NEWSLETTER

Information Bulletin of the Project for Strengthening and Innovation of Food and Nutrition Security Information Systems in West Africa, the Sahel and Cameroonn

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@CILSS, Ouagadougou, 2026

SIM2G-V2 : CILSS accelerates the modernisation of market information

CH-WORKSPACE

A digital platform to strengthen Harmonized Framework analysis in the Sahel, West Africa

PREGEC REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATION

Mixed agricultural outlooks for the 2026-2027 season call for proactive action

CLIMATE RISKSS

Towards harmonised regional mapping for West Africa and the Sahell

EDITORIAL

Dear readers,
In the face of the climate, food and nutrition challenges confronting our region, reliable information is essential, but it is only the first step. Information must also be timely, accessible and understandable, and it must be used to inform decisions that can tangibly improve people's lives.

Through the Regional AGRHYMET Centre for West Africa and the Sahel (AGRHYMET CCR-AOS) and the Project for Strengthening and Innovation of Food and Nutrition Security Information Systems (PRISISAN-AOS), the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) continues to support efforts to strengthen resilience across the region.

This third issue of our newsletter highlights progress in consolidating regional and national information systems: modernising tools, strengthening national capacities and advancing cooperation to better anticipate food and nutrition security risks.

The phased rollout of SIM2G-V2, with 11 countries engaged and 9 connected to the regional platform as at 30 September 2026, illustrates progress in the digital transformation of market information. CH-WORKSPACE is also supporting more collaborative Harmonized Framework (CH) analysis. Alongside these initiatives, PREGEC consultations, climate-risk mapping, a foresight study on food systems towards 2050 and efforts to integrate nutrition into sectoral policies share a common ambition: to improve understanding of vulnerabilities and guide more effective responses.

Innovation, however, is not measured only by the number of platforms developed, datasets collected or stakeholders trained. Its value ultimately depends on national ownership and the effective use of these achievements by States, institutions and professionals working alongside communities.

CILSS therefore places particular emphasis on data quality, interoperability, institutional ownership, the sustainability of systems and strong partnerships. I commend the commitment of States, national experts, regional institutions and technical and financial partners who are helping to advance this work.

Together, let us continue this transformation so that useful information contributes more effectively to anticipating crises, informing decisions and building more resilient food systems.

I wish you all an enjoyable read!

Dr Guiguigbaza-Kossigan DAYO,
Director General, AGRHYMET CCR-AOS

KEY FIGURES

- Cereal production forecasts for the 2026-2027 season range from **62.8 to 71.1** million tonnes under the low and high scenarios, respectively (PREGEC, September 2026; estimates exclude Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger and Liberia)**.**
- **11 countries** engaged and 9 countries connected to the SIM2G-V2 regional platform; 17 digitised forms, 17 mobile applications and 10 national web platforms (as at 30 September 2026).
- **20 focal points** from French-speaking countries trained on CH-WORKSPACE, strengthening national and regional capacities for Harmonized Framework analysis..
- Several national institutions and partners mobilised in **Mali** around implementation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus applied to food and nutrition security.
- **40 national stakeholders in Togo** trained on integrating nutrition into food and nutrition security policies, programmes and interventions.



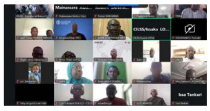
@AGRHYMET, Niamey, 2024

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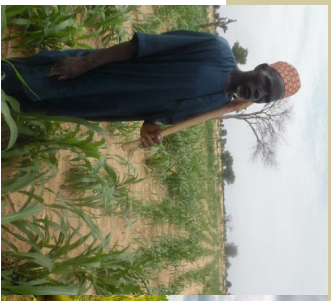


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IN THE SPOTLIGHT

SIM2G-V2: CILSS accelerates the modernisation of market information



@CILSS, Ouagadougou, 2026

The Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) is advancing the modernisation of market information systems through the phased rollout of SIM2G-V2 and its associated national platforms. As at 30 September 2026, eleven countries were engaged in the process, nine of which were connected to the regional platform. The initiative is intended to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on agricultural, livestock and fisheries markets.

Led by the Regional Market Access Support Programme (PRA-Marchés), with support from the P2-P2RS and PRISISAN projects, the initiative builds on the first generation of SIM2G and supports the gradual expansion and strengthening of market information tools across the region.

A regional rollout taking shape

As at 30 September 2026, the SIM2G-V2 expansion process covered 11 countries. Reported achievements included 17 digitised data-collection forms, 17 mobile applications and 10 national web platforms. Together, these developments mark progress in modernising national market information systems.

At the reporting date, the regional platform, sim2g.app, showed nine connected countries out of the eleven engaged, 165 products monitored and three sectors covered: agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The platform also displayed currency-conversion functionality for five currencies.

Features for more reliable and accessible information

The SIM2G-V2 mobile application enables enumerators to collect market information offline and synchronise submissions when an internet connection becomes available. Its geolocation function records the coordinates of the data-collection location, even when information is transmitted from another place.

National web platforms support user-account and access-rights management, the assignment of enumerators to markets, monitoring of submissions and their validation status, and access to dashboards. Plausibility checks and validation mechanisms help flag unusual values and improve the quality of collected information.

The platform also supports the use of historical data, data exports, the production of tables and charts, and price comparisons across different periods. These functions are intended to facilitate market-trend analysis and reduce the time needed to produce information.

Methodological harmonisation: an essential condition for comparability

Beyond the digital tools, SIM2G-V2 is supported by work to harmonise data-collection and processing methods. Comparative reviews have identified differences between countries in the number of observations, price-calculation methods and nomenclature.

A common methodological framework is being developed to improve data consistency, cross-country comparability and interoperability between national systems. It is intended to make national information more useful for regional analysis while safeguarding States' ownership of their data.

National teams mobilised to ensure the system's sustainability

From 28 September to 1 October 2026, a regional training workshop brought together 20 IT specialists from 11 countries. Participants were introduced to the platform architecture, user administration, market management, data monitoring and validation, dashboards and interoperability options.

Each participating country developed an operationalisation roadmap. The roadmaps are intended to strengthen national capacities and support more autonomous management of the digital tools.

PRISISAN: a driver of regional expansion and consolidation

Through its support to PRA-Marchés, in coordination with P2-P2RS, PRISISAN contributes to the expansion of SIM2G-V2, the digitisation of national tools, capacity-building and methodological harmonisation.

This coordinated support helps pool interventions and extend the system beyond the countries initially supported. It also strengthens the information systems needed to analyse food and nutrition security and anticipate risks.

From tool availability to effective use

The next priorities are to complete the phased rollout, test the systems with operational data, continue implementation in participating countries and strengthen institutional ownership.

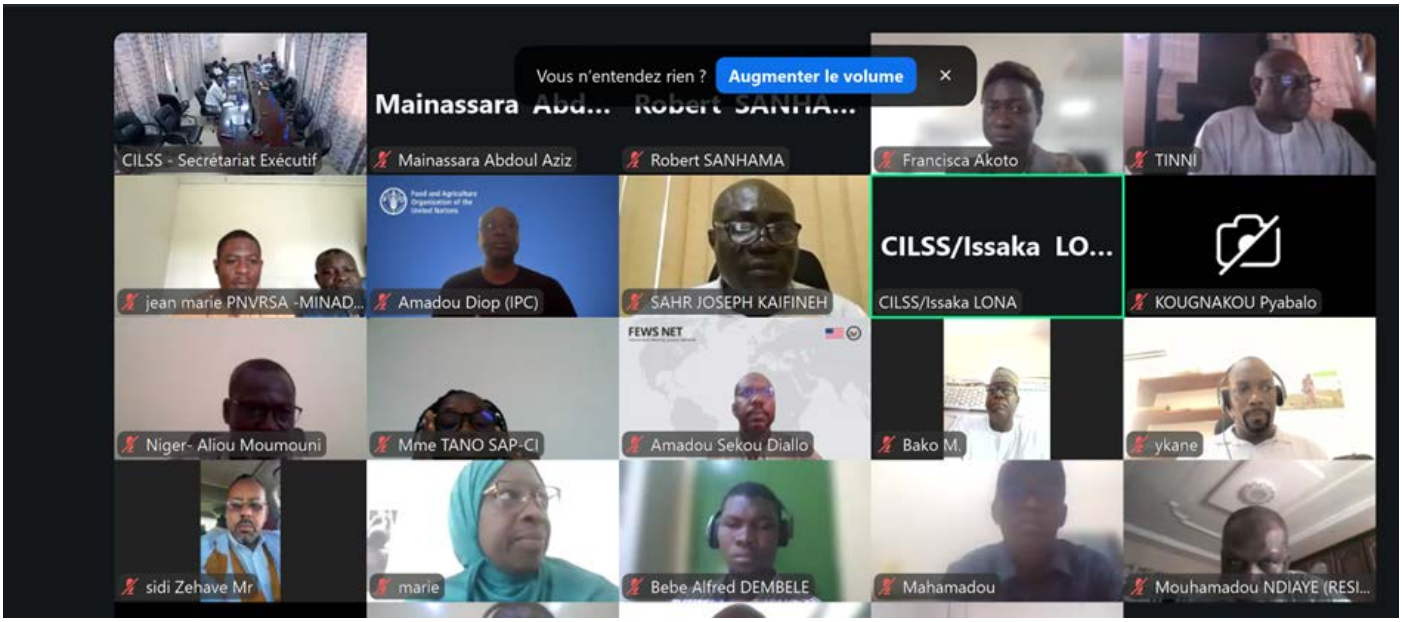
The sustainability of SIM2G-V2 will depend on the capacity of national teams to administer the tools, the regular availability and quality of data, and the establishment of sustainable maintenance and financing arrangements.

The central challenge is to ensure that States and market stakeholders use SIM2G-V2 regularly to produce reliable, comparable and decision-useful information in support of resilient food systems in West Africa, the Sahel and Cameroon.

SIM2G-V2 at a glance (as at 30 September 2026): 11 countries engaged; 9 connected to the regional platform; 17 digitised forms; 17 mobile applications; and 10 national web platforms.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

PREGEC Regional Technical Consultation: Mixed agricultural outlooks for the 2026–2027 season call for proactive action



The regional consultation on agricultural and food outlooks in the Sahel, West Africa and Cameroon, convened under the Food Crisis Prevention and Management System (PREGEC), was held online from 14 to 16 September 2026. It brought together more than one hundred participants from national agricultural statistics services and Early Warning Systems (EWS), regional and international institutions, technical and financial partners, humanitarian agencies, non-governmental organisations, farmers' organisations and expert groups.

Over three days, participants conducted an in-depth analysis of the region's agro-pastoral and food situation at the mid-point of the 2026-2027 season. Discussions focused in particular on:

- The progress of the agro-pastoral season, from the start of the rainy season to 31 August 2026;
- Identification of areas exposed to risks of low agricultural production and fodder biomass deficits;
- Agricultural and fodder production outlooks under different scenarios for the end of the season;
- Developments in national, regional and international markets and their effects on households' access to food.

Beyond the data and analyses produced, PREGEC serves as an important regional mechanism for anticipation and decision support.

Its findings help governments and partners anticipate food and nutrition security risks, guide responses and better target interventions for vulnerable populations.

Mixed agricultural outlooks

The consultation pointed to a season characterised by marked spatial and temporal variability in rainfall. The assessment also considered the wider climate context, including the El Niño phenomenon. The specific influence of this phenomenon should be interpreted in line with the technical assessment presented in the PREGEC report.

Cereal production forecasts for the 2026-2027 season range from 62.8 million tonnes under the low scenario to 71.1 million tonnes under the high scenario. These regional estimates do not yet include production outlooks for Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger and Liberia and should therefore be interpreted with this coverage limitation in mind.

Under the low scenario, cereal production would decline by approximately 3% compared with the previous season, while remaining 11% above the average of the last five years. Under the high scenario, which assumes favourable developments towards

the end of the season, production could increase by 2% compared with the previous year and by 31% compared with the five-year average.

For roots and tubers, total production is estimated at between 258 and 272 million tonnes under the two scenarios, representing increases of 4% and 11%, respectively, compared with the previous season.

A pastoral situation that remains concerning

The pastoral situation in the Sahel and West Africa remains challenging. More than 60% of the Sahelian zone has fodder availability below the critical threshold of 100 kg of dry matter per hectare. This increases livestock keepers' dependence on crop residues and heightens the vulnerability of herds.

This situation calls for stronger pastoral monitoring, anticipation of fodder deficits and the implementation of appropriate measures in support of pastoral communities. The plant-health situation during the 2026 agricultural season was reported to be relatively calm, although pest infestations were contained in some countries.

Markets are generally supplied, but remain exposed to constraints

Supplies in regional markets remain generally satisfactory, supported by production during the previous season, carry-over stocks and the gradual arrival of the first harvests of the 2026-2027 season.

Nevertheless, insecurity continues to disrupt the functioning of and access to some markets, particularly in Liptako-Gourma, the Lake Chad Basin and parts of Nigeria and Cameroon.

These findings underline the importance of sustained regional monitoring, timely information-sharing and the translation of analysis into anticipatory action to help prevent food and nutrition security risks.



@AGRHYMET, Dosso, 2025

RESILIENCE

CLIMATE RISKS: Towards harmonised regional mapping for West Africa and the Sahel



From 3 to 5 August 2026, AGRHYMET brought together sixteen experts in Dosso, Niger, for a technical retreat on climate-risk mapping in West Africa and the Sahel.

Organised with the joint support of the Sahel Programme for Strengthening Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity (P2-P2RS) and PRISISAN, the meeting aimed to strengthen regional capacities to analyse, anticipate and manage climate-related risks.

Over three days, experts identified major climate and environmental hazards, associated risk factors and exposed sectors. Discussions also addressed the development and harmonisation of climate-risk profiles, a common risk-mapping methodology, and the preparation of scenarios and appropriate alert plans.

Through presentations, technical discussions and group exercises, participants clarified expert roles and responsibilities and agreed coordination arrangements for producing and disseminating meteorological, climate and hydrological services tailored to users' needs.

The retreat initiated the development of a common methodological framework for climate-risk mapping across West Africa and the Sahel. Three areas received particular attention:

- Characterisation of hazards and climate-risk profiles;
- Harmonisation of hazard-mapping methods and scenario-planning approaches;
- Strengthening early warning systems and alert plans.

The work produced a harmonised structure for climate-risk profiles, a draft methodological note, an allocation of responsibilities among experts and a roadmap for the next steps.

The initiative is intended to strengthen AGRHYMET's capacity to produce reliable, harmonised climate information for use by States and stakeholders working in food and nutrition security, agriculture, water management and disaster risk reduction.

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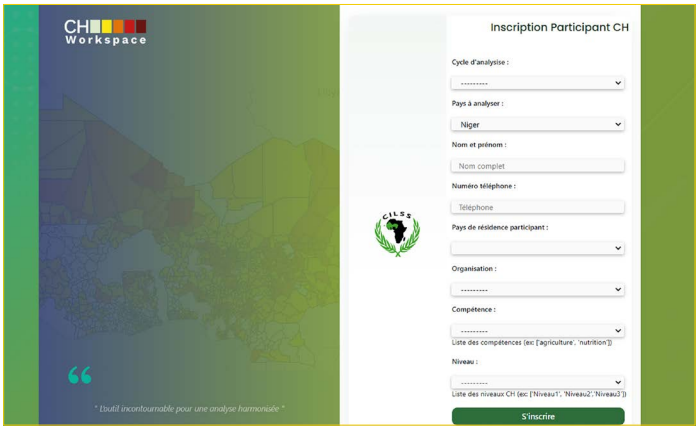
Working alongside P2-P2RS, PRISISAN contributes to consolidating regional information and early warning systems by promoting shared expertise and harmonised approaches. These systems are essential for anticipating climate-related risks and strengthening resilience in West Africa and the Sahel.

INNOVATION

CH-WORKSPACE: A digital platform to strengthen Harmonized Framework analyses in the Sahel, West Africa and Cameroon



@AGRHYMET, Ouaga, 2026



On 28 July 2026 in Ouagadougou, the AGRHYMET Regional Centre CCR-AOS launched the first phase of training for country focal points on CH-WORKSPACE. The digital platform is designed to modernise and strengthen the analysis processes of the Harmonized Framework (CH), the regional reference tool for analysing acute food and nutrition insecurity.

The opening ceremony was chaired by Dr Sylvain Ouédraogo, Deputy Executive Secretary of CILSS, in the presence of Mr Urbain Traoré, Permanent Secretary of CONACILSS in Burkina Faso; Mr Williams Massaoud, Head of AGRHYMET's Food and Nutrition Security Department; and several experts and technical partners.

The first training session brought together CH focal points from ten countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Guinea, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Chad.

Over four days, participants strengthened their skills in using CH-WORKSPACE to collect, analyse and visualise food and nutrition security data.

A platform for more effective analyses

CH-WORKSPACE brings different stages of the analysis process together in a collaborative digital environment. Participants were trained to prepare, import and clean data relating to markets, food security, nutrition, agricultural production and livelihoods.

Particular attention was given to the CH Analysis module, which supports Harmonized Framework analysis and classification and enables users to generate thematic maps, comparative charts and interactive dashboards.

Digital technology in support of anticipation

By facilitating the production and sharing of reliable, up-to-date information, CH-WORKSPACE can strengthen early warning and support decision-making in response to food and nutrition security risks.

The development and deployment of the platform receive financial support from the WFP-ECOWAS Convention, PRISISAN and the West Africa Food System Resilience Programme (PRSA).

Through this initiative, AGRHYMET supports its member States in strengthening national capacities and advancing the digital transformation of information systems for food security, nutrition and resilience.

Key lessons

Feedback gathered from focal points approximately two months after the training highlighted the following lessons:

1. Gradual dissemination: feedback sessions in Senegal, Benin, Guinea and Niger indicate that participants are sharing the skills acquired during the training.

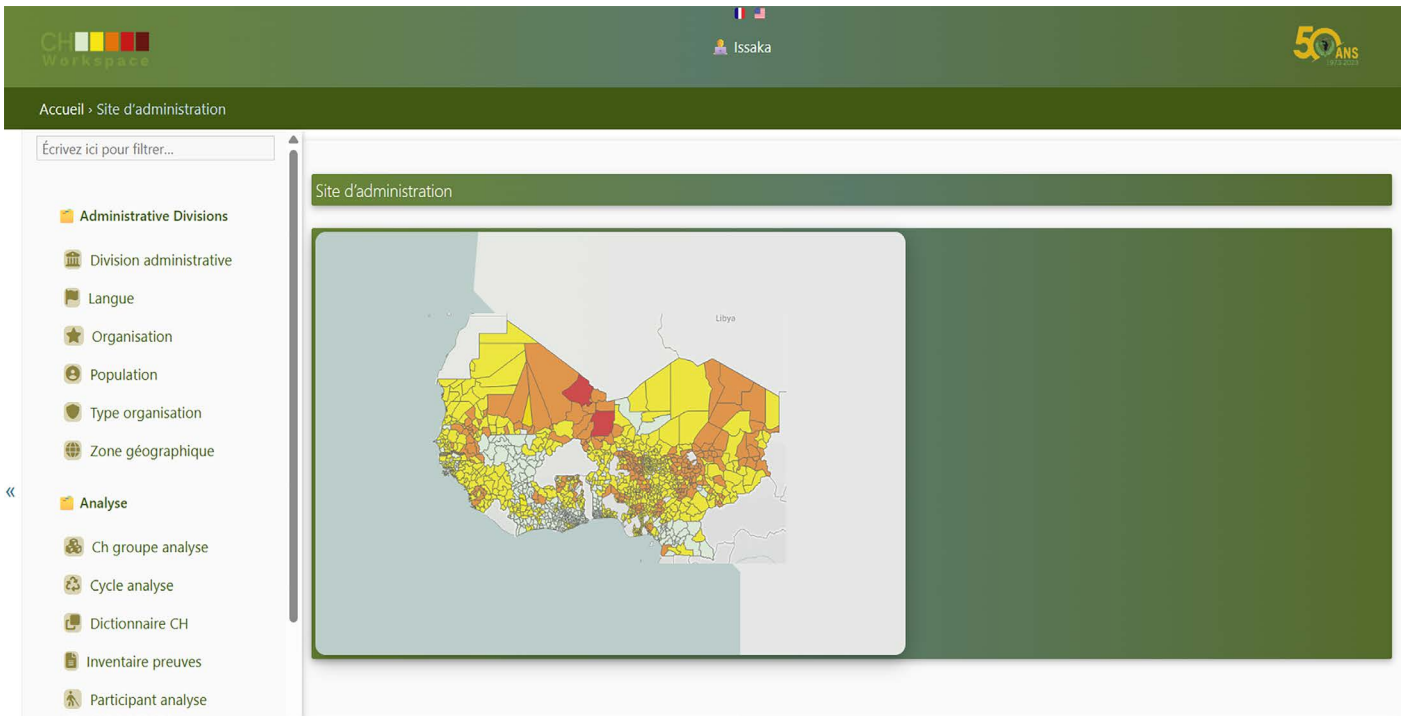
2. Improved access to the tool: offline installations in Cameroon, Mauritania, Benin, Guinea, Niger and Chad are intended to facilitate access in settings where internet connectivity may be limited.

3. Growing national ownership: users are progressively developing their ability to manage the different stages, from platform configuration and evidence-inventory preparation to importing the intermediate matrix and conducting the analysis.

4. Reported qualitative gains: participating countries reported time savings, improved data consistency and fewer data-handling errors. These observations should be further documented as implementation progresses.

5. An initial live-use experience: the October–November 2026 analysis cycle in Benin is providing an opportunity to document the platform's practical benefits and identify areas for improvement.

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FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

CILSS supports Mali in implementing the Humanitarian–Development–Peace (HDP) Nexus



@AGRHYMET, Bamako, 2026

An advocacy mission led by Dr Abdoulaye Mohamadou, Executive Secretary of CILSS, on 23 and 24 July 2026 in Bamako sought to secure political commitment to operationalising the Humanitarian-Development-Peace/ Food and Nutrition Security (HDP/FNS) Nexus in Mali.

Major institutional progress

The mission reviewed progress since the training workshop held in Nouakchott in 2024. An administrative act formally established the Inclusive Group, jointly led by the Ministry of Agriculture as Chair and the Food Security Commission (CSA) as Vice-Chair. Stakeholders also endorsed a process to bring the three councils, Food Security, Nutrition and Social Protection, together under the leadership of the CSA.

Stakeholders emphasised that peace and social stability should be explicitly integrated into this process. The effectiveness of the proposed joint leadership and coordination arrangements is to be examined through the inclusive diagnostic

A need for targeted technical support

The CSA, as co-leader of the process, requested strengthened technical support from CILSS to facilitate the effective operationalisation of the HDP Nexus. This support is expected to include an analysis of the proposed merger of the councils, drawing on evidence from successful experiences, particularly in areas affected by conflict and food insecurity.

The mission also identified the new United Nations programming cycle, beginning in January 2027, as an opportunity to mobilise resources and align interventions.

An approach that strengthens resilience

Through this mission, CILSS reaffirmed its support to member States in establishing mechanisms that improve coordination across humanitarian response, development and peacebuilding.

For PRISISAN, this process creates an opportunity to promote more coherent action on food and nutrition security through dialogue, coordination and information-sharing, helping stakeholders anticipate crises and strengthen resilience.

Discussions confirmed a shared commitment to stronger collaboration and identified next steps for the gradual operationalisation of the HDP Nexus in Mali, under national leadership and with support from CILSS and its partners.

Key decisions, responsibilities and follow-up

The mission proposed the following actions, responsibilities and indicative timelines:

- National consultant: CILSS, through AGRHYMET, was tasked with accelerating recruitment to provide technical support for operationalisation. The mission set the end of September 2026 as the target date.
- Inclusive diagnostic and roadmap: CILSS and the CSA are to facilitate these stages jointly, with support from the national consultant. The stated objective is to finalise and validate the documents before January 2027, allowing United Nations agencies to consider them in their new programming cycle.
- Monitoring mechanism: the Inclusive Group, under the joint leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and the CSA, is intended to serve as the framework for steering, technical validation and monitoring. CILSS will provide technical support and regular reporting to regional bodies.



@AGRHYMET, Bamako, 2026

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Sustainable food systems towards 2050: CILSS prepares strategic choices



@AGRHYMET, Niamey, 2026

On 16 June 2026, CILSS officially launched a long-term foresight study on sustainable food systems in the Sahel and West Africa towards 2050. The study is being conducted under PRISISAN-AOS, the Project for Strengthening and Innovation of Food and Nutrition Security Information Systems in the Sahel, West Africa and Cameroon.

The launch ceremony was chaired by Dr Abdoulaye Mohamadou, Executive Secretary of CILSS, in the presence of, among others, the Directors General of INSAH and AGRHYMET CCR-AOS, the Head of Cooperation of the European Union Delegation, the Coordinator of PRA-SAN, and representatives of ECOWAS, WAEMU and several regional and international institutions.

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Anticipating change to better prepare for the future

Against the backdrop of profound changes affecting regional food systems, the study seeks to develop a forward-looking vision of possible pathways towards 2050. It will examine transformations in food production, availability, access and consumption, and their implications for food and nutrition security.

The analysis will consider demographic trends, climate change, economic and social developments, security, technological innovation, and changing patterns of production and consumption.

Using trend analysis and scenario development, the study will explore alternative pathways for food systems and identify conditions for their sustainable transformation.

Identifying levers for action towards sustainable food systems

The study is intended to provide decision-makers and regional stakeholders with evidence and decision-support tools to anticipate future challenges and guide public policy.

Its main objectives are to:

- Anticipate major demographic, climate, economic, security and technological changes likely to transform food systems;
- Develop forward-looking scenarios to better understand the different possible pathways towards 2050;
- Identify risks, opportunities and strategic levers for strengthening food security, food sovereignty and the resilience of populations;
- Propose strategic directions for public policy, governance, innovation and regional cooperation.

Study stages

- Analyse the principal risk factors and drivers of change, including demographic, socio-economic, climate-related, security, political and technological factors, that may shape food and nutrition systems in the Sahel and West Africa towards 2050.

- Develop forward-looking scenarios aligned with public authorities' strategic objectives for sustainable food and nutrition security and food sovereignty, illustrating alternative pathways for regional food systems.

- Use the analysis and scenarios to identify strategic options in policy, innovation, governance, citizen engagement and partnerships that can strengthen the sustainability and equity of food and nutrition systems.

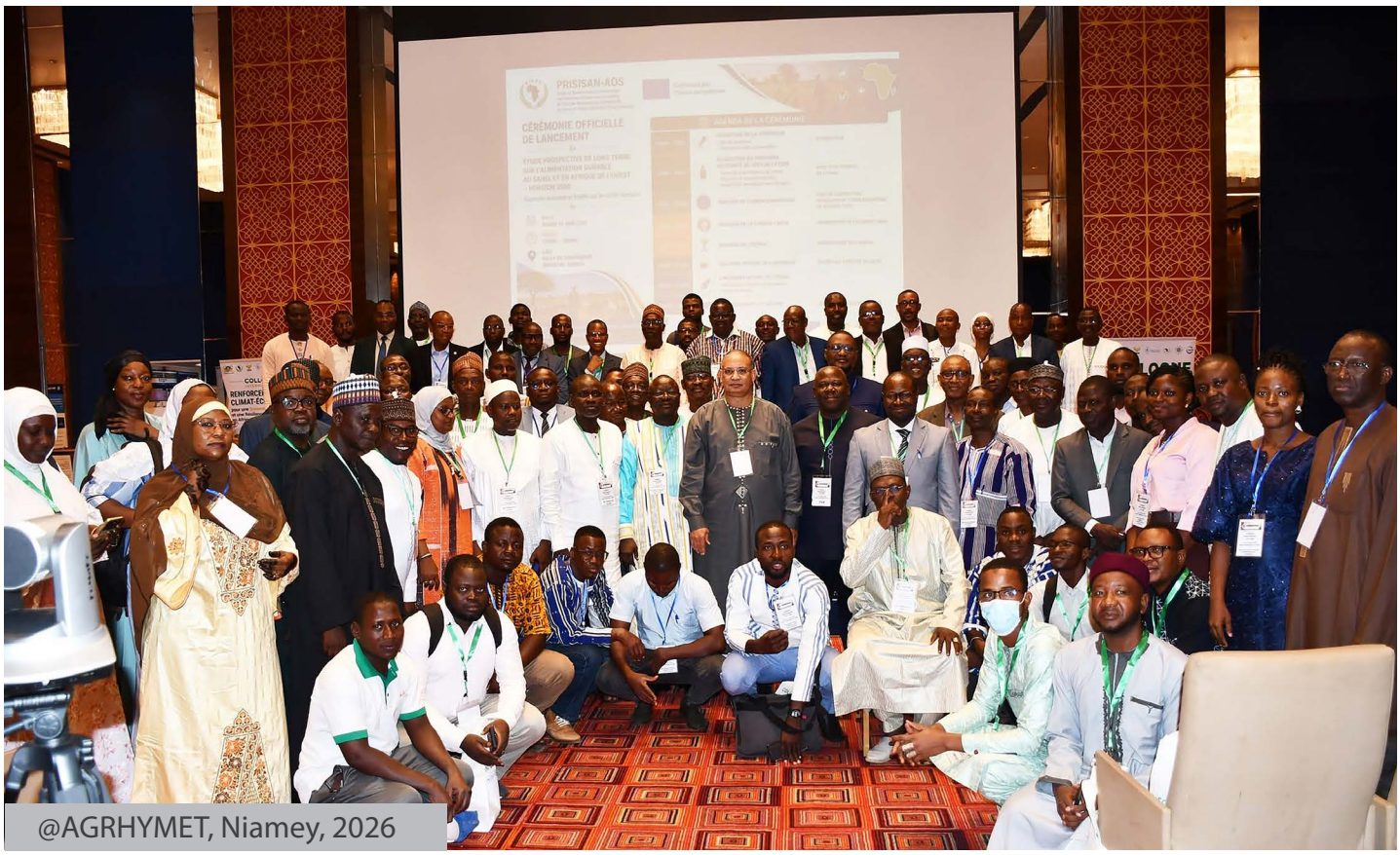
Expected outputs

- An analytical and forward-looking map of key dynamics and critical variables shaping the transformation of regional food systems;

- A portfolio of comparative scenarios describing possible public policy options and their medium- and long-term implications;

- A comprehensive set of strategic recommendations and foresight tools adapted to different national and regional contexts, enabling decision-makers to anticipate, steer and accelerate change;

- A concept note for an integrated, multi-phase regional programme on food and nutrition security.



@AGRHYMET, Niamey, 2026

CAPACITY BUILDING

Togo: Stakeholders trained to better integrate nutrition into sectoral strategies



@AGRHYMET, Lomé, 2026

From 9 to 10 June 2026 in Lomé, Togo, the AGRHYMET Regional Centre CCR-AOS, through PRISISAN, organised a capacity-building workshop for national stakeholders on the use of the Guide for Integrating Nutrition into Sectoral Strategies.

Funded by the European Union, the meeting aimed to support Togo's efforts to mainstream nutrition into development policies, programmes and strategies.

Mobilising stakeholders committed to nutrition

The opening ceremony was chaired by Dr Boureima Mouawiyatou, representing the Secretary General of the Ministry of Public Health. Also present were Williams Massaoud, Head of AGRHYMET CCR-AOS's Food and Nutrition Security Department, and Julien Otchotcho, Permanent Secretary of CONACILSS-Togo.

Around forty participants attended, representing sectoral ministries, national institutions, technical partners and organisations involved in food and nutrition security policies.

The workshop aimed to strengthen participants' understanding of nutrition and the multisectoral approach required to improve nutritional outcomes sustainably.

It also sought to build participants' capacity to apply the Nutrition Integration Guide and incorporate nutrition considerations systematically into strategic documents and sectoral development plans.

Discussions on the multisectoral approach to nutrition

Over the two days, participants discussed several key topics, including:

- Fundamental nutrition concepts and their importance for socio-economic development;
- The multisectoral approach to nutrition and coordination mechanisms among different sectors;
- Tools and methods for integrating nutrition into national policies, strategies and programmes;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the integration of nutrition into sectoral interventions.

Participants reviewed the guidance in the reference document and discussed mechanisms suited to its application at national level

A contribution to improving food and nutrition security

Through this initiative, PRISISAN supports national capacity-building and efforts to strengthen nutrition governance across the Sahel and West Africa.
Integrating nutrition into sectoral strategies is an important means of addressing malnutrition, improving well-being and strengthening food-system resilience.

Implemented by the AGRHYMET Regional Centre CCR-AOS, PRISISAN supports countries to strengthen food and nutrition security information systems and promote decisions based on reliable, relevant evidence.



@AGRHYMET, Lomé, 2026



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