



CURRENT AND PROJECTED FOOD and NUTRITION INSECURITY SITUATION

March-May 2018 and June-August 2018

KEY FIGURES

March – May 2018

June – August 2018



People in CH Phases 3 to 5

Over

3.7 million persons

3.8% of the analyzed population

Over

5.2 million persons

5.4% of the analyzed population



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

State	Number
Adamawa	359,723
Bauchi	43,160
Benue	208,290
Borno	1,490,167
FCT	39,662
Gombe	40,665
Jigawa	77,246
Kaduna	84,670
Kano	350,151
Katsina	206,786
Kebbi	14,114
Plateau	115,024
Sokoto	104,913
Taraba	33,165
Yobe	480,308
Zamfara	59,281

State	Number
Adamawa	515,005
Bauchi	111,371
Benue	394,441
Borno	1,610,864
FCT	39,662
Gombe	66,186
Jigawa	135,072
Kaduna	143,247
Kano	384,086
Katsina	360,293
Kebbi	60,267
Plateau	191,957
Sokoto	157,369
Taraba	55,337
Yobe	870,162
Zamfara	178,204

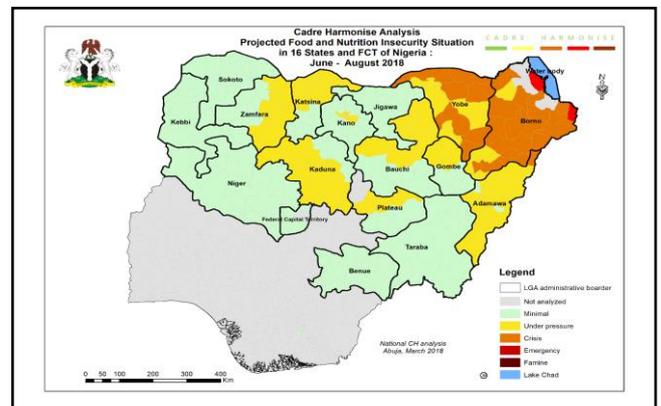
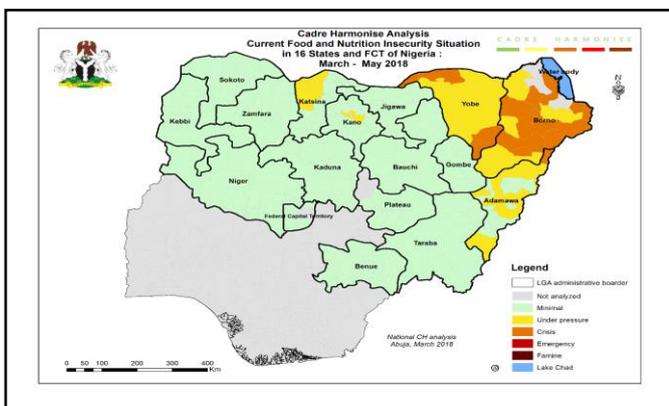
KEY HIGHLIGHTS

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

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

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

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



OVERVIEW

This March cycle of the Cadre harmonise (CH) analysis covered 16 states of Northern Nigeria, namely: Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Niger, Plateau, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara, and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

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

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

FACTORS DRIVING ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CONDITIONS

1. Conflicts/communal crisis:

Many rural farmers that engaged in dry season farming have been displaced by conflicts caused by Non-State Armed Groups (a collection of groups either social, militia or individuals other than recommended security outfits) who are in possession of arms. These conflicts have huge economic implications given the negative impact on household income and livelihood as farmers are restricted from going to their farms.

2. Lack or limited access to potable water:

Majority of the population in the states have poor access to potable water.

3. Prevalence of diseases:

High incidences of diseases such as Malaria, Typhoid and other contagious diseases were reported in some states.

4. High market prices:

High market prices of food and cash crops in the urban and rural markets made it difficult for market-dependent households to afford food commodities.

5. Reduction in food production:

This negatively impacts the quantity of food available to low income households. This is underscored by limited access to farmland in some major agrarian localities.

RECOMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

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

METHODS AND PROCESSES

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MONITORING

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

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



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