



# OUTCOME ANALYSIS

## Nigeria

November 2017



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et Protection ci



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from the British people

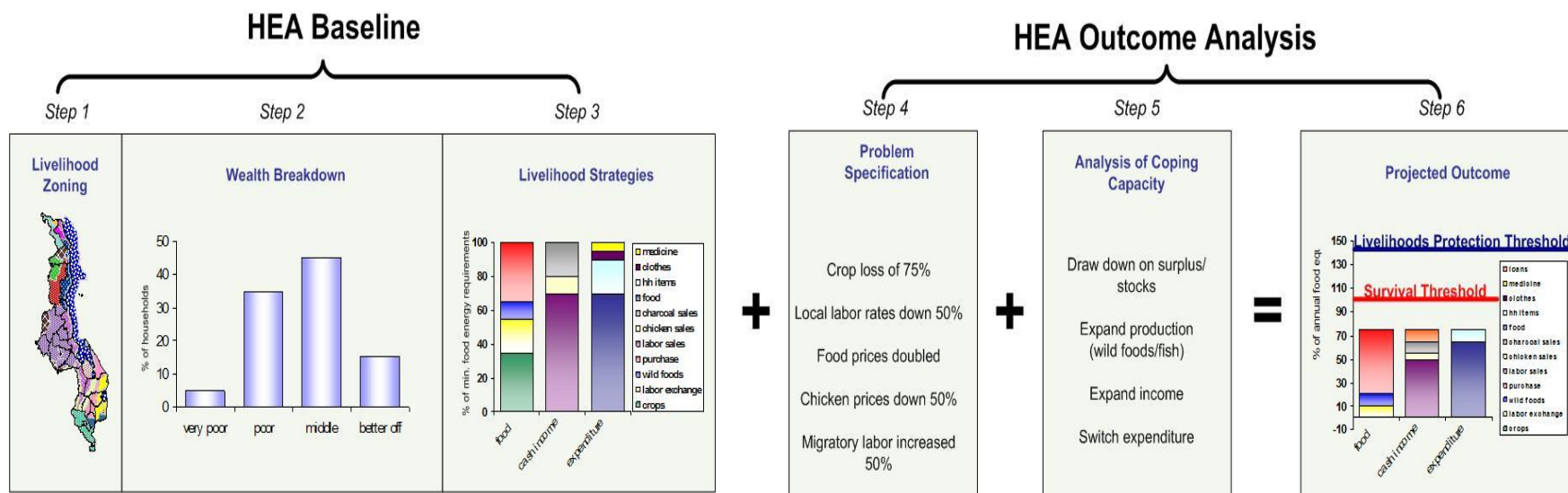


**Save the Children**

# 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



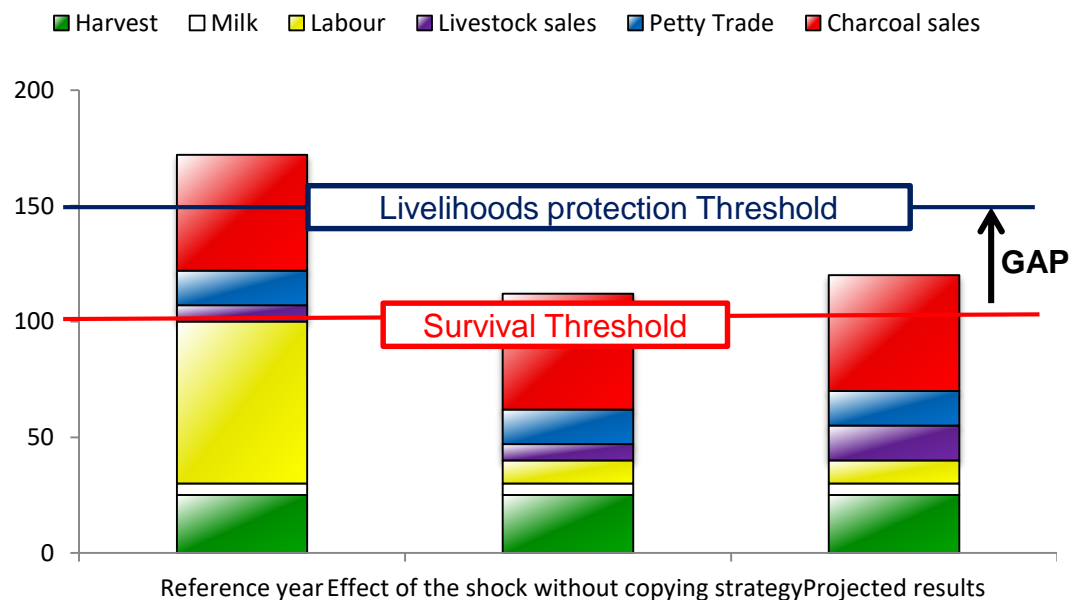
The objective of an outcome analysis is to investigate the **effects of hazards** (or other changes) on future **access to food** and **income** at household level

# 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.

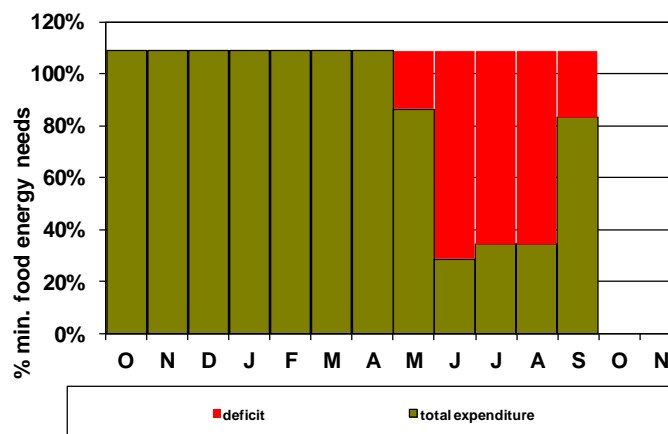
- **Livelihoods protection threshold**: level of total income needed to ensure the basic survival and maintain local livelihoods



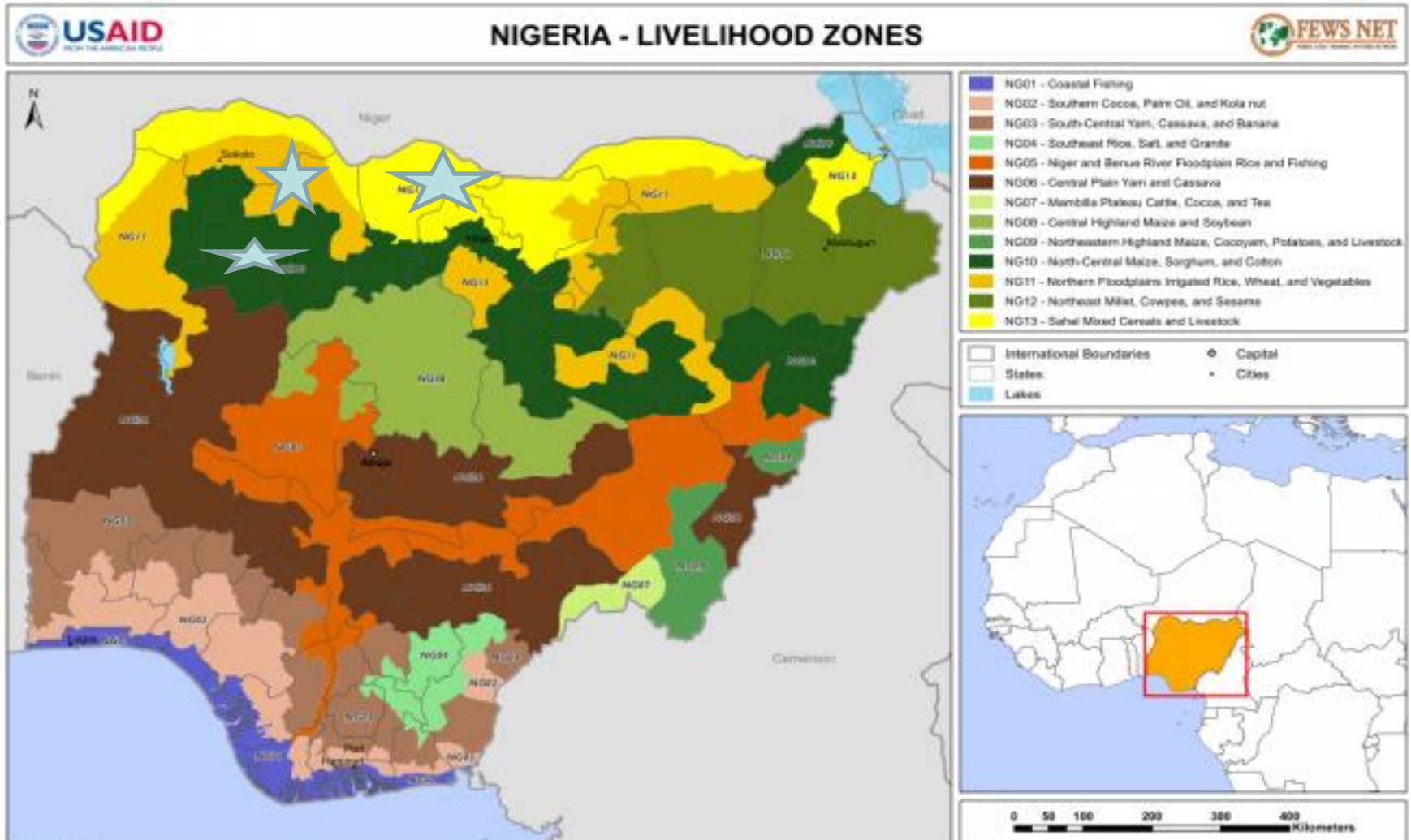
## Expected results (2/2)

- 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



# 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
Urban LZ	Borno	MMC & Jere

# Analysis Team Composition



The analysis team comprised of members from:

- 1.NEMA
- 2.Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- 3.State Ministry of Agriculture
- 4.Representatives of ADP from States
- 5.Jigawa State Min of Budget and Economic planning
- 6.Save the Children
- 7.Majesty Community Rural Development Foundation



# Result Summary



The period or consumption year covered by the current analysis is **September 2017 – August 2018** for the seven livelihood zones as projected.

# OA Result Summary



Country	LZ description	Baseline	State	LGAs	Population	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	1,351,607	VP	34%	Apr- Aug, 2018	20%	11%
						P	32%	August, 2018	No deficit	8%
						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	1,604,678	VP	26%	Jul-Aug, 2018	No deficit	16%
						P	26%	August, 2018	No deficit	7%
						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	1,333,560	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	2,259,076	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	1,817,466	VP	27%	August, 2018	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	1,878,024	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	756,288	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	
Urban LZ	Feb 16- Jan17	Borno	MMC & Jere	1,230,090	VP- HOST	45%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					VP- IDP	44%	annual	11%	1%	
					P-HOST	25%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					P- IDP	28%	annual	8%	2%	



# OA Result Summary

## Borno State ( MMC and Jere)

	Host Communities	IDP Communities
V. Poor	No deficit	SD=11% LPD=1%
Poor	No deficit	SD=8% LPD=2%

# Quantification of Food Needs

State	Livelihood Zone	Beneficiaries In need of Support	Food needs in Metric Tonnes
Bauchi	Millet Cowpeas & Sesame	497,459	2,464,000
Borno	Urban LZ	82,314	2,573,000
Katsina	Millet & Sesame	887,643	31,792,000
Zamfara	Cotton Groundnut & Mixed Cereals	832,055	20,112,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,299,471</b>	<b>56,941,000</b>

# Conclusion



- Rainfall was well established and evenly distributed in the 2017 season, less flood was witnessed and with relatively good supply of inputs.
- Insecurity “Cattle Rustling” in CGC LZ (Zamfara state) continues to affect 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, Cotton Groundnut & Mixed Cereal, and Cowpeas & Sesame LZs would need support to be able to meet their basic food/non food needs as well as maintain their livelihood. Very poor and Poor HHS with the IDPs in MMC and Jere (Borno urban LZ) would also require assistance to save lives and maintain livelihood.

# Recommendations



- Interventions are needed within other livelihood zones with projected deficits to ensure adequate protection of Households fragile livelihoods and survival, as this would prevent the adoption of negative coping strategies.
- Need to provide support to the farmers on preservation of crops especially tomatoes, onions, pepper, etc. as well as continuous Government support to boosting crop production.
- Government to intensify effort to address cattle rustling in CGC livelihood zone in Zamfara state to protect lives and properties.
- Monitor prices of grain during the lean season.
- 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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