Scaling up for resilient individuals, communities and systems in the Sahel

Key characteristics of the G5 Sahel:
- Home to 80 million people; population projected to double in 20 years
- More than 4 million people are recurrently food insecure
- 1 in 4 people live in conflict areas
- 1 out of 3 or 4 children and youth are out of school
- 80 percent of lands in the Sahel are estimated to be degraded
- Persistent high burden of chronic and acute malnutrition

The Sahel context today

Drivers for change:
- **Convergence** of activities in the same geographic location targeting the same people;
- **Concentration** of the World Food Programme and partner activities over multiple years;
- **Coverage** is sufficient to match the scale of challenge; and
- **Capacities** to support communities and governments in coalition-building and sharing of evidence-based approach for demonstrating transformative impact.

Past approach — Key numbers:
- **2 million people** will benefit from a World Food Programme integrated resilience package.
- **800 communities** in more than 800 communities.
- **5 years** over a 5-year timespan.
- **USD 1 billion** for a total cost of USD 1 billion.

I eat. I sell. I sow. I give. And I still have more...

Mohammed, Niger
A resilient World Food Programme Beneficiary

Paradigm shift for a resilient Sahel

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Where:

The World Food Programme scale-up plan

Key features:
- **Community-focused** through dialogue and participatory methods;
- **Government-owned** and government-led coalitions for operationalizing resilience at scale;
- **Operational partnerships** through shared principles, harmonized implementation methods and intervention areas;
- **Evidence-based** approach for demonstrating transformative impact.
You come from far and ask questions about what our people eat but the first
Where:
• The Sahel faces recurrent droughts; every five to ten years, the region faces a major
drought.
• The Sahel represents a significant departure and transit area of unsafe migration.
• Conflict and social disruption significant in areas with recurrent food insecurity, shocks and land degradation.

Who:
Programming focuses on three levels:
• households and the individuals that live in them;
• communities and ecosystems that house them; and
• the systems that support them.

What:
• The World Food Programme and partners will implement a package of three to five resilience activities in each community.
• The package is nuanced to suit different livelihood contexts, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists alike, and meet the particular needs of the population.
• Activities are designed to evolve over time, as shown in Figure 1.

How:
• Participatory planning at local, sub-national and national levels (3-Pronged Approach — 3PA).
• Integrated activities
• Government leadership
• Operational partnership for active complementarity (in the field)

Map 1: The Sahel region – i) Drought risk, ii) conflict areas of main armed groups and iii) migratory movements

Figure 1: Integrated Resilience Framework – Evolution of activities over time.

Table 1: Indicative number of beneficiaries, communities and budget for the World Food Programme scale-up.

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Expected results:
• 0.5—1 million hectares of degraded land rehabilitated/stabilized
• 0.5—1 million tons of additional cereal, forage, fruit and vegetable production
• Food security and nutrition indicators stabilized and improved in 8 out of 10 sites
• 250,000—500,000 new jobs created and maintained
• 1,000 organizations or groups created for value chain development
• Distressed migration reduced in 7 out of 10 communities
• Improved social cohesion in 8 out of 10 sites

World Food Programme West Africa, November 2018