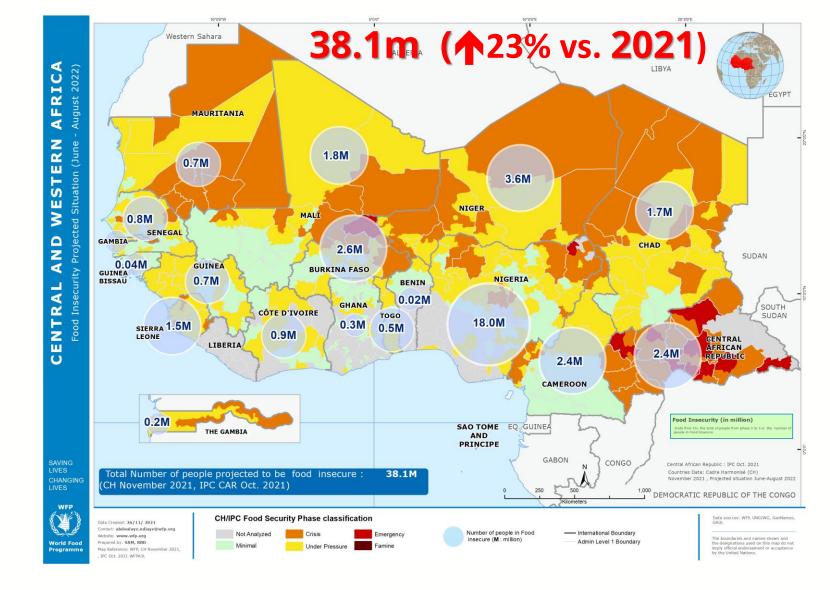


Regional Bureau for Western Africa

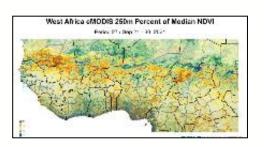
SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES TOWARDS A MAJOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION CRISIS IN

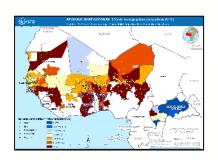
2022





A UNIQUE COMBINATION OF INTERLINKED FACTORS





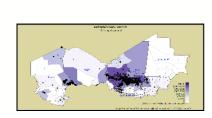




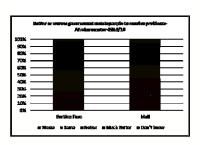












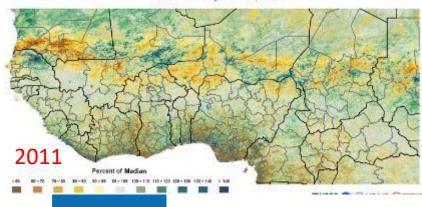
- Rainfall deficits and significant drop in production
- High food prices
- **↑** Extreme poverty
- Limited fiscal space
- Continued deteriorating security situation
- Informal community networks being dismantled



West Africa eMODIS 250m Percent of Median NDVI Period 27 / Sep 21 - 30, 2021 2021

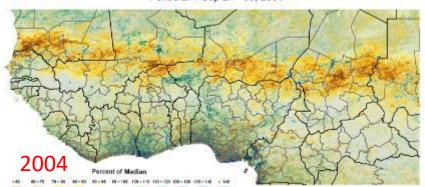
West Africa eMODIS 250m Percent of Median NDVI

Period 27 / Sep 21 - 30, 2011

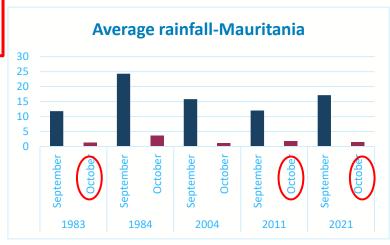


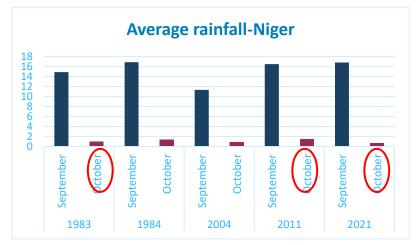
West Africa eMODIS 250m Percent of Median NDVI

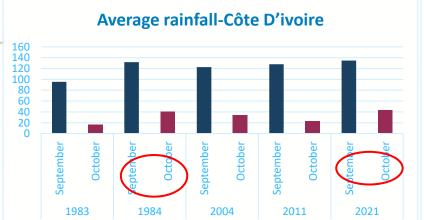
Period 27 / Sep 21 - 30, 2004

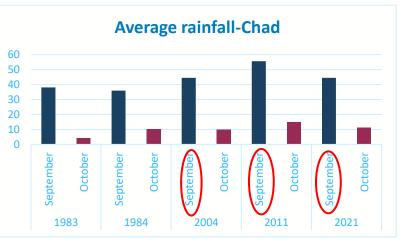


- 2021 situation is similar to exceptional dry years, 1983, 2004, 2011
- Comparable high year-to-year variability of rainfall (1983, 1984, 2004, 2011, 2021)



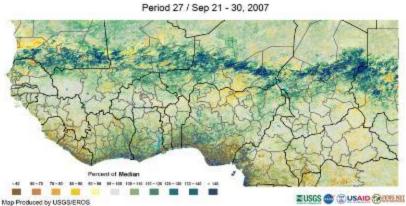




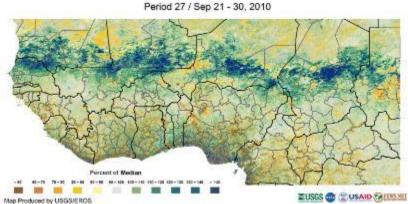


2021 COMPARED TO "NORMAL" RAINY SEASONS

West Africa eMODIS 250m Percent of Median NDVI

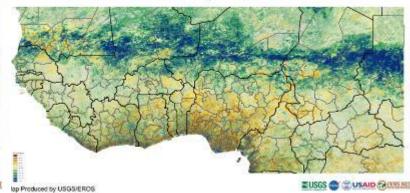


West Africa eMODIS 250m Percent of Median NDVI

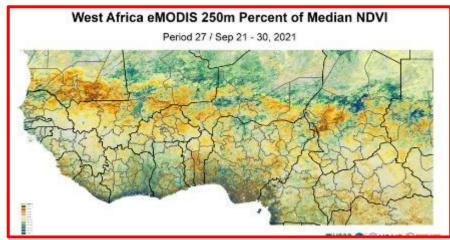


West Africa eMODIS 250m Percent of Median NDVI





2007 2010 2020





SEVERITY OF THE SITUATION ON THE GROUND

October 2020

October 2021

Burkina Faso





Mauritania







THE CRISIS WOULD LEAD TO SEVERE AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORALIST LEAN SEASONS



- Agricultural lean season expected to more severe and start earlier
- Early outmigration of pastoralists
- Increased risk of mass selling of their livestock
- Rising tensions between farmers and herders



EARLY PLANNING AND RESPONSE ARE THE MOST IMPACTFUL MEASURES



- Early food procurement
- Prepositioning of commodities
- GCMF proved effective in reducing lead time
- Timely confirmation of funding
- Adequate Country Office capacity in place
- Efficient coordination with
 Government and other partners



WFP'S CRISIS RESPONSE — A 'NO-REGRETS' APPROACH



- Support government's efforts and contribute to National Response plans
- Early response well before the lean season starts
- Scaling up crisis response across the Sahel
- WFP plans to assist (provided sufficient financial resources)
 - around 2.4 million people during the early lean season and pastoral response (February to May)
 - over 8.5 million people (June to September)



LEVERAGING AND STRENGTHENING SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

"SHOCK RESPONSIVE" FEATURES

"REGULAR/ROUTINE" PROGRAMMES

ANTICIPATE

- Support linkages with early warning systems
- Anticipatory action

FINANCE

Support access to risk-based financing and sovereign climate risk insurance (e.g., ARC)

DELIVER

- Shadow alignment
- Piggy back
- "Channel through"
- Gradual handover

IMPROVE

 Design of tools and programmes (e.g. social registries)

ENABLE

- Advise on policies, frameworks
- Develop guidelines (e.g. data sharing, protection)

↑ Ability to predictand act early

Early access to finance

Stronger systems able to take over





↑COVERAGE/ADEQUACY AND PEOPLE'S RESILIENCE

SCALING UP RESILIENCE-BUILDING AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION INTERVENTIONS



SINCE 2018

- Over 2.5 million people in more than 2,000 villages
- ~110,000 hectares land rehabilitated

NIGER EXAMPLE

- Malnutrition rates ↓
- A School attendances rates
- food availability and diversity
- Rehabilitated lands are now a key source of livelihood and contributes to CO2 sequestration

AS OF JANUARY 20, 2022

TARGET NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

~21 MILLION

(with ongoing adjustments)



Thank you!







TOTAL NEEDS

(next six months)

USD 1.3 BN



(as of January 20, 2022)

