



A REVIEW OF CADRE HARMONISÉ ANALYSES OF FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The review paper provides an in-depth analysis of the Cadre Harmonisé analysis framework and its implementation in Nigeria. The study utilizes a systematic review of literature and thematic analysis to evaluate the framework's effectiveness, institutional arrangements, and challenges. The integration of diverse data sources in the Cadre Harmonisé approach has improved early warning systems, intervention targeting, and stakeholder collaboration. The study highlights the severity of food insecurity in Nigeria based on the analysis of Cadre Harmonisé data. In 2017, approximately 7.1 million people were facing food insecurity situations categorized as crisis, emergency, or famine. The numbers decreased to 2.45 million in 2018 but rose again to 4.3 million in 2019. The year 2020 saw a significant increase, with around 10 million people experiencing phases 3-5 of food and nutrition insecurity. The situation worsened in 2021, with 12,936,583 individuals classified as critically acutely food insecure. In 2022, 14,455,049 people were in the crisis and emergency phases, and the number further

rose to 17,657,727 in 2023. However, the study identifies challenges such as financial and human resource constraints, outdated data quality, stakeholder engagement difficulties, and vulnerability among specific

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populations, limiting the framework's effectiveness. Based on these findings, the study recommends sustaining ongoing humanitarian interventions in food, nutrition, and agriculture to support populations in critical phases of food and nutrition insecurity. Government and NGOs should also prioritize strengthening the resilience of populations in favorable food and nutrition situations.

Introduction

Background of the Review

Nigeria, despite its significant agricultural potential, heavily relies on food imports, including staple foods, worth billions of dollars annually. This has resulted in a large proportion of the population, including farmers, lacking access to sufficient and nutritious food, leading to malnutrition (Von Grebmer *et al.*, 2018). Nigeria's food and

nutrition insecurity is classified as "serious" according to the Global Hunger Index, ranking the country 84th out of 119 developing nations (Ecker *et al.*, 2018). Alarmingly, around 34 percent of children under the age of five in Nigeria suffer from stunting, a condition associated with chronic undernutrition. Among farming households, the prevalence of stunting is even higher, affecting an estimated 38 percent of children under five (National Population Commission (NPC) and Inner City Fund (ICF Intl.), 2014). Inadequate nutrient intake, inappropriate feeding practices, suboptimal child care, and parasitic infections contribute to the high prevalence of child undernutrition (Ramakrishnan, 2002; Ruel, 2001). The lack of dietary diversity, including a shortage of vegetables, fruits, pulses, and animal-source foods, leads to micronutrient deficiencies that can result in stunting and impaired cognitive functioning (Branca and Ferrari, 2002; Walker *et al.*, 2007). Food price increases are identified as the most common shock to livelihoods in Nigeria, causing households to reduce their food consumption, particularly of higher-value, nutrient-rich foods. Even temporary food shortages can have long-lasting nutritional consequences, especially for children (Black 2003; Clausen *et al.* 2005; Neumann *et al.*, 2003)..

The cadre harmonisé (CH) is a tool developed by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to facilitate the production of comprehensive and transparent analyses of food and nutrition situations. It was established in the early 2000s, with technical and steering committees formed in 2000. The CH is utilized in Africa to assess the food and nutrition security status of various countries and regions. Initially introduced in West Africa in 2009, it has since been expanded to other parts of the continent. The primary objective of the cadre harmonisé is to provide a standardized framework for analyzing and categorizing food and nutrition security situations. It brings together key stakeholders such as national governments, regional organizations, UN agencies, and NGOs to collaborate on data collection, analysis, and decision-making processes (National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), FMARD, World Bank 2016 and Headey *et al.*, 2014).. The aim is to enhance coordination and consensus among these stakeholders in addressing food and nutrition security challenges (CILSS, 2017).

The cadre harmonisé (CH) tool was introduced in Nigeria in 2015 to analyze the acute food and nutrition security situation of populations and areas at risk. Initially operational in 16 Northern States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), the CH activity expanded to cover all states in Nigeria following approval from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD). The first batch of five states (Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, and Lagos) were selected for national coverage, and an advocacy visit was conducted from June 20th to 25th, 2021. As a result of this visit, the State Analysis Task Forces (SATF) were constituted and inaugurated by the Permanent Secretaries of the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development in each state, with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2022.

The cadre harmonisé is a regional framework supported by the government and the United Nations to address food crises by identifying affected populations and

implementing appropriate measures to improve food and nutrition security. In Nigeria, this initiative conducts food and nutrition analysis twice a year. The country has been experiencing critical food security issues, with an estimated 17 million people facing severe food insecurity in 2022. According to cadre harmonisé analysis, approximately 25 million Nigerians are projected to be food insecure between June and August 2023, during the lean season (National Emergencies Management Agency (NEMA), the 2022). The food security situation in Nigeria is impacted by various factors, including violent conflicts, such as insurgency, armed banditry, and farmer-herder conflicts, as well as rising inflation, poverty, unemployment, and natural disasters like floods. These challenges hamper agricultural activities, food production, and access to food (Cadre Harmonise Analysis, 2023).

The cadre harmonisé analysis classifies areas into different phases of food security based on vulnerability severity, ranging from "Minimal" to "Stressed," "Crisis," "Emergency," and "Famine".

Phase 1 Minimal /None Households are able to meet their essential food and non- food needs	Phase 2 Stressed Adequate food consumption but cannot afford some basic nonfood expenditures	Phase 3 Crisis Households have food deficits cover their minimum food needs by exhausting livelihood assets	Phase 4 Emergency Households have large food deficits using emergency coping strategies and by liquidating their assets	Phase 5 Famine Households have extreme food shortages' Death and extremely critical malnutrition rates are evident.
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Source: Cadre Harmonise Manual Version 2.0, (2018).

This classification helps prioritize interventions and allocate resources to areas with the greatest needs. The analysis informs short-term emergency responses as well as longer-term strategies to build resilience and improve livelihoods. It identifies areas requiring investments in agricultural productivity, infrastructure, and social safety nets. Additionally, the analysis supports advocacy efforts to mobilize national and international support for addressing food security challenges in Nigeria. (Cadre Harmonise Manual Version 2.0, 2018).

Despite efforts to address food and nutrition security in Nigeria, significant challenges persist. The cadre harmonisé is an important tool used to assess and respond to these issues, but its implementation and reports need comprehensive review and analysis. This

review will help identify targeted interventions, improve food and nutrition security, and determine the possibility of expanding the tool's use nationwide if the data obtained proves reliable and policy-driven. Disseminating the results of the review to relevant stakeholders is crucial for effective utilization of the findings.

Objectives of the Review

The main objective of this review is to examine analysis of cadre harmonisé analyses of food and nutrition insecurity in Nigeria. The specific objectives of the review were to:

- identify information on analysis of cadre harmonisé trend of current and projected situation of food and nutrition security in Nigeria; and
- assess the implementation on analysis of cadre harmonisé in Nigeria, including institutional arrangements and challenges.

METHODOLOGY

A systematic search was conducted of the websites of the Nigerian government's NEMA, FAO, CILSS, OCHA, UNICEF, newspaper reports and WFP to identify all available CH analysis reports for Nigeria from 2017 to 2023. A total of 7 reports were identified and their contents were analyzed to extract information on geographic scope, phases of food insecurity classified, and numbers of people estimated to be in Crisis (Phase 3), Emergency (Phase 4) and Catastrophe/Famine (Phase 5). Key drivers of food insecurity and recommended response were also noted when reported. Results were synthesized to identify trends over the review period.

THE FINDINGS OF THE REVIEW

Analysis of Cadre Harmonisé Trend in Nigeria

Cadre Harmonisé analysis during 2017

Analysis of cadre harmonisé in Nigeria, (2017) reported that, three of the sixteen states (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) have had severe incidences of insurgency attack since 2009. Although the trend of the insecurity is now declining, some major outcome indicators and contributing factors still show concern for the food and nutrition security levels of the populations in these states. In (2017), a total of about 7.1 million people are in the three combined critical food insecurity situations of crisis, emergency and famine across the 16 states under reference; about 4.7 million people in the three states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa belong in this category with about 44,000 people in famine mostly in Borno state (Cadre harmonisé analysis in Nigeria, 2017)

Table 1: Estimation of Population per Phase in 2017

State	Total population	Total population in Ph1	Total population in Ph2	Total population in Ph3	Total population in Ph4	Total population in Ph5	Total population in Phase 3 to 5
Adamawa	4 335 341	2 390 020	1 158 938	583 468	197 099	5 815	786 383
Bauchi	6 593 116	4 960 005	1 525 462	107 648	-	-	107 648
Benue	5 247 397	4 645 579	529 619	72 199	-	-	72 199
Borno	7 946 371	2 128 187	2 558 752	2 118 059	1 098 842	38078	3 254 980
Gombe	3 227 471	2 623 705	565 302	38 464	-	-	38 464

Jigawa	5 782 600	4 953 548	747 151	81 901	-	-	81 901
Kaduna	8 263 574	6 344 050	1 535 436	384 088	-	-	384 088
Kano	14 828 136	11 210 355	2 909 979	631 555	-	-	631 555
Katsina	7 558 000	5 412 749	1 739 808	405 443	-	-	405 443
Kebbi	4 629 880	3 870 992	606 456	152 432	-	-	152 432
Niger	5 714 988	4 781 709	837 691	95 588	-	-	95 588
Plateau	4 146 442	3 401 755	668 160	76 528	-	-	76 528
Sokoto	5 218 629	4 574 628	470 483	173 518	-	-	173 518
Taraba	3 142 715	2 851 028	260 259	31 427	-	-	173 518
Yobe	3 274 833	1 618 062	1 030 419	538 405	87 948	-	626 353
Zamfara	4 626 716	3 881 428	573 007	147 033	-	-	147 033
TOTAL	94 536 210	69 647 800	17 716 922	5 637 756	1 383 890	43894	7 065 539

Source: Cadre harmonisé analysis in Nigeria, 2017

Cadre Harmonisé analysis during 2018

According to analysis of cadre harmonisé in Nigeria, (2018). The result of the CH analysis indicates that about 2.45 million people (2.32% of analyzed population) required emergency assistance in 2018. In 2018, about 2.45 million people were in the combined critical food insecurity situations of crisis and emergency with none in famine across the 16 states and FCT (Table 2).

Table 2: Estimation of Population per Phase in the 2018

State	Total population	Total population in Ph1	Total population in Ph2	Total population in Ph3	Total population in Ph4	Total population in Ph5	Total population in Phase 3 to 5
Adamawa	4 821 369	3 343 028	1 182 629	286 729	8 983	-	295 712
Bauchi	7 057 045	6 059 684	952 709	44 653	-	-	44 653
Benue	6 244 964	5 448 019	732 665	64 280	-	-	64 280
Borno	5 296 821	2 546 880	1 914 169	742 137	93 635	-	835 772
FCT	4 346 654	4 053 633	288 508	4 513	-	-	4 513
Gombe	3 411 813	2 887 216	524 597	-	-	-	-
Jigawa	6 366 195	5 702 592	562 783	100 820	-	-	100 820
Kaduna	9 183 764	7 829 134	1 260 676	93 954	-	-	93 954
Kano	14 944 431	13 664 889	1 243 395	36 148	-	-	36 148
Katsina	9 137 557	7 665 361	1 409 364	62 832	-	-	62 832
Kebbi	4 917 327	4 411 207	506 120	-	-	-	-
Niger	5 851 921	5 191 440	598 762	61 719	-	-	61 719
Plateau	4 433 501	3 859 847	479 008	94 646	-	-	94 646
Sokoto	5 596 192	4 752 150	771 646	72 396	-	-	72 396
Taraba	3 370 230	3 010 516	314 666	45 048	-	-	45 048
Yobe	3 882 432	1 854 596	1 447 218	549 452	31 167	-	580 619

Zamfara	4 803 389	4 025 740	716 440	61 209	133 785	-	61 209
TOTAL	103 665 605	86 305 930	14 905 355	2 320 535	133785	-	2 454 320

Source: CH analysis in Nigeria 2018

Cadre Harmonisé analysis during 2019

In addition, formal camps in 9 LGAs of Borno State were analyzed during the 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 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 (Cadre harmonisé analysis in Nigeria, 2019).

Table3: Estimation of Population per Phase in 2019

State	Total population	Total population in Ph1	Total population in Ph2	Total population in Ph3	Total population in Ph4	Total population in Ph5	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

Source: Cadre harmonisé analysis in Nigeria, 2019

Cadre Harmonisé analysis during current period 2020

For the 2020, about 10 million people (9.8%) of the analyzed population were in the critical phases (phase 3-5) of food and nutrition insecurity. These population, 689,128 (6.9%)

were resident in completely inaccessible or inaccessible communities of partially accessible LGAs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States.

Table 4: Estimation of Population per Phase in 2020

State	Total population	Total population in Ph1	Total population in Ph2	Total population in Ph3	Total population in Ph4	Total population in Ph5	Total population in Phase 3 to 5
Adamawa	4,980,623	2,660,855	1,662,140	650,802	6,826	-	657,628
Bauchi	7,468,016	6,275,025	1,004,399	188,592	-	-	188,592
Benue	6,473,877	5,497,762	778,763	197,352	-	-	197,352
Borno	6,788,700	2,873,617	2,100,830	1,380,921	433,331	-	1,814,253
FCT	4,346,654	2,379,172	1,323,020	605,050	39,412	-	644,462
Gombe	3,545,032	2,914,007	542,259	88,765	-	-	88,765
Jigawa	6,747,701	5,433,871	922,017	391,813	-	-	391,813
Kaduna	9,386,404	5,810,751	2,525,279	1,050,373	-	-	1,050,373
Kano	14,936,167	12,013,821	2,513,445	408,901	-	-	408,901
Katsina	8,829,788	5,370,154	2,785,855	673,779	-	-	673,779
Kebbi	4,917,325	3,885,338	839,353	192,634	-	-	192,634
Niger	12,636,012	6,317,397	4,641,609	1,677,006	-	-	1,677,006
Plateau	4,752,118	3,886,203	671,702	194,213	-	-	194,213
Sokoto	5,793,405	2,982,667	1,962,649	783,969	64,119	-	848,088
Taraba	3,506,942	3,042,037	394,766	70,139	-	-	70,139
Yobe	4,458,173	1,977,532	1,534,011	827,539	119,090	-	946,629
TOTAL	102,098,921	73,320,212	26,202,097	9,381,851	662,778	-	10,044,628

Source: Cadre harmonisé analysis in Nigeria, 2020

Cadre Harmonisé analysis during current period 2021

Analysis of cadre harmonisé in Nigeria, (2021), the result indicates that 12,936,583 people (8.1%) of the analyzed population were in critical acute food insecurity state (phase 3 and 4), and require urgent attention in the period of October to December, 2021 (Table 4). During the period of 2022, these figures may rise to 18,030,672 people (11.3%) which includes 13,551 vulnerable individuals in catastrophe in Borno State inaccessible areas; unless conscious resilience-building interventions and on-going humanitarian assistance are intensified in the affected areas. Similarly, internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the formal camps of Borno State constitutes 53,942 and 99,858 of the overall vulnerable populations estimated to be phases 3-4 (Cadre harmonisé analysis in Nigeria, 2021)

Table 5: Estimation of Population per Phase in 2021

State	Total population	Total population in Ph1	Total population in Ph2	Total population in Ph3	Total population in Ph4	Total population in Ph5	Total population in Phase 3 to 5
Lagos	28 519 570	18 679 198	7 392 277	2 448 095	-	-	2 448 095
Yobe	4 614 209	2 532 111	1 269 158	733 500	79 440	-	812 941
Bauchi	7 683 291	6 519 516	1 269 158	184 280	-	-	184 280

Gombe	3 545 032	2 476 880	797 272	270 880	-	-	270 880
Abia	4 945 534	2 681 879	1 668 104	595 551	-	-	595 551
Benue	6 874 200	5 614 397	847 351	412 452	-	-	412 452
Edo	4 800 000	3 914 348	775 465	110 187	-	-	110 187
Kebbi	5 069 761	3 785 412	1 018 870	265 479	-	-	265 479
Taraba	3 506 942	2 934 668	445 320	126 954	-	-	126 954
Kano	15 429 060	12 647 372	2 100 656	681 032	-	-	681 032
Adamawa	5 125 061	2 967 323	1 577 812	575 573	4 353	-	579 926
Jigawa	6 943 384	5 663 804	906 127	373 453	-	-	373 453
FCT	4 750 894	3 349 548	1 051 470	349 876	-	-	349 876
Sokoto	5 967 207	3 813 512	1 316 055	837 640	-	-	837 640
Niger	6 533 450	4 552 978	1 473 316	507 156	-	-	507 156
Cross River	4 774 819	3 944 495	640 364	189 960	-	-	189 960
Katsina	9 094 681	5 796 230	2 361 110	937 342	-	-	937 342
Kaduna	9 667 996	5 469 383	3 360 976	837 637	-	-	837 637
Enugu	5 213 985	4 385 497	626 283	202 205	-	-	202 205
Plateau	4 798 018	3 164 992	1 189 977	443 049	-	-	443 049
Borno	6 151 102	3 672 078	1 509 801	824 309	144 914	-	969 223
Zamfara	5 245 124	2 773 863	1 669 996	801 265	-	-	801 265
TOTAL	159 322	253 111 339 485	34 977 255	12 707 875	228 708	-	12 936 583

Source: Cadre harmonisé analysis in Nigeria, 2021

Cadre Harmonisé analysis during 2022

Analysis of cadre harmonisé in Nigeria, (2022). The result indicates that 14 455 049 (9.1%) persons from the analyzed population are in critical acute food insecurity state (Phase 3 and 4), and require urgent attention in 2022 (Table 6). During the period of June to August 2022, these figures may rise to 19 453 305 (12.3%) of the overall population, including 415 950 IDP populations in Benue, Sokoto and Zamfara States unless conscious resilience-strengthening interventions and on-going humanitarian assistance are intensified in these affected areas. Similarly, internally displaced persons (IDPs) in formal camps from Sokoto, Benue and Zamfara States constitutes 23 769; 307 427 and 54 218 respectively of the overall vulnerable populations estimated to be in phases 3 to 4 during 2022. (Cadre Harmonise Analysis in Nigeria, 2022).

Table 6: Estimation of Population per Phase in 2022

State	Total population	Total population in Ph1	Total population in Ph2	Total population in Ph3	Total population in Ph4	Total population in Ph5	Total population in ph3 to 5
Abia	4 945 534	2 807 281	1 552 752	585 500	-	-	585 500
Adamawa	5 125 061	2 482 969	1 852 318	787 598	2 177	-	789 774
Bauchi	7 683 291	6 192 256	1 204 045	286 991	-	-	286 991
Benue	6 516 727	5 365 863	781 064	369 800	-	-	369 800
Borno	6 309 889	2 958 984	1 920 917	1 262 216	167 772	-	1 429 988
Cross River	4 774 819	3 949 936	579 044	245 839	-	-	245 839
Edo	4 800 000	3 478 697	1 042 828	278 475	-	-	278 475

Enugu	5 213 985	3 262 890	1 659 524	291 571	-	291 571
FCT	4 563 988	3 359 674	855 828	348 486	-	348 486
Gombe	3 545 032	2 920 810	436 187	188 035	-	188 035
Jigawa	6 943 384	5 539 312	955 730	448 342	-	448 342
Kaduna	9 667 996	6 873 462	1 880 113	914 421	-	914 421
Katsina	9 094 681	6 113 254	1 780 521	1 081 131	119 775	1 200 906
Kano	15 429 060	11 440 902	3 378 609	609 548	-	609 548
Kebbi	5 069 761	3 577 657	1 023 054	469 050	-	469 050
Lagos	28 154 342	22 249 931	4 124 217	1 780 194	-	1 780 194
Niger	6 533 450	4 063 122	1 881 265	589 063	-	589 063
Sokoto	5 910 614	3 271 479	1 611 489	1 004 206	23 440	1 027 646
Plateau	4 798 018	3 569 642	863 697	364 679	-	364 679
Taraba	3 570 308	2 750 680	574 135	245 493	-	245 493
Yobe	4 614 209	2 355 063	1 363 803	825 388	69 955	895 343
Zamfara	5 245 125	2 836 644	1 697 991	710 490	-	710 490
Total	158 509 275	111 420 507	33 019 133	13 686 516	383 119	14 069 635
Idps-Sokoto	56 593	13 016	19 808	18 110	5 659	23 769
IDPs-Benue	357 473	7 149	42 897	150 139	157 288	307 427
IDPs-Zamfara	142 680	45 658	42 804	39 950	14 268	54 218
IDPs	556 746	65 823	105 508	208 199	177 215	385 414
Total-General +IDPs	158 784 429	111 486 331	33 124 641	13 894 715	560 334	14 455 049

Source: Cadre harmonisé analysis in Nigeria, 202

Cadre Harmonisé analysis during 2023

In 2023 about 17, 657, 727 persons, approximately 9 % of the analyzed population across the 26 States and the FCT were in crisis to emergency (Phase 3 to 4) situation of food and nutrition insecurity. Of these populations, 454,444 (0.23 %) were in the emergency phase of FNI with about 1,063 (0.2 %) located in internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps and settlements in Sokoto and Zamfara States. respectively. Nonetheless, overall Borno State has 216, 929 (48 %) of the analyzed population classified under the emergency (Phase 4). (Table 7) (Cadre Harmonise Analysis in Nigeria, 2023).

Table 7: Estimation of Population per Phase in 2023

State	Total population	Total population in Ph1	Total population in Ph2	Total population in Ph3	Total population in Ph4	Total population in Ph5	Total population in ph3 to 5
Adamawa	5,205,688	2,352,178	2,006,623	842,408	4,479	-	846,887
Abia	5,168,473	2,990,679	1,865,367	312,427	-	-	312,427

Bauchi	7,984,472	6,019,220	1,481,244	484,008	-	-	484,008
Benue	7,083,550	4,847,023	1,756,947	479,579	-	-	479,579
Borno	6,524,425	2,545,557	2,425,370	1,336,570	216,929	-	1,553,499
Cross River	4,913,292	4,137,590	680,557	95,145	-	-	95,145
Edo	5,571,715	4,448,094	787,812	335,809	-	-	335,809
Enugu	5,370,406	3,910,861	1,082,726	376,820	-	-	376,820
FCT	4,988,438	3,822,737	818,094	347,607	-	-	347,607
Gombe	3,658,473	2,825,439	639,892	193,142	-	-	193,142
Jigawa	7,502,661	4,430,675	2,008,353	1,063,633	-	-	1,063,633
Kaduna	9,958,036	4,823,509	3,911,598	1,222,929	-	-	1,222,929
Kano	15,938,219	11,970,937	2,960,740	954,950	-	-	1,006,542
Katsina	9,367,521	5,459,202	2,594,196	1,251,125	51,593	-	1,314,123
Kebbi	5,226,924	3,221,086	1,502,753	503,085	62,999	-	503,085
Kogi	4,530,100	2,521,475	1,490,086	518,539	-	-	518,539
Kwara	3,621,999	1,027,624	2,334,464	259,911	-	-	259,911
Lagos	29,985,050	22,374,681	6,014,271	1,596,099	-	-	1,596,099
Nasarawa	2,399,096	1,859,739	407,080	132,277	-	-	132,277
Niger	6,755,587	4,554,138	1,520,780	656,338	24,330	-	680,669
Ogun	8,269,381	5,770,891	2,192,246	306,244	-	-	306,244
Plateau	4,843,918	2,395,563	1,645,822	802,533	-	-	802,533
Rivers	8,683,579	7,120,535	1,212,193	350,852	-	-	350,852
Sokoto	6,043,183	3,743,974	1,614,102	685,107	-	-	685,107
Taraba	3,673,846	2,420,896	899,804	338,784	-	-	353,146
Yobe	4,887,043	2,482,967	1,597,164	727,513	79,399	-	806,912
Zamfara	5,396,348	1,995,201	2,370,943	1,015,489	14,715	-	1,030,204
Total	193,551,423	126,072,471	49,821,226	17,188,921	454,444	-	17,657,727

Source: Cadre harmonisé analysis in Nigeria, 2023

Challenges in Implementing the Cadre Harmonisé Framework.

According to the OCHA, (2023) and UNICEF (2023). Cadre Harmonisé analyses on food insecurity in Nigeria, the country is facing significant challenges in implementing the cadre harmonisé framework. These challenges are contributing to a projected increase in the number of Nigerians at risk of food insecurity in the coming years.

Financial and human resource constraints

- **Lack of financial resources:** The implementation of the CH requires funding for data collection, analysis, and the implementation of appropriate measures to improve food and nutrition security. However, there is often a lack of adequate financial resources allocated to support these activities.
- **Limited human resources:** The CH analysis requires skilled personnel to collect and analyze data, as well as to develop and implement interventions. However, there is often a shortage of trained staff, which hampers the effective implementation of the CH.

Factors driving food insecurity

- **Conflict:** Ongoing conflicts in the north-eastern states of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) have hindered food availability and access.
- **Climate Change:** Nigeria is experiencing the effects of climate change, including extreme weather patterns such as flooding, which have damaged farmlands and diminished harvests.
- **Inflation and rising food prices:** Escalating inflation and rising costs of both food and essential non-food commodities, partly due to the devaluation of the naira and the discontinuation of the fuel subsidy, are contributing to food insecurity.

Vulnerable populations

- **Displaced populations:** The crisis in the north-eastern states has resulted in a large-scale humanitarian crisis, with 8.3 million people in need of assistance.
- **Children:** Children under 5 years old are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, with approximately 6 million children in Nigeria currently facing food insecurity. There is a serious risk of mortality among children attributed to acute malnutrition.

Projected figures

- **Cadre Harmonisé 2023:** The October 2022 cadre harmonisé analysis projected that nearly 25 million Nigerians would be at risk of facing hunger between June and August 2023 (UNICEF, 2023).
- **Cadre Harmonisé 2024:** The October 2023 cadre harmonisé analysis projected that approximately 26.5 million people in Nigeria would be grappling with high levels of food insecurity in 2024 (OCHA, 2023). Additionally, around 9 million children are at risk of suffering from acute malnutrition or wasting, with 2.6 million children potentially facing Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (OCHA, 2023).

Data availability and quality

- **Missing or outdated data:** The availability of accurate and up-to-date data is crucial for the CH analysis. However, there are often challenges in obtaining the required data, and the available data may be incomplete or outdated.
- **Uncoordinated data collection:** Data collection efforts may be uncoordinated, leading to inconsistencies and difficulties in comparing and analyzing data from different sources.

Challenges in stakeholder engagement:

The successful implementation of the cadre harmonisé analysis requires active participation and collaboration among stakeholders from government agencies, research institutions, NGOs, and local communities. However, there may be challenges in

stakeholder engagement, including limited participation, inadequate representation, and insufficient involvement of local communities. This review will assess the existing stakeholder engagement practices and propose strategies for strengthening collaboration and inclusivity

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on the review, it can be concluded that the cadre harmonisé approach provides a valuable framework for analyzing food security and nutrition in Nigeria. The findings of the review show that analysis cadre harmonisé trend as an important source of information for decision-making by: Governments, Technical and financial partners; Intergovernmental organizations and the international community. The CH results analysis is importance for response planning for emergency, rehabilitation and/or resilience building on the basis of the identification of areas of: intervention; priority populations and actions to be implemented However, challenges such as factors driving food insecurity, financial and human resource constraints, vulnerable populations, projected figures, outdated data availability and quality and challenges in stakeholder engagement hinder its full effectiveness.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the review the following recommendations are made:

- i. In order to maintain the current positive food and nutrition security trend, 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 3 and 4) and strengthen the resilience of populations in favourable food and nutrition situation (phase 2).
- ii. Resolve security challenges to enable farmers to return to their farms and ensure food availability.
- iii. Take up the results of CH analysis for planning and formulation of appropriate policies, strategies and programmes for the food and nutrition insecure populations.

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