

# Update on the Cadre Harmonise as of 10<sup>th</sup> Oct 2017

Presentation at the FSWG meeting,  
10 Oct, 2017

# Preamble

- The CH introduced in Nigeria in 2015 with the maiden CH analysis done in October 2015 (in 8 states)
- Subsequent analyses done in Mar 2016 (in 8 States); in Aug 2016 (special for Bo, Yb & Ad); in October 2016 & Mar 2017 (in 16 states)
- Next analysis due in Oct 2017 (in 17 States)

# The CH Analytical Framework

## Food Security contributive factors

### Causal factors

**Vulnerability** (*Exposure, Susceptibility and Resilience to hazards / special events or continuous conditions*)

Strategies related to livelihoods (food and income sources, adaptation and expenses)

Assets related to livelihoods (human, social, financial, physical and natural)

Policies, institutions and processes

&

### Acute events or continuous conditions

(*natural, socio-economic, conflicts, diseases and other*)

Impact

### Dimensions of food security

#### Availability

Production  
natural food  
food reserves  
markets  
Transport

#### Access

Physical access  
Financial access  
Social access

#### utilization

Food preferences  
Food preparation.  
Nutrition Practices  
Food storage  
Water access

**Stability** (*permanent*)

### Contributive factors not specific to food security

- Health / disease,
- Water
- Sanitation,
- Social services
- Others

Feedback

### 2<sup>nd</sup> outcomes

Nutritional state

Mortality

### Primary outcomes

food intake

Nutritional quality  
& quantity

Evolution of livelihoods

Assets & Strategies

**outcomes for Food Security** (*directly measured or inferred from the contributive factors*)

**Classification of the acute phase**  
(*Current or projected*)

# Key points in the CH approach and analytical framework

- It uses the "**meta-analysis**" approach to produce a "**whole picture**" about the state of food & nutrition security
- It applies the "**convergence of evidence**" approach to classify the severity of food & nutrition insecurity
- Depends on the impartiality of the members in the analysis to "**seek the truth**" or **evidence and not their personal or organization's interests**

# Convergence of Evidence using CH Reference Table

- Convergence of evidence requires a critical evaluation of the overall evidence to estimate better the gravity of the situation guided by the CH Reference Table
- Members must transparently share the body of evidence that enable analysis of the current and future situations
- Members work as a team to produce a report that reflects the reality of the food and nutrition situation based on reliable evidence in a participatory, inclusive and consensual approach

# CH Steps

- Inventory of evidence
- Analysis of key evidence
- Synthesis and classification into phases - using results indicators and contributing factors
- Estimation of populations (current and projected) in various phases – minimal, under pressure or stressed, crisis, emergency and famine
- Communicating the findings/report for action

# CH phases classification

	Phase 1 Minimum	Phase 2 Under pressure	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine
Name and phase description	At least four out of five households are able to meet their dietary and non-dietary needs without resorting to unusual coping strategies, nor depend on humanitarian aid.	Even with humanitarian aid, at least one out of five households in the area is in the following situation or worse: A reduced food consumption and minimal adequacy but inability to afford to certain essential non-food expenditure without engaging in irreversible coping strategies	Even with humanitarian aid, at least one out of five households in the area is in the following situation or worse: considerable food deficits and acute malnutrition at high or higher rates than the normal ; <b>OR</b> Marginally able to meet the minimum food needs by depleting assets related to livelihoods, leading to deficits in food consumption.	Even with humanitarian aid, at least one out of five households in the area is in the following situation or worse: extreme food deficits, which results in a very high acute malnutrition or an excessive mortality, <b>OR</b> an extreme loss of assets relating to livelihoods, resulting to deficits in food consumption in the short term.	Even with humanitarian aid, at least one out of five households in the area is in the following situation or worse: complete deficit in food / or other basic needs clearly exposed to imminent death and to destitution.  (Note, the evidences for three criteria of food consumption, emaciation and CMR are required for classifying into famine)
Priority intervention objectives	Action required for building resilience and reducing disaster risks.	Action required for reducing disaster risks and protecting livelihoods.	Urgent action is required to :  Protect livelihoods, prevent malnutrition, and prevent deaths.	Save lives and livelihoods.	Prevent large-scale loss of livelihoods.

# Roles of the CH Analysis Cell

- Collect and use the contributions of experts/actors from different disciplines, sectors and organizations that are knowledgeable in all the evidence presented
- Enable different actors to adhere fully to the process and agree technically on the essentials
- Enable actors to make consensual conclusions on the results obtained. Help ensure that the analysis will be widely accepted and that the reports disseminated
- Members must have received training on the CH Manual and must have experience in food security and nutrition analysis



# The CH Participants

- Participants in the CH analysis are national services and partners involved in food security and nutrition monitoring, those responsible for early warning system, statistics on agriculture, livestock, trade and market, meteorology, health & nutrition, water resources, fisheries, environment, etc.
- They include CILSS, FEWSNET, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, OXFAM, ACF, Save-the-Children, NGOs, etc.

# Expectations from Partners

- Participate in the collection and supply of all required data for the CH analysis; e.g., the FSVS/EFSA, SMART Survey, Nutrition Surveillance survey, etc
- Send all required data for the CH analysis to the Analysis Cell before the scheduled date for commencement of the analysis
- Participate in the analysis at both the state and national levels

# Next CH analysis

- State-level analysis: 23<sup>rd</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 (5 centres).
- National consolidation: 30<sup>th</sup> October – 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2017 (at Abuja)
- National Report Presentation Workshop: 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2017 (at Abuja)

# States & their Analysis Centres for Oct/Nov 2017

s/n	Centre		States to convene
1	Yola, state	Adamawa	Borno, Yobe, Adamawa
2	Gombe		Bauchi, Gombe, Plateau
3	Gusau, state	Zamfara	Zamfara, Sokoto, Kebbi, Katsina
4	Dutse, state	Jigawa	Jigawa, Kano, Kaduna
5	Makurdi, state	Benue	Niger, FCT, Benue, Taraba
6	Abuja		All

# Venues

- **Yola, Adamawa state:** City Green Hotel
- **Gombe:** Gombe International Hotel
- **Dutse, Jigawa state:** Dutse Royal Hotel
- **Makurdi, Benue state:** HAF Haven Hotel
- **Gusau, Zamfara state:** Jaiz Hotel

***Thank you for the attention***