



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

Nigeria

Results of the Analysis of Current (October – December, 2018) and Projected (June – August 2019)

Prepared on: 11/2018

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:



There is improvement in food consumption across most of the States, especially those affected by the conflict in the north-east, as 14 out of the 16 states and the FCT were classified under the minimal phase of food security situation while Yobe and Borno States were under stress.

Livelihood Change:



Results of the current analysis showed improvement in Livelihood opportunities except in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa State where most conflict-affected households were using asset depleting coping strategies which tend to undermine their productivity and ability to sustain those livelihoods. During the projected period, sustained use of such coping strategies, especially in these three north-east states, will leave livelihoods in the emergency phase. However, this could be mitigated by sustaining the ongoing humanitarian assistance from government and development partners, in order to minimize the use of such coping strategies.

Nutrition:



Prevalence of acute malnutrition remains a concern. Stunting prevalence ranges between 25% and 40% in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. The nutritional status is critical in Yobe, Jigawa and Sokoto but serious in Bauchi, Adamawa and Kano. More specifically, in some hard-to-reach areas in Borno State, indirect nutrition information suggests that the nutrition situation may be an issue of great concern. Lack of recent data hampered the analysis of the nutrition outcome in Bauchi, Benue, Niger, Jigawa, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Plateau and Zamfara.

Mortality:

U5MR is still high in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States with the incidences ranging from 0.05/10,000 to 2.35/10,000 children. Other states do not have report on mortality due to lack of relevant data.

The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) is the framework for consensual analysis of acute food and nutrition insecurity situations in the ECOWAS region. The October 2018 CH analysis covered sixteen Northern States of Nigeria including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The analysis took food and nutrition security outcome indicators and relevant indicators and contributing factors namely, Hazards and Vulnerability, Food Availability, Access, Stability and Utilization including Water, and Sanitation into account. Compared to the previous round of October, 2017, the 2018 CH results show a decrease in the current situation of 703,862 (representing 22.3%) people in the critical phases (3 to 5) of food insecurity. However, for the three states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, the decrease is 851,519 (representing 33.2%) people in these critical phases.

Hazards and vulnerability:

Incidence of natural hazards (such as flood, crop infestation and wind storm) and other instigated hazards such as civil unrest and conflicts negatively impacted on livelihoods and consequently, food security and nutrition situation in affected areas. The impact of conflict was most pronounced in Adamawa, Benue, Borno, Kaduna, Plateau and Zamfara States. Natural hazards such as flood, infestation of fall army worms, wildfire and wind storm affected communities in Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Kaduna, Jigawa, Katsina, Kano, and Niger States. Hazards and vulnerability impacted negatively on food consumption and livelihoods of households in the areas of occurrence.

Food availability:

During the current period, production of food and cash crop recorded a general increase compared to the 5-year average except in Benue, and Taraba States where production was below average due to flooding, early cessation of rainfall, infestation of fall army worms and conflicts between farmers-herders. The improved availability of food in conflict-affected north-east states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe can be attributed to the improvements in the security situation coupled with improved access to land, favourable agro-climatic conditions, gradual recovery of markets and restoration of livelihoods due to the maintained scale up and improved quality of the food and nutrition assistance by the Government of Nigeria and humanitarian community. Food availability in most states is expected to decline during the lean season (June – August 2019). However, this would be alleviated by the harvests and proceeds from the dry season farming in some of the states.

Food Access:

Most households across the 16 States had experienced rising food access prior to harvest from wet season farming and declining food prices in September 2018. The decreases (ranging from -5 to -35%) in the prices of staple food crops (millet, rice, sorghum and Maize) and 10% - 40% decrease for cowpea were witnessed across the 16 states and FCT in Sept., 2018 compared to the same period in 2017. Prices of most food and cash crops were higher in Sept 2018 than the past 5-year average. Household stocks is expected to last for an average of 4 months across the States with depletion in the lean season.

Food Utilization including Water:

Critical levels of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) were recorded in Bauchi, Borno and Yobe States. Gombe and Zamfara States also reported high rate of malnutrition. The prevalence of diseases such as malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, typhoid fever, cholera and measles were reported in Zamfara, Plateau, Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States.

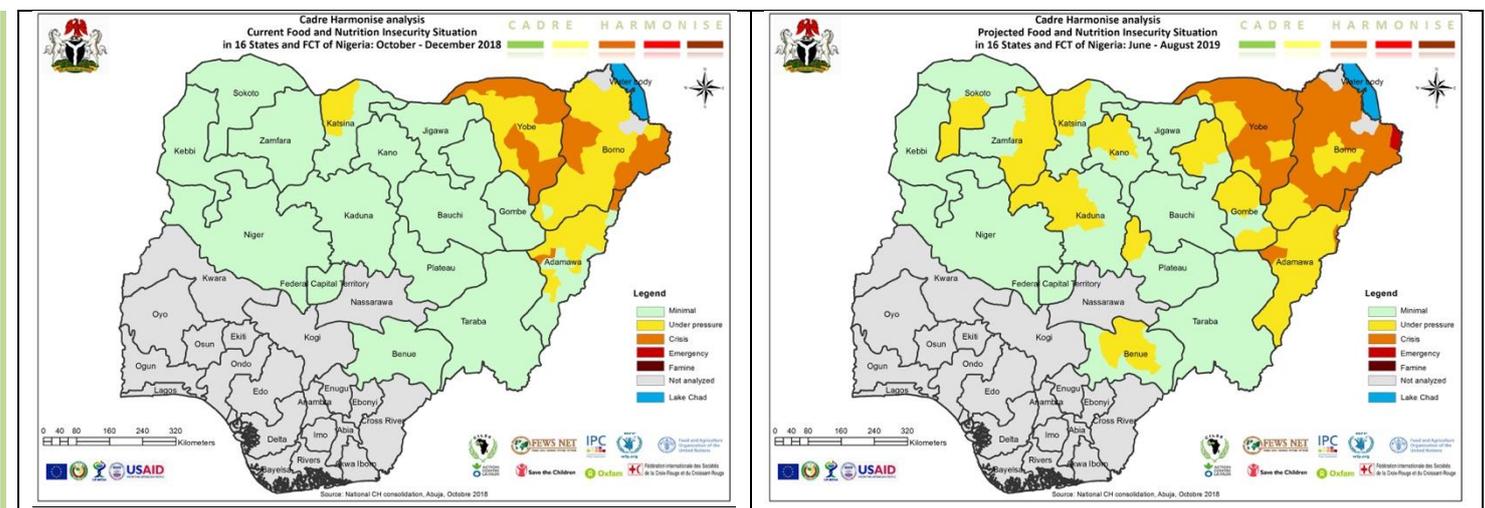
Stability:

During the current period, food stocks are stable in most of the states and FCT except for Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States where food stability was recorded in few LGAs. The food stock levels will be depleted in the lean period across most of the states except for specific areas with irrigation potentials to support dry season farming. Instability of food stocks will be most pronounced in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe compared to the other 14 states and the FCT.



Main results and problems

The Result of the CH analysis indicates that about 2.45 million people (2.32% of analysed population) require emergency assistance in the current period of October to December, 2018. During the projected period of June to August 2019, these figures are expected to



increase to 4.45 million people in the absence of resilience driven interventions and humanitarian assistance in areas where such is not feasible.

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

In the current period (October – December 2018), about 2.45 million people are in the combined critical food insecurity situations of crisis and emergency with none 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 (October to December 2018)

2nd Administrative Level STATE	Total population	CURRENT SITUATION: OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2018					
		Total population in Phase 1	Total population in Phase 2	Total population in Phase 3	Total population in Phase 4	Total population in Phase 5	Total population in Phase 3 to 5
ADAMAWA	4 821 369	3 343 028	1 182 629	286 729	8 983	-	295 712
BAUCHI	7 057 045	6 059 684	952 709	44 653	-	-	44 653
BENUE	6 244 964	5 448 019	732 665	64 280	-	-	64 280
BORNO	5 296 821	2 546 880	1 914 169	742 137	93 635	-	835 772
FCT	4 346 654	4 053 633	288 508	4 513	-	-	4 513
GOMBE	3 411 813	2 887 216	524 597	-	-	-	-
JIGAWA	6 366 195	5 702 592	562 783	100 820	-	-	100 820
KADUNA	9 183 764	7 829 134	1 260 676	93 954	-	-	93 954
KANO	14 944 431	13 664 889	1 243 395	36 148	-	-	36 148
KATSINA	9 137 557	7 665 361	1 409 364	62 832	-	-	62 832
KEBBI	4 917 327	4 411 207	506 120	-	-	-	-
NIGER	5 851 921	5 191 440	598 762	61 719	-	-	61 719
PLATEAU	4 433 501	3 859 847	479 008	94 646	-	-	94 646
SOKOTO	5 596 192	4 752 150	771 646	72 396	-	-	72 396
TARABA	3 370 230	3 010 516	314 666	45 048	-	-	45 048
YOBE	3 882 432	1 854 596	1 447 218	549 452	31 167	-	580 619
ZAMFARA	4 803 389	4 025 740	716 440	61 209	-	-	61 209
TOTAL	103 665 605	86 305 930	14 905 355	2 320 535	133 785	-	2 454 320

In the projected period (June – August 2019), about 4.5 million people will be expected to fall under the combined critical food insecurity classification of crisis to worse across the 16 states and FCT (Table 2).

Table 2: Estimation of population per phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the projected situation (June to August 2019)

2nd Administrative Level STATE	PROJECTED SITUATION: JUNE - AUGUST 2019					
	Total population in Phase 1	Total population in Phase 2	Total population in Phase 3	Total population in Phase 4	Total population in Phase 5	Total population in Phase 3 to worse
ADAMAWA	2 731 838	1 615 981	459 085	14 465	-	473 550
BAUCHI	5 612 813	1 332 129	112 103	-	-	112 103
BENUUE	5 009 041	1 089 995	145 928	-	-	145 928
BORNO	1 815 674	2 100 550	1 182 499	198098*		1 380 597
FCT	3 875 883	452 022	18 748	-	-	18 748
GOMBE	2 643 893	727 255	40 665	-	-	40 665
JIGAWA	5 241 107	785 398	339 690	-	-	339 690
KADUNA	7 453 070	1 509 268	221 425	-	-	221 425
KANO	12 161 811	2 597 028	185 592	-	-	185 592
KATSINA	7 454 066	1 591 227	92 264	-	-	92 264
KEBBI	4 248 649	668 678	-	-	-	-
NIGER	4 974 480	757 203	120 238	-	-	120 238
PLATEAU	3 490 137	748 870	194 494	-	-	194 494
SOKOTO	4 496 184	977 560	122 448	-	-	122 448
TARABA	2 943 111	371 260	55 859	-	-	55 859
YOBE	1 419 560	1 581 417	814 112	67 344	-	881 456
ZAMFARA	3 793 337	887 263	122 789	-	-	122 789
TOTAL	79 364 655	19 793 103	4 227 939	279,907		4 507 847

*Evidences not sufficient for Kala Balge LGA to enable disaggregation of the population in phases 4 to 5.

Identification of the Areas at Risk of Food Insecurity

Current Period (October - December 2018)							
State	Not analyzed	Ph1	Ph2	Ph3	Ph4	Ph5	Total zones
Adamawa*	0	8	10	3	0	0	21
Borno*	2	1	18	6	0	0	27
Yobe*	0	0	10	7	0	0	17
FCT	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Jigawa	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Kebbi	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Niger	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Bauchi	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Benue	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Gombe	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Kaduna	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Kano	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Katsina (Central)	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Plateau	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Sokoto	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Zamfara	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

* Analyzed at LGA level
() Zone in Phase 2 (Under Pressure)

Projected Period (June - August 2019)							
State	Not analyzed	Ph1	Ph2	Ph3	Ph4	Ph5	Total zones
Adamawa*	0	0	16	5	0	0	21
Borno*	2	0	8	16	1	0	27
Yobe*	0	0	5	12	0	0	17
FCT	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Jigawa	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Kebbi	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Niger	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Bauchi (North)	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Benue (North)	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Gombe (North/South)	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Kaduna (Central)	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Kano (Central)	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Katsina (Central)	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Plateau (North)	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Sokoto (South)	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Zamfara (central/North)	0	1	2	0	0	0	3

* Analyzed at LGA level
() Zone in Phase 2 (Under Pressure)

Classification of Areas (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States)

	Current Period (Oct - Dec, 2018)		
	Phase 2	Phase 3	
Adamawa	Girei	Lamurde	Madagali
	Gombi	Maiha	Michika
	Guyuk	Mayo Belv	Numan
	Hong	Shelleng	
	Song	Yola South	
	Current Period (Oct - Dec, 2018)		
	Phase 2	Phase 3	
Borno	Askira Uba	Guzamala	Bama
	Bayo	Hawul	Dikwa
	Biu	Jere	Gwoza
	Chibok	Knoduga	Kaga
	Damboa	Kukawa	Kalabalge
	Gubio	Marfa	Magumeri
	MMC	Mobbar	
	Monguno	Ngala	
Nganzai	Shani		

	Projected Period (Jun-Aug, 2019)			
	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Mubi Nort	Guyuk	Mubi Sout	Michika	
Fufore	Hong	Shelleng	Numan	
Ganye	Jada	Song	Maiha	
Girei	Mayo Belv	Toungo		
Gombi	Demsa	Yola North		
Yola South				
	Projected Period (Jun-Aug, 2019)			
	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Bayo	Askira Uba	Kaga	Kalabalge	
Biu	Bama	Kukawa		
Hawul	Chibok	Marfa		
Jere	Damboa	Magumeri		
Konduga	Dikwa	Mobbar		
Kwayakusa	Gubio	Monguno		
MMC	Guzamala	Ngala		
Shani	Gwoza	Nganzai		

Current Period (Oct-Dec, 2018)				
Ph 2		Ph 3		
Yobe	Bade	Karasuwa	Fune	Yusufari
	Bursari	Nangere	Geidam	Yunusari
	Damaturu	Nguru	Gujba	Machina
	Fika	Potiskum	Gulani	
	Jakusko	Tarmuwa		

Projected Period (Jun-Aug, 2019)		
Phase 2	Phase 3	
Nguru	Bursari	Machina
Bade	Fune	Nangere
Dmaturo	Geidam	Potiskum
Fika	Gujba	Tarmuwa
Jakusko	Gulani	Yunusari
	Karasuwa	Yusufari



Methodology

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 October, 2018 CH analysis was conducted at zonal (senatorial) level in 13 out of the 16 States as well as 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. This cycle of analysis has benefited from a clear improvement in the availability of data and the active participation of most stakeholders, particularly the food security sector of the North East states. 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 22nd to 26th October, 2018 across three (3) centres of Maiduguri, Sokoto and Niger.

The National Consolidation Workshop was held at Abuja from 29th October to 1st November, 2018 and the result of the analysis was presented to stakeholders and decision makers on 2nd November, 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 the analysis of key and reliable evidence for the current and projected situation.
- **Step 3 – Synthesis and Phases Classification:** Classifying the area using the food and nutrition insecurity severity scale for the current and projected situations.
- **Step 4 - Estimation of Populations:** The affected populations are estimated for each phase of food and nutrition insecurity for the current and projected periods based on the evidences available.
- **Step 5 - Validation and communication of results -** The findings of the analysis are validated and communicated to stakeholders and decision makers.

Population Estimates for Hard-to-reach Areas

Guzamala LGA:

Only about 16% of the population could be accessed for data collection. Hence results from this LGA may not generally be true reflection of the situation of the whole population in the area due to non-representativeness of the population analyzed. The consensus was to focus the analysis and population estimate on the accessible population covered by JANFSA. Therefore, the hard-to-reach populations were excluded from this analysis (results).

Abadam and Marte LGAs:

These two LGAs were not analyzed during the CH exercise due to lack of physical access to rural communities by humanitarian workers and enumerators. Therefore, the relevant data and information on households' food and nutrition security could not be generated. However, findings of remote sensing analysis (which covered inaccessible areas of Abadam and Marte LGAs) conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) suggest some level of human activities in both areas, though at a very low scale.

Others LGAs:

In other LGAs such as Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Mobbar, Gubio, Magumeri and Nganzai, where more than 20 percent of the population in hard-to reach areas were not covered by the JANFSA, a special approach has been used to estimate the number of populations in each phase of severity of food and nutrition insecurity. The approach was mainly based on the use of food security outcomes i.e. all the food consumption indicators (FCS, HDDS, HHS, rCSI, and HEA), the livelihood change (Livelihood-based coping strategy index), Nutrition outcome indicators (GAM by WFP/UNICEF) and those of Mortality (CDR and U5DR). In addition to these direct evidences, all relevant contributing factors have been valued (various shocks, conflicts, access to farming land, duration of the 2018/19 own crop production, proportion of households who actually farmed the 2018/19 planting season, access to market, etc. In addition, the data of UNICEF nutrition screening of newly arrived from hard to reach locations and the proportions of IDPs, returnees and hard to reach populations were also used to triangulate and achieve more consistency on the populations estimates. From existing livelihood zoning wealth index breakdown, we assumed that very poor and poor populations in hard to reach areas should be in the area phase classification or worse. Finally, the convergence of all above-mentioned evidences has driven the acute food insecure population estimates. The methodology for estimating the total number of food insecure (Phases 3 - 5) was enhanced by distinguishing between accessible versus hard to reach. Assumptions about wealth profile and indirect nutrition information were also considered in estimating the food insecure populations in these areas.

The CH analysis 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, National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison

Services, National Bureau of Statistics, Nigerian Meteorological Agency, National Emergency Management Agency, Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria and similar agencies across the 16 states and FCT, UN agencies including FAO, WFP, UN OCHA and UNICEF; Development Partners/INGOs including FEWS NET, ACF, Save the Children, Oxfam, National NGOs and North East Food Security Sector.



Recommendations

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. In order to maintain the current positive food and nutrition security trend, there is still the need to sustain ongoing humanitarian interventions, especially food, nutrition and agricultural assistance to reach and assist populations identified to be in the critical phases of food and nutrition insecurity (phases 3 and 4) and strengthen the resilience of populations in favourable food and nutrition situation (phase 2).
3. The Government of Nigeria would need to support further advancement of humanitarian activities by granting access to the hard-to-reach population in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States for humanitarian assistance.
4. Promote the recovery and resilience interventions to improve self-reliance and reduce dependence on food and nutrition assistance as well as prevent further deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation during the lean season (June – August 2019) and beyond.
 - (a) The Federal, States and Local Authorities need to expand safe access to land throughout the whole year in order to create the enabling environment for recovery and resilience approaches, with increased access of farmers, herders and fishermen to inputs, credit, extension services, energy and value chains. Moreover, there is need to strengthen capacity of farmers and herders to better respond to pest infestation, particularly from fall army worms and animal diseases.
 - (b) Support increased access to income generating activities, non-agricultural livelihoods, food and labor markets for all population groups especially women, youth and vulnerable population including IDPs, refugees and returnees.
5. As the causes of malnutrition are complex, sustained efforts to provide multi-sectoral responses that are integrated with nutrition, food security, health, and WASH are critical to improving the nutrition situation, especially worst affected states of Yobe, Jigawa, Sokoto and some parts of Borno.
6. Federal, state and local governments should take full ownership of the Cadre Harmonise process and support the conduct of Emergency Food and Nutrition Security Assessments at LGA level by making adequate budgetary provision to enhance availability of data for the analysis.
7. In view of the informative results from the CH process and the response and policy implication of its findings, it is imperative to expand the coverage of the analysis to all the states of the federation to have a global overview of food and nutrition security situation in the country.

To Technical Partners:

8. Technical partners should strengthen 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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