



SAHEL 2022 : OUR RESPONSE TO THE UPCOMING AND HISTORIC FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL CRISIS.

BURKINA FASO, EXTREME NORTH REGION CAMEROON, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, SENEGAL AND CHAD

OVERVIEW OF 7 SAHEL COUNTRIES

THE 2022 LEAN SEASON IS LIKELY TO BE A PARTICULARLY AND DIFFICULT YEAR IN TERMS OF SEVERITY OF FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY IN THE SAHEL.

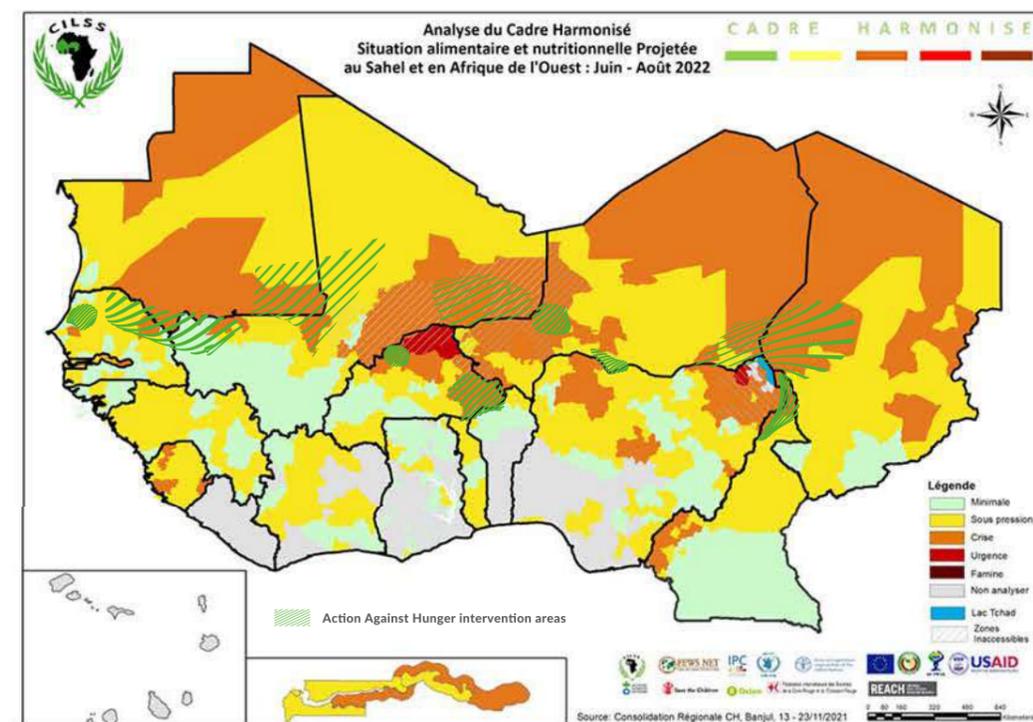
Today, all the conditions that lead to a major food and nutrition crisis are fulfilled in Sahel. In Niger and Mali, the current situation can be compared to the previous large-scale crises of 2011/12 and 1983/84. The lean season is expected to start much earlier than usual (before June 2022), with depleted food stocks and increased demand on markets. Food prices are likely to increase even more than currently observed as some governments in the Sahel anticipate the lean season by rebuilding their food stocks. The most likely scenario is that the exceptional price increase will be further amplified by the Ukraine crisis.

In areas less directly affected by conflict and insecurity, the consequences of climate shocks have been disastrous for food and fodder production. The Sahelian countries have experienced a significant drop in food production, with for example, a 38% decrease in Niger. In addition, the increasing level of uncertainty in the markets has led to high food prices and low availability on the shelves. Areas not directly affected by conflict or displacement are receiving less donor support, while the 2021 agricultural season was disastrous due to poor rainfall in August. The small areas under cultivation are often devastated by granivorous birds and pachyderms' attacks, as seen in the Extreme North of Cameroon.

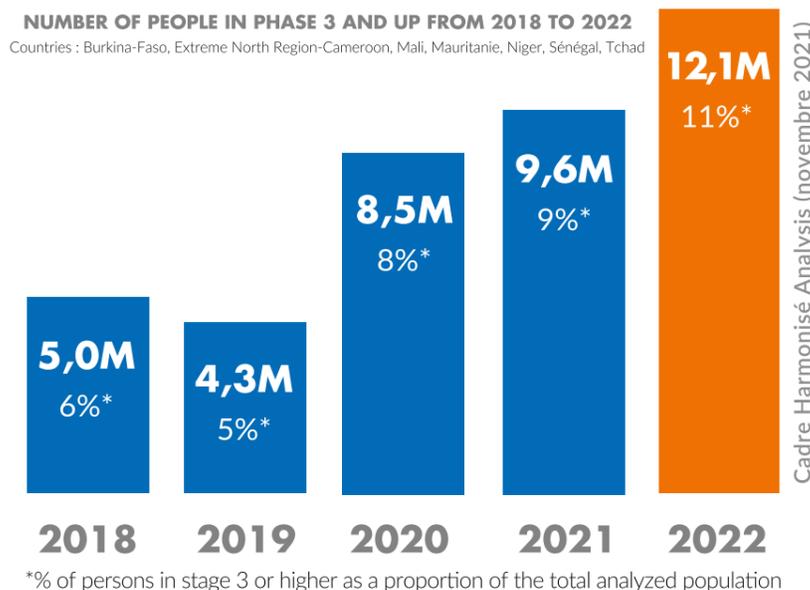
Already, in November 2021, it was estimated that the available pastures would only cover herd needs for three months, thus provoking an earlier than usual start to the transhumance, especially from Mauritania and Western Mali. We expect this year a particularly difficult pastoral lean season and increased difficulties in integrating pastoral and agricultural activities and communities with a higher risk for land conflicts, community stigmatizations, and violence.

All these factors significantly contribute to the increase of acute malnutrition (GAM and SAM) in the region. If responses are not provided in an early, appropriate, and targeted manner, the degradation of the situation is likely to be more alarming, with stock-outs of RUTF inputs, especially Plumpy Nut. This may contribute to a deterioration in SAM case management performance indicators, such as death rates, dropouts and relapse rates. In 2022, more than 9.6 million cases of global acute malnutrition are expected in the region in children aged 6-59 months, of which 1.8 million will be severe cases¹.

The number of people in need of food assistance during the upcoming lean season in this region has increased threefold since 2019, to 12.1 million people.



NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN PHASE 3 AND UP FROM 2018 TO 2022
Countries : Burkina-Faso, Extreme North Region-Cameroon, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal, Tchad



Biomass deficit observed in the southern regions of Mauritania, in the northwest of Mali, in the whole of the northern part of the of the Sahelian band, especially in Chad and in the Extreme North of Cameroon.

The consequences of climate shocks, first and foremost the long dry spells during the rainy season, negatively impacted agricultural and fodder production and the filling of ponds and water bodies.

The latest “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis (November 2021 at the time we are writing) anticipates over 12 million persons in food and nutritional insecurity in the areas concerned by our Sahel response.

Armed and/or inter-ethnic conflicts are gaining ground, making some areas inaccessible and exposing the population to the risk of gender-based violence and harmful survival practices.

In addition to the COVID-19 pandemic, the fallout from which has largely contributed to weaken the economy of the populations (62% of households report lower income than before the start of the pandemic²), we continue to witness in Sahel significant outbreaks of epidemics of polio that were thought to have disappeared from the region, cholera, measles, yellow fever and meningitis which are factors that contribute to the fragility of health systems.

These factors are causing large-scale movements of populations to areas that are safer or less affected by the impact of climate change, exerting great pressure on the available resources in regions that are already very fragile. For instance, the twenty municipalities with the highest number of displaced populations in Burkina Faso have seen their access to water fall from 63% to 44% after hosting the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in their communities. This same phenomenon is observed in Niger and Mali³.

The loss of income of these populations, the rising prices of basic commodities combined with the closure of certain borders and the scarcity of resources are causing an unprecedented economic situation in the region.

PERSONS

12.146.172

IN FOOD INSECURITY

OURS NEEDS

€

26.591.038

FOR 776.071 PERSONS

OUR RESPONSE

FOOD ASSISTANCE

STRENGTHENING OF LIVELIHOODS

PASTORAL RESPONSE

REINFORCEMENT OF WATER HYGIENE AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURES

STRENGTHENING OF MULTI-SECTORAL EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

NUTRITIONAL CARE AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY HEALTH

¹ CEDEAO et PAM, Suivi sur les impacts de la COVID-19 en Afrique de l'Ouest, août 2021
² WASH Cluster Burkina Faso, Plaidoyer pour le WASH-Urgence au Burkina Faso : HNO Mali et Niger 2020
³ UNICEF et PAM, Analyse Hot spot sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle, Janvier 2022

BURKINA FASO

CONTEXT

BURKINA FASO is going through a period of political instability and a complex humanitarian crisis. Growing insecurity on the borders with Mali, Niger, Benin and Ivory Coast has led to important numbers of displaced population. While there were less than 50,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in January 2019, there were more than 1.7 million IDPs in the country by 31 January 2022. The needs of those affected by the crisis are numerous and pressing, such as access to basic services including shelter, food, health, education, water and sanitation. The country recorded a drop in agricultural production of 9.07% and 1.60% compared to the previous season and to the average for the last five years respectively, linked to the various pockets of drought observed during the season and the inaccessibility of agricultural land in the insecure areas of the country. Child malnutrition remains a concern. The GAM rate is 9.7% (close to the 10% alert threshold), of which 0.8% is severe (Smart 2021).

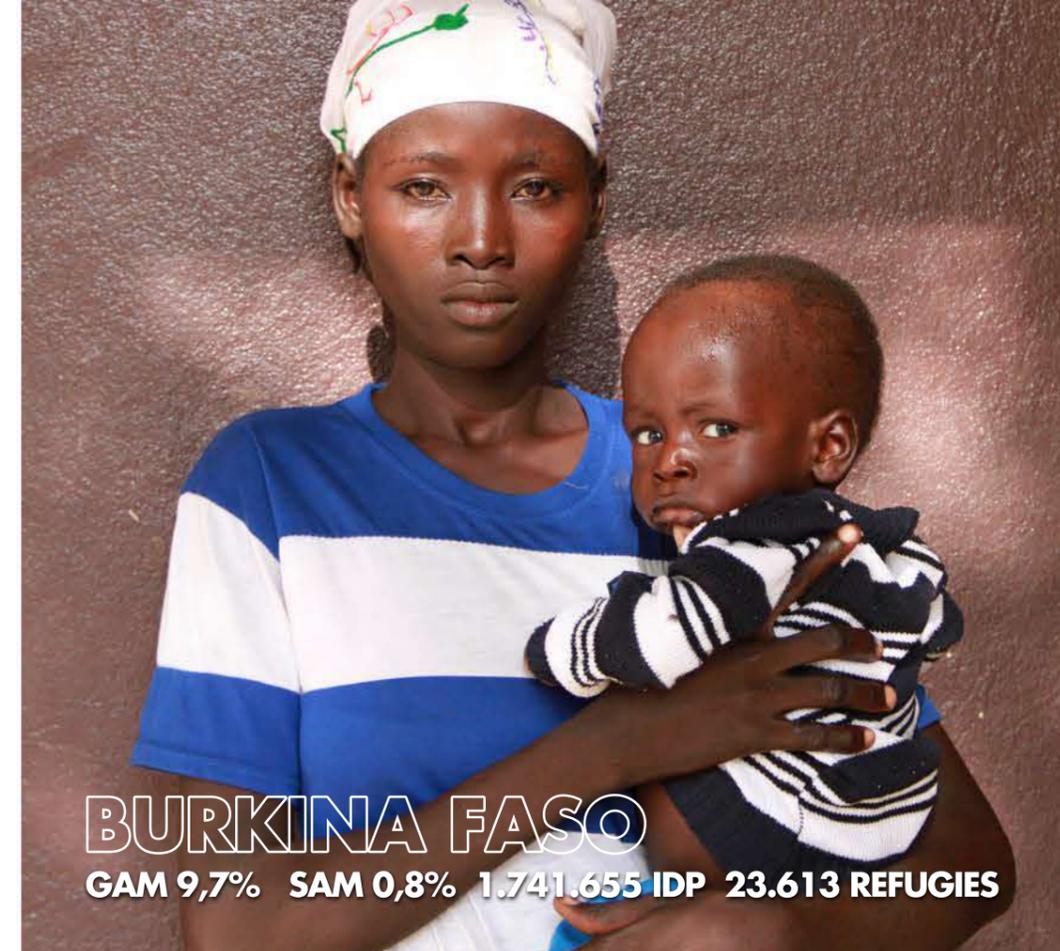
OUR RESPONSE

ACTION AGAINST HUNGER provides an emergency response to populations facing food insecurity in the North and East that aims to enable vulnerable households, including displaced households, to meet their basic nutritional needs, prevent undernourishment without resorting to negative coping strategies, protect their livelihoods and build resilience. This response is consistent and coordinated with the priorities of the humanitarian actors working in the same areas and sectors. An emergency response is provided to newly displaced households. It provides for emergency food assistance, also targeting households that have been displaced for more than three months as well as hosting communities. The response consists of :

- 1) 3-months food assistance in the form of cash transfers based on household vulnerability coupled with awareness-raising activities on financial education, hygiene and nutritional diversity and cross-cutting protection activities to improve cash management and reduce the risks associated with the cash transfer modality ;
- 2) Distribute nutritional inputs to children aged 6-24 months in targeted households for three months to maximize the impact of the assistance. These distributions will be preceded by community sensitization and screening of children (mother and family MUAC, active and passive screening). Children detected as malnourished will be referred to the Health and Social Promotion Centers and/or to the mobile clinics managed by **ACTION AGAINST HUNGER** to receive adequate care ;
- 3) Support for income-generating activities to protect or restore the productive capacity of displaced households and of vulnerable households among the hosting communities to improve their access to food and mitigate the risk of additional deterioration to existing productive assets. Support will be provided in the form of cash or vouchers to offer flexibility to assisted households and will also include training in technical skills and management of selected activities. The protection of beneficiaries will be ensured with a cross-cutting approach through a prior analysis of protection risks and the training of **ACTION AGAINST HUNGER** teams.

OUR AREAS OF INTERVENTION

NORTH REGION (PROVINCES OF LOROU M AND YATENGA). EAST REGION (PROVINCES OF KOMONDJOARI, KOMPIEGA, GOURMA AND OF TAPOA).



BURKINA FASO

GAM 9,7% SAM 0,8% 1.741.655 IDP 23.613 REFUGIES



PERSONS
2.632.503
IN FOOD INSECURITY

OUR NEEDS

€
2.000.000
FOR 28.000 PERSONS

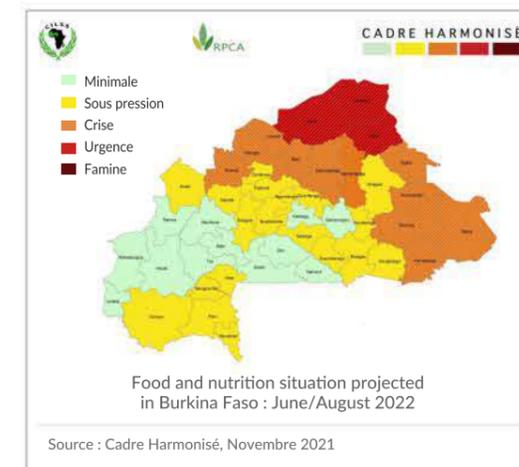
SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



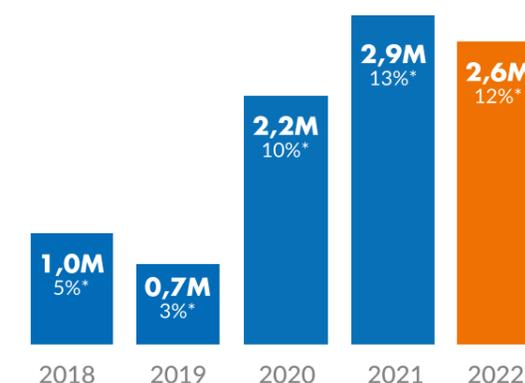
FOOD SECURITY
AND LIVELIHOOD



NUTRITION
AND HEALTH



NO. OF PEOPLE IN PHASE 3 AND ABOVE FROM 2018 TO 2022



*% of people in stage 3 or higher as a proportion of the total analyzed population

EXTREME NORTH CAMEROON

CONTEXT

The **EXTREME NORTH REGION OF CAMEROON** is one of the poorest areas of the country. It is one of the most affected areas by the Lake Chad Basin conflict, in terms of population displacement and insecurity. This area has been confronted in recent years with a succession of phenomena that have further weakened the situation such as the resurgence of attacks by armed groups, the socio-economic impact of the Covid-19-induced health crisis since 2020, the emergence since December 2021 of armed and deadly inter-community conflicts in the Logone and Chari, the recurrence of severe and seasonal agro-climatic shocks resulting in deficits in the agropastoral production and early and consequently longer and more severe lean periods. The long dry season in 2021 resulted in low agricultural production, insufficient fodder biomass and reduced surface water availability. In some departments, such as Logone and Chari attacks by granivorous birds and pachyderms have devastated significant cultivated areas. Locust alerts and threats have also been reported. Although local markets are supplied normally the prices' hike observed has a negative impact on access to food for poor and very poor households. Preliminary results from the SMART 2021 survey show the GAM prevalence at 5,9% [3,8-9,2]. According to IOM, the displaced population increase was of 6%, between March and July 2021. Nearly 550,000 displaced individuals have been identified in the region, including 357,631 IDPs, 51,997 refugees outside the camps and 135,257 returnees. The Cadre Harmonisé analysis projects 901,042 persons in phases 3 to 5 in the Extreme North region for the 2022 lean season, or 38% of the population at the national level.

OUR RESPONSE

We promote an integrated multi-sectoral approach to mitigate the impacts of the lean season in the Extreme North region. This approach combines emergency response to save lives with and the co-building of community resilience. We intend to :

- 1) Support regular sessions of the Cadre Harmonisé, the elaboration of the first National Plan of Response to food and nutritional insecurity, the pre-positioning of emergency stocks, the promotion of agroecological practices, the development of market gardening sites, the multiplication of seeds, the setting up of cereal banks, the management of natural resources and support to selected community members in setting up income-generating activities and village resilience funds.
- 2) Provide an emergency cash transfer response to very poor and poor households in Logone et Chari, then Mayo SAVA and finally Mayo Tsanaga, where food and nutritional needs remain unmet. Households that receive the cash will be sensitized to food diversity and hygiene in all its forms to become able to restore and strengthen their feeding practices.
- 3) With this response, avoid the deterioration of the nutritional situation of children under 5 years old. The assistance in cash transfers will be accompanied by a health and nutritional response to provide quality and accessible care to the most vulnerable households, and especially towards children under 5 years old with a focus on children under 2 years old.
- 4) Reduce the impact of shocks on the health of vulnerable households and restore healthy dynamics within families, through the integration of mental health and care practices in our health focused response.

OUR AREAS OF INTERVENTION

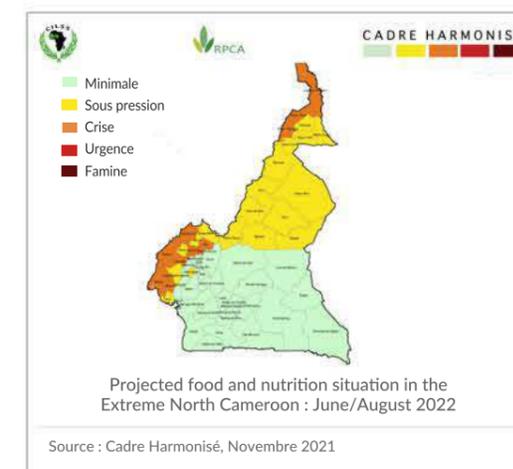
EXTREME NORTH REGION, DEPARTEMENTS OF LOGONE AND CHARI, MAYO-TSANAGA, MAYO SAVA.



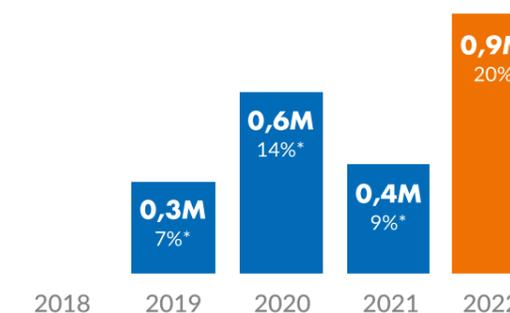

PERSONS
901.042
IN FOOD INSECURITY

OUR NEEDS
€
2.800.000
FOR 96.544 PERSONS

SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



NO. OF PEOPLE IN PHASE 3 AND ABOVE FROM 2018 TO 2022



*% of people in stage 3 or higher as a proportion of the total analyzed population

MALI

CONTEXT

MALI is going through a severe multidimensional crisis marked by growing insecurity driven by inter-communal violence and conflicts between armed groups affecting civilian population and food security. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the situation and reduced the population's access to basic social services. The country is experiencing its worst food security crisis since 2012. The attacks on civilians and the blockade of villages by armed groups have forced hundreds of thousands of people to move to safer areas of the country and abandon their fields and livestock. OCHA counts 7.1 million people in need of humanitarian protection and 358,212 Internally Displaced Persons or refugees. In Mali, 70% of food is imported and the country is heavily dependent on external aid to fund basic social services. One third of the population is dependent on humanitarian assistance and international donors covered 33% of total health expenditure in 2019. Since January 2022, Mali has been under the sanctions of the Economic Community of West African States. These sanctions include the closure of borders, a trade embargo, as well as the suspension of financial aid and the freezing of the country's assets at the Central Bank of West African States. These sanctions are likely to exacerbate food insecurity and make it more difficult for the population to access humanitarian aid and basic social services. The December 2021 SMART survey indicates a national Severe Acute Malnutrition rate of 1.8% [1.5-2.2] close to the 2% threshold with peaks in some areas of up to 3.9%. The rate of GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition) is 10.0 [9.1-10.7]. From June to August 2022, 15 Circles will be in alert situation, 37 in serious situation and 5 in emergency (UNICEF Mali, caseload 2022). The Cadre Harmonisé analysis projects 1,841,067 persons or 9% of the population in phases 3 to 5 during the lean season 2022 and 4.533.157 persons under pressure between June and August 2022.

OUR RESPONSE

Through an integrated multi-sectoral approach, consistent and coordinated with the priorities of humanitarian actors working in the same areas and sectors, our response includes the following key actions :

- 1) Adaptive food assistance: food or cash (also support to agriculture - purchase of seeds), distribution of food supplements and nutritional supplements for children 6-23 months and pregnant women and young mothers.
- 2) Agro-pastoral support, pastoral response: support for the recapitalization of livestock (distribution of ruminants) and support for animal health (vaccination), strengthening pastoral and agricultural surveillance, distribution of animal food, land revitalization for grazing areas.
- 3) Nutritional and health support: nutritional surveillance (MUAC screening), nutritional support and treatment at health structures' level, strengthening child and maternal basic health services at health centers and at community levels with an integrated approach that considers prevention and treatment of childhood diseases with a focus on the ICCM+ approach, distribution of nutritional supplements for children 6 - 23 months old.
- 4) WASH (Water, Hygiene and Sanitation): rehabilitation of pastoral wells, kit distribution (WASH in Nutrition, WASH in Health), water potabilization.

OUR AREAS OF INTERVENTION

GAO REGION (CERCLES OF ANSONGO, BOUREM, GAO), MENAKA REGION (CERCLE OF MENAKA), SEGOU REGION (CERCLES OF NIONO), KAYES REGION (CERCLES OF KAYES, YELIMANÉ, NIORO, DIEMA), TOMBOUCTOU REGION (CERCLES OF TOMBOUCTOU ET GOUNDAM).



MALI

SAM 1,8% [1,5-2,2] 358.212 IDP AND REFUGIES



PERSONS

1.841.067
IN FOOD INSECURITY

OUR NEEDS

€
5.836.337
FOR 102.167 PERSONS

SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



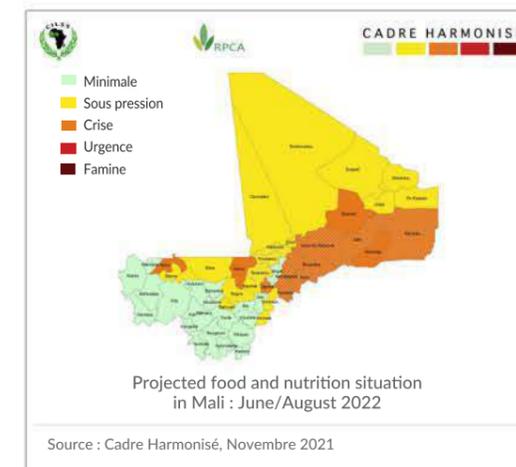
WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE



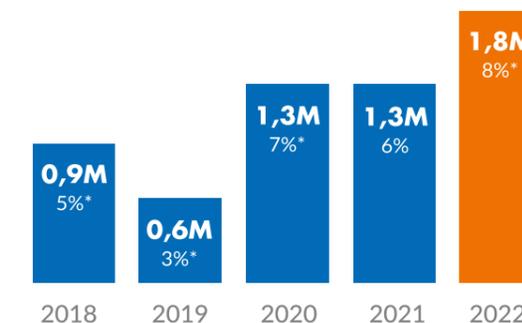
NUTRITION AND
HEALTH



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD



NO. OF PEOPLE IN PHASE 3 AND ABOVE FROM 2018 TO 2022



*% of people in stage 3 or higher as a proportion of the total analyzed population

MAURITANIA

CONTEXT

MAURITANIA enjoys a stable political situation and the security crisis affecting its neighbors has not spread to its territory so far. However, the estimations point to a worsening of poverty levels, corroborated by households' pessimistic perceptions of their well-being (World Bank). The context is characterized by the effects of climate change (repeated droughts and floods), the increased poverty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, increased vulnerability in urban areas (migration, economic crisis), high fodder deficits and frequent bushfires, an 18% drop in total cereal production for 2021/2022 compared to the average of the last 5 years, widespread increase of prices (food prices have increased between 5% and 12% and health care costs have increased by 8,1%). The level of child malnutrition remains a major concern. For more than the last 10 years, the GAM has been above the alert threshold of 10% and stood at 11.2% (10.6 - 11.9) according to the August 2019 SMART survey. Also, the SAM, for more than 10 years, has remained close to or above the 2% emergency threshold. It stood at 1.8 % (1.4 - 2.2) in 2019 according to the SMART survey of the same year, with peaks in some areas up to 5.7%. The country counts 60,000 Malian refugees. The Cadre Harmonisé analysis projects that 660,740 persons will be in food and nutrition insecurity during the lean season 2022, which is 36% higher than last year, and higher than the numbers during the droughts of 2017 and 2018. This corresponds to 15% of the population which is the highest national food insecurity rate in the Sahel region.

OUR RESPONSE

We will build on ongoing projects in the most impacted departments (moughataas) in 3 of the 4 most affected regions and in which we are already working (Gorgol, Guidimakha and Hodh El Chargui) with the aim of optimizing the resources per beneficiary by creating a multiplier effect. We propose a multi-sectoral approach combining direct aid and long-term support, which consists of :

- 1) An emergency response with (a) early detection and treatment of acute malnutrition; (b) cash distributions to food insecure families coupled with fortified flour distributions for children under 2 years old and (c) livestock food distributions.
- 2) A response to strengthen the resilience of these same populations with support for agricultural production equipment, combined with malnutrition prevention and promotion of good nutrition practices. We will (a) rehabilitate/develop hydro-agricultural works and secure agricultural perimeters through the "cash for work" modality; (b) strengthen market gardening practices and improve access to water through the provision of agricultural inputs and equipment, as well as through capacity building activities; (c) rebuild livestock and support poultry farming at the household level and (d) support entrepreneurship (rural micro-projects) in the intervention areas.
- 3) Strengthen early warning systems through (a) the dissemination of warning messages that enable communities to better prepare for shocks (drought/inundation); (b) the pre-positioning of emergency kits at the community level for rapid response and (c) empowerment of sentinel sites and pastoral surveillance committees.

OUR AREAS OF INTERVENTION

HODH EL CHARGUI, GUIDIMAKHA AND GORGOL



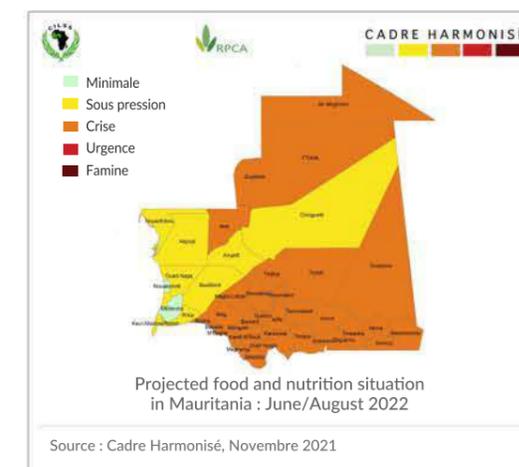
MAURITANIA
GAM 11,20% [10,6-11,9] SAM 1,8% [1,4-2,2] 60.000 REFUGIES


PERSONS
660.740
 IN FOOD INSECURITY

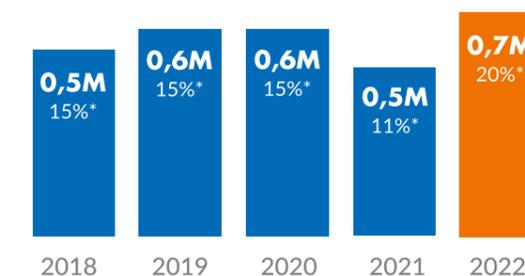
OUR NEEDS

4.000.000
 FOR 180.000 PERSONS

SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



NO. OF PEOPLE IN PHASE 3 AND ABOVE FROM 2018 TO 2022



*% of people in stage 3 or higher as a proportion of the total analyzed population

NIGER

CONTEXT

NIGER is facing a complex humanitarian emergency and a security crisis in the border areas with Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Mali, where armed groups perpetuate attacks on security forces and civilians. In recent years, the changing context in Niger, marked by the emergence of conflict-related crises in areas already affected by chronic poverty and weak infrastructure has, on the one hand, led to an increase in humanitarian needs, and on the other, complicated the humanitarian actors' ability to reach populations in need coupled with a diminished access to assistance and services by the affected populations. The persistence of insecurity accompanied by the risk of flooding, coupled with food and nutrition insecurity, is likely to have a severe impact on the lives of the people of Niger. The COVID-19 pandemic and the effects of climate change have further aggravated the situation. Seasonal flooding and pockets of drought have increased during the 2021 winterage season resulting in a drop in cereal production. We also see an atypical increase in food prices (more than 30% above the five-year seasonal average in 43 of the country's 63 departments). In addition, it is key to highlight the vulnerability situation of internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and host communities in hosting areas. These same areas report cases of cattle rustling, Zakat collection and physical violence. Schools are closed in areas of high insecurity. The state of emergency declared in the regions of Diffa, Maradi and Tillabéry limits the movements of the population. In addition, health coverage is considered low throughout the country (50%). The national GAM rate is 12.5% [11.1-13.9] above the 10% alert threshold (SMART 2021). The SAM rate is 2.7% [2.2-3.5] above the 2% emergency threshold (SMART 2021). According to OCHA, 3,000,000 people need humanitarian protection, and the Cadre Harmonisé analysis projects that 3,616,244 persons or 14.9% of the population, will be in need for direct food assistance during the 2022 lean season.

OUR RESPONSE

We intend to put in place an integrated multisectoral strategy to address the multiple and multifaceted needs of the population, including hosts, refugees, returnees and IDPs living in our areas of intervention accompanied by advocacy actions to secure and guarantee humanitarian access in the most vulnerable areas.

Our strategy aims at strengthening emergency preparedness and response by providing emergency food assistance and support for the social protection of populations in phases 3 and 4 of the Cadre Harmonisé, to those with livelihood protection deficits and those with survival deficits. In addition, to reduce any exclusion, a major component will be devoted to pastoral populations and their livestock through actions in the following sectors :

- 1) Health and Nutrition, which will focus on early detection and rapid treatment of acute malnutrition at both health structures and at the community level (ICCM+) ;
- 2) Strengthening, preserving and promoting the livelihoods of agricultural and pastoral populations through cash transfers, "Food for Asset" and support to agro-ecological production ;
- 3) Strengthening the multi-sectoral early warning system through the production and dissemination of multi-sectoral bulletins, support to the sentinel sites for data collection and support to the technical analysis of the Harmonized Framework.

OUR AREAS OF INTERVENTION

DIFFA REGION (DEPARTEMENTS OF DIFFA AND N'GUIGMI), MARADI REGION (DEPARTEMENTS OF MADAROUNFA AND GUIDAN ROUMJI), TAHOU REGION (TILLIA COMMUNE).



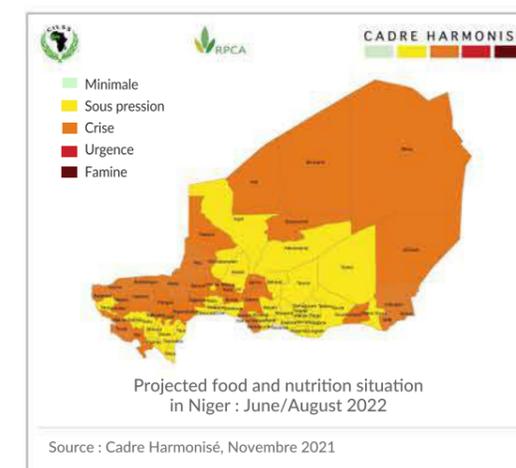
NIGER

GAM 12,5% [11,1-13,9] SAM 2,7% [2,2-3,5] 313.000 IDP 234.000 REFUGIES

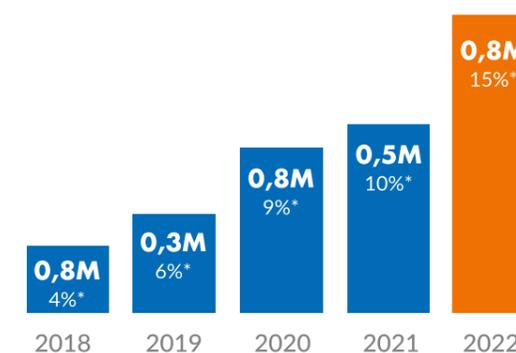
PERSONS
3.616.244
IN FOOD INSECURITY

OUR NEEDS
€
4.500.000
FOR 78.333 PERSONS

SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



NO. OF PEOPLE IN PHASE 3 AND ABOVE FROM 2018 TO 2022



*% of people in stage 3 or higher as a proportion of the total analyzed population

SENEGAL

CONTEXT

SENEGAL has so far been spared by the violence that has engulfed the region, but the activities of non-state armed groups in neighboring countries and cross-border trafficking threaten the country's economic stability. The pandemic has significantly altered the economic prospects, reducing access to basic services, and increasing vulnerabilities. The north of the country is highly exposed to climate change and its effects create or increase vulnerabilities for the populations of this area. In terms of food security, while the current situation counts a good household consumption, it still establishes that 11 departments present an under-pressure level of food consumption, with minimum scores of food consumption and food diversity. 20% of the population in these areas have adopted negative coping strategies. The projected situation foresees a total of 32 departments under pressure, an increase in the number of departments with degraded food consumption (from 11 to 22) and 4 departments (Bambey, Diourbel, Tambacounda and Kanel), representing nearly 757 330 people, in crisis. The causes identified are the decline in the availability of household resources and the rise of prices during the lean season. While the biomass production is close to normal, though deficient in some localities, the severe deficit recorded in Mauritania might put pressure on available resources in Senegal, with the early arrival of Mauritanian animals and herders in the country. There is an increase in the number of people facing food-insecurity also because of climate change (natural disasters, wildfires, etc.) and a trend of rising food prices.

Similarly, the level of malnutrition remains worrying with the GAM rate at the national level at 8%, close to the alert threshold of 10%, while the rate of SAM is 1.2% (DHS 2019). UNHCR counts 18,732 refugees in 2021 and 3,300 IDPs. The Cadre Harmonisé analysis projects 757,330 people to be in food and nutrition insecurity during the lean season of 2022, which is 4.3% of the total population.

OUR RESPONSE

Our intervention strategy is multisectoral and is based on three main areas :

- 1) Food assistance through the "cash transfer" modality for vulnerable households in crisis situations; "Food for Asset" activities through the production of community assets to improve community resilience; and the distribution of fortified flour for the prevention of malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months in the Department of Kanel.
- 2) Strengthening nutritional surveillance at the community level (Family MUAC, Mother MUAC and pilot SAM Photo-Diagnoses) and the referral system in the regions of Matam and Louga.
- 3) Strengthening the decentralization of the case management of children with acute malnutrition with no medical complications (ICCM+) and the promotion of the 1,000-day strategy at both community and at health posts level in Matam.

The intervention strategy will be implemented with the public service providers and authorities including the SE-CNSA (Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Food Security), the CNDN (National Council for the Development of Nutrition) and the Ministry of Health.

OUR AREAS OF INTERVENTION

MATAM (DEPARTEMENTS OF KANEL AND RANÉROU), SAINT-LOUIS (DEPARTEMENT OF PODOR), LOUGA, (DEPARTEMENTS OF LINGUÈRE, LOUGA AND KÉBÉMER).



SENEGAL

GAM 8% SAM 1,2% 3.300 IDP 18.732 REFUGIES



PERSONS

757.330

IN FOOD INSECURITY

OUR NEEDS



2.454.701

FOR 230.489 PERSONS

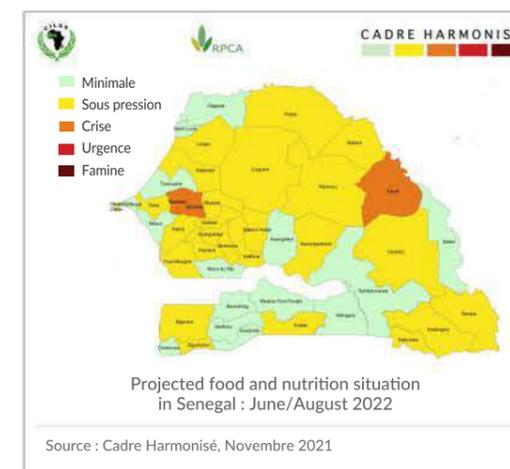
SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



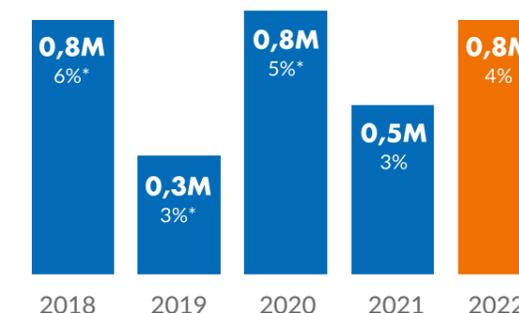
FOOD SECURITY
AND LIVELIHOOD



NUTRITION
AND HEALTH



NO. OF PEOPLE IN PHASE 3 AND ABOVE FROM 2018 TO 2022



*% of people in stage 3 or higher as a proportion of the total analyzed population

CHAD

CONTEXT

CHAD faces security challenges linked to conflicts in neighboring countries as well as the consequences of climatic change, notably the accelerated desertification and drying up of Lake Chad. The poor agricultural season of 2021-2022, caused by a late start, a poor spatial-temporal distribution, and an early cessation of rains in the country's Sahelian strip has led to crop failures. The main consequence of this situation will likely be an early, long, and complicated lean season for both vulnerable households and livestock due to the scarcity of pasture and the early drying up of water points. Food insecurity and malnutrition, population displacement and health emergencies are the main causes for which almost half of the population lives in acute or chronic vulnerability, exacerbated by low levels of development, climatic risks (reduced rainfall, poor distribution of rainfall which sometimes leads to flooding, rising temperatures and therefore evapotranspiration) and economic crises. OCHA counts 6.1 million people in need of humanitarian protection, 406,000 IDPs and 523,000 refugees. Malnutrition is a major public health issue in Chad. Indeed, approximately 1.9 million children under the age of 5 suffer from acute malnutrition, of which more than 400,000 are cases of severe acute malnutrition. The GAM rate is 10.9% [10.2-11.7] nationally, above the 10% alert threshold (SMART 2021) and the SAM rate is 2.0% [1.7-2.3], equal to the 2% emergency threshold (SMART 2021). The humanitarian situation is worrying for the whole country, but the situation in the provinces of Lac, Bar El Ghazal (BEG) and Kanem provinces is much more critical and has been so for several years. The level of acute and severe malnutrition is worrying, with a GAM rate of 16.5% [13.3-20.3] in Bar El Ghazel and 16.2% [13.2-19.9] in Kanem. The SAM rate is 2.1% [1.2-3.5] in Bar El Ghazel and 2.2% [1.3-3.8] in Kanem (SMART 2021). The Cadre Harmonisé Analysis projects that 1,737,246 persons will be in need for direct food assistance during the lean season of 2022, or 11% of the country's total population. For the Lac Province, the projection is that 198,546 persons will be in such situation (30.05% of the population), for the Kanem province the projection is of 151,183 persons (30.82% of the population) and for the province of BEG, the same projected number is of 59,234 persons (15.11% of the population).

OUR RESPONSE

We aim to provide emergency food assistance to vulnerable households during the lean season, in coordination with and complementing the Chad's National Response Plan (NRP) of December 2021. The proposed intervention strategy is to combine lifesaving and malnutrition preventive actions during the lean season through the following 4 axes of intervention :

- 1) Provide unconditioned food assistance through the cash transfers modality, to the population during the 2022 lean season so that they do not have to resort to negative coping strategies, which may deteriorate their livelihoods and health. Direct food distributions (in-kind) will only be considered in areas where cash transfers are not feasible.
- 2) Distribute emergency and nutrient-sensitive agricultural kits to all households reached by the food assistance, who dispose of agricultural land and productive assets, with priority given to those with children aged 6-59 months and or pregnant and breastfeeding women.
- 3) Prevent malnutrition through awareness raising sessions.
- 4) Support livestock farmers, herders, who are severely affected by the drought of 2021 through strategic destocking of livestock, by purchasing some of their animals to distribute meat to vulnerable households.

OUR AREAS OF INTERVENTION

PROVINCES OF BAR, GHAZAL, KANEM AND LAKE.



CHAD
GAM 10,9 % [10,2-11,7] SAM 2,0 % [1,7-2,3] 406.000 IDP 523.000 REFUGIES

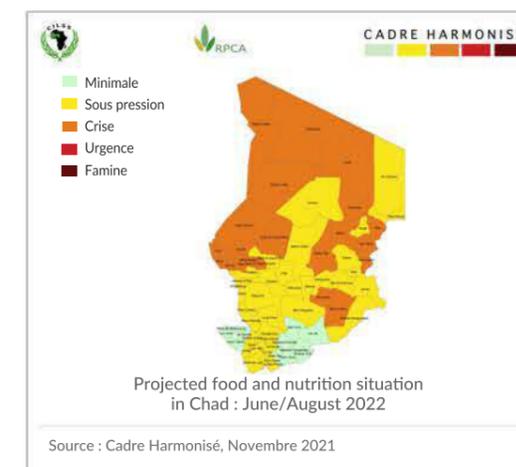

PERSONS
1.737.246
IN FOOD INSECURITY

OUR NEEDS
€
5.000.000
FOR 60.538 PERSONS

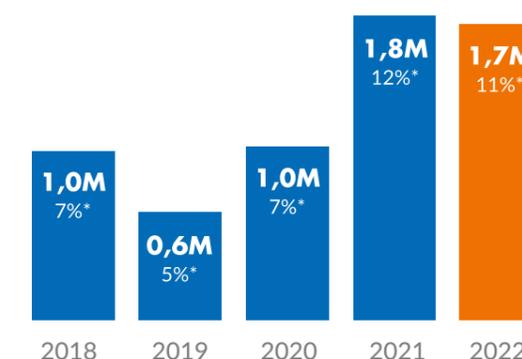
SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 **FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD**

 **NUTRITION AND HEALTH**



NO. OF PEOPLE IN PHASE 3 AND ABOVE FROM 2018 TO 2022



*% of people in stage 3 or higher as a proportion of the total analyzed population

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FOR FOOD.
AGAINST HUNGER
AND MALNUTRITION.

FOR CLEAN WATER.
AGAINST KILLER DISEASES.

**FOR CHILDREN THAT GROW
UP STRONG.**
AGAINST LIVES CUT SHORT.

**FOR CROPS THIS YEAR,
AND NEXT.**
AGAINST DROUGHT
AND DISASTER.

FOR CHANGING MINDS.
AGAINST IGNORANCE AND
INDIFFERENCE.

**FOR FREEDOM FROM HUNGER.
FOR EVERYONE. FOR GOOD.**

FOR ACTION.
AGAINST HUNGER.

