OUTCOME ANALYSIS
Nigeria

March 2018
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**
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.
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.

![Diagram showing survival and livelihoods protection thresholds with different income sources including Harvest, Milk, Labour, Livestock sales, Petty Trade, and Charcoal sales.](image-url)
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
This is an update to the October 2017 analysis, the period or consumption year covered by the analysis is **September 2017 – August 2018** for seven livelihood zones in northern Nigeria.
Updated Livelihood Zone Map
Previous Livelihood Zone Map

NORTHERN NIGERIA - LIVELIHOOD ZONES

USAID

FEWS-Net

International Boundaries
States
Capital
Cities
Lakes

NG01 - NW fishing and rice
NG02 - Rimaokoko irrigated rice, millet, and vegetables
NG03 - NW millet, cowpeas, and groundnuts
NG04 - NW millet and sesame
NG05 - NW irrigated wheat and vegetables
NG06 - NW sorghum, cowpeas, and groundnuts
NG07 - NW cotton, maize, and rice
NG08 - NW cotton, groundnuts, and mixed crops
NG09 - Niger River rice dominant
NG10 - NW cotton and maize
NG11 - Hadeja Valley mixed economy
NG12 - NE fishing dominant
NG13 - NE rice and chilli peppers
NG14 - NE fishing, maize, and cowpeas
NG15 - NE wheat and chilli peppers
NG16 - NE millet and cowpeas
NG17 - NE Yobe lowland rice
NG18 - NE millet, cowpeas, and groundnuts
NG19 - NE sorghum, millet, and cowpeas
NG20 - NE maize and sorghum
NG21 - NE sorghum, groundnuts, and cowpeas
NG22 - NE maize, cotton, and soybeans
NG23 - NE vegetables and maize
NG24 - NE rice, maize, and sorghum
NG25 - NE sorghum, cotton, and cowpeas
NG26 - NE maize, cowpeas, and cotton
NG27 - NE special grazing area
NG28 - NE maize and groundnuts
NG29 - NE sorghum, maize, and cowpeas
NG30 - NE rice and sweet potatoes
NG31 - NC maize and sorghum
NG32 - NC maize, groundnuts, and rice
NG33 - NC maize dominant, sorghum, and tubers
NG34 - NC yams, cassava, and sorghum
NG35 - NE rice, sweet potatoes, and cotton
NG36 - NC sweet potatoes dominant
NG37 - NC sorghum, sesame, and rice
NG38 - River Benue fishing dominant
NG39 - Niger River floodplain rice and sorghum
NG40 - NC maize and yams
NG41 - NC yams, maize, and sorghum
NG42 - NC ginger, sorghum, maize, and tubers
NG43 - NC cassava and sorghum
NG44 - NC rice, sorghum, melon, and cassava
### Livelihood Zones and Areas Covered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LZ description</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>LGAs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Millet &amp; Sesame LZ (MAS)</td>
<td>Katsina</td>
<td>Baure, Daura, Dutsi, Mashi, Zango &amp; Sandamu</td>
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<tr>
<td>NW Cotton, Groundnuts &amp; mixed Cereals LZ (CGC)</td>
<td>Zamfara</td>
<td>Bungudu, Gusau, Maru &amp; Tsafe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM)</td>
<td>Jigawa</td>
<td>Kafin Hausa, Auyo, Guri, Kiri Kassama, Malam Madori &amp; Kaugama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (MSC)</td>
<td>Bauchi</td>
<td>Alkaleri, Bogoro, Dass, Gamjuwa, Ningi, Toro &amp; Tafawa Balewa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS)</td>
<td>Bauchi</td>
<td>Misau, Katagum, Gaide, Gamawa, Darazo &amp; Damban</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millet Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (MCG)</td>
<td>Jigawa</td>
<td>Gagarawa, Buji, Jahun, Birnin Kudu, Kiyawa, Dutse, Miga &amp; Taura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum Cowpea and Groundnut LZ (SCG)</td>
<td>Zamfara</td>
<td>Anka, Bukkuyum &amp; Gumi</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The analysis team comprised of members from:
1. NEMA
2. Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
3. Bauchi State Ministry of Agriculture
4. Representatives of ADP from Bauchi, Jigawa, Katsina and Zamfara States
5. IFAD Jigawa
6. IFAD Katsina
7. Jigawa State Min of Budget and Economic Planning
8. Zamfara State Min of Budget and Economic Planning
9. Save the Children
10. Zamfara State Emergency Management Agency
11. Majesty Community Rural Development Foundation
The analysis shows that the very poor households in MAS livelihood zone would likely face survival deficits of 5%, the very poor in MAS, CGC and MCS livelihood zone would likely face a livelihood protection deficit of 11%, 8% & 3% respectively, likewise the poor household also in MAS livelihood zone would likely face a livelihood protection deficit of 2% respectively, while the remaining wealth groups across the LZs are not expected to face any deficit. Households without deficits would be able to access food and income for survival and maintenance of livelihood activities and assets for the period covered by the analysis. Households facing survival deficit would need urgent intervention/support 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 depletion of asset and use negative coping strategies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>LZ description</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>LGAs</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Wealth Groups</th>
<th>% Population</th>
<th>Timing of Deficit</th>
<th>Survival Deficit</th>
<th>LP Deficit (%)Kcal</th>
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<tr>
<td>Millet &amp; Sesame LZ (MAS)</td>
<td>Sept09-Aug10</td>
<td>Katsina</td>
<td></td>
<td>Baure, Daura, Dutsi, Mashi, Zango &amp; Sandamu</td>
<td>1,351,607</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>Jun- Aug, 2018</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>NW Cotton, Groundnuts &amp; mixed Cereals LZ (CGC)</td>
<td>Sept11-Aug12</td>
<td>Zamfara</td>
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<td>Bungudu, Gusau, Maru &amp; Tsafe</td>
<td>1,604,678</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>August, 2018</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM)</td>
<td>Sept10-Aug11</td>
<td>Jigawa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kafin Hausa, Auyo, Guri, Kiri Kassama, Malam Madori &amp; Kaungama</td>
<td>1,333,560</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (MSC)</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>Bauchi</td>
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<td>Alkaleri, Bogoro, Dass, Gamjuwa, Ningi, Toro &amp; Tafawa Balewa</td>
<td>2,259,076</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
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<td>Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS)</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>Bauchi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Misau, Katagum, Gaide, Gamawa, Darazo &amp; Damban</td>
<td>1,817,466</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>August, 2018</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millet Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (MCG)</td>
<td>Sept12-Aug13</td>
<td>Jigawa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gagarawa, Buji, Jahun, Birnin Kudu, Kiyawa, Dutse, Miga &amp; Taura</td>
<td>1,878,024</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sorghum Cowpea and Groundnut LZ (SCG)</td>
<td>Sept12-Aug13</td>
<td>Zamfara</td>
<td></td>
<td>Anka, Bukkuyum &amp; Gumi</td>
<td>756,288</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CGC</td>
<td>HVM</td>
<td>MAS</td>
<td>MCG</td>
<td>SCG</td>
<td>MSC</td>
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<td><strong>V.Poor</strong></td>
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<td>LPD=8%</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
<td>SD=5%</td>
<td>LPD=11%</td>
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<td>No deficit</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
<td>LPD=3%</td>
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<td><strong>Poor</strong></td>
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<td>LPD=2%</td>
<td>No deficit</td>
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<td><strong>Middle</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Better-off</strong></td>
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## Quantification of Food Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Livelihood Zone</th>
<th>Beneficiaries In need of Support</th>
<th>Food needs in Metric Tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Katsina</td>
<td>Millet &amp; Sesame</td>
<td>457,018</td>
<td>15,493,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zamfara</td>
<td>Cotton Groundnut and Mixed Crop</td>
<td>742,567</td>
<td>10,944,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bauchi</td>
<td>Millet Cowpeas &amp; Sesame</td>
<td>497,459</td>
<td>2,724,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,818601</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,161,000</strong></td>
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Conclusion

- Rainfall was well established and evenly distributed in the 2017 season.
- Insecurity “Cattle Rustling” in CGC LZ remains and continue to affect livestock production especially Cattle

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

• 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 depletion of assets and 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 sate.
• 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.
THANK YOU