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TECHNICAL REPORT HEA Outcome Analysis

COUNTRY :

Nigeria

Date of the analysis: 20th – 23rd February, 2017

Period covered by the analysis : September 2016 – August 2017

EXECUTIF SUMMARY

This report is an update on the Outcome Analysis conducted in October 2016, necessitated by the much available data on production as harvest continued through September to November/December.

The consumption year covered by the current analysis is **September 2016 – August 2017** for seven livelihood zones, detailed below.

(North West Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS), North West Cotton, Groundnuts & mixed Cereals LZ (CGC), Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM)), North West Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (SCG), North West Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (MCG), North Central Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (MSC) and North East Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS).

Official data monitoring on crop production and prices was used for the definition of the current year problem as given by Agricultural Development Programme across the states. Assumptions for changes in production and prices were made on the Problem Specification (PS) in consensus amongst the workshop participants, based on their field experience where official data does not represent the ideal situation.

The Outcome Analysis (OA) was conducted in Kano by the HEA Working Group from 20th – 23rd February, 2017 for the seven livelihood zones of Northern Nigeria mentioned above. There were participants from Government institutions and NGOs under the technical lead of Save the Children. The analysis aims to understand the changes in households' access to food and income for September 2016 to August 2017, providing information prior to lean period of the consumption year.

The analysis shows that the very poor households in MAS livelihood zone would likely face survival deficits of 7%, the very poor in MAS, CGC and MCS livelihood zone would likely face a livelihood protection deficit of 9%, 9% & 2% respectively, the poor household also in MAS livelihood zone would likely face a livelihood protection deficit of 5%, while the remaining wealth groups across the LZs are not expected to face any deficit. Households not facing deficits would be able to access food and income to live above the survival and livelihood protection thresholds for the projected period.

Households facing survival deficit would need urgent intervention/support in order to save lives during the deficit period, while households facing livelihood protection deficit would need support to protect their existing livelihood assets, this will also prevent the use negative coping strategies.

Summary of Outcome Analysis Results: Wealth Groups/Livelihood Zones Facing Deficits

	MAS	CGC	HVM	SCG	MCG	MSC	MCS
Very Poor	SD= 7% LPD = 9%	LPD= 9%	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	LPD= 2%
Poor	LPD= 5%	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits
Middle	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits
Better Off	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits

I. LIVELIHOOD ZONES DESCRIPTION

The seven livelihood zones are primarily agricultural based and a variety of rain-fed crops suited to drylands areas including millet, sorghum, maize, rice, cowpeas, groundnuts, sesame, cotton as well as soybeans are grown. Rain-fed agriculture is carried out during the single rainy season which runs from April/May to October. The peak months of rainfall are June to August. In the dry season, food crops and market vegetables are grown on low lying river flood plains (or *fadama*) either through irrigation or flood retreated agriculture. The main period of harvest is from September to November. The dry-season harvest is March. In all the zones, livestock production supplements agriculture.

The Northwest region accommodates two wide belts of dominant staple cereals, millet and sorghum. The other common associated cash crops that further distinguish the local economy are cowpeas, which are grown in surplus; groundnuts; cotton; and sesame. The North West **Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (MCG)** and the North West **Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (SCG)** are a mix of food and cash crops, with associated husbandry of sheep, goats, and cattle. These areas are at the heart of the groundnut cultivation for which northern Nigeria is particularly known. The longstanding cash crops of the North West **Cotton, Groundnuts, and Mixed Cereals LZ (CGC)** are groundnuts, cotton and soya beans. All are Rain-fed.

In the **Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM)** a variety of crops is grown in drylands as well as the irrigated areas. Rainy season cultivation of drylands centers on maize, millet, rice, sorghum, and cowpeas, while irrigation or residual moisture in the dry season allow extended cultivation of food crops such as rice, maize and valuable market vegetables like peppers, onions and tomatoes on low lying river flood plains (i.e., *fadama*). Fishing which happens throughout the year in the Hadejia Valley is a significant source of cash income.

The far northern zone of North West **Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS)**, in the Sahel savanna ecological belt, generally features good conditions for millet and sorghum, as in the Sudan savanna belt. In this relatively dry ecosystem, yields tend to be lower than further south. Cowpeas are important, and sesame is a successful cash crop, although many farmers cultivate groundnuts more. Unlike other livelihood zone, there is very little *fadama* land here, and vegetables are not common cash earners.

The Nigerian side of the Lake Chad within which the North East **Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS)** is located is a semiarid zone but particularly well suited to millet and cowpeas production, the cropping season involves irrigation and rain fed agriculture. Although livestock production is an important secondary activity in this zone, small ruminants are relatively more important here than cattle.

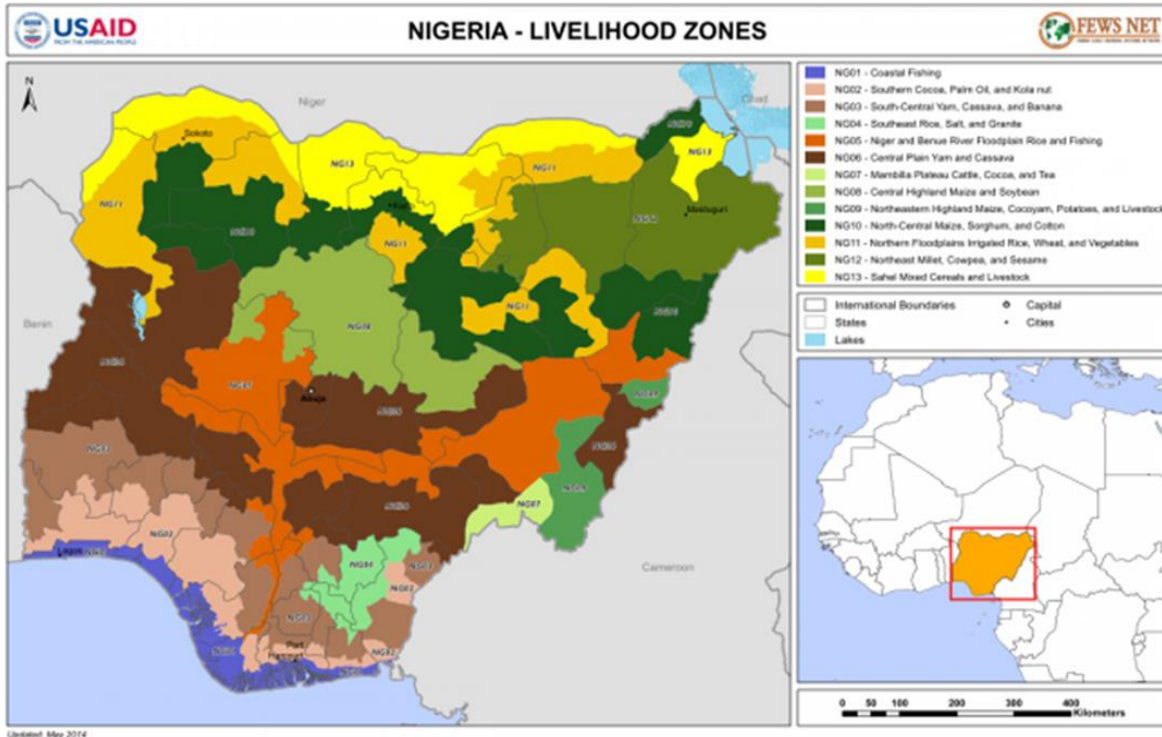
The North Central **Maize, sorghum and Cotton LZ (MSC)**, generally provides a good condition for maize, sorghum and cotton. Rice and cowpeas can be considered as cash crops in this zone, but dry season rice and vegetables are mainly grown for cash.

The reference year is not the same for all the livelihood baselines as outlined in the table below:

Livelihood Baseline	Reference Year
Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS)	Sept 2009 – August 2010
Cotton, Groundnuts & mixed Cereals LZ (CGC)	Sept 2011 – August 2012
Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM)	Sept 2010 – August 2011
Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (SCG)	Sept 2012 – August 2013

Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (MCG)	Sept 2012 – August 2013
Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS)	Sept 2012 – August 2013
Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (MSC)	Sept 2012 – August 2013

¹ Refer to seasonal calendars in baseline reports for further details on seasonality.



New Livelihood Zone Map

II SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT/ PROBLEM SPECIFICATION

A problem specification is the translation of a shock or other change into economic consequences at household level. It allows one to mathematically link the change (positive or negative) to each relevant livelihood strategy. The process of developing problem specifications is one of critically examining the effects of each type of change on each source of food, income and expenditure. There can be quite a large number of these sources, not all of which are equally important, and it is therefore useful to identify the key sources for each wealth group and each livelihood zone. A key source (or 'key parameter') is defined as one that contributes significantly to total food or cash income¹, such that a reduction in access to that one source may have a significant effect on total access.

¹ A key parameter is here defined as a source of food or income that contributes to at least 10% of one wealth group's total food or income or at least 5% for each of two wealth groups' total food or income.

The scenario developed uses official government monitoring data on crop production and prices for the definition of the current year problem specification. Where official data was not available, assumptions were made based on a consensus amongst the workshop participants due to their field experience. As part of the scenario in the livelihood zones, it has been assumed that the 2017 rainy season will be normal and that agricultural labor opportunities for land preparation, planting and weeding will be stable for the remaining months of this year. The scenario developed is based on problem specification of key parameter data collected in the seven zones. All coping strategies are excluded from the scenario. Each element of the scenario analyzed can be monitored and revised as additional information becomes available. In addition, other scenarios can be analyzed if decision makers would like to understand vulnerability to different types of shock. For more details on the key parameters and their changes since the reference years, see the key parameter problem specification table at the bottom of the report.

III- PROJECTED FOOD SECURITY PROSPECTS

Crop	CGC	HVM	MAS	MCG	SCG	MSC	MCS
Maize	104	118		118	109	121	121
Millet	127	119	163	119	130	130	130
Rice	135	153		152	150	125	125
Rice 2 nd Sea		125					
Sorghum	114	133	129	133	116	136	136
Wheat		142					
Cowpeas	111	122	110	122	109	95	95
Cotton	83						
Soya beans	159					115	
Groundnuts	123			140	136	110	110
Sesame			170				
Pepper		95		107	107	110	
Onion		110			134	103	103
Tomato		107				111	



3.1- Period covered by the analysis

The period covered by the analysis is **September 2016 – August 2017** consumption year.

The Outcome Analysis started off with a training (refresher) session on key parameter data collection methodology as well as a review on the data collection tool. The training was followed by 4 days field exercise on key parameter data collection across the seven livelihood zones, information were gotten from Agricultural Development Programme (crop production figures and market prices). Other key parameter data were collected by the enumerators at the field.

3.2 Projected Outcomes by Livelihood Zone and by District

The results of the OA are presented in this section. These illustrates how scenario development and problem specification are expected to impact total income for households in different wealth groups in the seven livelihoods zones. The graphs presented below shows the result of the scenario development/problem specifications for very poor and poor households for one district within each livelihood zone.

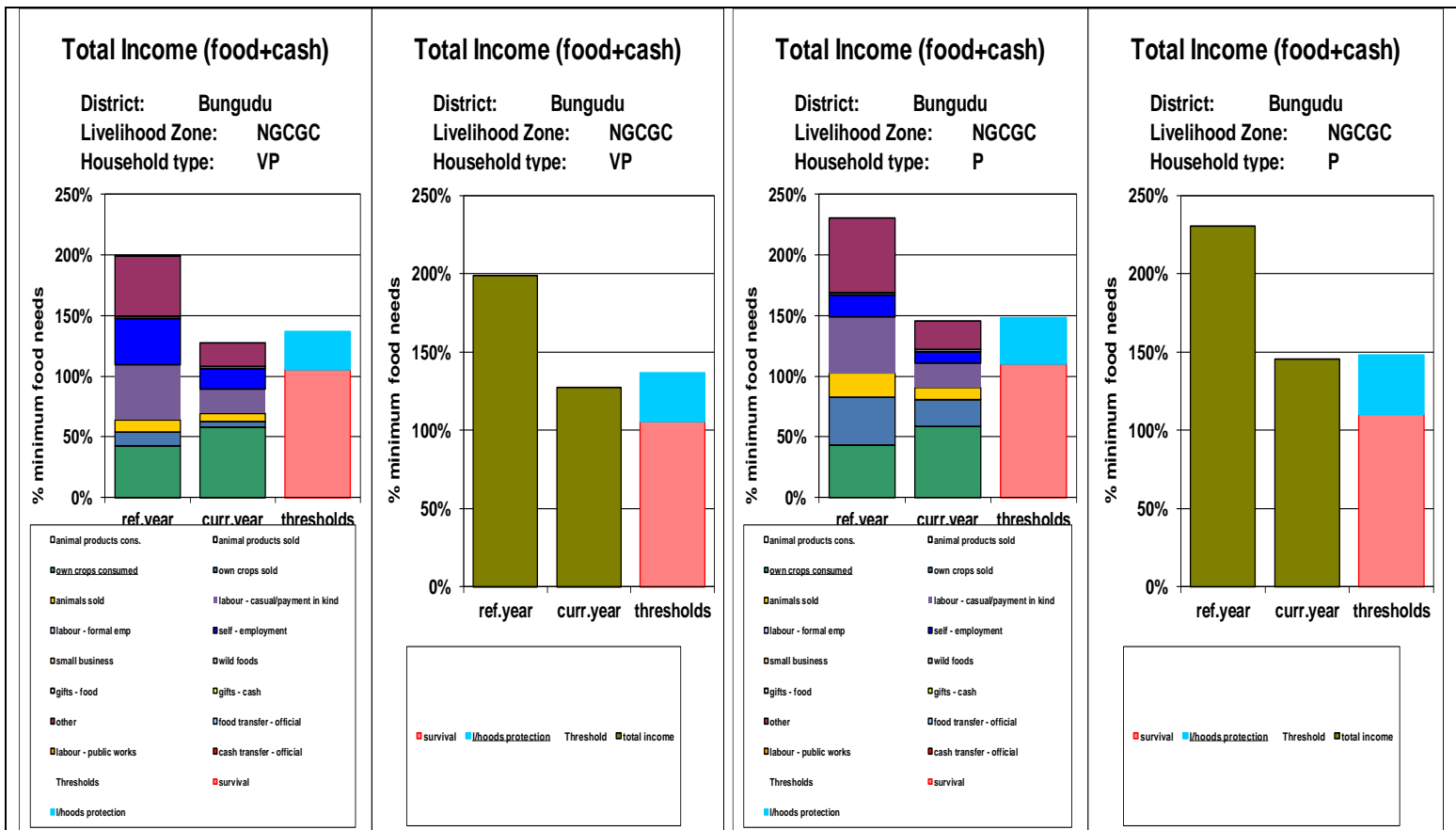
I- NG08: North West Cotton, Groundnuts and Mixed Cereals Livelihood Zone

The results for the OA shows that the very poor household would likely face livelihood protect deficit of 9% while other groups are not expected to face any deficit within this livelihood zone. This means that the very poor households would require livelihood support; an intervention to protect their existing livelihoods assets to prevent further depletion.

There has been a general increase in crop production, except for cotton which reduced by 17% when compared with the reference year. The reduction in cotton production is due to reduced number of cotton farmers, which is as a result of poor market/prices. The decrease in livestock remains due to cattle rustling as well as theft of small ruminants in this zone. Wage rates on casual and agricultural labor has increased, but with increase as well in the cost of firewood and other commodities including staple food and livestock when compared to the reference year. The impact is more on the very poor and poor households, who depend largely on both casual and agricultural labour.

The OA result shows a significant increase in the consumption of own crops by the very poor and poor households when compared with the reference year (42% to 58% for the very poor), but with decrease in casual labour and self-employment which reduced from 45% to 20% and 38% to 17% respectively. This has greatly affected their purchasing power and hence contributing to the LP deficit on the very poor.

In the graph below Bungudu LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Bungudu, Gusau, Maru and Tsafe) in the Cotton, Groundnuts and Mixed Cereals Livelihood zone.



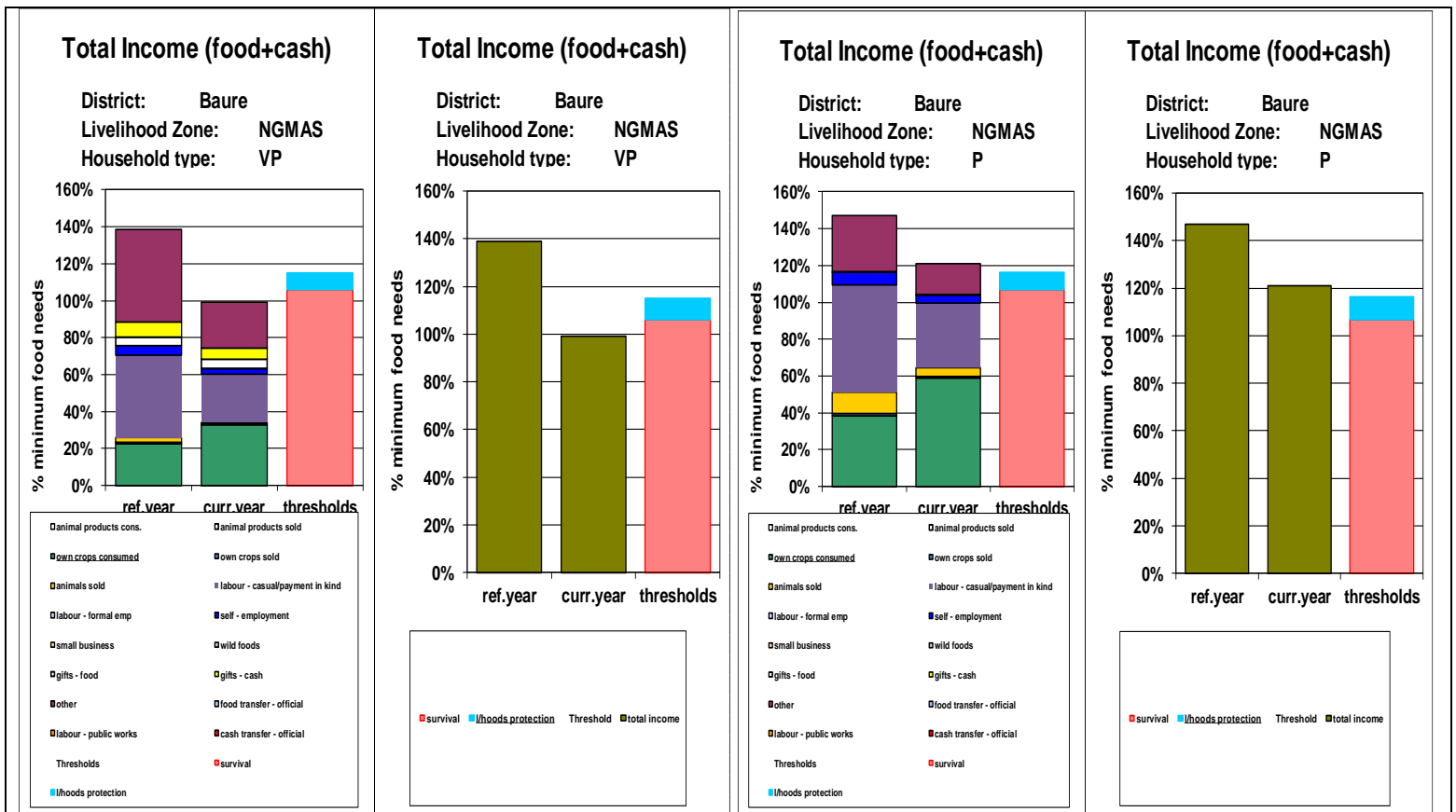
2- NG04: North West Millet & Sesame Livelihood Zone

The result for the OA shows that the very poor households would face a survival deficit of 7% and livelihood protection deficit of 9% while the poor household would face a livelihood protection deficit of 5%. Other wealth groups do not have any deficit either on survival or livelihood and would be able to maintain their normal livelihood without assistance.

Households on survival deficit would require emergency food aid or cash to save lives while households on livelihood protection deficits would require support (cash) to protect their existing livelihoods assets such as feeds/drugs for livestock, fertilizer, etc.

Though there is an increase in own crop consumed by both the very poor and the poor household due to increased crop production (23% to 33% for the very poor and 38% to 59% for the poor), income generated from both labour and sales of livestock however has reduced significantly when compared with the reference year, contributing to a larger extent to the deficits on both survival and livelihood protection.

In the graph below Baure LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Baure, Dutsi, Daura, Mashi, Zango and Sandamu) in the Millet and Sesame Livelihood zone.

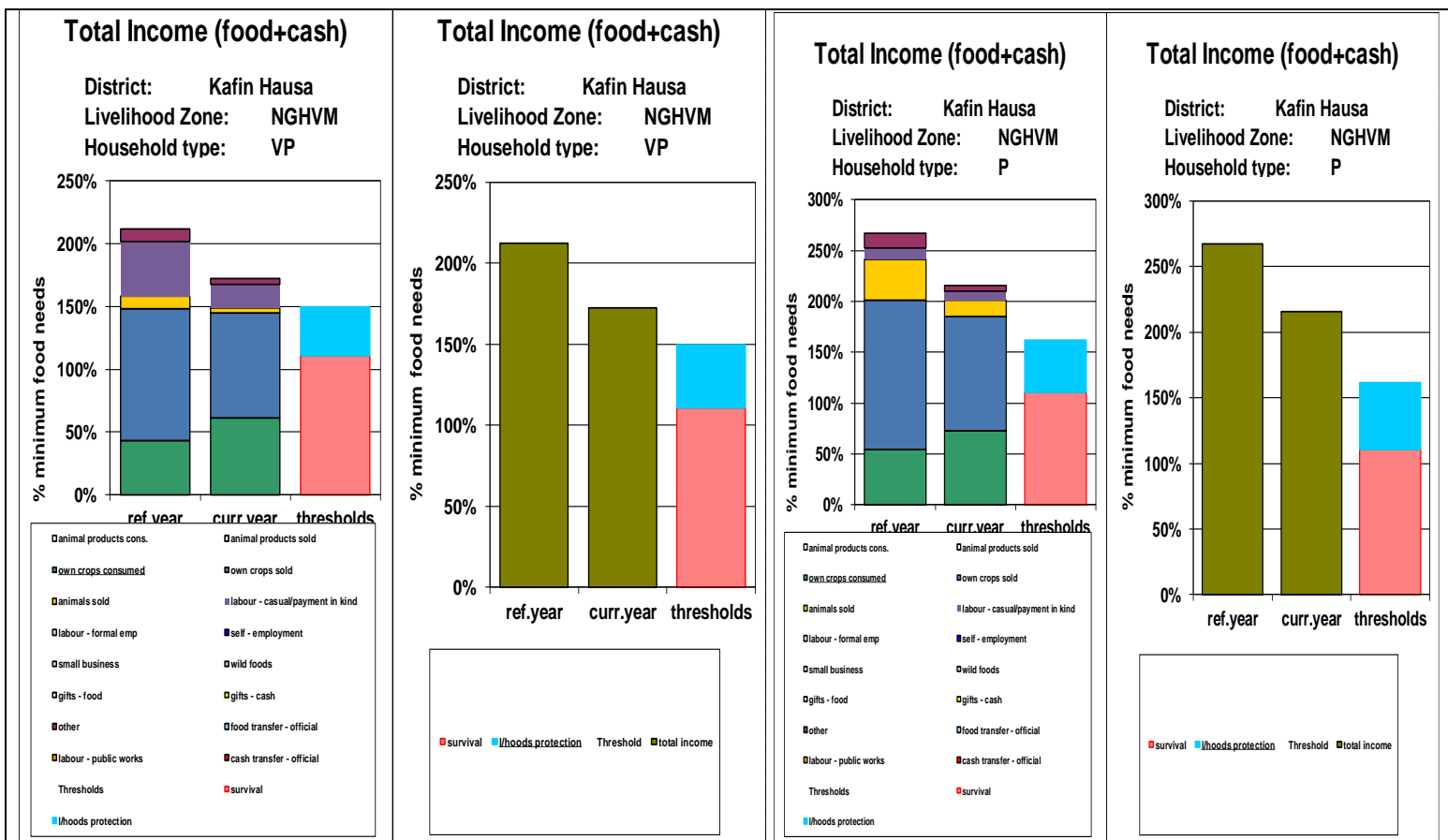


3- NG I I : Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy Livelihood Zone

The results for the scenario analysis show that there will be no survival and livelihood protection deficits for any wealth group in this livelihood zone, this implies that no urgent support will be needed as households within this zone would be able to access both food and cash income need to survive as well as maintain livelihood assets.

There has been general increase in crop production within the LZ thereby increasing own crops consumed from 43% to 62 % for the very poor and 54% to 73% for the poor. The analysis indicates that the very poor as well as other wealth groups can meet their basic staple food and livelihood needs. Hence no survival nor livelihood support would be required.

In the graph below Kafin Hausa LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Kafin Hausa, Auyo, Guri, Kiri Kassama, Malam Madori and Kaugama) in the Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy Livelihood zone.

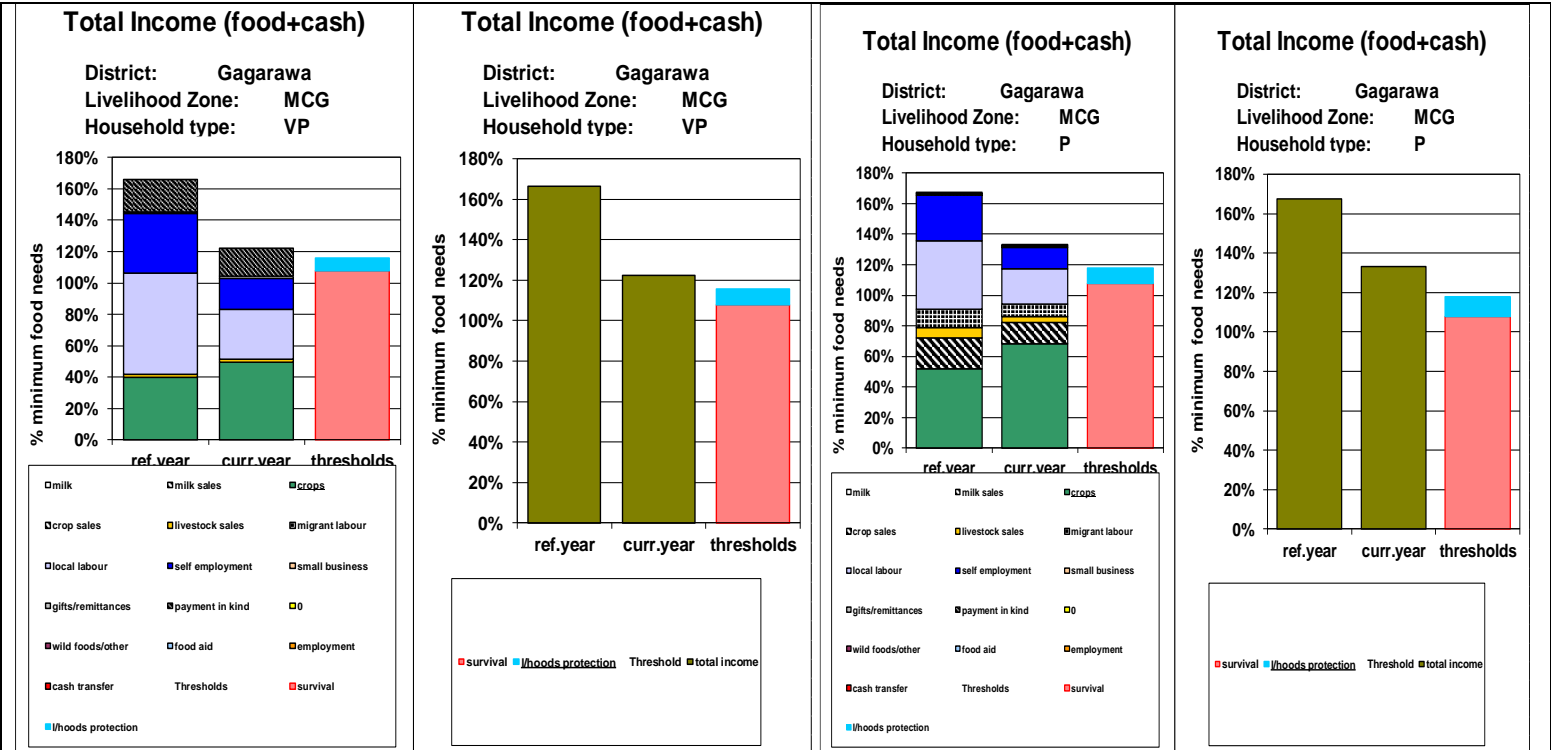


4- NG03: NW Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone

The results for the outcome analysis (OA) shows that there will be no survival and livelihood protection deficits for any wealth group. There is an increase in crop production in the current year with respect to the reference year, which has increase food availability from own crops as households especially the very poor and poor consume more portion of foods they grow in the reference year (40% to 49% for the very poor and 52% to 68% for the poor). Though income from both livestock sales and labour reduced in this LZ as well but household will still be able to sustain both their survival and livelihood needs

The result as compared to the reference year shows an overall increase in total food income from own crop, though there is a decrease in local labour, this has been balanced with increased crop production making more food available from own crop.

In the graph below Gagarawa LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Gagarawa, Buji, Jahun, Birnin Kudu, Kiyawa, Dutse, Miga and Taura) in the Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood zone.

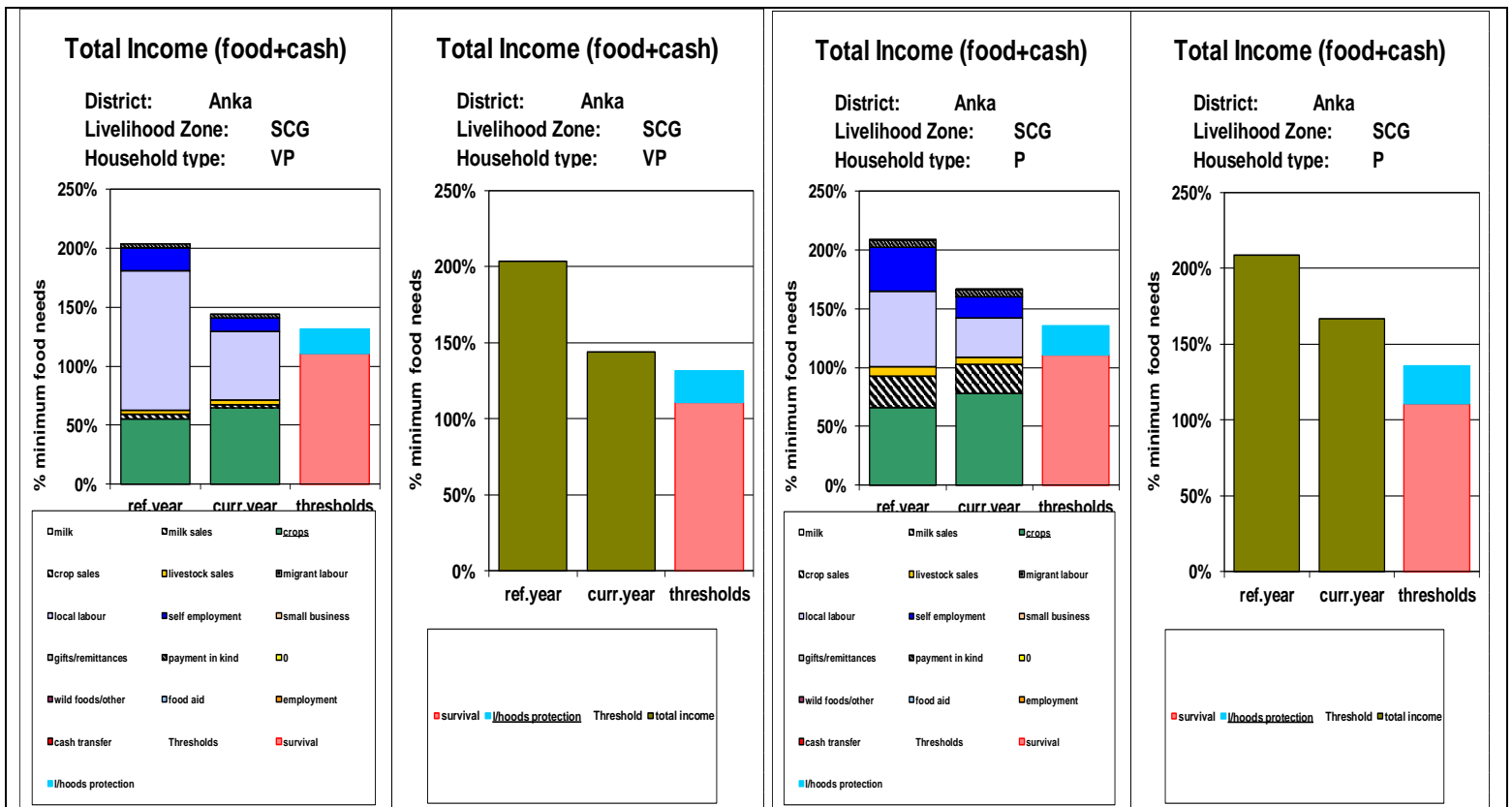


5-NG06: NW Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone

The results for the scenario analysis show that there will be no survival and livelihood protection deficits for any wealth group in this livelihood zone, this implies that no urgent support will be needed as households within this zone would be able to access both food and cash income need to survive as well as maintain livelihood assets.

Although income from labour decreased with respect to the reference year, increase in crop production slightly compensated for the shortages as households increased food consumption from own crops.

In the graph below Anka LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Anka, Bukkuyum and Gumi) in the Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood zone.

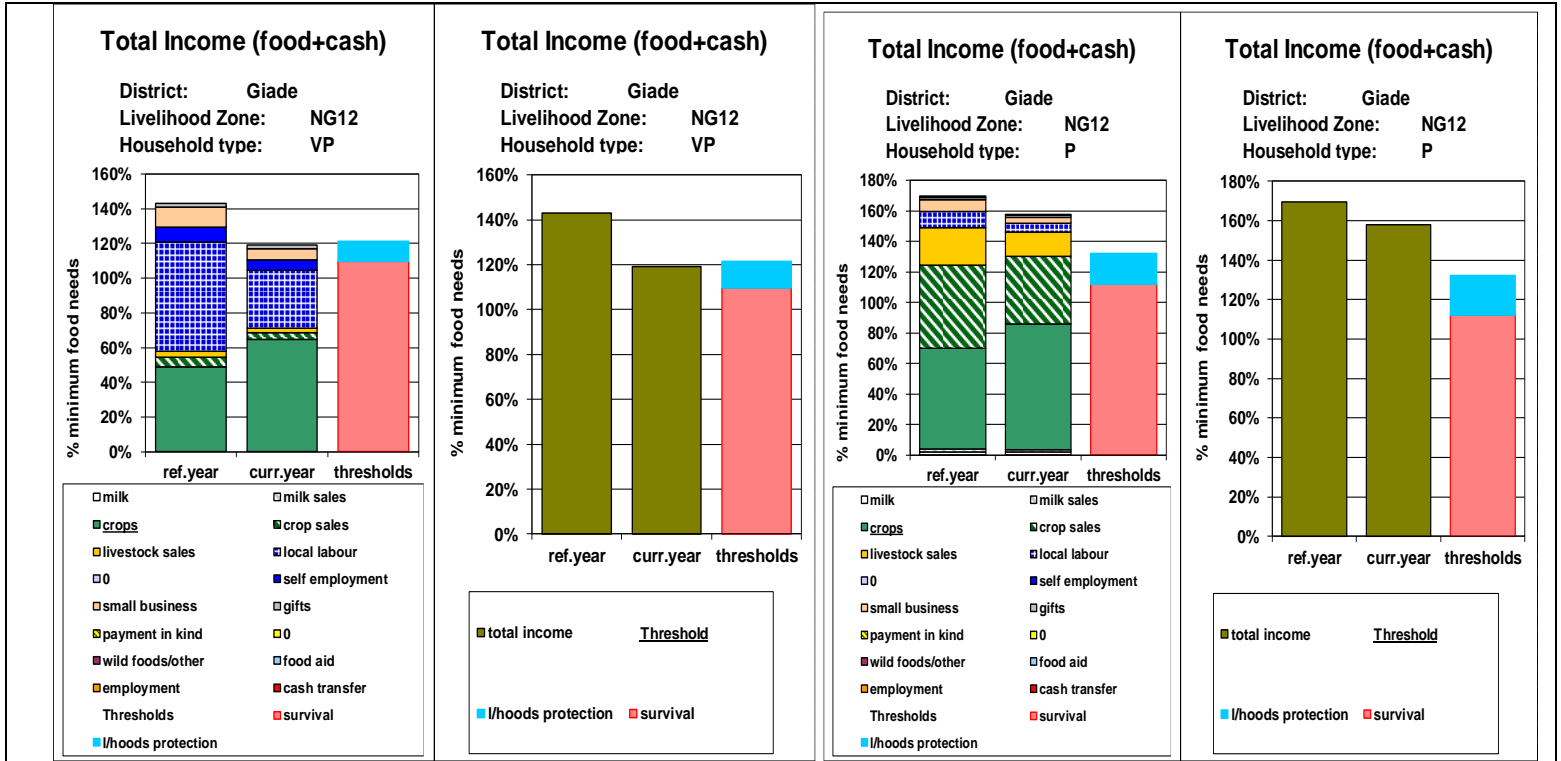


6-NG12: NE Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame Livelihood Zone

The analysis indicates that the very poor households would likely face a livelihood deficits of 2%, which means that the very poor households will require support to protect their existing livelihoods assets to prevent further depletion of their assets.

There will be no survival and livelihood protection deficits for other wealth group within this zone as they would be able to access both food/cash to ensure their survival and maintain local livelihoods.

In the graph below Misau LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Misau, Katagum, Gaide, Gamawa, Darazo and Damban) in the Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame Livelihood zone.

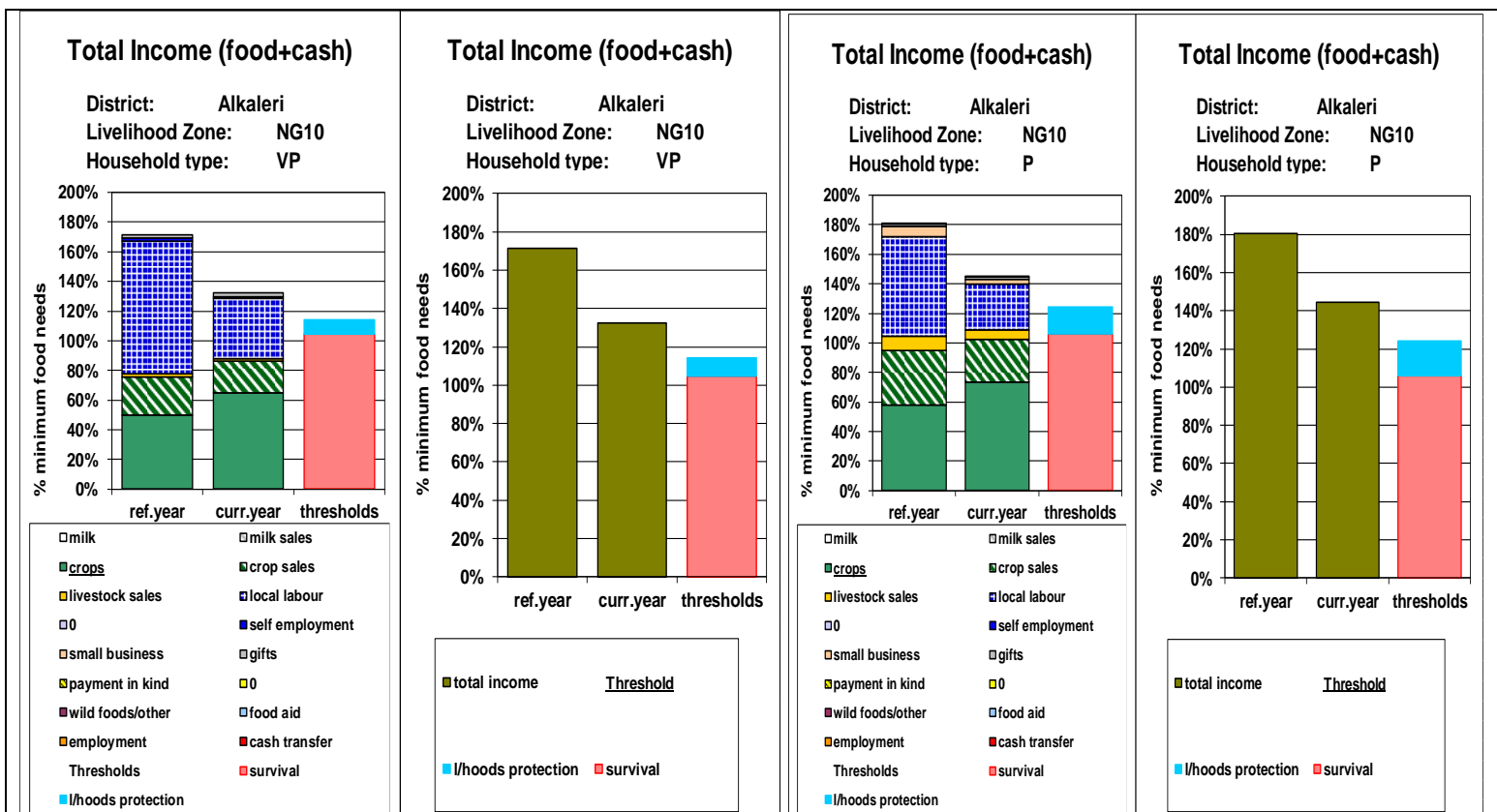


7-NG10: NC Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood Zone

The Outcome Analysis for North Central Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood Zone shows no deficit in both survival and livelihood protection threshold, hence no emergency food aid or livelihood support is needed in this zone.

Crop production in MSC LZ increased generally as compared to the reference year. This has also increased own crops consumed across the wealth group (50% to 65% for the very poor and 58% to 73% for the poor), though income from crop sales and casual labour reduced when compared to the reference year but this has not resulted in any deficit for the wealth groups across the zone.

In the graph below Alkareli LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Alkaleri, Bogoro, Dass, Gamjuwa, Ningi, Toro and Tafawa Balewa) in the Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood zone.



IV- SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS COMPARED WITH THE TWO THRESHOLDS

The analysis projects that the very poor households in MAS livelihood zone would likely face survival deficits of 7%, the very poor in MAS, CGC and MCS livelihood zone would likely face a livelihood protection deficit of 9%, 9% & 2% respectively, the poor household also in MAS livelihood zone would likely face a livelihood protection deficit of 5%, while the remaining wealth groups across the LZs are not expected to face any deficit. Households not facing deficits would be able to access food and income to live above the survival and livelihood protection thresholds for the projected period.

Households facing survival deficit would need urgent intervention/support in order to save lives during the deficit period, while households facing livelihood protection deficit would also need support to protect their existing livelihood assets to prevent the use negative coping strategies and falling to survival deficit which is life threatening.

Summary of Outcome Analysis Results: Wealth Groups/Livelihood Zones Facing Deficits

	MAS	CGC	HVM	SCG	MCG	MSC	MCS
Very Poor	SD= 7% LPD= 9%	LPD= 9%	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	LPD= 2%
Poor	LPD= 5%	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits
Middle	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits
Better Off	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits

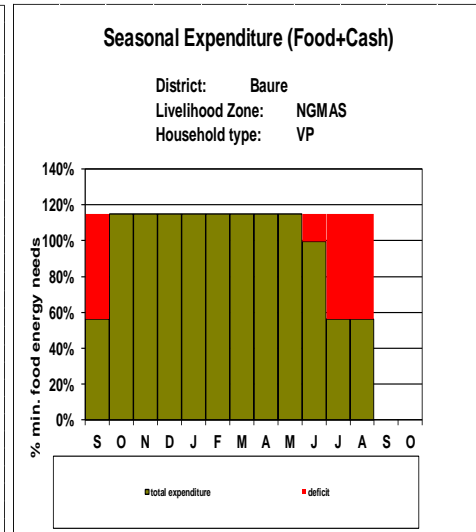
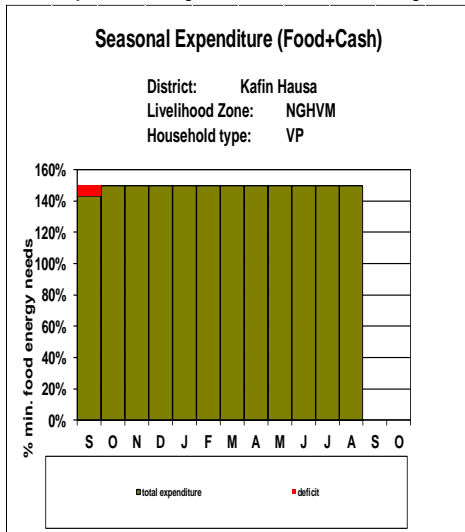
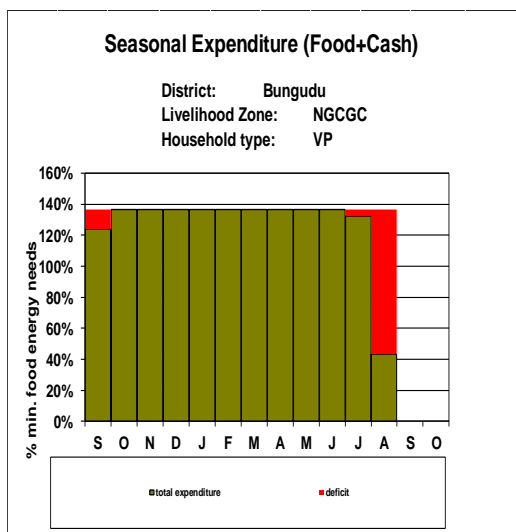
V- SEASONALITY

By combining information on total income with seasonal calendar data showing when different sources of food and cash become available, it is possible to generate projected pattern of consumption/ expenditure, by month, from **September 2016 – August 2017 as projected**. Based on the analysis above, the period when households are unlikely to be able to cover their livelihood protection needs (deficit) is shown in red on a seasonal expenditure graph presented below.

Cotton Groundnut & Mixed Cereals LZ

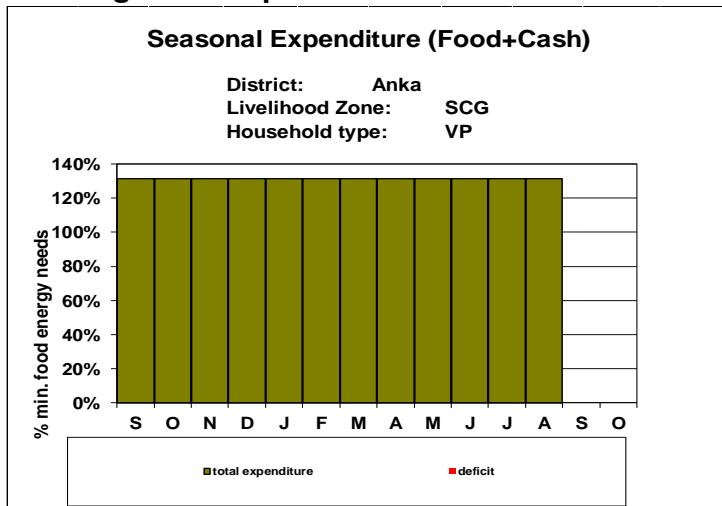
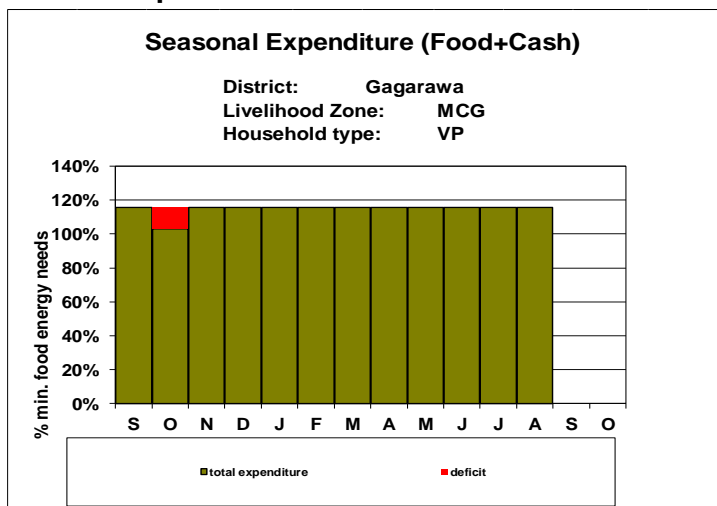
Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ

Millet & Sesame LZ



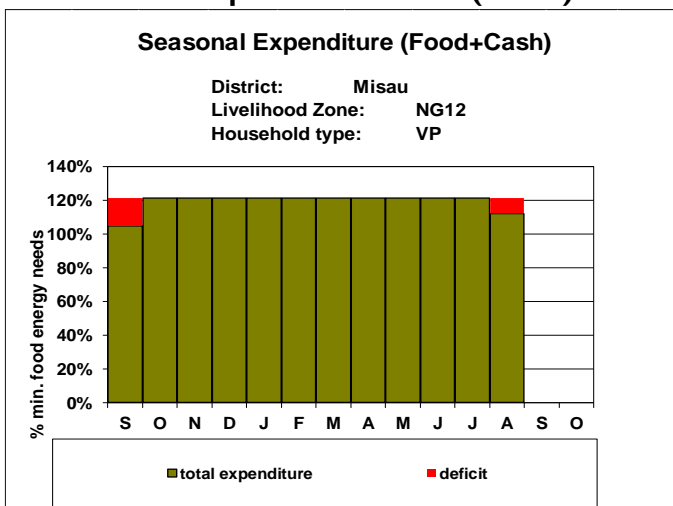
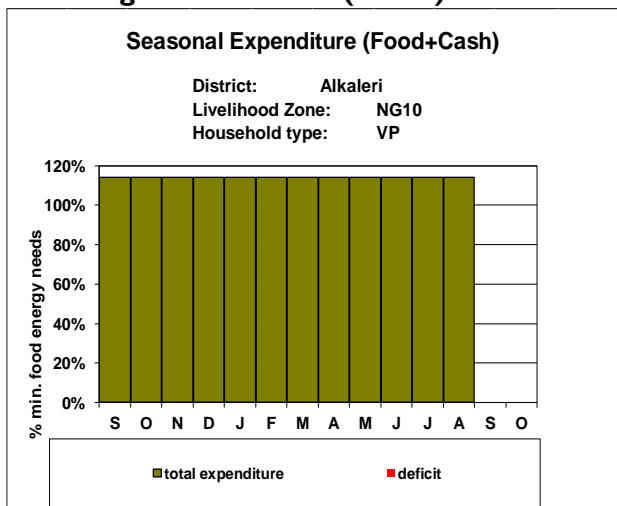
Millet Cowpeas & Groundnut LZ

Sorghum Cowpeas and Groundnut LZ



Maize Sorghum & Cotton (NG10) LZ

Millet Cowpeas and Sesame (NG12) LZ



The seasonal expenditure graph depicts the month and timing for any form of intervention that the very poor and poor households might likely require; which is significant enough to have direct impact on their livelihood protection.

VI- RESPONSE OPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Livestock protection program as well as improvement in the security situation especially within CGC livelihood zone to avert rustling.
- Improve food access for the very poor and poor households as well as livelihood
- Government support in establishing food preservation programs especially vegetables.
- A joint assessment with partners is being encouraged.
- Secondary data should be sourced from all relevant agencies and a more reliable data is used for analysis.
- Government support to the Agriculture Development program (ADP) to ensure effective system support with respect to agriculture and as well data collection to inform decision making.

CONCLUSION

The Very poor households in MAS LZ facing survival deficit of 7% would need urgent intervention/support in order to save lives during the deficit period, while households facing livelihood protection deficit would also need support to protect their existing livelihood assets to prevent the use of negative coping strategies and depleting of assets.

In the longer term, development efforts should continue to focus on assisting the very poor and the poor to secure more stable sources of income to complement crop and livestock farming.

VII- ANNEX

7.1- Table summarizing key parameters figures (problem specification)

NG08: NW Cotton, Groundnuts and Mixed Cereals Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NW Cotton, Groundnuts and Mixed Cereals Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	70%	150%
Goats	70%	150%
Sheep	70%	169%
Cow's Milk	100%	
Maize	104%	200%
Millet	127%	200%
Rice	135%	219%
Cowpeas	111%	213%
Soya beans	159%	145%
Sorghum	114%	190%
Groundnuts	123%	131%
Cotton	83%	150%
Agricultural labor	95%	145%
Construction	80%	145%
Fetching water	80%	143%
Firewood sales	90%	167%
Credit	45%	-----
Self-employment	80%	143
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer: Urea		343%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		302%
Inflation		169%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (169%) to those items.

NG04: NW Millet & Sesame Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NW Millet & Sesame Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	90%	150%
Goats	90%	116%
Sheep	90%	133%
Cow's Milk	100%	127%
Millet	163%	
Cowpeas	110%	
Sorghum	129%	
Sesame	170%	128%
Agricultural labor	90%	157%
Construction	55%	142%
Firewood sales	100%	180%
Self-employment	80%	150
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer: Urea		
Staple Food (Millet)		296%
Inflation		210%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (210%) to those items.

NGI I: Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	100%	118%
Goats	110%	158%
Sheep	110%	171%
Cow's Milk	100%	150%
Maize	118%	170%
Millet	119%	226%
Rice	153%	259%
Wheat	142%	208%
Cowpeas	122%	193%
Sorghum	133%	185%
Rice irrigated	125%	-----
Pepper	95%	219%
Onions	110%	139%
Tomatoes	107%	185%
Agricultural labor	95%	142%
Construction	75%	150%
Fish sales	80%	120%
Self-employment	80%	133%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		1283%
Staple Food (Maize)		339%
Inflation		188%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (188%) to those items.

NG03: NW Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NW Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	100%	131%
Goats	100%	131%
Sheep	100%	141%
Cow's Milk	100%	200%
Sorghum	133%	182%
Millet	119%	144%
Rice	153%	200%
Cowpeas	122%	150%
Maize	118%	199%
Groundnuts	140%	143%
Pepper	107%	161%
Agricultural labor: pre-harvest	80%	170%
Construction	60%	176%
Firewood & Charcoal sales	75%	200%
Trade: livestock & dry goods	80%	119%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		245%
Labor		124%
Animal drugs		175%
Ploughing/Land rental		200%
Transport		188%
Education		125%
Medicine		160%
Tax		125%
Staple Food (Millet)		250%
Inflation		152%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (250%) to those items.

NG06: NW Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NW Sorghum , Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	100%	150%
Goats	100%	140%
Sheep	100%	160%
Cow's Milk	100%	200%
Sorghum	116%	180%
Millet	130%	150%
Rice	150%	200%
Cowpeas	109%	150%
Maize	109%	119%
Groundnuts	136%	162%
Pepper	107%	176%
Onions	134%	140%
Agricultural labor: pre-harvest	70%	177%
Construction	60%	156%
Fetching Water	70%	114%
Firewood & Charcoal sales	65%	192%
Trade: livestock & dry goods	75%	105%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		197%
Labor		125%
Animal drugs		191%
Ploughing/Land rental		159%
Transport		189%
Education		128%
Medicine		160%
Tax		
Staple Food (Sorghum)		200%
Inflation		152%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (152%) to those items.

NGI0: NC Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NW Sorghum , Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	100%	123%
Goats	100%	152%
Sheep	100%	144%
Cow's Milk	100%	180%
Maize	121%	210%
Sorghum	136%	200%
Rice	125%	200%
Millet	130%	200%
Cowpeas	95%	117%
Soya beans	115%	180%
Groundnuts	110%	206%
Onions	103%	150%
Tomatoes	111%	130%
Pepper	110%	130%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	60%	151%
Construction	60%	151%
Domestic Labor	70%	138%
Other self-employment	60%	133%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		200%
Pesticide		170%
Land rental		133%
School		127%
Medicine		143%
Animal Drugs		137%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		251%
Staple Food (Maize)		210%
Inflation		152%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (152%) to those items.

NGI2: NE Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame Livelihood Zone




Problem Specification for NW Sorghum , Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	100%	123%
%Goats	100%	152%
Sheep	100%	144%
Cow's Milk	100%	180%
Maize	121%	
Sorghum	136%	200%
Rice	125%	
Millet	130%	200%
Cowpeas	95%	117%
Groundnuts	110%	206%
Onions	103%	150%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	60%	151%
Construction	70%	150%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		200%
School		127%
Medicine		
Staple Food (Maize)		210%
Inflation		152%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (152%) to those items.

7.2 Table summarizing the Outcome Analysis results

Country	LZ description	Baseline	State	LGAs	Wealth Groups	% Population	Timing of Deficit	Survival Deficit
NIGERIA	Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS)	Sept09-Aug10	Katsina	Baure, Daura, Dutsi, Mashi, Zango & Sandamu	VP	34%	Jun - Aug, 2017	7%
					P	32%	No deficit	No deficit
					M	19%	No deficit	No deficit
					BO	16%	No deficit	No deficit
	NW Cotton, Groundnuts & mixed Cereals LZ (CGC)	Sept11-Aug12	Zamfara	Bungudu, Gusau, Maru & Tsafe	VP	26%	Jul - Aug, 2017	No deficit
					P	26%	No deficit	No deficit
					M	26%	No deficit	No deficit
					BO	22%	No deficit	No deficit
	Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM)	Sept10-Aug11	Jigawa	Kafin Hausa, Auyo, Guri, Kiri Kassama, Malam Madori & Kaugama	VP	38%	No deficit	No deficit
					P	20%	No deficit	No deficit
					M	23%	No deficit	No deficit
					BO	19%	No deficit	No deficit
	Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (MSC)	2012-13	Bauchi	Alkaleri, Bogoro, Dass, Gamjuwa, Ningi, Toro & Tafawa Balewa	VP	30%	No deficit	No deficit
					P	26%	No deficit	No deficit
					M	23%	No deficit	No deficit
					BO	21%	No deficit	No deficit
	Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS)	2012-13	Bauchi	Misau, Katagum, Gaide, Gamawa, Darazo & Damban	VP	27%	August, 2017	No deficit
					P	29%	No deficit	No deficit
					M	25%	No deficit	No deficit
					BO	18%	No deficit	No deficit
	Millet Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (MCG)	Sept12-Aug13	Jigawa	Gagarawa, Buji, Jahun, Birnin Kudu, Kiyawa, Dutse, Miga & Taura	VP	34%	No deficit	No deficit
					P	21%	No deficit	No deficit
					M	20%	No deficit	No deficit
					BO	26%	No deficit	No deficit
Sorghum Cowpea and Groundnut LZ (SCG)	Sept12-Aug13	Zamfara	Anka, Bukkuyum & Gumi	VP	33%	No deficit	No deficit	
				P	20%	No deficit	No deficit	
				M	23%	No deficit	No deficit	
				BO	24%	No deficit	No deficit	

7.3 List of participants

 		ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR OUTCOME ANALYSIS SESSION					 Save the Children			
Date: 20th to 23rd February, 2017.						Location: Kano				
S/N	Names	Sex	Organization	State	Email	20/2/2017	21/2/2017	22/2/2017	23/2/2017	
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