



World Food  
Programme

# Regional Bureau for Western Africa



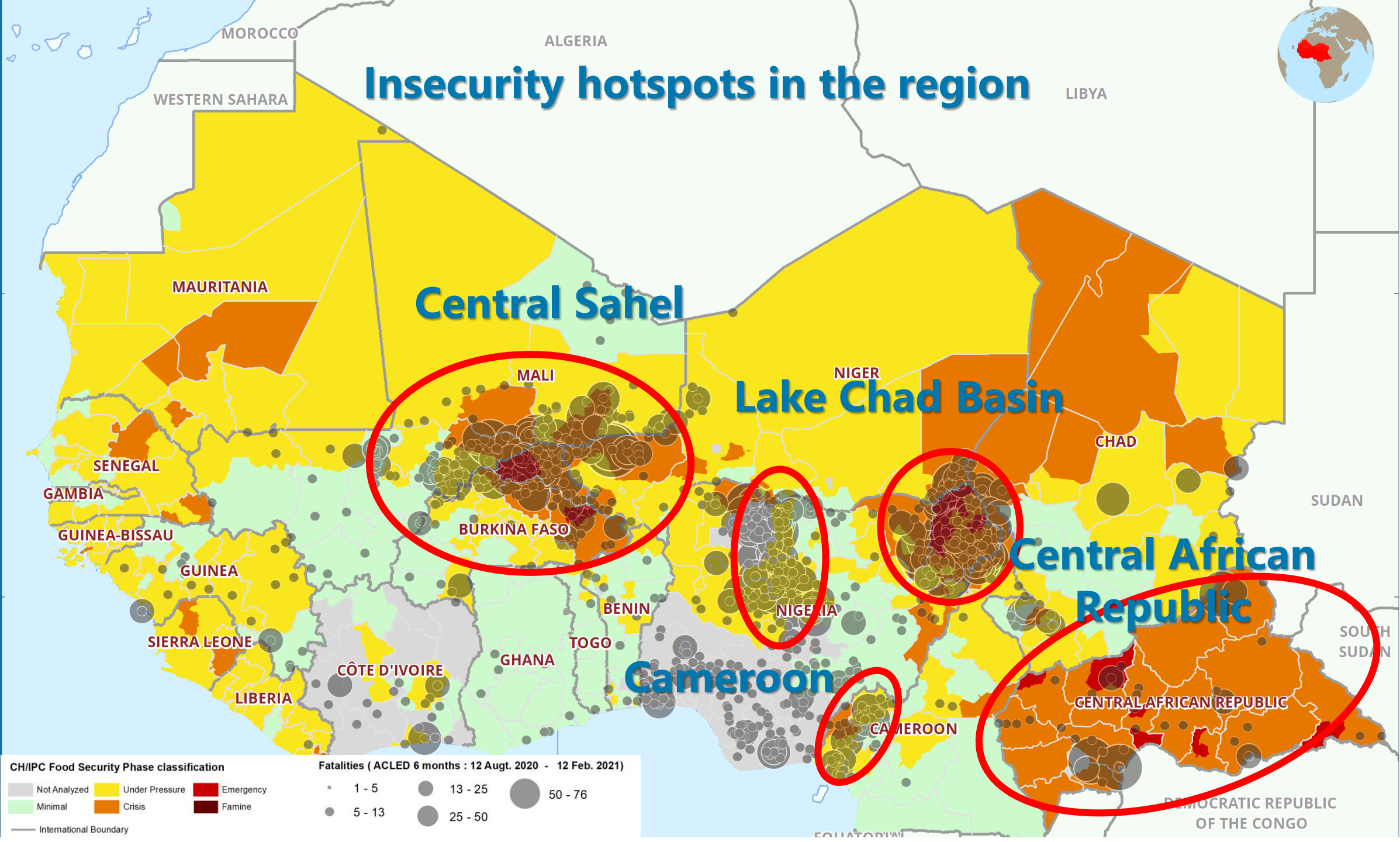
SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

22 February 2021

# Challenges are likely to persist in 2021

- **Upsurge in insurgency and violence**
- **Continued deterioration of the macro-economic situation**
  - COVID-19 infections on the rise again
  - ⬆️ Food prices by 25% (vs. 5-year average)
- **Malnutrition levels to remain as high as last year**
- **Risk of climate-related shocks**
- **Recent Ebola resurgence in Guinea**





# Insecurity hotspots in the region

## Central Sahel

## Lake Chad Basin

## Central African Republic

## Cameroon

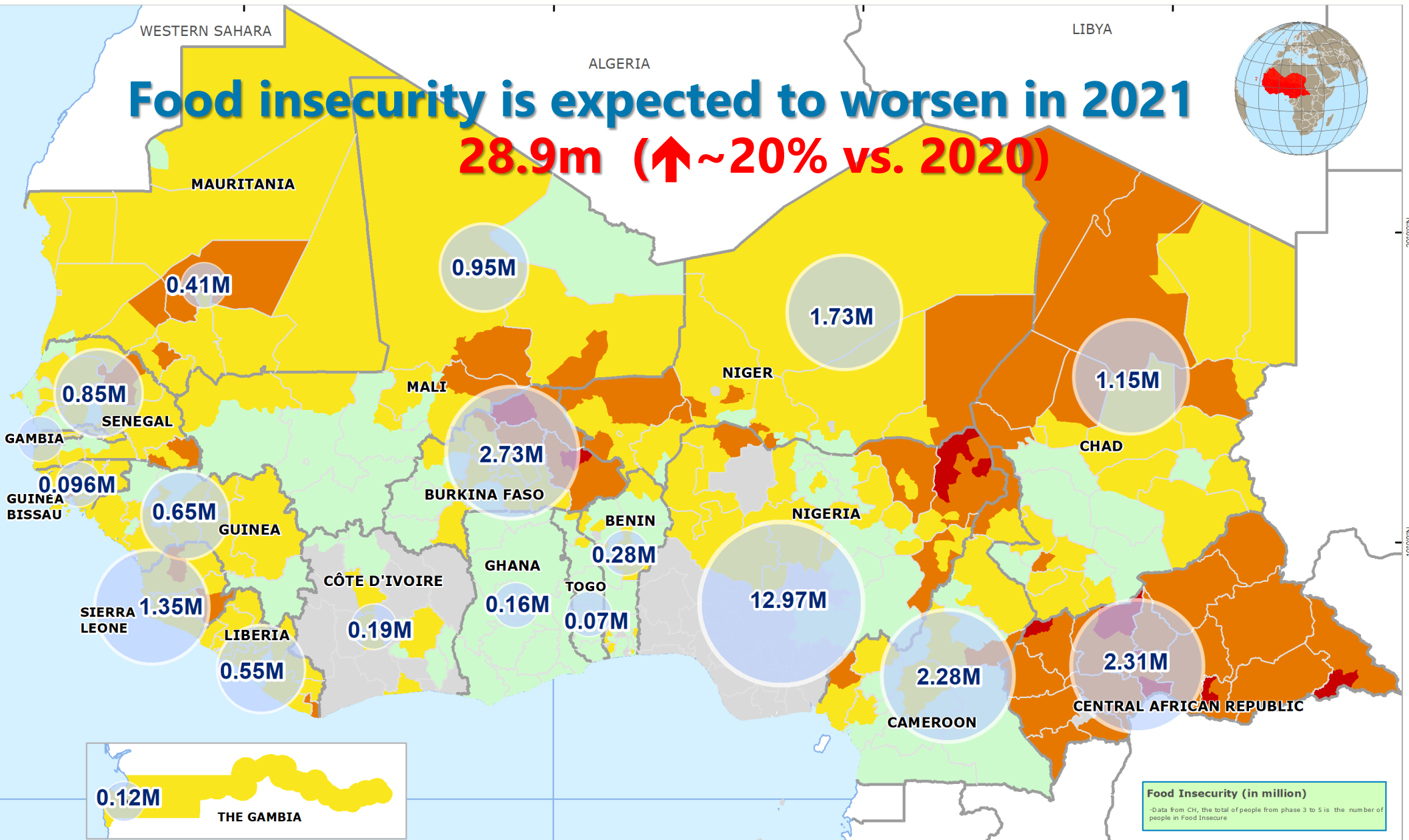
**CH/IPC Food Security Phase classification**

Not Analyzed	Under Pressure	Emergency
Minimal	Crisis	Famine

— International Boundary

**Fatalities ( ACLED 6 months : 12 Aug. 2020 - 12 Feb. 2021)**

• 1 - 5	● 13 - 25	● 50 - 76
● 5 - 13	● 25 - 50	

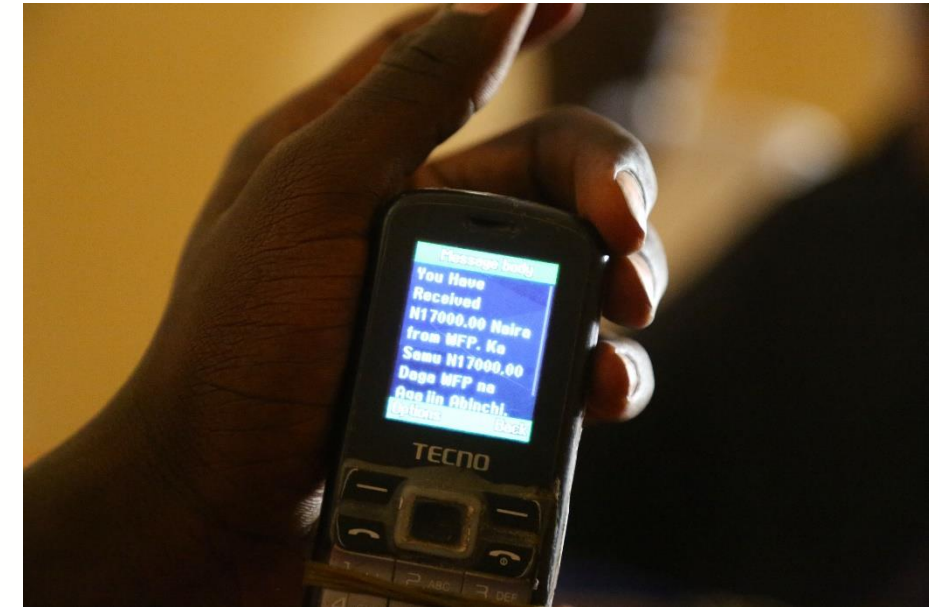


Total Number of people projected to be food insecure : **28.87M**  
(CH November 2020, IPC CAR September 2020)

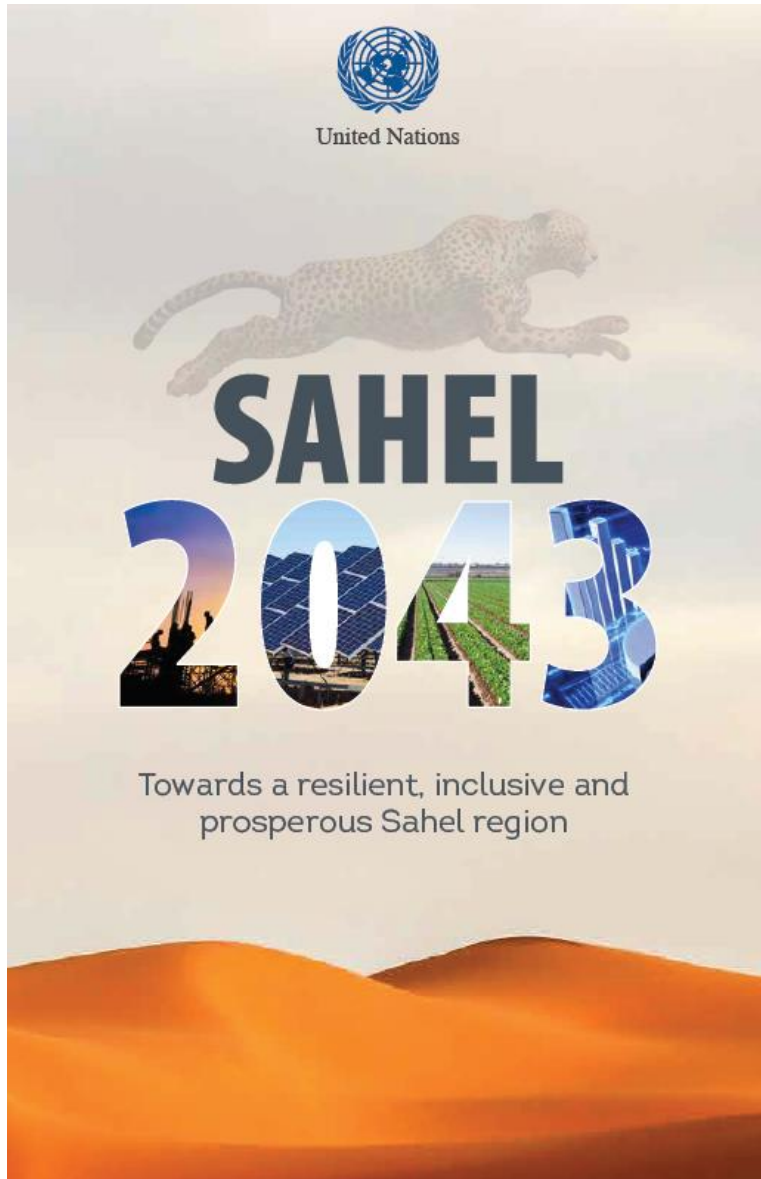


# How we've done things differently in 2020

- **Scaled-up to reach 16.8 million people in 2020** (vs. 10.4 million beneficiaries in 2019)
- **New tools/methodologies for data collection, evidence generation and targeting** (especially to overcome restricted physical access)
- **Expansion of cash-based assistance** – e.g. large-scale digitization campaigns to shift away from paper vouchers
- **New programmatic approaches** – e.g. strengthening of **national social protection and food systems**



# Unleashing the potential of the Sahel region



## Five main strategic orientations identified

1. Promote **inclusive governance** for better community living;
2. Improve human capital and capitalize on the demographic dividend;
3. Transform **economic structures**;
4. Promote **inclusive development**; and
5. Build the **resilience capacities** of the Sahel.

## WFP's role?

- Supporting governments in **strengthening national systems and capacities**
- Building **resilience of communities** as well supporting the **development of human capital**

# Integrated Resilience Scale-Up in the Sahel



## Positive outcomes emerging

- **Food consumption** has become **more frequent, regular** and **diversified**
- **More resources available** to cover **non-food related needs** (health, education, etc.)

## What beneficiaries have said

- **Better access to markets or basic services** such as WASH and education
- **Improvement of the natural environment** through asset creation

# 2021 – Year of consolidating change and learnings

1. Promote **integration and innovation** – e.g. new tools/methodologies, intervention modalities and programmatic approaches
2. **Strengthen national systems** including national social protection and food systems, to address root causes
3. Deepen **collaboration with partners**, through joint efforts and increased convergence of interventions
4. Support **national and regional agendas**





# Collaboration with partners

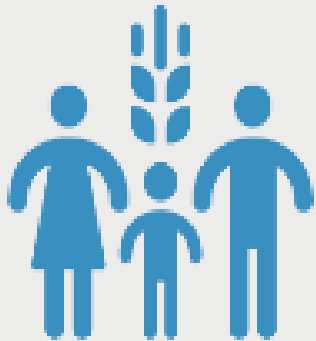


- **Rome-Based Agencies (SD3C)** – Emergency and rural development in Sahel (G5+Senegal)
- **UNICEF**
  - Prevention of child wasting and school health and nutrition
  - Complementary programming for resilience building
  - Joint programme on Adaptive Social Protection
- **National institutions** – collaboration with national institutions to increase access and supply of nutritious foods
- **GIZ** – Complementary resilience programming in Niger

# 2021 – Provide assistance to 17.6 million people

**TARGET  
NUMBER OF  
BENEFICIARIES**

**17.6 MILLION**



**TOTAL  
NEEDS**

*(next 6 months)*

**USD 1.2 BN**

**FUNDED**

**USD 481 M**

**SHORTFALL**

**USD 704 M**

*(as of Feb.16 2021)*

**Thank you!**