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TECHNICAL REPORT (HEA Outcome Analysis)

COUNTRY :

Nigeria

Date of the analysis: 26th February – 1st March, 2018

Period covered by the analysis : September 2017 – August 2018

EXECUTIF SUMMARY

The analyse is an update to the October 2017 analysis, the period of consumption year covered by the analysis still remains **September 2017 – August 2018** for seven livelihood zones (LZs) in northern Nigeria, detailed below.

- North Central Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (MSC)- Bauchi
- North East Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS)- Bauchi
- Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM))- Jigawa
- North West Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (MCG)- Jigawa
- The North West Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS)-Katsina
- North West Cotton, Groundnuts & mixed Cereals LZ (CGC)- Zamfara
- North West Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (SCG)- Zamfara

The workshop analyse which is hold in kano is preceded by the field data collection from 19th to 24 February 2018. The analysis shows that in MAS livelihood zone, the very poor households would likely face survival deficits of 5% and a livelihood protection deficit of 11%, the very poor and poor households in CGC would likely face a livelihood deficits of 8% and 2% respectively, while the very poor in MCS Livelihood zone would also face a livelihood deficit of 3%.

Households facing survival deficit would need urgent assistance to save lives during the deficit period, while households facing livelihood protection deficit would need assistance to protect their existing livelihood assets, to prevent depletion of asset and use negative coping strategies.

Other wealth groups across these LZs are not expected to face any deficit, this implies that these households not facing deficits would be able to access food and income needed to maintain basic survival and livelihood protection needs.

Summary of Outcome Analysis Results: Wealth Groups/Livelihood Zones Facing Deficits

	MAS	CGC	HVM	SCG	MCG	MSC	MCS
Very Poor	SD=5% LPD = 11%	LPD= 8%	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	LPD= 3%
Poor	No deficits	LPD= 2%	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits
Middle	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits
Better Off	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits

Official monitoring data on crop production and prices from Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) across the 4 states were used for the definition of the current year problem. Assumptions on changes in production and prices were made on the Problem Specification (PS) in consensus amongst the workshop participants, based on their field experience where official data does not represent the ideal situation.

I. LIVELIHOOD ZONES DESCRIPTION

The seven livelihood zones are primarily agricultural based and a variety of rain-fed crops suited to drylands areas including millet, sorghum, maize, rice, cowpeas, groundnuts, sesame, cotton as well as soybeans are grown. Rain-fed agriculture is carried out during the single rainy season which runs from April/May to October. The peak months of rainfall are June to August. In the dry season, food crops and market vegetables are grown on low lying river flood plains (or *fadama*) either through irrigation or flood retreated agriculture. The main period of harvest is from September to November. The dry-season harvest is March. In all the zones, livestock production supplements agriculture.

The Northwest region accommodates two wide belts of dominant staple cereals, millet and sorghum. The other common associated cash crops that further distinguish the local economy are cowpeas, which are grown in surplus; groundnuts; cotton; and sesame. The North West **Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (MCG)** and the North West **Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (SCG)** are a mix of food and cash crops, with associated husbandry of sheep, goats, and cattle. These areas are at the heart of the groundnut cultivation for which northern Nigeria is particularly known. The longstanding cash crops of the North West **Cotton, Groundnuts, and Mixed Cereals LZ (CGC)** are groundnuts, cotton and soya beans. All are Rain-fed.

In the **Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM)** a variety of crops is grown in drylands as well as the irrigated areas. Rainy season cultivation of drylands centers on maize, millet, rice, sorghum, and cowpeas, while irrigation or residual moisture in the dry season allow extended cultivation of food crops such as rice, maize and valuable market vegetables like peppers, onions and tomatoes on low lying river flood plains (i.e., *fadama*). Fishing which happens throughout the year in the Hadejia Valley is a significant source of cash income.

The far northern zone of North West **Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS)**, in the Sahel savanna ecological belt, generally features good conditions for millet and sorghum, as in the Sudan savanna belt. In this relatively dry ecosystem, yields tend to be lower than further south. Cowpeas are important, and sesame is a successful cash crop, although many farmers cultivate groundnuts more. Unlike other livelihood zone, there is very little *fadama* land here, and vegetables are not common cash earners.

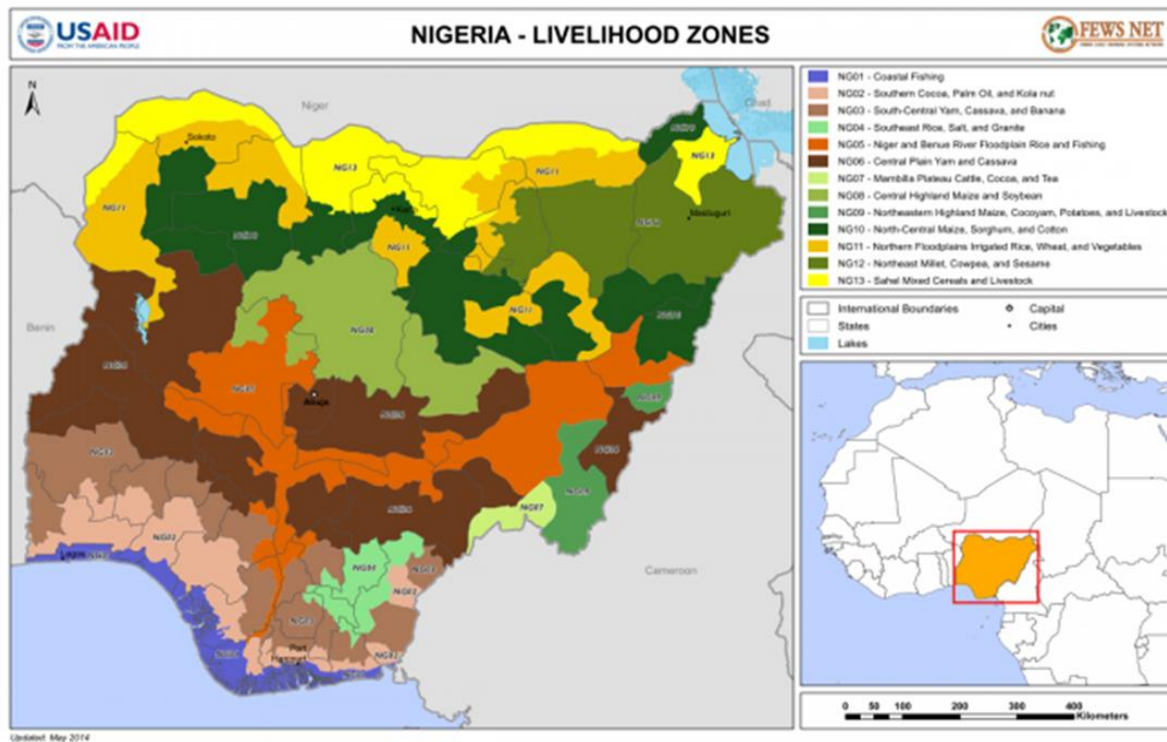
The Nigerian side of the Lake Chad within which the North East **Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS)** is located is a semiarid zone but particularly well suited to millet and cowpeas production, the cropping season involves irrigation and rain fed agriculture. Although livestock production is an important secondary activity in this zone, small ruminants are relatively more important here than cattle.

The North Central **Maize, sorghum and Cotton LZ (MSC)**, generally provides a good condition for maize, sorghum and cotton. Rice and cowpeas can be considered as cash crops in this zone, but dry season rice and vegetables are mainly grown for cash.

The reference year is not the same for all the livelihood baselines as outlined in the table below:

Livelihood Baseline	Reference Year
Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS)	Sept 2009 – August 2010
Cotton, Groundnuts & mixed Cereals LZ (CGC)	Sept 2011 – August 2012
Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM)	Sept 2010 – August 2011
Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (SCG)	Sept 2012 – August 2013
Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (MCG)	Sept 2012 – August 2013
Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS)	Sept 2012 – August 2013
Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (MSC)	Sept 2012 – August 2013

¹ Refer to seasonal calendars in baseline reports for further details on seasonality.



II SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT/ PROBLEM SPECIFICATION

A problem specification is the translation of a shock or other change into economic consequences at household level. It allows one to mathematically link the change (positive or negative) to each relevant livelihood strategy. The process of developing problem specifications is one of critically examining the effects of each type of change on each source of food, income and expenditure. There can be quite a large number of these sources, not all of which are equally important, and it is therefore useful to identify the key sources for each wealth group and each livelihood zone. A key source (or ‘key parameter’) is defined as one that contributes significantly to total food or cash income¹, such that a reduction in access to that one source may have a significant effect on total access.

The scenario developed uses official government monitoring data on crop production and prices for the definition of the current year problem specification. Where official data was not available, assumptions were made based on a consensus amongst the workshop participants due to their field experience. As part of the scenario in the livelihood zones, it has been assumed that the 2017 rainy season will be normal and that agricultural labor opportunities for land preparation, planting and weeding will be stable for the remaining months of this year. The scenario developed is based on problem specification of key parameter data collected in the seven zones. All coping strategies are excluded from the scenario. Each element of the scenario analyzed can be monitored and revised as additional information becomes available. In addition, other scenarios can be analyzed if decision makers would like to understand vulnerability to different types of shock. For more details on the key parameters and their changes since the reference years, see the key parameter problem specification table at the bottom of the report.

¹ A key parameter is here defined as a source of food or income that contributes at least 10% of one wealth group’s total food or income or at least 5% for each of two wealth groups’ total food or income.

III- FOOD SECURITY SITUATION AND PERSPECTIVE

3.1 Period covered by the Analysis

The outcome analysis workshop was conducted from 26th February to 1st March, 2018.

3.1 Results analysis by means livelihoods zone by district

The following paragraph present the main results analysis by livelihoods zone and by state.

Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS): in MAS livelihoods zone, the analysis shows the food security situation is in real degradation for the very poor households. The very poor household in Katsina state project a survival and livelihood protection deficit from June to August 2018. Those households are located in the following LGAs: Baure, Daura, Dutsi, Mashi, Zango & Sandamu

Cotton, Groundnuts & mixed Cereals LZ (CGC): in CGC livelihoods zone, the food security situation is the degradation. The poor and very poor households project a livelihood protection deficit during August 2018. This zone is part of Zangaria state and those households are located in the following LGAs: Bungudu, Gusau, Maru & Tsafe

Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS): in MCS livelihoods zone, the very poor household present a bad food security situation. The very poor households project a livelihood protection deficit during August 2018. This zone is part of Bauchi state and those households are located in the following LGAs: Misau, Katagum, Gaide, Gamawa, Darazo & Damban

In the following livelihoods zone, the analysis shows the good food security situation for all households: Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM); Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (SCG); Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (MCG); Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (MSC).

Projected food security prospects

Crop	CGC	HVM	MAS	MCG	SCG	MSC	MCS
Maize	118%	125%		125%	123%	133%	133%
Millet	169%	125%	108%	125%	142%	108%	108%
Rice	124%	257%		257%	130%	126%	126%
Rice 2 nd Sea		100%					
Sorghum	126%	149%	147%	149%	128%	135%	135%
Wheat		154%					
Cowpeas	121%	124%	267%	124%	121%	92%	92%
Cotton	36%						
Soya beans	124%					122%	
Groundnuts	136%			162%	151%	120%	120%
Sesame			136%				
Pepper		114%		114%	150%	122%	
Onion		120%			148%	111%	111%
Tomato		114%				117%	

Increase

Not Important

IV- SUMMARIZE THE RESULT ACCORDING THE TWO THRESHOLDS

These illustrates how scenario development and problem specification are expected to impact total income for households in different wealth groups in the seven livelihoods zones. The graph shows the result of the scenario development/problem specifications for very poor and poor households for one district within each livelihood zone.

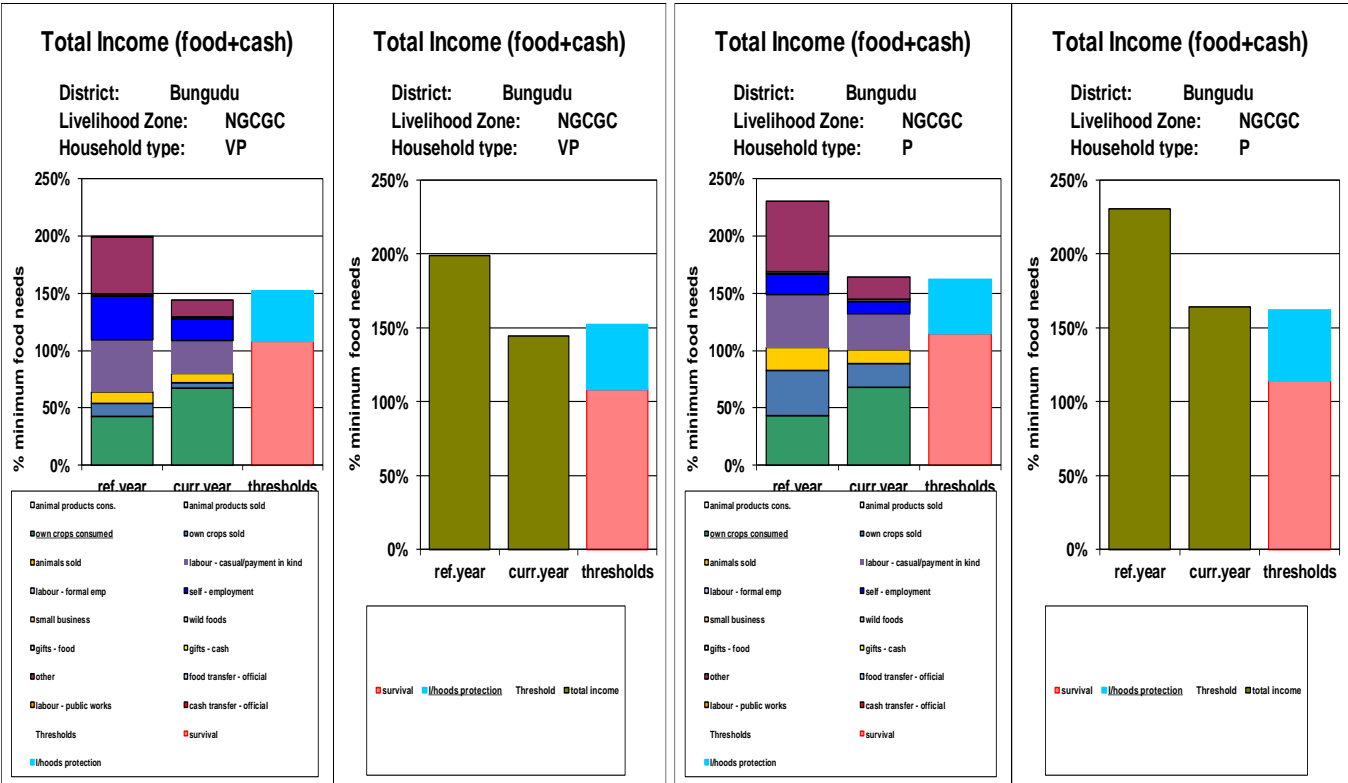
NG08: North West Cotton, Groundnuts and Mixed Cereals Livelihood Zone

The results for the OA shows that the very poor and poor household would likely face livelihood protect deficit of 8% and 2% respectively, while the middle and better-offs are not expected to face any deficit. The very poor and poor households would require livelihood assistance; an intervention to protect their existing livelihoods to prevent further deterioration and asset depletion.

Crop production increased, except for cotton which reduced significantly to 36% when compared with the reference year. Farmers' interest in other crops due to poor market for cotton in this zone largely contributed to the reduction in cotton production. The decrease in livestock remains due to cattle rustling as well as theft of small ruminants in this zone. There is also a reduction in access to casual and agricultural labor to which the very poor and poor households rely for cash, hence the impact is more on the very poor and poor households, who depend largely on food purchase.

The OA result shows a significant increase in the consumption of own crops by the very poor and poor households when compared with the reference year, but with decrease in access to casual and agricultural labour limiting their cash income as well as their purchasing power and hence contributing to the deficits on Livelihood threshold.

In the graph below Bungudu LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Bungudu, Gusau, Maru and Tsafe) in the Cotton, Groundnuts and Mixed Cereals Livelihood zone.



NG04: North West Millet & Sesame Livelihood Zone

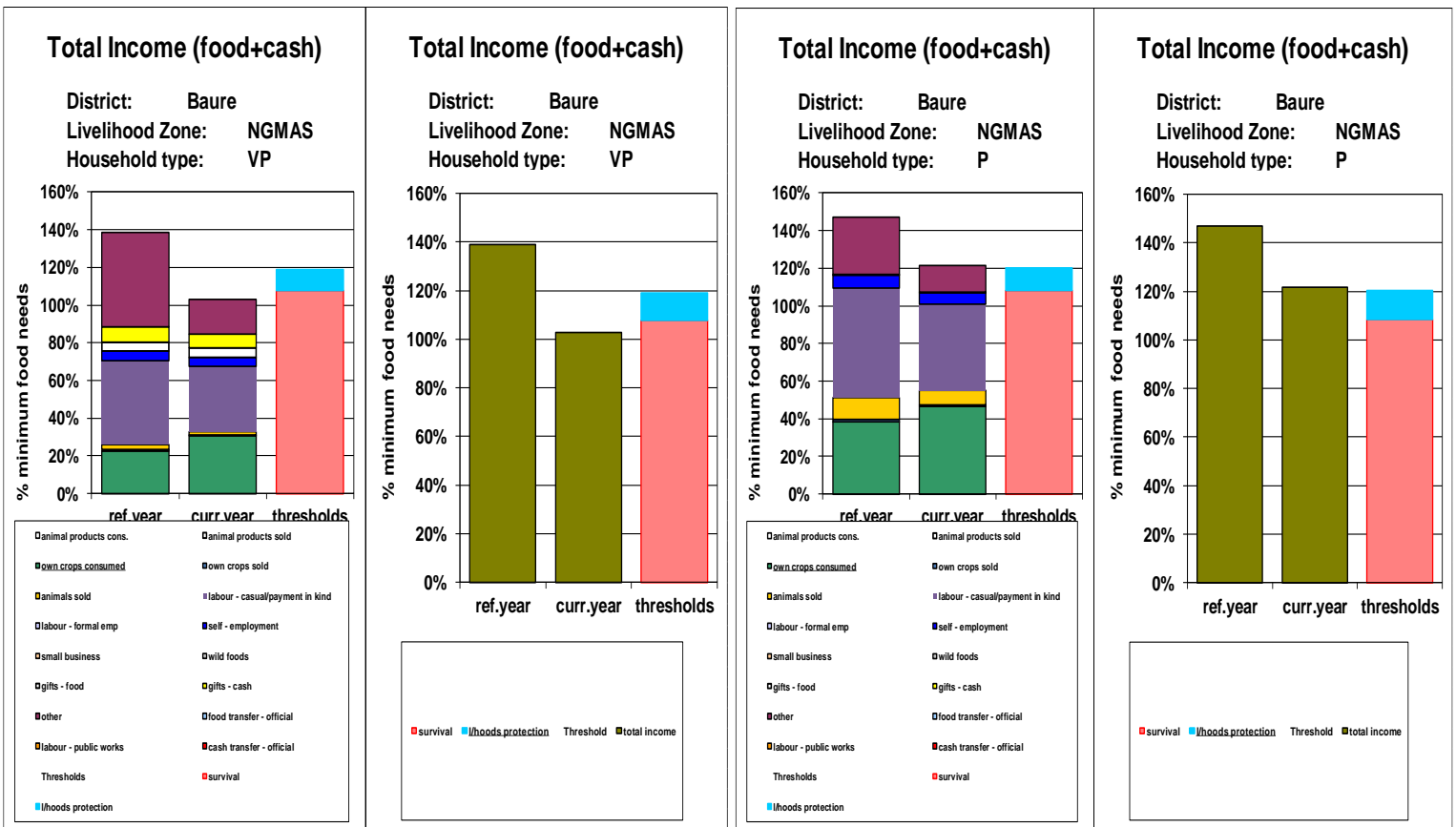
The result for the OA shows that the very poor households would face a survival deficit of 5% and livelihood protection deficit of 11%.

These very poor households would require emergency assistance to save lives and support as well to protect their existing livelihoods assets.

Other wealth groups in this zone do not have deficit, hence would be able to maintain their normal livelihood without assistance.

The Millet & Sesame Livelihood zone also recorded a general increase in production for crops like millet, sorghum, Cowpea, and sesame. Own crops consumed by both the very poor and the poor household increased significantly due to increase in crop production, however access to income generating activities such as casual labour, agricultural labour and self-employment has reduced significantly when compared with the reference year, contributing to great extent, the deficits on both survival and livelihood protection.

In the graph below Baure LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Baure, Dutsi, Daura, Mashi, Zango and Sandamu) in the Millet and Sesame Livelihood zone.

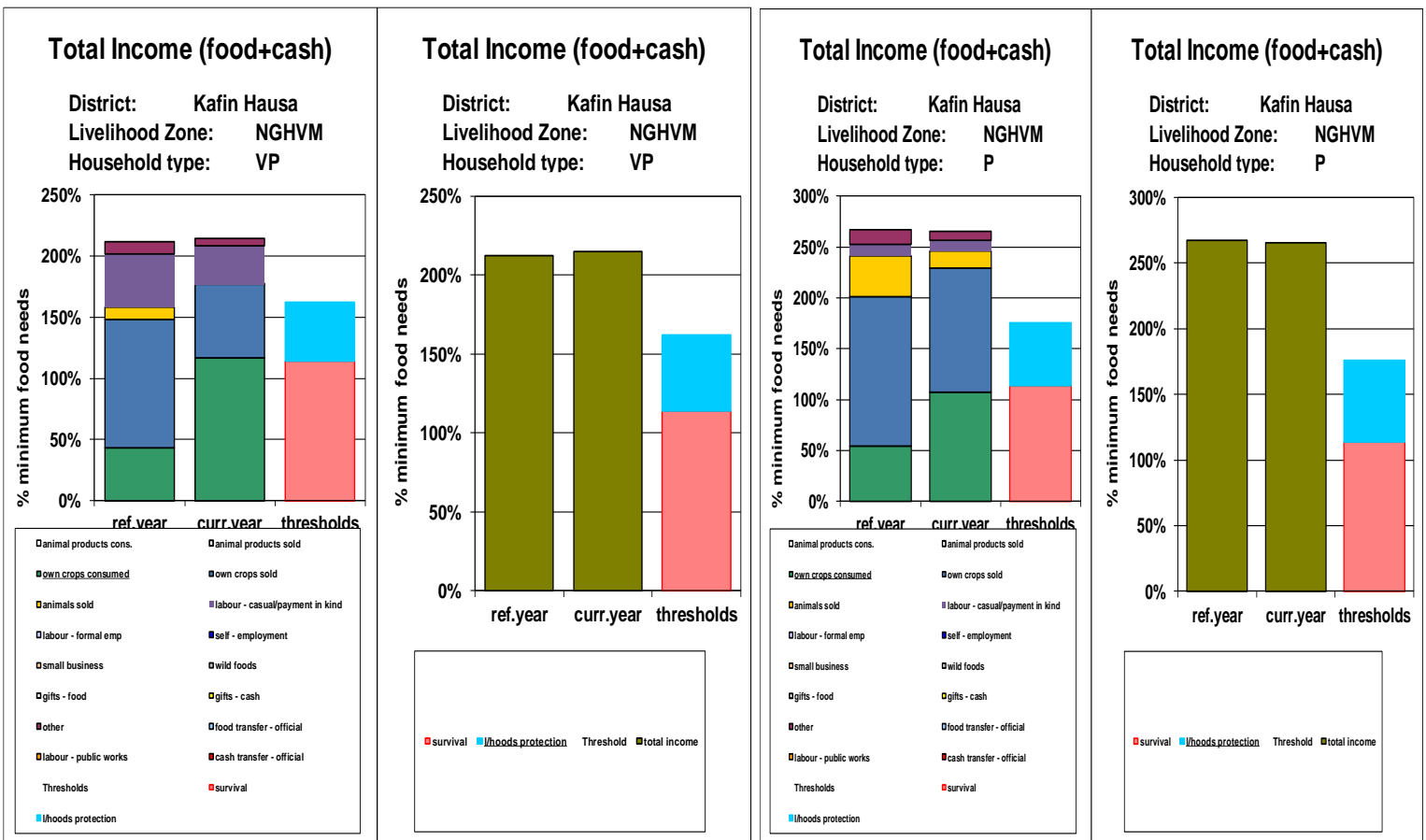


NGI I: Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy Livelihood Zone

The results for the scenario analysis show that there will be neither survival nor livelihood protection deficits for any wealth group in this livelihood zone, this implies that no urgent support will be needed as households within this zone would be able to access both food and cash income need to survive as well as maintain livelihood assets.

Crops such as Maize, Millet, Rice, Sorghum, Wheat, Cowpeas, Pepper, and Onion recorded an increase in production within this LZ thereby increasing own crops consumed especially for the very poor and poor households. The analysis indicates that the very poor as well as other wealth groups can meet their basic staple food and livelihood needs. Hence no survival nor livelihood support would be required.

In the graph below Kafin Hausa LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Kafin Hausa, Auyo, Guri, Kiri Kassama, Malam Madori and Kaugama) in the Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy Livelihood zone.

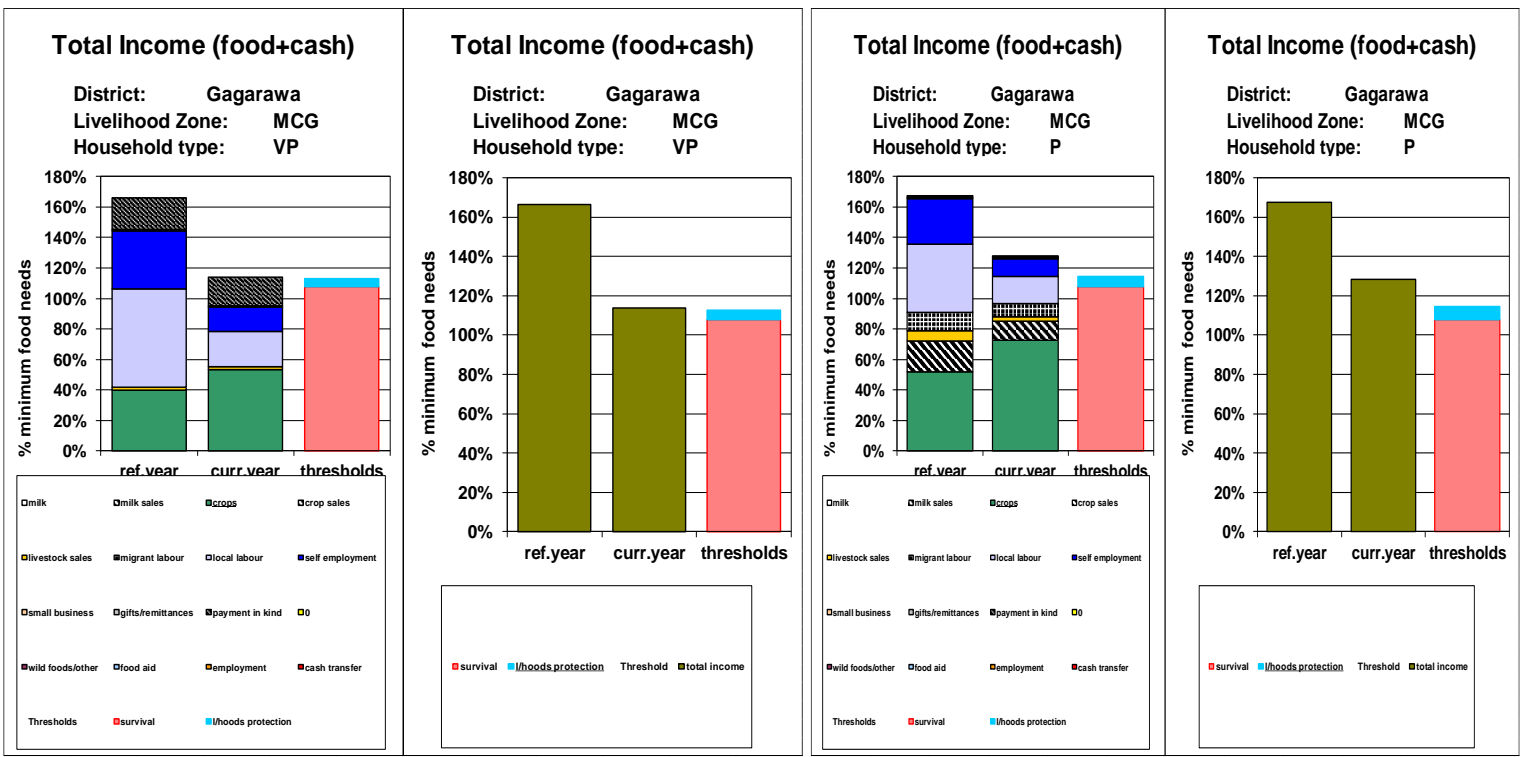


NG03: NW Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone

The results for the outcome analysis (OA) shows that there will be neither survival nor livelihood protection deficits for any wealth group within this Livelihood Zone.

There is an increase in crop production in the current year with respect to the reference year, which has increase access to food from own crops as households especially the very poor and poor consume more portion of foods they grow than in the reference year (40% to 53% for the very poor and 52% to 72% for the poor). Though income from both livestock sales reduced as well as access to local labour which further reduces household income, these household will still manage to sustain both their survival and livelihood needs

In the graph below Gagarawa LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Gagarawa, Buji, Jahun, Birnin Kudu, Kiyawa, Dutse, Miga and Taura) in the Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood zone.

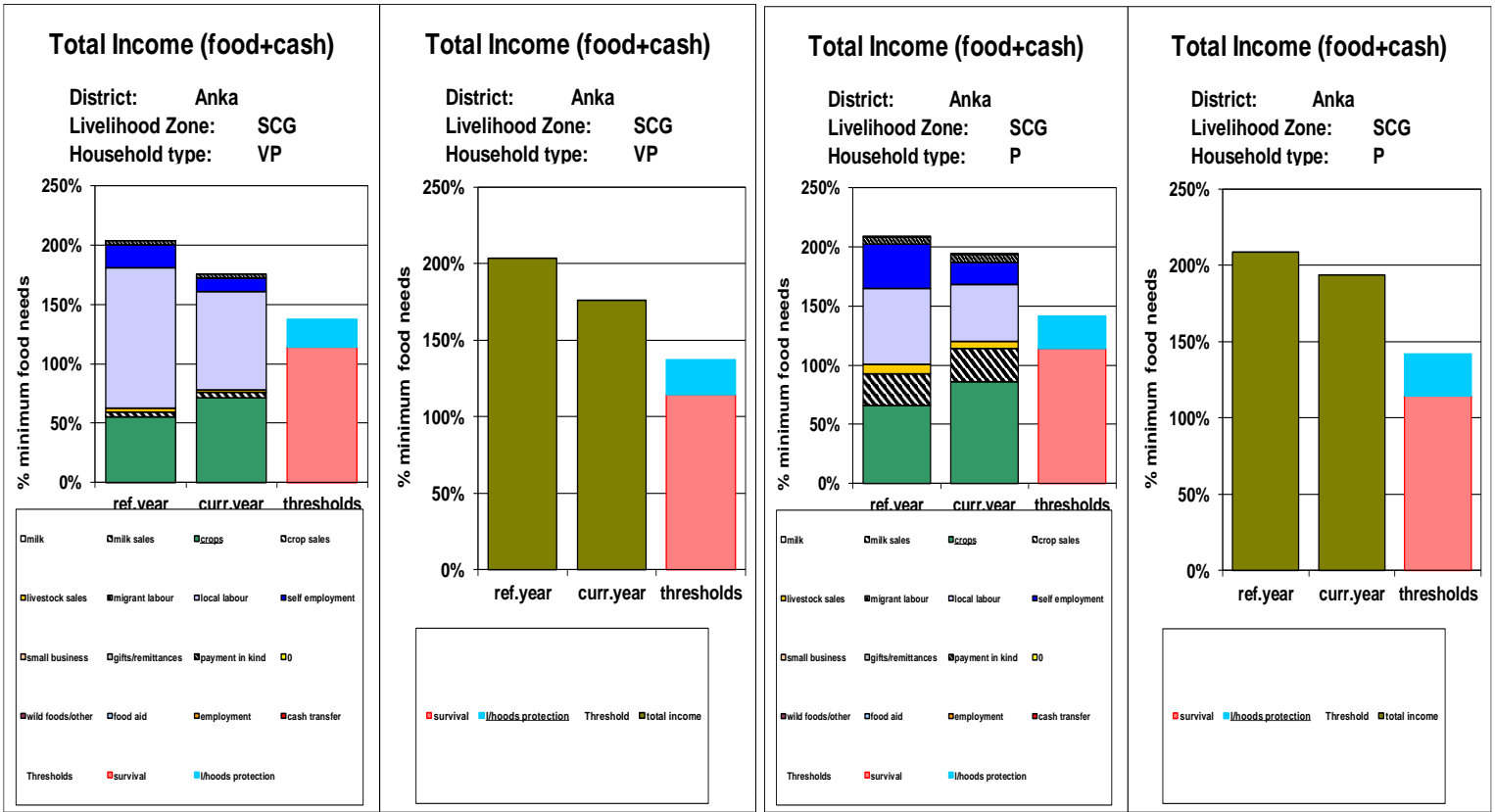


NG06: NW Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone

The results for the outcome analysis shows that there will be neither survival nor livelihood protection deficits for any wealth group in this livelihood zone, this implies that no urgent support will be needed as households within this zone would be able to access both food and cash income need to survive as well as maintain livelihood assets.

Although access to local labour decreased (119% to 83% for the very poor and 64% to 48% for the poor) with respect to the reference year, increase in crop production slightly compensated for the shortages as households increased food consumption from own crops (55% to 71% for the very poor and 66% to 86% for the poor).

In the graph below Anka LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Anka, Bukkuyum and Gumi) in the Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood zone.

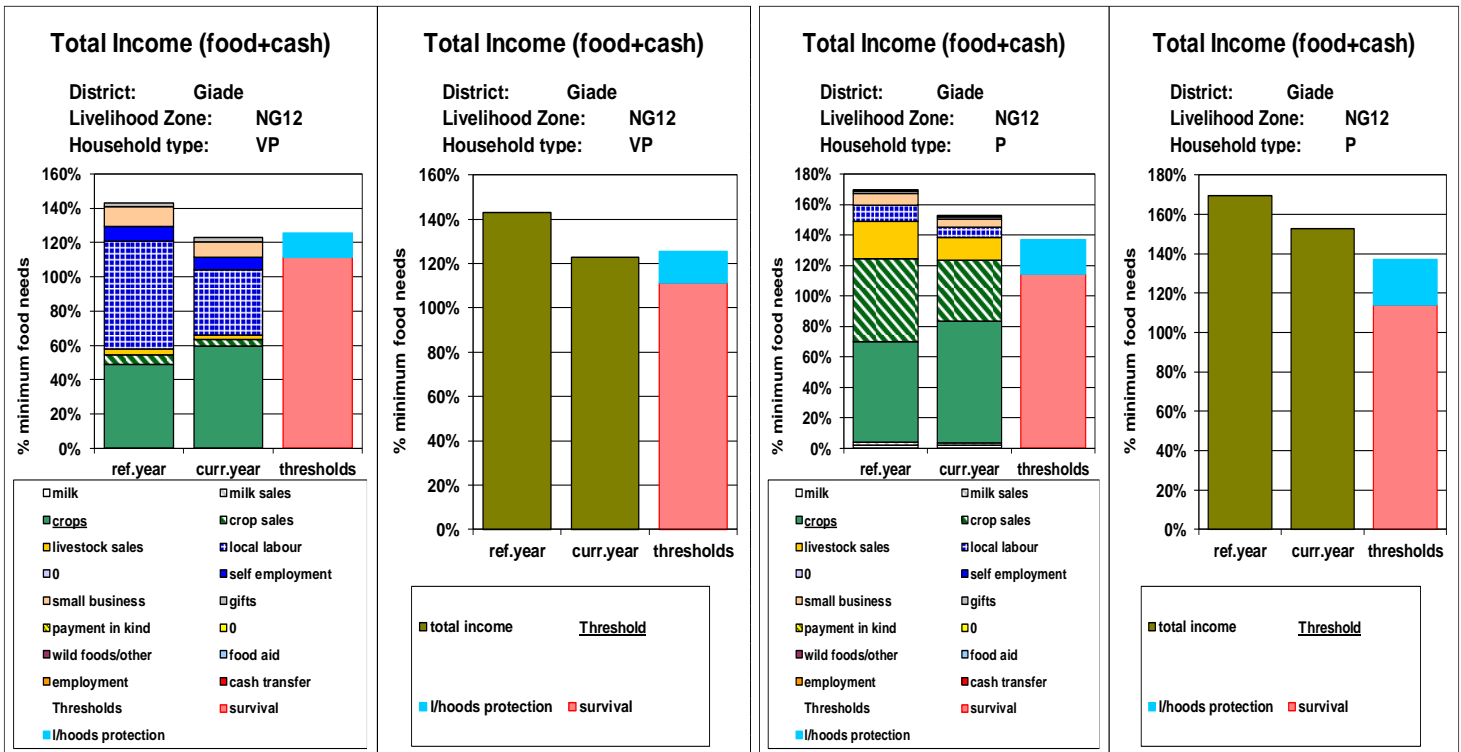


NG12: NE Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame Livelihood Zone

The analysis indicates that the very poor households would likely face a livelihood protection deficits of 3%, this implies that they would require external support to protect their existing livelihoods from further deterioration and prevent further depletion of assets.

There will be no survival and livelihood protection deficits for other wealth group within this zone as they would be able to access both food/cash to ensure survival and as well maintain local livelihoods.

In the graph below Misau LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Misau, Katagum, Gaide, Gamawa, Darazo and Damban) in the Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame Livelihood zone.

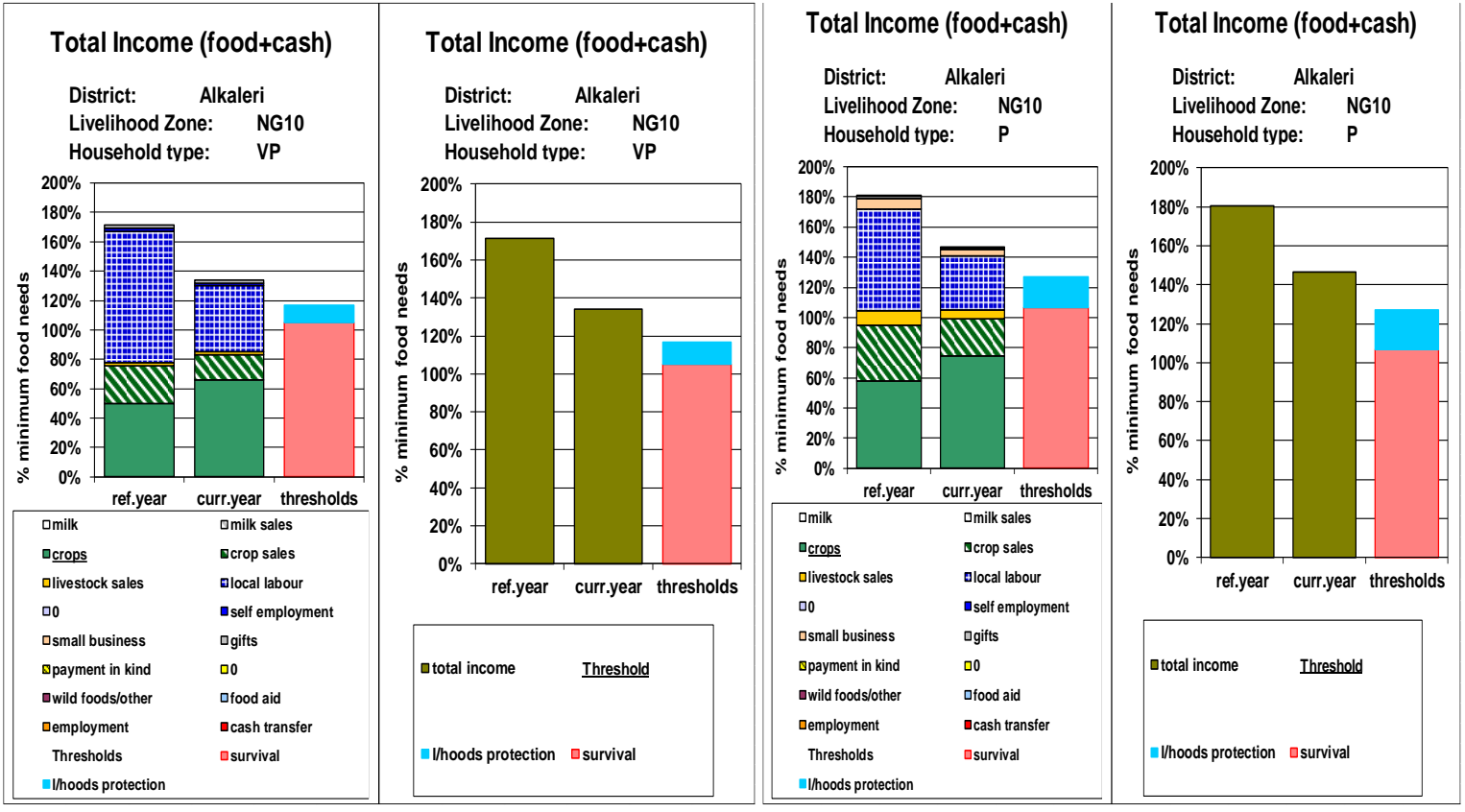


NG10: NC Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood Zone

The Outcome Analysis for North Central Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood Zone shows no deficit in both survival and livelihood protection threshold, hence no emergency support is needed in this zone.

Crop production in MSC LZ increased generally as compared to the reference year. This has also increased own crops consumed across the wealth group (50% to 66% for the very poor and 58% to 75% for the poor), though access to casual labour reduced when compared to the reference year but this has not resulted in any deficit for the wealth groups across the zone.

In the graph below Alkareli LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Alkaleri, Bogoro, Dass, Gamjuwa, Ningi, Toro and Tafawa Balewa) in the Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood zone.



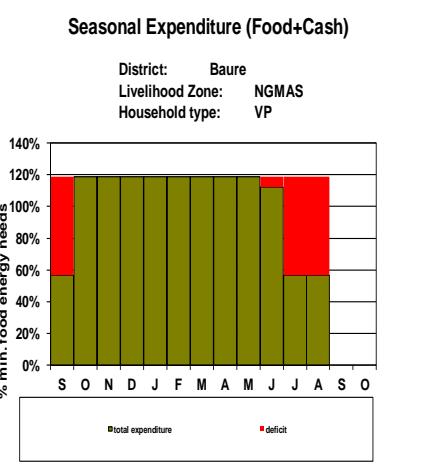
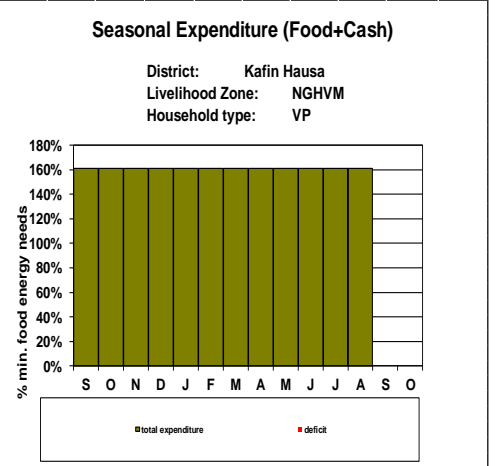
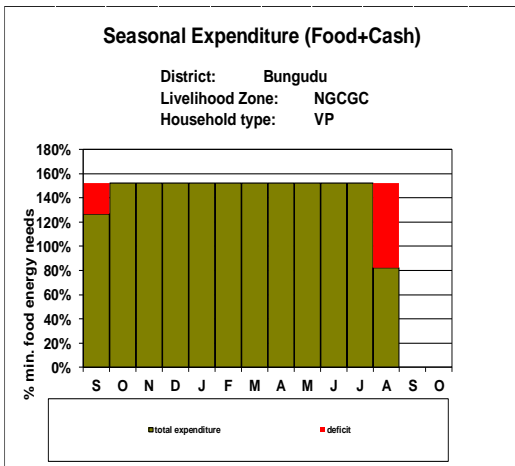
V- SEASONALITY OF THE DEFICITS

By combining information on total income with seasonal calendar data showing when different sources of food and cash become available, it is possible to generate projected pattern of consumption/ expenditure, by month, from **September 2017 – August 2018 as projected** and based on the analysis, the period when households would likely face those deficit is shown in red on the seasonal expenditure graph presented below.

Cotton Groundnut & Mixed Cereals LZ

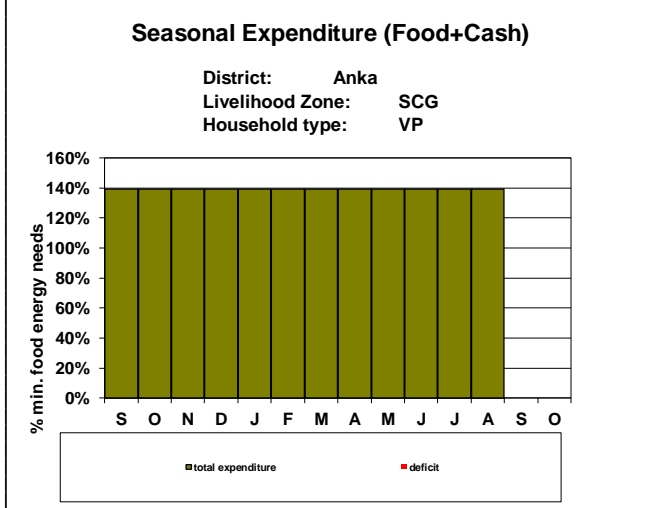
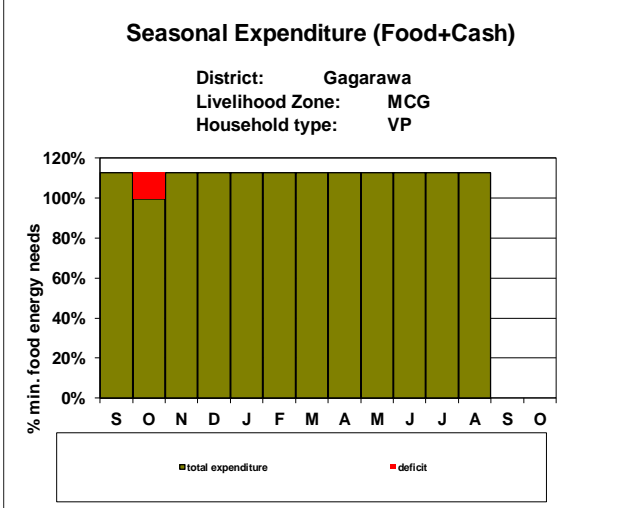
Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ

Millet & Sesame LZ

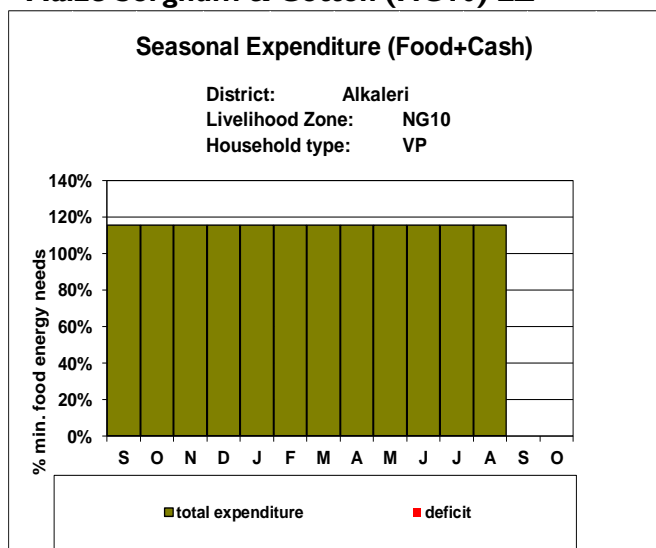


Millet Cowpeas & Groundnut LZ

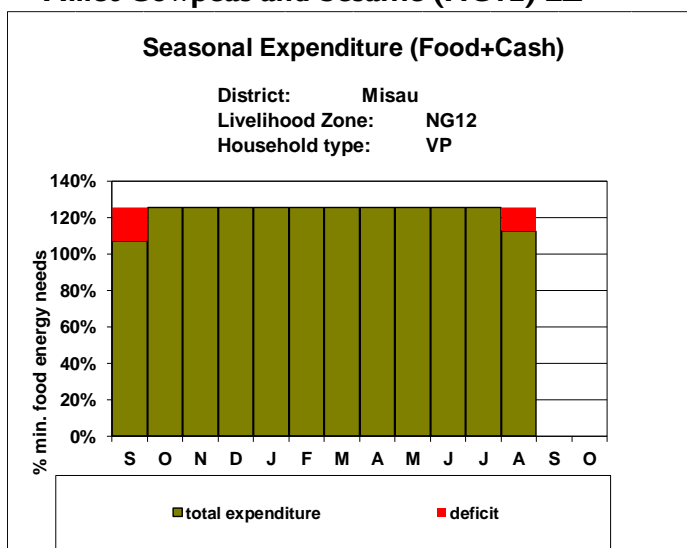
Sorghum Cowpeas and Groundnut LZ



Maize Sorghum & Cotton (NG10) LZ



Millet Cowpeas and Sesame (NG12) LZ



The seasonal expenditure graph depict the month and timing for any form of intervention that the very poor and poor households might likely require; which is significant enough to have direct impact on their livelihood protection.

VI- RESPONSE OPTION AND 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 survival and adequate protection of their fragile livelihoods assets, 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 through increase.
- 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.
- Livestock protection program as well as improvement in the security situation especially within CGC livelihood zone to avert rustling.
- Improve food access for the very poor and poor households as well as livelihood
- Government support in establishing food preservation programs especially vegetables.
- A joint assessment with partners is being encouraged.
- Government support to the Agriculture Development program (ADP) to ensure effective system support for extension services as well as agriculture data collection with high quality to inform decision making.

CONCLUSION

The Very poor households in MAS LZ facing survival deficit of 5% would need urgent assistance/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 depleting of assets.

In the longer term, development efforts should continue to focus on assisting the very poor and the poor to secure more stable sources of income to complement crop and livestock farming.

ANNEXE:

Table summarizing key parameters figures (problem specification)

NG08: NW Cotton, Groundnuts and Mixed Cereals Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NW Cotton, Groundnuts and Mixed Cereals Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	70%	147%
Goats	70%	160%
Sheep	70%	156%
Cow's Milk	100%	
Maize	118%	147%
Millet	169%	229%
Rice	124%	155%
Cowpeas	121%	211%
Soya beans	124%	121%
Sorghum	126%	139%
Groundnuts	136%	121%
Cotton	36%	114%
Agricultural labor	95%	183%
Construction	80%	165%
Fetching water	80%	121%
Firewood sales	75%	183%
Credit	45%	-----
Self-employment	80%	83%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer: Urea		170%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		241%
Inflation		196%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (196%) to those items.

NG04: NW Millet & Sesame Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NW Millet & Sesame Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	85%	146%
Goats	90%	184%
Sheep	90%	164%
Cow's Milk	100%	152%
Millet	108%	
Cowpeas	267%	
Sorghum	147%	
Sesame	136%	164%
Agricultural labor	100%	200%
Construction	85%	220%
Firewood sales	90%	275%
Self-employment	95%	98%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer: Urea		
Staple Food (Millet)		278%
Inflation		243%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (243%) to those items.

NG I I: Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	100%	130%
Goats	100%	134%
Sheep	100%	139%
Cow's Milk	100%	119%
Maize	125%	189%
Millet	125%	182%
Rice	257%	186%
Wheat	154%	107%
Cowpeas	124%	177%
Sorghum	149%	171%
Rice irrigated	-----	-----
Pepper	114%	169%
Onions	120%	170%
Tomatoes	114%	133%
Agricultural labor	100%	209%
Construction	80%	255%
Fish sales	80%	227%
Self-employment	80%	180%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		214%
Staple Food (Maize)		305%
Inflation		217%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (217%) to those items.

NG03: NW Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NW Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	100%	110%
Goats	100%	120%
Sheep	100%	114%
Cow's Milk	100%	141%
Sorghum	149%	131%
Millet	125%	156%
Rice	257%	172%
Cowpeas	124%	148%
Maize	125%	128%
Groundnuts	162%	132%
Pepper	114%	107%
Agricultural labor: pre-harvest	85%	134%
Construction	70%	122%
Firewood & Charcoal sales	80%	146%
Trade: livestock & dry goods	80%	137%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		214%
Labor		134%
Animal drugs		137%
Ploughing/Land rental		133%
Transport		132%
Education		130%
Medicine		142%
Tax		200%
Staple Food (Millet)		282%
Inflation		176%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (176%) to those items.

NG06: NW Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NW Sorghum , Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	80%	141%
Goats	80%	138%
Sheep	80%	158%
Cow's Milk	100%	164%
Sorghum	128%	141%
Millet	142%	191%
Rice	130%	146%
Cowpeas	121%	176%
Maize	123%	143%
Groundnuts	151%	156%
Pepper	150%	100%
Onions	148%	120%
Agricultural labor: pre-harvest	100%	157%
Construction	60%	161%
Fetching Water	80%	156%
Firewood & Charcoal sales	65%	173%
Trade: livestock & dry goods	75%	100%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		174%
Labor		80%
Animal drugs		137%
Ploughing/Land rental		183%
Transport		174%
Education		109%
Medicine		129%
Tax		
Staple Food (Sorghum)		183%
Inflation		176%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (176%) to those items.

NG10: NC Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NW Sorghum , Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	100%	118%
Goats	100%	140%
Sheep	100%	111%
Cow's Milk	100%	180%
Maize	133%	145%
Sorghum	135%	151%
Rice	126%	160%
Millet	108%	172%
Cowpeas	92%	127%
Soya beans	122%	128%
Groundnuts	120%	153%
Onions	111%	120%
Tomatoes	117%	119%
Pepper	122%	133%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	80%	167%
Construction	75%	130%
Domestic Labor	60%	130%
Other self-employment	80%	----
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		200%
Pesticide		212%
Land rental		150%
School		167%
Medicine		125%
Animal Drugs		150%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		248%
Staple Food (Maize)		205%
Inflation		176%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (176%) to those items.

NG12: NE Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NW Sorghum , Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	100%	118%
%Goats	100%	140%
Sheep	100%	111%
Cow's Milk	100%	180%
Maize	133%	
Sorghum	135%	151%
Rice	126%	
Millet	108%	172%
Cowpeas	92%	127%
Groundnuts	120%	153%
Onions	111%	120%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	80%	167%
Construction	75%	130%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		200%
School		167%
Medicine		
Staple Food (Maize)		205%
Inflation		176%

Legend: ---- means that price problem specification for those items was left blank in the LIAS because data were not available during the analysis. In such cases, the spreadsheet will apply automatically the problem specification for inflation (176%) to those items.

7.2 Table summarizing the Outcome Analysis results

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	

ATTENDANCE SHEET



Outcome Analysis Session



Date: 26th Feb to 1st Mar, 2018.

Location:

S/N	Names	Sex	Organization	State	Email/phone number	26/2/2018	27/2/2018	28/2/2018	1/3/2018
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12	YUNUSA SAZITU	M	ZADP	ZAMFARA	0806922658	YS	YS	YS	YS
13	Onutt Innocent	M	SGR	FCI	0809411056	OI	OI	OI	OI
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