



OUTCOME ANALYSIS

Nigeria

October 2016



Aide humanitaire
et Protection civile



UKaid
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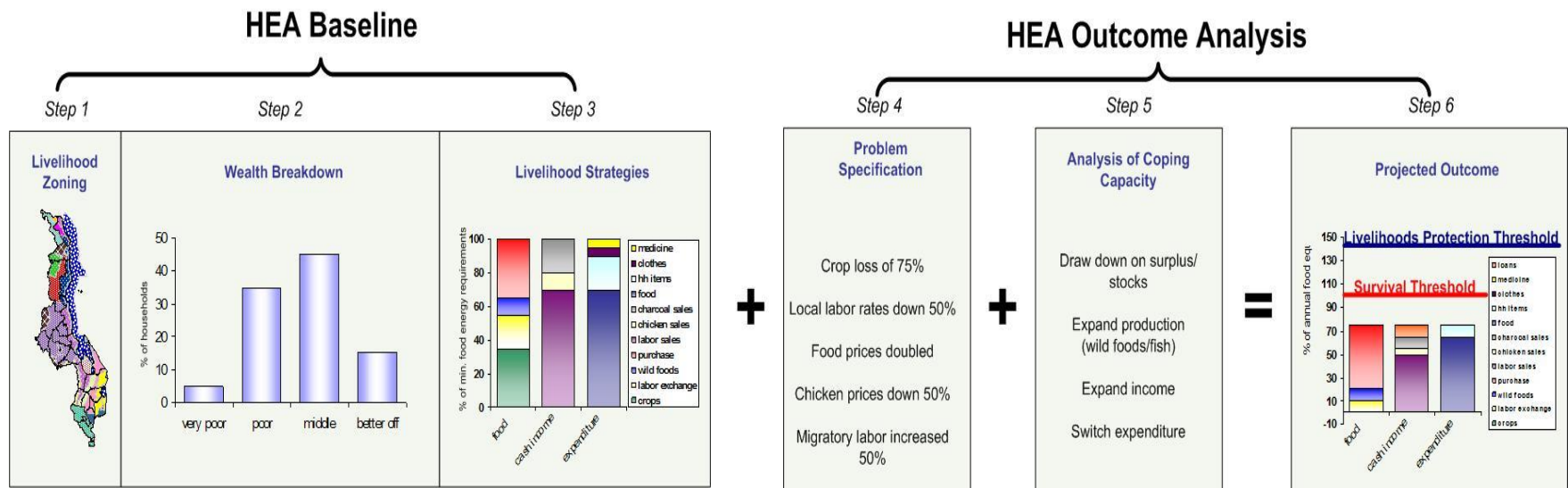


Save the Children

The HEA analytical framework

HEA is based on a range of information (qualitative and quantitative) collected on the ground or secondary information

... is a comparative analysis in time
 ... structured around 2 pillars:



BASELINE + HAZARD + COPING = OUTCOME

Outcome Analysis



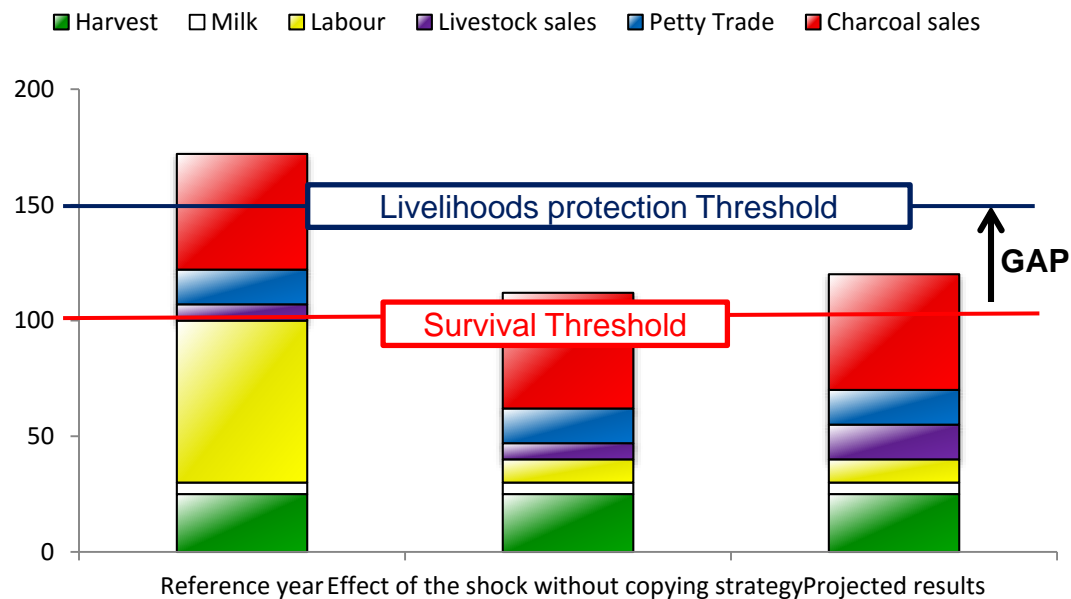
The objective of an outcome analysis is to investigate the **effects of hazards** (or other changes) on future **access to food** and **income** at household level

Expected results (1/2)

The projected Outcome Analysis results allow:

①. Comparison of the projected situation of the households against 2 thresholds: - **Survival threshold**: level of total income (in food or in cash) needed to satisfy the 2100 Kcal per person per day as well as the essentials expenditures linked to preparation and consumption of food.

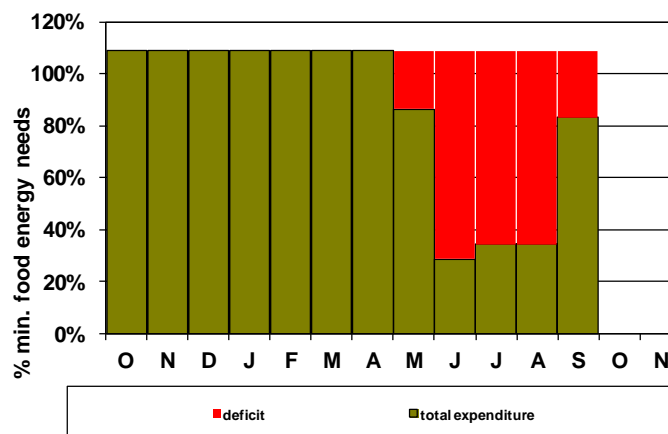
- **Livelihoods protection threshold**: level of total income needed to ensure the basic survival and maintain local livelihoods



Expected results (2/2)

- ②. To identify the socio-economic group(s) affected by survival or livelihoods protection deficits
- ③. To identify, for an area, the seasonality of the deficit for an affected group on a consumption year

Period of Deficit
Komondjari, Burkina Faso, Very Poor category

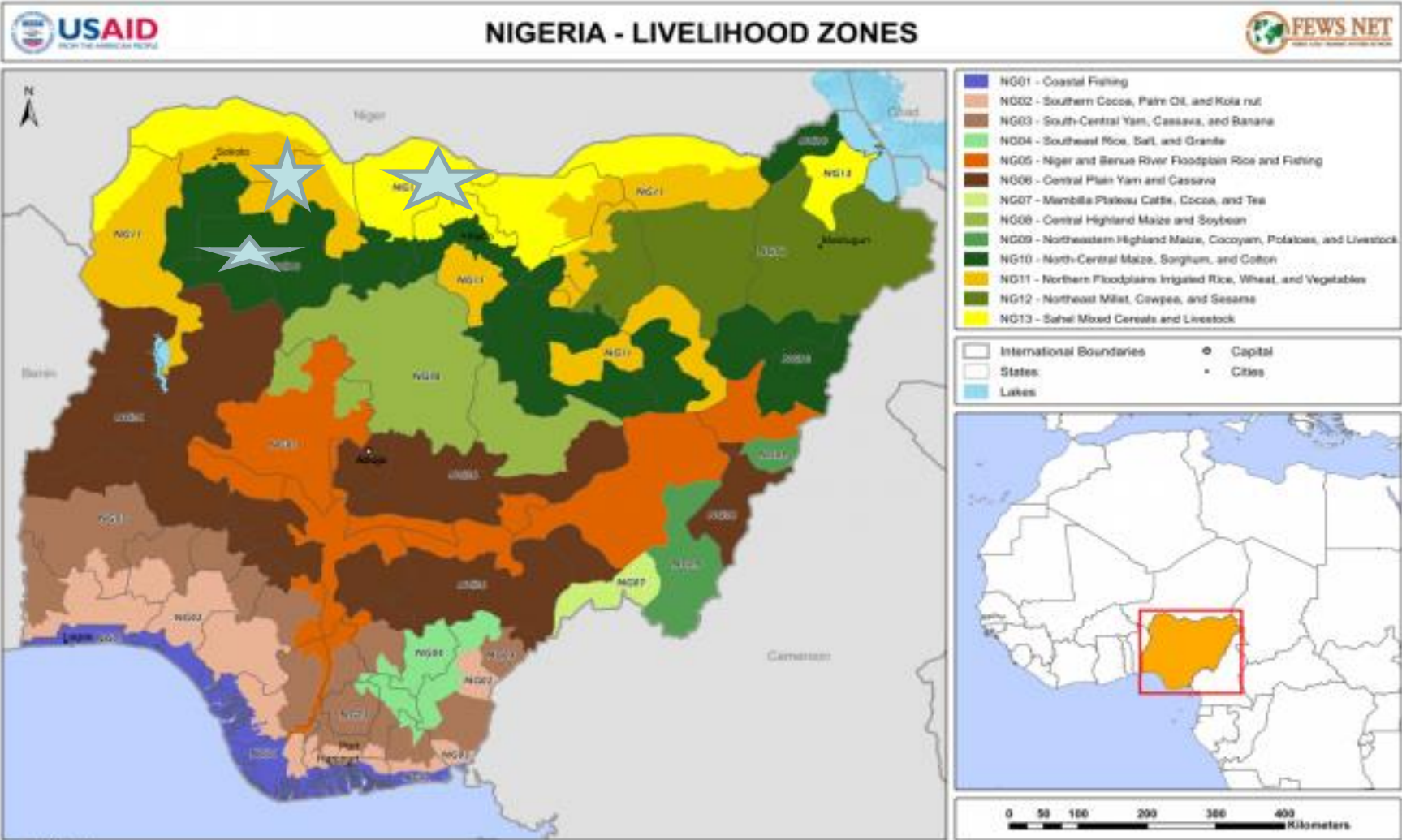


Period of Analysis



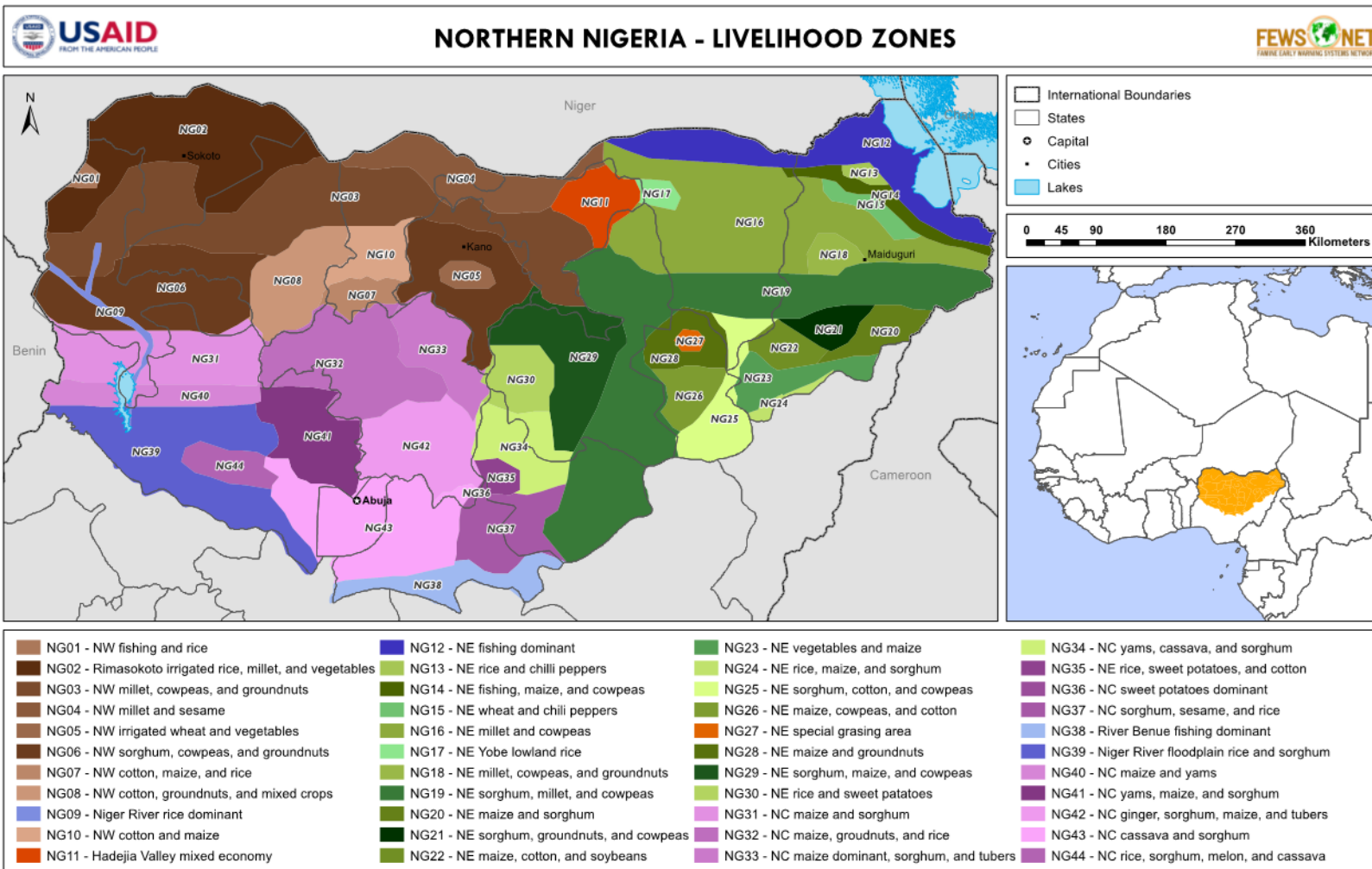
The period or consumption year covered by the current analysis is **September 2016 – August 2017** for the seven livelihood zones as projected.

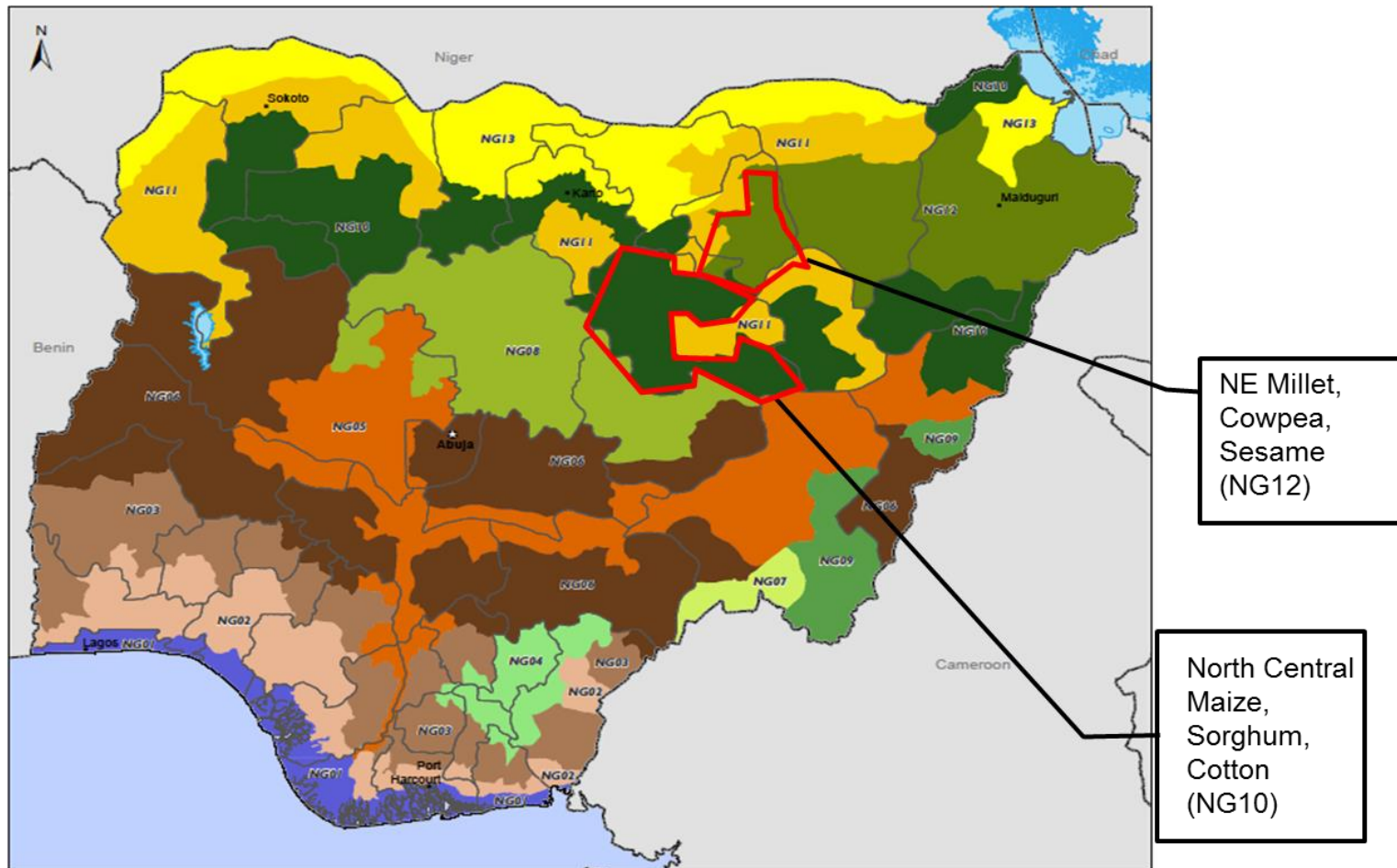
Updated Livelihood Zone Map



Updated May 2014

Previous Livelihood Zone Map





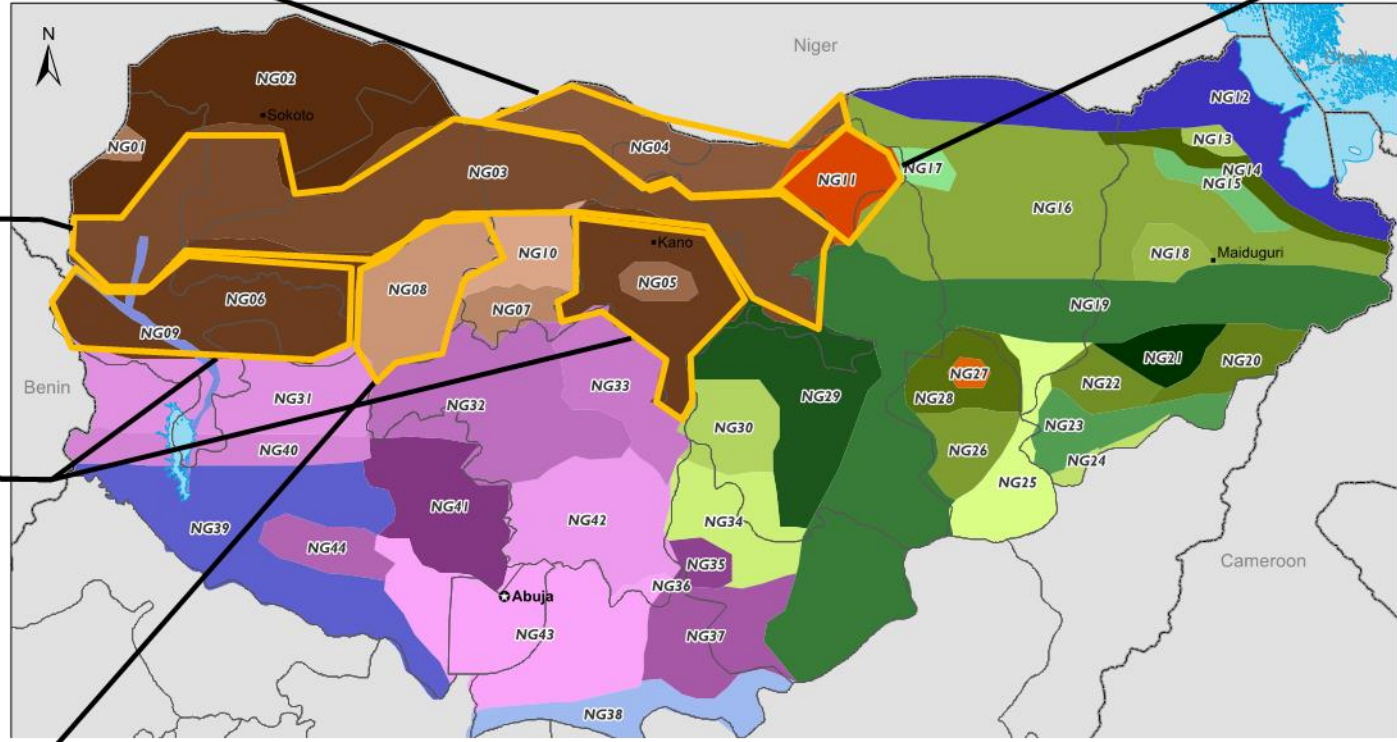
Millet &
Sesame Zone
(MAS)

Millet, Cowpea
& Groundnut
(MCG)

Sorghum,
Cowpea &
Groundnut
(MCG)

Cotton,
Groundnut
&
Cereals
(CGC)

Hadejia
Valley
Mixed
Economy
(HVM)



Livelihood Zones and Areas Covered

Livelihood Zones	States	LGA
Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS)	Katsina	Baure, Daura, Dutsi, Sandamu, Mashi & Zango
Cotton Groundnut & Cowpea LZ (CGC)	Zamfara	Bungudu, Gusau, Maru & Tsafe
Sorghum Cowpeas & Groundnut LZ (SCG)	Zamfara	Anka, Bukkuyum & Gumi
Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM)	Jigawa	Kafin Hausa, Auyo, Guri, Kiri Kassama, Malam Madori & Kaugama
Millet Cowpeas & Groundnut LZ (MCG)	Jigawa	Gagarawa, Buji, Jahun, Birnin Kudu, Kiyawa, Dutse, Miga & Taura
Millet Cowpeas & Sesame LZ (MCS)	Bauchi	Misau, Katagum, Gaide, Gamawa, Darazo & Damban
Maize Sorghum & Cotton LZ (MSC)	Bauchi	Alkaleri, Bogoro, Dass, Gamjuwa, Ningi, Toro & Tafawa Balewa

Analysis Team Composition



The analysis team comprised of members from:

- 1.NEMA
- 2.Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning
- 3.State Ministry of Agriculture
- 4.NBS
- 5.Representatives of ADP from States
- 6.Jigawa State Min of Budget and Economic planning
- 7.National Programme for Food Security
- 8.National Social Safety net Programme
- 9.OXFAM
- 10.FEWSNET
- 11.Save the Children
- 12.Majesty Community Rural Development Foundation

Result Summary



The analysis shows that the very poor households in MAS and MCS livelihood zone would likely face survival deficits of 2% & 14% respectively, the very poor in MAS, HVM and MCS livelihood zone would likely face a livelihood protection deficit of 10%, 4% & 10% respectively, the poor household also in MAS livelihood zone will likely face a livelihood protection deficit of 2%, 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.

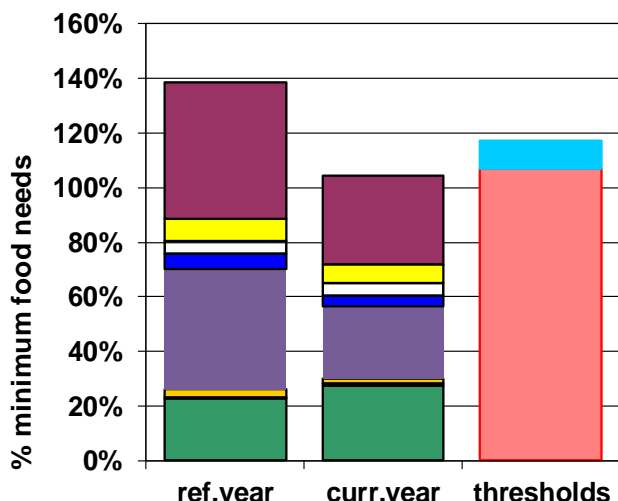
Households facing survival deficit would need urgent intervention/support in order to save lives during the deficit period, while households facing livelihood protection deficit would also need support to protect their existing livelihood assets to prevent the use negative coping strategies and falling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

OA Result Summary

Country	LZ description	Baseline	State	LGAs	Wealth Groups	% Population	Timing of Deficit	Survival Deficit	LP Deficit (%Kcal)
NIGERIA	Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS)	Sept09-Aug10	Katsina	Baure, Daura, Dutsi, Mashi, Zango & Sandamu	VP	34%	Jun- Aug, 2017	2%	10%
					P	32%	No deficit	No deficit	2%
					M	19%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
					BO	16%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
	NW Cotton, Groundnuts & mixed Cereals LZ (CGC)	Sept11-Aug12	Zamfara	Bungudu, Gusau, Maru & Tsafe	VP	26%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
					P	26%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
					M	26%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
					BO	22%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
	Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM)	Sept10-Aug11	Jigawa	Kafin Hausa, Auyo, Guri, Kiri Kassama, Malam Madori & Kaugama	VP	38%	August, 2017	No deficit	4%
					P	20%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
					M	23%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
					BO	19%	No deficit	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	No deficit
					P	26%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
					M	23%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
					BO	21%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
	Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS)	2012-13	Bauchi	Misau, Katagum, Gaide, Gamawa, Darazo & Damban	VP	27%	Mar- Aug, 2027	14%	10%
					P	29%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
					M	25%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
					BO	18%	No deficit	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	No deficit	
				P	21%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
				M	20%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
				BO	26%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
Sorghum Cowpea and Groundnut LZ (SCG)	Sept12-Aug13	Zamfara	Anka, Bukkuyum & Gumi	VP	33%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
				P	20%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
				M	23%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
				BO	24%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	

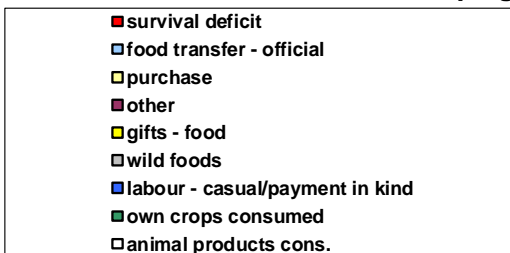
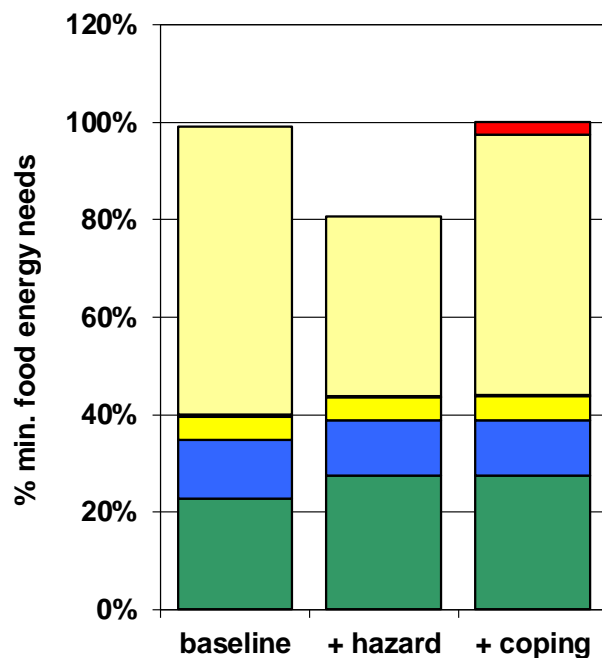
Total Income (food+cash)

District: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGMAS
Household type: VP



Sources of Food

District: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGMAS
Household type: VP



Problem Specification for NW Millet & Sesame Livelihood Zone

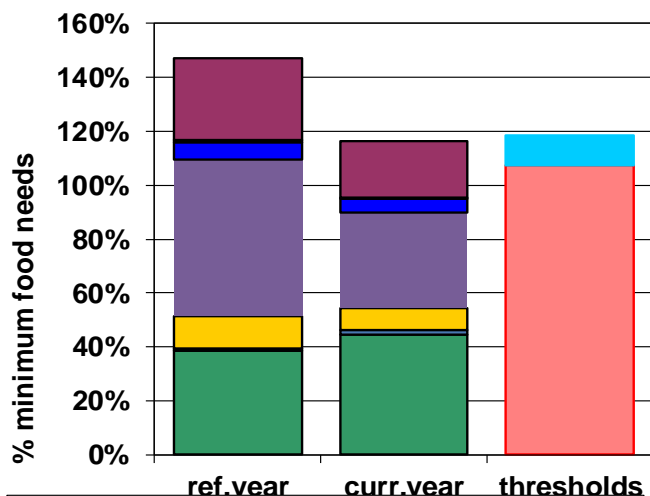
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	90%	142%
Goats	90%	155%
Sheep	90%	142%
Cow's Milk	100%	186%
Millet	112%	
Cowpeas	132%	
Sorghum	129%	
Sesame	223%	132%
Agricultural labor	90%	167%
Construction	55%	124%
Firewood sales	100%	150%
Self-employment	80%	-----

Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)

Fertilizer: Urea		
Staple Food (Millet)		222%
Inflation		177%

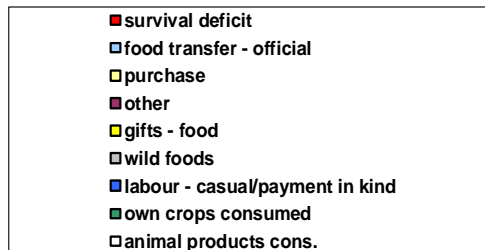
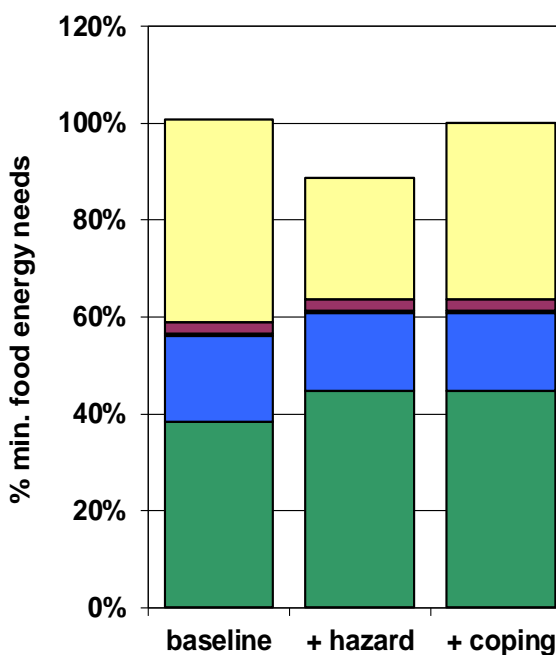
Total Income (food+cash)

District: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGMAS
Household type: P



Sources of Food

District: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGMAS
Household type: P



Problem Specification for NW Millet & Sesame Livelihood Zone

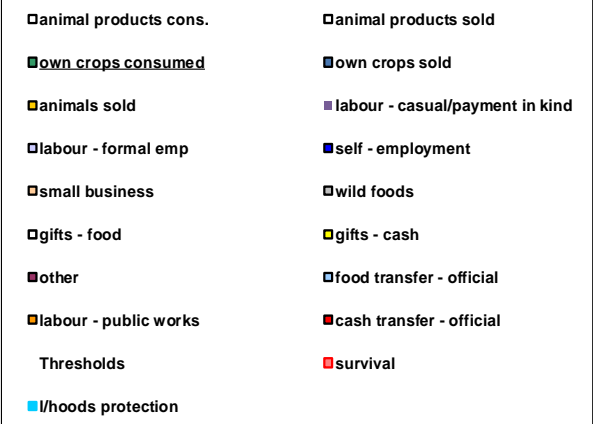
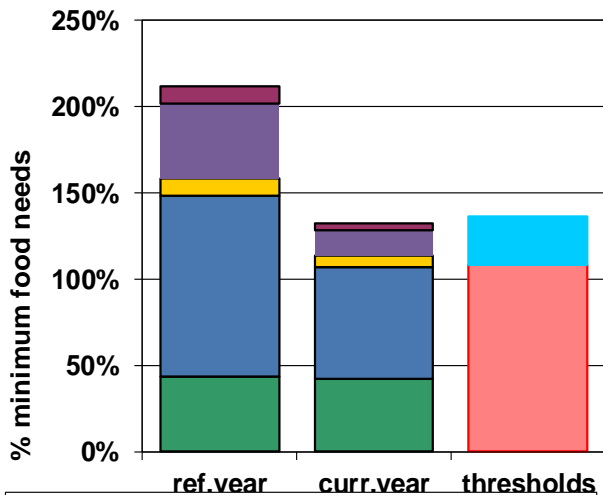
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	90%	142%
Goats	90%	155%
Sheep	90%	142%
Cow's Milk	100%	186%
Millet	112%	
Cowpeas	132%	
Sorghum	129%	
Sesame	223%	132%
Agricultural labor	90%	167%
Construction	55%	124%
Firewood sales	100%	150%
Self-employment	80%	-----

Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)

Fertilizer: Urea		
Staple Food (Millet)		222%
Inflation		177%

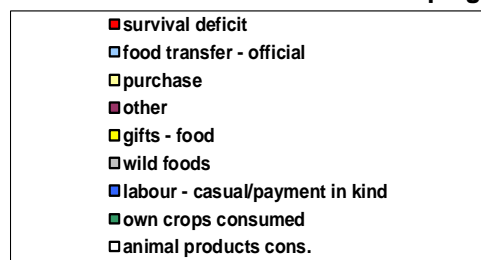
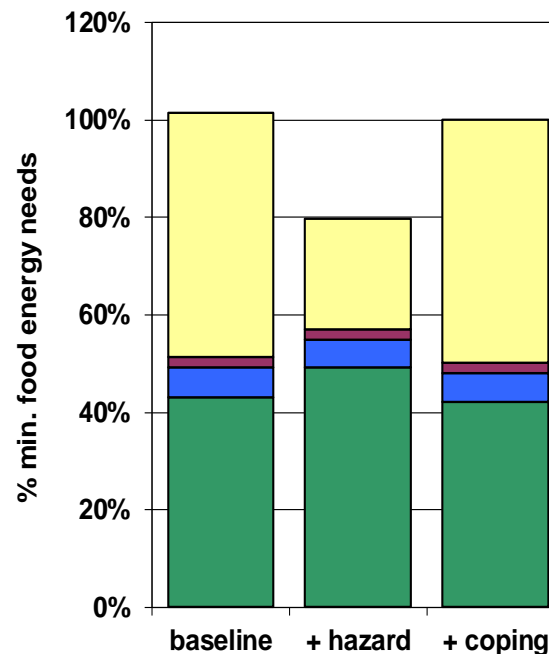
Total Income (food+cash)

District: Kafin Hausa
 Livelihood Zone: NGHVM
 Household type: VP



Sources of Food

District: Kafin Hausa
 Livelihood Zone: NGHVM
 Household type: VP



Problem Specification for Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy Livelihood Zone

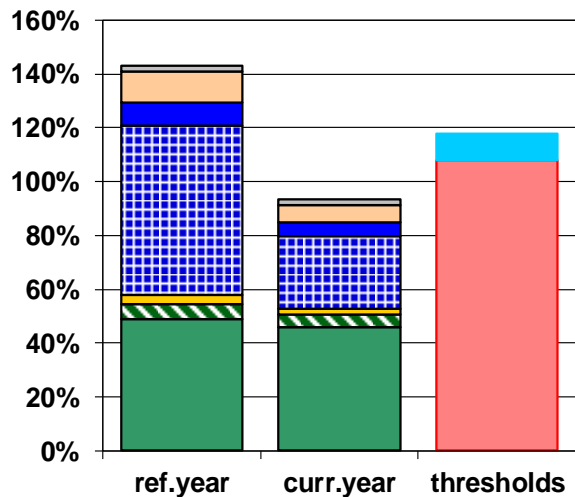
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	100%	111%
Goats	110%	141%
Sheep	110%	123%
Cow's Milk	100%	141%
Maize	110%	123%
Millet	116%	267%
Rice	116%	223%
Wheat	116%	240%
Cowpeas	116%	183%
Sorghum	116%	230%
Rice irrigated	-----	-----
Pepper	80%	127%
Onions	109%	126%
Tomatoes	106%	53%
Agricultural labor	95%	137%
Construction	50%	138%
Fish sales	85%	165%
Self-employment	75%	144%

Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)

Fertilizer		197%
Staple Food (Maize)		370%
Inflation		158%

Total Income (food+cash)

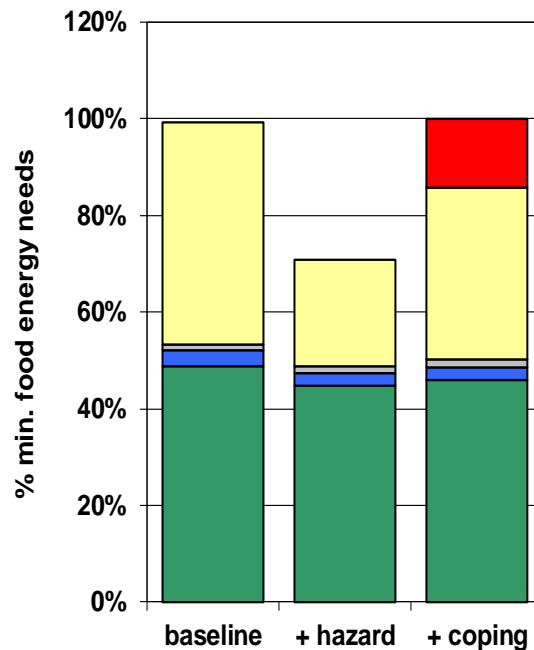
District: Misau
 Livelihood Zone: NG12
 Household type: VP



- milk
- crops
- livestock sales
- 0
- small business
- payment in kind
- wild foods/other
- employment
- Thresholds
- I/hoods protection
- milk sales
- crop sales
- local labour
- self employment
- gifts
- 0
- food aid
- cash transfer
- survival

Sources of Food

District: Misau
 Livelihood Zone: NG12
 Household type: VP



- milk
- local labour
- payment in kind
- purchase
- survival deficit
- crops
- gifts
- wild foods/other
- food aid

Problem Specification for NW Sorghum , Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone

Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	93%	132%
Goats	90%	139%
Sheep	90%	127%
Cow's Milk	100%	189%
Maize	115%	██████████
Sorghum	103%	250%
Rice	150%	██████████
Millet	77%	153%
Cowpeas	98%	130%
Groundnuts	112%	246%
Onions	63%	200%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	80%	112%
Construction	60%	106

Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)

Fertilizer		238%
School		127%
Medicine		██████████
Staple Food (Maize)		205%
Inflation		118%

Quantification of Food Needs



State	Livelihood Zone	Beneficiaries In need of Support	Food needs in Metric Tonnes
Katsina	Millet & Sesame	845,960	13,418
Jigawa	Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy	479,002	3,677
Bauchi	Millet Cowpeas & Sesame	485,639	24,828
TOTAL		1,818601	41,923

Conclusion



- Rainfall was well established and evenly distributed in the 2016 season, less flood was witnessed and with relatively good supply of inputs.
- High level of insecurity “Cattle Rustling” in CGC LZ (Zamfara state) significantly affected livestock production especially cattle.
- Although the period of Outcome Analysis shows increase in crop production, the prices of staple foods has further increased, while income generally reduced within the LZs. This will further affect access to food for the very poor/poor households within these LZs.

Generally, for the period analyzed, the very poor households within the Millet & Sesame, Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy and Millet Cowpeas & Sesame LZs would need support to be able to meet their basic food/non food needs as well as maintain their livelihood.

- Need for an intervention within the projected deficit period to support the very poor and poor household on both survival and livelihood protection deficit to ensure adequate protection of their fragile livelihoods assets and survival, as this would prevent the adoption of negative coping strategies.
- Need to support the farmers on preservation activities for crops as well as increased Government support to boost crop production.
- Government to provide adequate security to ensure the protection of lives and properties across these zones especially CGC in Zamfara state.
- Continually monitor prices of grain as the lean season progresses
- Monitor the herd dynamics in Zamfara as they are vulnerable and prone to rustling
- Focus on development interventions to improve resilience among the vulnerable households.

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