HUMANITARIAN DASHBOARD
SAHEL FOOD AND NUTRITION CRISIS
(as of 20February 2012)

PEOPLE IN NEED ACROSS SAHEL

- >10 million Food insecure people
- > 1 million Children suffering from severe malnutrition (SAM)
- > 2 million Children suffering from moderate malnutrition (MAM)

BASELINE INDICATORS

- Number of children dying yearly of malnutrition in the Sahel: 226,000
- Number of children dying yearly in the Sahel: 645,000
- Average poverty rate (sub-Saharan Africa): 51%

COUNTRY

Burkina Faso
Cameroon (north)
Chad
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria (north)
Senegal

Crude mortality rate
<5 Mortality rate
<5 Global acute malnutrition
<5 Severe acute malnutrition
HDI rank (out of 187)
Rural population
Total population (thousands)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

- SEVERITY: Over 10 million people are affected by food insecurity in 8 countries of the Sahel region. A number of areas will see acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3), in particular from April to September. The nutritional situation is catastrophic in the most affected areas with severe malnutrition rates ranging from 10-15%.
- (Fewsnet, Regional Strategy Feb 2012)

- DRIVERS OF CRISIS: This is a crisis of eroded resilience, compounded by sporadic rains, insufficient harvests and price increases. Agro-pastoral production in the poorest areas decreased by 50%; market prices of agriculture produces increased, up to 60-85% for corn and 100% for dry cereal.
- (Fewsnet, Regional Strategy Feb 2012)

- SAHEL STRATEGY 2012: This dashboard is aligned to the Response Plan addressing the Food and Nutrition Crisis in the Sahel developed by the Regional Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition (FSNWG - composed of United Nations agencies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, NGOs and donors).

TRENDS ANALYSIS

- FOOD SECURITY: The severity of acute food insecurity is not likely to surpass IPC Phase 3 if the response is sufficiently robust. The most severe food insecurity problem is expected from January to March in agropastoral and rainfed farming areas of central and southern Mauritania.
- (Fewsnet Feb 2012)

- NUTRITION: Severe, chronic constraints on nutritional wellbeing mean that levels of acute malnutrition are likely to remain near or above 15 percent in the most affected areas.
- (Fewsnet Feb 2012)

- AGRICULTURE: While the regional production is slightly higher than the 5-year average localized shortfalls continue to impact food availability (harvest deficits: Chad 50%; Niger 30%; Mauritania 52%).

- REMITTANCES are decreasing due to the economic downturn in Europea and the return of over 200,000 economic migrants from Libya/Cote d’Ivoire.

- SECURITY: The recent escalation of hostilities in Mali and the presence of armed groups in Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria may affect local food accessibility.
- (IASC Dec 2011, OCHA Feb 2012)

MAIN AREAS OF FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION THE SAHEL REGION

Sources: Unless otherwise stated, the Response Plan addressing the Food and Nutrition Crisis in the Sahel, 2012