Consolidation of Cadre Harmonisé data: Sahel/Nigeria: 2014-2018 & all other countries 2017 -2018

*Contexte*

The Cadre Harmonise (CH), is to national and regional food crisis and prevention systems, a comprehensive analytical framework, coordinated by CILSS (http://www.cilss.int), that takes into account various indicators of food and nutrition security outcomes and the inference of contributing factors.

13 participants from several UN agencies and NGOs (ACF, FAO, OCHA, IFRC

UNICEF and WFP) have joined together to consolidate Cadre Harmonize (CH) they use in the framework of their missions. This database, consolidated and consensually built, is the result of the work of the technicians of these different agencies present at this meeting. The purpose of this work and this database is to facilitate analysis and reporting on food security in West Africa. Another objective of this work is to make the mapping of these data easier thanks to the integration of the geocodes used by the different agencies (WFP/FAO and OCHA).

In order to share the methodological approach that we used for this

consolidation, below is a summary of the different stages of this work:

Steps:

**Step 1:** Collect all the raw excel files and the fiche de communication of Cadre Harmonise exercises since 2014 and put them together in one folder

**Step 2:** Decide on a common data structure (see Annex 1)

**Step 3:** Compile the data between 2014 - 2018

**Step 4:** Create a geographic dictionary with common names and codes for COD / GAUL <https://goo.gl/m9oBS6> (using the COD <https://data.humdata.org/dashboards/cod> ) so to standardize the different spellings / arrangements of location information.

**Step 5:** Data Quality Assurance 1: Compare the country totals for Phase 3 - 5 in

the data compiled into the numbers in the fiche de communication (see Annex 2 for a list of countries and periods for which the data compiled and the communication do not match)

**Step 6:** Data quality assurance 2: Create random sub-samples of the global data at the lowest level and verifiy against the original data (10 - 20 observations per country)

**Step 7**: Contact CILSS and the technical committee for sharing and for the purpose of seeing

how to collaborate given the limitations of this work (e.g some data not available or differences in data vs fiche de communication) This step is still in progress - see appendix 2 for more information

**Step 8:** Archive and work on the process documentation for sharing with the technical committee and other partners sur HDX

Annex 1: Data Structure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Explanation** |
| adm0\_name | country name |
| adm0\_gaulcode | country GAUL geospatial code |
| adm0\_pcod3 | country geospatial ISO3 version of the p-code |
| adm0\_pcod2 | country geospatial ISO2 version of the p-code (currently only available for Sahel/Nigeria but will be included for all countries in next release) |
| region | Location which is above administrative level 1 (i.e. Santiago in Cabo Verde) |
| adm1\_name | administrative level 1 name |
| adm1\_pcod3 | administrative level 1 geospatial ISO3 version of the p-code |
| adm1\_pcod2 | administrative level 1 geospatial ISO2 version of the p-code (currently only available for Sahel/Nigeria but will be included for all countries in next release) |
| adm1\_gaulcode | administrative level 1 GAUL geospatial code |
| adm2\_name | administrative level 2 name |
| adm2\_pcod3 | administrative level 2 geospatial ISO3 version of the p-code |
| adm2\_pcod2 | administrative level 2 geospatial ISO2 version of the p-code (currently only available for Sahel/Nigeria but will be included for all countries in next release) |
| adm2\_gaulcode | administrative level 2 GAUL geospatial code |
| population | total population analyzed in each geographic area |
| phase\_class | classification of the analyzed area (adm1, adm2 or specific area) |
| phase1 | population in phase 1 (minimal) |
| phase2 | population in phase 2 (stressed) |
| phase3 | population in phase 3 (crisis) |
| phase4 | population in phase 4 (emergency) |
| phase5 | population in phase 5 (famine) |
| phase35 | total phase 3 - 5 population |
| chtype | current or projected estimate |
| exercise\_code | period when the estimate is made – code |
| exercise\_label | period when the estimate is made – label |
| exercise\_year | year of the period when the estimate is made |
| reference\_code | period for which the estimate is made for – code |
| reference\_label | period for which the estimate is made for – label |
| reference\_year | year of the period for which the estimate is made for – code |

Annex 2: Comparison of data with fiche de communication

Looking at phase3-5 total figures, the data are consistent with the fiche de.communication for all periods except for the following cases:

1. Some errors due to rounding

2. The 2014-2015 figures in the fiche de communication have been rounded to the nearest thousandth.

3. Typo of an extra 0 in October 2014 data from Burkina Faso in the fiche de

Communication: 1,890,000 was reported instead of 189,000.

4. For the October 2015 Burkina Faso exercise projections, the difference between the sum of the phases 3-5 in the fiche de communication (637707) and that of the consolidated data (655619) is 2.7%

5. Difference of less than 1% due to the fact that one cell was not mistakenly included in the total of the fiche de communication for Chad's November 2014 projections for March 2015.

6. For the current estimates for the March 2015 exercise of Mauritania, the difference between the sum of the phases 3-5 on the fiche de communication (264,000) and that of the consolidated data (259,335) is 1.8%

7. For the March 2014 exercises projection for June-Aug 2014 in Niger, the difference between the sum of the 3-5 phases on the fiche de communication (2,186,540) and the sum of the data (2,204,659) is 0.8%.

8. For Niger's March 2015 estimates, the difference between the sum of phases 3-5 on the fiche de communication (757,000) and the sum of the data (784,007) is 3.4%.

9. For the March 2015 exercises projection for June-Aug 2015 in Niger, the difference between the sum of phases 3-5 on the fiche de communication (1,158,000) and the sum of the data (1,178,083) is 1.7%.

10. For Nigeria's October 2015 estimates and projections, the difference between the sum of phases 3-5 on the fiche de communication and that of the data is 0.01%.

11. For the November 2017 estimates from The Gambia, the total used in the fiche de communication (20,903) was incorrect because the calculation did not include one LGA. The correct calculation is the one found in the data: 23,323

12. For the November 2017 Gambia projections, the total used in the fiche de communication (36,401) was incorrect because the calculation did not include an LGA. The correct calculation is the one found in the dataset: 41,241

Annex 3: Geo-codes

A geo-dictionary with common names and geo-codes: <https://goo.gl/m9oBS6> (using the COD <https://data.humdata.org/dashboards/cod>) was used to standardize the different spellings/arrangement of location information.

The user should note the following:

1. For Cabo Verde, due to a difference in classification, p-codes are placed at adm1\_pcod3 while for GAUL they are put at adm2\_gaulcode
2. For Côte d'Ivoire, due to a difference in classification, p-codes are placed at adm1\_pcod3 while for GAUL they are put at adm2\_gaulcode
3. For Mali, communes I to V of Bamako, which are part of level 3 of the administrative division, are found in the adm2\_name column with the other cercles.
4. For Niger, the arrondisements I to V of Niamey, which are part of level 3 of the administrative division, are found in the adm2\_name column with the other cercles.
5. For Niger, some areas, such as Diffa Departement do not correspond to the COD/GAUL administrative level 2 names and are thus not given administrative level 2 codes.
6. For Nigeria, Senatorial Districts (which are a sub-unit of administrative level 1 - State) are placed in the administrative 2 column. The standardization of the names and codes of the Senatorial districts is ongoing work.
7. For Togo, a few areas, such as Oti-Sud in Savanes, do not correspond to either COD or GAUL names.

Annexe 4: Understanding estimates and projections

Users should be careful not to count twice the projected figures for the same period (because often the projected figures are generated twice a year (September-December and January-May) for the same period (June-August). It is generally suggested to use projected numbers closest to the date of the projection.

You will find the recommended exercise/refence periods below to use (highlighted in yellow):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| chtype | exercise\_code | exercise\_label | exercise\_year | reference\_code | reference\_label | reference\_year |
| current | 2 | Jan-May | 2014 | 2 | Jan-May | 2014 |
| projected | 2 | Jan-May | 2014 | 3 | Jun-Aug | 2014 |
| current | 1 | Sep-Dec | 2014 | 1 | Sep-Dec | 2014 |
| projected | 1 | Sep-Dec | 2014 | 2 | Jan-May | 2015 |
| current | 2 | Jan-May | 2015 | 2 | Jan-May | 2015 |
| projected | 2 | Jan-May | 2015 | 3 | Jun-Aug | 2015 |
| current | 1 | Sep-Dec | 2015 | 1 | Sep-Dec | 2015 |
| projected | 1 | Sep-Dec | 2015 | 3 | Jun-Aug | 2016 |
| current | 2 | Jan-May | 2016 | 2 | Jan-May | 2016 |
| projected | 2 | Jan-May | 2016 | 3 | Jun-Aug | 2016 |
| current | 1 | Sep-Dec | 2016 | 1 | Sep-Dec | 2016 |
| projected | 1 | Sep-Dec | 2016 | 3 | Jun-Aug | 2017 |
| current | 2 | Jan-May | 2017 | 2 | Jan-May | 2017 |
| projected | 2 | Jan-May | 2017 | 3 | Jun-Aug | 2017 |
| current | 1 | Sep-Dec | 2017 | 1 | Sep-Dec | 2017 |
| projected | 1 | Sep-Dec | 2017 | 3 | Jun-Aug | 2018 |
| current | 2 | Jan-May | 2018 | 2 | Jan-May | 2018 |
| projected | 2 | Jan-May | 2018 | 3 | Jun-Aug | 2018 |
| current | 2 | Sep-Dec | 2018 | 1 | Sep-Dec | 2018 |
| projected | 2 | Sep-Dec | 2018 | 3 | Jun-Aug | 2019 |