



Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in The Sahel (CILSS)



World Food Programme



## Cadre Harmonize Result for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations in Fifteen (15) Northern States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Nigeria

Nigeria

Results of the Analysis of Current (October to December, 2020) and Projected (June to August 2021)

Prepared: 05/11/2020

The main results for zones/LGAs affected by food and nutrition insecurity in the 15 states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Niger, Plateau, Taraba, Sokoto, Yobe and the FCT indicated that 146 Zones/LGAs in the fifteen (15) states and the FCT are classified under the minimal phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the current period. During the projected period, 58 LGAs in Adamawa, Borno, Yobe, and Sokoto States will be either in the crisis or emergency phase of food and nutrition insecurity.



### Food Consumption

Food consumption across most of the States is stressed, with some LGAs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States witnessing crisis to emergency food consumption status in the current period (October to December, 2020). During the projected period (June to August, 2021) food consumption is expected to deteriorate due to seasonal reduction in stocks; and its triggering effect on food prices and its implicative consequences on household's food access.



### Livelihood Change

Most livelihood activities across the states showed deterioration, with several zones/LGAs in emergency arising basically from the global pandemic (COVID-19), insecurity and rise in cost of production inputs. In the projected situation, several households in the some states (Katsina, Sokoto, Kaduna, Yobe, Adamawa and Borno) are likely to resort to emergency coping strategies that may result to further collapse in livelihoods; in the absence of conscious livelihood intervention stimulus packages.



### Nutrition

Nutrition situation in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States remains a challenge. This has been majorly attributed to gaps in caregiver's nutritional dietary knowledge and hygiene practices. Stressed to emergency malnutrition thresholds was witnessed in several LGAs of these states (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) during the current period. Stressed threshold GAM rate of 7.5% was reported in LGAs of Adamawa (North) State. In Borno (North) and Yobe (Central) crisis threshold GAM rate of 14.5% and 14.7% was witnessed; while in Yobe (central) GAM rate is under the emergency threshold of 15.8%. For the other 15 states and the FCT, no current nutrition information was available to assess the situation.



### Mortality

Most states analyzed had no data on mortality except for Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. High mortality rates of 0.66% were witnessed in MMC & Jere LGA of Borno State, with assumptions of possible critical rates in inaccessible and partially accessible areas where there is limited information.

The Cadre Harmonize (CH) is the framework for the consensual analysis of acute food and nutrition insecurity in the Sahel and West Africa region. The CH process is coordinated by CILSS and jointly managed by ECOWAS and UEMOA within the Sahel and West African sub-region. The analysis considered the standard food and nutrition security outcome indicators, namely, food consumption, livelihood change, nutritional status, and mortality. The impact of several contributing factors such as hazards and vulnerabilities, food availability, food access, food utilization including water and stability was assessed on these outcomes variables. The results indicate that about 10 million (9.8 %) people of the analysed population require urgent assistance in the current period (October to December 2020). During the projected period (June to August 2021), these figures are expected to increase to 13.8 (12.9%) million people unless resilience driven interventions and humanitarian assistance in conflict affected LGAs is sustained.

### Hazards and Vulnerability:

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated containment measures disrupted households income generating activities (IGAs) and led to sub-optimal livelihood functionality, reduced income sources and levels across all the states. Flooding was reported in some states (Jigawa, Kebbi, Bauchi, Benue and Niger), which washed of thousands of hectares of cropped fields. This has negatively impacted on the food availability and led to reduced households' stock levels in the affected states. Sporadic attacks by the non-state armed groups (NSAG) in the northeast states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe have continued to negatively impact on livelihoods and consequently on food and nutrition stability. High incidences of insecurity (banditry and kidnapping) was witnessed in several farming communities of Katsina, Kaduna, Sokoto and Niger States leading to increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). These internally displaced populations in northeast and northwest Nigeria remain vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity. Urban populations across the 15 states and the FCT, especially informal workers were severely affected by the disrupted and loss of livelihoods occasioned by lingering negative impact of the COVID-19 restricted movements and lockdowns measures.

### Food Availability:

Cereals and cash crop production during the 2020/21 cropping year decreased marginally when compared with the 5year average. This may be owed to the hazard (floods) which submerged several thousands of rice and maize field across the cereal production belts of Kebbi, Jigawa, Niger, Bauchi, Kaduna, Kano States, and the FCT. Furthermore, the COVID-19 lockdown and restriction measures led to spikes in the cost of agricultural inputs and reduced agricultural operators' investment capacity during the 2020/21 farming season. During the lean season (June-August, 2020) food availability in most states is expected to decline below normal levels, although the decline may be slightly cushioned by harvest from 2020/21 dry season farming. Normal access to pasture, biomass and water for livestock will be available but limited during the projected period. For households with below-average farm outputs, earlier than usual depletion in stocks levels is expected. In areas with security challenges (Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Katsina, Kaduna, Sokoto and Niger States); food availability has continued to be negatively impacted owing to disrupted agricultural livelihood activities and limited access to production assets (land, labour, and farm inputs)

### Food Access:

Several households across the 15 states and the FCT are currently enjoying marginal favorable food access due to increased market and household stock levels from 2020/21 early and on-going seasonal harvest. Nonetheless, increase in prices of major staple foods were reported across the states; which has been attributed to the lingering disruptive impact of the COVID-19 restriction measures on food distribution and supply chains which has been further compounded by the hike in fuel prices. The increase (1.88%- month-on-month) in the food inflation rate (CPI-food) which stood at 16.7% (year on year) as at September 2020 has also had negative implications on food prices and households capacity to sustain minimal food and nutrition security status. During the projected period, households in totally or partially inaccessible areas may experience significant constraints to food access owing to disrupted and sub-optimal functionality of livelihood activities and limited income levels. This may be compounded by restricted access to markets for the optimal in-flows of agricultural commodities; with negative implications on stocks levels and relatively on food prices.

### Food Utilization including Water:

Across the States, improved access to safe sources of water for drinking and domestic use was witnessed, except in LGAs of Bayo (Borno), Michika (Adamawa) and Gujba, Fika ans Karasuwa (Yobe ) State and the peri-urban and urban-slums of the FCT where over 85% of the households lacked access to safe water for drinking and cooking. CMAM admissions rates across the 15 states and the FCT states decreased by 65% and 67% in 2020 compared to 2019 and five year average

owing to improvement in health intervention programmes such as family planning, malaria elimination programmes, maternal and newborn child health care week activities, community health influencers and promotion services, Integrated Community Case Management (ICCM) and Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)

#### Stability:

In the current period, marginal stable market and household food stocks availability were reported across the states; with several households having food stocks that will last for a duration of 3 to 6 months. In the inaccessible areas of Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, and some LGAs of Sokoto and Katsina States, movement restriction, limited access to arable land and loss of livelihood opportunities negatively impacted stability. In the projected period, market and households' food stock is expected to deplete across the states; and most significantly in insecurity challenged areas. Nonetheless, the anticipated favourable output from 2020/21 dry/irrigation season farming may complement and sustained minimal food stability across the states.

### Main results and problems

**Table 1: Zones, LGAs and States Analysed in October, 2020**

The result shows that; of the 358 areas (zones / LGAs) analyzed across the states, 146 are under minimal, 187 under pressure, and 20 in crisis; while 5 LGAs (Marte, Mobbar, Kukawa, Gubio and Abadam) are in the emergency phases of food and nutrition insecurity in the current situation. During the projected period (June to August 2021), the number of LGAs under crisis is expected to increase to 50 in Adamawa, Borno, Yobe and Sokoto States. In Borno State, 8 LGAs (Marte, Kaga, Magumeri, Gubio, Guzamala, Kukawa, Mobbar and Abadam) will be under the emergency phase (Phase 4) of food and nutrition insecurity.

**Table 1: Phase Classification of the Analyzed Areas for the Current Period: October-December 2020**

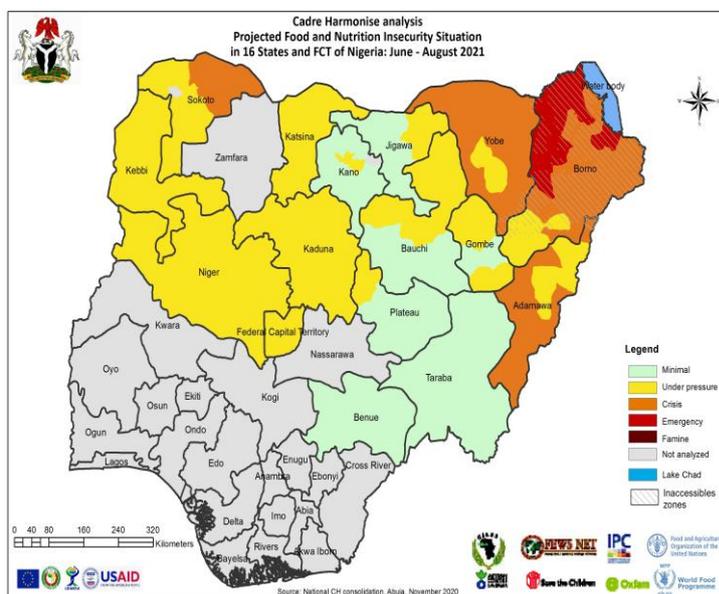
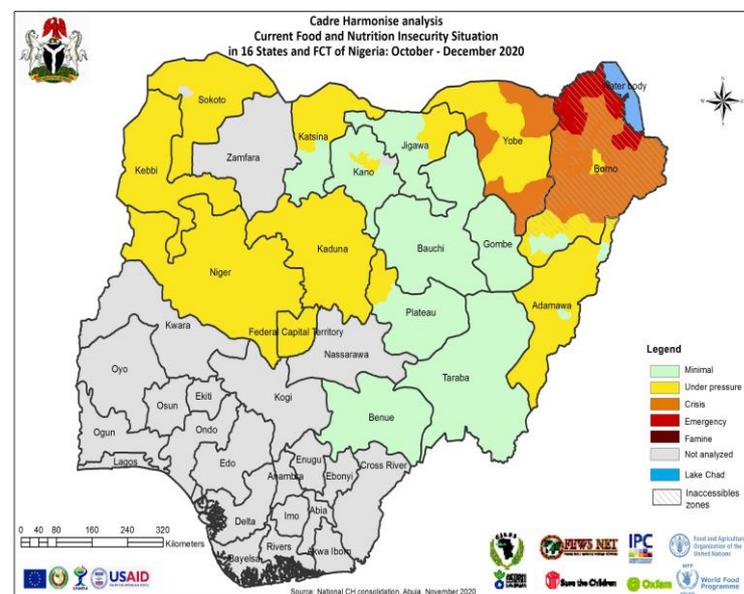
States	Total	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Adamawa	21	4	16	1	0	0
Bauchi	20	20	0	0	0	0
Benue	23	23	0	0	0	0
Borno	27	2	7	13	5	0
FCT	6	0	6	0	0	0
Gombe	11	11	0	0	0	0
Jigawa	27	19	8	0	0	0
Kaduna	23	0	23	0	0	0
Kano	44	29	15	0	0	0
Katsina	34	12	22	0	0	0
Kebbi	21	0	21	0	0	0
Niger	28	0	28	0	0	0
Plateau	17	10	7	0	0	0
Sokoto	23	0	23	0	0	0
Taraba	16	16	0	0	0	0
Yobe	17	0	11	6	0	0
Zamfara						
<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 2: Phase Classification of the Analyzed Areas for the Projected Period: June-August 2021**

States	Total	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Adamawa	21	0	8	13	0	0
Bauchi	20	7	13	0	0	0
Benue	23	23	0	0	0	0
Borno	27	0	6	13	8	0
FCT	6	0	6	0	0	0
Gombe	11	2	9	0	0	0
Jigawa	27	19	8	0	0	0
Kaduna	23	0	23	0	0	0
Kano	44	29	15	0	0	0
Katsina	34	12	22	0	0	0
Kebbi	21	0	21	0	0	0
Niger	28	0	28	0	0	0
Plateau	17	11	6	0	0	0
Sokoto	23	0	15	8	0	0
Taraba	16	16	0	0	0	0
Yobe	17	0	1	16	0	0
Zamfara						
<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>

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

For the current period (October to December 2020), about 10 million people (9.8%) of the analysed population are in the critical phases (phase 3-5) of food and nutrition insecurity. Of these population, 689,128 (6.9%) are resident in completely inaccessible or inaccessible communities of partially accessible LGAs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States. During the projected period (June to August 2021), in the absence of intensified resilience-driven livelihood interventions and food aid support from the humanitarian actors ; these figures are expected to increase to 13.8 million (12.9%) people across the 15 states and the FCT. Of the vulnerable population during the projected period, about 867,470 (6.25%) persons are located in inaccessible or partially accessible communities of Borno, Adamawa (Madagali) and Yobe (Geidam) States.



**Table 3: Estimation of population per phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the current situation (October - December, 2020)**

States	Total population analyzed	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	2,660,855	1,662,140	650,802	6,826	0	657,628
Bauchi	7,468,016	6,275,025	1,004,399	188,592	0	0	188,592
Benue	6,473,877	5,497,762	778,763	197,352	0	0	197,352
Borno	6,788,700	2,873,617	2,100,830	1,380,921	433,331	0	1,814,253
FCT	4,346,654	2,379,172	1,323,020	605,050	39,412	0	644,462
Gombe	3,545,032	2,914,007	542,259	88,765	0	0	88,765
Jigawa	6,747,701	5,433,871	922,017	391,813	0	0	391,813
Kaduna	9,386,404	5,810,751	2,525,279	1,050,373	0	0	1,050,373
Kano	14,936,167	12,013,821	2,513,445	408,901	0	0	408,901
Katsina	8,829,788	5,370,154	2,785,855	673,779	0	0	673,779
Kebbi	4,917,325	3,885,338	839,353	192,634	0	0	192,634
Niger	12,636,012	6,317,397	4,641,609	1,677,006	0	0	1,677,006
Plateau	4,752,118	3,886,203	671,702	194,213	0	0	194,213
Sokoto	5,793,405	2,982,667	1,962,649	783,969	64,119	0	848,088
Taraba	3,506,942	3,042,037	394,766	70,139	0	0	70,139
Yobe	4,458,173	1,977,532	1,534,011	827,539	119,090	0	946,629
Zamfara							
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,098,921</b>	<b>73,320,212</b>	<b>26,202,097</b>	<b>9,381,851</b>	<b>662,778</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,044,628</b>

During the projected period (June – August 2021), about 1,230,032 people will be expected to fall under the emergency phase with no population in catastrophe in the 15 states and the FCT. Eight (8) LGAs (Marte, Kaga, Magumeri, Gubio, Guzamala, Kukawa, Mobbar and Abadam) in Borno State will be under the emergency phase of food and nutrition insecurity. (Table 3)

**Table 4: Estimation of population per phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the projected situation (June to August 2021)**

States	Total Population analyzed	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	2,041,981	1,969,789	959,391	9,462	0	968,853
Bauchi	7,468,016	5,298,056	1,749,891	420,069	0	0	420,069
Benue	6,473,877	5,348,383	863,404	262,091	0	0	262,091
Borno	6,788,700	1,790,536	2,324,872	1,979,920	693,373	0	2,673,293
FCT	4,346,654	2,056,602	1,526,810	699,678	63,563	0	763,241
Gombe	3,545,032	2,800,854	619,962	124,216	0	0	124,216
Jigawa	6,747,701	5,305,187	963,951	478,563	0	0	478,563
Kaduna	9,386,404	4,872,111	3,182,328	1,331,965	0	0	1,331,965
Kano	14,936,167	10,572,870	3,610,379	752,918	0	0	752,918
Katsina	8,829,788	4,724,685	3,137,817	937,746	29,540	0	967,286
Kebbi	4,917,325	3,836,816	801,810	278,699	0	0	278,699
Niger	12,636,012	5,659,404	5,173,242	1,803,366	0	0	1,803,366
Plateau	4,752,118	3,674,067	788,795	289,256	0	0	289,256
Sokoto	5,793,405	2,246,434	2,375,097	1,002,711	169,164	0	1,171,875
Taraba	3,506,942	2,983,061	431,996	91,885	0	0	91,885
Yobe	4,458,173	1,128,627	1,833,340	1,231,277	264,929	0	1,496,206
Zamfara							
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,098,921</b>	<b>64,339,676</b>	<b>31,353,480</b>	<b>12,643,749</b>	<b>1,230,032</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,873,781</b>

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

Of the total number of 689,128 food secure people in need of emergency assistance during the current period; about 14,789 (2.2%) ; 638,554 (92.6%) and 35,790 (5.2%) are situated in completely inaccessible LGAs or inaccessible communities of partially accessible LGAs of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States where access to the affected population by the humanitarian community is limited or completely inaccessible. Tables 4 and 5 below present the estimates of these vulnerable populations based on geographical locations (LGAs).

**Table 4: Estimation of inaccessible populations per phase of classification and LGA for the Current period (October to December 2020)**

State	LGA	Total Population	Total population Phase 1	Total population Phase 2	Total population Phase 3	Total population Phase 4	Total population Phase 5	Total population in Phase 3 to 5
Borno	Abadam	42,354	4,235	14,824	12,706	10,589	-	23,295
Borno	Askira Uba	52,359	10,472	20,944	15,708	5,236	-	20,944
Borno	Bama	78,023	-	19,506	31,209	27,308	-	58,517
Borno	Dikwa	22,308	2,231	4,462	7,808	7,808	-	15,616
Borno	Gubio	143,398	-	50,189	64,529	28,680	-	93,209
Borno	Guzamala	82,892	12,434	24,868	33,157	12,434	-	45,591
Borno	Gwoza	59,274	5,927	11,855	20,746	20,746	-	41,492
Borno	Kaga	63,112	3,156	12,622	25,245	22,089	-	47,334

Borno	Konduga	14,101	-	3,525	5,640	4,935	-	10,576
Borno	Kukawa	110,587	27,647	27,647	33,176	22,117	-	55,294
Borno	Mafa	17,226	1,723	7,752	6,029	1,723	-	7,752
Borno	Magumeri	114,514	17,177	17,177	34,354	45,806	-	80,160
Borno	Marte	24,282	-	6,071	10,927	7,285	-	18,212
Borno	Mobbar	118,861	17,829	29,715	53,487	17,829	-	71,317
Borno	Monguno	11,703	2,341	3,511	4,096	1,755	-	5,852
Borno	Nganzai	57,857	-	14,464	20,250	23,143	-	43,393
Adamawa	Madagali	22,752	3,413	4,550	7,963	6,826	-	14,789
Yobe	Geidam	74,563	14,913	23,860	22,369	13,421	-	35,790
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,110,166</b>	<b>123,496</b>	<b>297,541</b>	<b>409,400</b>	<b>279,729</b>	-	<b>689,128</b>

During the projected period (June – August 2021), the population of food insecure persons under the emergency phases with none in catastrophe / famine) in completely inaccessible or inaccessible communities of partially accessible LGAs is expected to increase to 867,470 in Borno (805,339); Yobe (43,247) and Adamawa (18,884) States respectively in the absence of improved access for humanitarian and livelihood interventions support.

**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 Phase 1	Total population Phase 2	Total population Phase 3	Total population Phase 4	Total population Phase 5	Total population in Phase 3 to 5
Borno	Abadam	42,354	2,118	10,589	16,942	12,706	-	29,648
Borno	Askira Uba	52,359	2,618	18,326	23,562	7,854	-	31,415
Borno	Bama	78,023	-	11,703	35,110	31,209	-	66,320
Borno	Dikwa	22,308	1,115	3,346	7,808	10,039	-	17,846
Borno	Gubio	143,398	-	35,850	71,699	35,850	-	107,549
Borno	Guzamala	82,892	6,631	12,434	41,446	22,381	-	63,827
Borno	Gwoza	59,274	-	8,891	20,746	29,637	-	50,383
Borno	Kaga	63,112	-	6,311	28,400	28,400	-	56,801
Borno	Konduga	14,101	-	2,115	6,345	5,640	-	11,986
Borno	Kukawa	110,587	11,059	16,588	55,294	27,647	-	82,940
Borno	Mafa	17,226	861	6,029	7,752	2,584	-	10,336
Borno	Magumeri	114,514	-	5,726	40,080	68,708	-	108,788
Borno	Marte	24,282	-	4,856	10,927	8,499	-	19,426
Borno	Mobbar	118,861	9,509	17,829	59,431	32,092	-	91,523
Borno	Monguno	11,703	819	3,511	5,266	2,107	-	7,373
Borno	Nganzai	57,857	-	8,679	23,143	26,036	-	49,178
Adamawa	Madagali	22,752	-	3,868	10,238	8,646	-	18,884
Yobe	Geidam	74,563	5,219	26,097	24,606	18,641	-	43,247
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,110,166</b>	<b>39,949</b>	<b>202,748</b>	<b>488,795</b>	<b>378,676</b>	-	<b>867,470</b>



## 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 October 2020 CH analysis was conducted at the zonal (senatorial) level in 11 out of the 15 States; and at the LGA level in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Yobe States, and the FCT. The methodology and process adopted for the analysis entailed collation of available evidence from partners and government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) by the analysis team. The national and state analysis taskforce then harmonizes these data and information, adopting the principles and standards of Cadre Harmonise through the convergence of evidences and technical consensus reached in a very objective manner.

Three centre's of Borno (north-east), Kebbi (northwest) and Bauchi (north-central) States were used for the conduct of the state-level analysis which was held from 26th to 31st October 2020. The state level analysis was followed by the consolidation and validation workshop in Abuja from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> November, 2020. Participants during the state level and validation workshop comprised of regional and national stakeholders in the food and nutrition security sector made up of reputable United Nation Organizations, humanitarian communities, government MDAs and local non-governmental organizations (LNGOs). The outcome of the analysis was presented to top government officials and policy makers at federal and state levels for adoption on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2020. For the inaccessible and partially accessible areas of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, the special protocol for analyzing inaccessible population as provided in the CH version 2.0 was applied. In the FCT, a special protocol (provided in CH V2.0) for analyzing segmented population was applied in the analysis of the urban-slums and shanties of four(4) out of the six(6) area councils of Bwari, Gwagwalada, Kuje and Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC).

### Analysis of inaccessible populations in partially and inaccessible areas of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe State

The result of the October, 2020 CH analysis consist of vulnerable population from totally and partially inaccessible LGAs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe State. In these three states, the CH analysis for inaccessible areas was conducted at LGA level in a total of eighteen (18) LGAs (16 in Borno and 1 each of Adamawa and Yobe States). These LGAs were analyzed either as totally or partially inaccessible location using the special protocol prescribed in the CH (V2.0) framewerk, since it was impossible to conduct the Essential Needs Food Security Assessment (ENA), nutrition surveillance and other surveys traditionally used to obtain the direct evidences due to the limited and restricted accessibility of the areas. The food security and livelihood outcome indicators was adopted from a “Joint Hard to Reach” study by partners (REACH, WFP, FAO, FEWSNET, UNICEF, IOM) with inputs from the North-East Food Security Sector (NE-FSS) and the Nutrition in Emergency Working Group (NiEWG), which is co-chaired by the government. In Borno State, four (4) inaccessible Local Government Areas (Abadam, Marte, Guzamala and Kukawa) and twelve (12) partially accessible LGAs (Askira/Uba, Bama, Dikwa, Gubio, Gwoza, Kaga, Konduga, Mafa, Magumeri, Mobbar, Monguno, and Nganzai), Madagali LGA (Adamawa) and Geidam LGA (Yobe) were analyzed. The data used for the analysis of totally and partially inaccessible locations were food consumption and livelihood indicators which were collected from new arrivals who had left the inaccessible areas within the past 30 days of data collection. These outcomes were supported by

other evidence (contributing factors) such as remote sensing images (from EU/JRC, Nigeria Communication Satellite, AGRHYMET/CILSS, FEWS NET and WFP), population displacement, food commodities prices, and additional information on livelihoods. In some areas with inaccessible population and limited availability of outcome indicators, the percentages of the inaccessible population were considered as contributing factors for classifying the phase and estimating the vulnerable population.

The Cadre Harmonisé meta-analysis procedure based on the CH2.0 version of the manual is categorized into the following five steps:

- **Step 1 - Data inventory:** This entails compiling relevant data sets required as evidence in conducting the CH analysis.
- **Step 2 - Data analysis:** This involves evaluating 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 outcome indicators' levels.
- **Step 5 - Validation and communication of results** - The analysis findings are validated and communicated to stakeholders and decision-makers.

The 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 several government MDAs. The analysts comprised of stakeholders in the food and nutrition security sector 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 similar agencies across the 16 states and FCT; including 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 and several LNGOs.



## RECOMMENDATION

### For Action :

1. Develop and implement effective strategies for institutionalizing the CH process, through its inclusion in annual budget lines at the State and Federal levels. The budget should include providing funds to the relevant structures for conducting food and nutrition security assessments, including market monitoring and crop performance assessment to enhance the availability of credible and reliable data for the CH analysis.
2. Sustain the current intensive public enlightenment and enforcement of the standard preventive management protocols proscribed by the WHO and National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) to further avert the active community spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and its negative impact on livelihoods activities across the CH states and the country.
3. Develop strategic actions that will mitigate the effect of the hazards (Insecurity, COVID-19 pandemic and floods) on food and nutrition security. To achieve this, there is need for government and the humanitarian community to scale-up and sustain the on-going food aid and livelihood intervention programs in the affected population; particularly those residing in inaccessible and accessible communities of partially inaccessible LGAs of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States including IDPs displaced by floods and insecurity in northwest states of Katsina, Sokoto and Kaduna States.
4. The government should intensify effort to improve the security situation, across the states in order to reduce the on-going displacement of farming communities and avert further disruption of livelihoods in affected states.

### Partners

1. The CH Coordinating agency (FMARD/PCU/NPFS) should develop and implement practical actions for communicating the outcome of the CH analysis at all levels of governance to trigger appropriate responses towards addressing food and nutrition insecurity among vulnerable populations.
2. The need for partners to sustain the joint support for the timely conduct of food and nutrition security assessments' to enhance data availability for the CH analysis, particularly in inaccessible locations within the northeast states and other states or communities experiencing security challenges.
3. Regional and International partners (CILSS, FAO, WFP, FEWSNET, SCI and others) should regularly conduct technical backstopping to relevant national and state-level structures with the mandate of food and nutrition security build synergy that will promote data availability for the sustenance of the CH process in Nigeria.
4. The need for partners to support government in facilitating the establishment of a national 'Early Warning System' (EWS) to coordinate efficient food and nutrition security (FNS) data generation, collation and dissemination among stakeholders.
5. There is need for stakeholders' collaboration in facilitating the expansion of the CH analysis to the southern states of the country, so as to have a country-wide overview of the food and nutrition security situation.



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