• FEWS NET’s approach to early warning analysis
• Overview of IPC 3.0
• Key Messages
• Regional Overview
• Areas of concern:
  o Burkina Faso
  o Nigeria
FEWS NET’s approach to early warning analysis – Scenario Development

STEP 1: Set scenario parameters

STEP 2: Describe and classify current food security

STEP 3: Develop key assumptions

STEP 4: Describe impacts on HH income sources

STEP 5: Describe impacts on HH food sources

STEP 6: Describe and classify projected HH food security

STEP 7: Describe and classify projected area food security

STEP 8: Identify events that could change the scenario
# IPC area phase classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHASE</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>URGENT ACTION REQUIRED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHASE 1 Minimal</td>
<td>Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHASE 2 Stressed</td>
<td>Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHASE 3 Crisis</td>
<td>Households either: Have food consumption gaps which are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; OR are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.</td>
<td>!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHASE 4 Emergency</td>
<td>Households either: Have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; OR are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHASE 5 Famine</td>
<td>Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution, and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. (For Famine Classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)</td>
<td>!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IPC
Key Messages

• Across most of the Sahel, the main rainy season started in June. Planting is ongoing across most of the region, and average harvests are anticipated in October in most countries. In Cameroon, the main harvest began in late-June and is anticipated to be average. In Nigeria, production is expected to be below average due to high levels of conflict, limited access to inputs, and localized below average rainfall forecast.

• Staple food prices continue to seasonally increase during the lean season and remain average to above average across the region. While prices are anticipated to return to near normal levels following the harvest, they will likely remain above average through January 2022 in the Eastern Basin (Nigeria, Niger, Chad).

• Conflict continues to lead to displacement in the region with an increase in the abandonment of fields for security reasons. Typical livelihood activities, activities related to markets, trade, and transhumance movements are disrupted for the majority of displaced households. Market functioning and access remain disrupted by continued insecurity and conflict in the Great Lake Chad basin, the Liptako-Gourma region, north-west and north-central Nigeria, the region of Tibesti and Northwest and Southwest Cameroon.

• The majority of areas will remain in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) until January 2022 and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) for some including many poor urban households. Ongoing and planned humanitarian assistance in parts of Niger and Burkina Faso are mitigating worse outcomes, resulting in Stressed ! (IPC Phase 2!) in Diffa and Maradi and in most of northern Burkina Faso. In Oudalan province, Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) is expected through the lean season. Conflict affected areas of Niger, parts of Nigeria, and the greater Lake Chad Basin will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). In Nigeria, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes will persist in some hard-to-reach areas of Borno State through January 2022.
Regional Overview
Seasonal calendar for West Africa in a typical year

Source: FEWS NET
At least 20 percent year on year increase since 2016

Conflict events and fatalities from January to June 2016-2021

Source: ACLED
Northwest Nigeria
Lake Chad Basin
Central African Republic
Liptako Gourma
Northwest/Southwest Cameroon

Battles in FEWS NET monitored countries, January - June 2021

Source: ACLED
Main agricultural seasons

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) in Cameroon, June 11-20, 2021

Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI) for millet in West Africa, July 2021

Source: FEWS NET/USGS
Prices remain similar to or above 5 year average

May 2021 local millet prices compared to average

Source: FEWS NET
Imported rice remains above average in Nigeria and Cameroon

May 2021 imported rice prices compared to average

Prices for imported rice in Douala, Cameroon January 2020-June 2021

Source: FEWS NET

Source: FEWS NET
Improving Pastoral Conditions

Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI) for rangeland in West Africa

Mid-June 2021

Early-July 2021

Mid-July 2021

Source: FEWS NET/USGS
Favorable access to staple food for pastoral households

Goat to millet terms of trade in Mali

![Goat to millet terms of trade in Mali](chart)

Source: FEWS NET

Map of main markets in Mali

![Map of main markets in Mali](map)

Source: FEWS NET
Key Assumptions
Key assumptions through January 2022

Conflict events likely to decline during the rainy season; however, continue at levels observed during the first half of 2021 as of October 2021:
- Disrupts agricultural activities and typical pastoral corridors
- Causes displacement

Above average rainy season from June through September across most of the Sahel will favor production prospects that are:
- Average to above average throughout the region
- Though, below average in conflict affected areas:
  - Nigeria
  - Liptako Gourma
  - NW/SW Cameroon
  - Far North Cameroon
  - Central African Republic

Favorable pastoral conditions will seasonally improve livestock body conditions

Source: FEWS NET/USGS
Key assumptions through January 2022

Market functioning will remain disrupted by:

- Conflict/Insecurity
  - In markets
  - Along trade routes
- Heavy rainfall from June to September

Staple food prices will remain average to slightly above average through September in most areas

- Driven by high institutional demand
- Below average production in Nigeria in 2020/2021
- High transportation costs

Livestock prices will remain average to above average, favoring pastoral access to food markets

- Above average for small ruminants
- Average to below average for large livestock

About average incomes, except in conflict-affected areas

- Average agricultural incomes
- Average income from sale of wood/charcoal
- Below average income from migration
- Below average income in urban areas

Observed and projected prices for millet in Moussoro, Chad

Source: FEWS NET
Most likely food security outcomes

Projected food security outcomes, June to September 2021

Source: FEWS NET

Projected food security outcomes, October 2021 to January 2022

Source: FEWS NET
Burkina Faso
Seasonal calendar in a typical year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr-May</td>
<td>Peak fruit and wild food harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>Rainy season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>Main harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-Nov</td>
<td>Off-season harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-Jan</td>
<td>Off-season land preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-Mar</td>
<td>Land preparation, Gold mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-May</td>
<td>Livestock migration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Current Situation
Burkina Faso is worst-affected in Liptako Gourma conflict

Conflict events and fatalities in Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso from January to June 2017-2021

Source: ACLED
High levels of displacement continues

Source: FEWS NET/ using data from SP/CONASUR
Insecurity disrupts market functioning and trade flows

Market functioning and trade flows, Liptako Gourma

Observed and projected prices for millet in Kaya, Burkina Faso

Source: FEWS NET
Key Assumptions
Key Assumptions through January 2022

Conflict events likely to diminish during the rainy season; however, continue at levels observed during the first half of 2021 as of October 2021

- Disrupts agricultural activities and typical pastoral corridors
- Causes displacement

Despite average national production anticipated, localized below average production in conflict-affected areas

Main sources of income will remain below average, including:
- Mining
- Migration
- Agricultural labor
- Livestock sales and herding

Markets in conflict-affected regions to remain disrupted

Staple food prices to remain above average

Source: FEWS NET
Projected Food Security Outcomes for Burkina Faso

Projected food security outcomes, June to September 2021

Projected food security outcomes, October 2021 to January 2022

Source: FEWS NET
Projected food security outcomes for Liptako Gourma

Projected food security outcomes, June to September 2021

Project ond food security outcomes, October 2021 to January 2022

Source: FEWS NET
Nigeria
Conflict in early 2021 continues at high levels
Macroeconomic conditions drives high prices

Nigerian Naira (NGN) to USD exchange rate and inflation

May 2021 sorghum prices compared to May 2020

Source: OANDA, NGN Rates, and National Bureau of Statistics

Source: FEWS NET
Limited market access and high food prices

Market and Trade Function as of June 2021

Maize price projection for Kano-Dawanau Market

Source: FEWS NET
Seasonal calendar in a typical year

Source: FEWS NET
Projected food security outcomes, June to September 2021

IPC V3.0 Acute Food Insecurity Phase
1: Minimal
2: Stressed
3: Crisis
4: Emergency
5: Famine

Source: FEWS NET
Projected food security outcomes, October 2021 to January 2022

IPC V3.0 Acute Food Insecurity Phase
1: Minimal
2: Stressed
3: Crisis
4: Emergency
5: Famine

- Concentration of displaced people
  Would likely be at least one phase worse without current or programmed humanitarian assistance

Source: FEWS NET
Thank you!

Questions?
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