



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



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

Nigeria

Results of the Analysis of Current (October– December 2019) and Projected (June– August 2020)

Prepared on: 04/11/2019

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, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, Zamfara and the FCT.



Food Consumption:

In the current situation (October to December 2019) thirteen (13) out of the Sixteen (16) States and the FCT were classified under the minimal phase of food consumption except for some LGAs of Borno (Bama, Kaga, Mobbar, Nganzai, Kala Balge, Mafa, Magumeri), Yobe (Geidam, Gulani and Nangere) and Adamawa (Madagali, Demsa, Guyuk and Mayo-Belwa) states which were either in crisis phase. In the projected period (June to August 2020), the situation may remain the same except in some zones in Bauchi, Kano and Kaduna States and some LGAs in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States which will be under stress, crisis (or emergency as in the case of Bama and Magumeri LGAs of Borno State). There is therefore, a general improvement in the food consumption outcome across most of the States likely due to the use of calorie proxy (computed from 2019 food production estimates for most of the states, except for Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) which yielded higher values (than the minimum threshold of 2,400kcal/pers/day) as indirect evidence for households' food consumption.



Livelihood Change:

Livelihood status is generally in the minimal phase for most of the states, except for most areas in the NE states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. In Adamawa state for example, livelihood status of households is in emergency in Gombi and Guyuk LGAs while in Madagali, Song and Shelleng LGAs it is under crisis. In Borno State, livelihood status is in emergency in all the four LGAs with significant proportion of Hard-to-Reach population. However, the depleted livelihoods and loss of productive assets is not restricted to LGAs with Hard-to-Reach population as most of the LGAs without access constraints also recorded a decline in livelihoods.



Nutrition:

The prevalence of acute malnutrition is high in Adamawa (7.2%), Borno (8.1%) and Yobe (11.5%). Both Adamawa and Borno have their GAM rates under pressure while Yobe State is in

The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) is the current regional tool adopted for consensual analysis of acute food insecurity situations. The revised version of the tool (CH. V2.0) was used to analyse the acute food insecurity situations with respect to specific areas and populations affected for current period (October to December, 2019) and projected period (June-August, 2020) for the 16 northern states and the FCT. The results of the analysis were arrived at after analysing and validating the food and nutrition security outcomes and their relevant contributing factors namely: Hazards and Vulnerability, Food Availability, Access, Utilization including Water, and Stability. The analysis was conducted at Local Government Area (LGA) level for the three northeast (NE) states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe and Senatorial Zone level for the other States including the FCT.

Hazards and vulnerability:

Flood, windstorm, late cessation of rainfall in some states (which may lead to crops damage), armed banditry, communal conflicts, fire outbreak, pest and diseases infestation of crops and livestock, were the major risk factors reported in most of the states analysed. Yellow fever epidemic is also among the hazards reported by Bauchi state. The security situation in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states remains fragile as seen in the pockets of attacks predominantly in Borno and some parts of Yobe and Adamawa, which continues to induce displacement, livelihood depletion and limited functionality of basic services in the most affected areas. These factors have impacted negatively on the food consumption, livelihood and nutritional situation within both displaced population and host community households.

Food availability:

Increase in food and cash crops production in 2019/2018 ranged from 0.3% to 10% compared to five year average at the state level. However, in some states such as Plateau, below average crops production was recorded due to conflicts between farmers and herders, which restricted access to farmlands among the farmers. In the three NE states affected by the insurgency, the percentage of households that cultivated in the 2019 season was estimated at 50% in Borno, 73% in Adamawa and 76% in Yobe State. The ongoing humanitarian assistance by the government and humanitarian actors continues to bridge food deficit in the most vulnerable households with limited access to farmland, particularly in the most conflict-affected areas of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states. There is also report of improvement in pasture availability (for livestock production) attributable to favourable amount and distribution of rainfall in most of the states. At household level, food stocks are expected to decline during the lean season (June –August, 2020) particularly in areas such as Borno state with limited access to farmland and sub-optimal crop production. However, harvests and proceeds from the dry season farming in some of the states will help to improve food security.

Food Access:

Currently, favorable access to food is reported by households across most of the States and the FCT due to increased supply at the markets and household food stock from the harvest of the 2019 farming season. Good vegetation and adequate pasture and water points for livestock due to favourable rainfall also played an important role in boosting access to food. The increased supply of food during the current period contributed to the year-on-year reduction of about 10% to 40% in prices of staple food commodities specifically millet, rice, sorghum and maize. However, the term of trade for cash crops (groundnut, cowpea, Irish potatoes etc.) and staple food in some areas is not favourable due to increased prices of cash crops by about 12% to 50% compared to the previous years and last five year averages.

Food Utilization including Water:

High rate of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was recorded at CMAM centres in states such as Zamfara, Katsina, Sokoto, Borno and Jigawa. Moreover, other states such as Bauchi witnessed a marked increase of 70% in the rate of admission of SAM children albeit, some states such as Benue, Gombe and Jigawa reported decreased admission rates. Causes of

crisis with Central Yobe currently having the highest rate of malnutrition at 13.9%.



Mortality

Mortality rate is under pressure in the three states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. However, at the domain level, Northern Borno and Northern Yobe both have very high Under-Five Mortality that are in crisis.

malnutrition can be attributed to sub-optimal infant and child feeding practices, limited access to health services, inadequate hygiene, poor access to safe water in some areas, and incidence of diseases such as cholera, acute watery diarrhoea, typhoid fever and measles. For instance, households in Bauchi State reportedly had to cover an average of distance of 250m to access potable water whereas open defecation remained an issue in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa at 9.9%, 24.9% and 26.3% respectively.

Stability:

During the current period, food stocks are stable in most States and the FCT, except for Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States where food instability was recorded in some LGAs due to insurgency. However, food stock levels may likely be depleted below normal across most of the states during the projected lean season, except for states where dry season farming is practiced extensively. Specifically in Borno state, pronounced levels of food depletion is expected is expected in some LGAs such as Mobbar, Gubio, Nganzai, Magumeri, Bama, Konduga, Dikwa, Ngala, Kalabage, Mafa, Kaga, Damboa and Gwoza due to limited land access and military restriction on the types of crops and pattern of cultivation (shorter crops with wider spacing). However, interventions from the government and humanitarian agencies would ameliorate the situation and bolster food stability during the period.

Keys Drivers and Limiting Factors

The results of the CH also analyzed the key drivers and limiting factors that impact on the food and nutrition security situation during the current and projected periods. The key drivers identified include:

- Insecurity especially insurgency in the NE states particularly in Borno, armed banditry and kidnapping in some NW states such as Zamfara, Katsina and Kaduna.
- Conflicts between farmers and herders
- Flooding
- Outbreak of diseases such as cholera and yellow fever.

Despite the considerable improvement recorded in areas of security over the years, insecurity remains a major driver of food and nutrition insecurity in the NE states especially in Borno and some parts of Adamawa and Yobe States. In the NW states of Zamfara, Katsina and Kaduna States, armed banditry and kidnapping are the major forms of insecurity that are impinging on food and nutrition outcomes.



Main results and problems

The Result of the CH analysis indicates that about 4.3 million people (4.1% of analysed population) require emergency assistance in the current period (October to December, 2019) and 5.9 million (5.8% of analysed population) people during the projected period (June to August, 2020) to avert further deterioration in their food and nutrition insecurity status. About 261,000 of these people in need are internally displaced persons (IDPs) in formal camps across nine LGAs of Borno State.

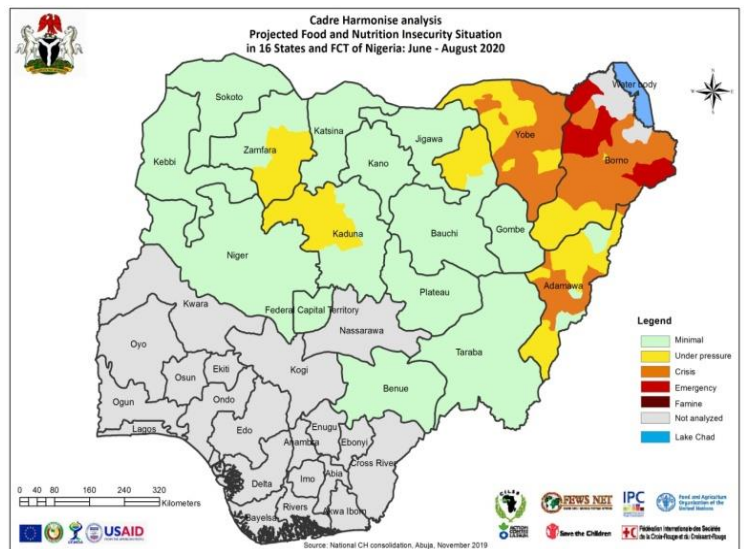
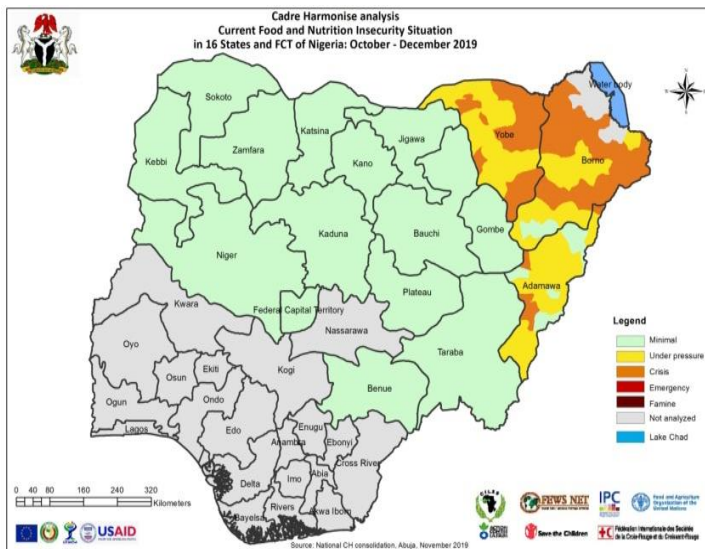


Table 1: Zones, LGAs and States Analysed in October, 2019

State	CURRENT SITUATION							PROJECTED SITUATION						
	Not analysed	Number of LGAs per phase					Total	Not analysed	Number of LGAs per phase					Total
		Period : October – December, 2019							Period : June - August, 2020					
	Ph1	Ph2	Ph3	Ph4	Ph5		Ph1	Ph2	Ph3	Ph4	Ph5			
Adamawa	-	6	12	3	-	-	21	-	4	11	6	-	-	21
Bauchi	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	13	7	-	-	-	20
Borno	4	2	10	11	-	-	27	4	-	8	11	4	-	27
Benue	-	23	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	23
FCT	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
Gombe	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	27	-	-	-	-	27
Jigawa	-	27	-	-	-	-	27	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Kaduna	-	23	-	-	-	-	23	-	16	7	-	-	-	23
Kano	-	44	-	-	-	-	44	-	44	-	-	-	-	44
Katsina	-	34	-	-	-	-	34	-	34	2	-	-	-	34
Kebbi	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	21
Niger	-	25	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	25
Plateau	-	17	1	-	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	17
Sokoto	-	23	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	23
Taraba	-	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	16
Yobe	-	-	9	8	-	-	17	-	-	7	10	-	-	17
Zamfara	-	14	-	-	-	-	15	-	14	-	-	-	-	14
Total	4	312	31	22	-	-	369	4	294	40	27	4	-	369

Note: Abadam, Marte, Guzamala and Kukawa LGAs of Borno State were not analyzed and, the population from these LGAs was excluded from the analysis of the Current and Projected periods.

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

In the current period (October – December, 2019), about **4.3** million people (representing 4.1% of the total population in the analyzed states) are in the three combined critical food insecurity situations of crisis and emergency across the 16 states and FCT (Table 1). About 261,951 of these people in need are internally displaced persons (IDPs) in formal camps across nine LGAs of Borno State (Table 3).

Table 2: Estimation of population per phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the current situation – October to December, 2019

State	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 to 5
Adamawa	4 946 724	3 057 694	1 272 901	576 772	39 356	-	616 129
Bauchi	7 222 454	6 201 465	951 895	69 094	-	-	69 094
Benue	6 282 546	5 489 879	710 216	55 853	-	-	55 853
Borno	4 856 905	2 089 087	1 650 960	939 913	176 945	-	1 116 858
Gombe	3 545 032	3 212 375	316 923	15 734	-	-	15 734
Jigawa	6 366 192	5 685 871	591 140	87 761	-	-	87 761
FCT	4 346 654	3 823 372	469 885	53 397	-	-	53 397
Kaduna	9 391 404	7 871 426	1 327 955	192 023	-	-	192 023
Kano	14 936 167	12 650 449	1 857 225	428 493	-	-	428 493
Katsina	7 831 200	7 257 358	573 842	26 198	-	-	26 198
Kebbi	4 917 325	4 230 202	637 950	49 173	-	-	49 173
Niger	6 109 666	5 229 457	797 108	83 101	-	-	83 101
Plateau	4 620 441	3 903 536	623 752	93 153	-	-	93 153
Sokoto	5 417 315	4 817 037	546 105	54 173	-	-	54 173
Taraba	3 402 075	2 986 149	381 905	34 021	-	-	34 021
Yobe	4 340 967	2 007 513	1 380 882	773 195	179 377	-	952 572
Zamfara	4 828 527	4 086 543	647 256	94 728	-	-	94 728
Total	103 361 594	84 599 413	14 737 899	3 626 782	395 679	-	4 022 461

In addition, formal camps in 9 LGAs of Borno State were analyzed during the current period. Out of the 680,096 IDPs in formal camps analyzed, **261,951** people (38 percent) are in crisis to worse CH phase of food insecurity (Table 3) despite the ongoing humanitarian food assistance. This is due to their inability to meet their basic food needs coupled with low-to-no opportunity for alternative asset related coping mechanism to cover their food and non-food deficits.

Table 3: Estimation of Population per Food Insecurity Phase of IDPs in Formal Camps in Borno State

IDPS camp	Total population	Total population in Phase 1	Total population in Phase 2	Total population in Phase 3 to 5
Konduga	90 537	13 581	31 688	45 269
Dikwa	60 777	24 311	21 272	15 194
Jere	142 662	14 266	57 065	71 331
MMC	98 736	24 684	34 558	39 494
Ngala	55 168	22 067	19 309	13 792
Bama	12 484	4 994	4 369	3 121
Dambo	31 566	14 205	9 470	7 892
Gwoza	47 175	14 153	16 511	16 511
Monguno	140 991	35 248	56 396	49 347
Total	680 096	167 507	250 638	261 951

In the projected period (June – August 2020), about **5.9** million people (representing 5.8% of the population analyzed) will be expected to fall under the three combined critical food insecurity situations of crisis and emergency across the 16 states and FCT (Table 4). At the period of this analysis, there was not sufficient evidence to determine the population of IDPs that would be in the combined critical phases (3-5) of food insecurity during the projected period (June – August, 2020). **Programming for humanitarian assistance for this period should, therefore, take into account, at least the already existing number (261,951) of IDPs in critical food insecurity situation, identified during the current period in addition to the 5.9 million people generally identified to be in the combined critical phases of food insecurity during the projected period.**

Table 4: Estimation of population per phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the projected situation – June to August 2020

State	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 to 5
Adamawa	4 946 724	2 546 990	1 517 122	780 981	101 631	-	882 612
Bauchi	7 222 454	5 779 108	1 302 028	141 318	-	-	141 318
Benue	6 282 546	5 241 440	911 526	124 526	-	-	124 526
Borno	4 856 905	1 591 699	1 702 521	1 254 050	308 635	-	1 562 685
Gombe	3 545 032	3 052 018	426 094	66 919	-	-	66 919
Jigawa	6 366 192	5 426 728	788 042	151 423	-	-	151 423
FCT	4 346 654	3 723 794	556 818	66 042	-	-	66 042
Kaduna	9 391 404	7 393 465	1 649 487	348 451	-	-	348 451
Kano	14 936 167	12 267 249	2 006 587	662 932	-	-	662 932
Katsina	7 831 200	6 837 305	887 372	106 523	-	-	106 523
Kebbi	4 917 325	4 129 099	724 014	64 211	-	-	64 211
Niger	6 109 666	5 006 289	959 180	144 197	-	-	144 197
Plateau	4 620 441	3 842 674	600 585	177 182	-	-	177 182
Sokoto	5 417 315	4 670 397	638 571	108 346	-	-	108 346
Taraba	3 402 075	2 894 904	462 857	44 314	-	-	44 314
Yobe	4 340 967	1 676 289	1 525 296	894 201	245 181	-	1 139 382
Zamfara	4 828 527	3 752 629	919 010	156 888	-	-	156 888
Total	103 361 594	79 832 077	17 577 110	5 292 507	655 447	-	5 947 954



Methodology

The CH analytical framework is a national and regional system for food crisis prevention and management which considers various outcome indicators for food and nutrition security and the impact of contributing factors. The October 2019 CH analysis was conducted at zonal (senatorial) level in 13 out of the 16 States as well as FCT and at Local Government Area (LGA) level in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. The methodology adopted for the analysis is the same process used at the regional level for food and nutrition security analysis which aims at food crisis prevention and management. For the inaccessible areas of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States, a special protocol was used in analyzing the food and nutrition security situation.

The result communicated from the analysis is obtained through convergence of evidence and consensus building among the participants in classifying the severity of food and nutrition insecurity and estimating the affected populations in the current and projected periods. The State-

based analysis was conducted from 25th to 30th October 2019 in two centers in Abuja the FCT. The National Consolidation Workshop was also held at Abuja from 1st to 4th November 2019 and the results of the analysis was presented to stakeholders and decision makers on 5th November 2019.

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 compilation of relevant data sets required as evidence in conducting the CH analysis.
- **Step 2 - Data analysis:** This involves evaluation of the compiled evidence and their reliability scores.
- **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 process was jointly led and facilitated by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, FAO, WFP, FEWS NET, and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The participants cut across various organizations such as: the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Federal Ministry of Health, Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning, Project Coordinating Unit, National Programme 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, UN agencies including FAO, WFP and UNICEF; Food Security and Nutrition Sectors for Northeast Nigeria, Development Partners/INGOs including FEWS NET, AAH, Save the Children, Mercy Corp, REACH Initiative and national NGOs.

Analysis of hard-to-reach and/or inaccessible population in partially accessible LGAs in Borno State

In Borno state, the CH analysis was carried out only on 23 out of the 27 Local Government Areas that were either fully or partially accessible for the conduct of Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), Nutrition Surveillance, Household Economy Approach (HEA) and other surveys from which relevant data and indicators required for analysis were generated. Four inaccessible Local Government Areas (Abadam, Marte, Guzamala and Kukawa) were not analyzed during the October, 2019 CH exercise due to limited physical access to rural communities by humanitarian workers and enumerators to generate relevant household food and nutrition security information. According to the CH 2.0 special protocol on inaccessible areas, the available information were not sufficient to conduct separate CH analysis for the inaccessible population to enable accurate representation of their food and nutrition security situation.

Partially accessible LGAs were included in the analysis because of the availability of outcome indicators and contributing factors collected from accessible population. In Borno alone, almost one million people live in hard-to-reach areas who do not have access to the life-saving aid they urgently need. To improve the appreciation of the food and nutrition security situation of the inaccessible population, particularly in partially accessible LGAs (Askira Uba, Bama, Dikwa, Gubio, Gwoza, Kaga, Magumeri, Mobbar, Nganzai) where the inaccessible population represent at least 20 percent of the total population, the data collected from inaccessible population were used as contributing factors during the phase classification of the outcome indicators (consumption and nutrition) collected from accessible population. Prominent data sources taken into account as contributing factors for inaccessible population were REACH's Hard-to-Reach study, UNICEF/IOM's mid-upper-arm-circumference (MUAC) screening for new arrivals and WFP's satellite imagery analysis. Findings from these studies suggest some level of farming activities, critical nutrition situation and usage of severe coping strategies among the inaccessible population. These communities are entirely cut-off from all forms of access to food, livelihoods, medical, protection and educational assistance. Noteworthy to highlight that these findings were however interpreted cautiously as they were only taken as being indicative of the food and nutrition security situation of these inaccessible population. This approach allowed for better inclusion and representation of the inaccessible population in the phase classification and estimation of the population in phase 3 to 5 in those LGAs.

In LGAs of Borno hosting a large number of IDPs particularly in camps (Maiduguri, Jere, Konduga, Gwoza, Bama, Monguno, Damboa, Ngala and Dikwa), the analysis took outcome indicators from the EFSA into account during the phase classification and population estimation, which allowed to compare the food security situation for IDPs and host population in such areas. The impact of the ongoing humanitarian assistance from government and humanitarian partners was taken into account as contributing factor during the CH analysis to ensure holistic coverage of the food and nutrition security situation in areas of coverage.

The convergence of the above, including food security and nutrition outcomes i.e. food consumption indicators (FCS, HDDS, HHS, rCSI, and HEA), livelihood change (Livelihood-based coping strategy index), nutrition (GAM) and mortality (CDR and U5DR), were considered in phase classification and estimation of the food and nutrition insecure populations in these areas.



Recommendations

To Decision Makers:

1. Use the results of CH analysis for planning and formulation of appropriate policies for the food and nutrition insecure populations and zones.
2. Continue to strengthen the security operatives in inaccessible areas with a view to making the vulnerable populations in such areas more accessible to humanitarian assistance.
3. Targeted humanitarian interventions based on the CH outcomes should be developed for vulnerable households especially in the North East and some of the North -western states.
4. Develop short- and medium-term budgetary provisions for implementing CH analysis and other supporting activities at national and state levels.

5. To improve data availability for CH analysis, funds should be made available for the conduct of Food and Nutrition Security Assessments, especially at LGAs levels for all the states.
6. Up-scale the CH analysis to cover all States of the federation to get a global view of food and nutrition insecurity situation in the country.
7. Promote recovery and resilience interventions to improve self-reliance and reduce dependence on food and nutrition assistance as well as prevent further deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation during the lean season (June–August 2020) and beyond. In order to achieve this, we need to implement the following;
 - The Federal, States and Local Authorities need to expand safe access to land throughout the whole year in order to create the enabling environment for recovery and resilience approaches, with increased access of farmers, herders and fishermen to inputs, credit, extension services, energy and value chains. Government support is particularly critical to ensure that fertilizer movement is facilitated, and farmers can access fertilizers to enhance agriculture productivity and improve food availability. Moreover, there is need to strengthen capacity of farmers and herders to better respond to pest infestation, particularly from fall armyworms and animal diseases.
 - Support increased access to income generating activities, non-agricultural livelihoods, food and labour markets for all population groups especially women, youth and vulnerable population including IDPs, refugees and returnees.

To Technical and Financial Partners:

1. FNS surveys should be jointly planned, supported and executed to ensure the provision of quality and timely information for the CH analysis.
2. Technical partners should work in synergy with one another, guided by the outcome of the CH analysis to avoid duplication of efforts in humanitarian interventions.
3. Continue to support the national and state cell members through training and capacity building for improved mastery of the CH processes.
4. Implement advocacy at various levels of government and policy makers for implementing and funding of actions recommended based on the outcome of the CH analysis.
5. Develop strategies of gathering sufficient data from inaccessible areas to better inform decision making and guide the CH analysis.

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