



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

Nigeria	Results of the Analysis of Current (March to May, 2021) and Projected (June to August 2021)	Prepared on: 19/3/2021
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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, Taraba, Sokoto, Yobe, Zamfara and the FCT. During the current period, Borno and Yobe have most of the areas largely classified in crisis with few other areas in emergency. During the projected period, more areas in Borno and Yobe will likely fall under the crisis and emergency phase, while most areas in Adamawa, Bauchi, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi and Zamfara will be in stress (with some areas in crisis).



Food Consumption:

There is improvement in food consumption across most of the States, except for some LGAs in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe (NE) and Kaduna, Katsina, Sokoto, Zamfara (NW) and Niger which experienced crisis food consumption status in the current period (March to May, 2021). In the projected period (June to August, 2021) food consumption is expected to slightly worsen due to possible reduction in household and market stocks and its attendant rise in food prices.



Livelihood Change:

During the current period, mild improvements in livelihood activities were reported in most of the states except for some LGAs under conflict such as insurgency, kidnapping and banditry (Katsina, Zamfara, Sokoto, Kaduna, Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States) where many households experienced a depletion. In the projected period, these areas may likely resort to the use of crisis and or irreversible livelihood coping strategies leading to a further depletion in livelihoods unless on-going humanitarian action is sustained.



Nutrition:

The nutrition situation shows that GAM rate for children (0 – 59 months) of IDP households ranges from 3.1% in Zamfara to 8.4% (in Bade LGA, Yobe); while the MUAC rate for the general households ranges from 0.5% in Adamawa to 3.5% in Borno and Katsina. Nutrition situation in some LGAs of Yobe and Borno shows deteriorating levels as evident in the critical phase. The nutrition situation may be linked poor food consumption as well as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene practices. High morbidity rates (diarrhoea and fever) and reduction in essential nutrition services coverage (due to COVID-19) also contributed to the worsening nutrition situation.



Mortality:

There was no current data on mortality across the states. Thus, no analysis was conducted on this indicator.

The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) is the unified tool for consensual analysis of acute food and nutrition insecurity in the Sahel and West African region. At the regional level, the CH process is coordinated by the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and jointly managed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Union Economic Monétaire West Africa (UEMOA) within the Sahel and West African sub-region. The March, 2021 CH analysis covered sixteen (16) northern states of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) using the CH Version 2.0 approach. Kebbi and Taraba States were not analysed for the current situation due to lack of outcome evidence but had their projections for October, 2020 updated. The analysis took account of food and nutrition security outcome indicators (Food consumption, livelihood change and nutritional status); complemented with assessment of the impact of relevant contributing factors namely, hazards and vulnerability, food availability, food access, food utilization and stability.

The results of the analysis indicate that 9.2 million people (9.3% of the analysed population) require urgent assistance in the current period (March to May, 2021). During the projected period (June to August 2021), these figures may increase to 12.8 million people (11.9% of the overall population analysed) unless conscious efforts are made to provide strategic resilience-focused interventions as well as humanitarian assistance in areas where necessary.

Hazards and Vulnerability:

There is an increase in the number of displaced population due to the recent attacks by the non-state armed groups (NSAG) in the north east (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) and north west (Kaduna, Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara) states where over 2 million individuals were internally displaced. This has continued to negatively impact on livelihoods, and consequently on food and nutrition. The sporadic NSAG induced attacks and consequential displacement and sub-optimal livelihoods is further compounded by incidences of civil unrest and banditry and kidnapping of individuals and school children in some of these conflict-affected states (Zamfara, Sokoto and Katsina) including Niger state. These have negative implications on livelihood and food and nutrition security situation in the worst affected areas. Farmer-herder conflict also added to the hazards that disrupted economic activities in Benue and Plateau. Inflation and high food prices, partly underscored by the Covid-19 pandemic, were also among the significant shocks experienced in most of the analyzed states.

Inflation and high food prices also contributed to the shocks.

Food Availability:

Staple food and cash crops production increased marginally in 2019/2020 compared to five-year averages across the states. Some states experienced a below-average increase in crops output due to farmers/herders conflicts and COVID-19 lockdown which restricted households' access to farmlands and other inputs. In the three north east states highly affected by the insurgency (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States), about 50%, 73% and 76% of households were involved in the 2019/2020 wet cropping season respectively. For the north west states of Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara, 74%, 60% and 80% of the households did not engage in 2020/2021 dry season production. Results of satellite imagery analysis obtained as at Feb, 2021 showed slight increases in cropped land in 2020 across most of the inaccessible areas of three states of the north east compared to 2019 but severe decrease for the north west states (Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara). However, most households across the analysed states complained that their available food stock from last wet season could barely last beyond 4 weeks. During the projected period (June - August, 2021), households' food stocks are expected to deplete further, and more significantly in troubled areas where vulnerable displaced households have limited access to farmland. However, harvests from the early maturing crops from the 2021 wet cropping season may cushion the deteriorating impact of the lean season on food availability. Predicted favourable NDVI may support increased livestock production due to pasture availability.

Food Access:

Currently, unfavorable access to food is reported by households across most of the States and the FCT due to high food prices. For most commodities, prices rose by as high as 100%. This was aggravated by the COVID-19 lockdown which crippled inter- and cross-border trading activities, and by extension, the livelihood and income generating activities of most households. This is further reflected in the consumer price index (CPI) which increased to 16.47% in January, 2021 compared to 15.75% in December, 2020. Food index also rose to 20.57% in January, 2021 as against 19.56% in December, 2020. Food access in inaccessible areas of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe is even more critical due to limited access to functional markets, with consequential constraint to economic access to markets in places where such exists. During the projected period, households in inaccessible areas as well as those displaced from their natural localities may experience serious constraints accessing foods due to low purchasing power, limited access to markets and high food prices due to reduced trade flows.

Food Utilization including Water:

Improved access to safe and potable water for drinking and cooking is reported by a sizable proportion of the households in Bauchi, Benue, Gombe, Jigawa, Kebbi and Plateau States. However, in the FCT, Kano, Adamawa and Sokoto, access to potable water remains a challenge. SAM admission rate decreased by 29% in Yobe due to improved health intervention programmes. Sokoto State recorded about 44% Vitamin A supplementation while the prevalence of malaria was 59.5% in Benue State (the VAM result).

Stability:

In the current period, stable market and household food stocks was reported across the states compared to 5-year average. Price variation for staple food and cash crops ranged from 4.3% and 23.3% in Kano to 121% and 125% in Benue and Niger States, respectively when compared to the past 5-year average. In the projected period, households' food stock may deplete in most of the states and the FCT, but this is expected to be worse among the most vulnerable households in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (in the north east) and Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara (north west). Market stock level may remain lower than usual even with early fresh harvest. Sustained interventions from the government and humanitarian agencies could curb the projected critical food stock situation and booster food stability during the projected period.

Main results and problems

Table 1: Zones, LGAs and States Analysed in March, 2021

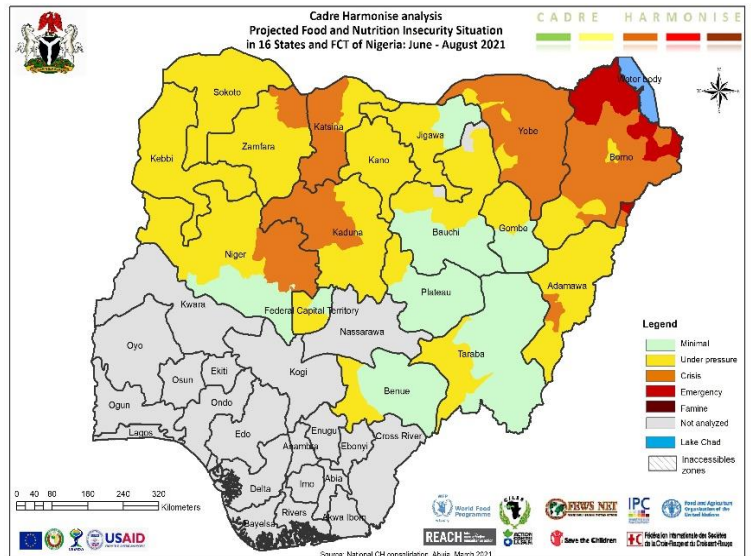
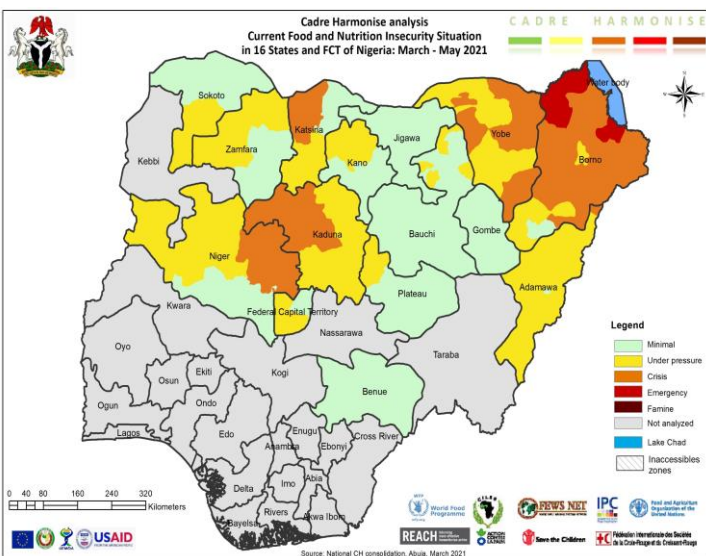
The result shows that 332 areas (comprising of zones and LGAs) were analyzed across the states with 148 classified in minimal phase, 130 under pressure, 50 in crisis and 4 LGAs (Abadam, Gubio, Marte and Mobbar) of Borno State in the emergency phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the current situation. In the projected period (June to August, 2021), 9 LGAs (Abadam, Gubio, Marte, Mobbar, Dikwa, Guzamala, Kalabalge and Kukawa) in Borno State and Madagali in Adamawa State) will be in the emergency phase of food and nutrition insecurity.

States	Number of analyzed areas	Current: March – May 2021					Number of analyzed areas	Projected: June – August 2021				
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Adamawa	21	1	19	1	0	0	21	0	18	2	1	0
Bauchi	20	16	4	0	0	0	20	7	13	0	0	0
Benue	23	23	0	0	0	0	23	14	9	0	0	0
Borno	27	1	7	15	4	0	27	0	8	11	8	0
FCT	6	2	4	0	0	0	6	2	4	0	0	0
Gombe	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	6	5	0	0	0
Jigawa	27	27	0	0	0	0	27	8	19	0	0	0
Kaduna	23	0	16	7	0	0	23	0	16	7	0	0
Kano	44	16	28	0	0	0	44	16	28	0	0	0
Katsina	34	12	11	11	0	0	34	0	12	22	0	0
Kebbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	0	0	0
Niger	25	8	8	9	0	0	25	8	8	9	0	0
Plateau	17	11	6	0	0	0	17	11	6	0	0	0
Sokoto	23	16	7	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	0	0
Taraba	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0
Yobe	17	0	10	7	0	0	17	0	4	13	0	0
Zamfara	14	4	10	0	0	0	14	0	10	4	0	0
Total	332	148	130	50	4	0	369	88	204	68	9	0

Note: In Borno State, Four (4) LGAs namely Abadam, Marte, Guzamala and Kukawa were analyzed under inaccessible area; while fifteen (15) LGAs namely Askira Uba, Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gubio, Gwoza, Konduga, Mafa, Magumeri, Mobbar Monguno, Nganzai Gujba, Geidam and Madagali were analyzed as partially accessible LGAs. Consequently, the population from these LGAs was also included in the analysis of the Current and Projected periods

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

The result indicates that 9,196,120 million people (9.3%) of the analysed population are in critical acute food insecurity state (phase 3 and 4), and require urgent attention in the current period of March to May, 2021. During the projected period of June to August 2021, these figures may increase to 12,831,034 million people (11.9%) unless conscious resilience-building interventions and on-going humanitarian assistance are intensified in the affected areas. Of these vulnerable population needing urgent assistance, the inaccessible population (from Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) constitute 746,846 and 881,261 for the current and projected period respectively. Similarly, internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the three North West states of Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara contributed 109,896 and 138,476 to the populations in food crisis or more severe food insecurity condition for the current and projected period, respectively.



In the current period (March to May, 2021) about 9.2 million people are in the combined critical (crisis and emergency with none in catastrophe) phases of food and nutrition insecurity in the 16 states and the FCT (Table 2)

Table 2: Estimation of population per phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the current situation (March to May, 2021)

States	Total population	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 3-5
Adamawa	4 980 623	2 644 598	1 678 140	647 309	10 576	-	657 885
Bauchi	7 468 016	6 065 295	1 147 111	255 610	-	-	255 610
Benue	6 473 877	5 377 113	862 744	234 020	-	-	234 020
Borno	6 042 988	2 686 520	1 809 089	1 201 372	346 007	-	1 547 379
FCT	4 346 654	3 356 579	782 020	208 055	-	-	208 055
Gombe	3 545 032	2 948 488	500 976	95 567	-	-	95 567
Jigawa	6 747 701	5 590 932	855 047	301 721	-	-	301 721
Kaduna	9 386 404	5 375 819	2 837 147	1 173 438	-	-	1 173 438
Kano	14 936 167	9 667 880	4 488 407	779 880	-	-	779 880
Katsina	8 708 355	5 920 503	1 770 062	1 017 790	-	-	1 017 790
Kebbi							
Niger	6 318 008	3 657 408	1 737 057	923 543	-	-	923 543
Plateau	4 752 118	3 699 842	769 425	282 850	-	-	282 850
Sokoto	5 748 004	4 658 055	952 106	137 842	-	-	137 842
Taraba							
Yobe	4 458 173	1 975 632	1 518 857	843 804	119 879	-	963 683
Zamfara	4 838 804	3 140 507	1 191 337	506 960	-	-	506 960
Sub-Total	98 750 923	66 765 172	22 899 524	8 609 761	476 462	-	9 086 224
				-	98 750 923		
Katsina IDPs	121 433	36 430	48 573	34 001	2 429	-	36 430
Sokoto IDPs	45 402	13 167	17 253	12 713	2 270	-	14 983
Zamfara IDPs	243 680	104 782	80 414	46 299	12 184	-	58 483
Sub-Total (IDPs)	410 515	154 379	146 240	93 013	16 883	-	109 896
Grand Total	99 161 438	66 919 551	23 045 764	8 702 777	493 345	-	9 196 120

In the projected period (June – August 2021) about 12.8 million people fall under the combined critical (crisis and emergency with none in catastrophe) phases of food and nutrition insecurity in the 16 states and the FCT (Table 3).

Table 3: Estimation of population per phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the projected situation (June to August, 2021)

States	Total population	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 3-5
Adamawa	4 980 623	2 011 819	2 081 979	867 788	19 037	-	886 825
Bauchi	7 468 016	5 124 053	1 869 899	474 063	-	-	474 063
Benue	6 473 877	4 965 214	1 148 301	360 362	-	-	360 362
Borno	6 042 988	2 017 522	1 989 551	1 537 956	497 959	-	2 035 915
FCT	4 346 654	3 211 851	860 706	274 097	-	-	274 097
Gombe	3 545 032	2 835 335	562 945	146 752	-	-	146 752
Jigawa	6 747 701	5 121 936	1 208 362	417 403	-	-	417 403
Kaduna	9 386 404	4 660 502	3 306 467	1 419 435	-	-	1 419 435
Kano	14 936 167	8 283 906	5 573 657	1 078 604	-	-	1 078 604
Katsina	8 708 355	4 949 365	2 374 066	1 384 925	-	-	1 384 925
Kebbi	4 917 325	3 745 936	929 582	241 808	-	-	241 808
Niger	6 318 008	3 173 704	2 115 020	1 029 284	-	-	1 029 284
Plateau	4 752 118	3 604 800	816 946	330 372	-	-	330 372
Sokoto	5 748 004	3 812 616	1 636 097	299 291	-	-	299 291
Taraba	3 506 942	2 788 668	559 571	158 703	-	-	158 703
Yobe	4 458 173	1 096 743	1 949 628	1 186 407	257 420	-	1 443 827
Zamfara	4 838 804	2 532 030	1 595 881	710 893	-	-	710 893
Sub-Total	107 175 190	63 935 999	30 578 660	11 918 141	774 416	-	12 692 558
Katsina IDPs	121 433	24 287	48 573	42 502	6 072	-	48 573
Sokoto IDPs	45 402	9 988	18 615	13 621	3 178	-	16 799
Zamfara IDPs	243 680	82 851	87 725	56 046	17 058	-	73 104
Sub- Total (IDPs)	410 515	117 126	154 913	112 169	26 308	-	138 476
Grand Total	107 585 705	64 053 125	30 733 573	12 030 310	800 724	-	12 831 034

Inaccessible Population in Completely Inaccessible or Partially Inaccessible LGAs of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States

Of the **1,547,379** people in acute food insecurity situation, and need of emergency assistance during the current period in Borno State, **658,252 (42.5%)** are situated in completely or partially inaccessible communities where humanitarian agencies lack access. Similarly, of the **963,684** and **657,885** people in critical food insecurity condition, in Yobe and Adamawa States, in the current period, **71,530 (7.4%)** and **17,064 (2.6%)** people respectively, are located in totally or partially inaccessible areas of these states. Table 4 below presents the geographic distribution of these vulnerable inaccessible population. Findings from the analysis showed severe consumption deficits and extremely limited or complete breakdown of basic social services like health, WASH, education and shelter, all of which have implication for nutrition and overall well-being and development of these inaccessible population. While no population or area was classified in phase 5 (famine), food consumption patterns point to that of a famine situation for some people (less than 10% of the people) even though evidences of secondary indicators (nutrition and mortality) were insufficient to confirm such conditions.

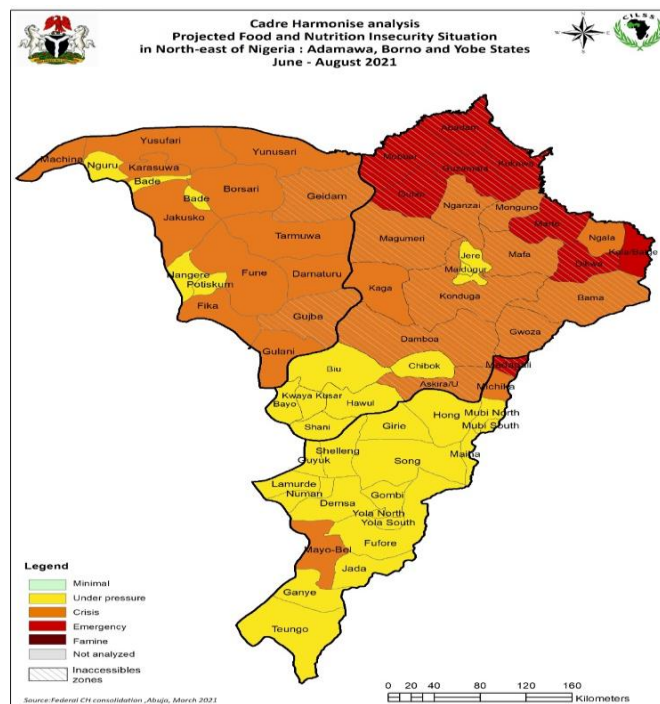
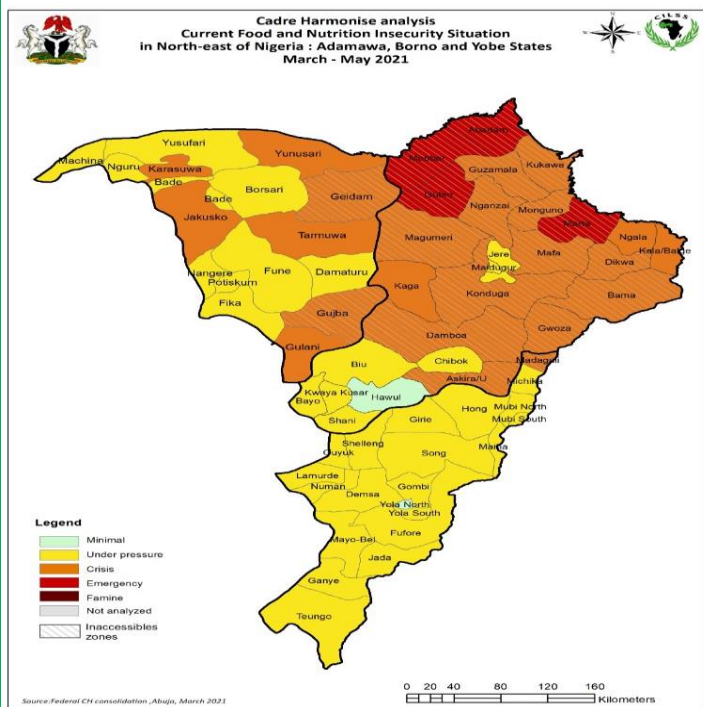


Table 4: Estimation of inaccessible populations per phase of classification and LGA for the Current period (March to May, 2021)

State	LGA	Total population	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 3-5
Borno	Abadam	43,498	4,350	6,525	19,574	13,049	-	32,624
Borno	AskiraUba	53,773	5,915	14,519	24,736	8,604	-	33,339
Borno	Bama	80,130	8,013	14,423	36,059	21,635	-	57,694
Borno	Damboa	17,398	2,436	4,350	7,829	2,784	-	10,613
Borno	Dikwa	22,910	-	2,291	10,310	10,310	-	20,619
Borno	Gubio	147,270	7,363	36,817	66,271	36,817	-	103,089
Borno	Guzamala	85,130	11,067	25,539	34,052	14,472	-	48,524
Borno	Gwoza	60,874	12,175	12,175	21,306	15,219	-	36,524
Borno	Konduga	14,482	2,607	4,345	5,069	2,462	-	7,531
Borno	Kukawa	113,573	7,950	34,072	51,108	20,443	-	71,551
Borno	Mafa	17,691	3,184	4,069	7,784	2,654	-	10,438
Borno	Magumeri	117,606	7,056	30,577	48,218	31,753	-	79,972
Borno	Marte	24,938	2,993	4,489	9,975	7,481	-	17,457
Borno	Mobbar	122,070	9,766	28,076	51,269	32,959	-	84,228
Borno	Monguno	12,019	1,202	3,606	5,048	2,163	-	7,211
Borno	Nganzai	59,419	5,942	16,637	26,739	10,101	-	36,840
BORNO	TOTAL	992,781	92,018	242,509	425,346	232,907	-	658,252
Yobe	Gujba	32,026	-	6,725	15,693	9,608	-	25,301
Yobe	Geidam	74,563	9,693	18,641	33,553	12,676	-	46,229
BORNO	TOTAL	106,589	9,693	25,366	49,246	22,284	-	71,530
Adamawa	Madagali	22,752	-	5,688	6,826	10,238	-	17,064
TOTAL - BAY States		1,122,121	101,711	273,562	481,418	265,429	-	746,846

During the period of June to August 2021, out of the 2,035,915 people projected to be in critical need of emergency assistance in Borno State, 778,668

(38.2%) of them would be situated in inaccessible areas where access to critical lifesaving support would be lacking in the absence of an expansion of the current humanitarian corridor. In like manner, for Yobe and Adamawa States, the population in critical acute food insecurity and need of emergency assistance but inaccessible to the humanitarian community would be about 83,254 (5.8%) and 19,339 (2.2%), respectively. Table 5 below presents the geographic distribution of these vulnerable inaccessible population.

Table 5: Estimation of inaccessible populations per phase of classification and LGA for the Projected period (June to August 2021)

State	LGA	Total population	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 3-5
Borno	Abadam	43,498	-	4,350	23,924	15,224	-	39,148
Borno	AskiraUba	53,773	2,151	11,830	27,424	12,368	-	39,792
Borno	Bama	80,130	-	12,020	42,469	25,642	-	68,111
Borno	Damboa	17,398	870	4,176	8,699	3,654	-	12,353
Borno	Dikwa	22,910	-	1,146	10,997	10,768	-	21,765
Borno	Gubio	147,270	-	26,509	76,580	44,181	-	120,761
Borno	Guzamala	85,130	8,513	17,026	40,862	18,729	-	59,591
Borno	Gwoza	60,874	3,044	15,219	24,350	18,262	-	42,612
Borno	Konduga	14,482	724	4,634	6,082	3,041	-	9,124
Borno	Kukawa	113,573	-	24,986	62,465	26,122	-	88,587
Borno	Mafa	17,691	1,415	3,361	9,022	3,892	-	12,914
Borno	Magumeri	117,606	-	24,697	55,275	37,634	-	92,908
Borno	Marte	24,938	-	3,741	12,469	8,728	-	21,197
Borno	Mobbar	122,070	1,221	23,193	59,814	37,842	-	97,656
Borno	Monguno	12,019	601	2,644	6,010	2,764	-	8,774
Borno	Nganzai	59,419	1,188	14,855	30,304	13,072	-	43,376
BORNO	TOTAL	992,780	19,727	194,385	496,746	281,922	-	778,668
Yobe	Gujba	32,026	-	3,203	17,614	11,209	-	28,823
Yobe	Geidam	74,563	-	20,132	38,773	15,658	-	54,431
YOBE	TOTAL	106,589	-	23,335	56,387	26,867	-	83,254
Adamawa	Madagali	22,752	-	3,413	7,963	11,376	-	19,339
TOTAL - BAY States		1,122,121	19,727	221,133	561,096	320,165	-	881,261



Methodology

The CH analytical framework is a regional system for food crisis prevention and management which considers various outcome indicators of food and nutrition security and the impact of contributing (key drivers and limiting) factors. The March, 2021 CH analysis was conducted at the zonal (senatorial) level in 12 out of the 16 States and the FCT, and at LGA level in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno and Yobe States. Internally Displaced Persons' populations were analyzed for Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara States' IDP camps owing to the increased spate of banditry and kidnapping. Inaccessible population were analyzed in totally or partially accessible LGAs of Borno (16 LGAs), Yobe (2 LGAs) and Adamawa (1 LGA). Special protocol (provided in CH V2.0) was utilized in the analysis of food and nutrition insecurity in the inaccessible and partially accessible areas.

The methodology for the analysis entails the collation of available data and information generated from assessments and surveys by partners and government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) by the analysis team. The national and state analysis taskforces then harmonize these data and information following the principles and standards of Cadre Harmonise through convergence of evidences and technical consensus reached in a very objective manner. Three centre's namely, Adamawa (North East States), Kano (North West States) and Plateau (North Central States) were used for the state level analysis from 9th to 13th March, 2021. The consolidation and validation workshops were held in Abuja from 15th to 18th March, 2021. Results generated at the state level analysis were validated in Abuja by various stakeholders including the Food Security Sector partners, humanitarian community, government institutions, non-governmental organizations among others. The final outcome of the Cadre Harmonise analysis was presented to top government officials and policy makers at Federal and State levels on 19th March, 2021 for uptake and application in intervention programming for the vulnerable population.

Analysis of inaccessible populations in partially and totally inaccessible areas of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States

The overall results of this March, 2021 CH analysis include those of totally and partially inaccessible LGAs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe State. In these three states, the analysis was carried out on all the Local Government Areas. A total of nineteen (19) LGAs (comprising 16 in Borno and 1 each in Adamawa and Yobe) were analyzed as either totally or partially inaccessible using the special protocol prescribed in the version 2.0 of the CH Manual. These LGAs were analyzed based on their accessibility for the conduct of Emergency Food Security Assessment, Nutrition Surveillance and other surveys where relevant data on the indicators required for analysis were generated. In these areas, the food security outcome indicators were obtained from the joint hard-to-reach study by the partners of the Inaccessible Areas Task Force. Nineteen (19) totally/partially inaccessible Local Government Areas, comprising 16 in Borno State (Abadam, Askira Uba, Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gubio, Guzamala, Gwoza, Konduga, Kukawa, Mafa, Magumeri, Marte, Mobbar, Monguno and Nganzai); 2 in Yobe State (Gujiba and Geidam) and 1 in Adamawa State (Madagali) were analyzed. The data used for the analysis of totally and partially inaccessible areas were food consumption and livelihoods indicators (including MUAC screening in 3 LGAs of Borno – Marte, Bama and Gwoza), and several contributing factors which were collected on inaccessible locations from new arrivals who had left the inaccessible/partially accessible areas within the past 30 days from the period (1st Feb to 6th March, 2021) of data collection. These outcomes were complemented with other evidence (contributing factors) such as high-resolution satellite imageries (from EU/JRC, Nigeria Space Research and Development Agency, AGRHYMET/CILSS, FEWS NET and WFP), population displacement, food commodities prices, and additional information on food security, livelihoods and MUAC screening of new arrivals from inaccessible areas. In other LGAs of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa, with

inaccessible population but limited information on outcome indicators, the inaccessible population was incorporated in the global analysis of these areas.

The Cadre Harmonisé meta-analysis procedure, based on the CH V2.0 of the manual, is categorized into the following five steps:

- **Step 1 - Data inventory:** This entails the compilation of relevant data sets required as evidence in conducting the CH analysis.
- **Step 2 - Data analysis:** This involves evaluation of the compiled evidence, their reliability scores and analysis of evidence following technical consensus.
- **Step 3 – Synthesis and Phases Classification:** Classifying the 1st, 2nd or 3rd administrative levels into the various phases of food and nutrition insecurity according to the CH reference table, depending on the interface of the indicators of outcome and contributing factors of food and nutrition security.
- **Step 4 - Estimation of Populations:** The affected populations are estimated for the current and projected periods based on the evidence available on the levels of the outcome indicators.
- **Step 5 - Validation and communication of results -** The findings of the analysis are validated and communicated to stakeholders and decision makers.

The CH analysis process was jointly led and facilitated technically by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, FAO, CILSS, WFP, FEWSNET, IPC/GSU, SCI, REACH the FSS and other partners. The participants came from various organizations including: the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Federal Ministry of Health, Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning, Project Coordinating Unit, National Program for Food Security, National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services, Bayero University Kano, National Bureau of Statistics, National Emergency Management Agency and similar agencies across the 16 states and FCT. Also, UN agencies namely FAO, WFP and UNICEF; Food Security and Nutrition Sectors for Northeast Nigeria, Development Partners/INGOs including FEWSNET, AAH, Save the Children, Mercy Corp, REACH Initiative, CRS and some national NGOs.



RECOMMENDATIONS

For Action by Policy Makers:

1. Government and humanitarian agencies should sustain the implementation of life-saving interventions of food assistance and unconditional cash transfers (social welfare package) to the vulnerable populations (phase 3 & 4) in the affected areas.
2. Facilitate access to the vulnerable populations in totally and partially inaccessible areas for prompt provision of humanitarian assistance to those in need.
3. Support actions, based on the outcome of CH analysis, for planning and policy formulation to address the drivers of acute food and nutrition insecurity challenges across the states.
4. Government should sustain the various empowerment programmes (towards restoring the MSMEs), but with focus on the vulnerable populations in these analyzed states to enable them to get a new start-up for their livelihood.
5. Provide budgetary support for implementing CH activities at both the national and state levels. In this wise, adequate provision should be made for the conduct of food security assessment for all the states to strengthen the credibility of the CH results.
6. Provide funding for up-scaling the CH activities to cover all states of Nigeria to have a global view of the food and nutrition insecurity situation in the country.

Technical and Financial Partners:

7. Partners should continue to jointly support the timely conduct of Food and Nutrition Security assessment to ensure the provision of both quantitative and qualitative data for the CH analysis particularly in the states that are worst affected by insurgency and banditry where population displacement is on the rise.
8. Continue to complement the efforts of the government in implementing the recommendations following the outcome of CH analysis, especially as it affects the populations and areas identified to be at risk of food and nutrition insecurity.
9. Broaden the scope of support given to the NPFS/FMARD for the implementation of the CH activities, especially now that the government intends to scale up the CH activities to the remaining states that are yet to be mainstreamed into the CH exercise.
10. Continue to support the technical capacity strengthening for the national and state CH task force members in the analysis of food and nutrition security assessment (FNSA), essential needs assessment (ENA), and household economic analysis (HEA) for the sustainability of the CH process.
11. Continue to explore diverse technology-based strategies for efficient and timely data/results sharing among partners and the CH analysis national task force (NATF) to support the conduct of the CH analysis.
12. Support the implementation of advocacy at various levels of government to elicit actions based on the outcome of CH analysis to address food and nutrition insecurity challenges across the states.
13. There is the need for stronger synergy among Regional Partners (ECOWAS, CILSS, WFP, FAO, FEWSNET, etc.) to boost the support for scaling up of CH process in Nigeria.



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