



OUTCOME ANALYSIS

Nigeria

March 2018



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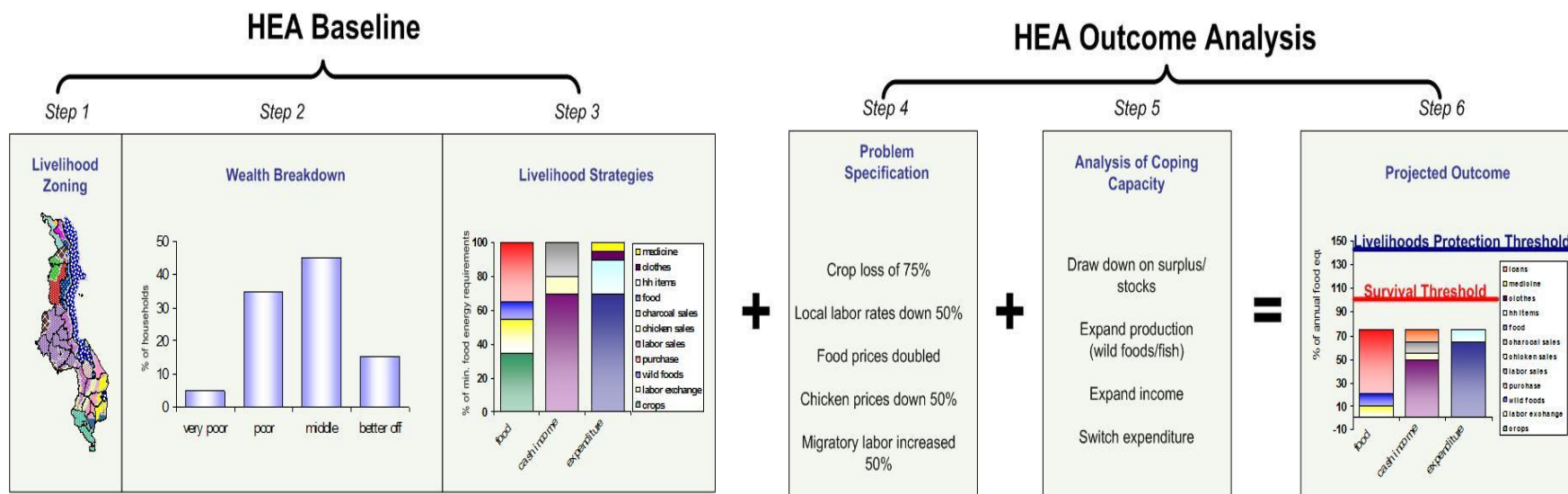


Save the Children

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



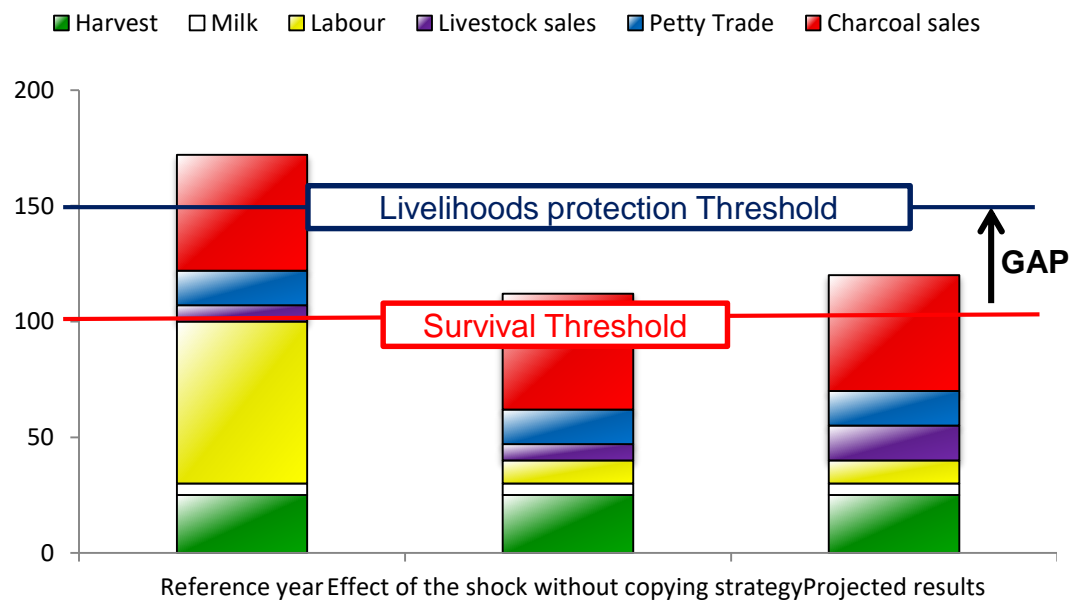
The objective of an outcome analysis is to investigate the **effects of hazards** (or other changes) on future **access to food** and **income** at household level

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.

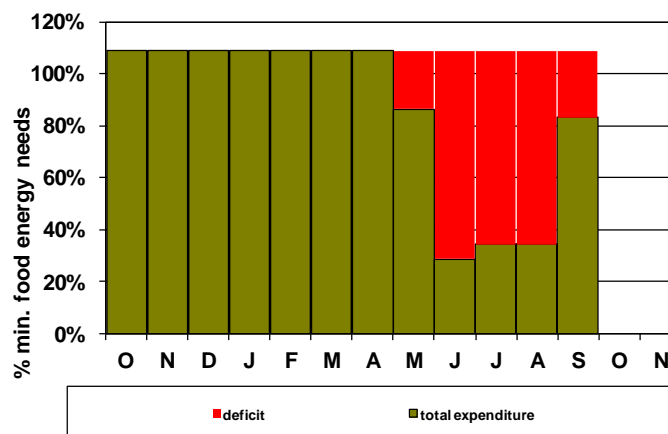
- **Livelihoods protection threshold**: level of total income needed to ensure the basic survival and maintain local livelihoods



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

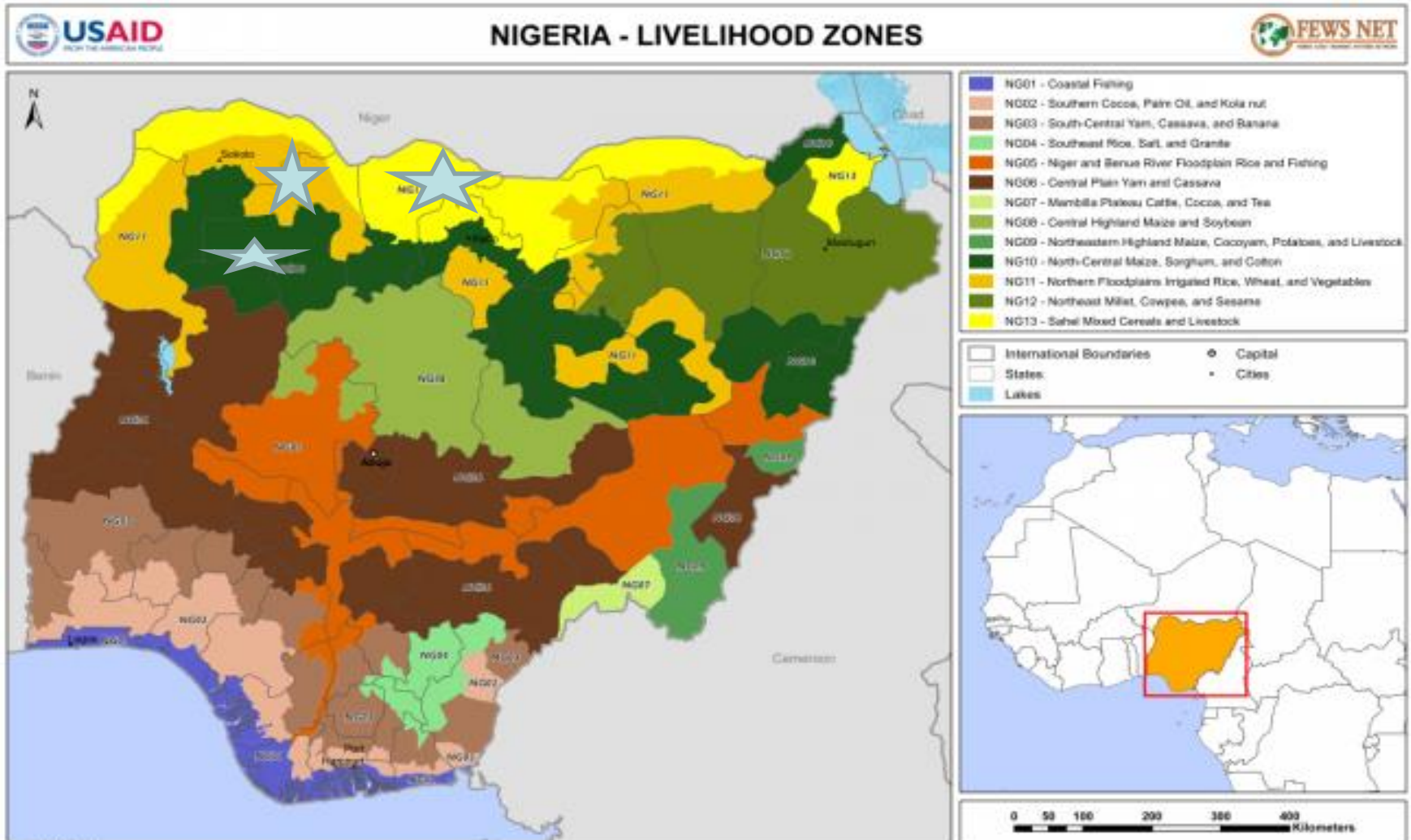


Period of Analysis

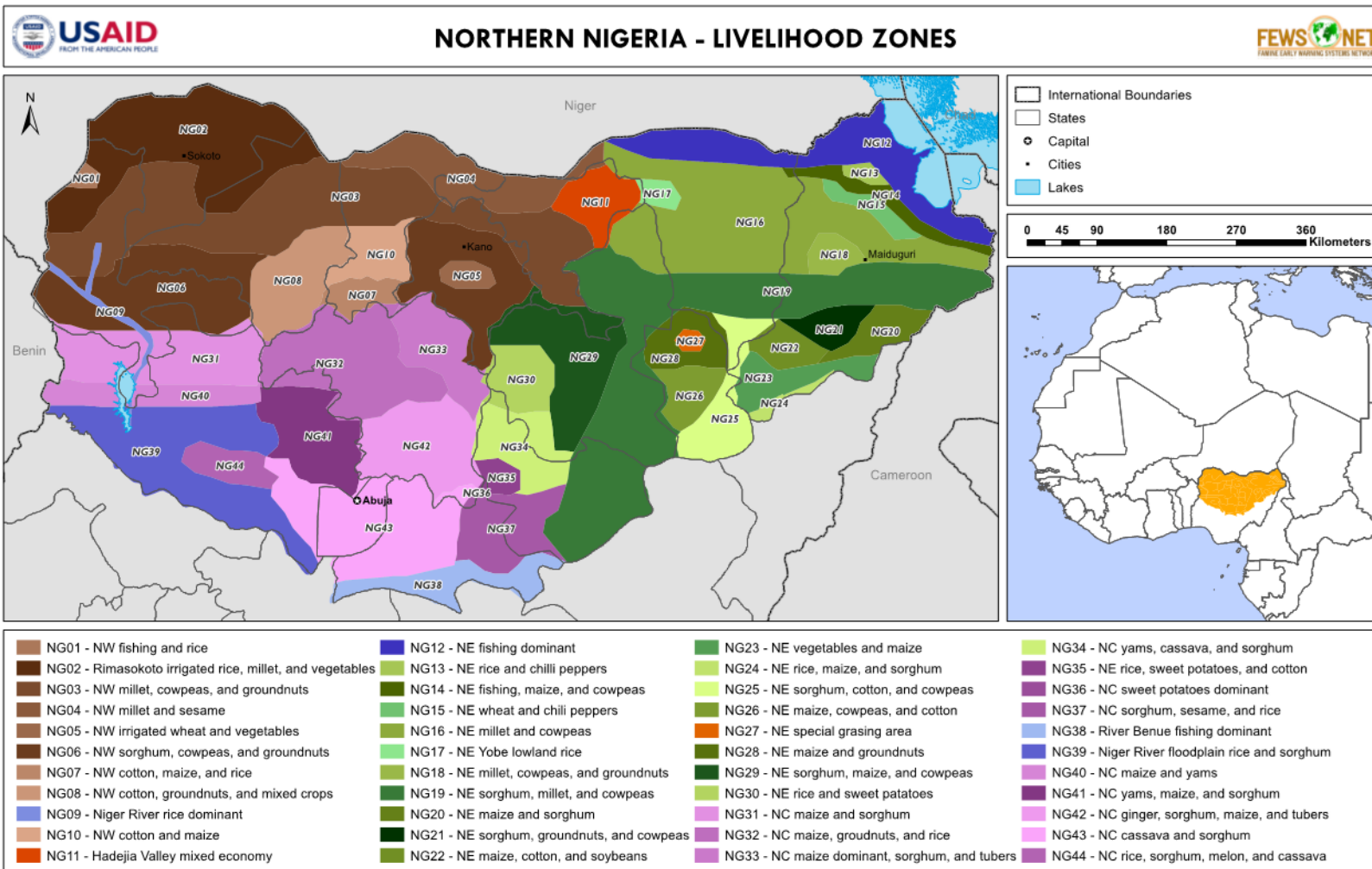


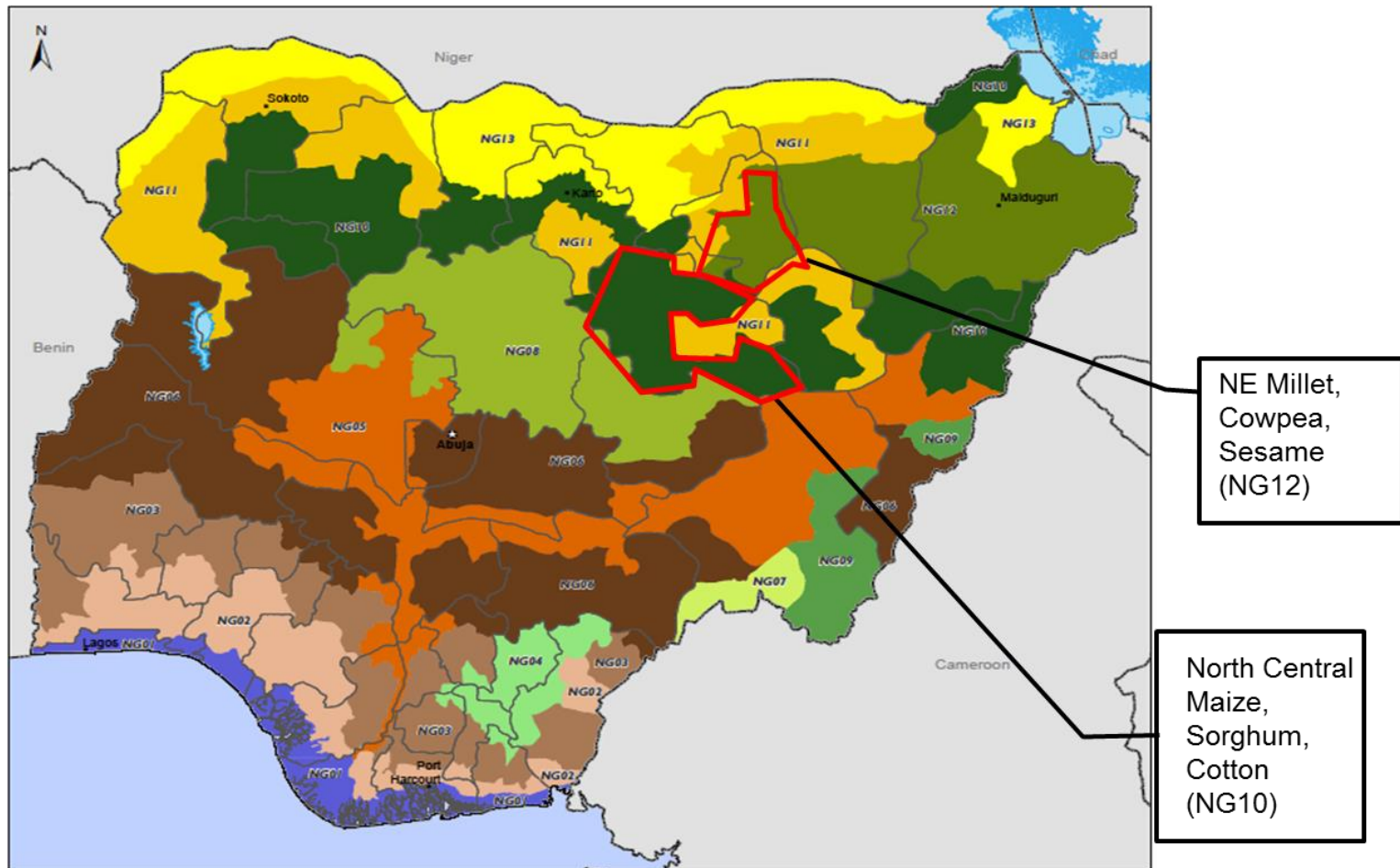
This is an update to the October 2017 analysis, the period of consumption year covered by the analysis is **September 2017 – August 2018** for seven livelihood zones in northern Nigeria.

Updated Livelihood Zone Map



Previous Livelihood Zone Map





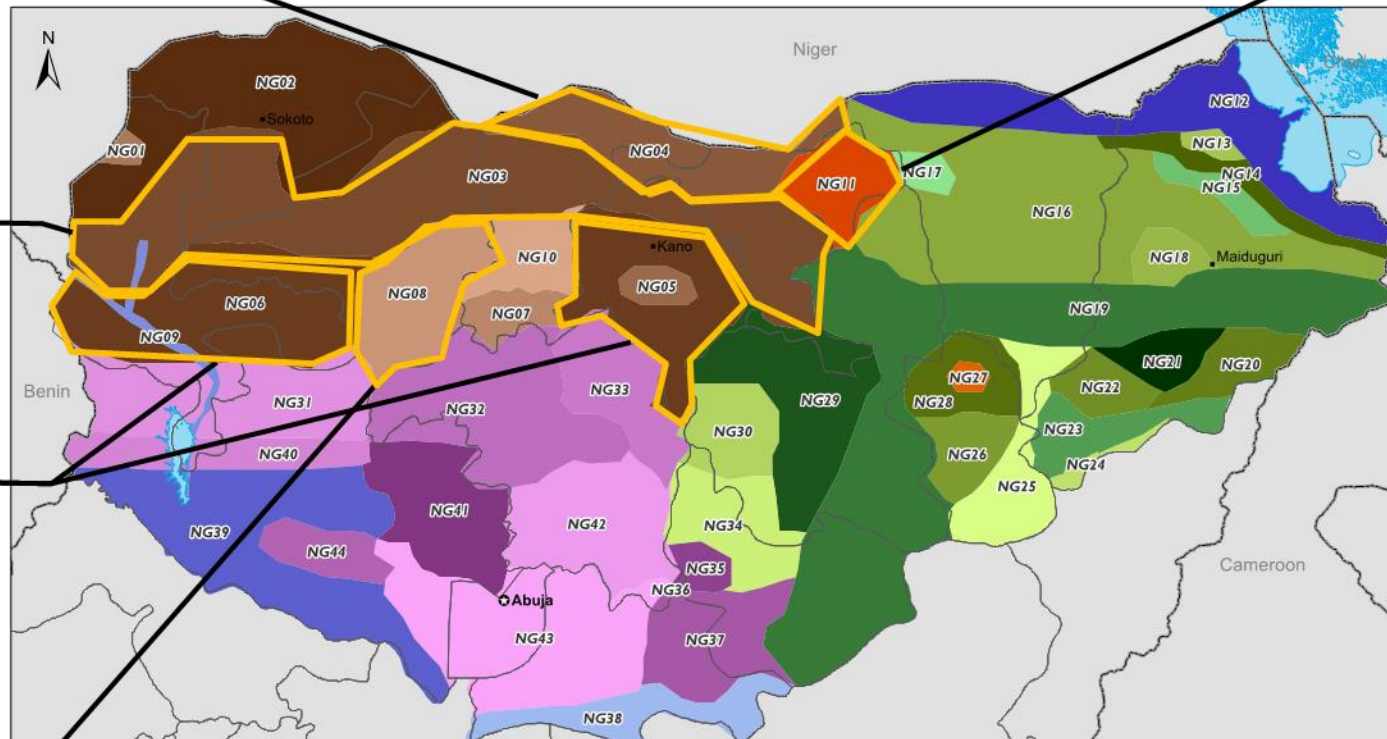
Millet & Sesame Zone (MAS)

Millet, Cowpea & Groundnut (MCG)

Sorghum, Cowpea & Groundnut (MCG)

Cotton, Groundnut & Cereals (CGC)

Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy (HVM)



Livelihood Zones and Areas Covered



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

Analysis Team Composition



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

Result Summary



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.

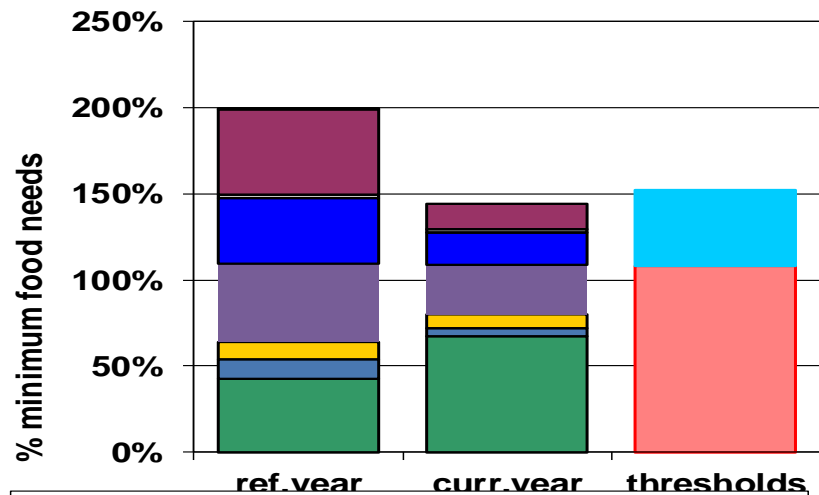
OA Result Summary



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%	Jun- Aug, 2018	5%	11%
						P	32%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
						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%	August, 2018	No deficit	8%
						P	26%	August, 2018	No deficit	2%
						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	3%	
					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	

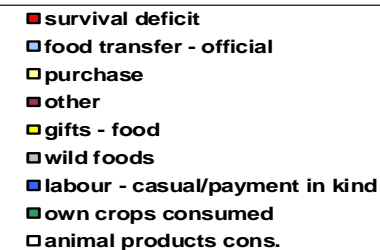
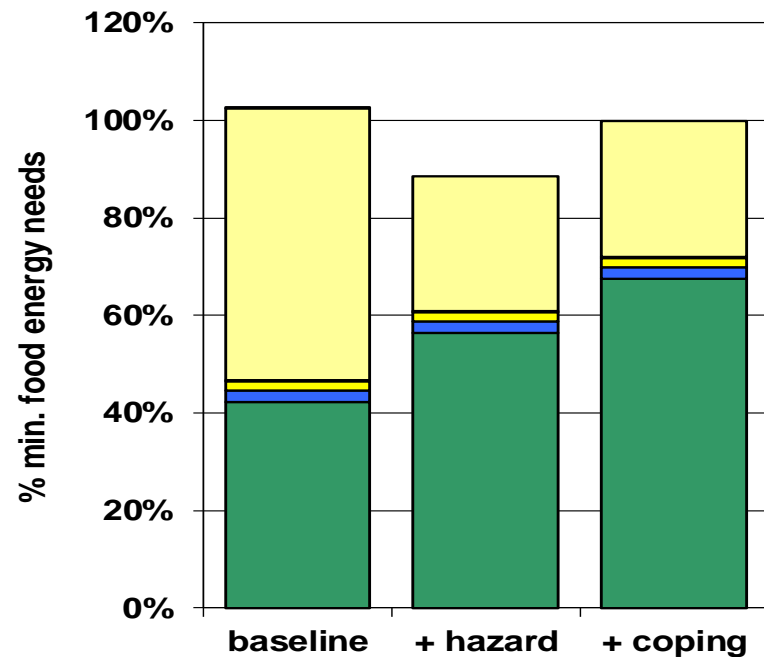
Total Income (food+cash)

District: **Bungudu**
Livelihood Zone: **NGCGC**
Household type: **VP**



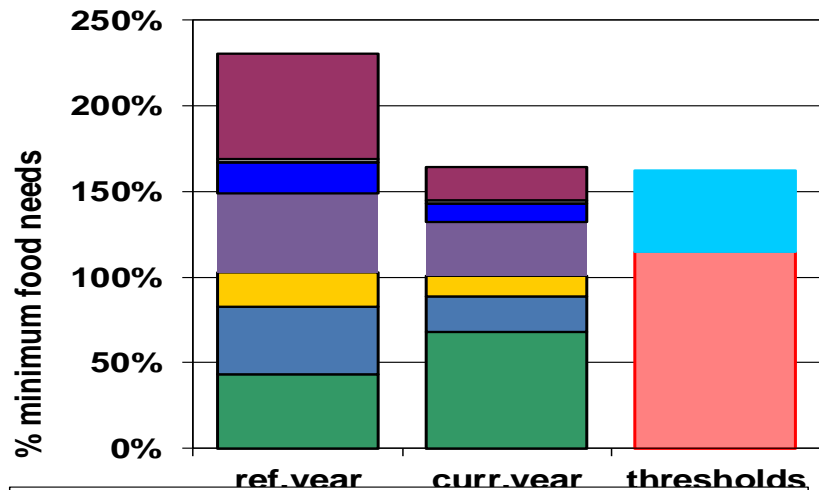
Sources of Food

District: **Bungudu**
Livelihood Zone: **NGCGC**
Household type: **VP**



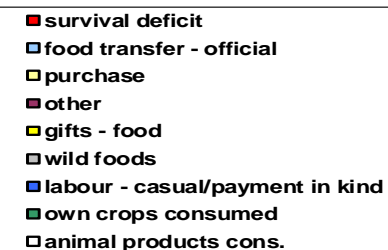
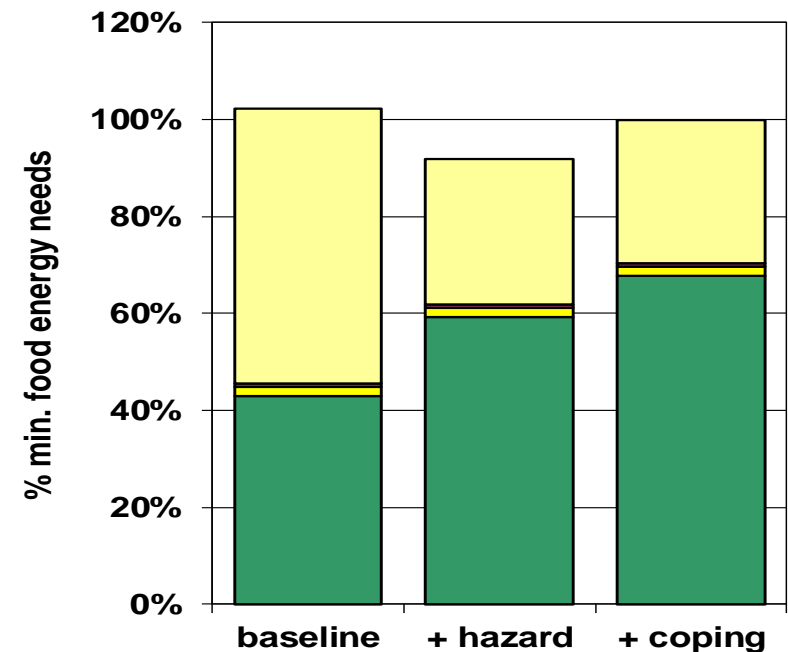
Total Income (food+cash)

District: **Bungudu**
Livelihood Zone: **NGCGC**
Household type: **P**



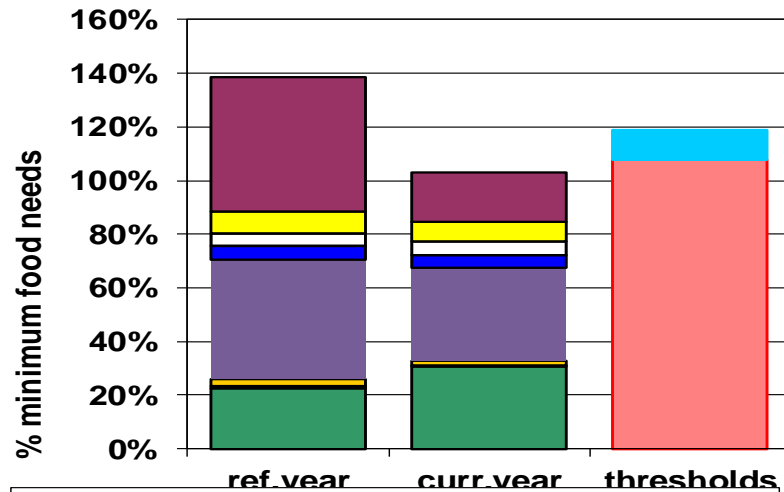
Sources of Food

District: **Bungudu**
Livelihood Zone: **NGCGC**
Household type: **P**



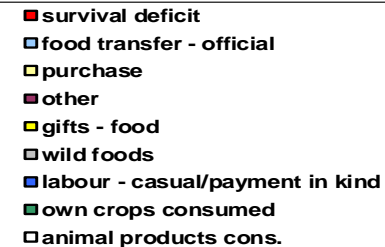
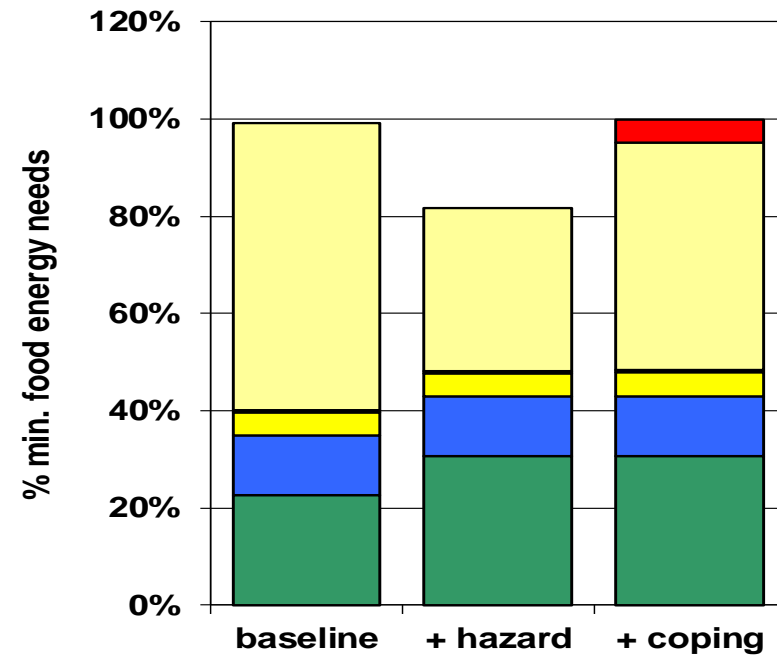
Total Income (food+cash)

District: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGMAS
Household type: VP



Sources of Food

District: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGMAS
Household type: VP



Quantification of Food Needs



State	Livelihood Zone	Beneficiaries In need of Support	Food needs in Metric Tonnes
Katsina	Millet & Sesame	457,018	15,493,000
Zamfara	Cotton Groundnut and Mixed Crop	742,567	10,944,000
Bauchi	Millet Cowpeas & Sesame	497,459	2,724,000
TOTAL		1,818,601	29,161,000

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 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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