

SEASONAL FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS ASSESSMENT – HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY ANALYSIS

REGIONAL SYNTHESIS NOTE
6 Sahelian countries

NOV 2020



Number of population in deficit

8,173,871

Including Survival deficit: 1,185,101



Needs

\$ 7,224,376,065

328,458 MT



Population analysed

92,439,730



National Population

290,829,081

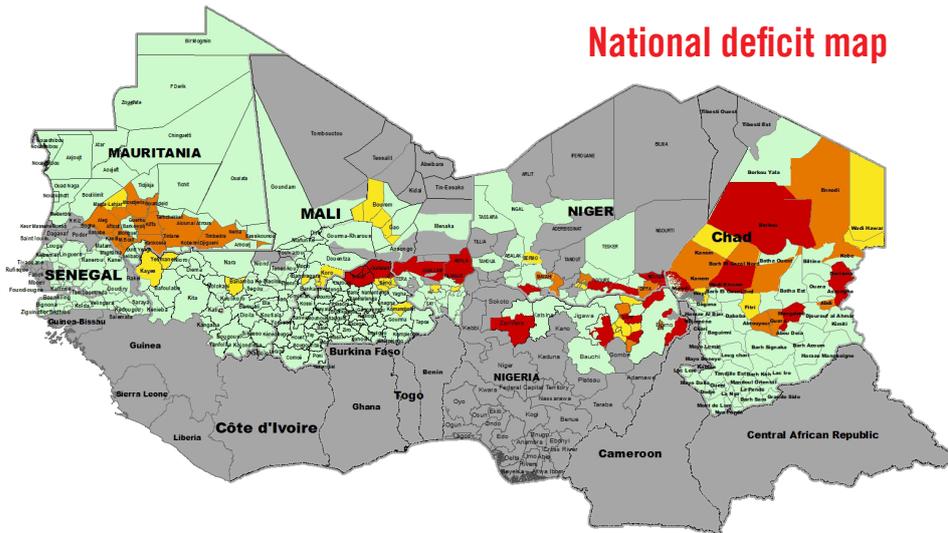


Number of children in need (under 5)

1,459,924



National deficit map



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.

Survival deficit (% of deficit)	Not analyzed	None	None	1-20%	20-50%	>50%
Deficit in livelihood protection	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* This summary note highlights key HEA analysis results (OA Nov 2020) in 6 Sahelian countries: Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Burkina-Faso, Chad and Mauritania

Evolution of the number of population in need

8,173,871

Number of population facing deficit (November 2020)

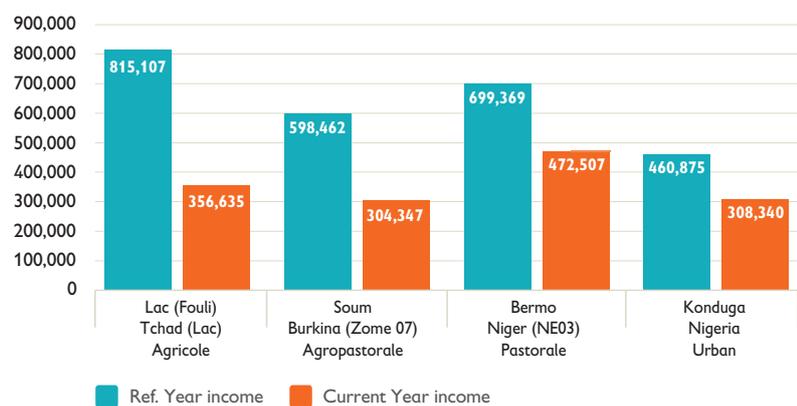
4,008,416

Number of population facing deficit (November 2019)

4,100,200

Number of population facing deficit average last 5 years

Impacts on Total Yearly Income (In CFA)



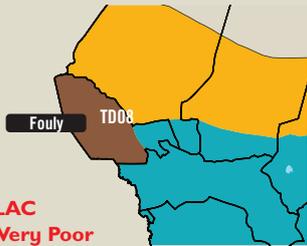
Key parameters impacted

Livelihood zone	Countries	District	Ref year income	Current year income	Variation
Agricol	Tchad (Lac)	Lac (Fouli)	815,107	356,635	-56%
Agro-pastoral	Burkina (Zome 07)	Soum	598,462	304,347	-49%
Pastoral	Niger (NE03)	Bermo	699,369	472,507	-32%
Urbaine	Nigeria	Konduga	460,875	308,340	-33%

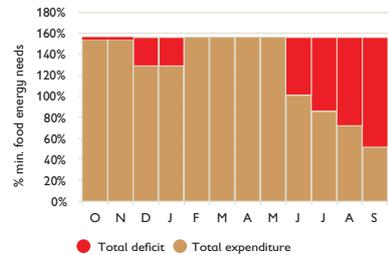
The increase of areas analyzed is due to the increase in the number of countries and areas covered for the current round. The survival and livelihood protection deficit are mainly due to the deterioration of the economic situation with the Covid 19 pandemic and the increase of the analysis coverage focus on the most affected.

Example: Agricultural zone

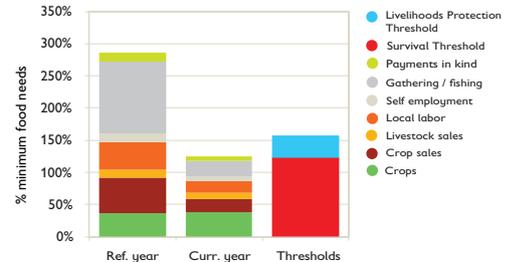
Country: **CHAD**
District: **FOULY**
Livelihood Zone: **LAC**
Household type: **Very Poor**



Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)

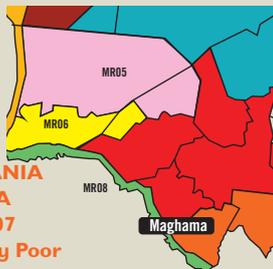


Total Income (Food and cash)

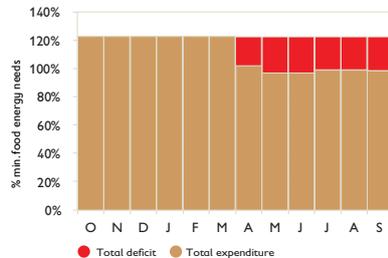


Example: Agro pastoral zone

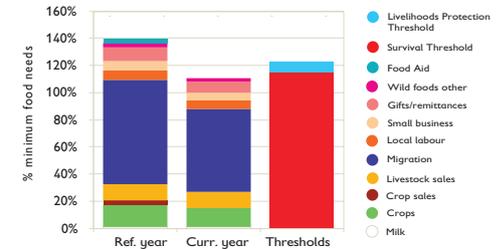
Country: **MAURITANIA**
District: **MAGHAMA**
Livelihood Zone: **MR07**
Household type: **Very Poor**



Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)

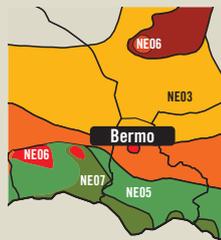


Total Income (Food and cash)

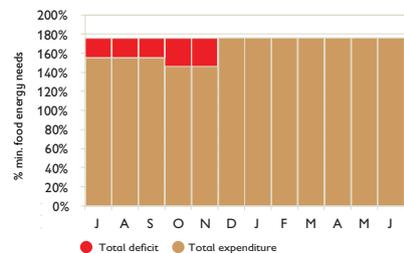


Example: Pastoral zone

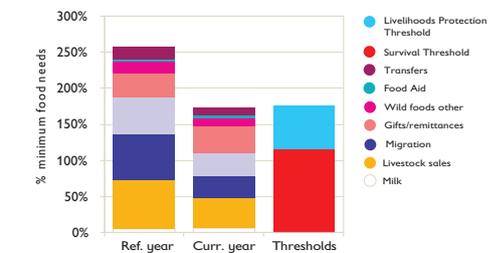
Country: **NIGER**
District: **BERMO**
Livelihood Zone: **DPB**
Household type: **Very Poor**



Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)



Total Income (Food and cash)

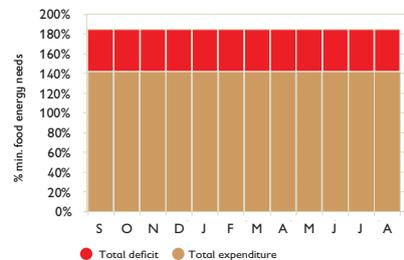


Example: Urban zone

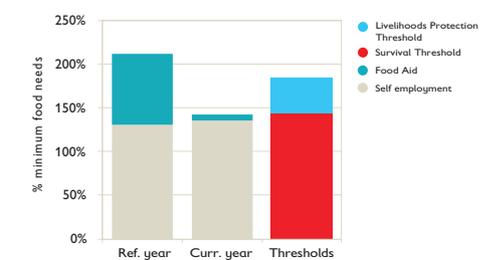
Country: **NIGERIA**
District: **KONDUGA**
Livelihood Zone: **IDP**
Household type: **Very Poor**



Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)



Total Income (Food and cash)



Summary

- Poor and very poor households will still experience acute food insecurity during the next lean season in 2021.
- The conflict and insecurity remain the keys drivers of livelihoods and food insecurity in the Lake Chad area (Nigeria: Abadan, Mangono, Anka; Chad: Mamandi, Kanom; Niger: Bossou, Nguiguimi, Diffa) and the Liptako-Gourma area (Burkina-Faso: Soum, Oudallan; Niger: Ayero, Ouallam, Bankilare, Banibangou, Abala; Mali: Koro).
- The residual effects of the COVID 19 pandemic on the livelihoods of populations severely affected food and income sources because of the restriction's measures taken by governments to prevent the propagation of the pandemic.
- Economic factors (high prices, slowed economy) contributed to impact in Nigeria.
- Food assistance specifically targeting poor and very poor households in identified areas will be required between March and September 2021. Before this period, opportunities exist to support preparedness with communities, provide safety nets and deliver forecast based actions.
- The partners of the SC-led NGO consortium (with Oxfam and ACF) for the "Prevention of Food Crises" must continue their efforts for the appropriation and sustainability of the HEA approach within national institutions and the use of the results for response plans.
- SC and its national and consortium partners will develop new initiatives in 2021 to accelerate data provision and analysis for limited access areas in the Sahel region and scale-up HEA analysis in Coastal countries.
- The Consortium NGOs and their national partners will continue to monitor the situation of the evolution of people livelihoods especially in critical areas and will regularly update the situation.