Cadre Harmonisé Analysis Update to Identify Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations in Acute Food and Nutrition Insecurity in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States of Nigeria.

Nigeria Results of the Analysis of Current (June – August 2019)

Main results for zones affected by food and nutrition insecurity in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States.

Food Consumption:

Food consumption level across the three states is below the threshold for majority of the population except for some LGAs in Borno State where food consumption was classified under crisis phase.

Livelihood Change:

There is improvement in livelihood opportunities in Yobe and Adamawa States. However, in Borno, most conflict-affected households have lost most of their assets and have limited income opportunities, which undermines productivity due to high reliance on asset depleting coping strategies. This could be mitigated by sustaining the ongoing humanitarian assistance from government and development partners, to minimize the continued use of such negative coping strategies.

Nutrition

Global acute malnutrition rates in many Borno and Yobe State LGAs were high, and ranged from 10 to 15 percent. GAM rates were highest in Yobe at both state (13 percent) and domain (13.3 percent in Southern Yobe) levels.

Mortality

Under five mortality rates (U5MR) and crude mortality rates (CMR) did not exceed emergency thresholds, but U5MR was highest in Yobe by state, and Northern Yobe by domain.

The update of the projected situation for June – August 2019 of the Cadre Harmonise (CH) analysis for Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States was conducted in June, 2019 in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. This was due to availability of Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) and Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance (NFSS VII) data for BAY states, which were unavailable during the March 2019 CH cycle. The conflicts in these states continue to induce population displacement, disruption in livelihoods and economic activities including functionality of basic services and markets. According to March 2019 IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 26 report, there are more than 1.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the three northeast states, about 80 percent of which are in Borno state alone. The main triggers of displacement were due to conflict, fear of attack and poor living condition. In addition, most recent estimates show that certain proportion of the entire population in some local government areas (LGAs) are still in hard-to-reach areas of Bama (38 percent), Dikwa (21 percent), Gubio (51 percent), Magumeri (38 percent), Mobbar (34 percent) and Nganzai (54 percent).

Hazard and vulnerability

The security situation in the three states remain fragile as there are still pockets of attacks and suicide bombings especially in Borno which continue to cause displacement and livelihood restrictions. These impacted negatively on the food and nutrition security situation of host community and displaced households, which is more severe in hard to reach areas due to extremely restricted livelihoods and complete breakdown of basic services and markets. In areas where the security situation is more favourable for resettlement, some of the households that returned found their homes destroyed and inhabitable, hence having to depend on community members and relatives for support, which puts pressure on such communities.

Food availability

There is increased production of staples and cash crops across the three states compared to five-year average at the state level. The harvest from the dry season farming bolstered household's food stock and income during the current period particularly in most areas of Adamawa. However, the situation is different in areas most affected by conflict particularly in Borno and some areas of Yobe and Adamawa states. Majority of the households' food stock is almost depleted in these areas due to limited access to farmland. Pastoral resources such as pasture and water for livestock will follow normal seasonal trend and with the onset of the rains, pasture quality and availability is expected to improve. Nevertheless, the three states are expected to experience seasonal decline in food availability as the lean season progresses.

Food access

Most households across the three states have experienced an increase in food access due to the reduced prices for staple food crops compared to previous years. The decrease witnessed ranged from 5 percent to 15 percent for staple food crops (millet, sorghum and maize) and 10 percent to 20 percent for cowpea, compared to the same period in May 2018. However, the most vulnerable households with weaker purchasing power will not benefit from the reduced prices. In areas with restricted market access due to insecurity, interventions by humanitarian agencies continues to play a key role in fostering food access.

Food utilization

Global acute malnutrition in many LGAs of Borno and Yobe State were high and ranged from 10 to 15 percent. GAM rates were highest in Yobe at both state (13 percent) and domain (13.3 percent in Southern Yobe) levels. Causes of 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 malaria, acute watery diarrhoea and measles.
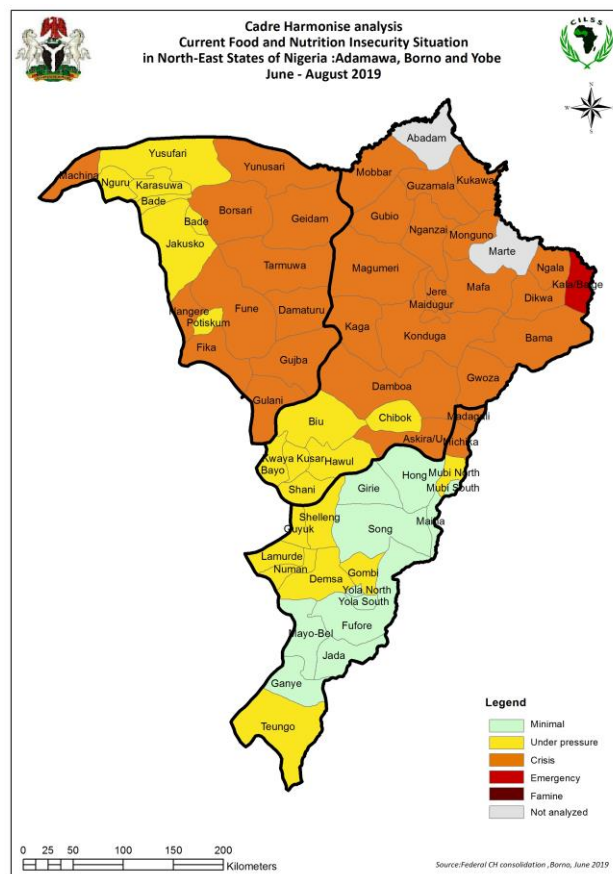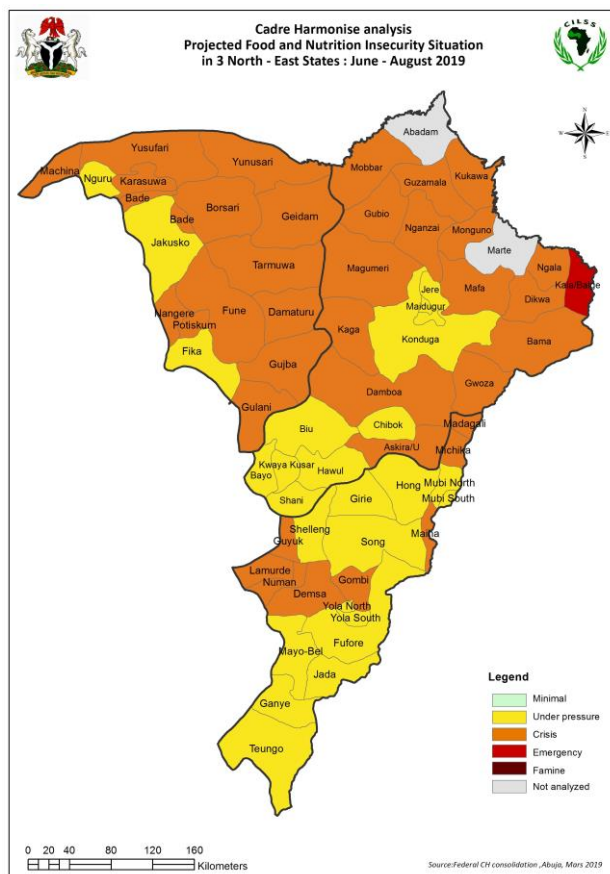
Stability

Food stocks are already depleting in most areas of the three states except for LGAs where households practiced dry season farming. Amid intensified security challenges, interventions from the government and humanitarian agencies will however ameliorate the situation and bolster food stability in the short term.

Main results and problems

The Result of the CH analysis indicates that about 2.97 million people (21.5 percent of the analysed population) require emergency assistance in the current period of June to August 2019.

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

In the current period (June – August 2019), about 2.97 million people are in the combined critical food insecurity situations of Crisis and Emergency with none in Famine across the 3 states. (Table 1).

Table 1:March 2019 Estimation of population per phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the projected situation (June – August 2019)

2nd Administrative Level STATE	Total population	PROJECTED SITUATION: JUNE - AUGUST 2019					
		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	4,821,369	2,609,431	1,615,243	562,634	34,060	-	596,694
BORNO	5,296,821	2,041,406	1,928,737	1,136,588	190,090	-	1,326,678
YOBE	3,882,432	1,313,506	1,566,786	918,742	83,398	-	1,002,140
TOTAL	14,000,622	5,964,343	5,110,766	2,617,964	307,549	-	2,925,513

Table 2:June 2019 Estimation of population per phase of food and nutrition insecurity in the current situation (June – August 2019)

2nd Administrative Level STATE	Total population	CURRENT SITUATION: JUNE – AUGUST 2019					
		Total population in Phase1	Total population in Phase2	Total population in Phase3	Total population in Phase4	Total population in Phase5	Total population in Phase3 to 5
ADAMAWA	4,821,369	3,439,130	1,103,633	263,664	14,942	-	278,606
BORNO	5,120,984	1,525,578	1,845,263	1,488,831	261,312	-	1,750,143
YOBE	3,882,432	1,411,973	1,524,985	800,582	144,892	-	945,474
TOTAL	13,824,785	6,376,681	4,473,881	2,553,077	421,146	-	2,974,223

Classification of Areas in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa

Phase Classification	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3			Phase 4
# of LGAs	–	6	16			1
Borno		Bayo	Askira Uba	Jere	Mobbar	Kala Balge
		Biu	Bama	Kaga	Monguno	
		Chibok	Damboa	Konduga	Ngala	
		Hawul	Dikwa	Mafa	Nganzai	
		Kwaya Kusar	Gubio	Maiduguri		
		Shani	Gwoza	Magumeri		

Note: Abadam, Marte, Guzamala and Kukawa were not analysed and the population from these LGAs was excluded from the Current Analysis for June to August, 2019.

Phase Classification	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3		Phase Classification	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3
# of LGAs	–	6	11		# of LGAs	11		8		2
Yobe		Bade	Bursari	Gujba	**Adamawa**	Fufore	Girei	Demsa	Shelleng	Madagali
		Jakusko	Damaturu	Machina		Ganye	Song	Numan	Mubi North	Michika
		Karasuwa	Fika	Nangere		Jada	Mubi South	Lamurde		
		Nguru	Fune	Tarmuwa		Mayo Belwa	Yola North	Toungo		
		Potiskum	Gulani	Yunusari		Maiha	Yola South	Guyuk		
		Yusufari	Geidam			Hong		Gombi		

Methodology

The CH-analytical framework is a national and regional system for food crisis prevention and management which takes into account various outcome indicators for food and nutrition security and the impact of contributing factors. The update of the projected situation for June – August 2019 of the Cadre Harmonise (CH) analysis for Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States was conducted in June, 2019 in Maiduguri, Borno State. However, four LGAs (*Abadam, Marte, Guzamala and Kukawa*) in Borno state were not analysed due to access constraints. 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. This cycle of analysis has benefited from a clear improvement in the availability of data and the active participation of most stakeholders, particularly from the Food Security Sector. 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. The State-based analysis was conducted from 10th to 14th June, 2019 and the validation workshop held on the 15th June, 2019 in Maiduguri, Borno state.

The official presentation of the result of the analysis was presented to stakeholders' and decision makers on the 18th June, 2019 in FCT Abuja, Nigeria.

The Cadre Harmonisé -analysis procedure is categorized into the following five steps:

- **Step1-Data inventory**: This entails compilation of relevant data sets required as evidence in conducting the CH analysis.
- **Step2-Data analysis:** This involves the analysis of key and reliable evidence for the current and projected situation.
- **Step3–Synthesis and Phases Classification:** Classifying the area using the food and nutrition insecurity severity scale for the current and projected situations.
- **Step4 –Estimation of Populations:** The affected populations ae estimated for each phase of food and nutrition insecurity for the current and projected periods based on the evidences available.
- **Step5-Validation and communication of results-** Thefindingsoftheanalysisarevalidatedandcommunicatedtostakeholdersand decision makers.

Population Estimates for Hard-to-reach Areas

Abadam, Guzamala, Kukawa and Marte LGAs:

These four LGAs were not analyzed during the CH exercise due to lack of physical access to rural communities by humanitarian workers and enumerators. Therefore, the relevant data and information on households' food and nutrition security could not be generated. However, findings of remote sensing analysis (which covered inaccessible areas of Abadam, Guzamala and Marte LGAs) conducted by the WFP, OCHA and REACH Initiative suggest some level of human activities in both areas, though at a very low scale.

Others LGAs:
In LGAs of Borno (Bama, Dikwa, Gubio, Gwoza, Mobbar, Magumeri and Nganzai) and Adamawa (Madagali), where more than 20 percent of the population in hard-to reach areas were not covered by the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), a special approach was used to estimate the number of populations in each phase of severity of food and nutrition insecurity. The approach was mainly based on the use of food security outcomes i.e. all the food consumption indicators (FCS, HDDS, HHS, rCSI, and HEA), the livelihood change (Livelihood-based coping strategy index), Nutrition (GAM) and Mortality (CDR and U5DR) outcome indicators by the Nutrition Sector. In addition to these direct evidences, all relevant contributing factors (various shocks, conflicts, access to farming land, duration of the household food stock, proportion of households who actually farmed the2018/19 planting season, access to market, etc.) and expert judgement were taken into account. Also, findings from hard to reach studies by government and partners (FAO, WFP, FEWSNET, REACH Initiative and OCHA) were also used in the analysis. From existing livelihood zoning wealth index breakdown, it was assumed that poor and very poor populations in hard to reach areas should be in the phase classification of the area or worse, depending on the context. 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. Finally, the convergence of all above-mentioned evidences informed the acute food insecure population estimation. Assumptions about wealth profile and indirect nutrition information were also considered in estimating the food insecure populations in these areas.

The CH-analysis process was jointly led and facilitated by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, FAO, WFP, FEWSNET 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, National Programme for Food Security, National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services, National Bureau of Statistics, Nigerian Meteorological Agency and similar agencies across the three states, UN agencies including FAO, WFP, UNOCHA and UNICEF; Development Partners/INGOs including FEWSNET, ACF, Save the Children, CARE International, Action Aid, DRC, NRC, IMC, Plan International, CAID, ADRA, National NGOs and the Food Security Sector.

	Recommendations

To Decision Makers:

1. Take up the results of CH analysis for planning and formulation of appropriate policies, strategies and programmes for the food and nutrition insecure populations.

2. In order to prevent deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation, there is still the need to sustain ongoing humanitarian interventions, especially food, nutrition and agricultural assistance to reach and assist populations identified to be in the critical phases of food and nutrition insecurity (phases 3and4) and strengthen the resilience of populations in favourable food and nutrition situation (phase2).

3. The Government of Nigeria would need to support further advancement of humanitarian activities by granting access to the hard-to-reach population in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States for humanitarian assistance.

4. 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 2019) and beyond.

    (a) 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 are able to 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.

    (b) 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.

5. As the causes of malnutrition are complex, sustained efforts to provide multi-sectoral responses that are integrated with nutrition, food security, health and WASH are critical to improving the nutrition situation, especially worst affected LGAs in Yobe and Borno states.

6. Federal state and local governments should take full ownership of the Cadre Harmonise process and support the conduct of Emergency Food and Nutrition Security Assessments at LGA level by making adequate budgetary provision to enhance availability of data for the analysis.

7. In view of the informative results from the CH-process and the response and policy implication of its findings, it is imperative to expand the coverage of the analysis to all the states of the federation to have a global overview of food and nutrition security situation in the country.

To Technical Partners:

8. Technical partners should strengthen synergy with one another, guided by the outcome of the CH analysis to avoid duplication of efforts in humanitarian interventions.
9. Continue to support the national and state cell members through training and capacity building for improved mastery of the CH processes.
10. Advocacy to the various levels of government and policymakers for funding and uptake of the outcome of CH analysis.
11. Continued support for the conduct of Emergency Food and Nutrition Security Assessment as well as participate in the state level CH analysis and national consolidation.

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