



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



## Cadre Harmonize for Identification of Food and Nutrition Insecurity Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations in 26 States of Nigeria and Federal Capital Territory (FCT)

### NIGERIA

Results of Food and Nutrition Insecurity (FNI) Analysis for Current Period  
(October to December, 2023) and Projected Period (June to August 2024)

Prepared  
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Main results for areas and populations affected by Food and Nutrition Insecurity (FNI) in Nigeria's 26 states of Abia, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Cross-River, Edo, Enugu, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun, Plateau, Rivers, Taraba, Sokoto, Yobe, Zamfara and the FCT. In the current period, **forty-six (46)** Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Adamawa (2), Borno (10), Zamfara (4), Katsina (11) and Yobe (7) States were classified under crisis. During the projected period, the number of LGAs classified under crisis may increase to **one hundred and twenty (120)** in the absence of humanitarian interventions in the form of food aids, emergency agricultural support and resilient livelihood intervention initiatives to cushion evolving food and nutrition insecurity crises among vulnerable populations.

The Cadre Harmonize (CH) process is facilitated and managed by the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), in joint synergy with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA). As an evidence-based early warning tool for consensual analysis of acute food and nutrition insecurity (FNI), the CH framework takes into account the primary and secondary outcomes of food and nutrition security namely; food consumption, livelihood evolution, nutritional status and mortality. Inferences are drawn from the potential impact of contributing factors (Hazards and vulnerability, food availability, food access, food utilization including WASH and stability) on these standard outcomes of FNI. The results of the analysis provides the number of people (populations) and the areas at risk to FNI, and as such supports decision-making in implementing actions to prevent food crisis in the West Africa region. The October 2023 CH analysis adopted the protocols of Version 3.0 to analyze accessible, limited accessible and inaccessible areas in twenty-six (26) states of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The results revealed that during the current period (October to December, 2023) about **18.6 million (8.9%)** of the analyzed populations are in the critical (Crisis to Emergency) Phases of FNI. Going into the lean season (June to August 2024) FNI situation may deteriorate which may increase the number of vulnerable populations to **26.5 million (12.6%)** unless conscious actions are initiated and implemented to de-escalate vulnerabilities through targeted humanitarian food aids and resilience livelihood support interventions in the worst affected areas.

#### Food consumption:

Food consumption (FC) was under stress (phase 2) in several states.

Nonetheless, more deteriorated FC situation was observed among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in States of Borno, Sokoto and Zamfara, with revolving FC challenges observed among the general populations in Katsina, Benue and Niger States. Among the partially accessible and inaccessible population in Adamawa and Borno State, FC situation is more deteriorated ranging from Phase 3 (Crisis) to Phase 4 (Emergency). During the projected period (June to August, 2024) more population may experience deteriorated FC conditions, due to inadequate nutritious food intake following atypical spike in staple food prices associated with the period. The rising inflation and high farm input prices including the antecedent increases in food haulage distribution cost may continue to impact negatively on FC patterns and outcomes within the period.

#### Livelihood Evolution

Stress threshold (Phase 2) of Livelihood change (LC) was observed in over 75% of the analyzed states. However, several LGAs in Katsina, Zamfara, Niger and Borno States had their LC under Crisis (Phase 3). Protracted insecurity was the major driver of livelihood disruption in these states. Nonetheless, in other states, impact of fuel

#### **Hazard and Vulnerability:**

Protracted insecurity, economic factors such as fuel subsidy removal, lingering negative affects of the naira re-design and cashless monetary policy, climate shocks, soaring prices of staple food and basic essential commodities were among the major hazards experienced across the states during the current period. The Post-COVID-19 economic crisis coupled with the war in Ukraine continues to impact negatively on livelihoods, agricultural input prices and supply. Evidences showed that since October 2022 till date, increases in prices of farm inputs (fertilizer and agrochemicals) have remained volatile ranging from 150% to 236%, impacting negatively on households' (HHs) capacity to increase cultivated cropland area (hectares) and apply the recommended fertilizer rate needed for the optimum performance of cultivated crops. Banditry and kidnapping impacted negatively on livelihoods as it deprived HHs' access to agricultural inputs (lands and labour) and functional markets to acquire seeds, fertilizer, agrochemicals and also sell their harvested crops in several communities of Benue, Zamfara, Katsina, Niger, Sokoto (East) and Kaduna States. Flood incidents in Niger and Kogi states resulted in population displacement, losses of assets and washing away of ready-to-harvest crops in several communities along river belts. The conflicts between herders and farmers in Benue, Kaduna and Plateau States, also limited HHs access to farmland and which led to high livelihood vulnerability in several affected communities. At least 50% of HHs across the analyzed areas adopted stress to crisis coping strategies (Begging, debt and selling of their productive assets) to acquire food. These was reflected in their inability to consume sufficient calories and quality of nutritious meal to meet acceptable food consumption levels. These incidences have continued to impact negatively on the outcomes of food and nutrition security across the analyzed states.

#### **Food Availability:**

High levels of HHs engagement in the 2022/23 wet-season farming campaign were witnessed across the states, however increases in yields and output in 2023 as against 2022 and 5yrs average were marginal ranging from 0.01% to 6% for both staple and cash crops. Flash floods, pests and diseases accounted for poor crops performance, particularly cereals (maize, rice and millet) with yields losses ranging from 15% to 65% across the states. Worst hit States included, Rivers, Enugu, Ogun, Niger, Abia and the FCT. In insecurity burdened states of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Niger, Zamfara, Sokoto, Kaduna, Benue and Plateau, limited agricultural production activities occurred. This was aggravated by the increased cost of fertilizer and agrochemicals. Between the months of July and August, severe dry spell (above 21 days) was witnessed in Bauchi, Borno and Yobe States, while in Sokoto, Kebbi, Zamfara, Katsina, Kano, Plateau, Nasarawa, Benue, Gombe, Kogi, and Kwara States it lasted upto 15 days (Moderate). These affected early planted cereal crops (Maize, rice and sorghum) in affected states. Although, global market stock availability was favourable, the depletion of stocks at the HHs level remains a concern with about 54% of the population either having no stocks or stocks or having stocks that will only last for between 1 to 3 months. Low HHs stock availability may impact negatively on food consumption and nutrition status in the projected period (June to August, 2024), undermining the potential supplies from 2023/24 dry season farming. Nonetheless, the possibility of obtaining sufficient quantity of stocks to augment deficiencies at the HH level and stabilise global market supply will remain a challenge given the marginal increases from the 2023 production indices and its possible effect on food prices resonating from the forces of demand and supply.

#### **Food Access:**

Staple food prices rose above 30% on average in all the analyzed states, and this negatively impacted

subsidy removal, inflation and high cost of operating businesses may have accounted for the challenges in LC. Agro-related activities were at a low ebb, due to the spike in prices of farm inputs (fertilizer and agrochemicals), labour wages and the high cost of transportation which all increased farm operating cost. In the projected period, LC may remain volatile following inconsistencies in macroeconomics dynamics. Despite the potential resilience livelihood support packages by government and humanitarian communities to boost LC in high risk FNI vulnerable LGAs across the states, particularly in Borno, Zamfara, Katsina, Sokoto and Yobe, significant recovery in LC that can offset deficiencies may not be attainable in the short-run and as such disruptions in evolution of livelihood may continue to persist.



### **Nutritional Status:**

The dearth of data limited the analysis of nutrition situation of several states for the current period. However, in states of Adamawa, Borno, Katsina, Sokoto, Yobe and Zamfara where the data on nutrition was available, the situation ranged from Stress (Phase 2) to Crisis (Phase 3). During the projected period (June to August, 2024) Alert nutrition thresholds (Phase 3 to 5) are expected in these states, particularly in Katsina and Zamfara with evolving FNI challenges. Factors driving deterioration of nutritional status in the aforementioned states included; unacceptable food consumption patterns, social barriers such as poor health seeking behaviors among caregivers, low functionality of health care facilities and delivery services, limitation to adequate WASH services including poor infant and young child feeding practices and low exclusive breastfeeding rate by caregivers.



### **Mortality:**

Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under Five Death Rate (U5DR) in Zamfara, Katsina and Sokoto were under the minimal threshold of 0.1 to 1.27 in all LGAs and senatorial zones analyzed. Going into the projected period, Under-5 mortality and crude death rate are expected to remain stable. Although, no epidemic occurred in these states during the period of analysis, issues relating to malnutrition and high prevalence rate of diseases (malaria, diarrhea and measles) remained a challenge.

household's capacity to sustain acceptable food consumption thresholds. Food consumption score, household dietary diversity and hunger scales were under stress to crisis thresholds in several states. Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) was observed to be under stress (Phase 2) in atleast 50% of the analyzed population, and more severe (Phase 3) in areas with protracted insecurity. The removal of fuel subsidies which led to more than 225% rise in Premium Motor Spirit (PMS) prices increased cost of haulage and transportation and as such affected trade flows as well as the overall optimal performance of markets across the states. Nonetheless, the month-on-month rise (0.2%) in Consumer Price Index (CPI) rate led to a 26.7% increase as against 21.1% reported in same period (October) in 2022. This affected the prices of staples and complementary food items such as cooking oil, dairy, condiments and vegetables. The rise in the dollar to naira exchange rate also has its toll on essential items like pharmaceuticals, WASH and general HHs living cost. Going into the lean season (June to August, 2024) atypical spikes in food prices may continue. However, late harvest from the 2023 wet season and early harvest from the 2023/24 dry season farming may cushion the undue spikes in food prices, reduce the pressure producer HHs dependence on the market and boost food access among the general population. Nonetheless, vulnerable populations in risk areas with limited access and non-access to production assets (Land and farm inputs) may continue to rely on food aids to sustain acceptable FNI outcomes.

### **Food Utilization Including Water:**

Access to safe and portable water sources for drinking and WASH purposes has remained a challenge across the states with at least 50% of HHs having poor WASH facilities. Although, Adamawa, Taraba, Enugu, Borno and Yobe States have positive moderate (60% to 90%) access to safe sources of portable water, incidences of water borne diseases (Cholera and Diarrhea) still remained a challenge in several rural and peri-urban communities. Generally, in all the states acceptable (60% to 75%) access to health care facilities and administration of supplements (Vitamin A and Iron foliate) to children (6 to 59 months) and pregnant mothers was observed. Instant administration of breast milk to newborns and continuous breast-feeding practice after six (6) months of child birth was reported among more than 54% of lactating mothers in all the analyzed states. Nonetheless, in areas affected by insecurity, poor access to road networks and communication channels; access to optimum health care facilities and delivery services remained a challenge. During the projected period, atypical poor access to safe portable water may be witnessed in all the states due to the potential incidences of water bodies pollution from seasonal flash floods containing washed off human-waste-remains and agrochemicals from cropped fields. Occurrences of WASH challenges are most prominent in areas with significant water bodies like Rivers, Benue, Kogi, Edo, Cross-River and Lagos States.

### **Stability:**

The 2023 production calendar was stable with onset and cessation of rains following a positive trend. Normalized Difference Vegetative Index (NDVI) was favourable for livestock production in all the states, despite reported decreased rainfall volumes in states of Kaduna (30%), Zamfara (35%), Sokoto (38%), Gombe (44%), Borno (44%) and Yobe (50%) in 2023 as against 2022. Incidence of dryspell was severe (above 15 days) in Bauchi, Borno and Yobe States but moderate to mild in the other 23 states and the FCT. In Niger, Benue, Kogi and Cross-River States, incidences of flash flood affected several HHs with significant population displaced, properties destroyed and ready-to-harvest cropped fields washed-off in some LGAs. The removal of fuel subsidy led to high cost of transportation and service delivery, impacting negatively on livelihoods and slowed the growth of economic indices. This was further stiffened by high inflation and CPI and Naira-Dollar exchange rates, all contributing to significant increases in the prices of food and basic essential non-food items. While majority (60%) of the analyzed population adopted stress to crisis coping strategies to support acceptable FNI outcomes, food consumption score, hunger scale and dietary diversity threshold were generally in borderline (Phase 2) across all the states. Food availability, was stable despite marginal increases (0.01% to 6%) in output from the 2023 for all staple crops when compared with 2022 and 5years averages. This may account for the low HHs stock levels reported among several HHs, as most (50%) of the analyzed population just have stocks that will only last for three (3) months maximum. Depletion in HHs stock levels may continue into the lean season following atypical decline, however output from 2023/24 dry season farming may help HHs to augment depleted stocks. Nonetheless a significant population of HHs maybe cut-off, as engagement in dry season farming among HHs is often limited. Consequently, with the over 200% spike in fertilizer and agrochemicals prices, several producer HHs engaging in 2023/24 dry season farming may be constrained. Although Terms of Trade (ToT) was favorable for producer households due to increases in staple prices; however, rising inflation rate, high haulage and transportation cost which spiked cost of living eroded their purchasing power despite gains earned from the sell of their farm produce. Low purchasing power among above 40% of the analyzed population may linger into the projected period, with populations displaced by insecurity and other forms of hazards facing severe difficulties in maintaining acceptable FNI outcomes. These population may have to resort to unsustainable coping strategies to survive in the absence of humanitarian food aid and emergency agriculture support and resilient livelihood re-building interventions.



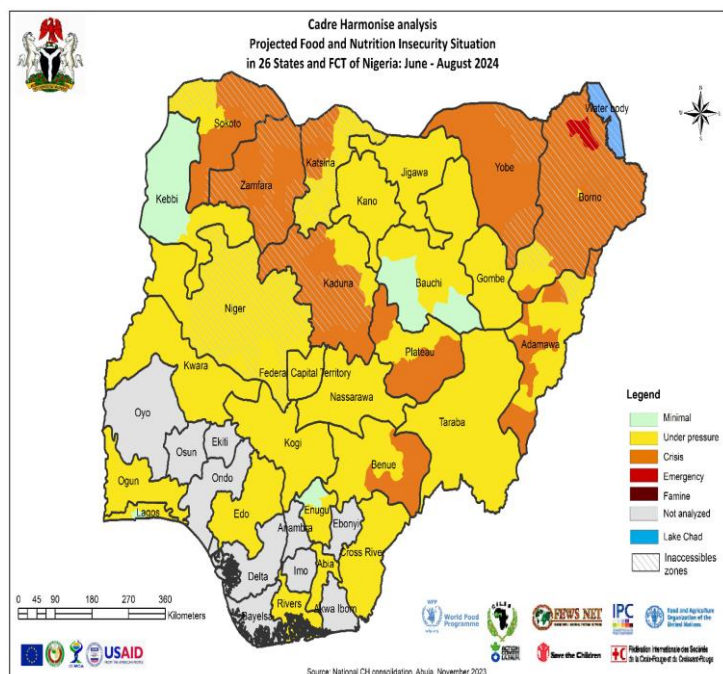
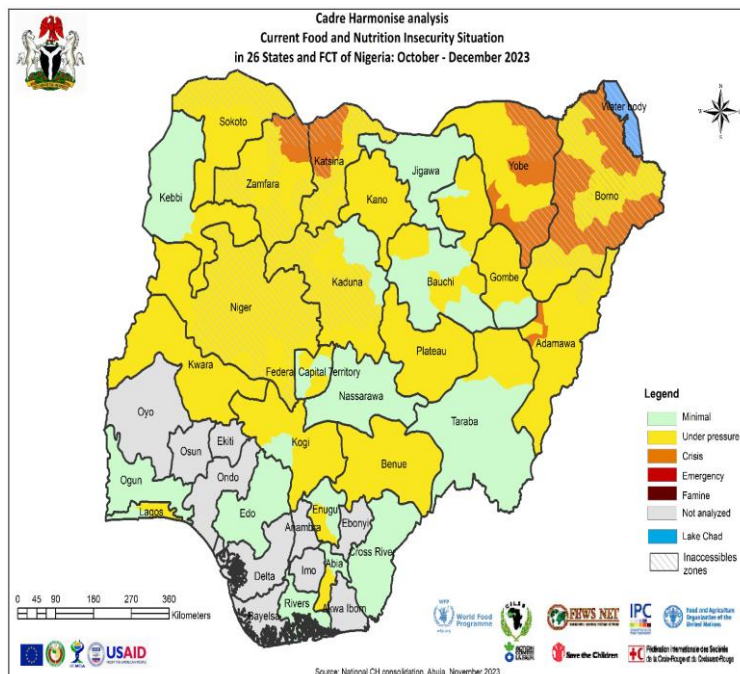
## **MAIN RESULTS AND PROBLEMS**

Results for the current period (October to December, 2023), indicate that of the 552 LGAs analyzed, about 36.8% (203) were classified under the Minimal (Phase 1), 54.9% (303) were under Stress (Phase 2), while 8.3% (46) were classified under Crisis or Worse FNI situations (Phases 3 to 5). In the projected period; about 31 (5.62%) LGAs will be in the Minimal Phase; while 521 LGAs would be under the critical phases of FNI. These comprises of 400 (72.5%) LGAs in Stress, 120 (21.7%) LGAs under Crisis with one (1) LGA (Guzamala) in Borno State under Emergency (Phase 4). Nonetheless, no population was classified under Catastrophe (Phase 5) situation of FNI both in the current and projected periods.



**Table 1: Number of States, LGAs and Zones Analysed in October/ November 2023**

States	Current: October to December, 2023						Projected: June to August, 2024				
	Number of analyzed areas	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Abia	17	5	12	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
Adamawa	21	0	19	2	0	0	0	12	9	0	0
Bauchi	20	8	12	0	0	0	5	15	0	0	0
Benue	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	27	0	17	10	0	0	0	2	23	1	0
Cross River	18	18	0	0	0	0	6	12	0	0	0
Edo	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
Enugu	17	12	5	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
FCT	6	2	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
Gombe	11	4	7	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Jigawa	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0
Kaduna	23	8	15	0	0	0	0	8	15	0	0
Kano	44	0	44	0	0	0	15	29	0	0	0
Katsina	34	0	11	23	0	0	0	11	23	0	0
Kebbi	16	15	6	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
Kogi	21	5	16	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
Kwara	21	0	16	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
Lagos	20	15	5	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Nasarawa	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Niger	25	0	25	0	0	0	8	17	0	0	0
Ogun	20	20	0	0	0	0	14	6	0	0	0
Plateau	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	11	6	0	0
Rivers	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0
Sokoto	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	15	8	0	0
Taraba	16	10	6	0	0	0	5	11	0	0	0
Yobe	17	0	10	7	0	0	0	1	16	0	0
Zamfara	14	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
<b>Total Nigeria</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>



**How many People are in the Critical Phases of Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Current period and Where are they?**

In the current period (October to December 2023) at least **18,560,136 (8.9%)** persons in the analyzed states were under crisis (Phase 3) to emergency (Phase 4) of FNI. Of these populations, **416,054 (0.23%)** are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) resident in Borno (**390,859**), Sokoto (**18,310**) and Zamfara (**6,884**) States. However, the population of persons in Emergency (Phase 4) during the current period is estimated as **400,513** persons, made up of **85,878 IDPs** resident in Borno, Sokoto and Zamfara including accessible population of **125,389** and **11,797** in Katsina and Taraba states. The drivers and limitation of FNI during the period of analysis included protracted insecurity, high food prices resulting from rising CPI and inflation rates, Dollar-Naira exchange rate daily volatility, fuel subsidy removal and its negative consequences on transport the overall living cost, the impact of Russia/Ukraine war on prices of farm inputs (fertilizers and agrochemicals) including the lingering Post-COVID-19 effect on the economy. The outcome of the analysis revealed high food consumption gaps and disrupted livelihood, use of stress to emergency coping strategies to access food and basic non-food items among over 30% of the analyzed population

**Table 2: Estimated Population Per Phase of Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Current Period (October to December, 2023)**

State	Total Population analyzed	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Total in Phase 3 to 5
Abia	5,308,022	3,936,000	1,104,523	267,499	-	-	267,499
Adamawa	5,356,653	2,618,640	1,927,880	807,828	2,305	-	810,133
Bauchi	8,255,944	6,128,059	1,675,934	451,951	-	-	451,951
Benue	7,296,057	3,967,321	2,476,382	852,354	-	-	852,354
Borno	5,337,291	2,508,414	1,846,858	822,599	159,420	-	982,019
Cross River	5,055,219	4,189,398	572,562	293,259	-	-	293,259
Edo	5,750,010	4,785,492	690,001	274,517	-	-	274,517
Enugu	5,531,518	4,524,789	666,260	340,469	-	-	340,469
FCT	5,452,363	3,898,000	1,139,581	414,782	-	-	414,782
Gombe	3,775,545	2,494,285	959,157	322,103	-	-	322,103
Jigawa	8,177,900	6,672,497	959,105	546,298	-	-	546,298
Kaduna	10,256,777	5,381,290	3,499,183	1,376,304	-	-	1,376,304
Kano	16,464,180	9,875,943	5,465,466	1,122,772	-	-	1,122,772
Katsina	9,395,624	4,466,548	2,888,094	1,915,593	125,389	-	2,040,982
Kebbi	5,388,959	4,413,018	663,363	312,578	-	-	312,578
Kogi	4,666,003	2,844,454	1,339,094	482,455	-	-	482,455
Kwara	3,730,656	1,517,018	1,696,532	517,106	-	-	517,106
Lagos	30,944,572	24,700,812	4,864,621	1,379,139	-	-	1,379,139
Nasarawa	11,453,701	9,392,035	1,694,769	366,897	-	-	366,897
Niger	6,985,952	3,912,696	2,281,103	792,153	-	-	792,153
Ogun	8,542,271	7,118,560	1,199,053	224,657	-	-	224,657
Plateau	4,974,704	2,646,355	1,719,820	608,529	-	-	608,529
Rivers	8,978,821	7,549,465	1,309,453	119,903	-	-	119,903
Sokoto	6,203,834	3,688,140	1,702,316	813,378	-	-	813,378
Taraba	3,773,040	2,775,379	677,517	308,347	11,797	-	320,144
Yobe	5,058,087	2,204,181	1,774,294	1,063,918	15,694	-	1,079,612
Zamfara	5,728,714	2,438,249	2,258,375	1,032,091	-	-	1,032,091
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>207,842,714</b>	<b>140,647,040</b>	<b>49,051,293</b>	<b>17,829,478</b>	<b>314,604</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,144,083</b>
<b>Borno IDPS</b>	1,408,965	542,233	475,873	307,773	83,086	-	390,859
<b>Sokoto IDPs</b>	65,394	23,542	23,542	16,349	1,962	-	18,310
<b>Zamfara IDPS</b>	28,684	8,892	12,908	6,024	861	-	6,884
<b>Total IDPs</b>	<b>1,503,043</b>	<b>574,667</b>	<b>512,322</b>	<b>330,145</b>	<b>85,908</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>416,054</b>
<b>Overall Nigeria</b>	<b>209,345,459</b>	<b>141,221,707</b>	<b>49,563,616</b>	<b>18,159,624</b>	<b>400,513</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,560,136</b>

**During the Projected Period, How Many People Will be Affected by Food and Nutrition Insecurity?**

By June to August, 2024; the numbers of people in the critical phases (3 to 5) of FNI may increase **12.6%** to reach **26,459,666** across the twenty six (26) states and the FCT. This population comprises about **1,012,096** persons in Emergency Phase (Phase 4) of FNI situation residing in security-challenged and limited and Non-access areas of Adamawa and Borno states. Among this population, about **118,810** are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) resident in camps and settlements in Borno, Sokoto and Zamfara States. Unless targeted humanitarian actions in the forms of food aids, emergency agricultural support and resilience livelihood re-building interventions are urgently implemented among the risk populations, their FNI situation may deteriorate further. Emerging states with FNI challenges also needing urgent attention includes Kano (71,523), Benue (51,926), Plateau (34,827) Taraba (23,594), Niger (22,799) and Kogi (20,839).

**Table 3: Estimated Population Per Phase of Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Projected Period (June to August, 2024)**

State	Total Population analyzed	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Total in Phase 3 to 5
Abia	5,308,022	3,478,164	1,456,198	373,659	-	-	373,659
Adamawa	5,356,653	1,934,034	2,370,801	1,047,208	4,609	-	1,051,817
Bauchi	8,255,944	5,241,189	2,272,170	742,585	-	-	742,585
Benue	7,296,057	3,312,647	2,876,354	1,055,129	51,926	-	1,107,055
Borno	5,337,291	1,713,196	2,227,678	1,129,341	267,077	-	1,396,417
Cross River	5,055,219	3,031,003	1,454,187	570,029	-	-	570,029
Edo	5,750,010	3,972,470	1,354,034	423,505	-	-	423,505

Enugu	5,531,518	3,529,944	1,531,533	470,041	-	-	470,041
FCT	5,452,363	3,067,564	1,800,649	584,150	-	-	584,150
Gombe	3,775,545	2,071,731	1,225,417	478,397	-	-	478,397
Jigawa	8,177,900	4,833,943	2,600,719	743,238	-	-	743,238
Kaduna	10,256,777	3,871,780	4,530,111	1,854,886	-	-	1,854,886
Kano	16,464,180	8,851,637	6,142,260	1,398,760	71,523	-	1,470,283
Katsina	9,395,624	3,745,002	3,233,472	2,228,895	188,255	-	2,417,150
Kebbi	5,388,959	4,030,780	886,155	472,025	-	-	472,025
Kogi	4,666,003	2,267,544	1,763,111	614,509	20,839	-	635,348
Kwara	3,730,656	1,206,775	1,917,778	606,103	-	-	606,103
Lagos	30,944,572	21,643,777	7,014,432	2,286,363	-	-	2,286,363
Nasarawa	11,453,701	7,215,308	3,325,860	912,533	-	-	912,533
Niger	6,985,952	3,582,038	2,493,942	887,173	22,799	-	909,972
Ogun	8,542,271	6,308,473	1,806,688	427,110	-	-	427,110
Plateau	4,974,704	1,877,020	2,166,575	896,281	34,827	-	931,108
Rivers	8,978,821	6,591,353	2,177,777	209,692	-	-	209,692
Sokoto	6,203,834	2,706,905	2,105,020	1,324,835	67,074	-	1,391,909
Taraba	3,773,040	2,128,781	1,159,057	461,609	23,594	-	485,202
Yobe	5,058,087	1,718,692	1,900,111	1,355,809	83,475	-	1,439,284
Zamfara	5,728,714	1,677,538	2,509,903	1,483,991	57,287	-	1,541,278
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>207,845,416</b>	<b>115,609,283</b>	<b>66,301,992</b>	<b>25,037,855</b>	<b>893,286</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,931,140</b>
<b>Borno IDPS</b>	<b>1,408,965</b>	<b>345,363</b>	<b>568,291</b>	<b>381,492</b>	<b>113,819</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>495,312</b>
<b>Sokoko IDPs</b>	<b>65,394</b>	<b>9,809</b>	<b>32,697</b>	<b>19,618</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,888</b>
<b>Zamfara IDPS</b>	<b>28,684</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>11,474</b>	<b>8,605</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,326</b>
<b>Total IDPs</b>	<b>1,503,043</b>	<b>362,056</b>	<b>612,461</b>	<b>409,715</b>	<b>118,810</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>528,526</b>
<b>Overall Nigeria</b>	<b>209,345,459</b>	<b>115,971,339</b>	<b>66,914,453</b>	<b>25,447,570</b>	<b>1,012,096</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,459,666</b>



## METHODS AND PROCESS

The Cadre Harmonisé analytical framework is a regional early warning system for food crisis prevention and management that uses various outcomes indicators of FNI and the impact of contributing (key drivers and limiting) factors to identify populations and areas at risk to food and nutrition insecurity. The October, 2023 CH analysis was conducted at the zonal (senatorial) level in 21 out of the 26 States, and at the LGA level in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, and Yobe States, while in the FCT it was conducted at the municipal area council level. The population of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Borno, Sokoto and Zamfara States as well as populations in limited and inaccessible LGAs of Borno (10 LGAs) and Adamawa (1 LGA) States were separately analyzed, respectively. The methodology adopted for the analysis entailed the collation of relevant and reliable FNS data generated through assessments, studies and surveys within a stipulated time frame (Less than six months from the analysis period) by stakeholders in the food and nutrition security sector. These evidences are converged into the CH framework and analyzed based on the principles, protocols and standards of Cadre Harmonisé taking into cognisance their inter-relationships objectively while considering the dynamics and knowledge of the area. The state-level analysis was conducted in each of the participating states and the FCT from 23rd October to 27th October, 2023. The analysis teams for Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States, convened at Maiduguri Centre, while in Bauchi and Zamfara States, the took place in each respective state from 21st to 26th October, 2023. The results generated at the state level analysis were validated consolidated in Abuja by various CH stakeholders including partners in the food and nutrition security sector, the humanitarian community, government institutions, non-government organisations (Civil Society Groups, Local and International NGOs), among others from 30<sup>th</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2023. The final outcome of the Cadre Harmonisé analysis was presented to top federal and state government officials, policymakers and a spectrum of stakeholders on the 3rd of November, 2023. The objective of the results presentation was to promote and enhance its adoption in policy decisions, advocacy and driving programme interventions in identified risk areas and among vulnerable populations.

### Analysis of Populations in Limited Accessible and Inaccessible Areas

The overall results of November, 2023 CH analysis included those of eleven (11) limited accessible and inaccessible LGAs in Borno (10) and Adamawa (1). Specifically, the LGAs covered were Abadam, Askira/Uba, Bama, Chibok, Damboa, Gwoza, Kukawa, Magumeri, Marte and Guzamala in Borno State and Madagali LGA in Adamawa State. These LGAs were comprehensively analyzed using the special protocols prescribed for assessing limited accessible and inaccessible locations (Version 3.0 CH Manual). These LGAs were specially analyzed because they met the threshold of sample size requirement (60 households) from new arrivals. In addition, the needed relevant outcome and contributing factors recommended for the analysis of these areas were available as generated by the Humanitarian Situation Monitoring System (HSMS) Task force for Inaccessible Areas. The CH analysis Taskforce is led by Government with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security as the focal point, and consist of the Food Sector Cluster, the Nutrition Sector, the WASH Sector, the Academia, NGOs, Government FNI Ministries, Departments and Agencies (Ministries of Health, National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria Metrological Services, Ministry of Women and Youth Affairs, National Agricultural Extension, Research and Liaison Services, Primary Health Care Development Agency among others) as well as the humanitarian actors. The data used for the analysis included food consumption, livelihoods and nutrition outcomes, and several contributing factors which were collected from the new arrivals who had left the inaccessible and limited accessible areas within thirty (30) days before the data collection period. Evidences of contributing factors included high-resolution satellite images on crop land changes and the population affected by crop land change (from WFP, Nigeria Space Research and Development Agency, AGRHYMET/CILSS), population displacement, food commodity prices, flood disaster incidence by the National Emergency Management Agency and additional information on food security, livelihoods, weight for height and MUAC screening of new arrivals from inaccessible areas. Other inaccessible LGAs that were monitored by the HSM Task Force but were not specially analyzed due to unrepresentative sample size were Biu, Dikwa, Gubio, Jere, Kaga, Konduga, Maiduguri, Marfa, Mobbar, Monguno, Ngala, Nnganzai, and Mobbar (Borno), Hong and Michika (Adamawa). Results of these areas were factored into the global analysis of the LGAs and state because of their failure to meet the standard for a special analysis





## RECOMMENDATIONS

### For Decision and Policy Makers

To address the challenges of FNI among the vulnerable population in identified risk areas, there is an urgent need for decision and policy makers to:

1. Provide life-saving food and basic non-food aids, unconditional cash transfer and emergency agriculture livelihood interventions to all populations classified in Phase 3 to 5 (Crisis or worse), so as to address current food gaps, boost food production and prevent further deterioration of FNI situation
2. Purposely implement targeted humanitarian actions to de-escalate emerging FNI crisis in northwest states of Katsina, Sokoto, Taraba and Zamfara where evolving FNI situation is increasing populations displacement and vulnerability
3. Re-build livelihoods, by prioritizing resilience-building small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) initiatives for vulnerable populations, especially of women, youths and the physically challenged. These initiatives should prioritize agro-related initiatives by including start-up seed capital packages for these vulnerable groups.
4. Escalate increases in food production by providing farmers with inputs for dry season farming. This will augment losses in output from wet-season farming for sustained food availability in area worst affected by FNI, especially in risk areas where access to land is improving.
5. Enhance governments, humanitarian agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) utilization of the Cadre Harmonise (CH) analysis results as a valuable tool for planning responses, formulating policies and allocating resources.
6. Continually diversify the composition of CH national and state taskforces to include relevant FNI stakeholders for broader representation of perspectives and expertise. This will help ensure that the results produced will ignite actions in developing policies that are comprehensive and inclusive to better address the multifaceted challenges of food and nutrition security in Nigeria.
7. Proactively allocate annual budgetary provisions at all levels (Federal, State and LGA) to support the implementation of Cadre Harmonise (CH) activities. The allocated budget should be substantial enough to include the conduct of food and nutrition security assessments, studies and surveys
8. Expand the coverage of the CH process to the remaining ten (10) states of Anambra, Ebonyi, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Osun, Ondo, Imo, Ekiti, Oyo and Delta States so as to have a comprehensive global picture of the food and nutrition situation of the entire country.

### For Technical and Financial Partners

1. Partners should sustain the joint support for timely conduct of food and nutrition security assessments to ensure the provision of relevant data to inform the CH analysis, particularly in the states that are worst affected by insecurity and climate shocks where population displacement and erosion of livelihoods are more pronounced
2. Continue to complement and support governments' initiatives to implement the recommendations emanating from the outcome of the CH analysis
3. Support government to develop efficient technology-driven approaches to effectively communicate and disseminate the results of the CH analysis
4. Continue to support technical capacity strengthening of the CH Analysis taskforce members on evolving issues relating to FNI indicators and applications to food security analysis so as to deepen their insights and capacity for the efficient conduct of an evidence-based CH process
5. Increase synergy among regional (ECOWAS, CILSS, WFP, FAO, FEWSNET, SCI, among others) and national partners to boost the support and implementation for scaling up of CH activities in Nigeria



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Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



Save the Children



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification  
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security Decisions

