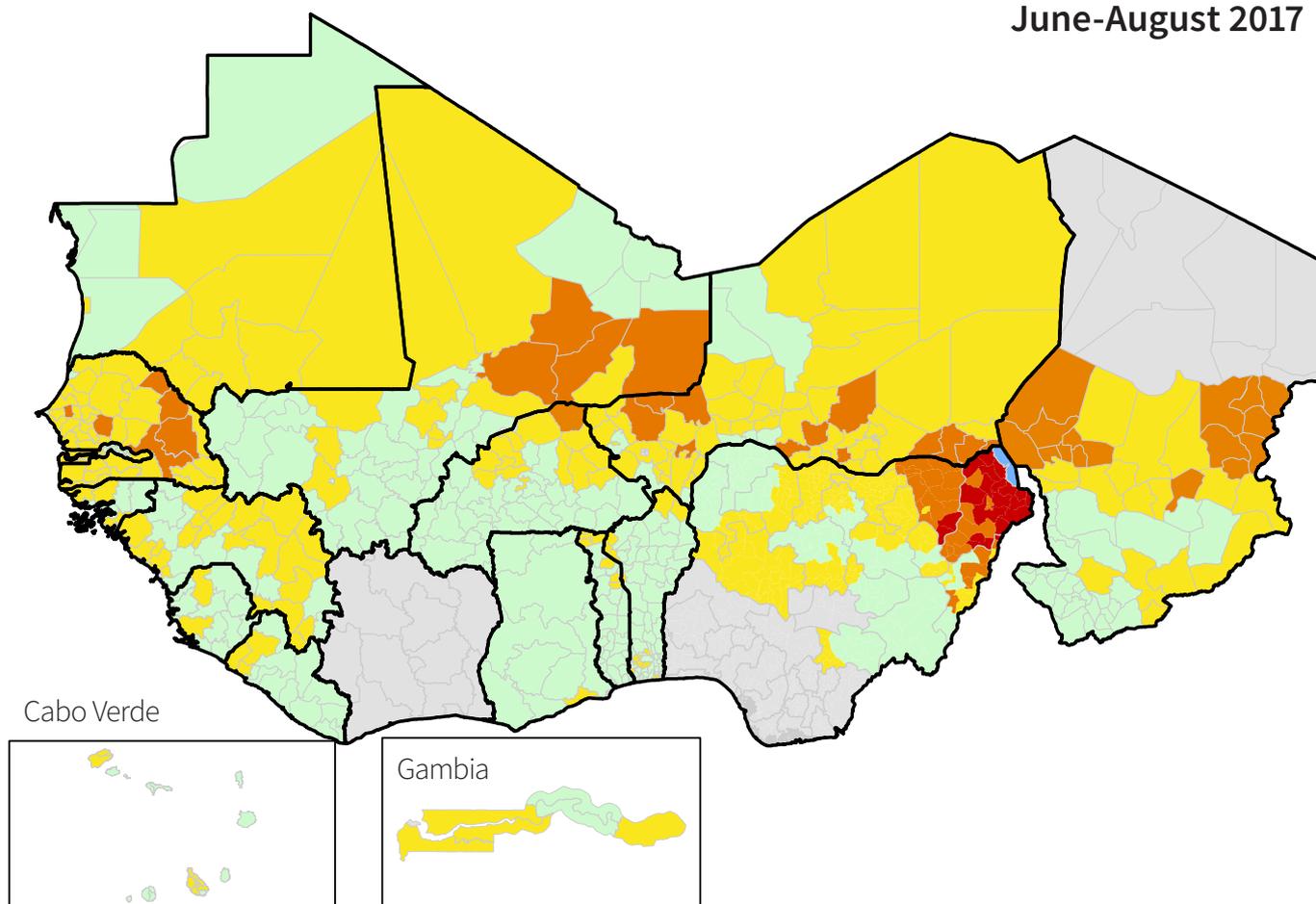


With the support of:



# ANALYSIS OF THE CADRE HARMONISÉ: PROJECTED FOOD AND NUTRITION SITUATION IN THE SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA

June-August 2017



Source: Regional analysis, PREGEC Experts' meeting Dakar, Senegal, 22-24 March 2017 © CILSS/Agrhymet

## Phases of food insecurity

not analysed

■ Phase 1: Minimal   
 ■ Phase 2: Under pressure   
 ■ Phase 3: Crisis   
 ■ Phase 4: Emergency   
 ■ Phase 5: Famine

At least four in five households are able to meet their food and non food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies or relying on humanitarian assistance.

Even with humanitarian assistance, at least one in five households in the area experiences the following or worse: reduced and minimally adequate food consumption but unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies.

Even with humanitarian assistance, at least one in five households in the area experiences the following or worse: large food shortages and acute malnutrition at high or higher-than-normal rates; or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs by depleting livelihood assets, which will lead to food consumption gaps.

Even with humanitarian assistance, at least one in five households in the area experiences the following or worse: extreme food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition or excess mortality; or extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps in the short term.

Even with humanitarian assistance, at least one in five households in the area experience total lack of food and/or other basic needs and are clearly exposed to starvation, death and deprivation. Note: Evidence for all three criteria of food consumption, wasting and crude death rate (CDR) are required to classify famine.

Source: Manual of the *Cadre harmonisé*, CILSS/Agrhymet, [www.agrhymet.ne](http://www.agrhymet.ne)