

TECHNICAL REPORT (HEA Outcome Analysis)

COUNTRY : Nigeria

Date of the analysis: 15th – 19th October, 2018

Period covered by the analysis : September 2018 – August 2019

EXECUTIF SUMMARY

The consumption year covered by the current analysis is **September 2018 – August 2019** for seven livelihood zones, listed below:

- North West Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS)
- North West Cotton, Groundnuts & mixed Cereals LZ (CGC)
- North West Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (SCG)
- North Central Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (NG10)
- North East Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (NG12)

Official data on crop production and prices was used for the definition of the current year problem as given by Agricultural Development Programme across the states. Assumptions for 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.

The Outcome Analysis (OA) was conducted in Kaduna by the HEA Working Group from 15th – 18th October, 2018 for the livelihood zones mentioned above. There were participants from Government institutions and NGOs under the technical lead of Save the Children.

The analysis aims to understand the changes in households' access to food and cash income for September 2018 to August 2019, providing information prior to lean period for the consumption year.

The analysis shows that the very poor households in MAS (Katsina), CGC (Zamfara) and NG12 (Borno) livelihood zone would likely face a livelihood protection deficit 1%, 8% & 12% respectively with the very poor in NG12 (Borno) also facing a Survival Deficit of 7%, while the remaining wealth groups across the other LZs are not expected to face any deficit.

Households facing survival deficit would not be able to meet their daily food needs and therefore requires urgent support to meet their food needs during the deficit period, while households facing livelihood protection deficit would require support to meet their livelihood needs, this will also prevent the use high cost coping mechanism. While households not facing deficits would be able to access food and cash income to meet their normal food and non-food needs within the projected period.

Summary of Outcome Analysis Results: Wealth Groups/Livelihood Zones Facing Deficits									
	MAS	CGC	SCG	NG11	NG13	NG10-Bau	NG12-Bau	NG10-Bor	NG12-Bor
Very Poor	LPD= 1%	LPD= 8%	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	SD= 7% LPD= 12%
Poor	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	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	No deficits	No deficits
Better Off	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits

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 North West **Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (SCG)** is primarily agricultural, supporting a wide variety of rainfed crops including millet, sorghum, maize, cowpeas, cotton and groundnuts, as well as rice and (increasingly) soybeans. Some market vegetables are also grown during the dry season on low-lying flood plains which are called *fadama*). The **Sahel Mixed Cereals and Livestock LZ (NGI3)** in northern Nigeria occupying the West to East border stretch with Niger right into lake Chad, is moderately productive supporting production of cereal crops (millet, & sorghum), legumes (cowpea, groundnut, and sesame) and cash crops (pepper and roselle) which are the primary livelihood source in this zone.

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.

The **Northern Floodplains Irrigated Rice Wheat and Vegetable LZ (NGI1)** is Agro-pastoral with production of food (Millet, sorghum, maize, rice, wheat, groundnuts and vegetables) and cash crops (Sesame, pepper, and roselle) and keeping of livestock (cattle, goats and sheep) which are the main sources of food and cash income. The zone is found in the semi-arid to arid lowlands characterized by temperate climate. Fish and Gum Arabic are main natural resources, fishing which happens throughout the year in this zone is a source 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.

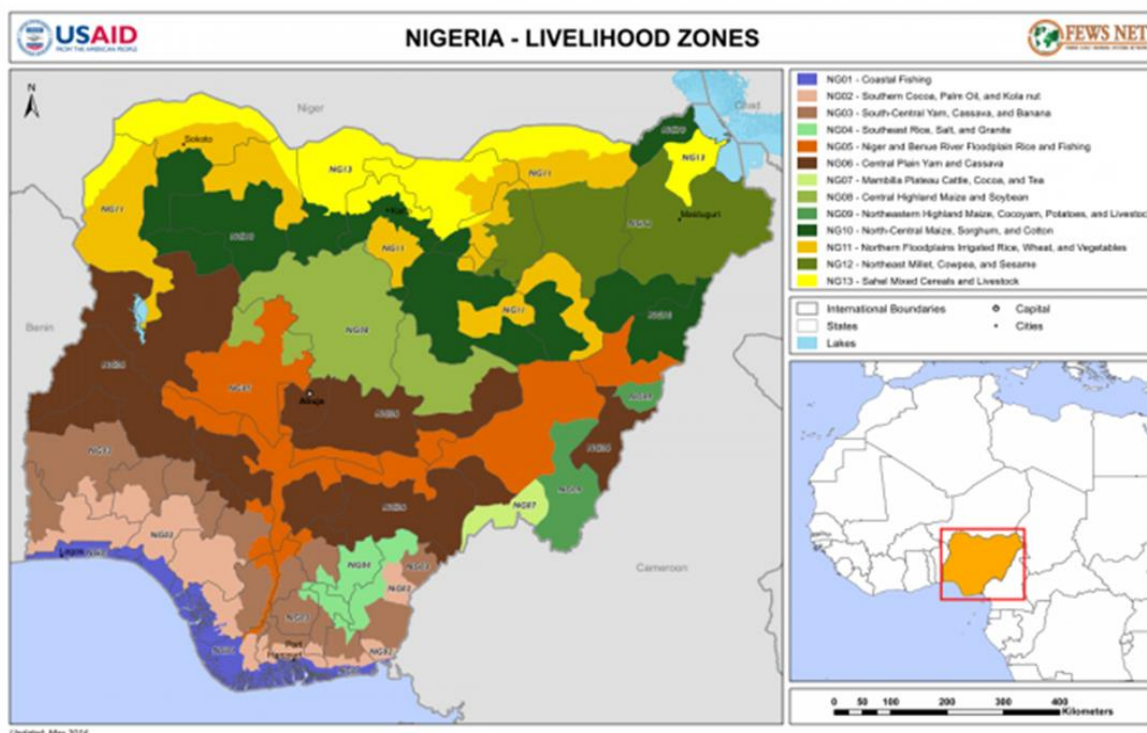
The reference year is not the same for all the livelihood baselines as outlined in the table below:

Livelihood Baseline	Reference Year
Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS)- Katsina	Sept 2009 – August 2010
Cotton, Groundnuts & mixed Cereals LZ (CGC)- Zamfara	Sept 2011 – August 2012
Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (SCG)- Zamfara	Sept 2012 – August 2013

Northern Floodplains Irrigated Rice Wheat and Vegetable LZ (NG11)- Jigawa	Sept 2016 – August 2017
Sahel Mixed Cereals and Livestock LZ (NG13)- Jigawa	Sept 2016 – August 2017
Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (NG12)-Bauchi	Sept 2012 – August 2013
Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (NG10)- Bauchi	Sept 2012 – August 2013
Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (NG12)- Borno	Sept 2016 – August 2017
Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (NG10)- Borno	Sept 2016 – August 2017

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

Livelihood zone Map



II. SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT/ PROBLEM SPECIFICATION

A problem specification is the translation of a shock or other changes 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 (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

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.

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 2019 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.

III. PROJECTED FOOD SECURITY PROSPECTS

Crop	MAS	CGC	SCG	NG11	NG13	NG10 -BAU	NG12 -BAU	NG10 - BOR	NG12 - BOR
Maize		114	118	113		156	156	114	100
Millet	116	127	142	108	108	152	152		100
Rice		165	165	115		158	158	105	
Rice 2 nd Sea									
Sorghum	130	112	113	116	116	152	152	104	100
Wheat				133					
Cowpeas	110	113	113	107	107	98	98	117	100
Cotton		34							
Soya beans		149				128			
Groundnuts		124	137	140	140	125	125	103	100
Sesame	117			119	119				100
Pepper			140	107		127			
Onion			138	109		116	116		100
Tomato						120			100
Watermelon									

Decrease **Increase** **Not Important** **Not Available**

3.1. Period covered by the analysis

The period covered by the analysis is **September 2018 – August 2019** consumption year.

The Outcome Analysis started off with a training (refresher) session on key parameter data collection methodology as well as a review on the data collection tool. The training was followed by 4 days field exercise on key parameter data collection across the seven livelihood zones, information were gotten from Agricultural Development Programme (crop production figures and market prices). Other key parameter data were collected by members of the HEA working group (including government and non-government agencies) at the field.

3.2. Projected Outcomes by Livelihood Zone and by District

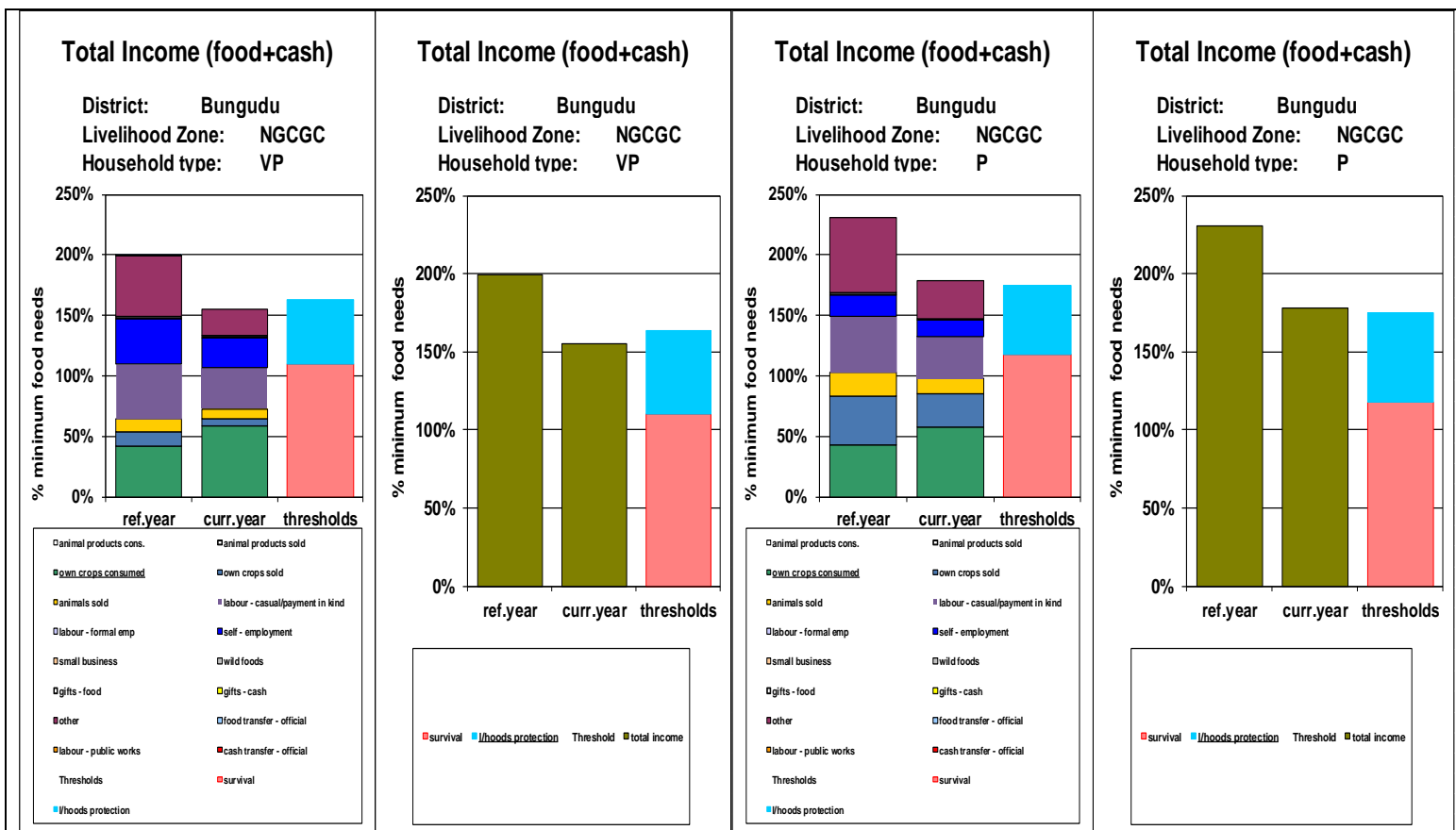
The results of the OA are presented in this section. These illustrates how scenario development and problem specification are expected to impact total income for households in different wealth groups in the seven livelihoods zones. The graphs presented below shows the result of the scenario development/problem specifications for very poor and poor households for a district within each livelihood zone.

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

The results for the OA shows that the very poor household would likely face livelihood protect deficit of 8% while other groups are not expected to face any deficit within this livelihood zone. This means that the very poor households would require support to meet their livelihoods needs to protect their existing livelihoods assets and prevent the use of high cost coping mechanisms.

There has been a general increase in crop production, except for cotton which has reduced by 66% when compared with the reference year. The reduction in cotton production is due to poor market/prices of cotton within the zone and country in general which has resulted to shift from cotton to other crops. The decrease in livestock remains due to cattle rustling as well as theft of small ruminants in this zone. Wage rates on casual and agricultural labor has increased, but with increase as well in the cost of firewood and other commodities including staple food and livestock when compared to the reference year. The impact is more on the very poor and poor households, who depend largely on both casual and agricultural labour.

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.



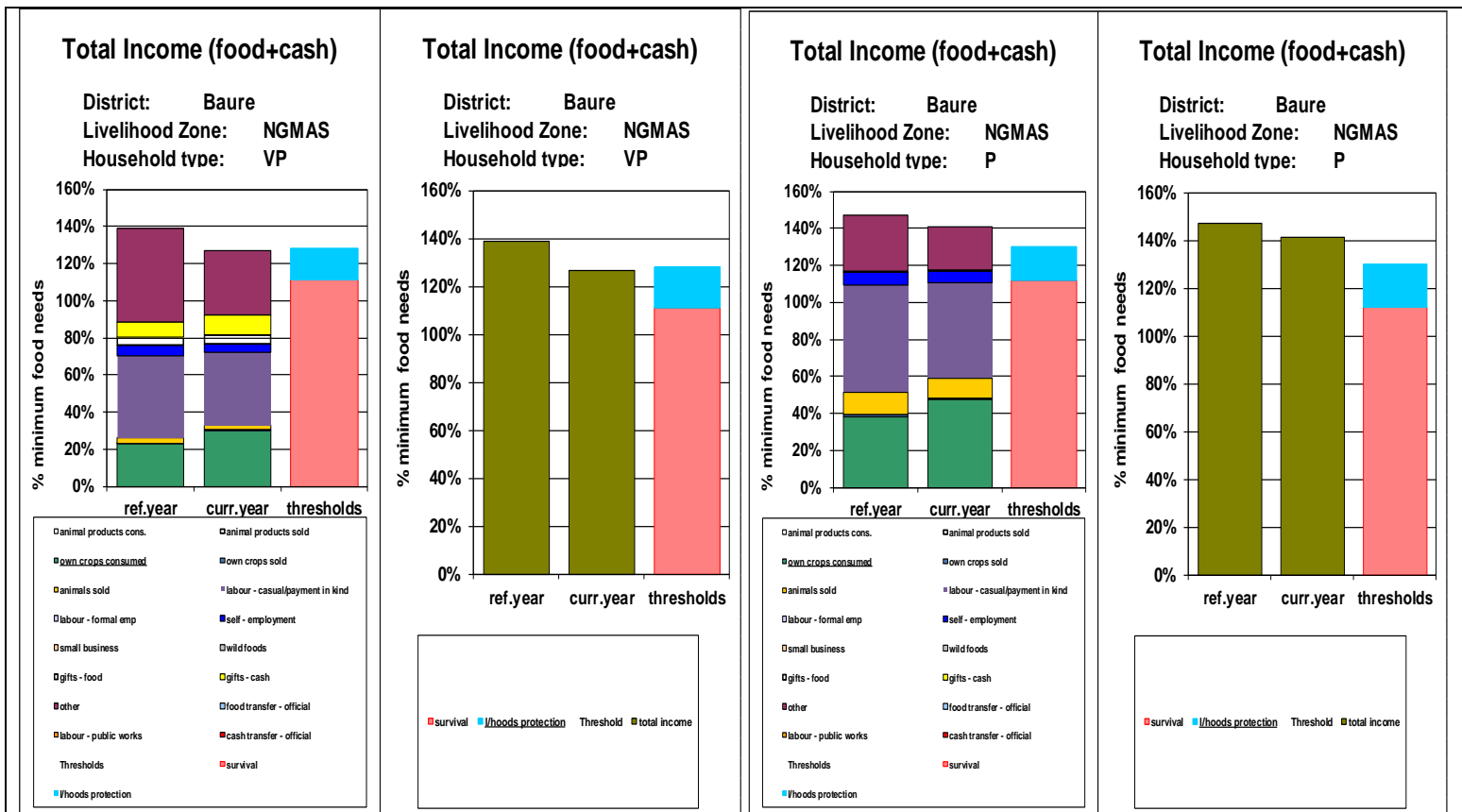
2- NG04: North West Millet & Sesame Livelihood Zone

The result for the OA shows that the very poor households would face a livelihood protection deficit of 1%, other wealth groups do not have any deficit either on survival or livelihood and would be able to maintain their normal livelihood without assistance.

Households facing livelihood protection deficits would require support to meet their livelihood needs (such as feeds/drugs for livestock, fertilizer, etc.) and protect their existing livelihoods assets.

There is an increase in crop production also within the MAS LZ and this also resulted to increase in own crop consumed by both the very poor and the poor household (23% to 30% for the very poor and 38% to 47% for the poor), income generated from both labour however has reduced significantly when compared with the reference year (from 44% to 39% for the very poor and 58% to 52% for the poor), contributing to a larger extent to the deficits on livelihood protection for the very poor households.

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.

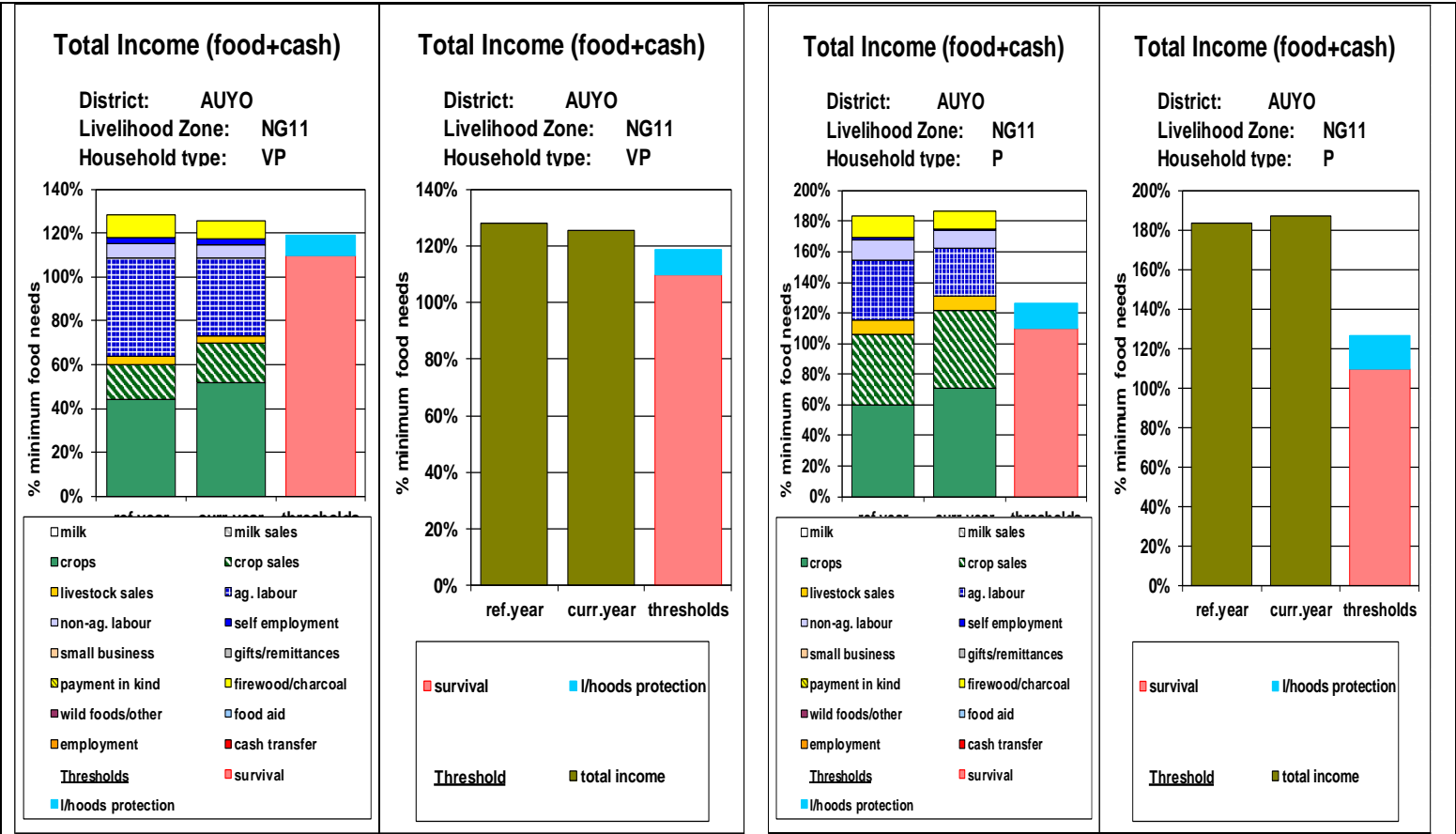


3- NGII: Northern Floodplains Irrigated Rice Wheat and Vegetable

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 households within this zone would be able to access both food and cash income need to survive and as well maintain local livelihood.

There has been general increase in crop production within the LZ thereby increasing own crops consumed from 44% to 52 % for the very poor and 60% to 71% for the poor. 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 Auyo LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Auyo, Guri, Hadejia, Kafin Hausa, Kaugama, Kiri Kassama, Miga and Malam Madori) in the Northern Floodplains Irrigated Rice Wheat and Vegetable Livelihood zone.

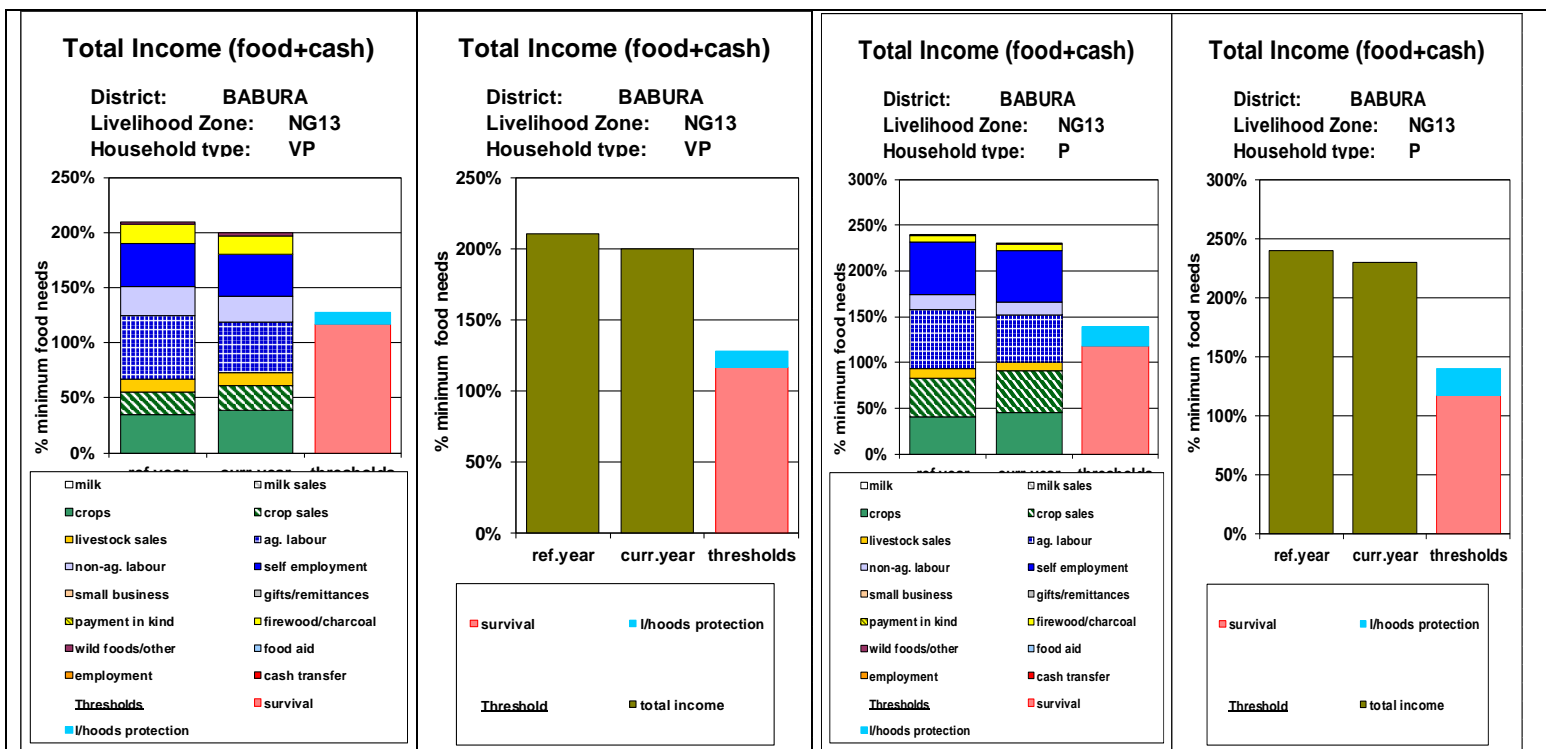


4- NGI3: Sahel Mixed Cereals and Livestock Livelihood Zone

The results for the outcome analysis (OA) shows that there will be no 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, and this has increased food availability from own crops as households especially the very poor and poor consume more portion of foods they grow than in the reference year (35% to 39% for the very poor and 41% to 45% for the poor). Though income from both livestock sales and labour reduced slightly in the zone but household will still be able to meet both their basic food and livelihood needs

In the graph below Babura LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Babura, Birniwa, Dutse, Gagarawa, Garki, Gwiwa, Gumel, Jahun, Kazaura, Kiyawa, Maigatari, Malam Madori, Ringim, Roni, Sule Tankarkar, Taura and Yankwashi) in the Sahel Mixed Cereals and Livestock Livelihood zone.

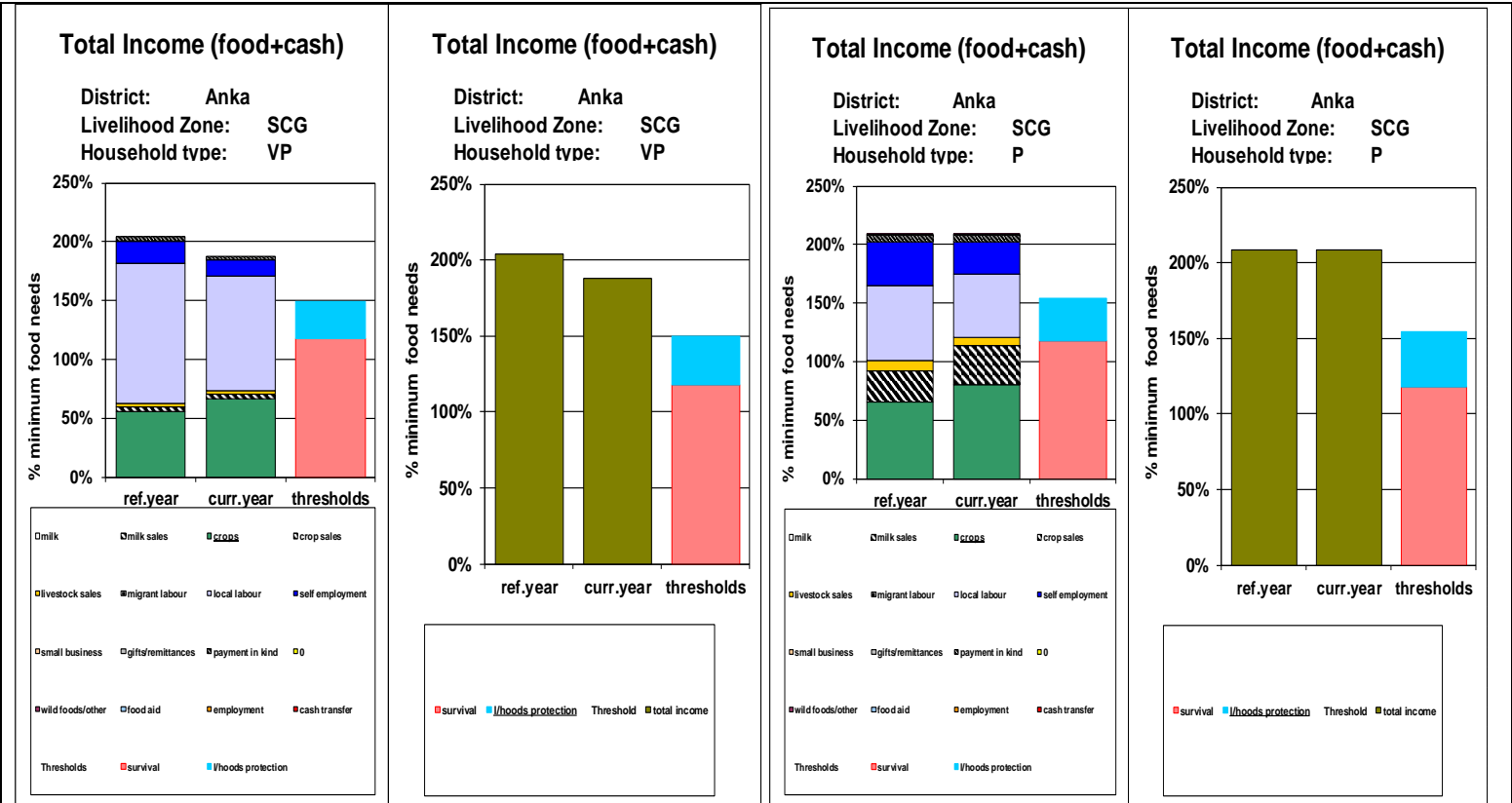


5-NG06: NW Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone

The results for the scenario analysis show that there will be no survival and livelihood protection deficits for any wealth group in this livelihood zone, this implies that no external support will be needed as households within this zone would be able to access both food and cash income needed to survive and as well maintain local livelihood.

Although income from labour and self-employment decreased slightly with respect to the reference year, increase in crop production compensated for the shortages as households increased food consumption from own crops (from 55% to 66% for the very poor and from 66% to 80% for the poor) and income from crop sales (from 3% to 5% for the very poor and from 20% to 37%).

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

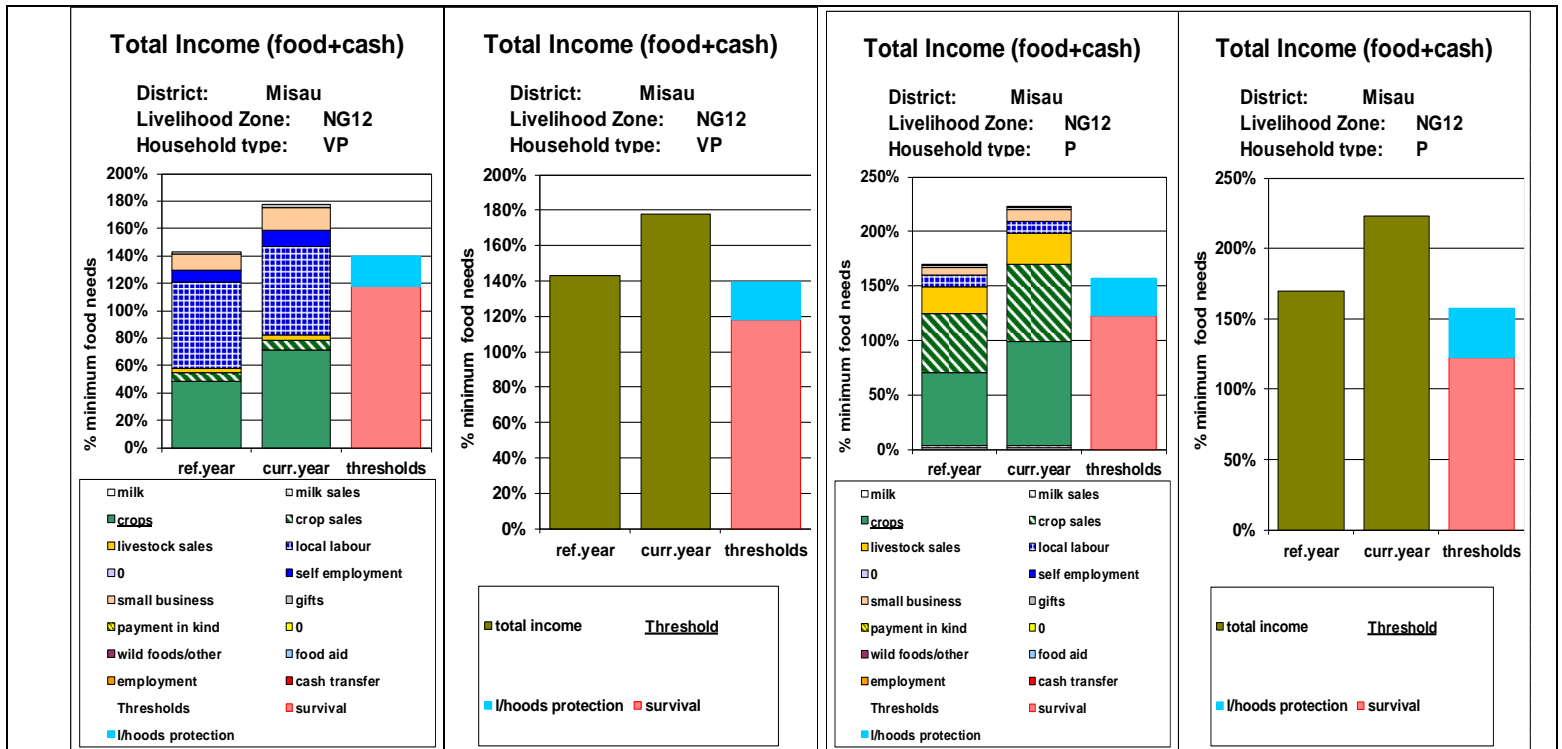


6-NGI 2: Bauchi State- NE Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame Livelihood Zone

The analysis indicates that no wealth group in this zone would face any deficit, either on survival or livelihood, this implies that households across the four wealth groups would be able to access food and cash required to meet their basic food and nonfood needs within the projected period.

There is a general increase in crop production within the zone, resulting to increase in own crop consumed (from 49% to 71% for the very poor and from 66% to 95% for the poor) and income from crop sales (from 6% to 7% for the very poor and from 54% to 71% for the poor). Income from small business also increased from 12% to 17% for the very poor and from 8% to 11% for the poor.

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.

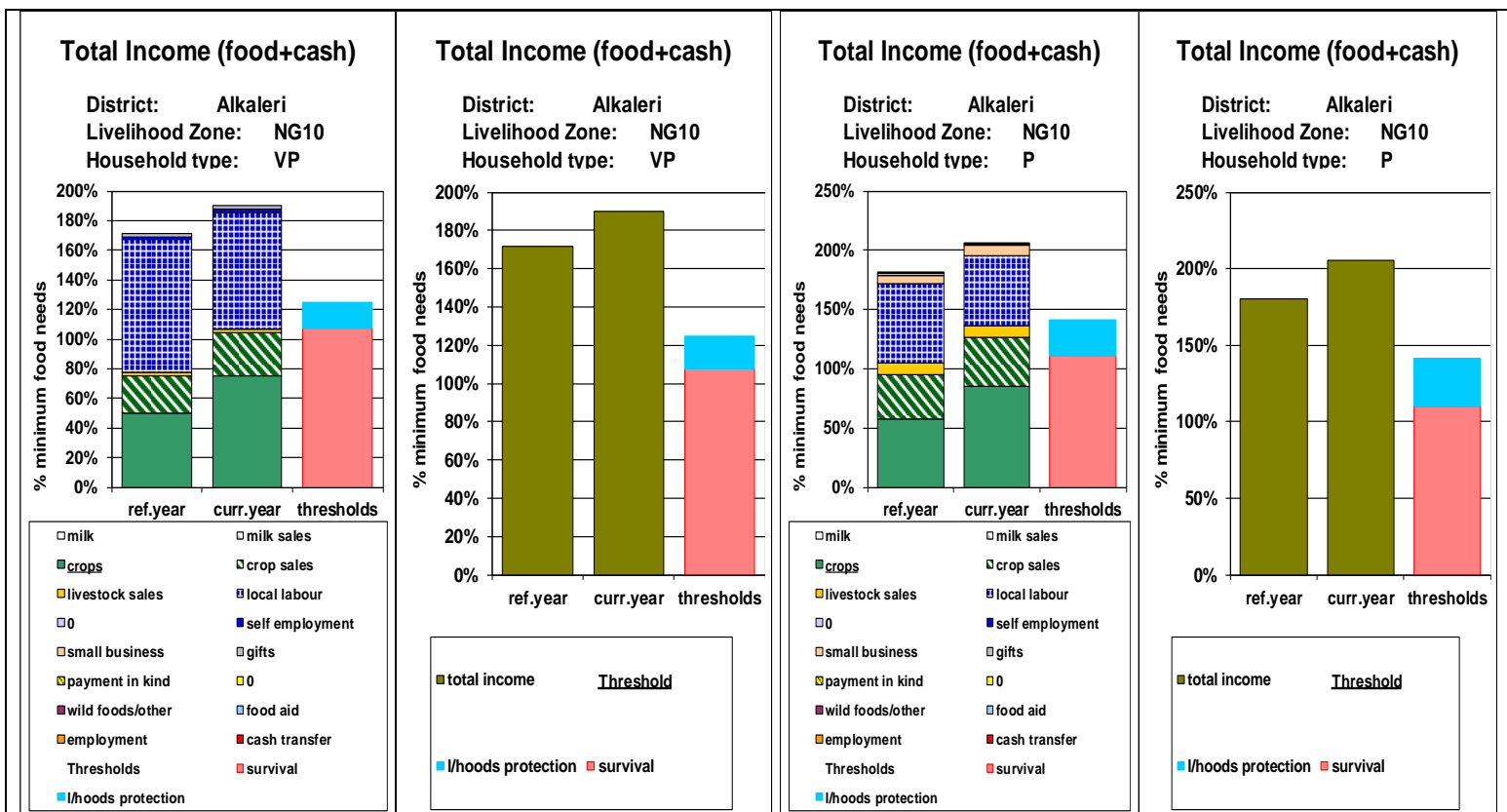


7-NG10: Bauchi State- NC Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood Zone

The Outcome Analysis for North Central Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood Zone shows no deficit in both survival and livelihood protection for all wealth groups, hence no external assistance would be required for 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 75% for the very poor and 58% to 85% for the poor), though income from casual labour reduced when compared to the reference year but there is a compensating increase in income from crop sale for all wealth groups. 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.



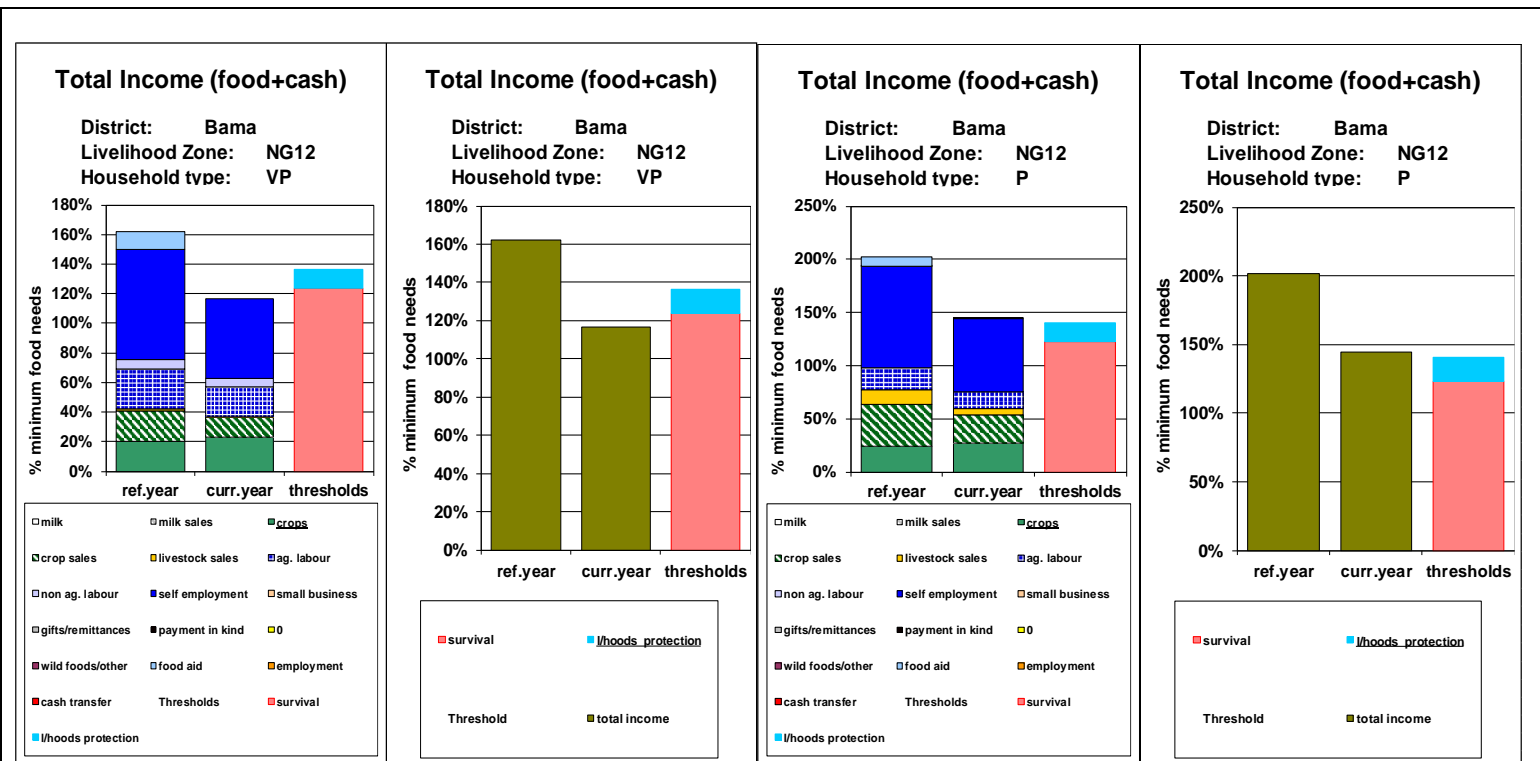
8- NG12: Borno State- NE Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame Livelihood Zone

The analysis indicates that the very poor households within the zone would likely face a survival deficit of 7% and a livelihood deficit of 12%, other wealth groups are not expected to face deficits within the projected period.

Households facing survival deficit would not be able to meet their daily food needs and would therefore require urgent support to meet their food needs, while households facing livelihood protection deficit would require support to meet their livelihood needs. This implies that the very poor households would require support on both survival and livelihood as the analysis projects deficit on both in order to prevent the use high cost coping mechanism. Households not facing deficits would be able to access food and cash income to meet their normal food and nonfood needs within the projected period.

There is no significant change in crop production within the zone (Borno- NG12 LZ) as the insecurity persist and some communities still inaccessible, farming activities remain minimal resulting to fewer own crop consumption and income from crop sales (from 20% to 13% for the very poor). Income from Agric. Labour dropped from 27% to 20% for the very poor as well as income from self-employment (74% to 54% for the very poor). The assumption here is the absence of food aid which is on average 12% across the livelihood zones.

In the graph below Bama LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gubio, Gwoza, Jere, Kaga, Kalabaje, Konduga, Mafa, Magumeri, Marte, Maiduguri, Monguno and Ngala LGA) in the Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame Livelihood zone.

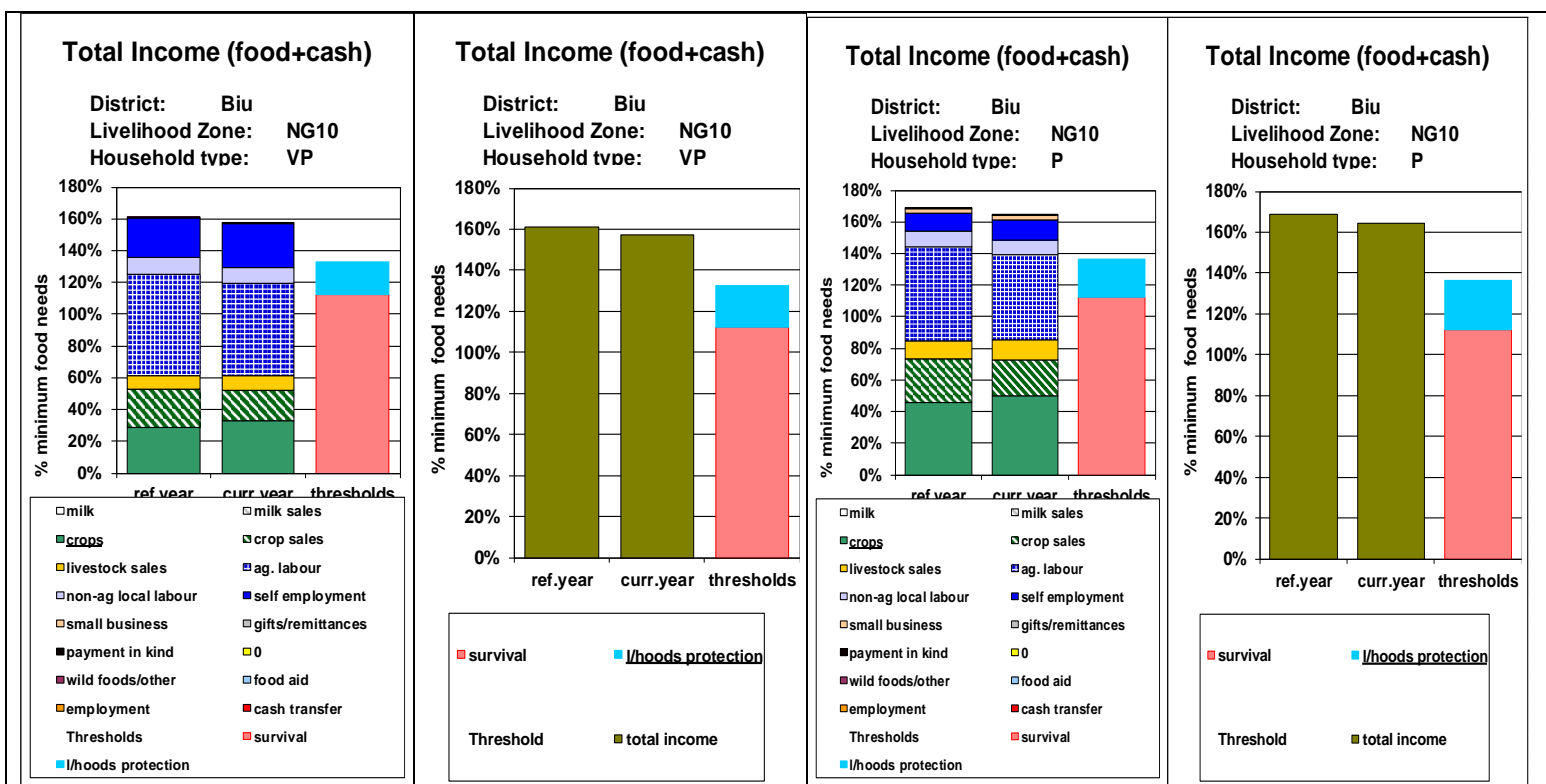


9- NG10: Borno State- NC Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood Zone

The Outcome Analysis for North Central Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood Zone shows no deficit in both survival and livelihood protection for all wealth groups, hence no external assistance would be required for this zone.

This livelihood zone is relatively stable in terms of security when compare with NG12 LZ within Borno, therefore crop production in Borno- NG10 LZ increased slightly as compared to the reference year and this resulted to increased own crops consumed across the wealth group (28% to 33% for the very poor), although income from casual labour reduced slightly when compared to the reference year but there is a compensating increase in income from self-employment (25% to 28% for the very poor). This has not resulted in any deficit for any wealth groups across the zone.

In the graph below Biu LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Abadam, Askira Uba, Biu, Chibok, Hawul, Kwaya Kusar, Mobbar and Shani) in the Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood zone.



IV. SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS COMPARED WITH THE TWO THRESHOLDS

The analysis shows that the very poor households in MAS (Katsina), CGC (Zamfara) and NG12 (Borno) livelihood zone would likely face a livelihood protection deficit 1%, 8% & 12% respectively with the very poor in NG12 (Borno) also facing a Survival Deficits of 7%, while the remaining wealth groups across the other LZs are not expected to face any deficit.

Households facing survival deficit would not be able to meet their daily food needs and therefore requires urgent support to meet their food needs during the deficit period, while households facing livelihood protection deficit would require support to meet their livelihood needs, this will also prevent the use high cost coping mechanism. While households not facing deficits would be able to access food and cash income to meet their normal food and non-food needs within the projected period.

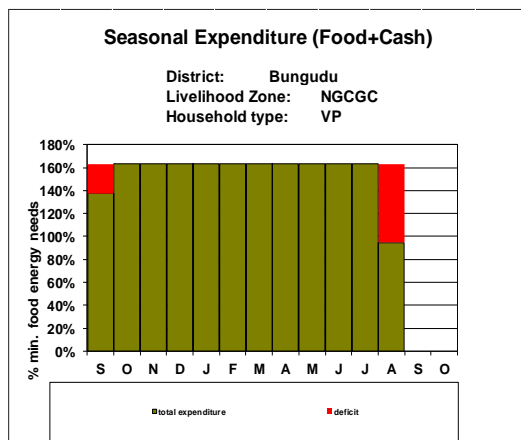
Summary of Outcome Analysis Results: Wealth Groups/Livelihood Zones Facing Deficits									
	MAS	CGC	SCG	NG11	NG13	NG10-Bau	NG12-Bau	NG10-Bor	NG12-Bor
Very Poor	LPD= 1%	LPD= 8%	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	SD= 7% LPD= 12%
Poor	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	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	No deficits	No deficits
Better Off	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits

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	No deficit	1%
						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%	Jul-Aug, 2018	No deficit	8%
						P	26%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
						M	26%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
						BO	22%	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
	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%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
						P	29%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
						M	25%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
						BO	18%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
Northern Floodplains Irrigated Rice Wheat and Vegetable(NG11)	Sept16-Aug17	Jigawa	Auyo, Guri, Hadejia, Kafin Hausa, Kaugama, Kirikasama, Miga, Malam Madori	1,773,540	VP	28%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					P	26%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					M	29%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					BO	18%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
Sahel Mixd Cereals and Livestock (NG13)	Sept16-Aug17	Jigawa	Babura, Birniwa, Dutse, Dagarawa, Garki, Gwiwa, Gumel, Jahun, Kazaure,	3,761,296	VP	34%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					P	29%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					M	21%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					BO	16%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
North Central Maize Sorghum and Cotton LZ (NG10)	Sept16-Aug17	Borno	Abadam, Askira Uba, Biu, Chibok, Hawul, Kwaya Kusar, Mobbar, Shani	1,742,757	VP	25%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					P	27%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					M	25%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					BO	23%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
Northeast Millet Cowpea and Sesame (NG12)	Sept16-Aug17	Borno	Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gubio, Gwoza, Jere, Kaga, Kalabalge, Konduga, Mafa,	4,014,959	VP	38%	Jun - Aug, 2019	7%	12%	
					P	26%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					M	21%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					BO	14%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	

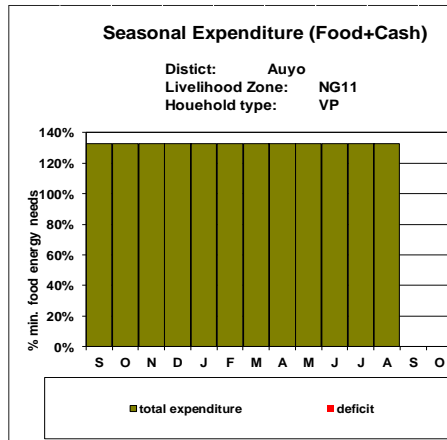
V. SEASONALITY

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 2018 – August 2019 as projected**. Based on the analysis above, the period when households are unlikely to be able to cover their livelihood protection needs (deficit) is shown in red on a seasonal expenditure graph presented below.

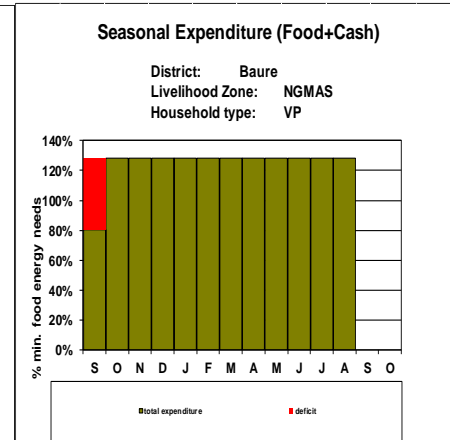
CGC- LZ



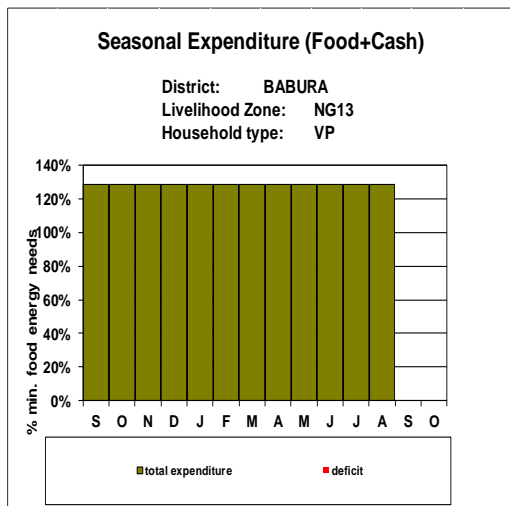
NG11- LZ



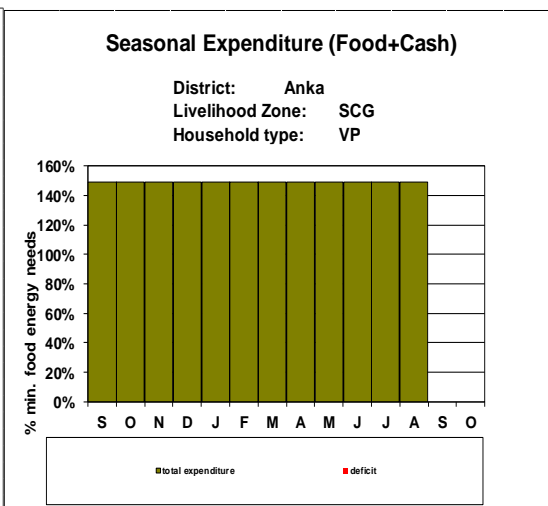
MAS-LZ



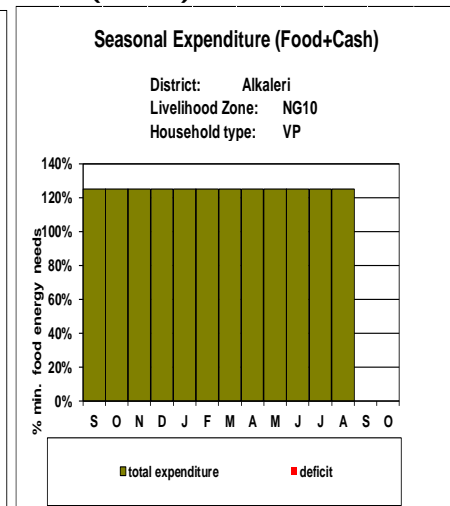
NG13- LZ



SCG- LZ



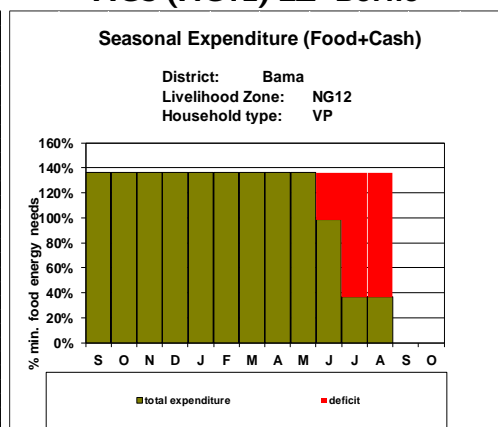
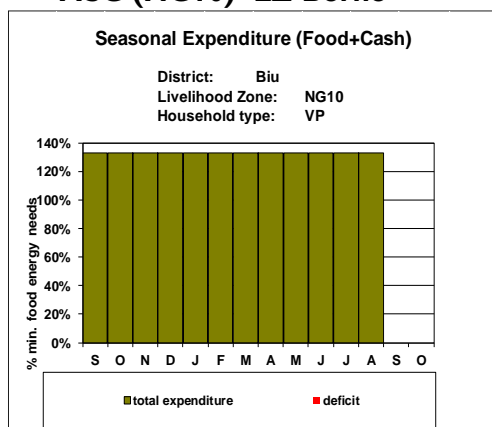
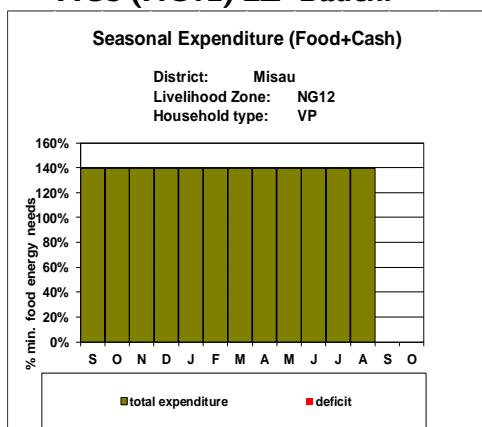
MSC (NG10)- LZ-Bauchi



MCS (NG12) LZ- Bauchi

MCS (NG10)- LZ-Borno

MCS (NG12) LZ- Borno



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 OPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 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 to intensify effort to improve the security situation in Nigeria.
- Government support to the Agriculture Development program (ADP) to ensure effective system support with respect to agriculture and as well data collection to inform decision making.
- Given the on-going harvest of some crops, an update of the OA would be done in March to account for these changes and staple food prices would be constantly monitored as the leans season progresses.

CONCLUSION

The Very poor households in MAS, CGC and MCS livelihood zone would likely face a livelihood protection deficit 1%, 8% & 12% respectively with the very poor in MCS LZ also facing a Survival Deficit of 7%, while the remaining wealth groups across the other LZs are not expected to face any deficit.

Households facing survival deficit would not be able to meet their daily food needs and therefore requires urgent support to meet their food needs during the deficit period, while households facing livelihood protection deficit would require support to meet their livelihood needs, this will also prevent the use high cost coping mechanism. While households not facing deficits would be able to access food and cash income to meet their normal food and non-food needs within the projected period.

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.

ANNEX

7.1- 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	60%	141%
Goats	60%	156%
Sheep	60%	167%
Cow's Milk	100%	
Maize	114%	119%
Millet	127%	146%
Rice	165%	163%
Cowpeas	113%	186%
Soya beans	149%	125%
Sorghum	112%	166%
Groundnuts	124%	128%
Cotton	34%	145%
Agricultural labor	90%	171%
Construction	80%	179%
Fetching water	90%	131%
Firewood sales	85%	164%
Credit	-----	-----
Self-employment	90%	94%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer: Urea		156%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		200%
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	100%	116%

Goats	110%	156%
Sheep	110%	146%
Cow's Milk	100%	159%
Millet	116%	
Cowpeas	110%	
Sorghum	130%	
Sesame	117%	132%
Agricultural labor	100%	167%
Construction	100%	160%
Firewood sales	90%	164%
Self-employment	105%	121%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer: Urea		
Staple Food (Millet)		193%
Inflation		143%

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.

NGI I: Northern Floodplains Irrigated Rice Wheat and Vegetable Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NGI I Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem

Cattle	100%	115%
Goats	100%	120%
Sheep	100%	130%
Maize	113%	78%
Millet	108%	113%
Rice	115%	100%
Sesame	119%	127%
Cowpeas	107%	115%
Sorghum	116%	89%
Wheat	133%	113%
Pepper	107%	146%
Onions	109%	125%
Groundnut	140%	106%
Agricultural labor	100%	100%
Construction	105%	109%
Firewood sales	100%	105%
Self-employment	100%	100%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		105%
Staple Food (Maize)		126%
Inflation		117%

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 (117%) to those items.

NG13: Sahel Mixed Cereal and Livestock Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NG13 Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	100%	123%
Goats	100%	121%
Sheep	100%	126%
Cow's Milk	100%	119%
Sorghum	116%	89%
Millet	108%	113%
Cowpeas	107%	115%
Groundnuts	140%	106%
Sesame	119%	127%
Roselle		115%
Agricultural labor: pre-harvest	100%	100%
Agricultural labor: harvest	100%	100%
Construction	100%	110%
Self-employment	100%	123%
Livestock Brokering	100%	113%
Firewood & Charcoal sales	103%	120%
Petty trade	102%	108%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		104%
Education		133%
Medicine		114%
Staple Food (Maize)		126%
Inflation		117%

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 (117%) 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	70%	132%
Goats	70%	148%
Sheep	70%	147%
Cow's Milk	100%	162%
Sorghum	113%	166%
Millet	142%	126%
Rice	165%	161%
Cowpeas	113%	154%
Maize	118%	119%
Groundnuts	137%	148%
Pepper	140%	112%
Onions	138%	143%
Agricultural labor: pre-harvest	90%	150%
Construction	80%	141%
Fetching Water	85%	144%
Firewood & Charcoal sales	70%	154%
Trade: livestock & dry goods	85%	135%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		148%
Labor		144%
Animal drugs		142%
Ploughing/Land rental		164%
Transport		138%
Education		156%
Medicine		195%
Tax		
Staple Food (Sorghum)		151%
Inflation		177%

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 (177%) to those items.

Bauchi -NGI0: 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%	145%
Goats	100%	160%
Sheep	100%	148%
Cow's Milk	100%	138%
Maize	156%	161%
Sorghum	152%	162%
Rice	158%	156%
Millet	152%	149%
Cowpeas	98%	132%
Soya beans	128%	146%
Groundnuts	125%	148%
Onions	116%	132%
Tomatoes	120%	109%
Pepper	127%	120%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	105%	133%
Construction	100%	133%
Domestic Labor	100%	129%
Other self-employment	100%	133%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		175%
Pesticide		152%
Land rental		154%
School		150%
Medicine		167%
Animal Drugs		143%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		162%
Staple Food (Maize)		124%
Inflation		177%

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 (177%) to those items.

Bauchi -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%	150%
%Goats	100%	160%
Sheep	100%	125%
Cow's Milk	100%	126%
Maize	156%	
Sorghum	152%	162%
Rice	158%	
Millet	152%	149%
Cowpeas	98%	132%
Groundnuts	125%	148%
Onions	116%	132%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	105%	125%
Construction	100%	133%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		175%
School		150%
Medicine		
Staple Food (Maize)		124%
Inflation		177%

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 (177%) to those items.

Borno -NG10: NC Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for Borno –NG10 Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	100%	100%
Goats	100%	100%
Sheep	100%	100%
Maize	114%	100%
Sorghum	104%	100%
Rice	105%	100%
Cowpeas	117%	100%
Soya beans	100%
Groundnuts	103%	100%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	100%	100%
Agricultural labor: harvest	100%	100%
Construction	100%	100%
Petty trade	100%	100%
Trade: Livestock and dry goods	100%	100%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		127%
Labour		100%
Land rental		125%
School		100%
Medicine		140%
Staple Food (Maize)		120%
Inflation		117%

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 (177%) to those items.

Borno -NGI2: NE Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for Borno NGI2 Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	Production Problem	Price Problem
Cattle	100%	100%
Goats	100%	100%
Sheep	100%	100%
Cow's Milk	100%	100%
Maize	100%	
Sorghum	100%	
Millet	100%	
Cowpeas	100%	100%
Groundnuts	100%	100%
Sesame	100%	100%
Tomato	100%	100%
Watermelon	100%
Onions	100%	100%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	100%	100%
Petty trade	100%	100%
Firewood sales	100%	100%
Trade: Livestock and dry goods	100%	100%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		100%
Labour		100%
Land Rental		150%
Staple Food (Maize)		136%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		150%
Inflation		117%

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 (177%) 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%	Apr- Aug, 2018	No deficit	1%
						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%	Jul-Aug, 2018	No deficit	8%
						P	26%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
						M	26%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
						BO	22%	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
	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%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
						P	29%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
						M	25%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
						BO	18%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit
Northern Floodplains Irrigated Rice Wheat and Vegetable(NG11)	Sept16-Aug17	Jigawa	Auyo, Guri, Hadejia, Kafin Hausa, Kaugama, Kirikasama, Miga, Malam Madori	1,773,540	VP	28%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					P	26%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					M	29%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					BO	18%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
Sahel Mixd Cereals and Livestock (NG13)	Sept16-Aug17	Jigawa	Babura, Birniwa, Dutse, Dagarawa, Garki, Gwiwa, Gumel, Jahun, Kazaure,	3,761,296	VP	34%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					P	29%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					M	21%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					BO	16%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
North Central Maize Sorghum and Cotton LZ (NG10)	Sept16-Aug17	Borno	Abadam, Askira Uba, Biu, Chibok, Hawul, Kwaya Kusar, Mobbar, Shani	1,742,757	VP	25%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					P	27%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					M	25%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					BO	23%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
Northeast Millet Cowpea and Sesame (NG12)	Sept16-Aug17	Borno	Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gubio, Gwoza, Jere, Kaga, Kalabalge, Konduga, Mafa,	4,014,959	VP	38%	Jun - Aug, 2019	7%	12%	
					P	26%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					M	21%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	
					BO	14%	No deficit	No deficit	No deficit	

7.3 List of participants

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE		ATTENDANCE SHEET OUTCOME ANALYSIS WORKSHOP			Save the Children			
Date: 15th to 18th October, 2018		Venue: Kaduna State						
S/N	Names	Sex	Organization	State	15/10/2018	16/10/2018	17/10/2018	18/10/2018
1	AMOS BUBA DIBAR	M	BERND ADP	BERND				
2	ABUBAKAR GARBA	M	TIGANA ADP	TIGANA				
3	BISHOP E.D. DHOMA	M	NBS	ABUJA				
4	MATMOOD BALA UMAR	M	MDA Bauchi	Bauchi				
5	BULAMA DAUDA	M	NPFS, ABUJA	ABUJA				
6	ABUBAKAR SADIQ HASSAN	M	AOP BAUCHI	BAUCHI				
7	Isah Muhammad Cagge	M	Z.A. isp	ZAMFARA				
8	Foster Isalam	F	NAERLS/BU	ZARIA				
9	Abdulkazak Usman M.	M	MBEP/SBS	ZAMFARA				
10	Haruna Abubakar	M	NEMA	Bauchi				
11	Benjamin Morris Ramnap	M	CSWN	Bauchi				
12	Usman Taiu Dutsi	M	MANR	Katsina				
13	Umar Onyemaechi Umar	M	NOFICK	Katsina				
14	Alhassan Alhassan	M	NEMA	ABUJA				
15	Ibi C. Yusuf	M	VVF Centre	Katsina				
16	Joseph O. Ekanire	M	NOFIC	Katsina				
17	Chinelu Anyagba	M	SCI	Abuja				
18	Atuse Francis	M	SCI	Abuja				
19	Umar Zeh Keelunkwa	M	POTHE	Abuja				

20	MUHAMMAD DOOO ABDOU	M	SCIENCE	DAKAR	OH	OH	OH	OH
21	Abu Bakar Hassan	W	HEALTH	HEALTH	HEALTH	HEALTH	HEALTH	HEALTH
22	Almeel Y. Kangira	M	IFAD-CASP	Katsina	x prof	x prof	x prof	x prof
23	Abubakar Charles	M	N.P.F.S.	Abuja	F	F	F	F
24	Abubakar Umar	M	Budget	Bauchi	BA	BA	BA	BA
25	IFEANYI ANUGWOM	M	FMBNP	ABUJA	ANUGWOM	ANUGWOM	ANUGWOM	ANUGWOM
26	Chig Isah Amewell	M	CSW-N	Bauchi	BA	BA	BA	BA
27	Nurudeen Labbo	M	SEMA	ZAMFARA	LA	LA	LA	LA
28								
29								
30								