






**Cadre Harmonisé Result for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations in Twenty (20) Nigerian States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Nigeria**

Nigeria	Results of the Analysis of Current (Oct to Dec, 2021) and Projected (Jun to Aug 2022)	Prepared on: 5/11/2021
<p>Main results for zones affected by food and nutrition insecurity in the 21 states of Abia, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Cross-River, Edo, Enugu, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Lagos, Niger, Plateau, Taraba, Sokoto, Yobe, Zamfara and the FCT. During the current period, Borno and Yobe have some of the areas largely classified in crisis with few other areas with some populations in emergency. During the projected period, more areas in Adamawa, Borno Kaduna, Sokoto and Yobe will likely fall under the crisis phase and more populations sliding into the emergency phase.</p> <p><b>Food Consumption:</b>   The food consumption across most of the States was under stress, although there is a mild improvement, except for some LGAs in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe (NE) and Kaduna, Sokoto, (NW) and Niger which experienced crisis food consumption status, especially in the inaccessible areas, in the current period (Oct to Dec, 2021). In the projected period (June to August, 2022) food consumption is expected to slightly worsen due to possible reduction in household and market stocks and its attendant rise in food prices.</p> <p><b>Livelihood Change:</b>   During the current period, majority of the analyzed states have their livelihood activities in the crisis phase. This could be worse in the LGAs under conflict such as insurgency, kidnapping and banditry (Katsina, Sokoto, Kaduna, Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States) where many households experienced a depletion. Similarly, Lagos and Abia States reported crisis level of livelihood change. In the projected period, these areas may likely experience further deterioration in livelihood strategies, thereby resorting to a more intensive use of crisis and or irreversible livelihood coping strategies, unless on-going humanitarian action is sustained in the direction of resilience building.</p> <p><b>Nutrition:</b>   The nutrition situation shows that prevalence of global acute malnutrition for children under 5 years for most of the accessible areas of Borno and Yobe States is in the crisis phase, while those of Adamawa are in stress. In some inaccessible areas, of Borno State, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition has reached very critical levels (Phase 4 and Phase 5). The concerning status of nutrition in the BAY States, and most critically, inaccessible and hard-to-reach areas, calls for urgent attention to preventive components of the nutrition package including both knowledge-based as well as in-kind assistance to the nutritionally vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b>Mortality:</b>   Results from the CH analysis shows that current mortality rate is in the minimal phase across the accessible areas of BAY States. In the inaccessible areas of Borno State, the mortality rate is indicating an extremely critical situation (Phase 5). Other states did not have analyzable data on mortality.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>The October, 2021 CH analysis covered twenty-one (21) states of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) using the CH Version 2.0 protocols. The analysis considered food and nutrition security outcome (Food consumption, livelihood change and nutritional status); complemented with appreciation 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 12.9 million people (8.1% of the analysed population) require urgent assistance in the current period (Oct to Dec, 2021). During the projected period (June to August 2022), these figures may likely rise to 18.0 million people (11.3% 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.</p> <p><b>Hazards and Vulnerability:</b> Incessant incidences of banditry and kidnapping were experienced predominantly in Kaduna, Katsina, Niger, Sokoto and Zamfara States, while farmers-herders conflict was reported in Benue State. All these civil insecurities have continued to induce displacement, livelihood depletion and limited access to farmlands in these areas. Pockets of attacks by Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) in North Eastern States of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe have continued to impact negatively on livelihoods with its attendant effect on food and nutrition status of households. Flooding was reported in some states (Jigawa, Kebbi, Bauchi, Benue, Niger, Yobe, Edo, Cross-River and FCT), which destroyed thousands of hectares of cereal crops. This has negatively impacted on food availability, leading to reduced food stocks at household level.</p> <p><b>Food Availability:</b> Staple food and cash crops production increased marginally in 2021 compared to five-year averages across the states. Some states (Abia, Lagos, Katsina, Benue, Kaduna, Niger and Taraba) experienced a below-average increase in crops output due to some factors such as farmers/herders conflicts, COVID-19 lockdown, fear of insurgents and displacement caused by activities of bandits, which restricted households' access to farmlands and other agricultural inputs, as well as livelihood activities. In the three north east states (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States) which are most affected by the insurgency, about 76.9%, 86.8% and 90.8% of households were involved in the 2021 wet season crop production, respectively. For the north west states of Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara, 90.4%, 71.2% and 89.9% of the households engage in 2021 wet season crop production. Results of earth observation products obtained from various sources supported the fact of slight increases in cropped land in 2021 across most of the inaccessible areas of three states of the north east compared to previous year. In the North Central States of Benue and Niger, the proportion of households that participated in the 2021 wet season crop production were 84.1% and 100%, respectively. Generally, most households in the states averred that the stock of produce they have from previous harvest could only last for up to 3 months. Therefore, during the projected period (June - August, 2022), we expect households' food stocks to get depleted 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 2022 wet cropping season may help in reducing the deteriorating impact of the lean season on food availability.</p> <p><b>Food Access:</b> In the current period (Oct – Dec, 2021), majority of the households across the States and the FCT enjoy adequate access to food possibly because new harvests, and ajority of the poor households consume from own harvest. The general rise in price level as indicated by the Consumer Price Index, (CPI) which increased by 16.63 percent (year-on-year) in September 2021 (0.38 percent points lower than the 17.01 percent rate recorded in August 2021), is forecast to increase to 19.7 in September 2022. This suggests a further reaction in households purchasing power. The persistent insecurity, high food prices, and low purchasing power of households could further hamper access to food in some areas of Adamawa, Borno, Kaduna, Katsina, Niger, Plateau, Sokoto, Yobe, Abia, Cross-River and others. This could be worse for households in inaccessible areas during the projected period (June-August, 2022). Majority of the households may experience limited access to food due to depleted household food stock, higher food prices, lower purchasing power and the impact of the lean period. Within the LGAs/Communities of the states facing security and climate change challenges as well as those displaced from their natural localities may experience serious constraints accessing foods due to lower purchasing power, limited access to markets and higher food prices.</p> <p><b>Food Utilization including Water:</b> Access to safe and potable water for drinking and cooking across most of the states could be considered acceptable as in the case of Benue, Edo, Gombe (94% of households) and so on. There is also report of distribution of food supplements in several states which contributes to improved utilization and water. However, in the insurgency- and banditry-affected states, the displaced populations and those trapped in the inaccessible areas, may have difficulty accessing safe potable water and even food utilization. About 55-67% of the households in Lagos claimed to have access to safe drinking water. In the North East, Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States still have proportion of households sourcing water from unsafe points (unprotected well, streams, rain-water, and so on).</p> <p><b>Stability:</b> In the current period, stable market and household food stocks was reported across the states as indicated by production trend of last five years. However, prices of staple and food and cash crops showed increases when compared to past 5-year average. During the projected period, prices may rise further due to reduce market and household food stock. Some households may resort to different livelihood coping measure to meet their food need. Support for resilience is key to the attainment of stability in food and nutrition status.</p>	

## Main results and problems

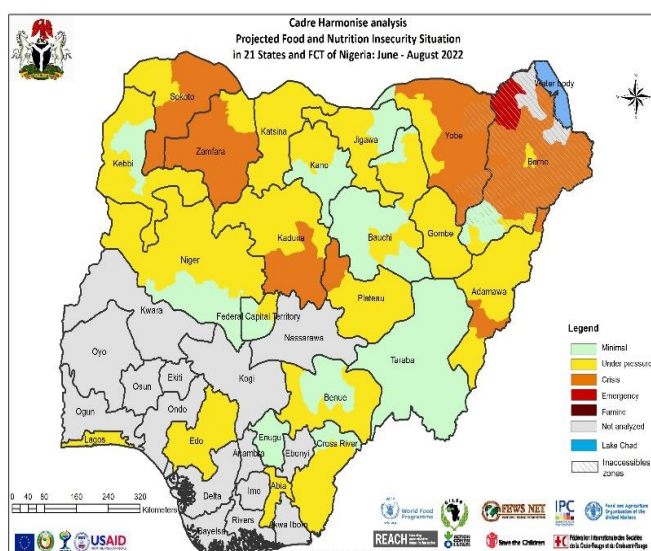
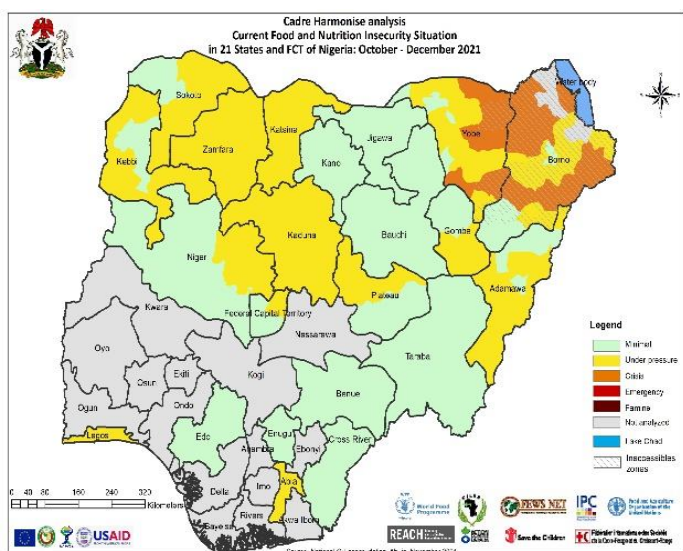
**Table 1: Zones, LGAs and States Analysed October, 2021**

The result shows that 456 areas (comprising of zones and LGAs) were analyzed across the states with 246 classified in minimal phase, 196 under pressure and 14 in crisis phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the current situation. In the projected period (June to August, 2022), 2 LGAs (Gubio and Mobbar,) in Borno State will be in the emergency phase of food and nutrition insecurity.

States	Current: Oct – Dec 2021					Projected: June – August 2022						
	Number of analyzed areas	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Number 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	6	15	0	0	0	21	0	17	4	0	0
Bauchi	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	10	10	0	0	0
Benue	23	23	0	0	0	0	23	7	16	0	0	0
Borno	24	6	9	9	0	0	24	3	5	14	2	0
Cross-River	18	18	0	0	0	0	18	5	13	0	0	0
Edo	18	18	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	0
Enugu	17	17	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
FCT	6	4	2	0	0	0	6	4	2	0	0	0
Gombe	11	5	6	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0
Jigawa	27	27	0	0	0	0	27	8	19	0	0	0
Kaduna	23	0	23	0	0	0	23	0	15	8	0	0
Kano	44	44	0	0	0	0	44	16	28	0	0	0
Katsina	34	0	34	0	0	0	34	0	34	0	0	0
Kebbi	21	8	13	0	0	0	21	8	13	0	0	0
Niger	25	16	9	0	0	0	25	7	18	0	0	0
Lagos	19	0	19	0	0	0	19	0	19	0	0	0
Plateau	17	6	11	0	0	0	17	0	11	6	0	0
Sokoto	24	8	16	0	0	0	24	0	8	16	0	0
Taraba	16	16	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0
Yobe	17	4	8	5	0	0	17	1	6	10	0	0
Zamfara	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	4	10	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

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

The result indicates that 12,936,583 people (8.1%) of the analysed population are in critical acute food insecurity state (phase 3 and 4), and require urgent attention in the current period of Oct to Dec, 2021 (Table 2). During the projected period of June to August 2022, these figures may rise to 18,030,672 people (11.3%) which includes 13,551 vulnerable individuals in catastrophe in Borno State inaccessible areas; 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 in 8 areas (from Adamawa and Borno) analysed using the special protocol constitute 303,740 and 392,268 for the current and projected period respectively. However, there are fifteen (15) additional LGAs with vulnerable populations in other inaccessible areas that are also being closely monitored but did not meet the minimum sample size requirement for separate analysis are also included in the estimated populations for both current and projected periods. Reports from these inaccessible areas monitoring indicate emergency food consumption deficit, poor dietary diversity, suggesting the possibility of nutrient deficiencies. Populations in the inaccessible areas might be experience worse food and nutrition insecurity situations relative to those in accessible areas. Similarly, internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the formal camps of Borno State constitutes 53,942 and 99,858 of the overall vulnerable populations estimated to be phases 3-4 for the current and projected periods, respectively.



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

States	Total population	Period: October- December 2021					Total in Phase 3-5
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	
Lagos	28 519 570	18 679 198	7 392 277	2 448 095	-	-	2 448 095
Yobe	4 614 209	2 532 111	1 269 158	733 500	79 440	-	812 941
Bauchi	7 683 291	6 519 516	979 495	184 280	-	-	184 280
Gombe	3 545 032	2 476 880	797 272	270 880	-	-	270 880
Abia	4 945 534	2 681 879	1 668 104	595 551	-	-	595 551
Benue	6 874 200	5 614 397	847 351	412 452	-	-	412 452
Edo	4 800 000	3 914 348	775 465	110 187	-	-	110 187
Kebbi	5 069 761	3 785 412	1 018 870	265 479	-	-	265 479
Taraba	3 506 942	2 934 668	445 320	126 954	-	-	126 954
Kano	15 429 060	12 647 372	2 100 656	681 032	-	-	681 032
Adamawa	5 125 061	2 967 323	1 577 812	575 573	4 353	-	579 926
Jigawa	6 943 384	5 663 804	906 127	373 453	-	-	373 453
FCT	4 750 894	3 349 548	1 051 470	349 876	-	-	349 876
Sokoto	5 967 207	3 813 512	1 316 055	837 640	-	-	837 640
Niger	6 533 450	4 552 978	1 473 316	507 156	-	-	507 156
Cross River	4 774 819	3 944 495	640 364	189 960	-	-	189 960
Katsina	9 094 681	5 796 230	2 361 110	937 342	-	-	937 342
Kaduna	9 667 996	5 469 383	3 360 976	837 637	-	-	837 637
Enugu	5 213 985	4 385 497	626 283	202 205	-	-	202 205
Plateau	4 798 018	3 164 992	1 189 977	443 049	-	-	443 049
Borno	6 151 102	3 672 078	1 509 801	824 309	144 914	-	969 223
Zamfara	5 245 124	2 773 863	1 669 996	801 265	-	-	801 265
<b>Total</b>	<b>159 253 322</b>	<b>111 339 485</b>	<b>34 977 255</b>	<b>12 707 875</b>	<b>228 708</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12 936 583</b>

In the projected period (June – August 2022) 18,030,672 people fall under the combined critical (crisis, emergency and catastrophe) phases of food and nutrition insecurity in the 21 states and the FCT (Table 3). This figure includes 13,551 vulnerable populations who are expected to be in catastrophe (phase 5) from the inaccessible areas of Bama, Gubio and Magumeri in Borno State.

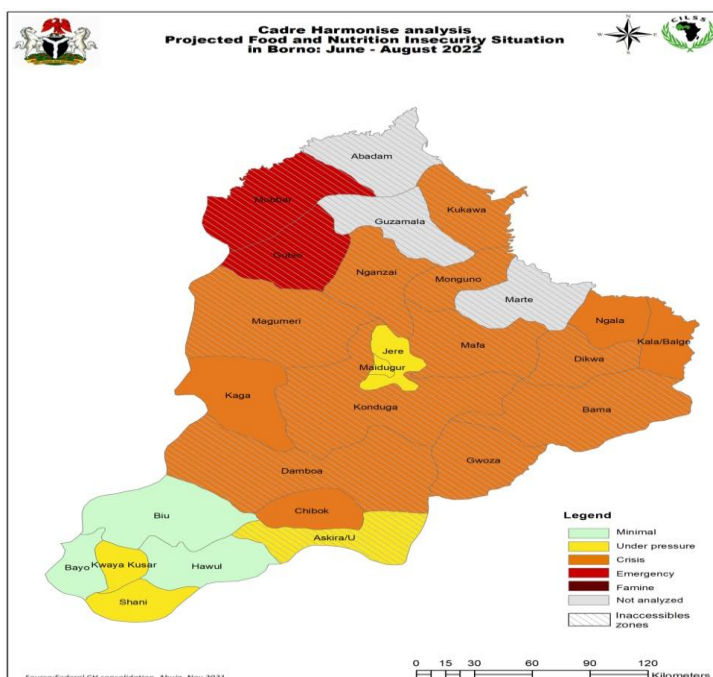
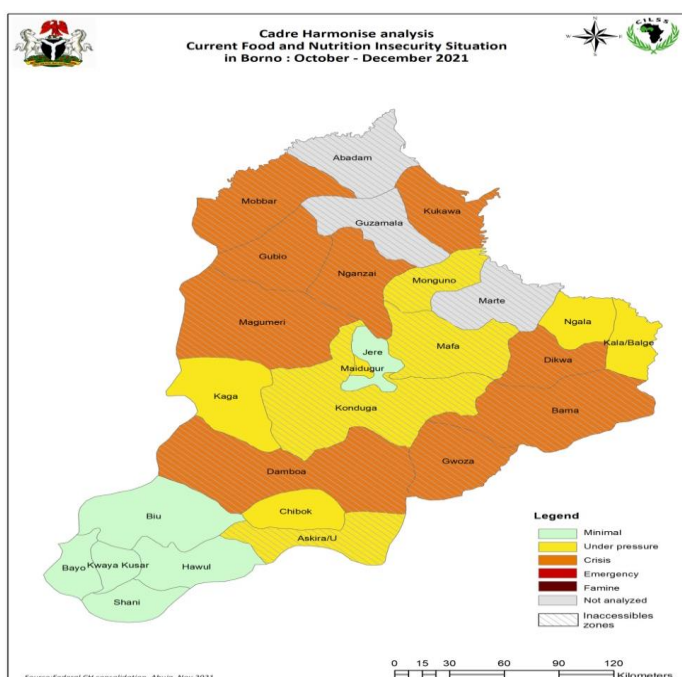
**Table 3: Estimation of population per phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the projected situation (June to August, 2022)**

States	Total Population	June - August 2022					Total in Phase 3-5
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	
Lagos	28 519 570	16 798 995	8 772 763	2 947 812	-	-	2 947 812
Yobe	4 614 209	2 014 510	1 466 488	975 789	157 422	-	1 133 211
Bauchi	7 683 291	5 828 926	1 478 494	375 871	-	-	375 871
Gombe	3 545 032	2 158 018	1 029 499	357 515	-	-	357 515
Abia	4 945 534	2 399 502	1 851 571	694 461	-	-	694 461
Benue	6 874 200	4 635 081	1 645 604	593 515	-	-	593 515
Edo	4 800 000	3 507 344	1 125 686	166 970	-	-	166 970
Kebbi	5 069 761	3 556 625	1 165 279	347 857	-	-	347 857
Taraba	3 506 942	2 864 530	480 389	162 024	-	-	162 024
Kano	15 429 060	9 814 244	4 675 147	939 669	-	-	939 669
Adamawa	5 125 061	2 254 437	2 004 278	855 462	10 883	-	866 345
Jigawa	6 943 384	5 075 549	1 276 141	591 694	-	-	591 694
FCT	4 750 894	3 134 838	1 169 322	446 735	-	-	446 735
Sokoto	5 967 207	3 198 859	1 553 525	1 171 120	43 703	-	1 214 823
Niger	6 533 450	4 249 310	1 691 168	592 972	-	-	592 972
Cross River	4 774 819	3 511 446	1 036 138	227 235	-	-	227 235
Katsina	9 094 681	4 462 765	3 239 840	1 392 076	-	-	1 392 076
Kaduna	9 667 996	4 660 772	3 662 303	1 344 921	-	-	1 344 921
Enugu	5 213 985	4 261 632	684 173	268 180	-	-	268 180
Plateau	4 798 018	2 438 093	1 639 367	700 562	19 996	-	720 558
Borno	6 151 102	2 790 241	1 883 241	1 172 528	291 542	13 551	1 477 620
Zamfara	5 245 124	2 144 263	1 932 253	1 073 037	95 571	-	1 168 608
<b>Total</b>	<b>159 253 322</b>	<b>95 759 981</b>	<b>45 462 670</b>	<b>17 398 004</b>	<b>619 116</b>	<b>13 551</b>	<b>18 030 672</b>

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

Of the 969,223 people in acute food insecurity situation, and need of emergency assistance during the current period in Borno State, 295,868 (30.5%) are situated in inaccessible communities of 7 LGAs (Bama, Gubio, Gwoza, Konduga, Kukawa, Magumeri and Nganzai) where humanitarian agencies lack access. However, there are additional vulnerable populations in other inaccessible areas of Borno that were not analysed because of the inadequate sample size which did not meet the minimum threshold required for special protocol. Similarly, of the 579 926 people in critical food insecurity condition, in Adamawa States, in the current period, 8,486 (1.5%) people are located in inaccessible areas. Table 4 below presents the geographic distribution of these vulnerable inaccessible population. Findings from the analysis showed mild improvement in consumption but 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 (catastrophe/famine) in the current period, there is strong indication that Mobbar and Gubio will slide into emergency, with some population in catastrophe during the projected period. This has implications for the consistent monitoring of all the inaccessible areas, including the ones that were not analysed. There are still vulnerable populations in such inaccessible areas as Chibok, Abadam, Askira/Uba, Damboa, Guzamala, Jere, Kala/Balge, Mafa, Ngala, Mobbar and Magumeri (Borno), Michika and Hong (Adamawa) and Geidam and Tarmua (Yobe) from where data is being collected but with insufficient sample size to warrant separate analysis.



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

State	LGA	Total population	Total population in Phase 1	Total population in Phase 2	Total population in Phase 3-5
Borno	Bama	82,854	-	33,142	49,712
Borno	Gubio	152,277	15,228	45,683	91,366
Borno	Gwoza	62,944	9,442	22,030	31,472
Borno	Konduga	14,974	3,744	5,241	5,990
Borno	Kukawa	117,434	29,359	46,974	41,102
Borno	Magumeri	121,604	30,401	36,481	54,722
Borno	Nganzai	61,439	18,432	21,504	21,504
<b>BORNO</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>613,527</b>	<b>106,604</b>	<b>211,055</b>	<b>295,868</b>
Adamawa	Madagali	10,224	-	2,352	7,872
<b>TOTAL - BAY States</b>		<b>623,751</b>	<b>106,604</b>	<b>213,387</b>	<b>303,740</b>

During the period of June to August 2022, out of the 1 477 620 people projected to be in critical need of emergency assistance in Borno State, 383,782 (26%) of them would be situated in inaccessible areas where access to critical life-saving support would be lacking except there is deliberate effort to extend humanitarian services to such localities. In the same vein, out of the 866 345 people projected to be in critical need of food assistance, in Adamawa State, 8,486 (1%) of them would come from the inaccessible area (Madagali) of the state (Table 5).

**Table 5: Estimation of inaccessible populations per phase of classification and LGA for the Projected period (June to August 2022)**

State	LGA	Total population	Total population in Phase 1	Total population in Phase 2	Total population in Phase 3-5
Borno	Bama	82,854	-	19,056	63,798
Borno	Gubio	152,277	-	35,024	117,253
Borno	Gwoza	62,944	3,147	15,736	44,061
Borno	Konduga	14,974	2,246	4,492	8,236
Borno	Kukawa	117,434	11,743	52,845	52,845
Borno	Magumeri	121,604	10,944	42,562	68,099
Borno	Nganzai	61,439	9,216	22,733	29,491
<b>BORNO</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>613,527</b>	<b>37,297</b>	<b>192,448</b>	<b>383,782</b>
Adamawa	Madagali	10,224	-	1,738	8,486
<b>TOTAL - BAY States</b>		<b>623,751</b>	<b>37,297</b>	<b>194,186</b>	<b>392,268</b>



## Methodology

The Cadre Harmonisé analytical framework is a regional system for food crisis prevention and management that considers various outcome indicators of food and nutrition insecurity and the impact of contributing (key drivers and limiting) factors. The October, 2021 CH analysis was conducted at the zonal (senatorial) level in 12 out of the 21 States and the FCT, and at the LGA level in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, and Yobe States. The population of Internally Displaced Persons was specifically analyzed for Borno State, and was also carefully factored in for all other states that have related challenges. The inaccessible populations were analyzed in total or partial accessible LGAs of Borno (7 LGAs), and Adamawa (1 LGA). The methodology and process adopted for the analysis entails the collation of available data and information generated by partners and government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) by the analysis team. The national and state analysis taskforce then harmonizes these data and information following the principles and standards of Cadre Harmonisé through the convergence of pieces of evidences and technical consensus reached in a very objective manner. Four centres namely, Adamawa (North East States), Sokoto (North West States), Gombe (North Central States) and Lagos (Southern States) were used for the state level analysis which lasted from 25<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2021. Results generated at the state level analysis were validated in Abuja by various stakeholders including Food Security Sector partners, the humanitarian community, government institutions, non-governmental organizations, and so on from 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> November, 2021; while the final results of the Cadre Harmonisé analysis were presented to top government officials, policy makers and a spectrum of stakeholders at Federal and State levels on 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, for adoption and use in programming for intervention 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 Oct 2021 CH analysis include those of 26 totally and partially inaccessible LGAs in Borno (21), Adamawa (3) and Yobe (2). Specifically, a total of eight (8) LGAs comprising 7 in Borno (Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Kukawa, Nganzai, Konduga and Monguno) and 1 in Adamawa (Madagali) were comprehensively analyzed as either totally or partially inaccessible, using the special protocol prescribed in the Version 2.0 of the CH Manual. These LGAs were specially analyzed because they met the threshold of sample size requirement from new arrivals and the availability of relevant outcome and contributing factors generated on the areas by the Task Force on Famine Monitoring System (FMS) for Inaccessible Areas, comprising of the Government Authorities, Food Sector Cluster, Nutrition Sector, NGOs, CH Members and Humanitarian actors. The data used for the analysis of totally and partially inaccessible areas were basically for food consumption, livelihoods and nutrition outcomes, and several contributing factors which were collected from new arrivals who had left the inaccessible/partially accessible areas within the past 30 days as at the date of interview. These outcomes were complemented with other evidence (contributing factors) such as high-resolution satellite images (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, weight for height and MUAC screening of new arrivals from inaccessible areas. Other inaccessible LGAs that were monitored by the FMS Task Force but were not specially analysed due to low sample size include Chibok, Abadam, Askira/Uba, Damboa, Guzamala, Jere, Kala/Balge, Mafa, Ngala, Mobbar and Magumeri (Borno), Hong, Michika and Hong (Adamawa) and Geidam and Tarmua (Yobe). In all the LGAs of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa, with inaccessible population but inadequate sample size with limited outcome level information, the inaccessible populations were 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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> 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. Other participants are drawn from various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), namely, 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 related agencies across the 20 states and FCT. Also, in attendance were 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 in the affected areas.
2. Facilitate the humanitarian access to inaccessible/hard-to-reach areas in order to provide assistance to those in immediate need.
3. Government, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations and private actors should sustain /promote various empowerment programmes geared towards building the resilience of households through revitalization of the MSMEs. However, priority should be given to the vulnerable populations in these analyzed states to enable them to get a fresh start-up for their livelihood.
4. Adoption of the CH analysis result for planning and policy formulation to address the food and nutrition challenges of insecure populations and

zones. Continue to strengthen the Famine Monitoring System to ensure early warnings and alerts of any change in the situation of the Inaccessible Areas/populations in areas of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

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.

**Technical and Financial Partners:**

6. Partners should sustain the joint support for timely conduct of Food and Nutrition Security assessments to ensure the provision of both quantitative and qualitative data for the CH analysis, particularly in the states that are worst affected by insurgency, banditry and other forms of shocks and hazards where population displacement remains pronounced.
7. Continue to complement the efforts of government in implementing the recommendations following the outcome of CH analysis, especially, as it relates to the populations and areas identified to be at risk of food and nutrition insecurity.
8. Scale up the support given to the NPFS/FMARD for the implementation of CH activities, especially now that the tool is being extended to the remaining states that are yet to be mainstreamed into the CH exercise. In this regard, involvement of partners in advocacy visit and sensitization of new states to be mainstreamed into the CH process cannot be over-emphasized.
9. Increase the support to 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.
10. Step up effort at exploring diverse technology-driven approaches for efficient and timely data/results sharing among partners and with the CH national analysis task force (NATF) to support the conduct of the CH analysis.
11. Support and sustain the implementation of advocacy at various levels of government (especially Federal and State) to elicit actions based on the outcome and recommendations from CH analysis, to address food and nutrition insecurity challenges across the states.
12. There is the need to sustain the synergy among Regional (ECOWAS, CILSS, WFP, FAO, FEWSNET, etc.) national partners to boost the support needed for scaling up of CH in Nigeria.

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