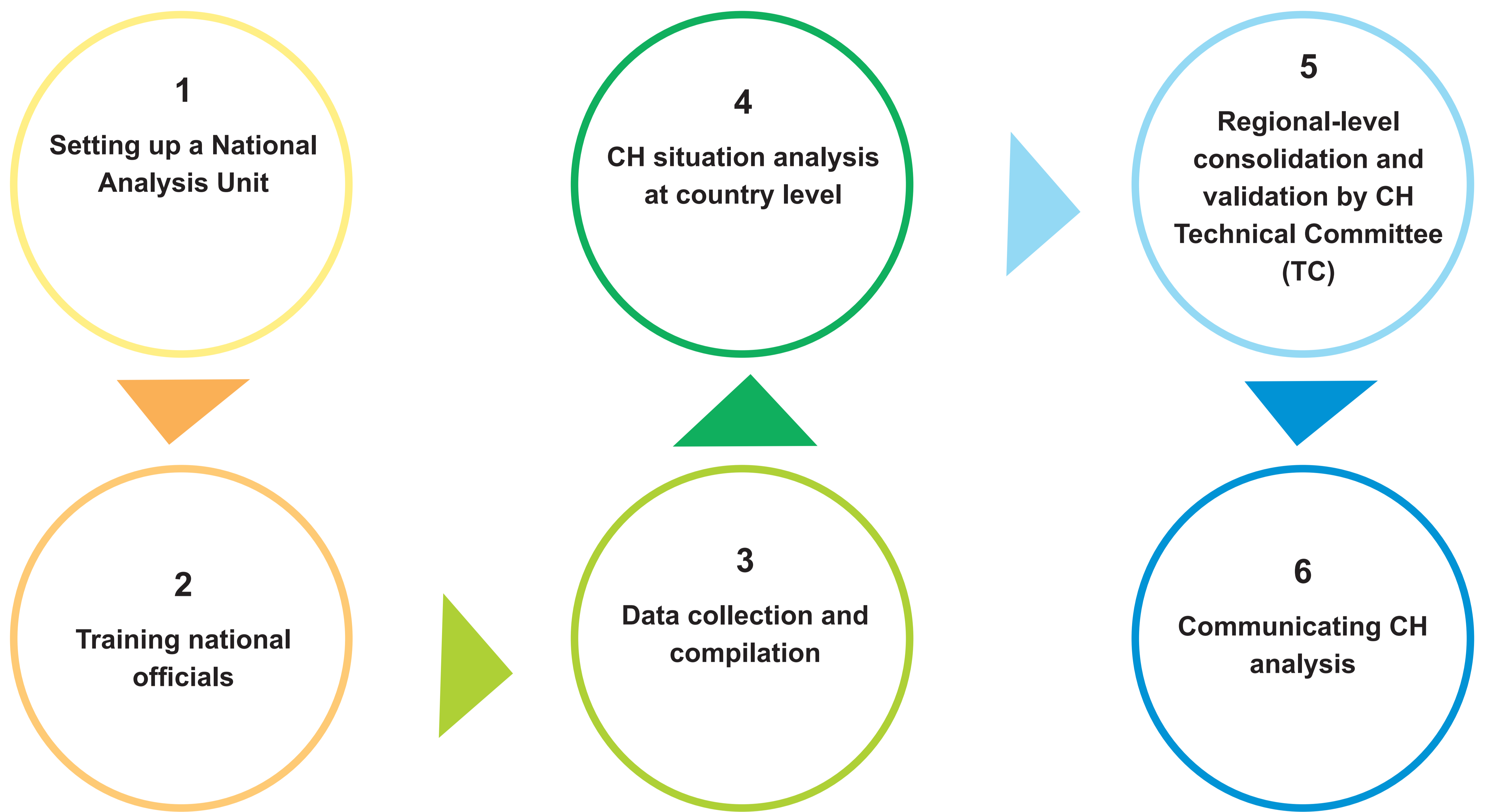


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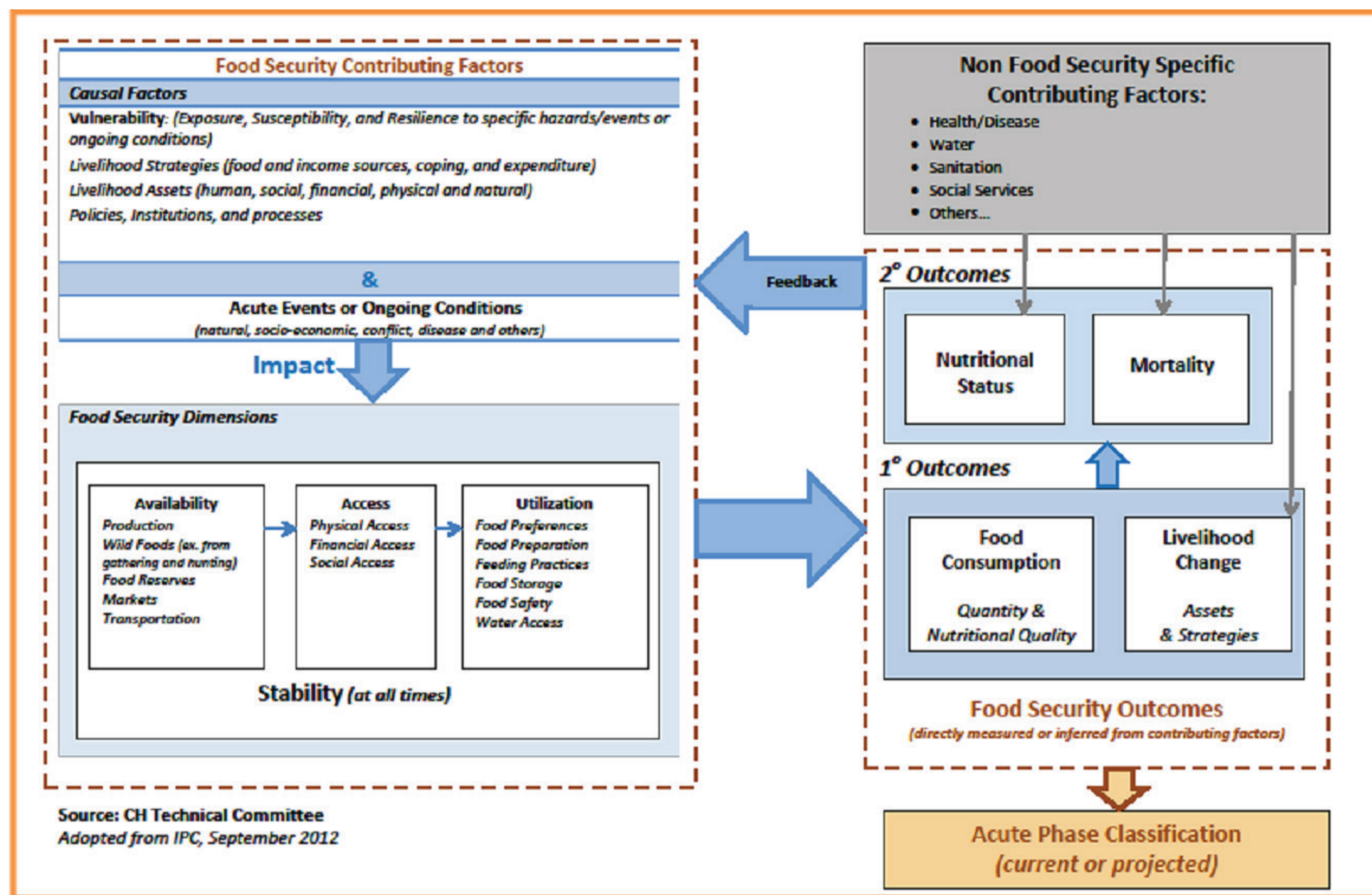
Cadre Harmonisé for identifying and analyzing risk areas and populations in food and nutrition insecurity in the Sahel and West Africa

Definition

What is the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) ? : The CH is a federator tool which permits to classify the nature and severity of current and projected acute food insecurity. The Cadre Harmonisé is a common tool entrusted to CILSS for implementing in the CILSS-ECOWAS-UEMOA region.



Analytical framework for classification



Methodological approach in 5 steps

Step 1

List of evidence according to food and nutrition security elements. It is to have all data that support analyses in the evidence list table by indicating the source, data collection period and a short description of the methodology.

Step 2

Key evidence sampling, identify their representativeness level and assign the reliability score. The outcome indicator analysis is based on the use of the reference table and should lead to conclusions and identification of each outcome element of food and nutrition security phasing (food consumption, livelihood change, nutritional status and mortality). Then the contributing factors (danger and vulnerability, food availability, access, utilization and stability) and their impacts on the outcomes of the current situation. Evidences are used to design hypotheses for the projected situation and the analysis process is conducted by validating information of analysts.

Step 3

Synthesis and classification of the current and projected situation: It is to set in the same table all the conclusions related to outcome indicators and contributing factors and design the evidence convergence in order to conclude consensually as for the classification of the zone. At that level, the analysis process is appreciated as well by assigning the reliability level of the analysis which depends on the relevance of available indicators and their reliability level.

Step 4

Population estimate. The estimate is conducted with respect to the phasing (phase 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5). The process is based on the 20% rule and requires the reliable evidences used during the design of evidence convergence for classification.

Step 5

Report and communicating outcomes. The map is informative, but should be subject of verification. A report on the major conclusions of the analysis should be written and an outcome synthesis form is designed to decision-makers for a better communication.

