



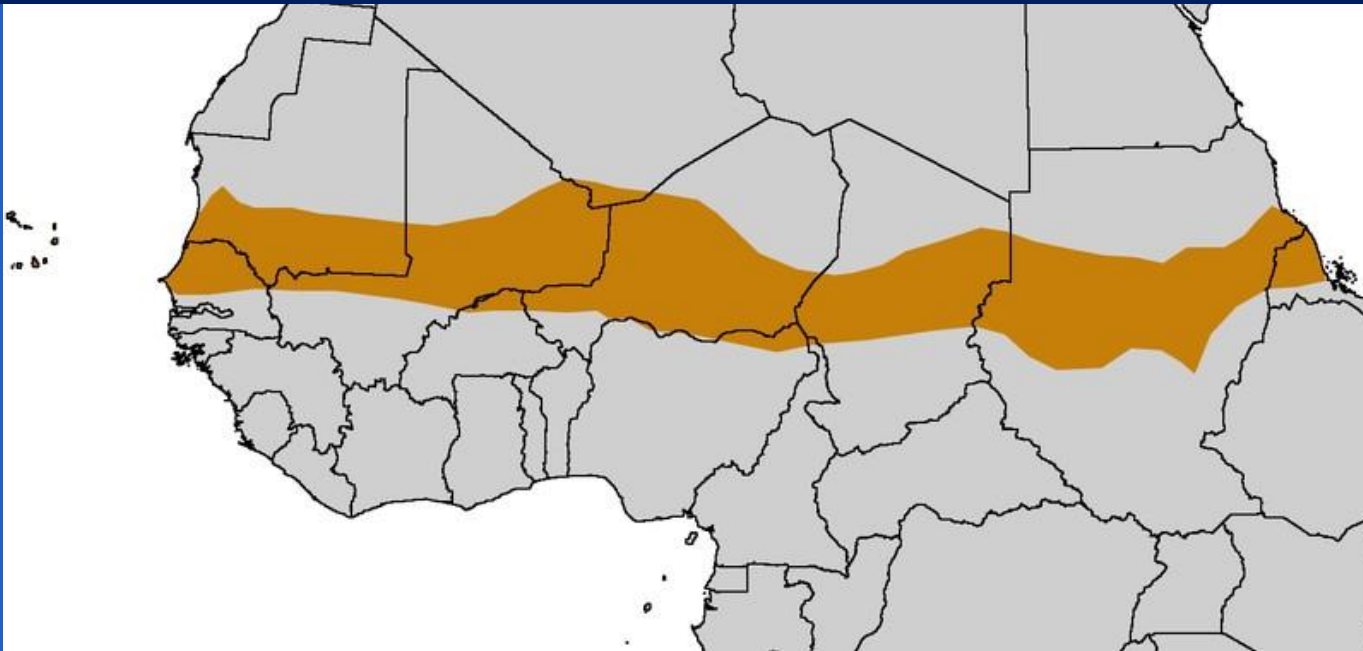
The Sahel Beyond the Headlines: Population, Climate and Resources



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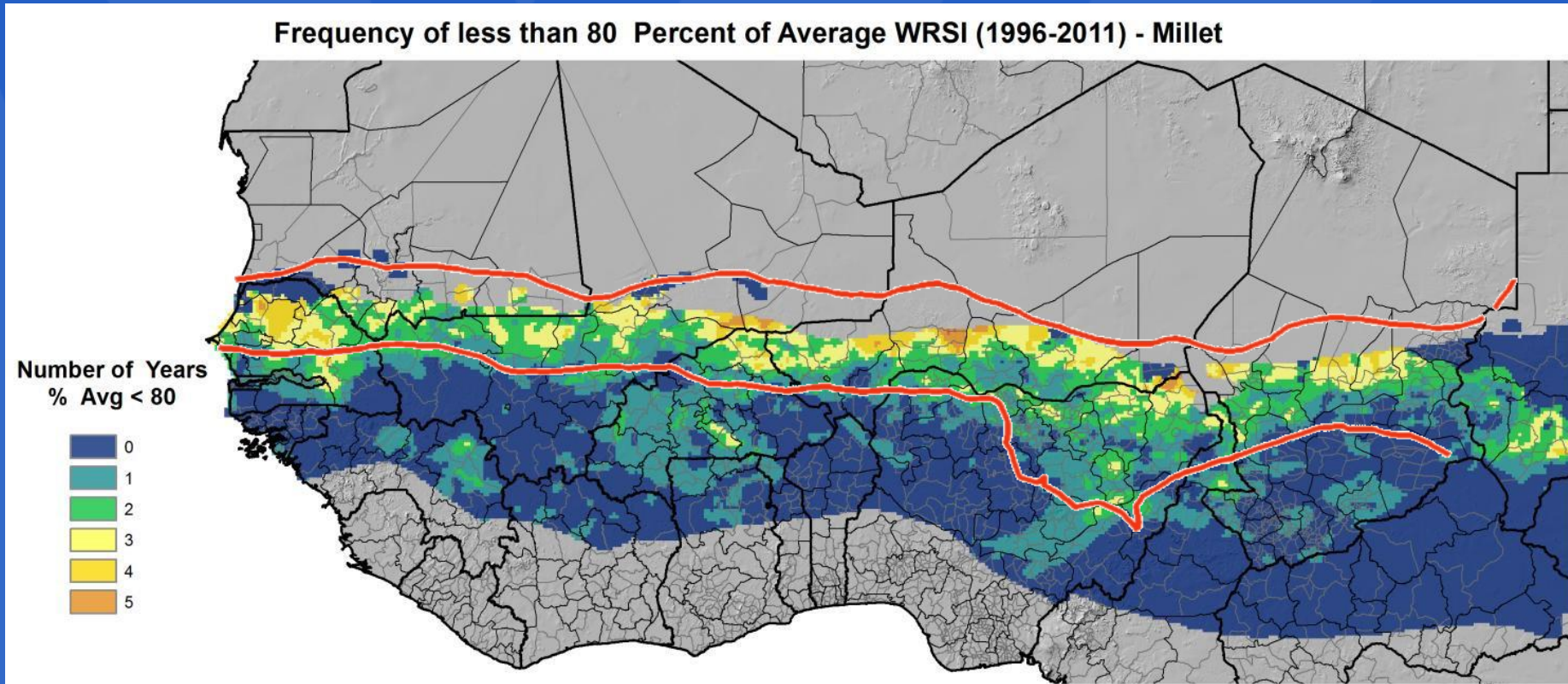
The Sahel and Resilience

What is Resilience? Resilience is the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.



The Sahel is an ecological transition zone between the Sahara Desert to the north and the savanna to the south. Between the 200mm and the 600mm average annual rainfall isohyet define the vulnerable agro-ecological zone that is called the Sahel.

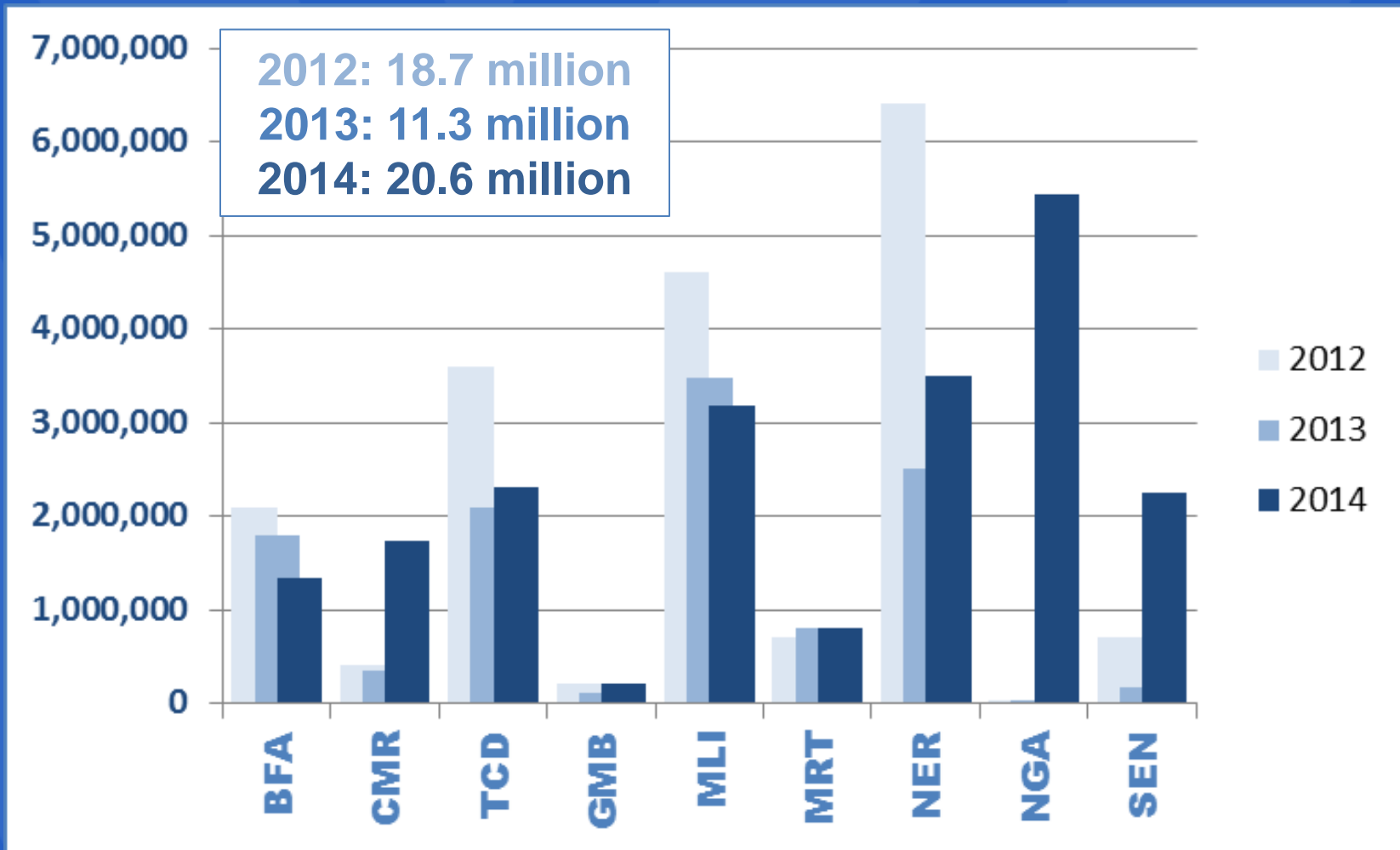
Recurring Zones of Drought in the Region



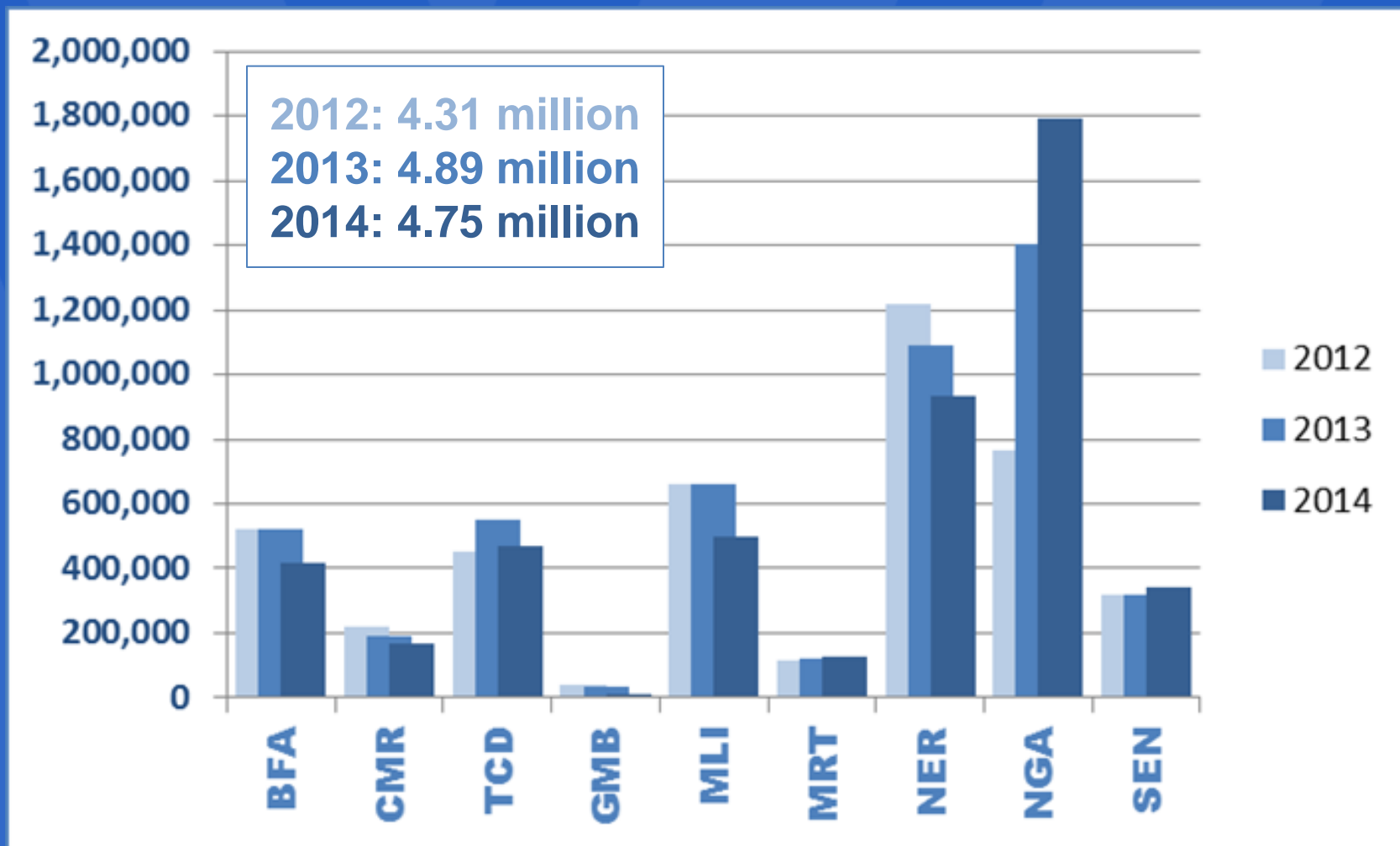
FEWS/USGS analysis of Water Requirements Satisfaction
Index (WRSI) between 1996 and 2011

More info on WRSI: <http://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/africa/web/readme.php?symbol=cl> 1

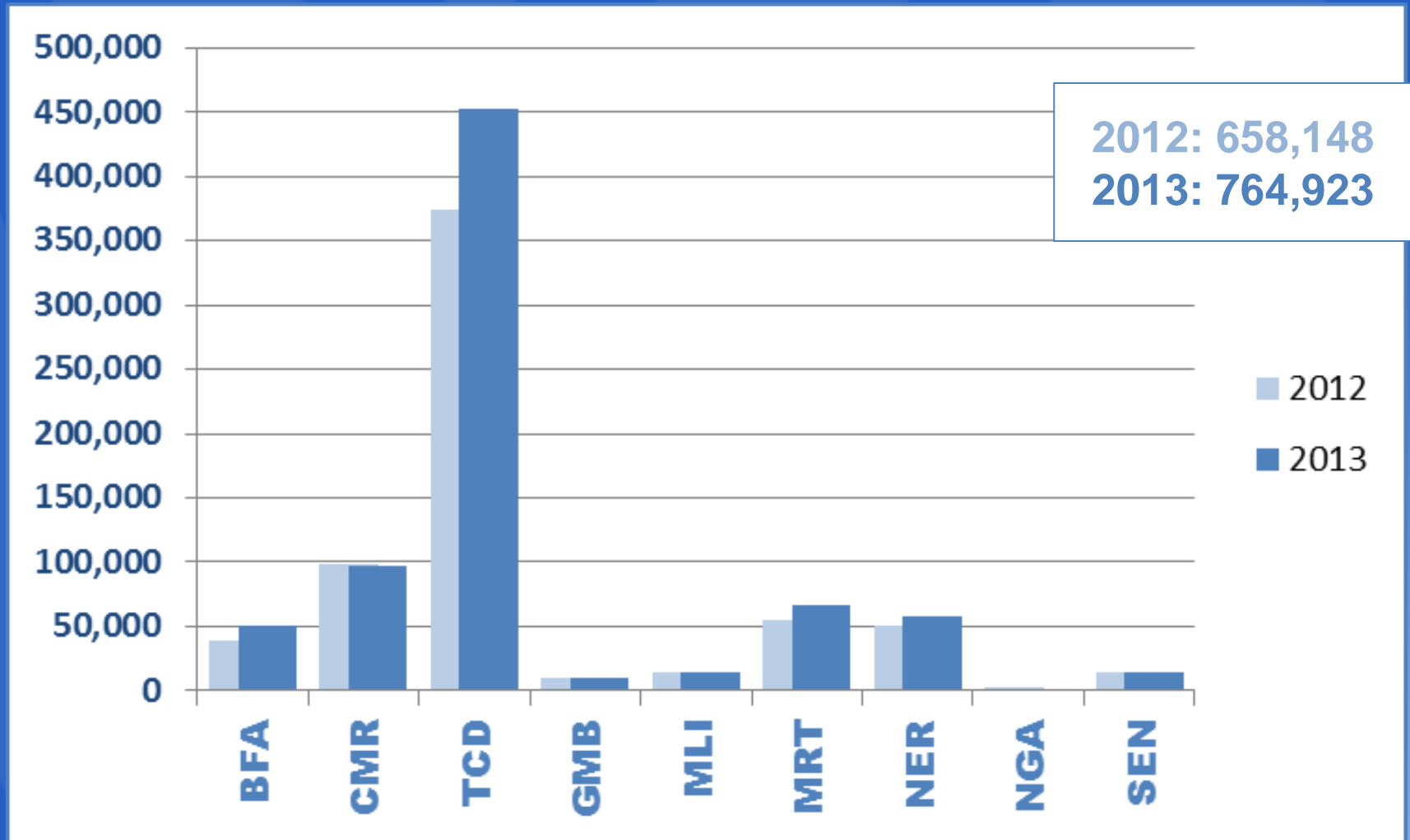
Food Insecurity (2012-2014)



Global Acute Malnutrition (2012-2014)



Refugees in the Sahel (2012-2013)



Sahel Humanitarian Dashboard

Key drivers of the crisis



Food security and malnutrition

Recurrent crises affect millions of people and erode the resilience of the most vulnerable populations already suffering from chronic poverty



Conflict and insecurity

continue to affect the Sahel region, causing death, displacement and destruction of property, health facilities and schools, and exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition.



Epidemics

Poverty and lack of access to quality health services make communities highly vulnerable to epidemics and disease, with abnormally high fatality rates.



Natural disasters

An increasingly erratic climate and recurrent disasters associated with natural hazards such as droughts, floods and animal pests (e.g. locusts) continue to affect populations across the Sahel.

Key planning figures (Sept. 2014)



24.7 million
people in food insecurity



1.6 million
Severely acutely malnourished children under 5 years (SAM)

4.8 million
Moderately acutely malnourished children under 5 years (MAM)



793 thousands
pregnant and lactating women



3.3 million
refugees, internally displaced and returnees

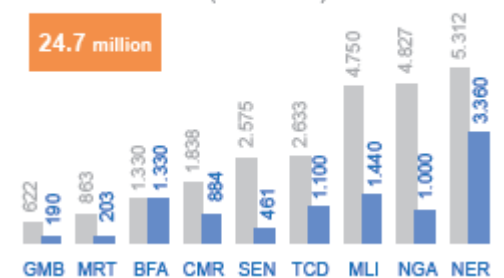


1.9 billion
US\$ funding required

Food Insecure

■ People in need ■ People targeted
(in thousands)

24.7 million

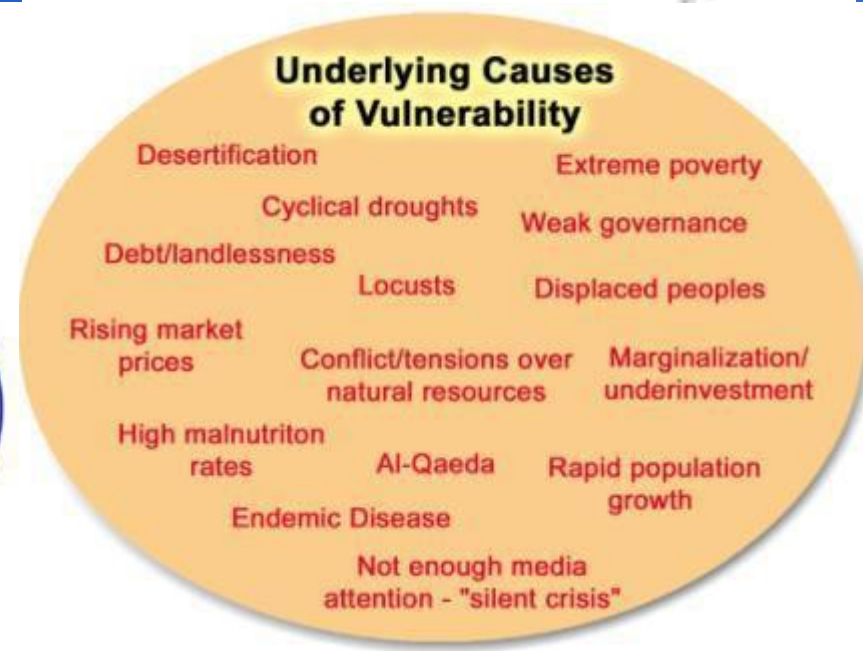
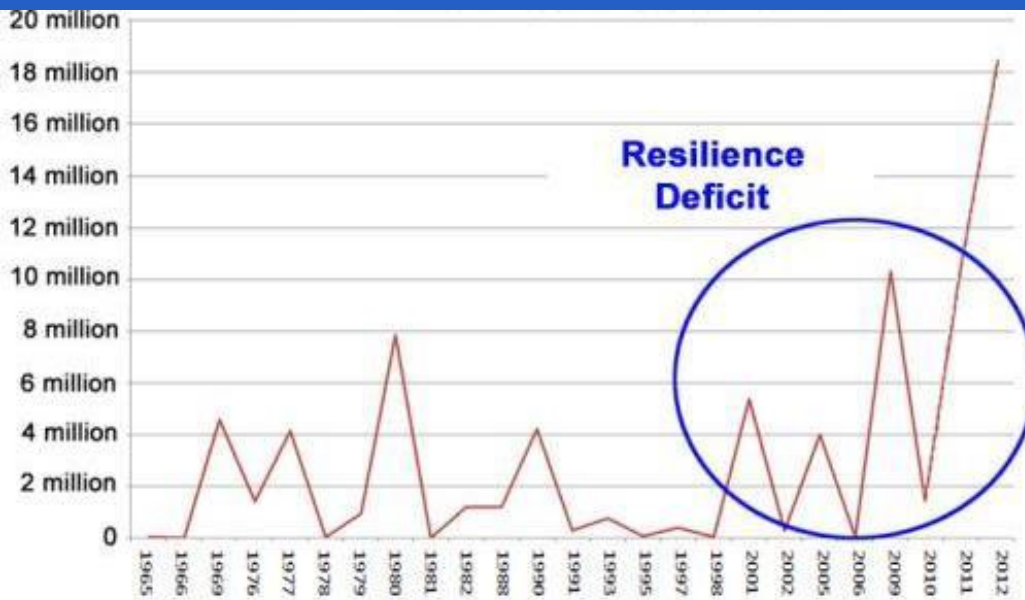


Source: Relief web

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/HumDashboard_Sept2014_v2.pdf

Sahel Context

No of people affected by food crisis in 6 Sahel countries from 1965 to 2011



The overarching driver of the 2012 Sahel crisis, is not a **food deficit** caused by drought, but a **resilience deficit**

USAID's Resiliency Efforts in the Sahel

- Sahel Joint Planning Cell (JPC):
- Coordinate existing humanitarian and development assistance
- Make new investments based on an in-depth analysis of chronic vulnerability, USAID's comparative advantage, and the enabling environment.
- Scale up resilience adaptations already under way in the region

The Sahel Resilience Learning Project (SAREL)

- Monitoring & Evaluation
- Knowledge Management (e.g., Stocktaking of existing knowledge, other program evaluations & success stories → active learning)
- Outreach to communicate information and build a community of practice (internal and external, periodic feedback)
- Understand role of gender in resilience building

Resilience and Economic Growth in Sahel – Enhanced Resilience

- Poverty: Depth and prevalence of poverty amongst poor households (HHs) will be reduced by 20% and prevalence of severely and moderately hungry HHs reduced by 20%.
- Livelihoods: The project will achieve \$12 million increase in off-farm income and increase vulnerable HH assets by \$10 million
- NRM: It will improve Natural resource Management (NRM) practices in 2 million hectares
- Nutrition: improve nutrition of 1.5 million children under five.

Resilience and Economic Growth in Sahel – Accelerated Growth

- REGIS–AG- designed to transform selected, high-potential value chains (cowpea, small ruminants, and poultry).
- Improve horizontal and vertical market linkages
- Focus on inclusive Development of Agro-Businesses (with focus on equitable relationships, marketing)
- Target economic and policy reform
- Provide financial services – banking support to micro credit/savings institutions

Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE)

- Bring together humanitarian and development funding to both address humanitarian needs and build resilience, including efforts to strengthen institutions and governance, increase sustainable economic wellbeing, and improve health and nutrition
- Leverage existing U.S. assistance in new ways—together with our development partners, civil society, local governments, and the Global Alliance for Resilience in the Sahel (AGIR)—to advance the resilience dividend across the wider region.

Ouagadougou

- The Ouagadougou Conference, held in February 2011, generated a strong, unified commitment among West African governments and international donors to boost reproductive health programs in the West Africa region
- Resulted in the Ouagadougou Declaration on Population, Development and Family Planning
- In 2012, the members of Ouagadougou conference launched AGIR, the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative – Sahel and West Africa

AGIR

- AGIR is a global alliance to foster improved synergy, coherence and effectiveness of resilience initiatives in the region
- Building on the “Zero Hunger” target within the next 20 years, the core approach of the Alliance is to channel the efforts of regional and international stakeholders towards a common results framework.
- Regional roadmap adopted in April 2013
- Countries are defining national resilience priorities

Missed Opportunities

Agricultural policies and programs in the Sahel often do

- not have **long-term resilience and sustainability** as explicit objectives, only “increased productivity”
- not sufficiently address “**access to food**” by poorer households
- not **identify and overcome barriers for women farmers** caused by gender inequality in access to land, credit, extension support
- not **explicitly aim to improve nutrition**, or assess outcomes using nutrition –relevant indicators
- not **integrate nutrition education** with agricultural extension

Dynamics and Drivers of Change in the Sahel

ADAPTATIONS/ INNOVATIONS UNDERWAY

Women's Participation and Demand for Change

EXTENSIFY (reaching limit)

Expanding areas under production

INTENSIFY

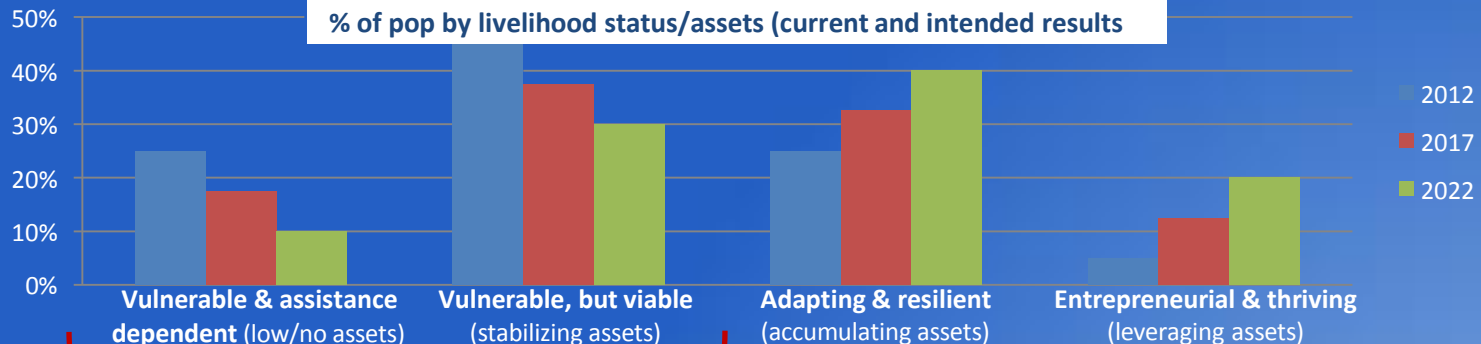
Appropriate Technologies, Upgrading, Increased Market Engagement

DIVERSIFY

On and off-farm, including local/migrant labor

Invest to accelerate, scale-up and deepen

% of pop by livelihood status/assets (current and intended results)



Chronically Vulnerable

Proximate

Indebted-
ness

Competition
& Conflict

Land
Degradation

Food Price
Increases

Divestment of
Assets

Uncertain
Production

Declining Land Holdings &
Landlessness

Income – Declining, Variable,
Widening Gap

Exiting From Farming /
Livestock Keeping

Underlying

Population Pressure

**Climate Variability/Change &
Cyclical Droughts**

**Cash-based
Economy**

POVERTY, MARGINALIZATION, WATER SCARCITY & WEAK GOVERNANCE

DYNAMICS AND DRIVERS OF VULNERABILITY

Source:
USAID, Sahel
JPC Strategic
Plan

A New Window of Opportunity

Build on government interest in resilience, but redefine resilience models for the Sahel:

- Resilience model for chronic conditions
- Multisectoral approaches that include gender, population, nutrition, climate change adaptation, conflict management, and humanitarian response
- Multi-year secure financing
- Better strategies that meet needs of most vulnerable populations and households