



World Food Programme

Regional Bureau for West Africa



SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

17 November 2020

Context analysis – the “perfect storm”

Exponential demographic growth, extreme poverty and lack of basic services are exacerbated by the 3Cs:

- Climate change
- Conflict
- COVID-19

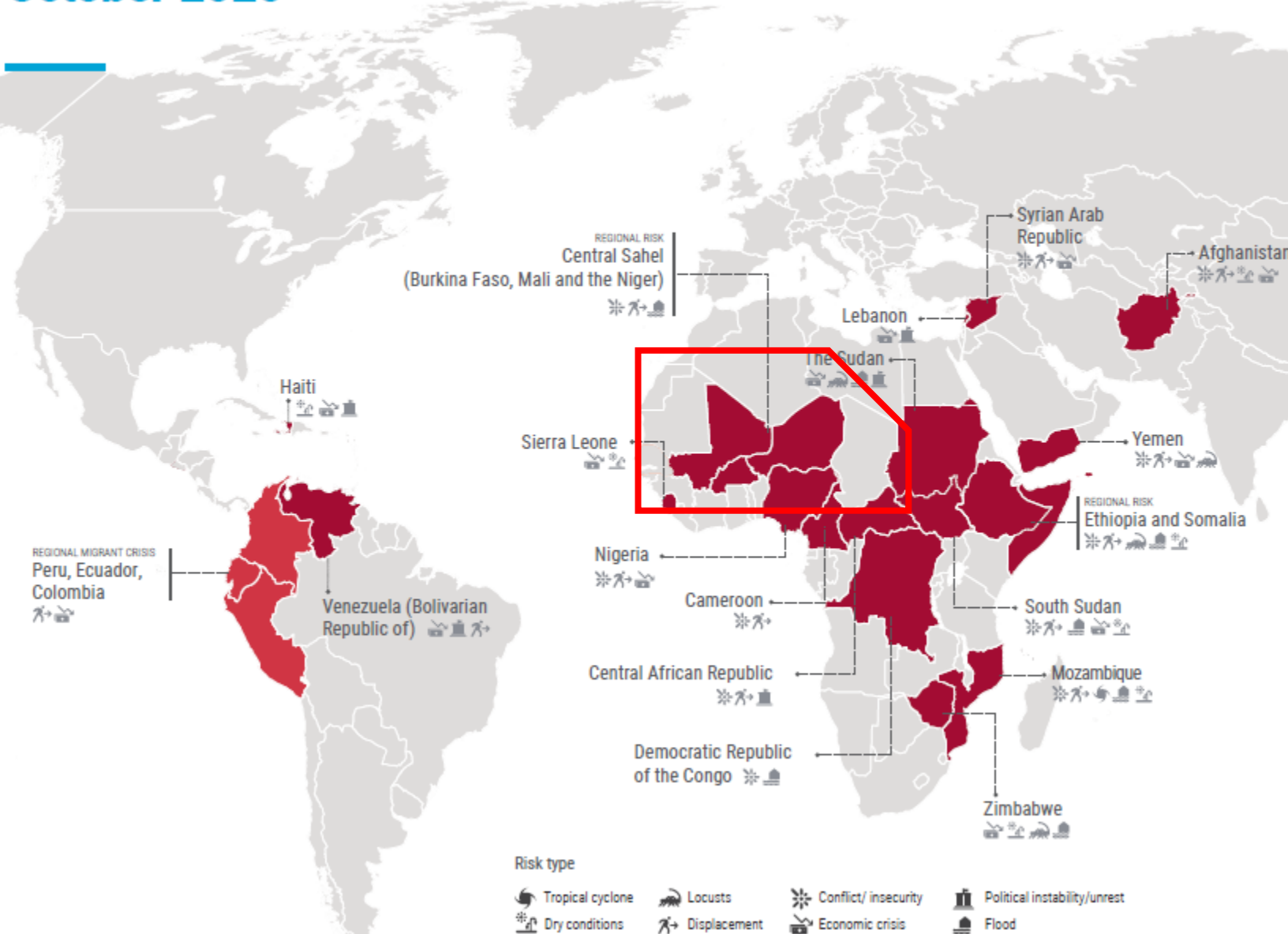


Map of acute food insecurity hotspots

October 2020

Of the 20 contexts with the potential for acute food insecurity to deteriorate further, seven countries are in the West Africa region:

- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Mali
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Sierra Leone

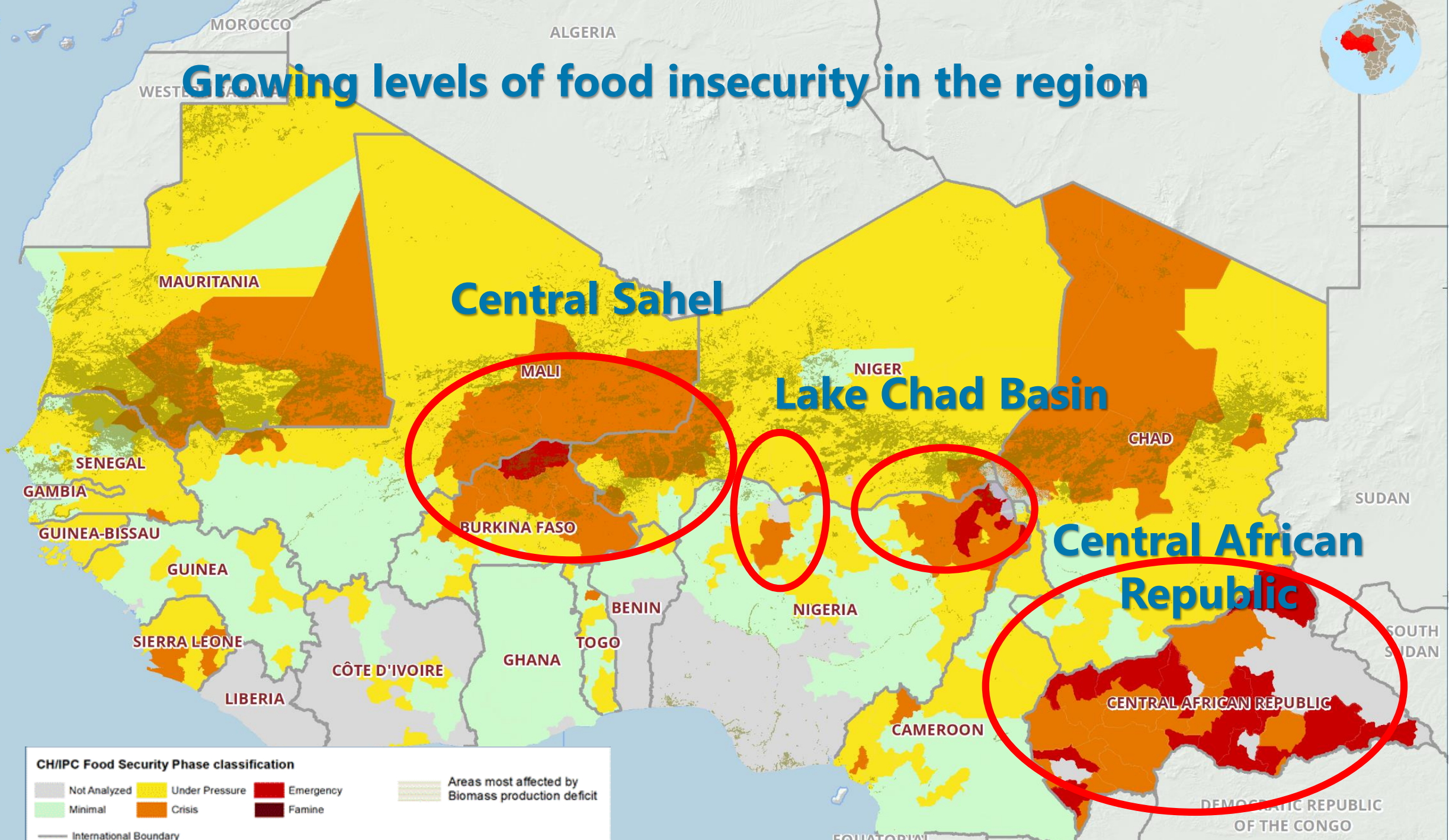


Source: FAO and WFP, October 2020, Map conforms to UN World map

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

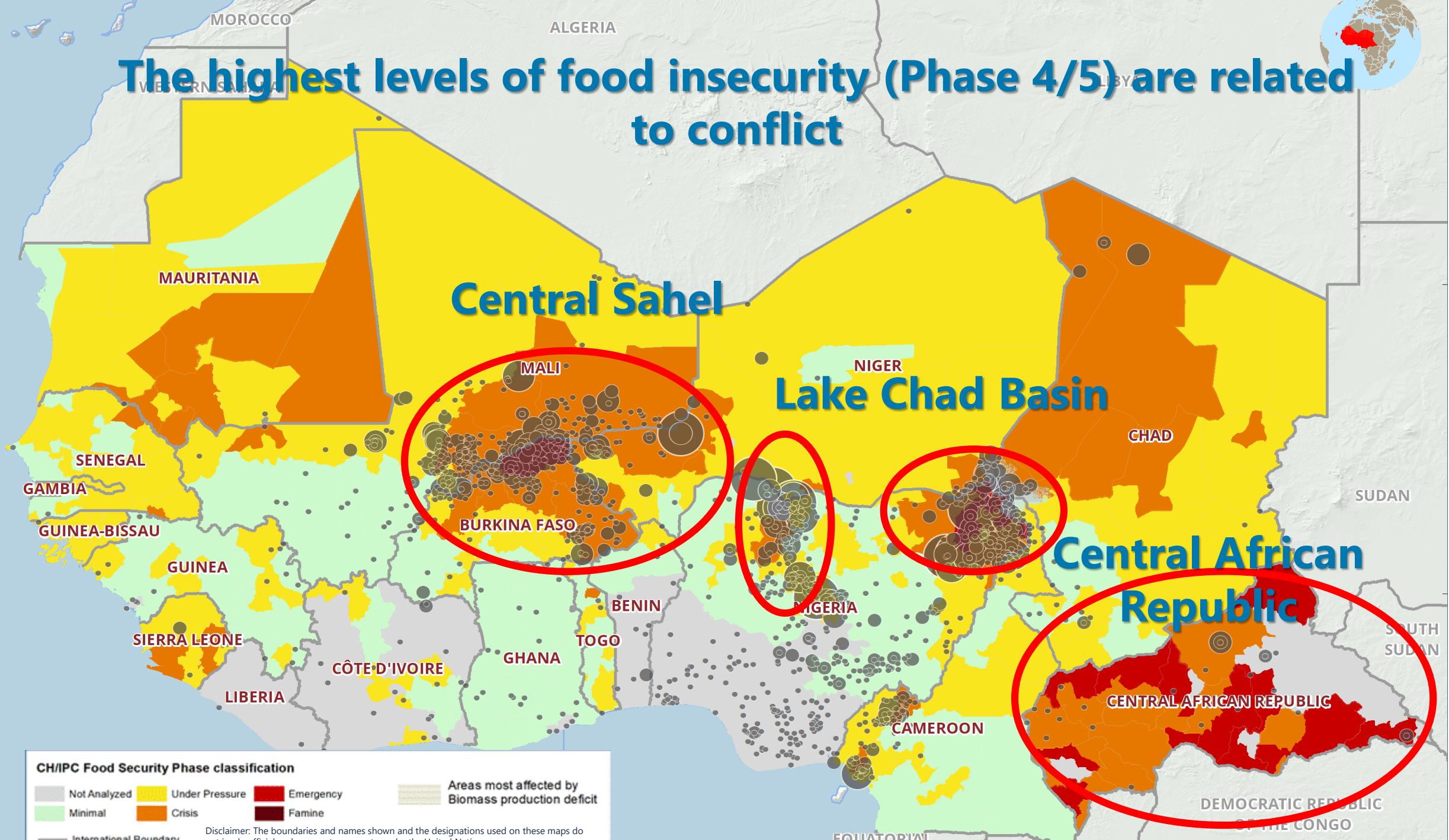


Growing levels of food insecurity in the region





The highest levels of food insecurity (Phase 4/5) are related to conflict



Central Sahel

Lake Chad Basin

Central African Republic

MOROCCO

ALGERIA

LIBYA

MAURITANIA

MALI

NIGER

CHAD

SENEGAL

GAMBIA

GUINEA-BISSAU

GUINEA

SIERRA LEONE

LIBERIA

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

GHANA

TOGO

BENIN

NIGERIA

CAMEROON

SUDAN

SOUTH SUDAN

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

EQUATORIAL

How did we respond to the crisis?

- **Scaled up to reach 13 million people** up to end Q3 2020 from 10.5 million in 2019
- **↑ Cash-Based Transfers by 44% in 2020**
- **Scaled up Take Home Rations** while schools were closed
- **Majority of scale up in crisis response**
6.3 million beneficiaries assisted with General Food Distributions (76% G5 Sahel)
- **1.1 million assisted with nutrition** interventions during the lean season



How are we responding? Resilience-building with communities



Over 1.7 million people in 1,500 villages supported through integrated resilience



47,000 hectares (ha) land rehabilitated across the G5 Sahel region



920,000 beneficiaries of assets creation livelihoods created; production improved



340,000 children at school

benefitted from nutritious school meals



650,000 children and women

malnutrition treatment/prevention support



25,000 people trained

smallholder farmers; cooperating partners; government staff; community committees

What are we doing differently? Learnings from COVID-19 response



- **Go further to build resilience and address root causes** - crisis response is not enough
- **Greater emphasis on systems building** to address root causes

How?

- Greater focus on **national social protection systems strengthening**
- **Urban programming** given growing vulnerabilities in urban contexts
- **Regional approaches**



Working more in partnership with others - some examples



- **ECOWAS & CILSS** - Data collection and analysis; response coordination
- **UNICEF** - Enhanced partnership; Joint programme on Adaptive Social Protection in Central Sahel
- **Rome-based agencies** - Emergency and rural development in Sahel in response to COVID-19, Conflicts & Climate Change
- **UN Habitat** - address food security and nutrition in areas of rapid urbanization

Moving forward

- **Ramp-up resilience-building** with communities
- **Seek more resources for root causes** – E.g. national social protection systems
- **Work across the nexus** – look for development and peace opportunities even in humanitarian contexts
- **Advocacy on key issues** – e.g. access, national system strengthening





World Food Programme

Thank you!



World Food Programme



SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES