



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Cadre Harmonise for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Population in the Sahel and West Africa

NIGERIA

Results of Food and Nutrition Insecurity (FNI) Analysis for Current Period (March to May 2024) and Projected Period (June to August 2024) For Twenty Six (26) CH Participating States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT)

**Prepared :
8th March, 2024**

Main results of Food and Nutrition Insecurity (FNI) situations for areas and populations at risk in twenty-six (26) Nigeria 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.



Food consumption

Food consumption (FC) in all the analyzed states is under Stress (Phase 2); while all the populations in inaccessible areas and the IDPs in Sokoto and Zamfara states are experiencing Critical to Worst food consumption situations (Phase 3 to 5). As the lean season (June to August, 2024) approaches, more households may face high food consumption gaps which will push more HHs into critical FNI conditions across the states. The critical FC levels observed across the states could be attributed to inadequate dietary intake following high spikes in food prices and increase cost of living. The multiplier effect of petroleum products subsidies removal on the costs of food production, processing and distribution was among the major drivers of poor economic access to adequate food consumption thresholds in over 75% of the analyzed populations.



Livelihood Evolution

Generally, the evolution of livelihoods ranged from Stress (Phase 2) to Emergency (Phase 4) thresholds of FNI across the states. Fuel subsidy removal and the volatile naira-dollar exchange rate had a swipe on small and medium scale (SMEs) agro-allied enterprises in the food production, processing and distribution chains. The cost of farm inputs rose above 195%, significantly impacting negatively on agricultural livelihoods (Production). In the projected period (June to August 2024), agricultural livelihoods activities may improve,

The March 2024 CH analysis adopted the protocols of Version 3.0 to analyze all categories of the population (accessible, limited accessible and inaccessible) and areas of Nigerias' twenty six (26) CH implementing states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). A total of five hundred and fifty LGAs /Zones were analyzed in the current period, out of which, four hundred and fifty-five (455) LGAs are classified to be under Stress (Phase 2) and ninety-five (95) LGAs located in the states of Katsina (23), Borno (20), Sokoto (16), Yobe (14), Zamfara (10), Kaduna (7), Adamawa (4) and Bauchi (1) are under the Crisis phase (Phase 3) of FNI, respectively. During the projected period, the number of LGAs classified under crisis may increase to one hundred and eighty-six (186) in the absence of sustained humanitarian assistance to support the vulnerable populations and cushion evolving food and nutrition security crisis in high risk areas. The overall results revealed that during the current period (March to May 2024) about **24.9 Million (12.5%)** of the analyzed populations are in the critical (Crisis to Emergency) Phases of FNI. With projection into the lean season, FNI situation is expected to worsen and potentially increase the number of vulnerable populations to **31.8 Million (15.9%)**, unless prompt and targeted humanitarian interventions such as food assistance, cash transfers and support for livelihood resilience strengthening in worse-affected areas are put in place to mitigate escalations.

Generally, the period witnessed heightened challenges to food and nutrition insecurity occasioned by sporadic attacks by Non State Armed Groups (NSAGs) in the forms of abductions and violent killings, banditry, kidnappings, herder/farmers conflicts and communal civil unrest. This situation is severely affecting agricultural livelihoods and optimal market functionality, escalating the already high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in several states. Country-wide, the continuing rise in inflation and naira-dollar exchange rate volatility, had its toll on staple food and basic non-food items and services, impacting negatively on cost of living, food production, processing and distribution, despite dwindling resources and waning purchasing power of several HHs. As the lean season approaches, spikes in prices of food is anticipated, with more HHs who depend solely on market purchases of staples to meet their food needs encountering tougher food consumption challenges. Nonetheless, more populations in insecurity burdened areas may resort to crisis and emergency coping strategies to survive in the absence of sustained humanitarian assistance.

Hazard and Vulnerability:

Activities of NSAGs in the northeast states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe have continued to escalate the numbers of displaced persons across the states. In addition to the protracted crisis in the northeast, the northwest has also now become a fully-fledged hotspot for banditry activities with Zamfara, Kaduna, Katsina and Sokoto states witnessing continuing attacks in several farming communities. Nonetheless, the new hotspot (Farmers/herders conflict) emerging in the northcentral states of Benue, Niger and Plateau where huge displacement and continuing attacks have been observed in recent times remains a cause for concern. However, the interruptions to livelihoods resulting from conflicts is not restricted to the northern states, but also extends to some states in the south (Abia, Enugu and Edo) where herders/farmers conflicts and kidnappings have resulted in the abandonment of agricultural livelihood activities in farming communities. In high risk areas, particularly in the northwest states, major marketplaces have remained closed, resulting in dysfunctional trade flows and market livelihood activities. This has reduced physical access to food and chances for steady income-generating sources that could increase HHs purchasing power to sustain acceptable food consumption thresholds. The rising inflation rate had its toll on the CPI, exerting pressure on both food and non-food basic items including services. The CPI was highest in the urban areas (31.95%) than in the rural areas (28.1%) and this could partly explain the increase in lawlessness, criminality and lootings as coping strategies that could be adopted by HHs in urban areas were limited and most often unavailable compared to HHs in rural areas. The continuing rise in inflation, if not tamed may lead to increases in cases of criminality in the urban areas, with possible escalations to the rural areas at the peak of the lean season. Staple prices rose above 185% on average when compared to the same period in 2023 and a 5yrs average. This negatively impacted over 60% of the analyzed population, further impoverishing the already vulnerable HHs particularly in states with security concerns.

Food Availability:

Despite generally stable food cultivation conditions across the state, low yields from the 2023/24 agricultural season raised concerns about household food stocks during the current period of the analysis. While global market reserves remain favourable, roughly 80% of the analyzed population, particularly in rural areas have either depleted their reserves or will exhaust them before the start of the lean season. The low HHs stock level could impact negatively on food consumption levels even with anticipated stock increase from the upcoming dry season harvest. The high cost of agricultural inputs and its negative impact on overall food production threatens the stability of global market reserves due to disruptions in the agricultural production chains.

although slightly due to anticipated increased interventions in social security welfare and livelihood resilience re-building intervention packages. The unfavourable negative macroeconomics indices may also have become abated by new policies that could stimulate economic activities and improve livelihoods in all sectors of the economy across the states



Nutritional Status

Nutritional situation ranged from Alert (Phase 2) to Serious (Phase 3) in many LGAs of Katsina, Zamfara, Sokoto, Yobe and Borno States. Nonetheless, in Adamawa State, the situation is acceptable (Phase 1) in majority of the LGAs. Critical nutritional situation (Phase 4) is observed in Bodinga, Dange Shuni, Sokoto North, Sokoto South, Wamakko, Gwadabawa and Illela LGAs of Sokoto state and Kankia LGA of Katsina State. During the projected period (June to August; 2024) the nutritional situation is expected to deteriorate. Although there are no current data to inform on the nutritional situation in several states, there are assumptions that the nutritional situation in states of Benue, Niger, Kaduna and Plateau with high incidences of displacement from recent sporadic attacks by NSAGs may be of concern. Drivers of poor nutritional status during the period of analysis include insecurity, poor health delivery services, including WASH challenges.



Mortality

There was no data on CDR and U5 Death-Rate. Mortality to inform and analyze the mortality situation across all the states.

Furthermore, the loss of agricultural land to non-farming activities and the migration of the agricultural workforce towards less strenuous and more lucrative occupations poses long-term threats to stable food availability.

Food Access:

Staple food prices rose above 185% on average, negatively impacting households' economic access to maintain acceptable food consumption levels. In all the states analyzed, over 70% of the HHs had their food consumption score, household dietary diversity and hunger scales ranging from Stress to Worst thresholds (Phase 3 to 5) during the current period. Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) was observed to be under stress (Phase 2) in at least 50% of the analyzed population, and more severe (Phase 3) in states of Benue, Borno, Kaduna, Katsina, Plateau and Zamfara with protracted insecurity. The hike in transportation fares arising from the fuel price increase had a ripple effect on the cost of living and food baskets of several HHs. In several communities affected by insecurity, physical access to food remains a challenge with major markets closed and intercommunity food trade flow restricted. Nonetheless, on a month-on-month basis, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 2.6% since December 2023 resulting in an all-time rise of 31.7% in February 2024 indicating a 9.7% increase as against the 22.04% reported same period in 2023. Price Inflation for food and non-alcoholic beverages stood at 37.9% as against the 11.42% observed at the same period in 2023, affecting the cost of major staples and complementary essential food products such as cooking oil, dairy, condiments and vegetables. The volatile dollar-to-naira exchange rate also has its toll on non-food essential items and services like pharmaceuticals, health care, electricity and WASH, exerting extreme pressure on the cost of living for over 70% of the analyzed population in the low and medium income earnings quartiles. During the lean season (June to August 2024) atypical spike in food prices is expected, undermining the cushioning effect of potential stock increases from the 2023/24 late dry season harvest influence on demand-supply gaps and food prices. Of particular concern are HHs in insecurity-burdened areas with disrupted access to agricultural production assets (land) and high dependence on the market for their daily sustenance.

Food Utilization Including Water:

Overall, access to safe and portable water sources for drinking and WASH purposes was acceptable, with several states having positive light to moderate (60% to 90%) thresholds to safe sources of portable water. Access to Vitamin A and Iron-Folate supplementation was observed to be slightly positive and ranged from 35% to 64% for children (6 to 59 months) and pregnant mothers. Instant administration of breast milk to newborns and continuous breast-feeding practice after six (6) months of childbirth was reported to be positive in all the states at over 75%. Nonetheless, in areas affected by insecurity, poor access to optimum healthcare delivery services remained a challenge. As the lean season approaches, poor access to safe portable water may be witnessed in the southern states following the potential incidences of water bodies pollution from seasonal flash floods containing washed off human-waste-remains and harmful chemicals from crop fields.

Stability:

Protracted insecurity remains a concern with high displacement and disruption in livelihood observed in all the states analyzed, but most particularly in the northwest and northeast regions. Food availability, was stable despite marginal increases (0.01% to 6%) in output from 2023 production for all staple crops when compared with 2022 and 5years averages. Nonetheless, low HHs stock levels remained a challenge as more than 50% of the HHs analyzed have no stocks while HHs with stocks will have depleted their stock before the onset of the lean season. Poor economic and physical access to food resonating from the removal of petroleum product subsidies continued to stiffen economic activities pushing up inflation rate, and negatively affecting HHs capacity to sustain adequate dietary intake. Food consumption score, hunger scale and dietary diversity were generally under borderline (Stress Phase) in all the states with over 75% of HHs adopting Crisis to Worst (Phase 3 to 5) coping strategies to support acceptable FNI levels. The Naira-Dollar exchange depreciation rates rose above 100% impacting negatively on the prices of production inputs (fertilizer and agrochemicals), pharmaceuticals and health care services, including education, general basic services and overall living costs. Terms of Trade (ToT) were favorable for cash crop producing HHs, but the high cost of living and transportation eroded their purchasing power despite gains earned from the sale of their farm produce. As the lean season approaches, an atypical decline in both market and HHs' stock is expected with more HHs facing tougher FC challenges. Populations displaced by insecurity and other forms of hazards may continue to face severe difficulties in maintaining acceptable FNI levels, with more people resorting to unacceptable coping strategies to survive in the absence of sustained humanitarian food assistance, emergency agriculture support and resilient livelihood re-building interventions.



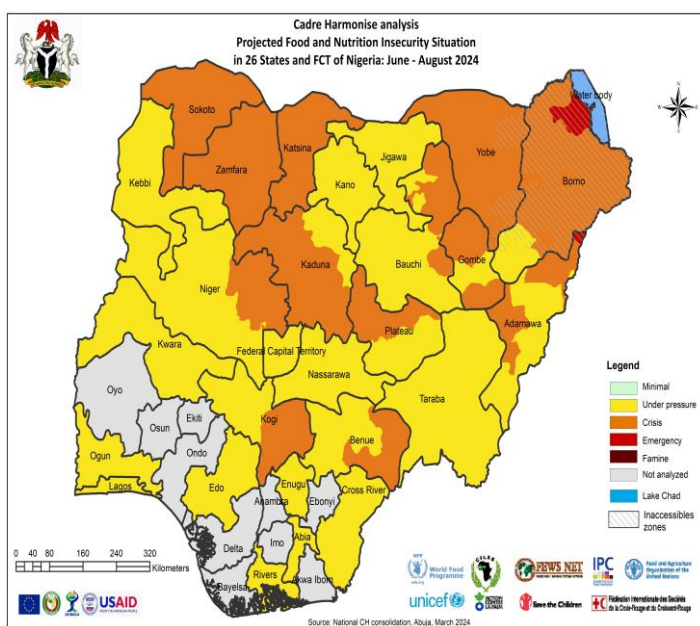
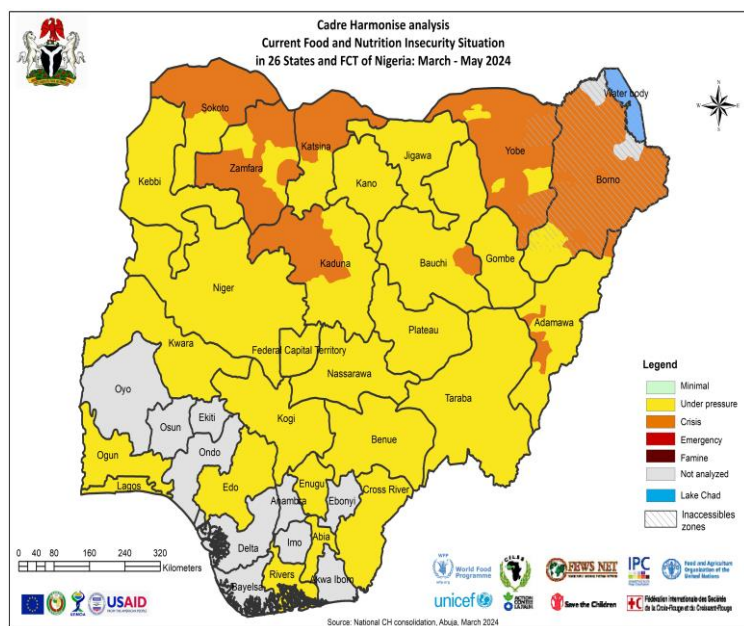
MAIN RESULTS AND PROBLEMS

Results for the current period (March to May, 2024), indicates that out of the 550 areas analyzed, about 82.7% (445) were classified under Stress (Phase 2) and 17.3% (95) were under Crisis (Phase 3) with No areas (LGA/Zones) classified under the Emergency (Phase 4) or Famine (Phase 5) phases of FNI. In the projected period; about 363 (65.8%) LGAs will remain under stress with more areas (33.7%) classified under Crisis to Worst Phase (Phase 3 to 5) while 3 LGAs namely Madagali (Adamawa), Guzamalla and Marte (Borno) will be in the Emergency Phase (Phase 4) of FNI. However, no population was classified under the Catastrophe (Phase 5) situation of FNI both in the current and projected periods.

Table 1: Number of States and LGAs Analysed in March 2024

States	Current Period: March to May, 2024					Projected Period: June to August, 2024						
	No of Analyzed Areas	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	No of Analyzed Areas	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Abia	17	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0
Adamawa	21	0	17	4	0	0	21	0	10	10	1	0

Bauchi	20	0	19	1	0	0	20	0	12	8	0	0
Benue	23	0	23	0	0	0	23	0	16	7	0	0
Borno	25	0	5	20	0	0	27	0	5	20	2	0
Cross River	18	0	18	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	0
Edo	18	0	18	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	0
Enugu	17	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0
FCT	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
Gombe	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	2	9	0	0
Jigawa	27	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	0
Kaduna	23	0	16	7	0	0	23	0	8	15	0	0
Kano	44	0	44	0	0	0	44	0	44	0	0	0
Katsina	34	0	11	23	0	0	34	0	0	34	0	0
Kebbi	16	0	16	0	0	0	16	0	16	0	0	0
Kogi	21	0	21	0	0	0	21	0	21	0	0	0
Kwara	21	0	21	0	0	0	21	0	12	9	0	0
Lagos	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0
Nasarawa	13	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0
Niger	25	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	16	9	0	0
Ogun	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0
Plateau	17	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	6	11	0	0
Rivers	23	0	23	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	0	0
Sokoto	23	0	7	16	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0
Taraba	16	0	16	0	0	0	16	0	16	0	0	0
Yobe	17	0	3	14	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0
Zamfara	14	0	4	10	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0
Nigeria	550	0	455	95	0	0	552	9	363	186	3	0



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 (March to May; 2024) about **24,962,214 (12.5%)** persons across the analyzed states are under Crisis to Worst (Phase 3 to 5) of FNI. Of these populations, **72,544 (0.29%)** are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) resident in Sokoto (**25,683**) and Zamfara (**46,861**) States, respectively. The population of persons in Emergency (Phase 4) during the current period is estimated as **428,872**, made up of **261,371 (60.9%)** and **94,621 (22.1%)** residents in the BAY and Katsina states. The increase in the number of vulnerable population is driven by the lingering insecurity which is driving high levels of agricultural livelihood disruptions and losses, abnormal spikes in food prices, soaring inflation rates, unstable Consumer Price Index rate increase, dollar-naira exchange depreciation rate, petroleum product subsidies removal and its negative consequences on transportation and overall living cost. The lingering impact of Russia/Ukraine war influences on the prices of farm inputs (fertilizers and agrochemicals).

Table 2: Estimated Population Per Phase of Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Current Period (March to May, 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	2,289,040	2,539,020	479,961	-	-	479,961
Adamawa	5,339,145	2,663,156	1,756,667	891,638	27,684	-	919,322
Bauchi	8,255,944	5,387,110	2,111,638	757,196	-	-	757,196
Benue	7,296,057	3,650,167	2,671,439	974,450	-	-	974,450
Borno	6,746,256	2,495,959	2,342,645	1,620,500	211,498	-	1,831,997

Cross River	5,055,778	2,943,510	1,566,197	546,070	-	-	546,070
Edo	5,750,010	3,736,751	1,524,130	489,128	-	-	489,128
Enugu	5,531,518	3,024,953	1,872,138	634,427	-	-	634,427
FCT	5,452,363	3,279,040	1,642,953	530,371	-	-	530,371
Gombe	3,775,545	2,200,654	1,163,910	582,792	-	-	582,792
Jigawa	8,177,901	4,527,315	2,862,265	788,320	-	-	788,320
Kaduna	10,256,777	4,423,108	4,144,819	1,688,850	-	-	1,688,850
Kano	16,464,180	8,094,981	7,039,184	1,330,016	-	-	1,330,016
Katsina	9,395,624	4,164,158	3,096,933	2,039,913	94,621	-	2,134,534
Kebbi	5,388,960	3,534,905	1,381,679	472,376	-	-	472,376
Kogi	4,666,003	2,482,942	1,555,640	627,421	-	-	627,421
Kwara	3,730,656	1,432,793	1,698,365	599,498	-	-	599,498
Lagos	30,944,572	13,986,765	14,406,971	2,550,835	-	-	2,550,835
Nasarawa	2,471,067	1,338,892	946,472	185,702	-	-	185,702
Niger	6,985,952	3,434,111	2,566,725	985,116	-	-	985,116
Ogun	8,542,271	6,162,976	2,043,875	335,420	-	-	335,420
Plateau	4,974,704	2,453,837	1,836,144	684,722	-	-	684,722
Rivers	8,978,821	5,946,389	2,617,791	414,641	-	-	414,641
Sokoto	6,197,886	2,799,045	2,028,955	1,326,270	43,616	-	1,369,886
Taraba	3,773,040	2,039,908	1,223,222	509,910	-	-	509,910
Yobe	5,058,087	2,044,750	1,874,604	1,116,544	22,189	-	1,138,733
Zamfara	5,659,771	2,081,224	2,250,573	1,311,251	16,723	-	1,327,974
Total Population	200,176,909	102,618,441	72,764,955	24,473,339	416,330	-	24,889,670
Sokoko IDPs	71,342	22,116	23,543	19,976	5,707	-	25,683
Zamfara IDPS	97,627	11,715	39,051	40,027	6,834	-	46,861
Total IDPs	168,969	33,831	62,594	60,003	12,541	-	72,544
Overall Nigeria	200,345,878	102,652,272	72,827,548	24,533,342	428,872	-	24,962,214

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

By June to August, 2024; the number of persons in the critical phases (3 to 5) of FNI may increase **16.64%** to reach **31,758,165** across the twenty six (26) states and the FCT. This population is made up of about **999,333** persons in the Emergency Phase (Phase 4) of the FNI situation, with states of **Benue (25,963)**, **Niger (95,020)** and **Kogi (41,678)** inclusive in states with emerging FNI challenges. Unless targeted humanitarian actions in the forms of food assistance, emergency agricultural support and resilience livelihood re-building interventions are urgently implemented among the risk populations, their FNI situation may deteriorate further.

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	1,953,962	2,767,938	586,122	-	-	586,122
Adamawa	5,339,145	2,184,529	1,982,412	1,127,484	44,720	-	1,172,204
Bauchi	8,255,944	4,070,196	3,048,789	1,136,959	-	-	1,136,959
Benue	7,296,057	3,020,229	3,003,212	1,246,653	25,963	-	1,272,616
Borno	6,746,256	1,962,853	2,623,243	1,849,234	310,926	-	2,160,160
Cross River	5,055,778	2,687,510	1,667,313	700,955	-	-	700,955
Edo	5,750,010	3,276,751	1,811,631	661,629	-	-	661,629
Enugu	5,531,518	2,782,915	2,003,546	745,057	-	-	745,057
FCT	5,452,363	2,920,726	1,862,891	668,746	-	-	668,746
Gombe	3,775,545	1,681,799	1,331,689	770,132	-	-	762,056
Jigawa	8,177,901	3,408,564	3,668,917	1,100,420	-	-	1,100,420
Kaduna	10,256,777	3,572,947	4,550,452	2,133,379	-	-	2,133,379
Kano	16,464,180	7,383,119	7,421,762	1,659,299	-	-	1,659,299
Katsina	9,395,624	2,662,166	3,942,881	2,602,000	188,577	-	2,790,576
Kebbi	5,388,960	3,373,237	1,489,458	526,265	-	-	526,265
Kogi	4,666,003	2,124,609	1,661,870	837,846	41,678	-	879,524
Kwara	3,730,656	1,320,873	1,772,978	636,805	-	-	636,805
Lagos	30,944,572	12,130,091	15,900,044	2,914,437	-	-	2,914,437
Nasarawa	2,471,067	1,169,673	1,055,793	245,601	-	-	245,601
Niger	6,985,952	2,660,935	3,029,682	1,200,315	95,020	-	1,295,335
Ogun	8,542,271	5,365,700	2,556,411	620,160	-	-	620,160
Plateau	4,974,704	1,807,960	2,162,837	1,003,907	-	-	1,003,907
Rivers	8,978,821	5,283,572	3,220,378	474,871	-	-	474,871
Sokoto	6,197,886	2,255,965	2,208,002	1,604,021	129,899	-	1,733,920

Taraba	3,773,040	1,779,361	1,385,327	608,352	-	-	608,352
Yobe	5,058,087	1,577,795	1,972,020	1,415,029	93,244	-	1,508,273
Zamfara	5,659,771	1,464,818	2,518,263	1,626,421	50,269	-	1,676,690
Total Population	200,176,909	85,882,852	82,619,738	30,694,023	980,296	-	31,674,319
Sokoko IDPs	71,342	14,982	24,256	22,829	9,274	-	32,104
Zamfara IDPS	97,627	4,881	41,003	41,980	9,763	-	51,742
Total IDPs	168,969	19,863	65,260	64,809	19,037	-	83,846
Overall Nigeria	200,345,878	85,902,715	82,684,997	30,766,907	999,333	-	31,758,165



METHODS AND PROCESSES

Analysis of General Accessible Populations in the 26 States and the FCT

The Cadre Harmonise analytical framework is a regional system for food crisis prevention and management that uses the standard outcome indicators as well as basic contributing (key drivers and limiting) factors of FNI to identify the areas at risk and populations affected by food and nutrition insecurity. The March, 2024 CH analysis was conducted at the zonal (senatorial) level in 21 out of the 26 States, at the LGA level in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Yobe and Zamfara states and the municipal area council in the FCT. The population of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) was specifically analyzed in Sokoto and Zamfara States. Inaccessible populations in totally or partially accessible LGAs of Borno (10 LGAs), Adamawa (Madagali) and Yobe (Geidam) were also analyzed. The methodology and processes adopted for the analysis entailed the collation of FNS data generated from assessments and surveys by stakeholders in the food and nutrition security sector both at the state and national level. The data were analyzed using the CH framework based on the principles and standards governing the Cadre Harmonise analytical process. Technical consensus was reached through the building of convergence of evidences following the protocols and functions of the CH framework in a very objective manner. The analysis round was conducted from 26th February to 3rd March; 2024 in each respective participating state, and the results generated were validated in Abuja by both the regional and national technical experts (CILSS, FAO, WFP, FEWSNET, SCI, UNICEF, among others), national stakeholders (NPFS, FMAFS, NBS, NAERLS, FMOH, NEMA, NIMET among others) including the Food Security and the Nutrition Sector Partners, the humanitarian community, International and Local Non-governmental organisations from 4th to 7th March, 2024. The validated results were presented to high ranking national and state government officials, policy makers, the humanitarian communities and several other stakeholders at the Federal and State levels on the 8th day of March, 2024 for adoption in intervention programming in states and populations of concern

Analysis of Populations in Limited Access and Inaccessible Locations in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States

The overall results of this March 2024 CH analysis includes those of 12 totally and partially inaccessible LGAs in Borno (10), Adamawa (Madagali) and Yobe (Geidam), respectively. Specifically, the LGAs analyzed in Borno State included; Abadam, Askira/Uba, Bama, Chibok, Dikwa, Gwoza, Kukawa, Magumeri, Marte and Guzamala. These LGAs met the threshold of population size of at least 10,000 residents and a sample size requirement of 50 interviews from new arrivals for the conduct of the FNI assessment to obtain the relevant outcome indicators as well as the contributing factors by the Humanitarian Situation Monitoring System (HSM) Task Force for Inaccessible Areas. The HSM comprised of Government Authorities, the Food Sector Cluster, the Nutrition Sector, the WASH Sector, NGOs, CH Members and Humanitarian actors. The data used for the analysis included food consumption, livelihoods evolutions and nutrition outcomes, and several contributing factors which were collected from new arrivals who had left the inaccessible/partially accessible areas within a 30 day recall period, as at the date of interview following the CH protocols for data validity and temporality. Evidences used as contributing factors included high-resolution satellite images (from EU/JRC, Nigeria Space Research and Development Agency, AGRHYMET/CILSS, FAO, FEWSNET and WFP), population displacements, food commodities prices and information on livelihoods, weight for height and MUAC screening of new arrival children (0-59 months) from inaccessible areas. Nonetheless, some inaccessible populations in LGAs of Borno (Biu, Dikwa, Gubbio, Jere, Kaga, Konduga, Maiduguri, Marfa, Mobbar, Monguno, Ngala, Nganzai, and Mobbar; Adamawa (Hong and Michika) and Yobe (Gulani, Yusufari and Yunusari) that were monitored by the HSM Task Force, but were not specially analyzed for unrepresentative sample size. However, in these aforementioned LGAs with inaccessible population but unrepresentative sample sizes and limited outcome indicators, the inaccessible populations were factored into the LGA analysis for the state.

Methodological Shifts

- The FNI situation of IDPs in camps of Borno state was not analyzed due to the unavailability of outcome indicators and contributing factors that are specific to these populations
- Due to the inadequate small size of interviews from new arrivals which did not meet the CH thresholds for analysing inaccessible areas of Abadam and Marte LGAs, the current period was not analyzed for these LGAs. Nonetheless, the results obtained for the projected period in the October / November 2023 analysis round were updated to reflect the situation of FNI in these LGAs
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RECOMMENDATIONS

For Decision Makers

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

1. establish a food and nutrition security response coordination mechanism to sustain humanitarian action on food aid and cash transfer, while also advocating and scaling up peace development and resilience-building approaches in areas and populations affected by food and nutrition insecurity across the states
2. synergize with humanitarian and development partners to address the root causes of vulnerability, and strengthen the resilience status of communities by deliberately investing in key infrastructure along the agriculture/food value chain that will enhance access to production resources (quality agro-inputs, farm implements, irrigation, information/extension services, post-harvest management, market access, among others) especially to vulnerable farming households ahead of the lean season (June-August,2024)
3. enhance governments, humanitarian agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continual utilization of the Cadre Harmonize (CH) analysis results as a valuable tool for planning responses, formulating policies, and allocating resources on FNS crisis management

- allocate and sustain annual budgetary provisions to support the conduct of the CH analysis. The allocated budget should be substantial enough to support the conduct of FNs assessments to enhance data availability

For Technical and Financial Partners

- sustain joint support for the timely conduct of Food and Nutrition Security assessments. This will enhance the timely availability of relevant data and information for the CH analysis, especially for states worst affected by insecurity and other forms of shocks with high populations of vulnerability
- support efforts of the Government in expanding CH processes to the remaining ten (10) states to generate a nationwide and broader overview of the food and nutrition insecurity situation in the subsequent CH analyses.
- continue to build national and regional synergy among each other to complement the efforts of governments in scaling up and implementing the recommendations from the outcome of CH analysis for Nigeria.
- support technical capacity strengthening of the national and state CH task force in the analysis of food and nutrition security outcomes and informations, the conduct of food and nutrition security assessments (FNSA), essential needs assessment (ENA), and household economic analysis (HEA) to deepen their insights on the CH process

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