Cadre Harmonisé for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations in Sixteen (16) States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Nigeria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nigeria</th>
<th>Results of the Analysis of Current (March – May, 2018) and Projected (June – August 2018)</th>
<th>Prepared on: 15/03/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Main results for zones affected by food and nutrition insecurity in the 16 states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Niger, Plateau, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, Zamfara and the FCT.

### Food Consumption:
In the current period, 14 out of the 16 states and FCT are in the minimal phase of food insecurity situation; 2 states (Yobe and Adamawa) are under stress, while 1 state (Borno) is in crisis.

### Evolution of livelihoods:
Livelihood activities in most of the States has improved based on the results of the current analysis except in parts of Adamawa, Borno, Benue, Kaduna, plateau, Taraba, Yobe, and Zamfara States, where conflicts have been persistently reported.

### Nutrition:
Even though the nutrition situation in the insurgency ravaged states (Borno, Yobe and Adamawa) showed some improvement, most of the states still have the nutrition status in the stress to crisis range.

### Mortality:
Some mortality rates mainly in the stress than crisis situation for under 5 years of age were reported in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States.

The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) is the current ECOWAS/Sahelian Regional framework for consensual analysis of acute food insecurity situations. The results of this analysis for sixteen northern states of Nigeria and the FCT were arrived at after analyzing the food and nutrition security outcome indicators and their relevant contributing factors namely, Hazards and Vulnerability, Food Availability, Access, Utilization including Water, and Stability.

### Hazards and vulnerability:
Several zones in the sixteen (16) states and FCT were affected by such hazards and vulnerability as farmers-herdsmen conflicts which impact negatively on the food and nutrition security as well as livelihood of the people in these zones.

### Food availability:
In the current situation, food supply and market stock level particularly in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States increased compared to last year and five-year average, due to better harvest and ongoing assistance. However, food availability is expected to decline towards the lean season (April – August 2018 in all the 16 states and FCT due to decrease in supply and depletion in the stock level of households.

### Food Access:
Most households across the States experienced an increased food access due to the ongoing harvest from dry season farming and declining food prices between December 2017 and February 2018. However, there was an increase in the prices of staple food crops such as rice, sorghum and maize across the 16 states and FCT with variations ranging from 13 to 52 percent. Prices of legumes like cowpea increased by an average of 37 percent across the States in March 2018 compared to the same period in 2017. Although household stocks are expected to last for an average of 4 months across the states, this would decrease as the lean season approaches particularly in the conflict affected states (Borno, Yobe and Adamawa).

### Food Utilization including Water:
The prevalence of diseases such as malaria, cholera and diarrhea were reported in Borno and other states due to limited access to water and poor hygiene.

### Stability:
In the upcoming lean season which is characterized by limited availability of food stocks and high food prices, food availability and access will deteriorate across the 16 states and FCT with severity being most pronounced in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states.
Main results and problems

The Result of the CH analysis indicates that about 3.7 million people (3.8% of analysed population) require emergency assistance in the current period of March to May, 2018. Furthermore, during the projected period of June to August 2018, these figures are expected to increase to about 5.3 million people in the absence of resilience-driven interventions and humanitarian assistance.

How many people are in food and nutrition insecurity and where are they?

In the current period (March – May 2018), about 3.7 million people are in the combined critical food insecurity situations of crisis and emergency but none is in famine across the 16 states and FCT (Table 1).

Table 1: Estimation of population per phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the current situation – March to May 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd administrative level</th>
<th>Total population analyzed</th>
<th>Total population in Phase 1</th>
<th>Total population in Phase 2</th>
<th>Total population in Phase 3</th>
<th>Total population in Phase 4</th>
<th>Total population in Phase 5</th>
<th>Total population in Phase 3 to 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADAMAWA</td>
<td>4 338 783</td>
<td>2 799 528</td>
<td>1 179 532</td>
<td>353 903</td>
<td>5 820</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>359 723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAUCHI</td>
<td>6 821 138</td>
<td>5 831 783</td>
<td>946 195</td>
<td>43 160</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENEUE</td>
<td>6 048 287</td>
<td>5 032 197</td>
<td>807 800</td>
<td>208 290</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>208 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORNO</td>
<td>5 356 574</td>
<td>1 820 103</td>
<td>2 046 304</td>
<td>1 300 802</td>
<td>189 365</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 490 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCT</td>
<td>3 966 171</td>
<td>3 371 245</td>
<td>555 264</td>
<td>39 662</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39 662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOMBE</td>
<td>3 411 813</td>
<td>2 899 645</td>
<td>471 504</td>
<td>40 665</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40 665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIGAWA</td>
<td>5 782 600</td>
<td>4 892 886</td>
<td>812 468</td>
<td>77 246</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>77 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KADUNA</td>
<td>8 900 952</td>
<td>7 607 208</td>
<td>1 209 073</td>
<td>84 670</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>84 670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANO</td>
<td>14 029 747</td>
<td>11 270 398</td>
<td>2 409 198</td>
<td>350 151</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>350 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATSINA</td>
<td>8 867 970</td>
<td>7 269 148</td>
<td>1 392 036</td>
<td>206 786</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>206 786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEBBI</td>
<td>4 615 248</td>
<td>4 002 374</td>
<td>598 760</td>
<td>14 114</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>5 714 988</td>
<td>4 931 742</td>
<td>783 246</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLATEAU</td>
<td>2 514 255</td>
<td>2 085 326</td>
<td>313 905</td>
<td>115 024</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>115 024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOKOTO</td>
<td>5 245 637</td>
<td>4 721 073</td>
<td>419 651</td>
<td>104 913</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>104 913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TARABA</td>
<td>3 264 757</td>
<td>2 803 883</td>
<td>427 709</td>
<td>33 165</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOBE</td>
<td>4 066 416</td>
<td>2 244 555</td>
<td>1 341 552</td>
<td>472 777</td>
<td>7 531</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>480 308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAMFARA</td>
<td>4 652 114</td>
<td>3 852 435</td>
<td>740 397</td>
<td>59 281</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>59 281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>97 597 449</td>
<td>77 435 529</td>
<td>16454594</td>
<td>3 504 609</td>
<td>202 716</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3 707 325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the projected period (June – August 2018), about 5.3 million people will be expected to fall under the combined critical food insecurity situations of crisis and emergency with none in famine across the 16 states and FCT (Table 2).
The CH analytical framework is a national and regional system for food crisis prevention and management which takes into account various outcome indicators for food and nutrition security and the impact of contributing factors. The March, 2018 CH analysis was conducted at zonal (senatorial) level in 13 out of the 16 States as well as the FCT and at Local Government Area (LGA) level in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. The methodology adopted for the analysis is the same process used at the regional level for food and nutrition security analysis which aims at food crisis prevention and management. The result communicated from the analysis is obtained through convergence of evidence and consensus building among the participants in classifying the severity of food and nutrition insecurity and estimating the affected populations in the current and projected periods. The State-based analysis was conducted from 5th to 10th March, 2018 across three (3) centres (Yola, Gusau and Jos).

The National Consolidation Workshop was held at Abuja from 12th to 14th March, 2018 and the results of the analysis was presented to stakeholders and decision makers on 15th March, 2018.

The Cadre Harmonisé meta-analysis procedure is categorized into the following five steps:

- **Step 1 - Data inventory**: This entails compilation of relevant data sets required as evidence in conducting the CH analysis.
- **Step 2 - Data analysis**: This involves evaluation of the compiled evidence and their reliability scores.
- **Step 3 – Synthesis and Phases Classification**: Classifying the 1st, 2nd or 3rd administrative levels into the various phases of food and nutrition insecurity according to the CH reference table, depending on the interface of the indicators of outcome and contributing factors of food and nutrition security.
- **Step 4 - Estimation of Populations**: The affected populations are estimated for the current and projected periods based on the evidence available on the levels of the outcome indicators.
- **Step 5 - Validation and communication of results**: The findings of the analysis are validated and communicated to stakeholders and decision makers.

The process was jointly led and facilitated by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, FAO, WFP, FEWS NET, and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

The participants cut across various organizations such as: the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Federal Ministry of Health, Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning, National Programme for Food Security,
To Decision Makers:

1. Take up the results of CH analysis for planning and formulation of appropriate policies, strategies and programmes for the food and nutrition insecure populations.
2. Immediate humanitarian intervention, including nutrition, food and livelihoods assistance, is required to reach and assist populations identified to be in the critical phases of food and nutrition insecurity (phases 3 and 4).
3. In the worst affected areas of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States there is need to sustain the ongoing humanitarian assistance and complement it with recovery and resilience interventions to promote self-reliance and prevent further deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation during the lean season (April – August 2018). Stakeholders should strive to reach previously inaccessible populations with necessary humanitarian assistance.
4. Interventions and support for the food and nutrition insecure populations should consider the need to restore resilience through agricultural productivity enhancement, improved, safe and sustainable access to farmland and income-generating activities.
5. Federal State and Governments should take full ownership of the Cadre Harmonise process by making adequate budgetary provision.
6. To improve data availability for CH analysis, State Governments should ensure that funds are made available for the conduct of Emergency Food and Nutrition Security Assessments, especially at LGAs levels of the states.
7. In view of the informative results from the CH process, it is necessary to expand the coverage to all the states of the federation to have a global view of food and nutrition insecurity situation in the country.

To Technical Partners:

8. Technical partners should strengthen working in synergy with one another, guided by the outcome of the CH analysis to avoid duplication of efforts in humanitarian interventions.
9. Continue to support the national and state cell members through training and capacity building for improved mastery of the CH processes.
10. Advocacy to the various levels of government and policy makers for funding and uptake of the outcome of CH analysis
11. Continued support for the conduct of Emergency Food and Nutrition Security Assessment as well as participate in the state level CH analysis and national consolidation.

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Partners in the analysis

Donors
Analysis in NIGERIA

CURRENT AND PROJECTED FOOD and NUTRITION INSECURITY SITUATION
March-May 2018 and June-August 2018

KEY FIGURES

People in CH Phases 3 to 5

Over
3.7 million persons
3.8% of the analyzed population

Over
5.2 million persons
5.4% of the analyzed population

State | Number | State | Number
--- | --- | --- | ---
Adamawa | 359,723 | Adamawa | 515,005
Bauchi | 43,160 | Bauchi | 111,371
Borno | 208,290 | Borno | 1,610,864
FCT | 39,662 | FCT | 39,662
Gombe | 40,665 | Gombe | 66,186
Jigawa | 77,246 | Jigawa | 135,072
Kaduna | 84,670 | Kaduna | 143,247
Kano | 350,151 | Kano | 384,086
Katsina | 206,786 | Katsina | 360,293
Kebbi | 14,114 | Kebbi | 60,267
Plateau | 115,024 | Plateau | 191,957
Sokoto | 104,913 | Sokoto | 157,369
Taraba | 33,165 | Taraba | 55,337
Yobe | 480,308 | Yobe | 870,162
Zamfara | 59,281 | Zamfara | 178,204

Populations in need of urgent action to protect and save their lives and livelihoods

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The result of the outcome indicators analyzed for the 16 states and Federal Capital Territory (FCT) revealed that food security conditions have improved particularly in the three most affected states of the North East (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) mainly due to improvement of security conditions as well as livelihood systems and provision of humanitarian assistance from government and partners; there are no areas in famine (phase 5) both currently and in the projected period.

However, in all the other states, the result of the analysis indicates an increase in the population in Phase 3 due to food and nutrition insecurity arising from shocks, hazards and conflicts in the states.

Overall, food security is expected to deteriorate from June to August 2018 during the lean season in all the 16 states and FCT. During this period, the number of populations that will face food crisis (Phase 3) will increase and there will be more population moving into emergency (Phase 4) especially in the three North East states (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe).

Acute food insecurity in the North east states is mainly due to hazards and vulnerability, namely conflicts leading to increase in the number of IDPs, disruption of market supplies and livelihoods and limited access to food.

The results of this analysis indicate that for the current period (March to May 2018), there is an increase of 17.4% in the total population of people in critical need of humanitarian assistance (Phases 3 to 5) compared to the estimate for the current period of the October 2017 CH analysis. This is explained by an increase in the wave of shocks, hazards and conflicts (herders-farmers crisis) which tend to stifle livelihood activities. Some areas remain in the crisis phase and emergency for some part of Borno. In the absence of assistance in these areas, the situation will get worse during the lean season of 2018.

The significant proportion of households still resorting to emergency coping strategies, especially in the North East, is a pointer to acute food and nutrition insecurity in the area, and it underscores the need to work towards programming for restoration of livelihood and increased resilience in the area. The nutritional challenges reported in some states relate to children under 5 years of age. This situation is propelled not only by acute food and nutrition insecurity but also by sub-optimal feeding practices, poor access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene as well as health facilities.

### FACTORS DRIVING ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CONDITIONS

1. **Conflicts/communal crisis:**
   Many rural farmers that engaged in dry season farming have been displaced by conflicts caused by Non-State Armed Groups (a collection of groups either social, militia or individuals other than recommended security outfits) who are in possession of arms. These conflicts have huge economic implications given the negative impact on household income and livelihood as farmers are restricted from going to their farms.
2. **Lack or limited access to potable water:**
   Majority of the population in the states have poor access to potable water.
3. **Prevalence of diseases:**
   High incidences of diseases such as Malaria, Typhoid and other contagious diseases were reported in some states.
4. **High market prices:**
   High market prices of food and cash crops in the urban and rural markets made it difficult for market-dependent households to afford food commodities.
5. **Reduction in food production:**
   This negatively impacts the quantity of food available to low income households. This is underscored by limited access to farmland in some major agrarian localities.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

- Immediate humanitarian intervention is required to reach and assist populations identified to be in the critical phases of food and nutrition insecurity (phases 3 to 5).
- In the worst affected areas of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, there is need to sustain the ongoing humanitarian assistance and complement it with recovery and resilience interventions in order to promote self-reliance and prevent further deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation during the lean season. Also, stakeholders should strive to reach previously inaccessible populations with necessary humanitarian assistance.
- Interventions for the food and nutrition insecure populations should include facilitating agricultural productivity enhancement, improved access to farmland and income-generating activities in order to promote resilience.
- Support for the conduct of CH analysis at the stipulated cycles as well as conduct LGA-based Food and Nutrition Security Assessment.

### METHODS AND PROCESSES

The CH Acute Food Insecurity Analysis was conducted in March 2018 under the lead of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and FAO Nigeria, in collaboration with CH partners, CILSS, WFP, FEWSNET, etc. The analysis was conducted at zonal (senatorial) level in 13 of the 16 States and at LGA level in the 3 states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. The results were arrived at using the food and nutrition security outcome indicators, supported by the relevant contributing factors and through convergence of evidence and consensus building in classifying the severity of food insecurity and estimating the affected populations. The CH cells at the state and federal levels participated in the analysis cycle, with the support of regional and international partners.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MONITORING

- Partners stepping up collaboration in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- Support needed in the area of data collection for CH analysis.
- Capacity and skills of the CH cell members to be enhanced on a continuous basis.

The CH Analysis in Nigeria has been made possible with the support of:

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