



# Cadre Harmonisé for Identifying Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations in The Sahel and West Africa

## Nigeria

### Results of analysis of current situation of acute food insecurity

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**Main results for zones affected by food and nutrition insecurity: Adamawa, Borno, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, sokoto, Yobe and Zamfara**



#### Food Consumption:

Food consumption level across the eight states was within acceptable threshold except in Borno and Yobe where larger food consumption gaps were recorded.

Yobe where larger food consumption gaps were recorded.



#### Evolution of livelihoods:

Household in conflict areas and IDPs in host communities will face disrupted livelihoods. In other areas, livelihoods are similar to normal year.



#### Nutrition :

Nutritional status is critical in Borno, Jigawa, Katsina, Sokoto and Yobe; and serious in other states.



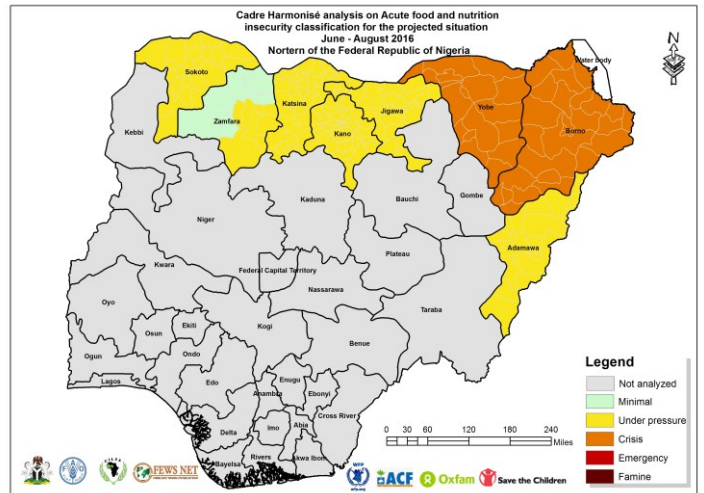
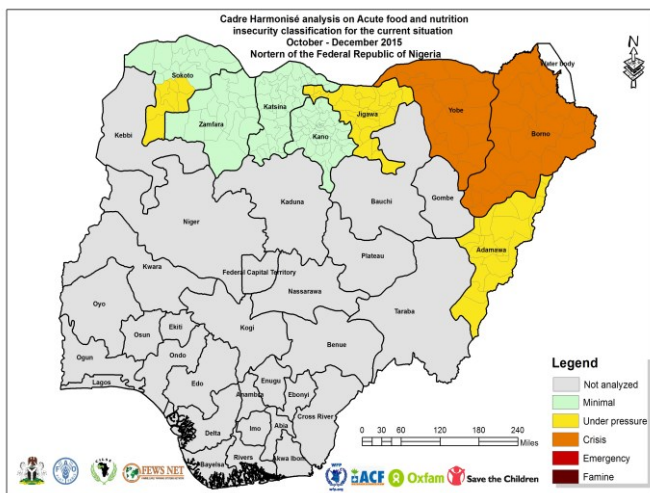
**Mortality : N/A**

The insurgency in Nigeria, specifically in North Eastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe continues to affect the population in those areas. There are 1.6 million, 43,000 and 195,511 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states respectively.

Staple food production for cereals, tubers and cash crops such as cowpea, sesame, and groundnut is favorable in most areas across the states with the exception of areas affected by conflict, flood and dry spells. Crop production and household stocks in these areas are relatively below average; and most of the households will deplete their stocks earlier than normal.

However, food availability will decline towards the lean season normally. Pastoral resources such as pasture and water for livestock will also be available up to March and will follow normal season trend. Most households across the states have enjoyed increased food access during the main harvest between October and December. The prices of staple food (cereal) in most of the markets are closed to the 5 year average across the states.

The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is within the critical/warning threshold (between 10% and 15%) in Borno, Jigawa, Katsina, Sokoto and Yobe states; and within stressed threshold (between 5% and 10%) in Adamawa, Kano and Zamfara states. Although current Acute Malnutrition prevalence levels approach critical threshold, they show an overall stability in trends compared to previous years. However, stunting prevalence is up to 50% in North West Nigeria and up to 40% in North East, affecting almost one child out of two.





## Main results and problems

### Hazard and vulnerability

The insurgency in Nigeria, specifically in the North East states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe continues to affect the population in these areas. There are about 1.6 million, over 43,000 and almost 195,511 IDPs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states respectively. Even though some relative peace has been achieved, the situation continues to lead to more displacement in Yobe and Borno states while it is improving in Adamawa state where most of the IDPs have started returning to their communities. This has strongly affected both food consumption and livelihood negatively in a direct manner; and indirectly affects malnutrition slightly. This occurred in the form of low market functioning, low land cultivation and destruction of infrastructures like water pipeline, bridges, health centers, social amenities, etc. Thus, hazards and vulnerability are among the main contributing factors limiting food security in North East states of Nigeria: Adamawa, Borno and Yobe.

Projected period (June to August 2016): As for the projected period, all hypotheses points to an improved situation in states like Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. However since insurgency is not a spot-controlled incidence, the spill-over effect will continue to have varied negative impacts on outcome indicators like: Food Consumption, Livelihood and Nutrition. The impact strong negative in Borno state and light negative in Adamawa and Yobe states. As security will be more guaranteed in urban locations, influx of Returnee IDPs from neighboring countries and states; and from the rural areas to urban areas may be experienced.

Generally, insurgency has little to no impact on outcome indicators in the North West states of Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara states. However other variables of hazards and vulnerability like climate change, rainfall, flooding, drought and HIV/AIDS issues are worthy of notice.

### Food availability

Staple food production for cereals and tubers as well as cash crops such as cowpea, sesame, and groundnut is favorable in most areas across the eight Northern States. Consequently, market and household stocks will increase during the current period. However, food availability will decline towards the lean season normally. Exceptions are households and areas affected by conflict, flooding and dry spells where crop production will be relatively below average, stocks will also be below average and may deplete earlier than normal. Pasture and water for livestock will also be available till March and will follow normal seasonal trend.

### Food access

Most households across the country will have increased food access during the main harvest between October and December. The prices of cereals in most markets are closed to the 5-year average with localized variations. Prices of cash crops and livestock are slightly above the 5-year average. In most of the markets, prices followed seasonal trends except in conflict-affected areas (Yobe, Borno and northern Adamawa) where market access is severely limited.

### Food Utilization including Water

According to the National Nutrition and Health Survey (NNHS: November, 2015), Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence is within critical/warning threshold (between 10 and 15%) in Borno, Jigawa, Katsina, Sokoto and Yobe and stressed threshold (between 5 and 10%) in Adamawa, Kano and Zamfara. Although Acute Malnutrition prevalence levels approach critical threshold, they show an overall stability in trends compared to previous years. However, stunting prevalence is affecting almost one child out of two in Northern Nigeria. In conflict affected LGAs access to treatment is very poor which may result in a higher mortality rate. Access to potable water range from 30% to 65% depending on the States, which results in poor hygiene and sanitation conditions.

### Identification of food insecurity zones

**Current situation (October - December, 2015)** - areas and population in:

- **Famine and Emergency (Phase 5 and 4):** No area has been classified in these phases. However, there are 875,000 people in emergency and famine situation in Yobe and Borno states who need immediate humanitarian assistance.

- **Crisis (Phase 3):** Borno and Yobe states are classified in crisis. But the identified population in all the eight (8) States are estimated at 4, 386,000.00
- **Under pressure (Phase 2):** Three (3) zones (sokoto south, Jigawa and Adamawa) are classified under pressure. However, a total of 9, 832,000.00 population has been estimated to under pressure across all the eight (8) states.
- **Minimal situation (phase 1):** Nine (9) zones in Kano, Sokoto, Kastina and Zamfara states are classified in this phase. The total population estimated in this phase in all the 8 states is 33, 455,000.00.

Areas worse affected by food insecurity are those where insecurity is seriously impacting livelihood activities including crop production, market functioning and access to basic services.

**Projected situation ( June to August 2016)- areas and population in :**

- **Famine and Emergency (Phase 5 and 4):** No area has been classified in these phases. However, 834,000 people would remain in emergency and famine across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states.
- **Crisis (phase 3):** Two (2) zones (Borno and Yobe) are in crisis. But the total population estimated in this phase across the 8 States is 4,594,000
- **Under pressure (Phase 2):** Eleven (11) zones in Adamawa, Katsina, Kano, and Sokoto states are classified under pressure with an estimated population of 13,321,000.
- **Minimal food insecurity (phase 1):** One (1) zone is classified in this phase while a total of 29,798,000 population is estimated to remain in this phase across all the States.

For more detail, please refer to the table below (Tables 1 and 2)

Table 1: Estimation of population per phase of Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the 8 Northern States of Nigeria for the current situation : October to December 2015

States	Zones	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
<b>Adamawa</b>		4 097 674	2 581 535	1 024 419	409 767	81 953	-	491 721
<b>Borno</b>		5 424 219	1 573 024	1 356 055	1 898 477	542 422	54 242	2 495 141
<b>Jigawa</b>		5 790 459	3 474 275	1 737 138	579 046	-	-	579 046
<b>Katsina</b>	Sudan	2 534 183	2 052 688	405 469	76 025	-	-	76 025
	Sahel	2 548 596	2 115 335	382 289	50 972	-	-	50 972
	N-Guinea	2 475 221	2 004 929	371 283	99 009	-	-	99 009
<b>Kano</b>	Z1-Northern-FRWV	3 039 570	2 522 843	364 748	151 979	-	-	151 979
	Z2-Central -MSC	3 398 189	2 956 424	339 819	101 946	-	-	101 946
	Z3-Sahel -MCL	6 055 908	5 086 963	908 386	60 559	-	-	60 559
<b>Sokoto</b>	Z-East	1 966 581	1 710 925	196 658	58 997	-	-	58 997
	Z-Central	1 519 253	1 397 713	106 348	15 193	-	-	15 193
	Z-South	1 433 254	1 003 278	358 314	71 663	-	-	71 663
<b>Yobe</b>		3 919 793	979 948	1 959 897	783 959	195 990	-	979 948
<b>Zamfara</b>	Central Zone	1 597 522	1 421 795	159 752	15 975	-	-	15 975
	Northern Zone	1 185 126	1 090 316	82 959	11 851	-	-	11 851
	Western Zone	1 560 746	1 482 709	78 037	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		48 546 294	33 454 699	9 831 570	4 385 417	820 365	54 242	5 260 024

Table 2: Estimation of population per phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the 8 Northern States of Nigeria for the projected situation : June to August 2016

States	Zones	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		4 097 674	2 540 558	1 106 372	409 767	40 977	-	450 744
Borno		5 424 219	1 464 539	1 952 719	1 410 297	542 422	54 242	2 006 961
Jigawa		5 790 459	2 605 707	2 316 184	868 569	-	-	868 569
Katsina	Sudan	2 534 183	1 647 219	760 255	126 709	-	-	126 709
	Sahel	2 548 596	1 784 017	637 149	127 430	-	-	127 430
	N-Guinea	2 475 221	1 584 141	742 566	148 513	-	-	148 513
Kano	Z1-Northern-FRWW	3 039 570	2 218 886	607 914	212 770	-	-	212 770
	Z2-Central -MSC	3 398 189	2 684 569	543 710	169 909	-	-	169 909
	Z3-Sahel -MCL	6 055 908	4 784 167	1 090 063	181 677	-	-	181 677
Sokoto	Z-East	1 966 581	1 376 607	491 645	98 329	-	-	98 329
	Z-Central	1 519 253	1 200 210	303 851	15 193	-	-	15 193
	Z-South	1 433 254	931 615	386 979	114 660	-	-	114 660
Yobe		3 919 793	1 293 532	1 763 907	666 365	195 990	-	862 354
Zamfara	Central Zone	1 597 522	1 246 067	319 504	31 950	-	-	31 950
	Northern Zone	1 185 126	1 031 060	142 215	11 851	-	-	11 851
	Western Zone	1 560 746	1 404 671	156 075	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		48 546 294	29 797 565	13 321 108	4 593 990	779 388	54 242	5 427 621

## Methodology

CH is a global analytic framework of national and regional system for food crisis prevention and management taking into account various outcome indicators for food and nutrition security and the impact of contributing factors.

The first stage of the CH analysis for Nigeria was conducted across the 8 states from 26<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2015. This culminated with the review and consolidation workshop in Abuja from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2015. Generally, the methodology adapted and used for the analysis and in the consolidation process has been identical across the eight states. These are in line with the Cadre harmonise meta-analysis procedures segmented in five steps as follows:

**Step 1 - Data inventory:** Enables the groups to compile ideal set of relevant data required to be used as evidence in conducting CH analysis;

**Step 2 - Data analysis:** This involves interpretation of compiled evidence according to the CH reference table.

**Step 3 & 4 - Phase Classification and Estimations of Affected Population:** Depending on available evidence, the analysis is conducted either at 1st, 2nd or 3rd administrative level to distinguish between the primary outcomes from secondary outcomes of food security, identify the determining factors and influence of contributing factors of food insecurity and reliability scores.

**Step 5 - Validation and communication of results** - The result of the analysis which is further communicated is obtained through convergence of evidence and consensus building to classify the severity of food insecurity and estimate affected population for current and projected situations.

The process was jointly led by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and FAO Nigeria including the participation of Federal Ministry of Health, National Planning Commission, National Bureau of Statistics, National Emergency Management Agency, similar agencies across the eight (8) states, UN agencies including: WFP, UN OCHA, UNICEF, WHO, IFAD; Development partners/INGOs including FEWS NET, Save the Children, Oxfam and NGOs operating at state level. The process is jointly facilitated by CILSS, FAO Regional Office, WFP Regional Office and Oxfam Regional Office.



## Recommendations.

### To decision makers:

1. Immediate emergency humanitarian assistance is needed to improve food and nutrition security situation, save lives and protect livelihood conditions.
2. Considering the critical malnutrition across Northern Nigeria, intervention programs are required to address the problem.
3. Commitment to the sustenance of the Cadre Harmonisé process is required from State and Federal levels decision makers.
4. Food security and nutrition assessments should be carried out immediately prior to each CH analysis period in order to collect the food security indicators for the Cadre Harmonisé analysis. The collected data should ideally be representative at the State or LGA-levels.

### To CILSS and Partners

5. Additional training to support the analytical capacity of State and Federal levels CH personnel is required to strengthen upcoming analysis.



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