



# OUTCOME ANALYSIS

## Nigeria

March 2017



Aide humanitaire  
et Protection civile



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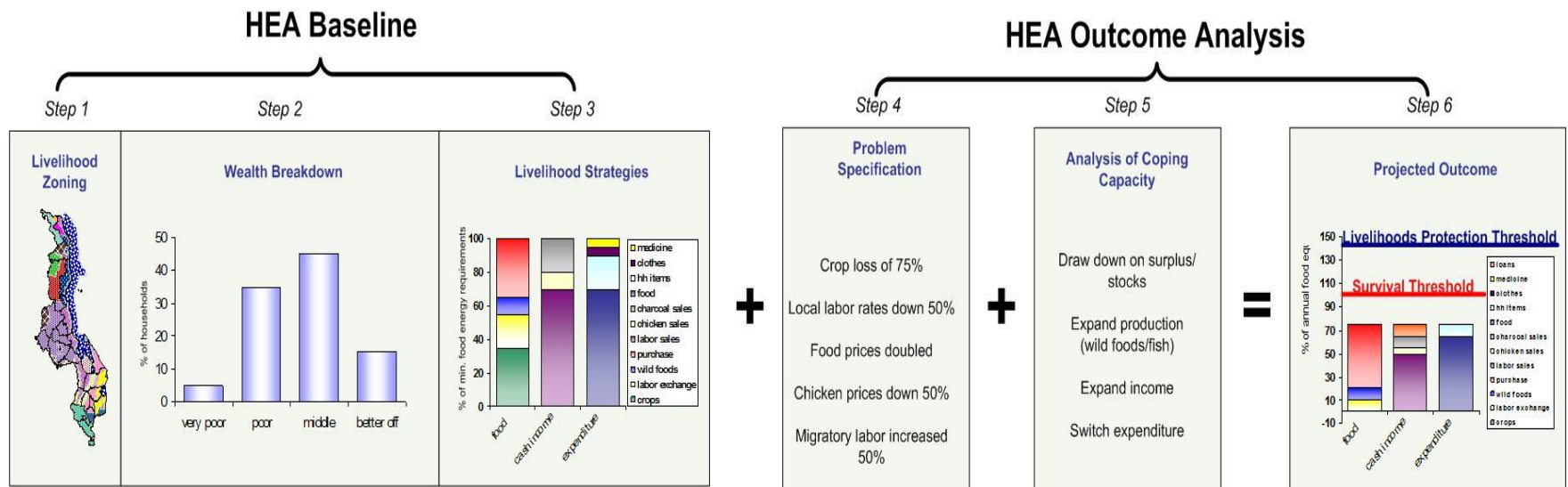


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# The HEA analytical framework

**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



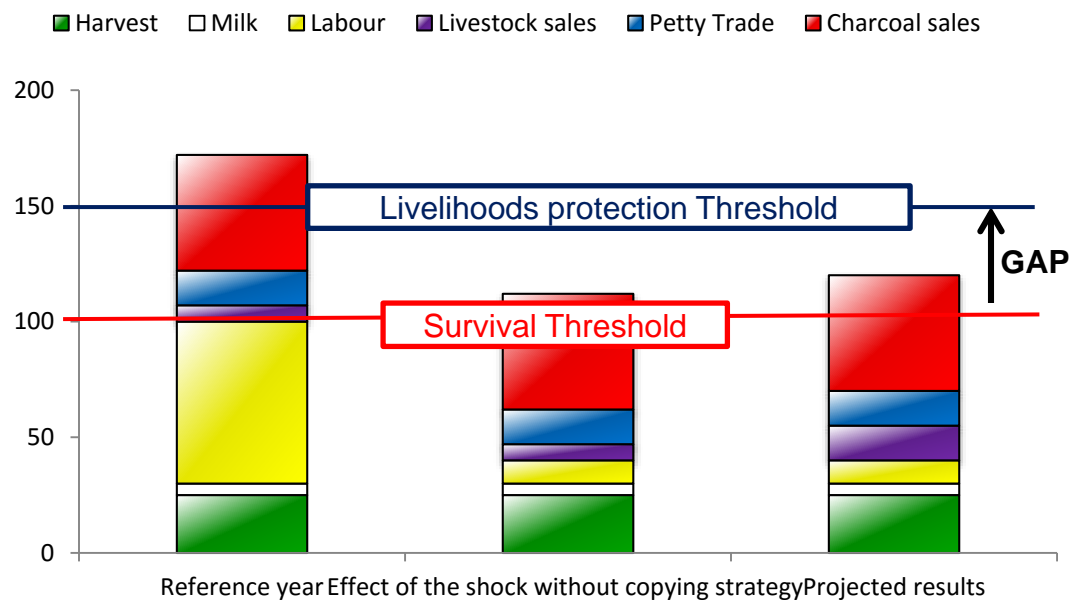
The objective of an outcome analysis is to investigate the **effects of hazards** (or other changes) on future **access to food** and **income** at household level

# 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.

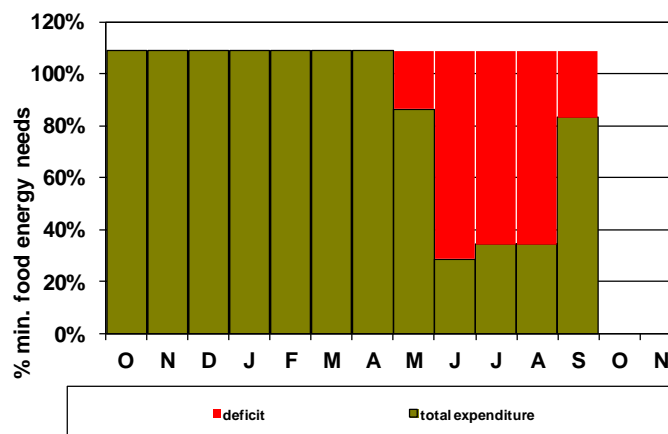
- **Livelihoods protection threshold**: level of total income needed to ensure the basic survival and maintain local livelihoods



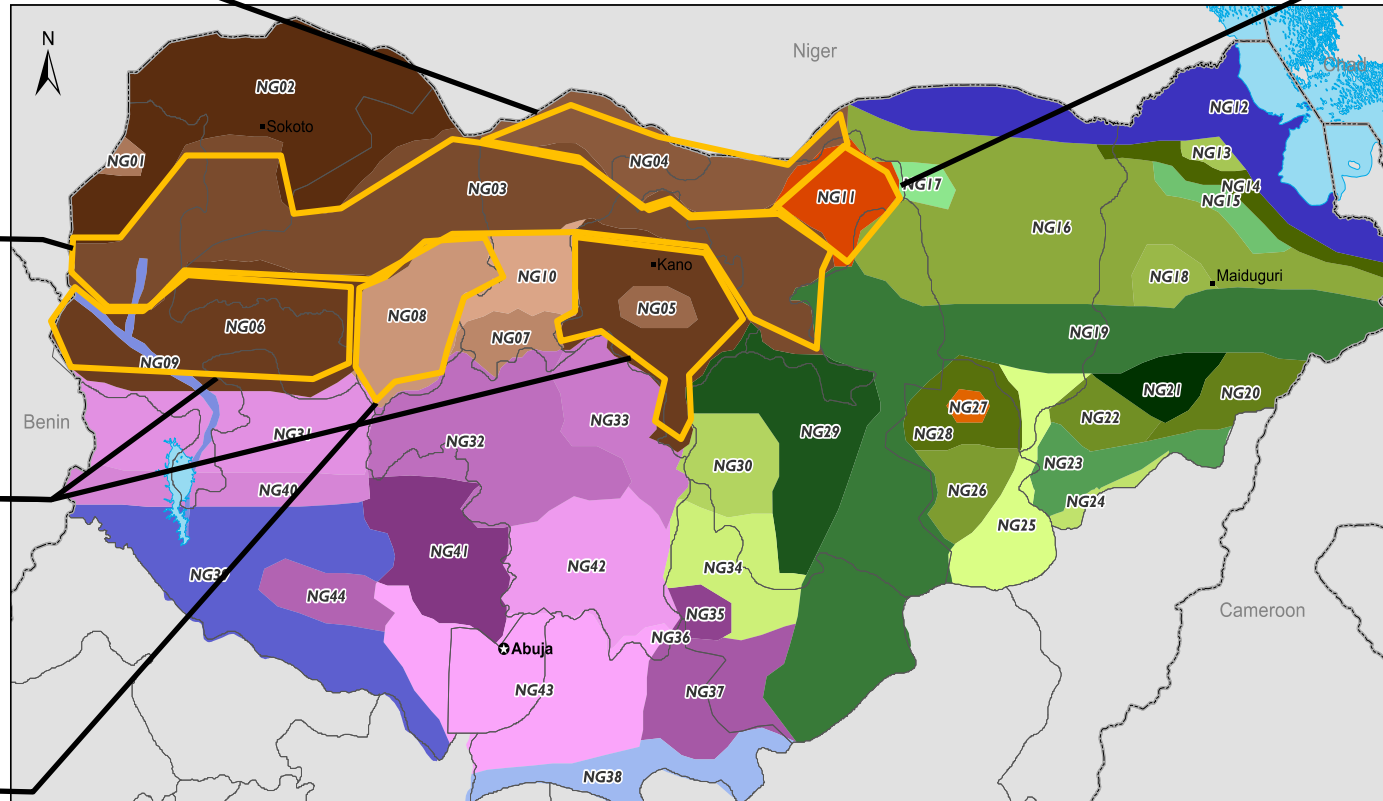
## Expected results (2/2)

- 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



# Livelihood Zone Map



Millet & Sesame Zone (MAS)

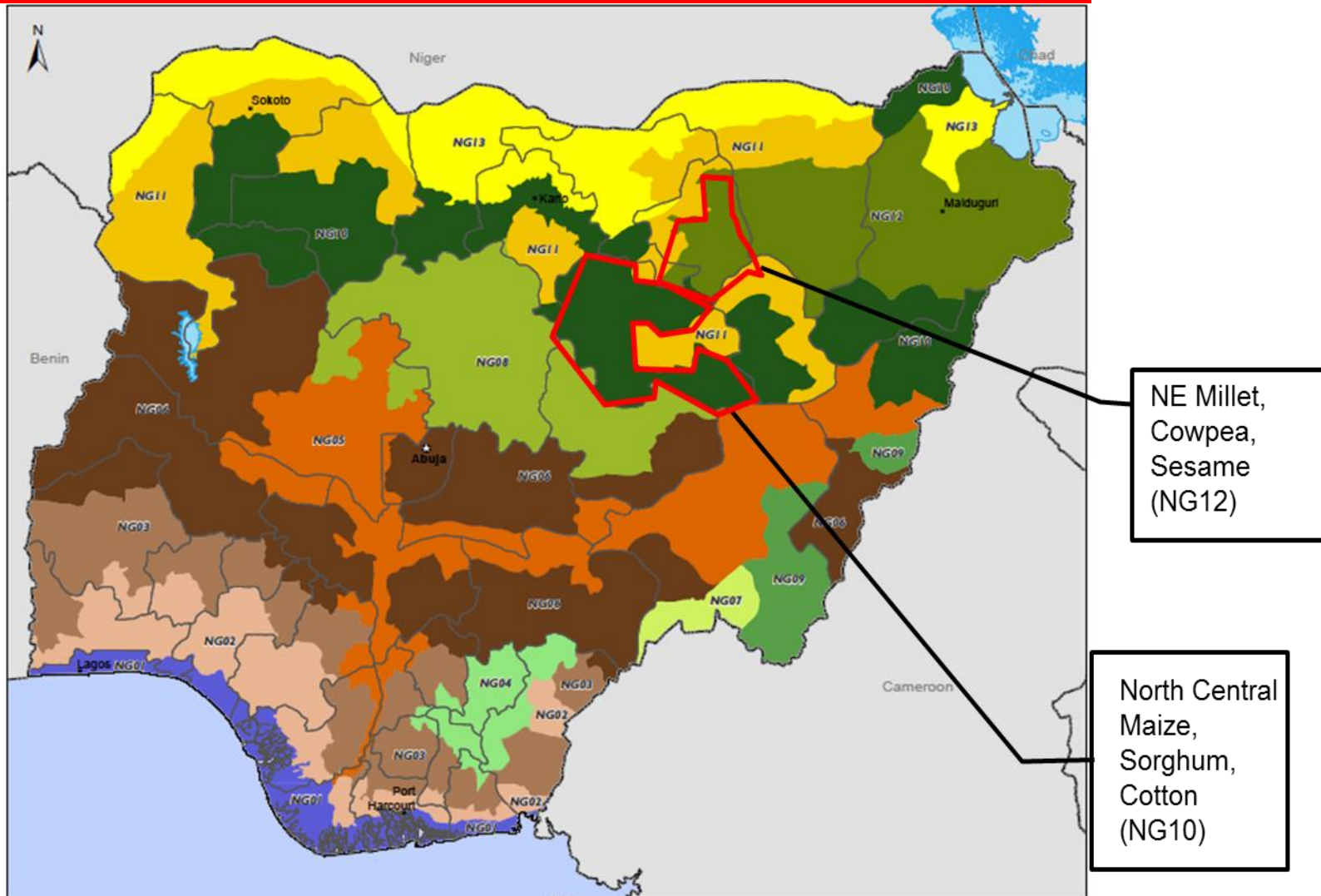
Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy (HVM)

Millet, Cowpea & Groundnut (MCG)

Sorghum, Cowpea & Groundnut (MCG)

Cotton, Groundnut & Cereals (CGC)

# Updated Livelihood Zone Map



# 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.Save the Children
- 8.Majesty Community Rural Development Foundation

# Result Summary



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

# 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, Mash, Zango & Sandamu	VP	34%	Jun- Aug, 2017	7%	9%
					P	32%	No deficit	No deficit	5%
					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%	Jul - Aug, 2017	No deficit	9%
					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%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
					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%	August, 2027	No deficit	2%
					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	



# Quantification of Food Needs



State	Livelihood Zone	Beneficiaries In need of Support	Food needs in Metric Tonnes	Cash need
Katsina	Millet & Sesame	446, 159	15,009,000	2,666,201,000
Zamfara	Cotton Groundnut & Mixed Cereal	812,284	10,455,000	2,097,960,000
Bauchi	Millet Cowpeas & Sesame	497,459	2,289,000	426,823,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,755,902</b>	<b>27,753,000</b>	<b>5,190,984,000</b>

# Conclusion



- Rainfall was well established and evenly distributed in the 2016.
- 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.
- High level of insecurity “Cattle Rustling” in CGC LZ (Zamfara state) significantly affected livestock production especially cattle.

Generally, for the period analyzed, the very poor households within the Millet & Sesame, Cotton Groundnut & Mixed Cereal 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.

For more information on HEA please visit

[www.hea-sahel.org](http://www.hea-sahel.org)



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# THANK YOU



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