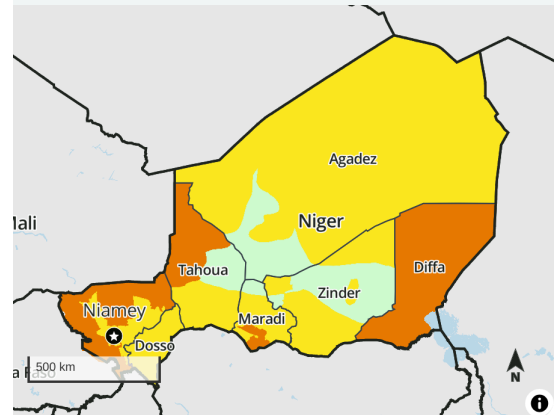


Atypical high cereal prices limit household food consumption

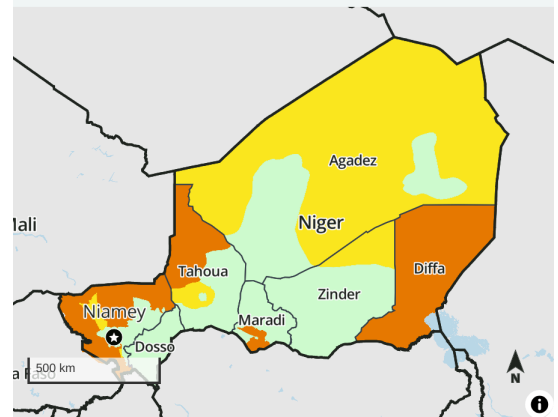
Key Messages

- Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist among poor households and displaced populations in Diffa, Tillabéry, northwest Tahoua, and southwest Maradi due to insecurity that disrupts sources of income and food, market functionality and drives up prices. Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is expected in agricultural and agropastoral areas, where high food prices limit the income of poor households to food purchases and prevent them from spending on non-food items. Due to average rainfall, watering and grazing conditions for animals have improved in pastoral areas, enabling them to regain weight and increase milk production. Households can access income and food, and they are in Minimal (IPC Phase 1).
- The significant reduction in local and cross-border supply compared to the average due to insecurity on the typical trade routes and the continued closure of the border between Niger and Benin is accentuating the decline in market supplies and the rise in food prices. Prices for the main cereals are 57, 55, 48, and 46 percent higher for maize, sorghum, millet, and imported rice, respectively, compared to the five-year average. In pastoral areas, the onset of rain has improved pastures and water points, as well as the physical condition of the animals, resulting in higher livestock prices for livestock farmers.
- The rains have become regular, with above-average precipitation in general, enabling the season to settle in definitively at the end of June and the beginning of July. The average coverage rate of agricultural villages with sowing is 95 percent in the first dekad of July 2024, compared with 90 percent in the same dekad of July 2023. According to the Multidisciplinary Working Group coordinated by the National Meteorological Department, despite the dry spells in June 2024, which resulted in planting losses, the rainy season is now firmly established in the Zinder, Maradi, and Dosso regions, where 100 percent of agricultural villages had completed planting by the first dekad of July. However, crop abandonment in the conflict-affected areas of Diffa, Tillabéry, and Tahoua has resulted in completion rates between 40 and 70 percent.
- According to [OCHA](#), as of July 2024, the National Response Plan to Food and Nutrition Insecurity funding level is 22.8 percent. This low funding, combined with humanitarian access constraints, limits food aid distribution to less than 15 percent of the target population and to food rations below the quantities required to cover needs.

Projected food security outcomes, July - September 2024



Projected food security outcomes, October 2024 - January 2025



IPC 3.1 Acute food insecurity classification

Sub-national level data

1: Minimal	3: Crisis	5: Famine
2: Stressed	4: Emergency	

Symbols

! Would likely be at least one phase worse without current or planned humanitarian food assistance

FEWS NET classification is IPC-compatible. IPC-compatible analysis follows key IPC protocols but does not necessarily reflect the consensus of national food security partners. For full disclosure, see endnotes.

Source: FEWS NET

Recommended citation: FEWS NET. Niger Key Message Update July 2024: Atypical high cereal prices limit household food consumption, 2024.

* FEWS NET's classifications are IPC-compatible. IPC-compatible analysis follows key IPC protocols but does not necessarily reflect the consensus of national food security partners. As of IPC 3.0, the IPC no longer assesses the impact of food assistance on classification and thus no longer maps the (!). However, FEWS NET continues to produce food security maps inclusive of the (!) as well as maps compatible with IPC 3.0/3.1, which include the mapping of food security assistance bags. FEWS NET and the IPC use different methods to estimate the total Population in Need of humanitarian food assistance and assess the risk of Famine. Learn more at www.fews.net/about.

Key Message Update

This Key Message Update provides a high-level analysis of current acute food insecurity conditions and any changes to FEWS NET's latest projection of acute food insecurity outcomes in the specified geography. Learn more [here](#).