HEA Outcome Analysis Report	COUNTRY :	Nigeria

Date of the analysis: 13th October – 16th March, 2019
Period covered by the analysis : September 2019 – August 2020

SUMMARY

The consumption year covered by the current analysis is **September 2019 – August 2020** for Ten 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)
- Northern floodplain Irrigated rice, Wheat and Vegetables LZ (NG11)
- Sahel mixed Cereals & Livestock LZ (NG13)
- North Central Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (NG10)
- North East Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (NG12)
- North-East Sahelian: Millet, Sesame, Cowpeas and Livestock LZ (NG04)
- Borno-Yobe-Bauchi; Millet, Cowpeas, Groundnut and Sesame LZ (NG05
- North-East Maize dominant with Rice, Cowpeas, Soya beans and Groundnut LZ (NG15)

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The period or consumption year covered by the current analysis is **September 2019 – August 2020** for the ten livelihood zones but across 6 states as projected. The analysis for all the states was analyse per Local government area (LGA)

The analysis shows that the very poor and poor households in Bungudu, Maru, & Tsafe LGA of zamfara state) CGC livelihood zone would likely face a livelihood protection deficit (LPD) VP 33%, 34% & 34% and P 3%, 5% & 5% respectively.

Borno State, comprising NG10 and NG12 was analysed by LGA following the level of insecurity within the state and the result shows that in Abadam & Mobbar LGA (NG10), the very poor and poor HHs would likely face a LPD of VP 73% & 71% P 16% & 16% respectively. In Kala Balge & Marte LGA (NG12) the analysis shows that the very poor and poor HHs would likely face a LPD of VP 38% & 38%, P 26% & 26%.

In Yobe state the analysis shows the following:

In Yunusari LGA (NG04) the very poor would likely face a livelihood protection deficit LPD VP 33%.

In Fika & Tarmua LGA (NG05) the very poor would be likely to face a livelihood protection deficit LPD of VP 4% and 22% respectively.

In Gulani & Gujba LGA (NG15) the very poor would likely face a livelihood projection deficit LPD of VP 5% and 5% respectively.

Other LGAs and LZs are not expected to face any deficit within the consumption year except there is a major shock that would likely have an effect on household access to food and cash income

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.

Official monitoring data on crop production and prices from Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) across the 6 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 ten 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 (NG13)** 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 (NG11)** 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 North-East Sahalian; **Millet, Sesame, Cowpeas and Livestock LZ (NG04),** Covering Nigeria's extreme northeast,

across Borno, Yobe and Jigawa states, this is the most arid of all the country's livelihood zones, with 350-500 mm rainfall per annum on average. Provided that the precipitation is well-spread across the agricultural season, the chief food crops, millet and cowpeas, and the most valuable cash crop, sesame, can be successfully grown on the mainly sandy soils of poor-to-medium fertility.

The **Borno-Yobe-Bauchi; Millet, Cowpeas, Groundnut and Sesame LZ (NG05),** this is among the largest livelihood zones in the country, composed of major parts of Borno, Yobe and Bauchi states but with also some LGAs of Jigawa and Gombe. As such its ecology is mainly sudanian, but it also has a more sahelian ecology in the northern limits and a more north guinean ecology in the southern limits. There is a concomitant geographical variation in average annual rainfall on either side of the general 700-900 mm per annum. But the main elements of the economy, with its crop and livestock mix, are reasonably consistent across the zone, although inevitably with localized variations. The dominant natural vegetation is savannah, and there is a mix of soil-types: sandy, loamy, vertisols and clay, making overall for moderate fertility. This zone is known as a traditional hub of millet production in the country.
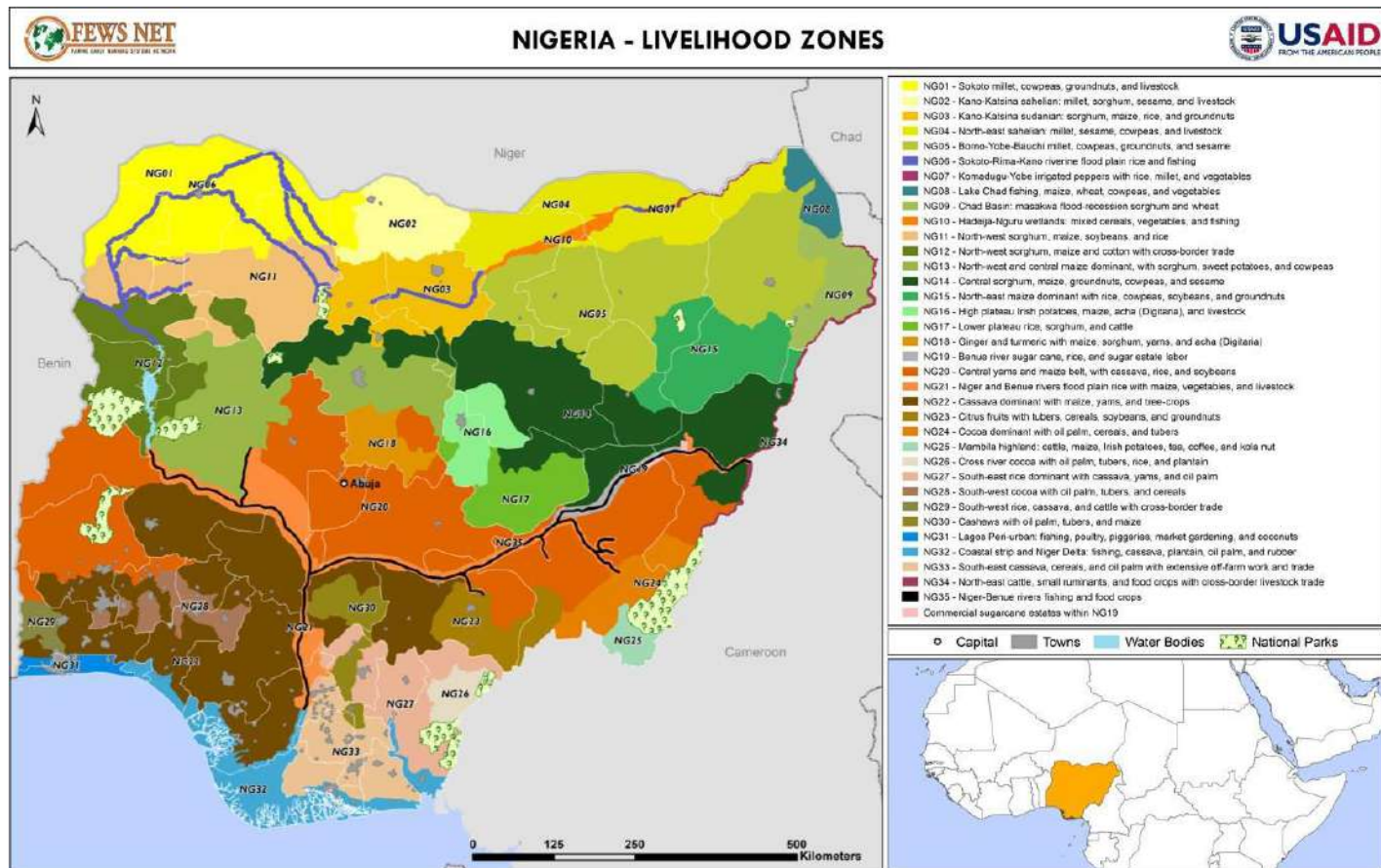
The **North-East Maize dominant with rice, Cowpeas, Soya beans and Groundnut LZ (NG15),** Located largely in Borno state, with Biu at the center and with just a couple of LGAs in Yobe and Gombe. Considering its millet-based neighbor to the north, zone NG05, and its sorghum-based neighbor, zone NG14, to the south, one might expect this to be a transitional area between millet and sorghum. However, in less than two decades the zone has come to be dominated by maize production, and with sorghum as a distinctly secondary crop and millet very little cultivated. This is the result of a combination local ecology, farmers' opportunity cost judgements and official encouragement. Maize is a staple of the diet in a large part of the country, but it is also integral to many animal feed commodities, while its starch has industrial uses. In zone NG15, the north to south guinean ecology, the clay loam and sandy loam soils and average annual precipitation of 600-900mm combine to offer a favorable environment for maize production.

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
North-East Sahelian: Millet, Sesame, Cowpeas and Livestock LZ (NG04)	Sept 2017 – August 2018
Borno-Yobe-Bauchi; Millet, Cowpeas, Groundnut and Sesame LZ (NG05	Sept 2017 – August 2018
North-East Maize dominant with Rice, Cowpeas, Soya beans and Groundnut LZ (NG15)	Sept 2017 – August 2018

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

Previous Livelihoods Zone Map

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NIGERIA - LIVELIHOOD ZONES

FEWS NET

NG01 - Coastal Fishing
NG02 - Southern Cocoa, Palm Oil, and Kola nut
NG03 - South-Central Yam, Cassava, and Banana
NG04 - Southeast Rice, Salt, and Granite
NG05 - Niger and Benue River Floodplain Rice and Fishing
NG06 - Central Plain Yam and Cassava
NG07 - Mambilla Plateau Cattle, Cocoa, and Tea
NG08 - Central Highland Maize and Soybean
NG09 - Northwestern Highland Maize, Cocoyam, Potatoes, and Livestock
NG10 - North-Central Maize, Sorghum, and Cotton
NG11 - Northern Floodplains Irrigated Rice, Wheat, and Vegetables
NG12 - Northeast Millet, Cowpea, and Sesame
NG13 - Sahel Mixed Cereals and Livestock

International Boundaries   Capital
States   Cities
Lakes

Updated: May 2014

FEWS NET

NIGERIA - LIVELIHOOD ZONES

USAID

NG01 - Sokoto millet, cowpeas, groundnuts, and livestock
NG02 - Kano-Katsina sahelian: millet, sorghum, sesame, and livestock
NG03 - Kano-Katsina sudanian: sorghum, maize, rice, and groundnuts
NG04 - North-east sahelian: millet, sesame, cowpeas, and livestock
NG05 - Borno-Yobe-Bauchi millet, cowpeas, groundnuts, and sesame
NG06 - Sokoto-Rima-Kano riverine flood plain rice and fishing
NG07 - Komodugu Yobe irrigated peppers with rice, millet, and vegetables
NG08 - Lake Chad fishing, maize, wheat, cowpeas, and vegetables
NG09 - Chad Basin: masakwa flood-recession sorghum and wheat
NG10 - Hadejia-Nguru wetlands: mixed cereals, vegetables, and fishing
NG11 - North-west sorghum, maize, soybeans, and rice
NG12 - North-west sorghum, maize and cotton with cross-border trade
NG13 - North-west and central maize dominant, with sorghum, sweet potatoes, and cowpeas
NG14 - Central sorghum, maize, groundnuts, cowpeas, and sesame
NG15 - North-east maize dominant with rice, cowpeas, soybeans, and groundnuts
NG16 - High plateau Irish potatoes, maize, acha (Digitaria), and livestock
NG17 - Lower plateau rice, sorghum, and cattle
NG18 - Ginger and turmeric with maize, sorghum, yams, and acha (Digitaria)
NG19 - Benue river sugar cane, rice, and sugar estate labor
NG20 - Central yams and maize belt, with cassava, rice, and soybeans
NG21 - Niger and Benue rivers flood plain rice with maize, vegetables, and livestock
NG22 - Cassava dominant with maize, yams, and tree-crops
NG23 - Citrus fruits with tubers, cereals, soybeans, and groundnuts
NG24 - Cocoa dominant with oil palm, cereals, and tubers
NG25 - Mambilla highland: cattle, maize, Irish potatoes, tea, coffee, and kola nut
NG26 - Cross river cocoa with oil palm, tubers, rice, and plantain
NG27 - South-east rice dominant with cassava, yams, and oil palm
NG28 - South-west cocoa with oil palm, tubers, and cereals
NG29 - South-west rice, cassava, and cattle with cross-border trade
NG30 - Cashews with oil palm, tubers, and maize
NG31 - Lagos Peri-urban: fishing, poultry, piggeries, market gardening, and coconuts
NG32 - Coastal strip and Niger Delta: fishing, cassava, plantain, oil palm, and rubber
NG33 - South-east cassava, cereals, and oil palm with extensive off-farm work and trade
NG34 - North-east cattle, small ruminants, and food crops with cross-border livestock trade
NG35 - Niger-Benue rivers fishing and food crops
Commercial sugarcane estates within NG19

Capital   Towns   Water Bodies   National Parks

New 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 income[1], 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 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 ten 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	NG 10-BAU	NG 12-BAU	NG 10-BOR	NG 12-BOR	NG 04 YOB	NG 05 YOB	NG 15 YOB
Maize		100	100	116		112	110	113	114			95
Millet	112	100	100	111	116	116	130		90	100	100	103
Rice		110	102	166		150	150	107		105		98
Rice 2nd Sea												
Sorghum	168	112	100	124	124	154	120	104	104	100	100	90
Wheat				129								
Cowpeas	110	100	100	117	117	101	101	123	123	116	115	102
Cotton		31										
Soya beans		105				131		100				
Groundnuts		125	100	144	144	120	120	103	103			100
Sesame	149			134	134				118	116	116	98
Pepper			90	109		129						
Onion			95	112		118	118					100
Tomato						122			109			
Watermelon												
Vegetable												

Decrease	Increase	Not Important	Not Available

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[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.

3.1- Period covered by the analysis

The period covered by the analysis is **September 2019 – August 2020** consumption year.

The Outcome Analysis started with a 4 days' field exercise on key parameter data collection across the ten livelihood zones after a review on the data collection tool without a refresher training in other to meet up with the October 2019 CH analysis schedule. Information was gotten from Agricultural Development Programme (crop production figures and market prices) from National Agricultural Extension & Rural Liaison Service (NAERLS). 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 with emphasis mainly on locations with Deficit
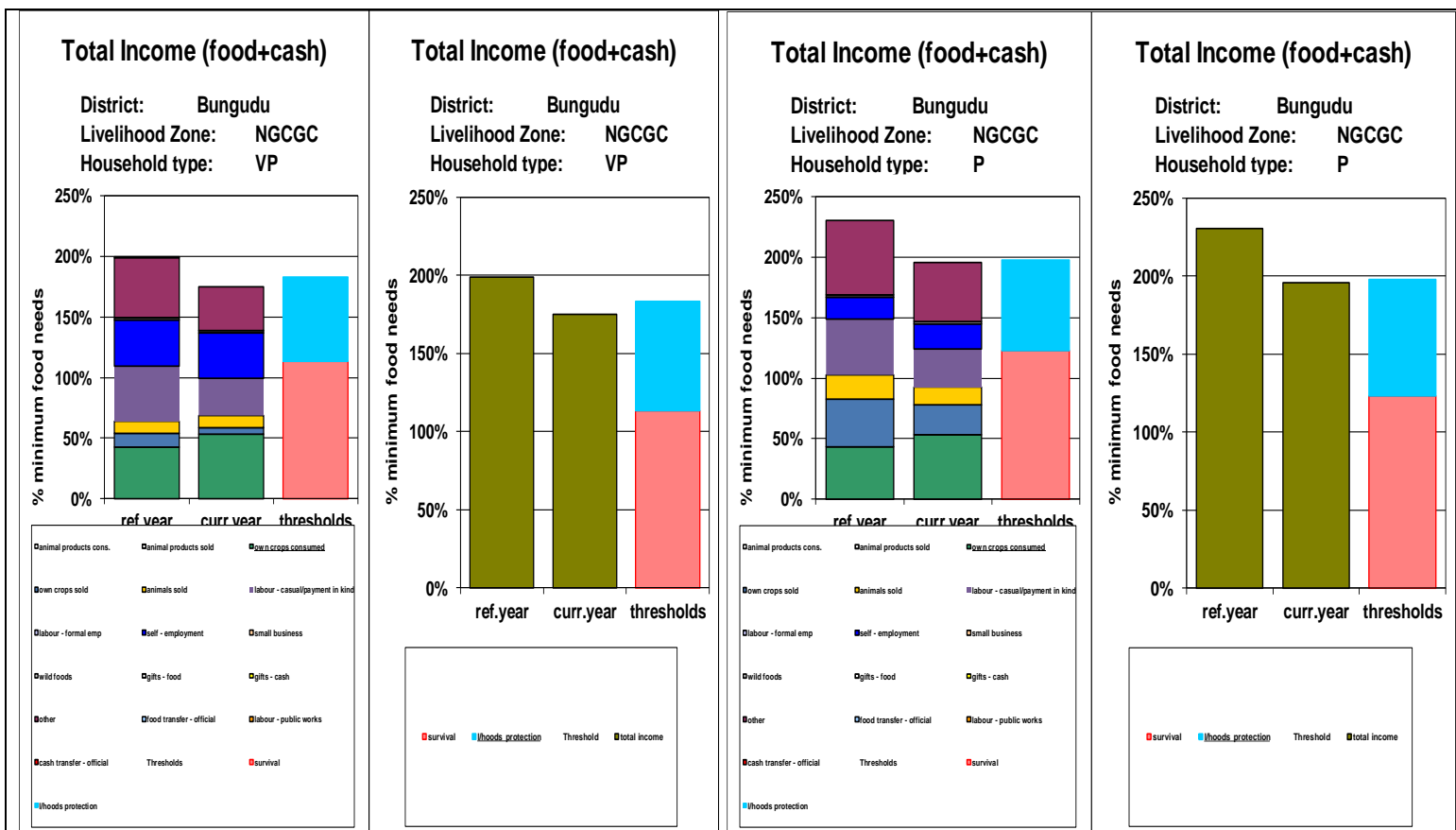
The results of the OA are presented in this section. These illustrates how scenario development and problem specifications are expected to impact total income for households in different wealth groups in the Ten livelihoods zones. The graphs presented below shows the result of the scenario development/problem specifications for very poor and poor households for a district within each livelihood zone.

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

The results for the OA shows that Security related activities like Kidnapping and cattle rustling has continue to have an impact on HHs access to food and cash income. HEA suggested as projected LPD of 33% & 3% for the Very poor and poor HHs respectively. Other groups are not expected to face any deficit within this livelihood zone. This means that the very poor and the 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 little general increase in crop production, except for cotton which has remained on a 70% reduction 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 the security conditions due to arm banditry and the rise in kidnaping within this zone has drop the availability of casual labor and a slight increase in food prices. The impact is more on the very poor and poor households, who depend largely on both casual and agricultural labor.

In the graph below Bungudu LGA was used but represents (Bungudu LGA) in the Cotton, Groundnuts and Mixed Cereals Livelihood zone.
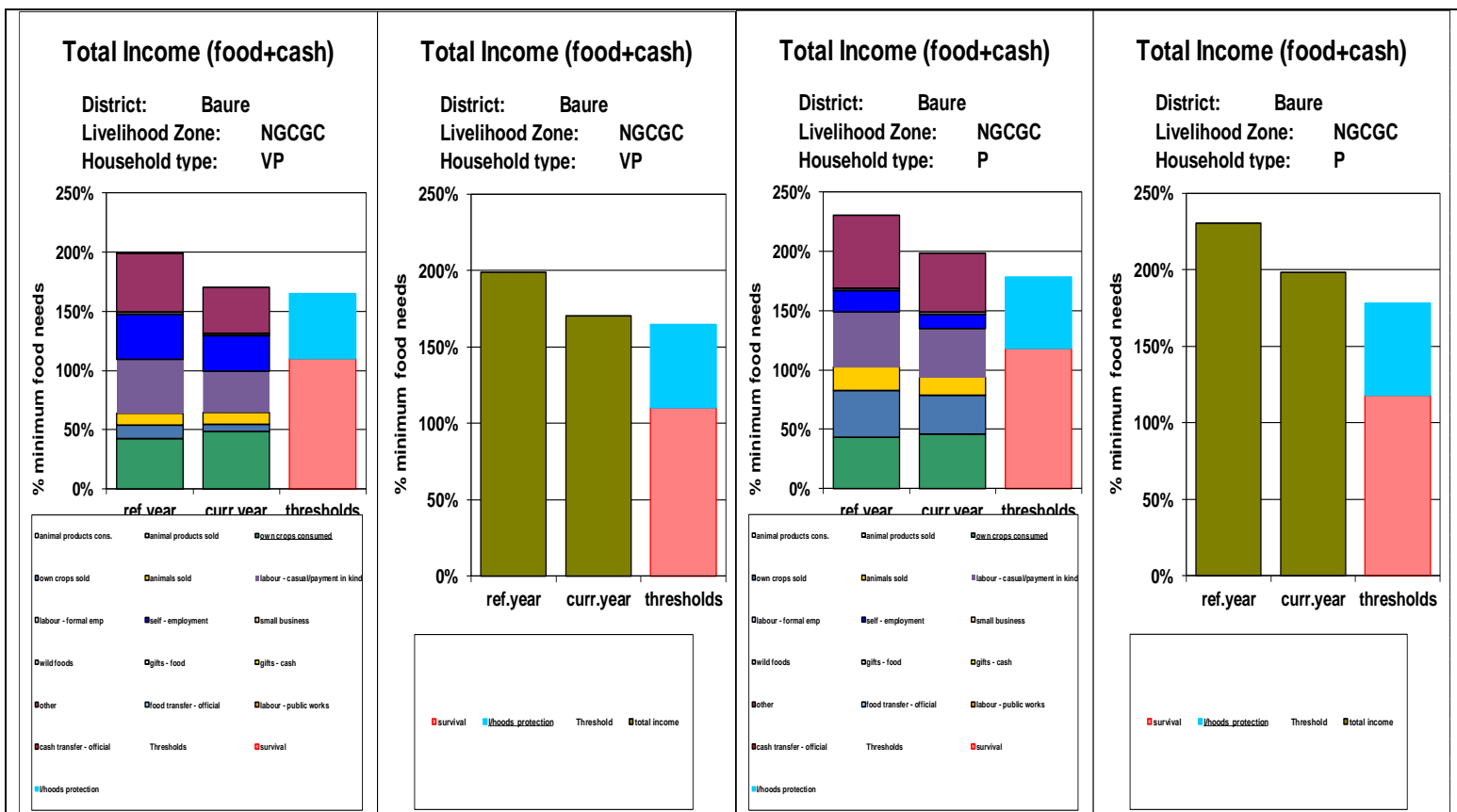
Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bungudu
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: VP

Legend:
- animal products cons.
- animal products sold
- own crops consumed
- own crops sold
- animals sold
- labour - casual/payment in kind
- labour - formal emp
- self - employment
- small business
- wild foods
- gifts - food
- gifts - cash
- other
- food transfer - official
- labour - public works
- cash transfer - official
- Thresholds
- survival
- l/hoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bungudu
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: VP

Legend:
- survival
- l/hoods protection
- Threshold
- total income

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bungudu
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: P

Legend:
- animal products cons.
- animal products sold
- own crops consumed
- own crops sold
- animals sold
- labour - casual/payment in kind
- labour - formal emp
- self - employment
- small business
- wild foods
- gifts - food
- gifts - cash
- other
- food transfer - official
- labour - public works
- cash transfer - official
- Thresholds
- survival
- l/hoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bungudu
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: P

Legend:
- survival
- l/hoods protection
- Threshold
- total income

2- NG04: North West Millet & Sesame 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 households within this zone would be able to access both food and cash income need to survive and as well maintain local livelihood.

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 income generated from both casual and agricultural labor has not significantly reduced when compared with the reference year therefore, there is every possibility that all the wealth group within this livelihood zone including the poor and the very poor would not be having either survival deficit or livelihood protection deficit.

However, Banditry, kidnaping and cattle rustling activities within the neighboring state Zamfara is being gradually moved to some part of the Livelihood zone (Katsina) if this continues it is expected that HHs in the affected area would not be able to cope or provide its HHs basic food and cash need.

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.
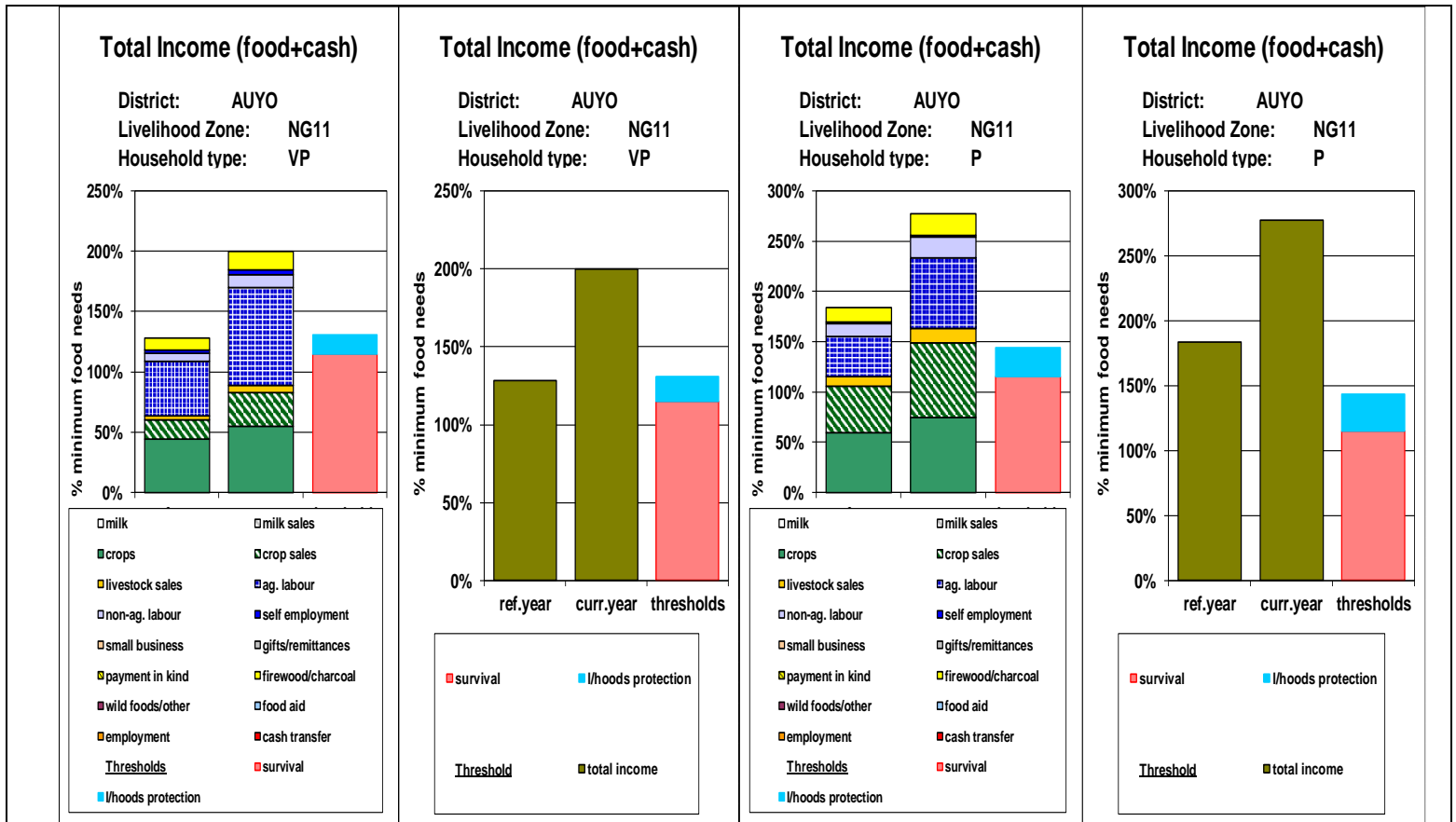
Total Income (food+cash)

District: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: VP

250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
0%

% minimum food needs

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

- animal products cons.
- animal products sold
- own crops consumed
- own crops sold
- animals sold
- labour - casual/payment in kind
- labour - formal emp
- self - employment
- small business
- wild foods
- gifts - food
- gifts - cash
- other
- food transfer - official
- labour - public works
- cash transfer - official
- Thresholds
- survival
- lhoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: VP

250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
0%

% minimum food needs

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

- survival
- lhoods protection
- Threshold
- total income

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: P

250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
0%

% minimum food needs

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

- animal products cons.
- animal products sold
- own crops consumed
- own crops sold
- animals sold
- labour - casual/payment in kind
- labour - formal emp
- self - employment
- small business
- wild foods
- gifts - food
- gifts - cash
- other
- food transfer - official
- labour - public works
- cash transfer - official
- Thresholds
- survival
- lhoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: P

250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
0%

% minimum food needs

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

- survival
- lhoods protection
- Threshold
- total income

3- NG11: 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. However, LGAs like Guri, Kirikasama and Auyo experience some level of flooding at the beginning of the raining season but farmers were able to plant improved crops that grow within 40days. Also this LGAs are into dry season farming which could complement that which they must have lost at the beginning of the planting season

There has been general increase in crop production within the LZ thereby increasing own crops consumed from 44% to 53 % for the very poor and 60% to 75% for the poor, crop sold and agric labour has also increased from16% - 28%, 45% – 81% respectively for the very poor and 46% - 73%, 39% - 71% respectively 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.
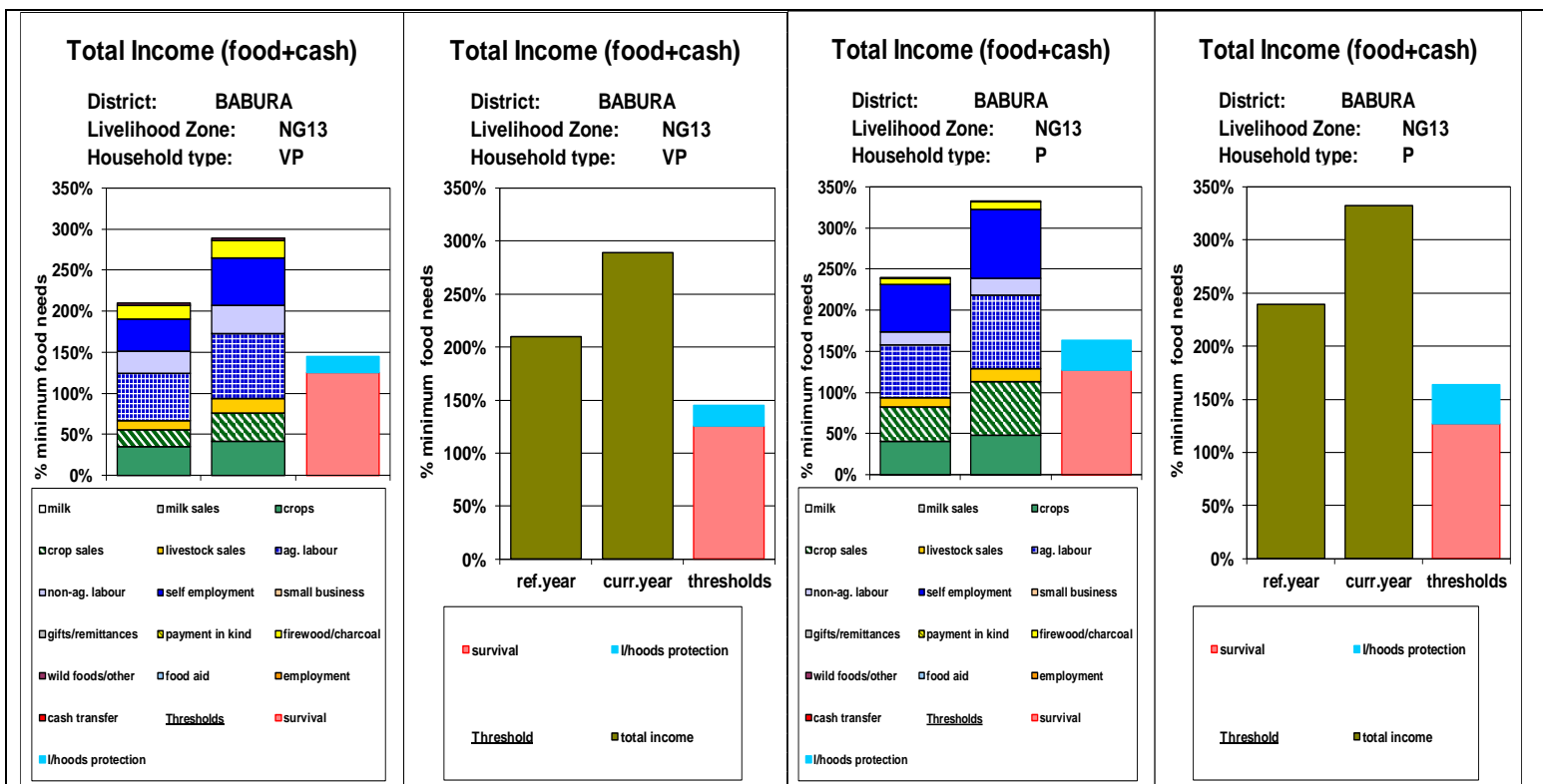
Total Income (food+cash)

District: AUYO
Livelihood Zone: NG11
Household type: VP

Legend: milk, milk sales, crops, crop sales, livestock sales, ag. labour, non-ag. labour, self employment, small business, gifts/remittances, payment in kind, firewood/charcoal, wild foods/other, food aid, employment, cash transfer, Thresholds: survival, l/hoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: AUYO
Livelihood Zone: NG11
Household type: VP

Legend: survival, l/hoods protection, Threshold, total income

Total Income (food+cash)

District: AUYO
Livelihood Zone: NG11
Household type: P

Legend: milk, milk sales, crops, crop sales, livestock sales, ag. labour, non-ag. labour, self employment, small business, gifts/remittances, payment in kind, firewood/charcoal, wild foods/other, food aid, employment, cash transfer, Thresholds: survival, l/hoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: AUYO
Livelihood Zone: NG11
Household type: P

Legend: survival, l/hoods protection, Threshold, total income

4- NG13: 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. his 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 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 42% for the very poor and 41% to 48% for the poor). Household income increases also due to increase in agricultural labour (58% to 80% & for the very poor and 65% to 89% for the poor). household will 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.
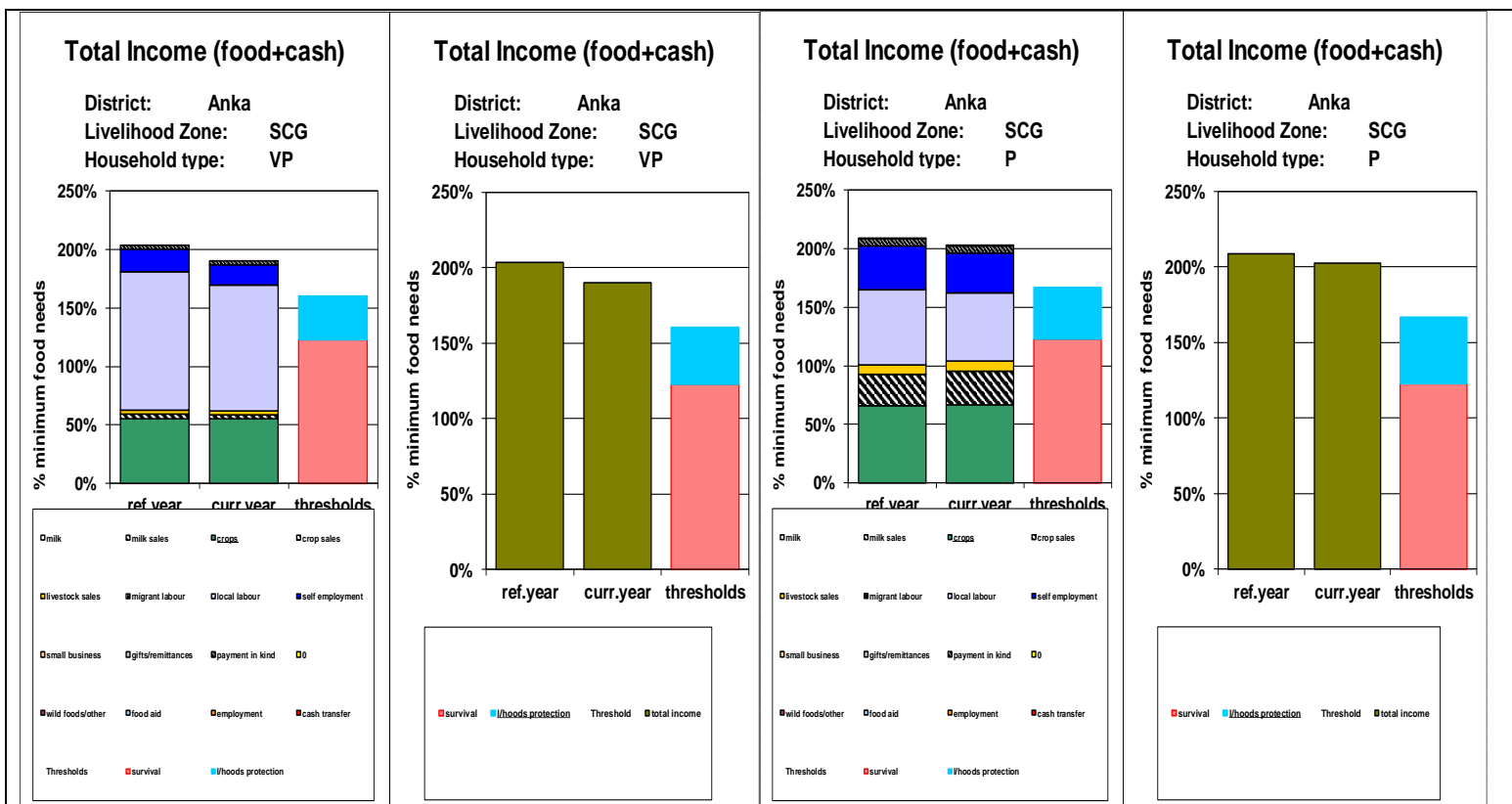
Total Income (food+cash)

District: BABURA
Livelihood Zone: NG13
Household type: VP

Legend: milk, milk sales, crops, crop sales, livestock sales, ag. labour, non-ag. labour, self employment, small business, gifts/remittances, payment in kind, firewood/charcoal, wild foods/other, food aid, employment, cash transfer, Thresholds, survival, l/hoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: BABURA
Livelihood Zone: NG13
Household type: VP

Legend: survival, l/hoods protection, Threshold, total income

Total Income (food+cash)

District: BABURA
Livelihood Zone: NG13
Household type: P

Legend: milk, milk sales, crops, crop sales, livestock sales, ag. labour, non-ag. labour, self employment, small business, gifts/remittances, payment in kind, firewood/charcoal, wild foods/other, food aid, employment, cash transfer, Thresholds, survival, l/hoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: BABURA
Livelihood Zone: NG13
Household type: P

Legend: survival, l/hoods protection, Threshold, total income

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 significantly with respect to the reference year, also slight decrease in crop production (from 55% to 55% for the very poor and from 66% to 67% for the poor) Still households will be able to maintain both food requirement and access to basic livelihood protection without external assistant.

Security situation within the livelihood zone has continue to deteriorate this has pose a serious hardship for the residents, if the security situation has not improved it is expected that HH might begin to experience deficit.

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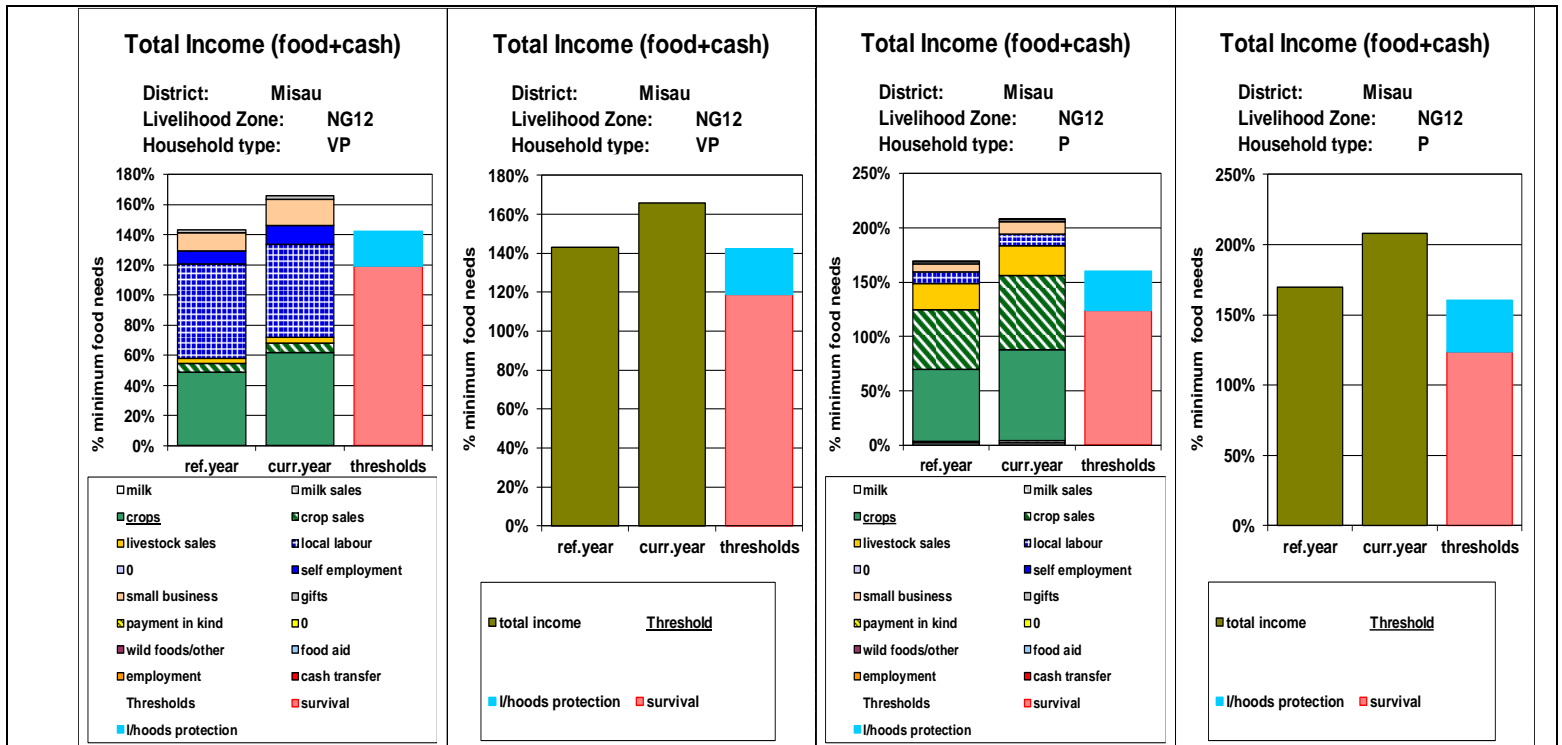
Total Income (food+cash)

District: Anka
Livelihood Zone: SCG
Household type: VP

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Anka
Livelihood Zone: SCG
Household type: VP

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Anka
Livelihood Zone: SCG
Household type: P

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Anka
Livelihood Zone: SCG
Household type: P

6-NG12: 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 62% for the very poor and from 66% to 84% for the poor). Although there is a slight decrease on income from local labour (from 63% to 62% for the very poor and a no significant change (from 11% to 11%) for the poor, still the all households would be likely to maintain its energy requirement and access to basic means of livelihood.

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.

Total Income (food+cash) charts — District: Misau, Livelihood Zone: NG12, Household types VP and P (ref.year, curr.year, thresholds)

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 83% for the poor), though income from casual labour reduced when compared to the reference year (from 89% to 77% for the very poor and from 67% to 59% for the poor) and no signicant change in income from crop sales but it very possible that all household in all the wealth group not to have survival and livelihood protection deficit.

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.

12

Four charts titled "Total Income (food+cash)" for District: Alkaleri, Livelihood Zone: NG10, Household types VP, VP, P, and P respectively, showing % minimum food needs for ref.year, curr.year and thresholds.
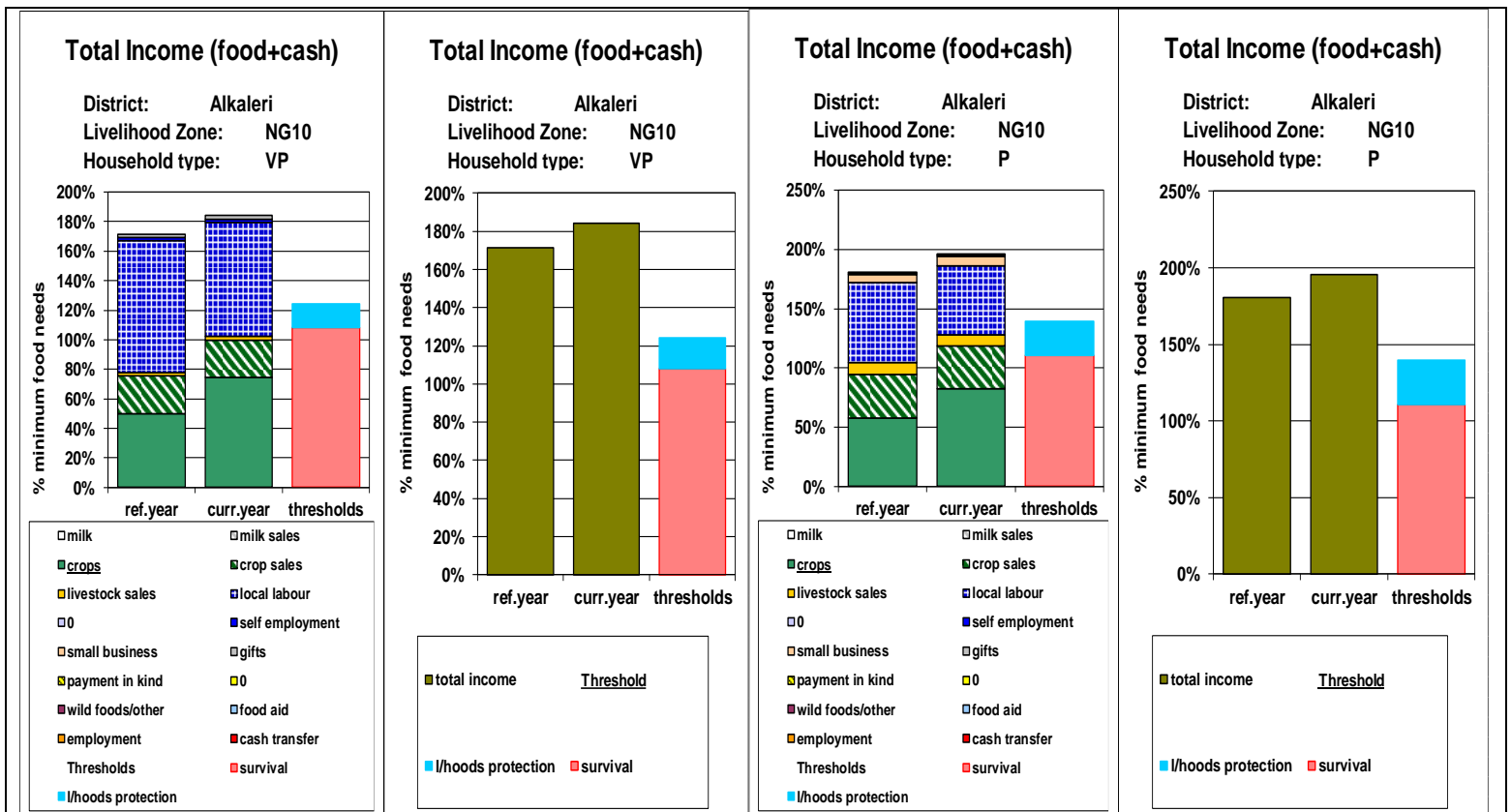
8- NG12: Borno State- NE Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame Livelihood Zone

In Kala Balge & Marte LGA (NG12) the analysis shows that the very poor and poor HHs would likely face a LPD of VP 38% & 38%, P 26% & 26%. Other wealth groups are not expected to face deficits within the projected period. However, security situation has not significantly improved it is expected that HHs might face deficit if the security conditions continue to deteriorate.

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. Income from Agric. Labour has slightly increased (from 27% to 36% for the very poor and from 21% to 29% for the poor) as well as income from self-employment (74% to 105% for the very poor and from 95% to 129% for the 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, Kalabalge, Konduga, Mafa, Magumeri, Marte, Maiduguri, Monguno and Ngala LGA) in the Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame Livelihood zone.
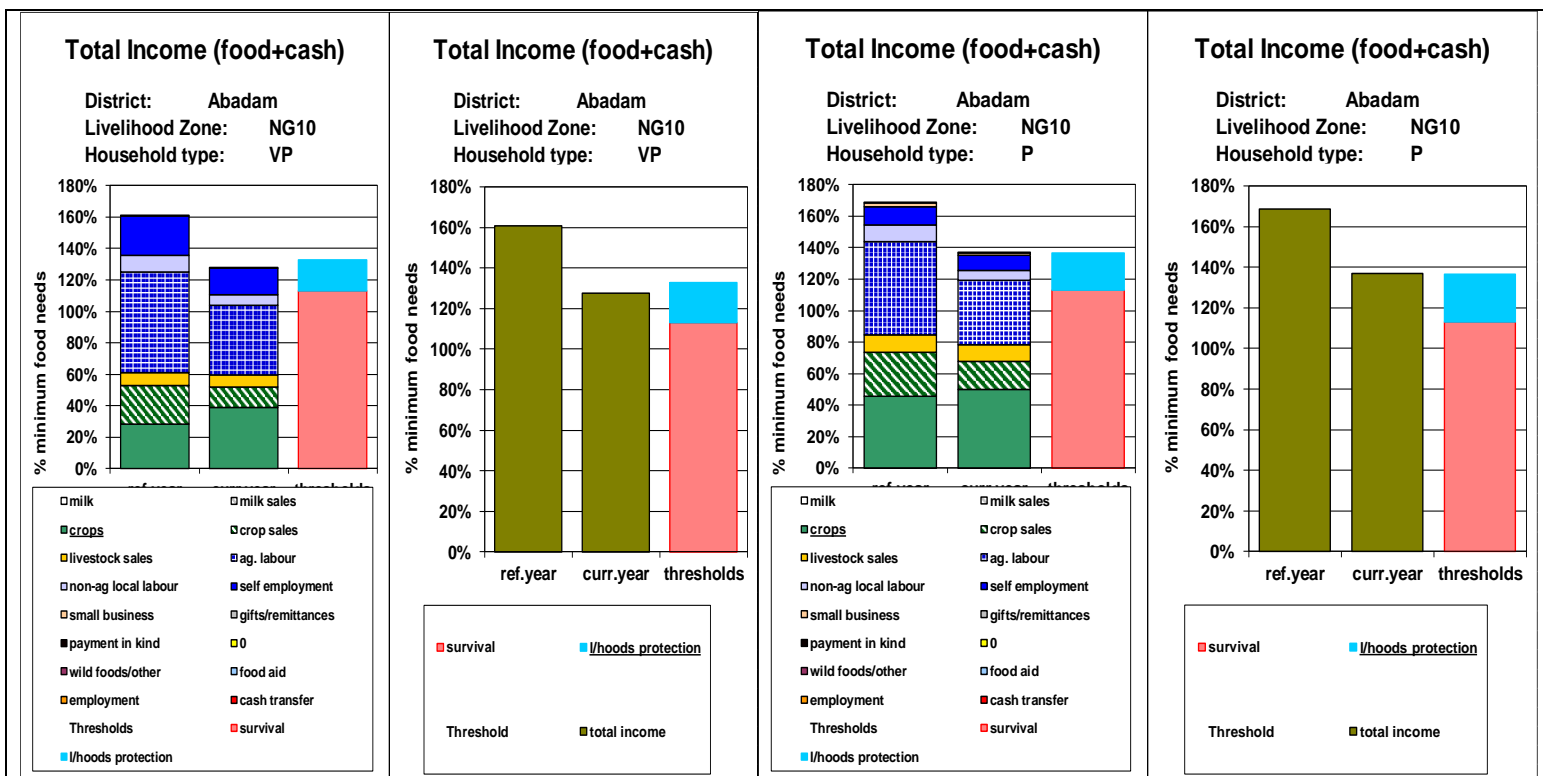
Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bama
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP

Legend:
milk, milk sales, crops, crop sales, livestock sales, ag. labour, non ag. labour, self employment, small business, gifts/remittances, payment in kind, 0, wild foods/other, food aid, employment, cash transfer, Thresholds, survival, l/hoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bama
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP

survival, l/hoods protection, Threshold, total income

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bama
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: P

Legend:
milk, milk sales, crops, crop sales, livestock sales, ag. labour, non ag. labour, self employment, small business, gifts/remittances, payment in kind, 0, wild foods/other, food aid, employment, cash transfer, Thresholds, survival, l/hoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bama
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: P

survival, l/hoods protection, Threshold, total income

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

The Outcome Analysis for North Central Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood Zone shows in Abadam & Mobbar LGA (NG10), the very poor and poor HHs would likely face a LPD of VP 73% & 71% P 16% & 16% respectively. Other locations within the zone are not expected to face deficit. 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.

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 39% for the very poor and from 45% to 50% for the poor), Income from agric labour has increased significantly from 64% to 44% for the very poor and from 59% to 41% when compared to the reference year therefore it is possible that all household within the zone not to have any deficit.

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.
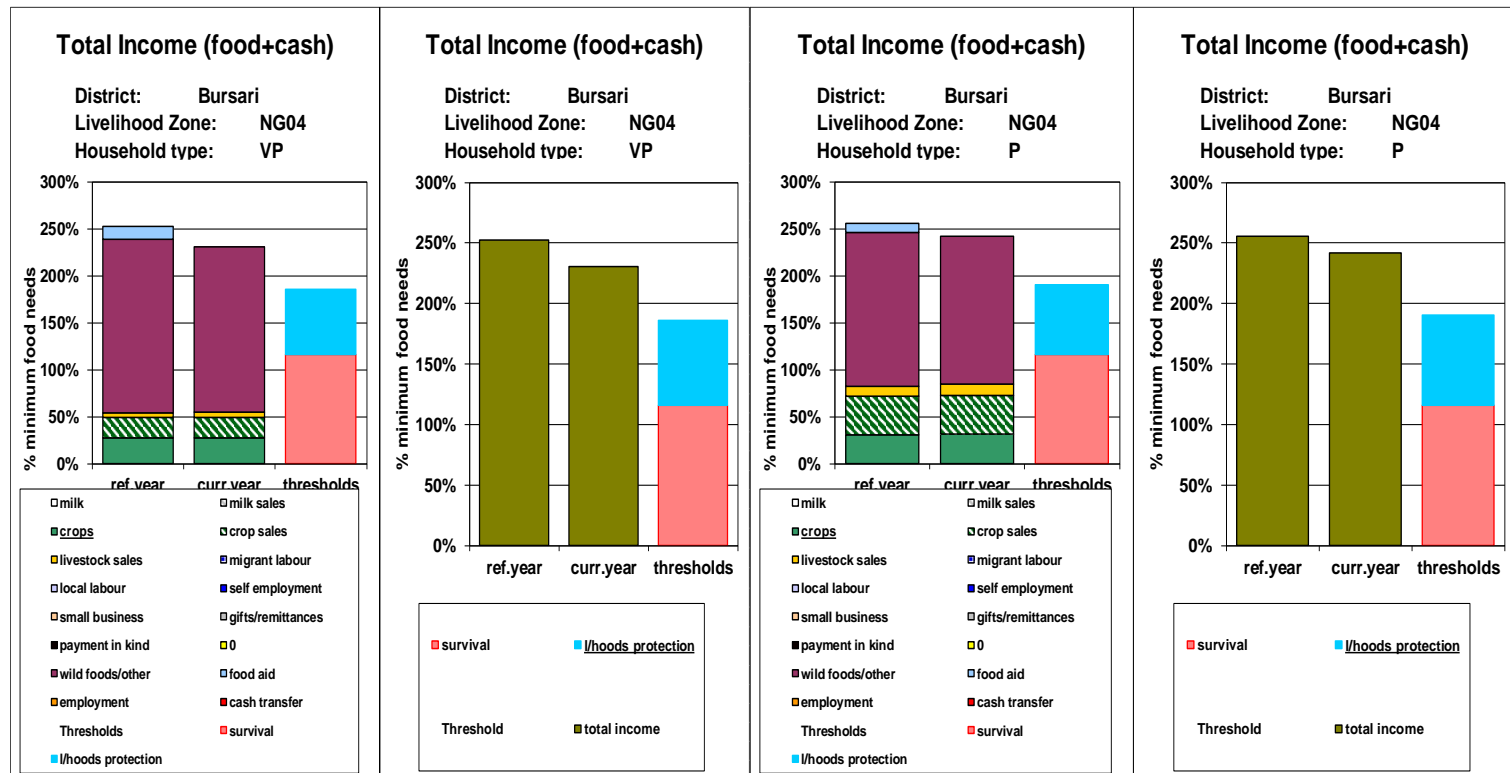
14

Total Income (food+cash)
District: Abadam
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: VP

Total Income (food+cash)
District: Abadam
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: VP

Total Income (food+cash)
District: Abadam
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: P

Total Income (food+cash)
District: Abadam
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: P

10- NG04: Yobe State- North-East Sahelian: Millet, Sesame, Cowpeas and Livestock LZ Livelihood Zone

The Outcome Analysis for North-East Sahelian: Millet, Sesame, Cowpeas and Livestock LZ (NG04 Livelihood Zone shows that in Yunusari LG the very poor would likely face a livelihood protection deficit LPD VP 33% due to high insecurity activities going on within the LGA. Other LGAs within the zone is considered relatively peaceful, except for Bursari that has been having pocket of attack. Other locations within the zone are not expected to face deficit
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.

Farming activity is ongoing it is expected that HHs within this LGA could provide for their immediate need as well as other livelihood protection. Any major attach on Bursari could force households to face deficit and could resort negative coping strategies. (Yobe SEMA & ADP) there is a slight increase in own crops consumed across the wealth group (27% to 28% for the very poor and no change 31% to 31% for the poor), Income from other sources has slightly decreased from 185% to 175% for the very poor and from 164% to 157%, the Poor however has more income from crop sales up to 41%. When compared to the reference year therefore it is possible that all household within other LGAs except Yunusari would likely not have any deficit.

In the graph below Bursari LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Jakusko, Yusufari, Nguru, Karasuwa & Machina) in the **North-East Sahelian: Millet, Sesame, Cowpeas and Livestock** Livelihood zone.
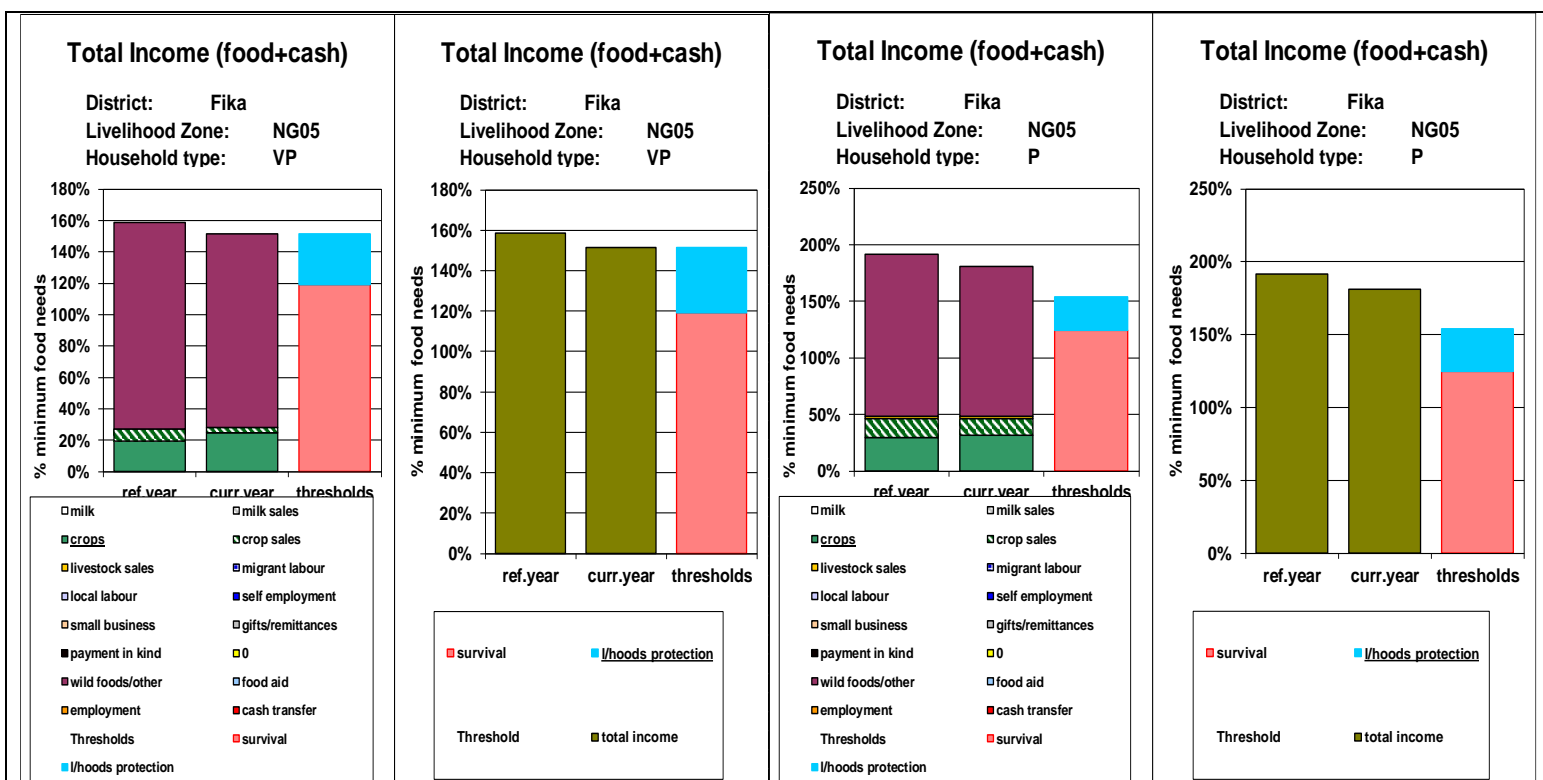
Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bursari
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: VP

Legend	
milk	milk sales
crops	crop sales
livestock sales	migrant labour
local labour	self employment
small business	gifts/remittances
payment in kind	0
wild foods/other	food aid
employment	cash transfer
Thresholds	survival
l/hoods protection	

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bursari
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: VP

Legend	
survival	l/hoods protection
Threshold	total income

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bursari
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: P

Legend	
milk	milk sales
crops	crop sales
livestock sales	migrant labour
local labour	self employment
small business	gifts/remittances
payment in kind	0
wild foods/other	food aid
employment	cash transfer
Thresholds	survival
l/hoods protection	

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bursari
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: P

Legend	
survival	l/hoods protection
Threshold	total income

11- NG05: Yobe State-Borno-Yobe-Bauchi; Millet, Cowpeas, Groundnut and Sesame LZ

The Outcome Analysis for Borno-Yobe-Bauchi; Millet, Cowpeas, Groundnut and Sesame (NG05) Livelihood Zone shows that in. The Very poor HHs in Fika and Tarmua are currently facing a Livelihood protection deficeit of 4% and 22%. it is obviously high in Tarmua due to recent attach on the community and local farmers. (Yobe State team) Other LGAs within the zone is considered relatively peaceful, farming activity is ongoing it is expected that HHs within this LGA could provide for their immediate need as well as other livelihood protection hence are not expected to face deficit.
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.

In the graph below FIKA LGA was used but represents ther LGAs (Potiskum, Fune, Nangere, Damaturu and Tarmuwa) in the **Borno-Yobe-Bauchi; Millet, Cowpeas, Groundnut and Sesame** Livelihood zone.
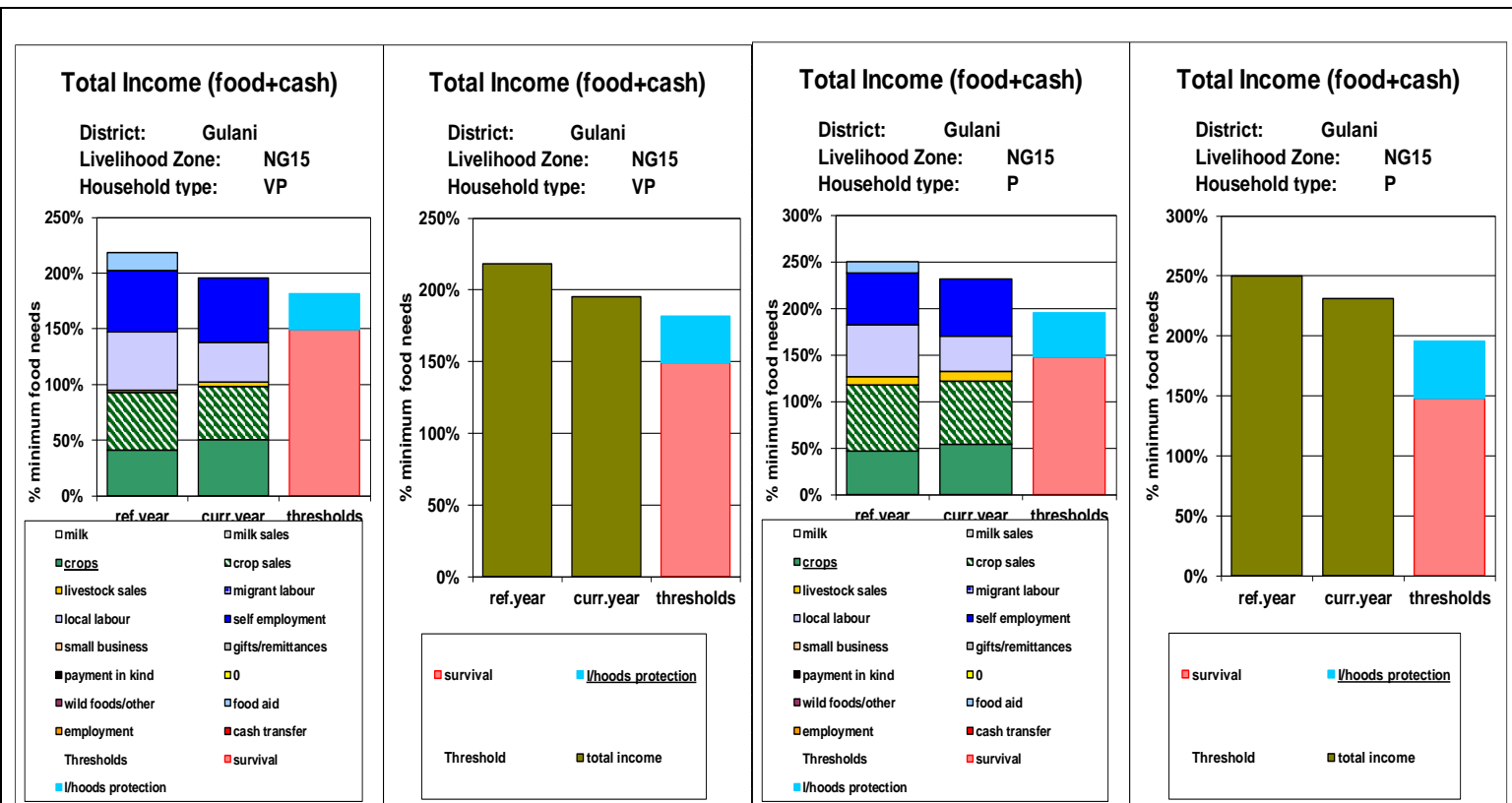
Total Income (food+cash)

District: Fika
Livelihood Zone: NG05
Household type: VP

(chart legend:)
milk, milk sales, crops, crop sales, livestock sales, migrant labour, local labour, self employment, small business, gifts/remittances, payment in kind, 0, wild foods/other, food aid, employment, cash transfer, Thresholds, survival, l/hoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Fika
Livelihood Zone: NG05
Household type: VP

(chart legend:)
survival, l/hoods protection, Threshold, total income

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Fika
Livelihood Zone: NG05
Household type: P

(chart legend:)
milk, milk sales, crops, crop sales, livestock sales, migrant labour, local labour, self employment, small business, gifts/remittances, payment in kind, 0, wild foods/other, food aid, employment, cash transfer, Thresholds, survival, l/hoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Fika
Livelihood Zone: NG05
Household type: P

(chart legend:)
survival, l/hoods protection, Threshold, total income

12- NG15: Yobe State-North-East Maize dominant with rice, Cowpeas, Soya beans and Groundnut LZ

The Outcome Analysis for North-East Maize dominant with rice, Cowpeas, Soya beans and Groundnut LZ shows that in Gulani & Gujba LGA (NG15) the very poor would likely face a livelihood projection deficit LPD of VP 5% and 5% respectively.
Gujba and Gulani is facing a lot of insecurity challenges this has reduced HHs access to farming and agric related labour INGOs are still providing intervention. It is expected that production in this LGA could drop due to security interference HEA projected that the Very Poor HHs could have a 5% deficeit at the Lean season (June - August).
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.

In the graph below Gulani LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Gujba & Gulani) in **North-East Maize dominant with rice, Cowpeas, Soya beans and Groundnut** Livelihood zone.

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Gulani
Livelihood Zone: NG15
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs — 250% / 200% / 150% / 100% / 50% / 0%

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

Legend:
- milk
- crops
- livestock sales
- local labour
- small business
- payment in kind
- wild foods/other
- employment
- Thresholds
- l/hoods protection
- milk sales
- crop sales
- migrant labour
- self employment
- gifts/remittances
- 0
- food aid
- cash transfer
- survival

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Gulani
Livelihood Zone: NG15
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs — 250% / 200% / 150% / 100% / 50% / 0%

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

Legend:
- survival
- l/hoods protection
- Threshold
- total income

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Gulani
Livelihood Zone: NG15
Household type: P

% minimum food needs — 300% / 250% / 200% / 150% / 100% / 50% / 0%

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

Legend:
- milk
- crops
- livestock sales
- local labour
- small business
- payment in kind
- wild foods/other
- employment
- Thresholds
- l/hoods protection
- milk sales
- crop sales
- migrant labour
- self employment
- gifts/remittances
- 0
- food aid
- cash transfer
- survival

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Gulani
Livelihood Zone: NG15
Household type: P

% minimum food needs — 300% / 250% / 200% / 150% / 100% / 50% / 0%

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

Legend:
- survival
- l/hoods protection
- Threshold
- total income

IV- SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS COMPARED WITH THE TWO THRESHOLDS

The period or consumption year covered by the current analysis is **September 2019 – August 2020** for the ten livelihood zones but across 6 states as projected. The analysis for all the states was analyse per Local government area (LGA)

The analysis shows that the very poor and poor households in Bungudu, Maru, & Tsafe LGA of zamfara state) CGC livelihood zone would likely face a livelihood protection deficit (LPD) VP 33%, 34% & 34% and P 3%, 5% & 5% respectively.

Borno State, comprising NG10 and NG12 was analysed by LGA following the level of insecurity within the state and the result shows that in Abadam & Mobbar LGA (NG10), the very poor and poor HHs would likely face a LPD of VP 73% & 71% P 16% & 16% respectively. In Kala Balge & Marte LGA (NG12) the analysis shows that the very poor and poor HHs would likely face a LPD of VP 38% & 38%, P 26% & 26%.

In Yobe state the analysis shows the following:
In Yunusari LGA (NG04) the very poor would likely face a livelihood protection deficit LPD VP 33%.
In Fika & Tarmua LGA (NG05) the very poor would be likely to face a livelihood protection deficit LPD of VP 4% and 22% respectively.

In Gulani & Gujba LGA (NG15) the very poor would likely face a livelihood projection deficit LPD of VP 5% and 5% respectively.
Other LGAs and LZs are not expected to face any deficit within the consumption year except there is a major shock that would likely   have an effect on household access to food and cash income.

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	NG04 Yobe	NG05 Yobe	NG15 Yobe
Very Poor	No deficits	LPD= 33%, 34% 34%	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	LPD= 73% % 71%	LPD= 38%	LPD=33%	LPD= 4% & 22%	LPD= 5% & 5%
Poor	No deficits	LPD= 3% 5% 5%	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	LPD= 16%	LPD= 26%	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	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	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits

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 2019 – August 2020 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.
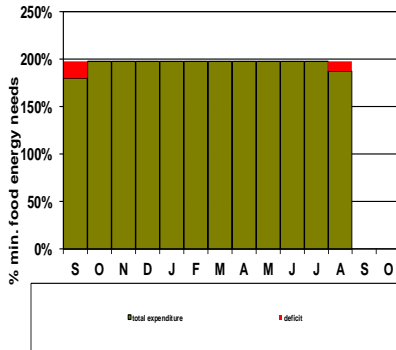

CGC- LZ - Zamfara
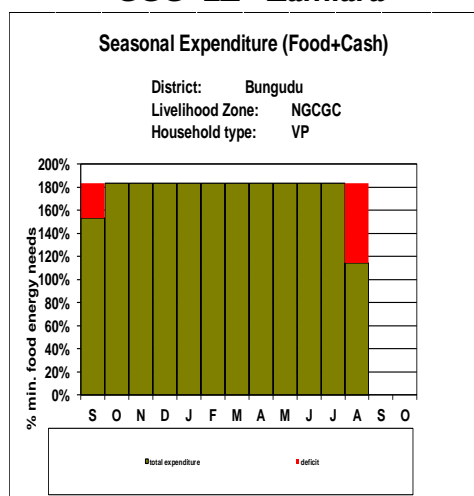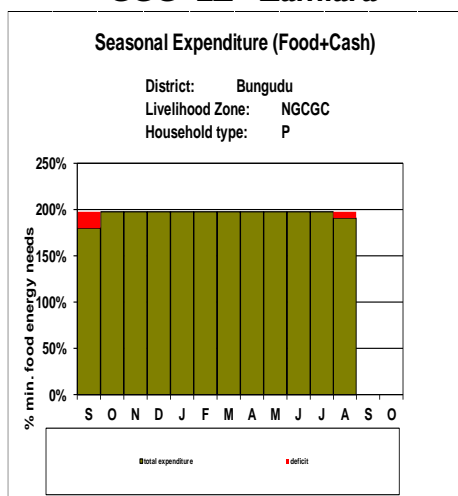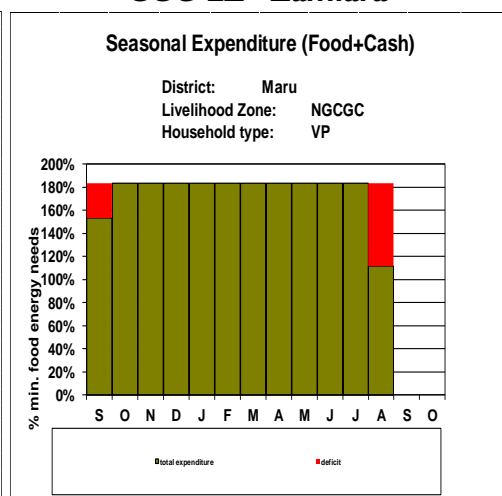
Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Bungudu
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: VP

CGC- LZ - Zamfara

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Bungudu
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: P

CGC-LZ - Zamfara

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Maru
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: VP
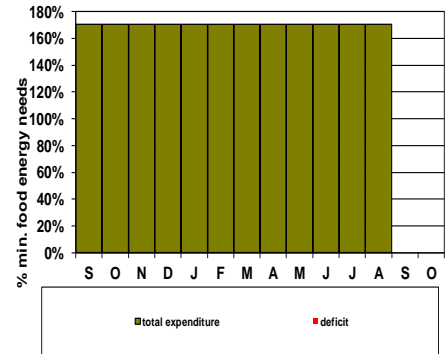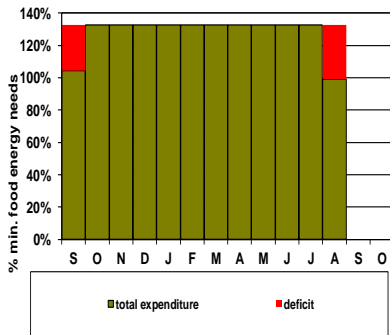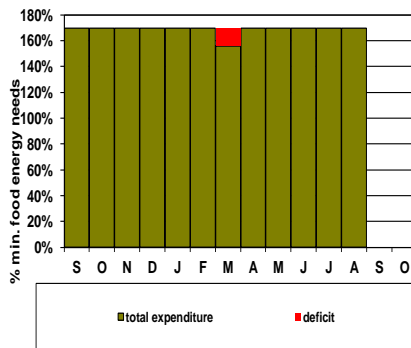
CGC- LZ – Zamfara

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Maru
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: P

total expenditure   deficit

NG12- LZ - Borno

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Kalabalge
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP

total expenditure   deficit

NG12- LZ - Borno

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Kalabalge
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: P

total expenditure   deficit

NG 10 LZ- Borno

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Abadam
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: VP

total expenditure   deficit
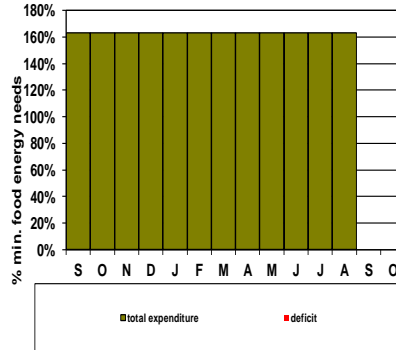
NG10- LZ-Borno

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Mobbar
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: VP

total expenditure   deficit
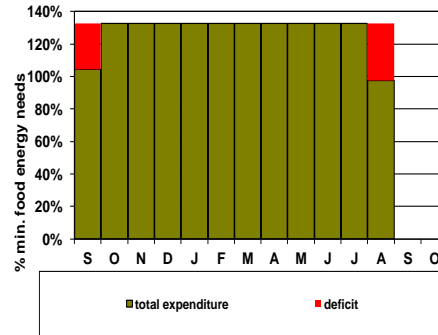
NG10 LZ Borno(Abadam & Mobbar)

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Abadam
Livelihood Zone: NG10
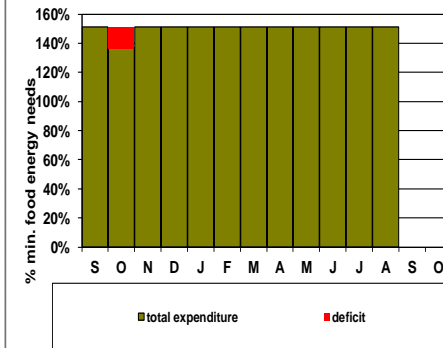Household type: P

total expenditure   deficit
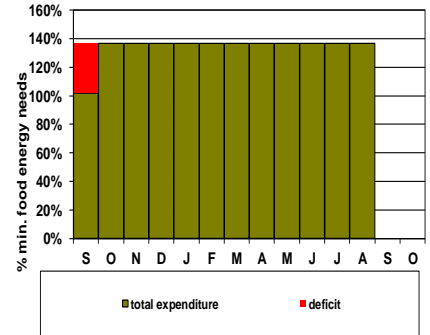
NG 04 LZ Yobe

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Yunusari
Livelihood Zone: NG04
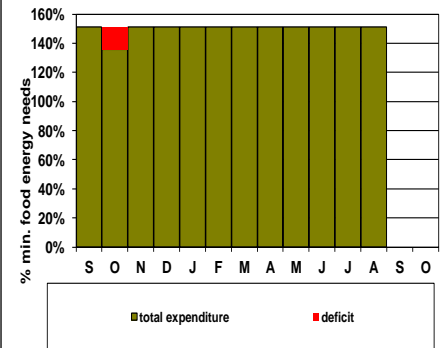Household type: VP

total expenditure   deficit

NG 05 LZ Yobe

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Fika
Livelihood Zone: NG05
Household type: VP

total expenditure   deficit

NG 05 LZ Yobe

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Tarmuwa
Livelihood Zone: NG05
Household type: VP

total expenditure   deficit

NG15 LZ Yobe (Gujba & Gulani)

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Gujba
Livelihood Zone: NG15
Household type: VP
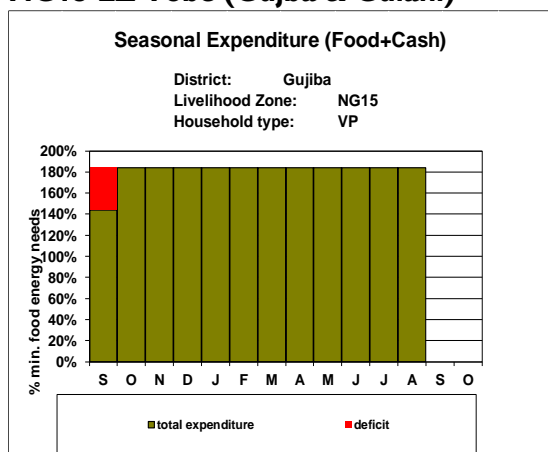
The seasonal expenditure graph depicts the month and timing for any form of intervention that the very poor and poor households might likely require; which is significant enough to have direct impact on their livelihood protection.

VI- RESPONSE OPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Focus on development interventions to improve resilience among the vulnerable households.
- Continuous monitoring of the security situation as well as staple food prices as the lean season progresses.
- Livestock protection program as well as improvement in the security situation especially within CGC livelihood zone to avert rustling.
- Government supports to Improve food access for the very poor and poor households as well as livelihood by providing basic farm inputs
- 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.

CONCLUSION

The period or consumption year covered by the current analysis is **September 2019 – August 2020** for the ten livelihood zones but across 6 states as projected. The analysis for all the states was analyse per Local government area (LGA)
The analysis shows that the very poor and poor households in Bungudu, Maru, & Tsafe LGA of zamfara state) CGC livelihood zone would likely face a livelihood protection deficit (LPD) VP 33%, 34% & 34% and P 3%, 5% & 5% respectively.

Borno State, comprising NG10 and NG12 was analysed by LGA following the level of insecurity within the state and the result shows that in Abadam & Mobbar LGA (NG10), the very poor and poor HHs would likely face a LPD of VP 73% & 71% P 16% & 16% respectively. In Kala Balge & Marte LGA (NG12) the analysis shows that the very poor and poor HHs would likely face a LPD of VP 38% & 38%, P 26% & 26%.

In Yobe state the analysis shows the following:
In Yunusari LGA (NG04) the very poor would likely face a livelihood protection deficit LPD VP 33%.
In Fika & Tarmua LGA (NG05) the very poor would be likely to face a livelihood protection deficit LPD of VP 4% and 22% respectively.

In Gulani & Gujba LGA (NG15) the very poor would likely face a livelihood projection deficit LPD of VP 5% and 5% respectively.
Other LGAs and LZs are not expected to face any deficit within the consumption year except there is a major shock that would likely   have an effect on household access to food and cash income.

Although there are several humanitarian interventions in Borno (northeast) by partners, some HHs still face food insecurity within the LGAs, as some communities remain inaccessible following the persistence of security challenge with the region. Very poor households in CGC LZ as well as some LGAs in Borno and Yobe state would require support to meet their non-food needs.
Persistent armed bandits attack in CGC & SCG LZ (Zamfara state), resulting to kidnapping/killing in some communities has significantly affected activities within the zone and the entire state of Zamfara, this activity is gradually affecting neighbouring state katsina and if this continues the very poor and poor HHS might be affected and would not be able to provide its basic food and non-food requirement.

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.

VII- 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	65%	138%
Goats	70%	133%
Sheep	70%	133%
Cow's Milk	100%	175%
Maize	100%	132%
Millet	100%	144%
Rice	110%	195%
Cowpeas	100%	163%
Soya beans	105%	130%
Sorghum	112%	147%
Groundnuts	125%	101%
Cotton	31%	100%
Agricultural labor	80%	144%
Construction	75%	146%
Fetching water	95%	125%
Firewood sales	75%	260%
Credit		
Self-employment	95%	127%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer: Urea		154%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		169%
Inflation		218%

Legend: Highlight in black 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 (218%) 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%	188%
Goats	100%	178%
Sheep	100%	190%
Cow's Milk	100%	250%
Millet	112%	122%
Cowpeas	110%	160%
Sorghum	168%	■■■■■■■■
Sesame	149%	141%
Agricultural labor	80%	250%
Construction	75%	182%
Firewood sales	75%	200%
Self-employment	95%	200%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer: Urea		100%
Staple Food (Millet)		195%
Inflation		270%

Legend: Highlight in black 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 (270%) to those items.

NG11: Northern Floodplains Irrigated Rice Wheat and Vegetable Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for NG11 Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	**Production Problem**	**Price Problem**
Cattle	100%	100%
Goats	100%	100%
Sheep	100%	100%
Maize	116%	77%
Millet	116%	82%
Rice	166%	112%
Sesame	134%	139%
Cowpeas	117%	95%
Sorghum	124%	95%
Wheat	129%	103%
Pepper	109%	110%
Onions	112%	125%
Groundnut	144%	82%
Agricultural labor pre harvest	100%	150%
Agricultural Labour harvest	100%	175%
Construction	100%	143%
Firewood sales	100%	140%
Self-employment	100%	133%
Education	100%	150%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		142%
Staple Food (Maize grain)		92%
Inflation		130%

Legend: Highlight in black 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 (130%) 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%	120%
Goats	100%	140%
Sheep	100%	142%
Cow's Milk	100%	154%
Sorghum	124%	77%
Millet	116%	88%
Cowpeas	117%	95%
Groundnuts	144%	82%
Sesame	134%	139%
Roselle	■■■■■■■■	100%
Agricultural labor: pre-harvest	100%	120%
Agricultural labor: harvest	100%	140%
Construction	100%	120%
Self-employment	100%	133%
Livestock Brokering	100%	135%
Firewood & Charcoal sales	100%	120%
Petty trade	100%	100%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		142%
Education		140%
Medicine		160%
Staple Food (Maize grain)		92%
Inflation		130%

Legend: Highlight in black 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 (130%) 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%	159%
Goats	65%	138%
Sheep	65%	165%
Cow's Milk	100%	143%
Sorghum	100%	142%
Millet	100%	106%
Rice	102%	190%
Cowpeas	100%	117%
Maize	100%	126%
Groundnuts	100%	115%
Pepper	90%	107%
Onions	95%	143%
Agricultural labor: pre-harvest	70%	167%
Construction	70%	160%
Fetching Water	75%	167%
Firewood & Charcoal sales	65%	173%
Trade: livestock & dry goods	85%	140%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		154%
Labor		150%
Animal drugs		156%
Ploughing/Land rental		155%
Transport		167%
Education		150%
Medicine		175%
Tax		
Staple Food (Sorghum)		128%
Inflation		197%

Legend: Highlight in black 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 (197%) to those items.

Bauchi -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%	165%
Goats	100%	152%
Sheep	100%	150%
Cow's Milk	100%	143%
Maize	112%	175%
Sorghum	154%	164%
Rice	150%	170%
Millet	130%	132%
Cowpeas	101%	121%
Soya beans	131%	134%
Groundnuts	120%	141%
Onions	118%	140%
Tomatoes	122%	140%
Pepper	129%	120%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	100%	140%
Construction	100%	150%
Domestic Labor	100%	125%
Other self-employment	100%	167%
Petty Trading	100	
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		175%
Pesticide		150%
Land rental		167%
School		150%
Medicine		125%
Animal Drugs		140%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		174%
Staple Food (Maize)		129%
Inflation		197%

Legend: Highlight in black 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 (197%) 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%	149%
Goats	100%	156%
Sheep	100%	147%
Cow's Milk	100%	143%
Maize	110%	175%
Sorghum	120%	164%
Rice	150%	100%
Millet	130%	132%
Cowpeas	101%	121%
Groundnuts	120%	141%
Onions	118%	140%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	100%	130%
Construction	100%	140%
Petty Trade	100%	■■■■■■
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		175%
School		179%
Medicine		■■■■■■
Staple Food (Maize)		129%
Inflation		197%

Legend: Highlight in black 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 (197%) 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%	106%
Goats	100%	112%
Sheep	100%	106%
Maize	113%	82%
Sorghum	104%	80%
Rice	107%	89%
Cowpeas	123%	89%
Soya beans	100%	90%
Groundnuts	103%	88%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	100%	114%
Agricultural labor: harvest	100%	114%
Construction	100%	100%
Petty trade	100%	110%
Trade: Livestock and dry goods	100%	114%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		129%
Labour		113%
Land rental		105%
School		100%
Medicine		100%
Staple Food (Maize grain)		100%
Inflation		130%

Legend: Highlight in black 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 (130%) to those items.

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

Problem Specification for Borno NG12 Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	**Production Problem**	**Price Problem**
Cattle	100%	114%
Goats	100%	114%
Sheep	100%	112%
Cow's Milk	100%	120%
Maize	114%	███████
Sorghum	104%	███████
Millet	90%	███████
Cowpeas	123%	90%
Groundnuts	103%	119%
Sesame	118%	100%
Tomato	109%	126%
Watermelon	███████	111%
Onions	███████	129%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	80%	143%
Petty trade	100%	100%
Firewood sales	100%	140%
Trade: Livestock and dry goods	100%	100%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		125%
Labour		100%
Land Rental		100%
Staple Food (Maize)		88%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		88%
Inflation		130%

Legend: Highlight in black 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 (130%) to those items.

Yobe –NG04: North-East Sahelian: Millet, Sesame, Cowpea & Livestock Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for Yobe –NG04 Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	**Production Problem**	**Price Problem**
Cattle	██████████	110%
Goats	██████████	110%
Sheep	██████████	110%
Cow Milk (Wet Season)	██████████	100%
Millet	100%	100%
Sorghum	100%	100%
Rice	105%	100%
Cowpeas	116%	95%
Sesame	116%	96%
Watermelon	██████████	94%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	100%	100%
Agricultural labor: harvest	100%	100%
Agricultural Tools	██████████	100%
Construction	100%	100%
Firewood & Charcoal Sales	100%	100%
Petty trade, Handcraft, hawking G.nut Oil	100%	100%
Trade: Broaker	100%	100%
Livestock trading (Driver)	-----	----
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		119%
Labour		100%
School		110%
Medicine		108%
Animal Drugs		111%
Wash		100%
Shelter		110%
Staple Food (Maize grain)		105%
Staple Food (Maize Meal)		118%
Inflation		111%

Legend: Highlight in black 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 (111%) to those items.

Yobe –NG05: Yobe-Bauchi: Millet, Cowpeas, Groundnut and Sesame Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for Yobe –NG05 Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	**Production Problem**	**Price Problem**
Cattle	███████████	110%
Goats	███████████	110%
Sheep	███████████	110%
Cow Milk (Wet Season)	███████████	100%
Millet	100%	90%
Sorghum	100%	94%
Rice	███████████	100%
Cowpeas	115%	91%
Sesame	116%	96%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	100%	100%
Agricultural labor: harvest	100%	100%
Construction	100%	100%
Firewood & Charcoal Sales	100%	100%
Petty trade, Handcraft, hawking G.nut Oil	100%	100%
Trade: Broaker	100%	100%
Livestock trading (Driver)	100%	100%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		119%
Labour		100%
School		110%
Medicine		108%
Wash		100%
Staple Food (Maize grain)		105%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		118%
Inflation		111%

Legend: Highlight in black 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 (111%) to those items.

Yobe –NG15: Yobe-Bauchi: Millet, Cowpeas, Groundnut and Sesame Livelihood Zone

Problem Specification for Yobe –NG15 Livelihood Zone		
Key parameter	**Production Problem**	**Price Problem**
Cattle sales		122%
Goat		122%
Sheep		115%
Cow's Milk		113%
Maize	95%	105%
Sorghum	98%	125%
Rice	98%	116%
Cowpea	102%	110%
Groundnut	100%	103%
Millet	103%	109%
Sesame	98%	116%
Onion	100%	91%
Watermelon		100%
Agricultural Labour: Pre harvest	95%	82%
Agricultual Labour: Harvest	95%	82%
Construction Income	90%	82%
Firewood & Charcoal Sale	100%	125%
Petty Trade	100%	125%
Trade Broaker	100%	111%
Livestock Trading (Driver)	95%	120%
Water Vendor	100%	100%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		133%
Labour		80%
School		100%
Medicine		100%
Animal Drugs		120%
Agricultural Tools		100%
Wash Items		100%
Shelter/Hoins		100%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		110%
Inflation		111%

Legend: Highlight in black 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 (111%) to those items.

7.2 Table summarizing the Outcome Analysis results

Country: Nigeria
Summary - HEA Outcome Analysis
Period of analysis: October 2019

States	District	population District	ZME	GSE	GSE population of the ZME living in the district	GSE popualation proportion of ZME compared to district	CURRENT SITUATION		PROJECTED POSITION		COMMENT
							Livelihood protection Deficit (%LPD)	Deficit Survival (in% Kcal)	Livelihood protection Deficit (%LPD)	Deficit Survival (in% Kcal)	
Zamfara	Bungudu	353 571	NGCGC	VP	91 928	26%	0%	0%	33%	0%	Security related activities like Kidnapping and cattle rustling has continue to have an impact on HHs access to food and cash income. HEA suggested a projeted LPD of 33% & 3% for the Very poor and poor HHs respectively.
				P	91 928	26%	0%	0%	3%	0%	
				M	91 928	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	77 786	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Gusau	524 541	NGCGC	VP	136 381	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Gusau on the other hand has experience relative peace as reported ny the state team we do not expect deficit both at the current and projected situation.
				P	136 381	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	136 381	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	115 399	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Maru	400729	NGCGC	VP	104 190	26%	0%	0%	34%	0%	Security related activities like Kidnapping and cattle rustling has continue to have an impact on HHs access to food and cash income. HEA suggested a projeted LPD of 34% & 5% for the Very poor and poor HHs respectively in Maru and Tsafe
				P	104 190	26%	0%	0%	5%	0%	
				M	104 190	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	88 160	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Tsafe	364896	NGCGC	VP	94 873	26%	0%	0%	34%	0%	
				P	94 873	26%	0%	0%	5%	0%	
				M	94 873	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	80 277	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Anka	143637	SCG	VP	48 108	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Anka, Bukkuyum and Gumi however experience banditery abduction HEA suggest HHs within the mentioned LGA would be able to provide their basic requirement and maintain their existing means of livelioods.
				P	28 452	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	32 713	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	34 363	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Bukkuyum	216348	SCG	VP	72 461	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	42 856	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	49 274	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	51 758	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Gumi	206721	SCG	VP	69 237	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	40 949	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	47 081	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	49 455	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Jigawa	Auyo		NG11	VP	53 495	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	There is no deficit in Jigawa state. However, LGAs like Guri, Kirikasama and Auyo experience some level of flooding at the beginning of the raining season butfarmers were able to plant improved crops that grow within 40days. Also this LGAs are into dry season farming which could complement that which they must have lost at the begining of the plannting season
				P	48 649	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	15 389	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	33 551	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Gari		NG11	VP	45 849	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	41 696	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	13 190	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	28 756	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	HADEJIA	150195,4	NG11	VP	42 178	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	38 357	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

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			M	12 133	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			BF	26 453	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%
KAFIN HAUSA	384949,3	NG11	VP	108 102	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			P	98 309	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			M	31 098	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			BF	67 799	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kaugama	185761,8	NG11	VP	52 166	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			P	47 440	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			M	15 007	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			BF	32 717	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%
KIRIKASAMMA	277363	NG11	VP	77 890	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			P	70 833	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			M	22 407	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			BF	48 851	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Miga	184170,3	NG11	VP	51 719	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			P	47 034	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			M	14 878	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			BF	32 437	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malam Madori	237336	NG11	VP	66 649	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			P	60 611	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			M	19 173	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			BF	41 801	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Babura	306703,3	NG13	VP	103 311	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			P	90 397	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			M	64 569	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			BF	48 427	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Birnwa	204533,7	NG13	VP	68 896	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			P	60 284	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			M	43 060	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			BF	32 295	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dutse	361691,1	NG13	VP	121 833	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			P	106 604	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			M	76 145	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			BF	57 109	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gagarawa	118318,9	NG13	VP	39 855	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			P	34 873	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			M	24 909	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			BF	18 682	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Garki	216409,8	NG13	VP	72 896	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			P	63 784	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			M	45 560	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			BF	34 170	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gwiwa	185400,3	NG13	VP	62 451	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			P	54 644	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			M	39 032	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			BF	29 274	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gumel	153198,3	NG13	VP	51 604	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			P	45 153	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			M	32 252	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			BF	24 189	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jahun	331082	NG13	VP	111 522	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			P	97 582	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
			M	69 701	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%

State	LGA									
				BF	52 276	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Kazaure	232108,3	NG13	VP	78 184	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				P	68 411	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				M	48 865	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				BF	36 649	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Kiyawa	249090	NG13	VP	83 904	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				P	73 416	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				M	52 440	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				BF	39 330	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Maigatari	255002,1	NG13	VP	85 895	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				P	75 159	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				M	53 685	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				BF	40 263	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	MALAM MADORI	237336,3	NG13	VP	79 945	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				P	69 952	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				M	49 966	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				BF	37 474	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Ringum	277109,6	NG13	VP	93 342	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				P	81 674	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				M	58 339	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				BF	43 754	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Roni	111493,7	NG13	VP	37 556	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				P	32 861	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				M	23 472	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				BF	17 604	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	SULE TANKARKAR	194161,2	NG13	VP	65 402	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				P	57 226	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				M	40 876	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				BF	30 657	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Taura	189909,6	NG13	VP	63 970	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				P	55 973	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				M	39 981	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				BF	29 986	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	YANKWASHI	137747,5	NG13	VP	46 399	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				P	40 599	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				M	28 999	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				BF	21 750	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Katsina	Baure	202941	NGMAS	VP	68 620	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	There is no deficit in this Livelihoods zone, there is however a growing convern over abduction and rustling coming from neighbouring Zamfara into katsina. This might be a threat to existing means of livelihood in the future
				P	64 657	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				M	37 960	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				BF	31 703	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Dutsi	120902	NGMAS	VP	40 881	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				P	38 520	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				M	22 615	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				BF	18 887	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Daura	224884	NGMAS	VP	76 040	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				P	71 649	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				M	42 065	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				BF	35 131	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Mashi	171070	NGMAS	VP	57 844	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				P	54 503	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				M	31 999	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				BF	26 724	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%

State	LGA	Population	Code	Cat	Value	%	%	%	%	%	Notes
	Zango	156052	NGMAS	VP	52 766	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	49 719	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	29 190	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	24 378	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Sandamu	136944	NGMAS	VP	46 305	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	43 631	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	25 615	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	21 393	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Borno	Abadam	1000	NG10	VP	246	25%	0%	0%	71%	0%	Abadam is considered a highly insecured area this location remained inaccessible. The Borno team however revised the situation with Borno SEMA to suggest if there are people within this location, they would be facing a livelihood protection deficit
				P	272	27%	0%	0%	16%	0%	
				M	254	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	228	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Askira Uba	256301	NG10	VP	63 013	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	The sourthern part of the this zone has so far been peaceful with less attack giving farmers more access to farmland and input. A good rainy season was observed it is expected that there is going to be bountiful harvest therefore households within the zone are expected to provide their basic food need and maintain thier existing livelihood
				P	69 764	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	65 013	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	58 512	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Bayo	155884	NG10	VP	38 325	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	42 431	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	39 541	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	35 587	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Biu	272089	NG10	VP	66 894	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	74 061	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	69 018	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	62 116	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Chibok	112815	NG10	VP	27 736	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	30 708	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	28 616	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	25 755	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Hawul	243893	NG10	VP	59 962	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	66 386	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	61 866	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	55 679	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Kwaya Kusar	129637	NG10	VP	31 872	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	35 287	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	32 884	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	29 595	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Mobbar	153834	NG10	VP	37 821	25%	0%	0%	73%	0%	Mobbar has continue to experience attack, access to farmland has not improved the few who have farms are restricted to planting short stem
				P	41 873	27%	0%	0%	16%	0%	

LGA	Population	Zone	Cat	Number	%	%	%	%	%	Notes
			M	39 021	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	crops like beans sesame and groundnut HEA finding suggest that the very poor and poor HHs would likely face a livelihood protection deficit of 73% and 16% respectively during the lean seasom (June - August)
			BF	35 119	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Shani	219859	NG10	VP	54 053	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	There is no Deficit recorded for this locationThere is no deficit in this Livelihoods zone, there is a gradual recovery from insecurity, UN and partner INGOs has continue to intensity its intervention even as displaced persons continue to return home. farming activities is ongoing though some locations like damboa gowoza dickwa bama and gubio are restricted to planting low stem variety crop for security reasons.
			P	59 845	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	55 769	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	50 192	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Bama	182947	NG12	VP	69 619	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	48 061	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	39 161	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	26 107	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Damboa	151616	NG12	VP	57 696	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	39 830	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	32 454	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	21 636	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Dikwa	114082	NG12	VP	43 413	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	29 970	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	24 420	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	16 280	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Gubio	187849	NG12	VP	71 484	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	49 348	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	40 210	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	26 807	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Gwoza	199702	NG12	VP	75 995	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	52 462	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	42 747	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	28 498	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Kaga	132650	NG12	VP	50 479	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	34 848	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	28 394	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	18 930	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Kalabalge	68944	NG12	VP	26 236	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Kalabalge is considered a highly insecured area this location remained inaccessible. The Borno team however revised the situation with Borno SEMA to suggest if there are people within this location, they would be facing a livelihood protection deficit
			P	18 112	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	14 758	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	9 838	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Konduga	188117	NG12	VP	71 586	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	The HEA assessment suggest that these LGA within the zone has no deficit. Some INGOs have drop some of their targeted beneficiaries in Konduga MMC and Jere if INGOs continue to drop the number of beneficiaries without empowering them this could be a threat to the already existing livelihood
			P	49 419	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	40 267	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	26 845	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Jere	607063	NG12	VP	231 012	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	159 477	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	129 944	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	86 630	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

State	LGA	Population	Code		Value	%	%	%	%	%	Notes
	MMC	1030217	NG12	VP	392 039	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	270 641	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	220 522	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	147 015	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Mafa	128654	NG12	VP	48 958	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	33 798	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	27 539	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	18 359	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Magumeri	256733	NG12	VP	97 697	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	67 444	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	54 955	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	36 636	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Mongono	208815	NG12	VP	79 463	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	54 856	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	44 698	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	29 798	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Ngala	101697	NG12	VP	38 700	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	26 716	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	21 769	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	14 512	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Marte	1000	NG12	VP	381	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Marte is considered a highly insecured area this location remained inaccessible. The Borno team however revised the situation with Borno SEMA to suggest if there are people within this location, they would be facing a livelihood protection deficit
				P	263	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	214	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	143	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Yobe	Bursari	109692	NG04	VP	15 357	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	These LGAs within the zone is considered relatively peaceful, except for Bursari that has been having pocket of attack. Farming activity is ongoing it is expected that HHs within this LGA could provide for their immediate need as well as other livelihood protection. Any major attach on Bursari could force households to face deficeit and could resort negative coping strategies. (Yobe SEMA & ADP).
				P	37 295	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	32 908	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	25 229	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Jakusko	232450	NG04	VP	32 543	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	79 033	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	69 735	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	53 464	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Yusufari	110739	NG04	VP	15 504	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	37 652	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	33 222	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	25 470	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Nguru	150699	NG04	VP	21 098	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	51 238	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	45 210	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	34 661	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Karasuwa	105514	NG04	VP	14 772	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	35 875	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	31 654	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	24 268	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Machina	60994	NG04	VP	8 539	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	20 738	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

State	LGA	Pop	Code		Value	%	%	%	%	%	Notes
				M	18 298	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	14 029	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Yunusri	125940	NG04	VP	17 632	14%	33%	0%	0%	0%	Yunusari is considered a highly insecured area this location remained inaccessible. The Yobe team however revised the situation with Yobe SEMA and ADP to suggest that if there are people within this location, they would be facing a livelihood protection deficit of 33%
				P	42 820	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	37 782	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	28 966	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Fika	136736	NG05	VP	23 245	17%	4%	0%	0%	0%	Gujba and Gulani is facing a lot of insecurity challenges this has reduced HHs access to farming and agric related labour INGOs are still providing intervention. It is expected that production in this LGA could drop due to security interferance HEA projected that the Very Poor HHs could have a 5% deficeit at the Lean season (June - August). the Very poor HHs in Fika and Tarmua are currently facing a Livelihood protection deficit of 4% and 22%. it is obviously high in Tarmua due to recent attach on the community and local farmers. (Yobe State team)
				P	42 388	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	41 021	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	30 082	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Tarmuwa	77667	NG05	VP	13 204	17%	22%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	24 077	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	23 300	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	17 087	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Gulani	103516	NG15	VP	30 020	29%	0%	0%	5%	0%	
				P	28 985	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	23 809	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	20 703	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Gujba	129797	NG15	VP	37 641	29%	0%	0%	5%	0%	
				P	36 343	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	29 853	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	25 959	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Potiskum	204866	NG05	VP	34 827	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	These LGAs within the zone is considered relatively peaceful, Farming activity is ongoing it is expected that HHs within this LGA could provide for their immediate need as well as other livelihood protection.
				P	63 509	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	61 460	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	45 071	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Fune	301954	NG05	VP	51 332	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	93 606	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	90 586	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	66 430	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Nangere	87517	NG05	VP	14 878	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	27 130	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	26 255	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	19 254	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Damaturu	87706	NG05	VP	14 910	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	27 189	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	26 312	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	19 295	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Bauchi	Alkaleri	438106	NG10	VP	131 432	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	The HEA assessment suggest that these LGA within the zone has no deficit normal farming activity is going on, it is expected that household would have more money from crop sales with the anticipated increase in production, dispite the flooding
				P	113 908	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	100 764	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				BF	92 002	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Bogoro	111846	NG10	VP	33 554	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				P	29 080	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
				M	25 725	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

			BF	23 488	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	in Kirfi it is expected that HHs could provide for the current basic need and livelihoods at the lean season
Dass	120260	NG10	VP	36 078	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	31 268	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	27 660	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	25 255	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Ganjuwa	371629	NG10	VP	111 489	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	96 624	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	85 475	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	78 042	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Ningi	515126	NG10	VP	154 538	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	133 933	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	118 479	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	108 177	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Toro	461749	NG10	VP	138 523	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	120 055	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	106 202	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	96 968	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
T.Balewa	295346	NG10	M	88 604	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	76 790	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	67 930	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	62 023	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Misau	348860	NG12	VP	94 192	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	The HEA assessment suggest that these LGA within the zone has no deficit normal farming activity is going on, it is expected that household would have more money from crop sales with the anticipated increase in production, dispite the flooding at Jamaare and zaki it is expected that HHs could provide for the current basic need and livelihoods at the lean season
			P	101 169	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	87 215	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	62 795	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Katagum	391045	NG12	VP	105 582	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	113 403	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	97 761	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	70 388	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Giade	208217	NG12	VP	56 219	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	60 383	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	52 054	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	37 479	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Gamawa	379556	NG12	VP	102 480	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	110 071	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	94 889	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	68 320	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Darazo	333561	NG12	VP	90 062	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	96 733	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	83 390	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	60 041	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Dambam	200463	NG12	VP	54 125	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			P	58 134	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			M	50 116	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
			BF	36 083	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

7.3 List of participants

Save the Children

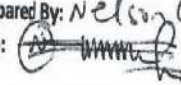Tittle :HEA Outcome Analysis Workshop - Kaduna
Location: Kaduna
Date : 13th - 16th October, 2019

S/N	Name	Organisation	Email	Phone Number	10/13/2019	10/14/2019	10/15/2019	10/16/2019
1	Bulama Dauda	NIPFS	bulamadaud.£+hwc	08039354916	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Ester Ladan	HAERLS	estherladan1@gmail	08030459448	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Ibi Clement Yusuf	NOFC	idem2013@yahoo-com	08065423022	✓	✓	✓	✓
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.	32	Nelson Obadish Y.	SCI		07032122512				
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Save the Children
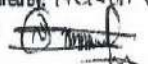
Tittle: Key Parameter Data Collection
Location: Borno, Yobe, Bauchi, Jigawa, Katsina & Zamfara
Date: 08th - 11th October, 2019

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