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HEA Outcome Analysis Report	**COUNTRY :**	**Nigeria**

Date of the analysis: 11ᵗʰ October – 14ᵗʰ 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 in both CGC and SCG of Zamfara state, the very poor the poor and the middle households are likely to face survival and livelihood protection deficit as follows;
Other LGAs within Livelihood zone 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.

CGC LZ

LGA	W/G	LPD	SD
Bungudu	VP	100%	34%
	P	100%	32%
	M	23%	0%
Gusau	VP	73%	35%
	P	89%	23%
	M	0%	0%
Maru	VP	100%	39%
	P	100%	32%
	M	23%	0%
Tsafe	VP	100%	39%
	P	100%	32%
	M	23%	0%

SCG LZ

LGA	W/G	LPD	SD
Anka	VP	33%	18%
	P	0%	0%
	M	0%	0%
Bukkuyum	VP	33%	18%
	P	3%	0%
	M	0%	0%
Gumi	VP	33%	18%
	P	3%	0%
	M	0%	0%

Borno State, comprising NG10 and NG12 was analysed by LGA following the level of insecurity within the state and the result shows that the very poor from the LGAs below are likely to face survival deficit and livelihood protection deficit. Marte was not analyse in the current analysis as all reports from various partners (REACH, government line Ministries, ADP, SEMA) indicates there are no persons living in Marte LGA.

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

NG10 LZ

LGA	W/G	LPD	SD
Abadam	VP	100%	49%
	P	100%	51%
Mobbar	VP	100%	43%
	P	100%	47%

NG12 LZ

LGA	W/G	LPD	SD
Bama	VP	33%	23%
	P	0%	0%
Damboa	VP	33%	22%
	P	0%	0%
Dickwa	VP	67%	30%
	P	0%	0%
Gubio	VP	67%	34%
	P	0%	0%
Gwoza	VP	67%	34%
	P	0%	0%
Kalabalge	VP	67%	35%
	P	0%	0%
Mafa	VP	67%	31%
	P	0%	0%
Magumeri	VP	67%	36%
	P	0%	0%
Monguno	VP	67%	36%
	P	0%	0%
Ngala	VP	67%	30%
	P	0%	0%
Kaga	VP	33%	9%
	P	0%	0%
Konduga	VP	33%	6%
	P	0%	0%
Marte	VP	0%	0%
	P	0%	0%

Borno Urban LZ

	LGA	W/G	LPD	SD
IDP	Konduga	VP	100%	2%
		P	49%	0%
	Mafa	VP	100%	2%
		P	49%	0%
	Magumeri	VP	100%	2%
		P	49%	0%
	Ngala	VP	100%	2%
		P	49%	0%
	MMC	VP	49%	0%
		P	0%	0%
	Jere	VP	49%	0%
		P	0%	0%
Host	Konduga	VP	44%	0%
		P	33%	0%
	Mafa	VP	44%	0%
		P	33%	0%
	Magumeri	VP	44%	0%
		P	33%	0%
	Ngala	VP	44%	0%
		P	33%	0%

In Yobe state the analysis shows the following:
In Yunusari, Tarmua and Gujba LGAs the very poor and the poor would likely face survival and livelihood protection deficits. This is severe due to security challenges experienced within these LGA as they are bordering areas in Borno that has been experiencing subsequent attacks. In Bursari & Gulani, the very poor and the poor HHs are likely to face survival and livelihood protection deficit of while in Fika, & Potiskum, the very poor are likely to face livelihood protection deficit only.

Other LGAs within the livelihood zone 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.

NG04 LZ

LGA	W/G	LPD	SD
Yunusari	VP	79%	43%
	P	67%	20%
Bursari	VP	0%	0%
	P	0%	6%

NG05 LZ

LGA	W/G	LPD	SD
Tarmua	VP	67%	33%
	P	67%	29%
Fika	VP	33%	4%
	P	0%	0%
Potiskum	VP	30%	0%
	P	0%	0%

NG15 LZ

LGA	W/G	LPD	SD
Gujba	VP	33%	36%
	P	0%	0%
Gulani	VP	18%	33%
	P	0%	0%

Results from the analysis shows that we are not expecting any deficit in Katsina, Jigawa and Bauchi state.

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.

Information on hard to reach or inaccessible areas where collected for Abadam and Marte LGAs of Borno state from REACH (Acted), new IDP arrivals, News headlines and analyzed for true representation of problem specification.

Analysing the key parameter data collected for both hard to reach and accessible areas brings together ranges of stakeholders from relevant federal and state government line ministries and FEWSNET to be able provide quality problem specification that reflect the true picture and the projection of the situation based on the knowledge of the area in study.

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 rain fed 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 **Borno Urban LZ**
This write up describes livelihoods in the urban areas of Maiduguri, Jere, Konduga and Mafa, all located in Borno State, northeast Nigeria. All of the urban areas are situated within and surrounded on all sides by livelihood zone NG05. Maiduguri, the capital of the state, is a moderate-sized rural city, the economy of which relies to a significant degree on the predominant livelihood system of the wider area in which production of millet, sorghum, sesame, cowpeas, groundnuts and watermelons are key crops, supplemented by trading and rearing of livestock (see relevant zone report). statistics of the total population of Maiduguri are not available, however estimates range from 700,000 to well over one million. OCHA's population estimate projected to 2020 is 904,158 people including IDPs and hosts. Jere is similar in size with an estimated population of 730,00 (IDPs and hosts) whereas Konduga and Mafa are all much smaller settlements, more accurately described as rural towns, with far lower population sizes and densities than Maiduguri and Jere. All locations are host to large numbers of rural people displaced by the conflict. Maiduguri alone has an estimated displaced population of around quarter of a million people as of May 2019[1]. The elevation of Maiduguri and surrounding areas is just over 300 meters above sea level, with a semi-arid, hot climate. Rains fall mostly June to September. The Ngadda river which flows to the northeast into Lake Chad bisects the city and the flat plains surrounding the city. Many parts of the city are organized in a grid formation, although perimeter areas of the city also have agricultural land. There are four main areas of the city as defined by infrastructure and population density. The urban center is the heart of the city with permanent roads and full coverage electricity supply, with most government, commercial and NGO offices situated here. This central urban area includes New GRA, Old GRA, Gwange, Customs Area, Bolori, and Bama Road. Just beyond the center are what could be referred to as the intermediate urban area where civil servants, traders, and formally employed residents tend to live, well serviced in terms of socioeconomic infrastructure. This area includes the urban wards of Kusheri, Polo, Kululori, and Dala Alamderi. Outer urban areas beyond here are still predominantly urban in that most residents do not have gardens or land by their homes however infrastructure is below the standard of the central urban area – eg. road conditions and sanitation are poor. These outer urban areas, including Modusulumri and Madinatu, are populated by poorer households which mostly rely on casual labor and petty trading. Beyond this area are the peri-urban/semi-rural areas where households are involved in cultivation, livestock rearing, firewood collection, fishing at times of the year, as well as selling labor in the city. The peri-urban area includes Dalori, Dusuman, Gongulong and Auno wards.

Normally, in times without conflict, residents of Maiduguri and the other towns are able to maintain cultivation of farms on the outskirts of the city, including the rearing of livestock. This practice is currently very reduced.

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

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[1] https://www.globaldtm.info/nigeria-displacement-report-27-may-2019/

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

NIGERIA - LIVELIHOOD ZONES

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 - Komadugu-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 - Hadeija-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 (Digitana), 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 - Mambila 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[2], 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

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[2] 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.

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	NG 11	NG 13	NG 10-BAU	NG 12-BAU	NG 10-BOR	NG 12-BOR	NG 04 YOB	NG 05 YOB	NG 15 YOB	Borno Urban
Maize		84	80	116		112	105	101	56			90	
Millet	111	86	80	116	116	105	110		45	86	84	90	
Rice		84	80	166		150	105	105		99		90	
Rice 2nd Sea													
Sorghum	135	84	80	124	124	134	105	101	56	84	82	90	
Wheat				129									
Cowpeas	160	84	80	117	118	101	98	121	95	87	88	90	114
Cotton		31											
Soya beans		84				105		100					
Groundnuts	115	84	80	119	144	120	110	103	95		119	90	102
Sesame	115	84		134	134				94	94	97	90	
Pepper			80	107		129							
Onion			80	112		118	118					90	
Tomato						122			103				
Water melon									94	100		90	
Vegetable													

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

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 two days Level 2 outcome analysis and refresher training in Jigawa, state teams proceeded to the field (Various state in study) for a 4 days' field exercise on key parameter data collection across the ten livelihood zones. Information on production and market prices was gotten from Agricultural Development Programme (crop production figures and market prices) also 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. Data analysis was done in a consensual basis to arrive at a result that best describe the true picture of the situation in the zones, this activity takes four days.

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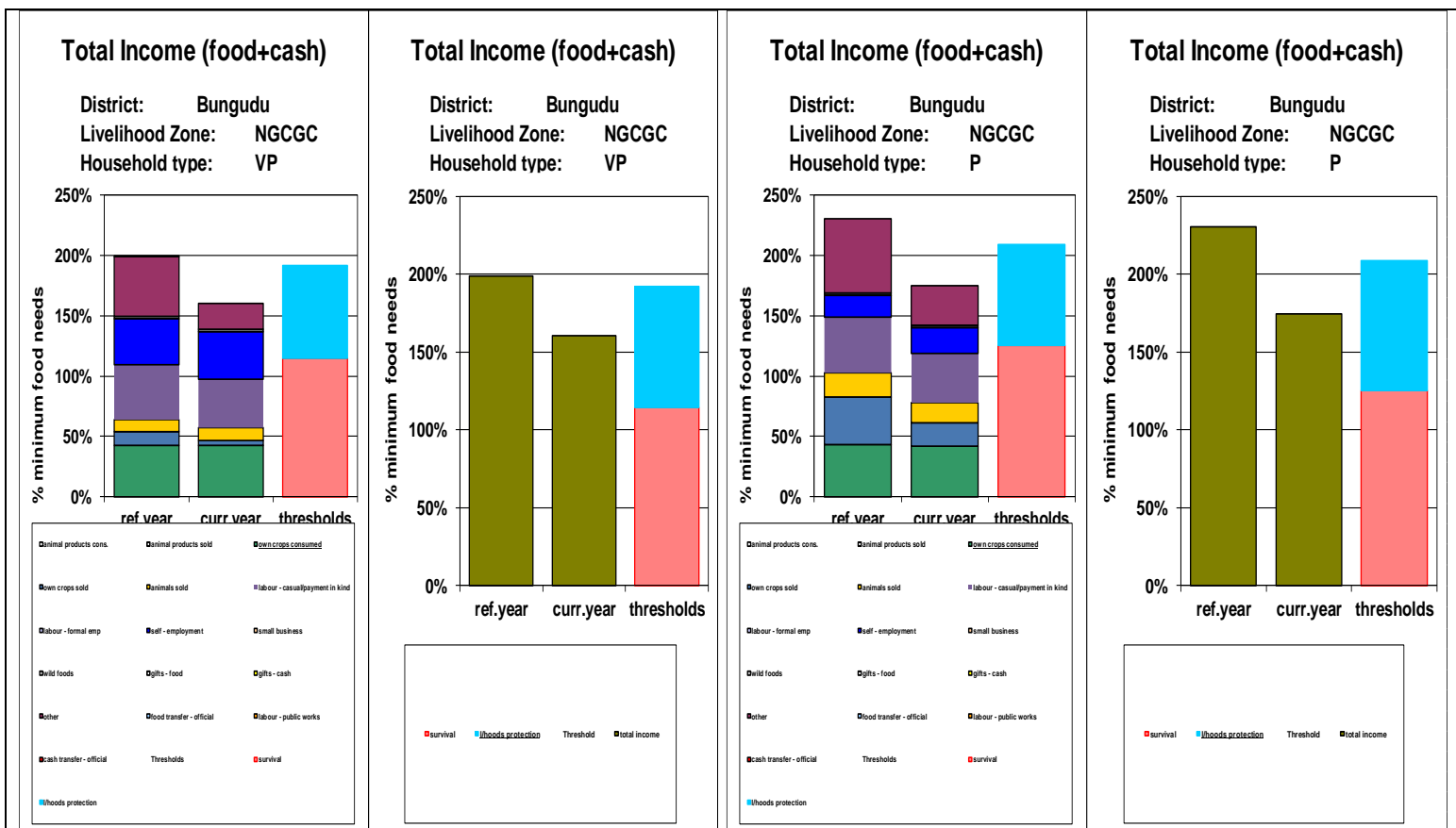
1- NG08: North West Cotton, Groundnuts and Mixed Cereals Livelihood Zone

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 that in CGC LPD of VP100%, P100% & M23% in Bugudu, Maru, and Tsafe LGAs respectively, while VP73%, P89% in Gusau. SD of VP39%, P32% in Maru and Tsafe respectively, while VP34%, P32% in Bungudu, VP35% & P23% in Gusau.**

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 69% 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, Gusau, Maru & tsafe LGA) in the Cotton, Groundnuts and Mixed Cereals (CGC) Livelihood zone.
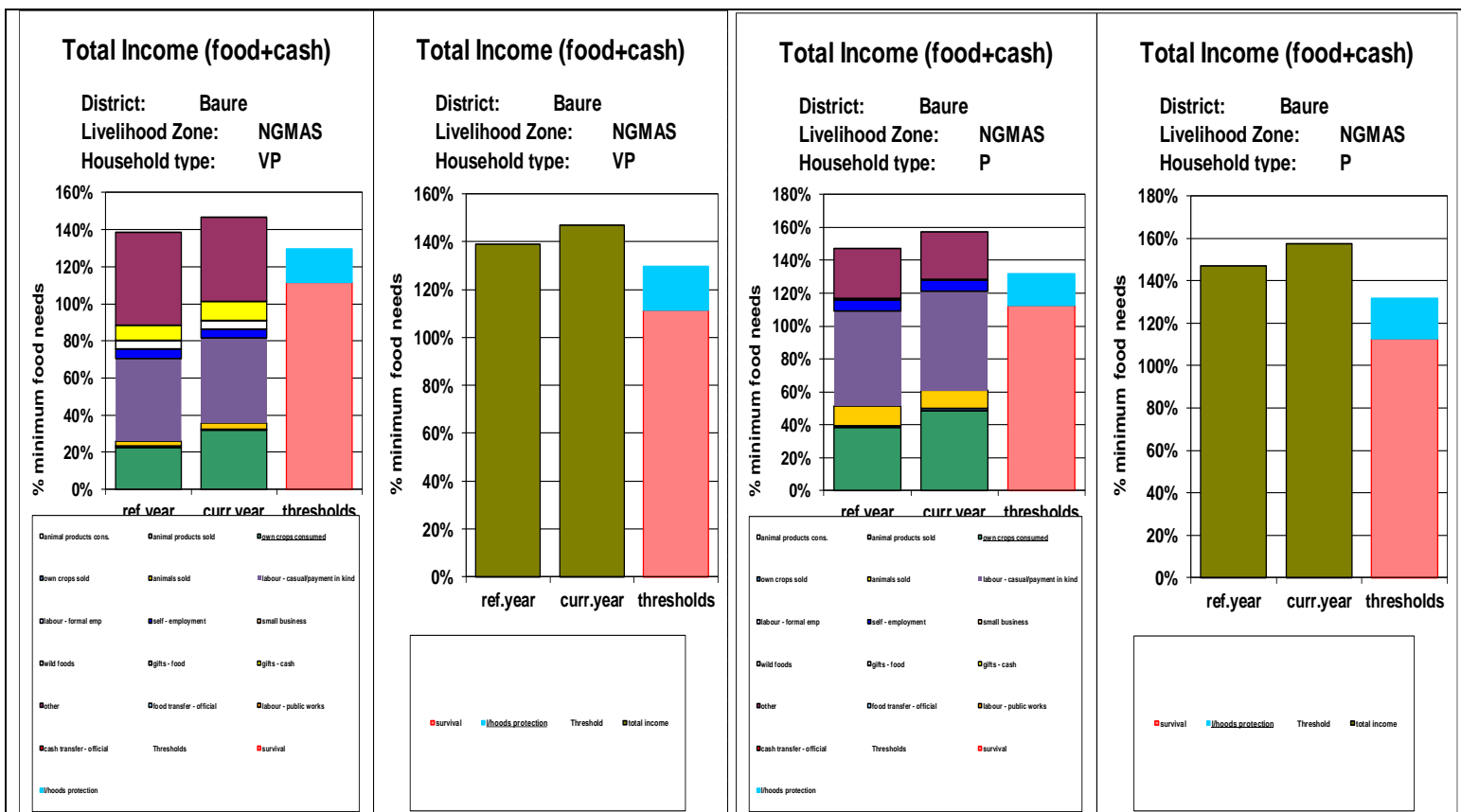
Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bungudu
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs — 250%, 200%, 150%, 100%, 50%, 0%
ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

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
lhoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bungudu
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs — 250%, 200%, 150%, 100%, 50%, 0%
ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

survival | lhoods protection | Threshold | total income

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bungudu
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: P

% minimum food needs — 250%, 200%, 150%, 100%, 50%, 0%
ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

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
lhoods protection

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bungudu
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: P

% minimum food needs — 250%, 200%, 150%, 100%, 50%, 0%
ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

survival | lhoods 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.

There is a growing concern over banditry, kidnaping and cattle rustling activities within other parts of the state and Is being gradually moved to some part of the Livelihood zone of the state. 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 (MAS) Livelihood zone.
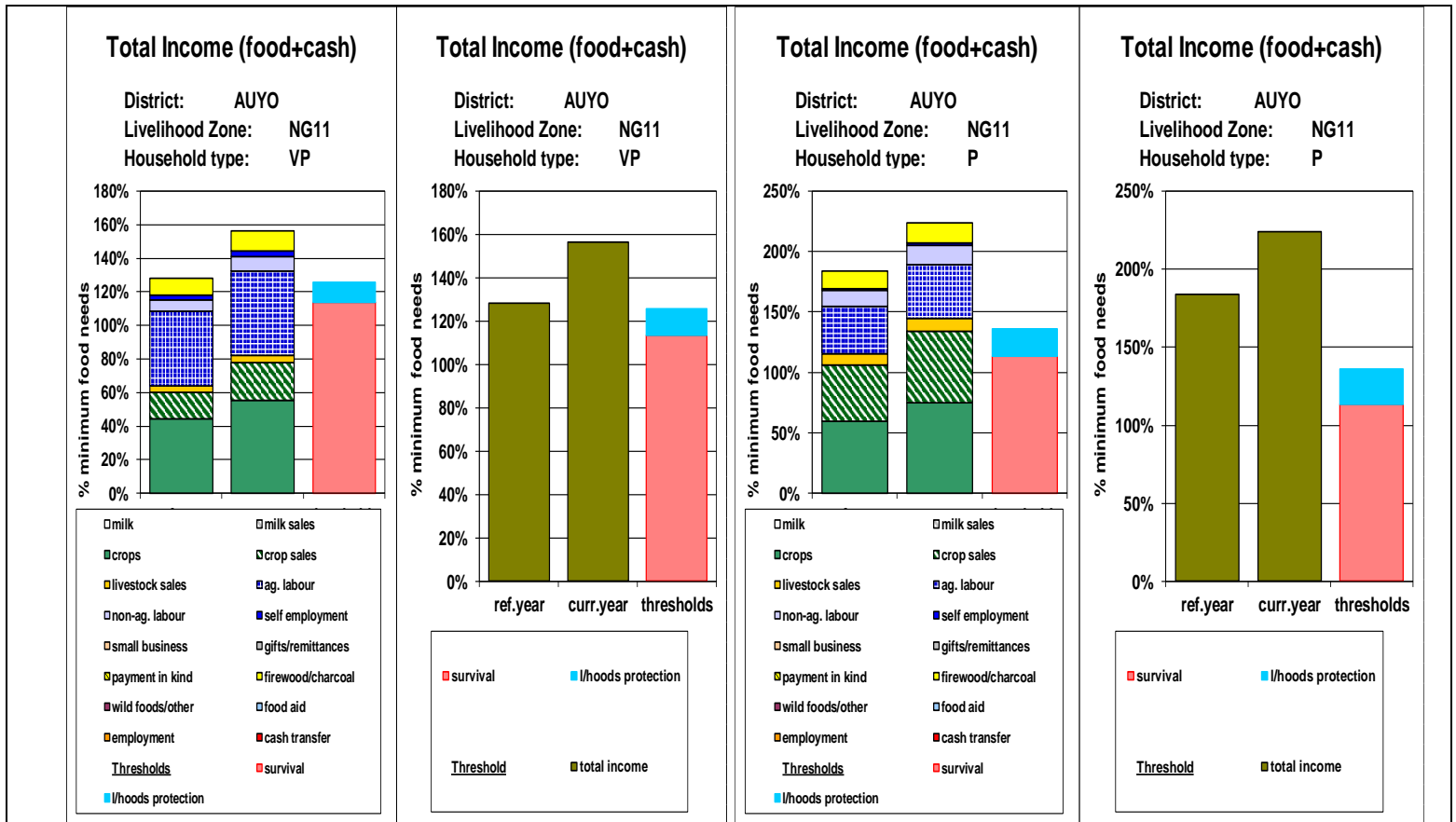
Total Income (food+cash)

District: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGMAS
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: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGMAS
Household type: VP

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

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGMAS
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: Baure
Livelihood Zone: NGMAS
Household type: P

Legend:
- survival
- l/hoods 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. Also this LGAs are into dry season farming which could complement that which they must have lost at the beginning of the planting season

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.
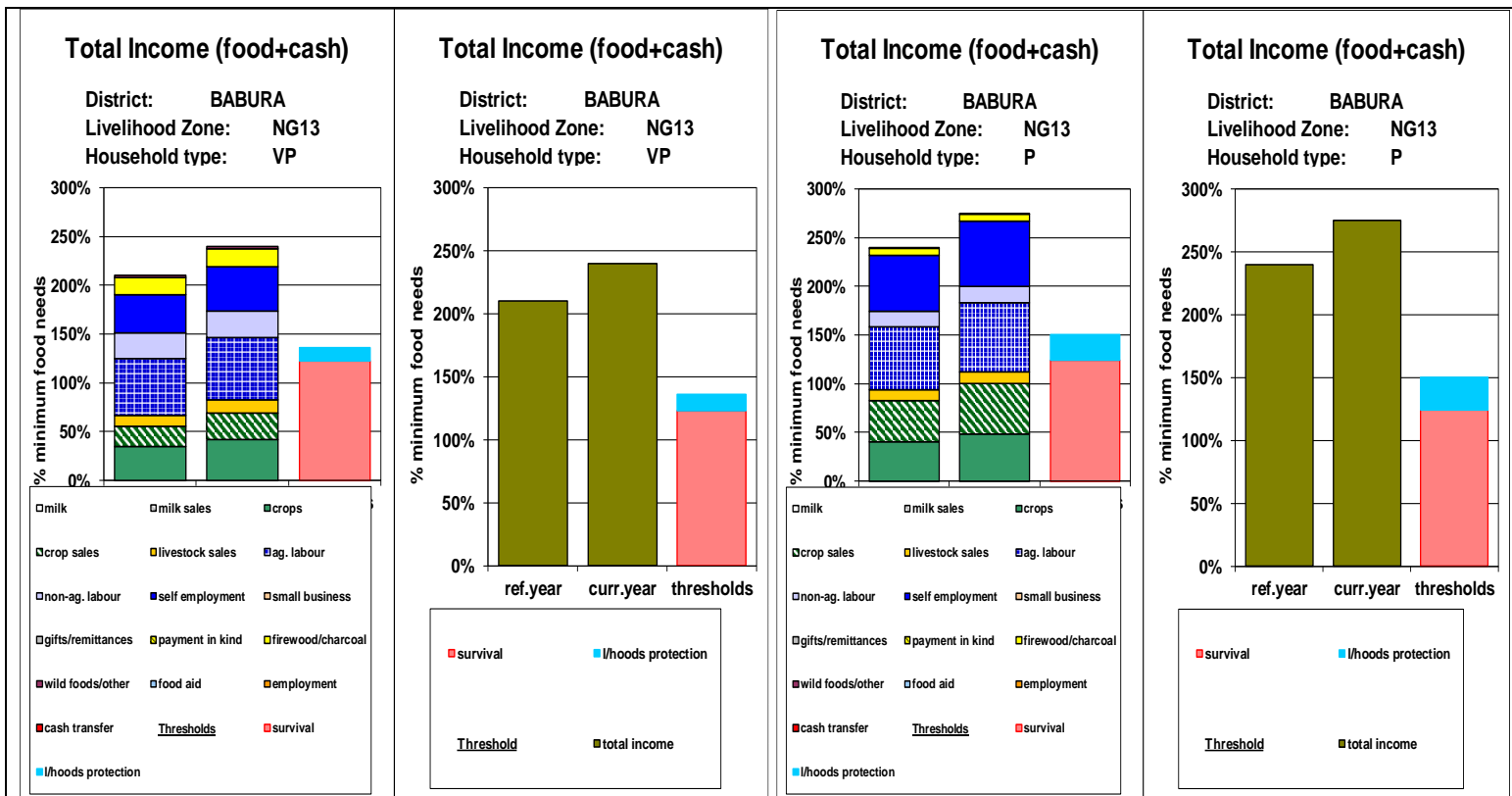
In the graph below Auyo LGA was used but represents other LGAs (Auyo, Guri, Hadejia, Kafin Hausa, Kaugama, Kiri Kassama, Miga and Malam Madori) in the Northern Floodplains Irrigated Rice Wheat and Vegetable Livelihood zone.

Total Income (food+cash)

District: AUYO
Livelihood Zone: NG11
Household type: VP

Total Income (food+cash)

District: AUYO
Livelihood Zone: NG11
Household type: VP

Total Income (food+cash)

District: AUYO
Livelihood Zone: NG11
Household type: P

Total Income (food+cash)

District: AUYO
Livelihood Zone: NG11
Household type: P

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. 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.

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**

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

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**

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

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

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

Total Income (food+cash)

District: **BABURA**
Livelihood Zone: **NG13**
Household type: **P**

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

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**

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

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

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 LPD of 33% and 3% for the very poor and poor households respectively and SD of 18% for the Very poor households.

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.

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 resort to negative copying mechanisms.

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

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Anka
Livelihood Zone: SCG
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs

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: Anka
Livelihood Zone: SCG
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs

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

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Anka
Livelihood Zone: SCG
Household type: P

% minimum food needs

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: Anka
Livelihood Zone: SCG
Household type: P

% minimum food needs

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

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 52% for the very poor and from 66% to 71% for the poor). Although there is a slight decrease on income from local labour (from 63% to 54% for the very poor and (from 54% to 68%) 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)

District: Misau
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs

ref.year | curr.year | thresholds

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

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Misau
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs

ref.year | curr.year | thresholds

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

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Misau
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: P

% minimum food needs

ref.year | curr.year | thresholds

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

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Misau
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: P

% minimum food needs

ref.year | curr.year | thresholds

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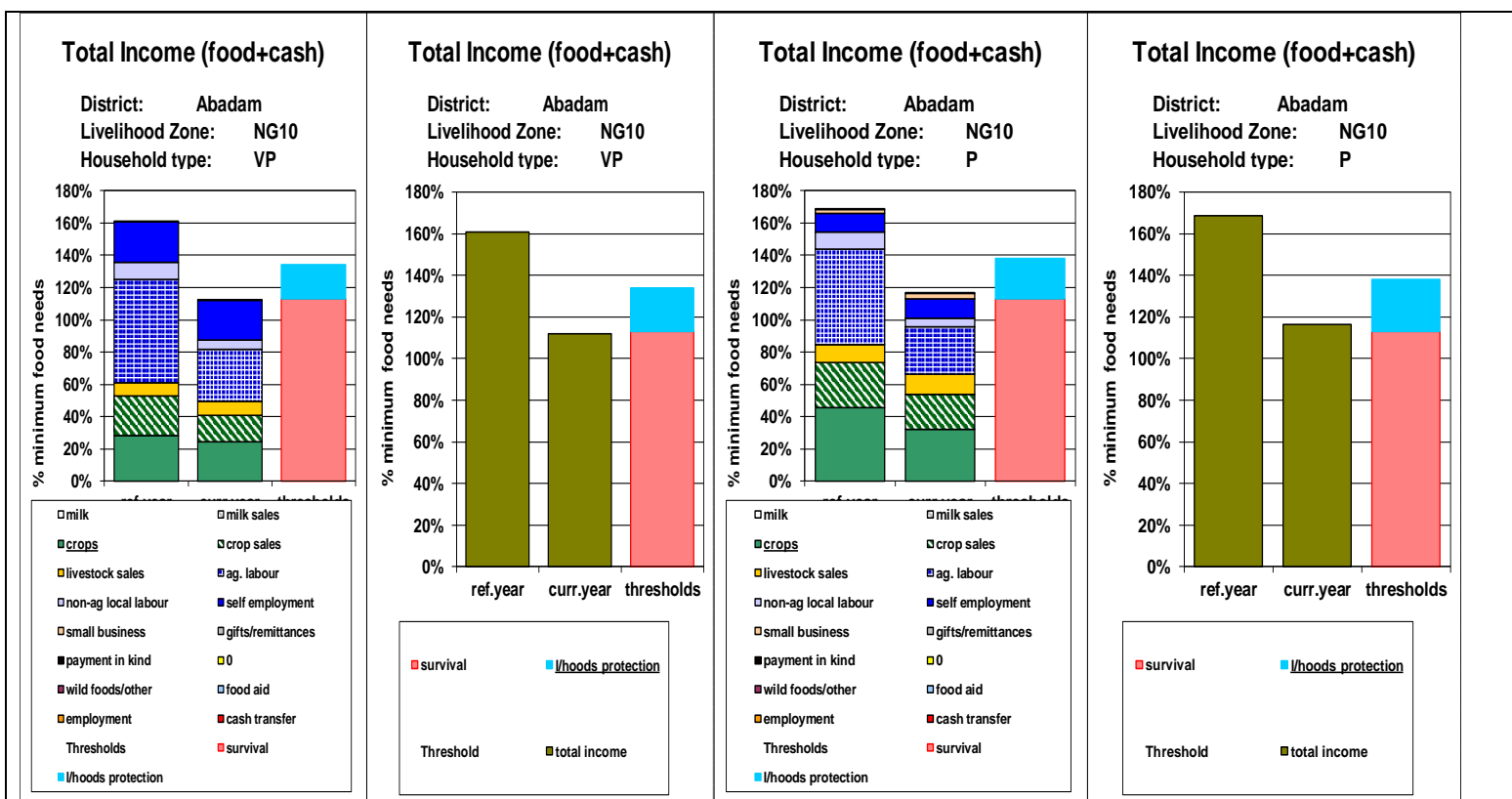- total income
- Threshold
- l/hoods protection
- survival

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 65% for the very poor and 58% to 75% for the poor), though income from casual labour reduced when compared to the reference year (from 89% to 76% for the very poor and from 67% to 57% for the poor) and no significant 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.

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Alkaleri
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs

200%
180%
160%
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

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

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Alkaleri
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs

200%
180%
160%
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

■ total income   Threshold

■ l/hoods protection ■ survival

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Alkaleri
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: P

% minimum food needs

200%
180%
160%
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

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

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Alkaleri
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: P

% minimum food needs

200%
180%
160%
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%

ref.year   curr.year   thresholds

■ total income   Threshold

■ l/hoods protection ■ survival

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

The analysis shows that in Bama & Damboa LGA, the very poor and poor HHs would likely face LPD of 33% and SD of 23% & 22% respectively. In Dickwa & Gubio LGA, the very poor and poor HHs would be facing LPD of 67% and SD of 30% & 34% respectively. In Kaga Konduga & Magumeri, the very poor and the poor HHS would be facing LPD of 33% and SP of (9%, 6% & 26%) respectively. In Kalabalge, Mafa, Monguno & Ngala, the very poor and the poor HHS would be facing LPD of 67% and SD of (35%, 31%, 36% & 30%) respectively. Other wealth groups are not expected to face deficits within the projected period.

Security situation has not significantly improved it is expected that the very poor and the poor households stands at even a greater risk should the situation 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 reduced (from 27% to 25% for the very poor and no change 21% to 21% for the poor). Income from self-employment has increased (74% to 83% 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, Kalaalge, 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

% minimum food needs (axis: 0%–180%)

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

% minimum food needs (axis: 0%–180%)

Categories: ref.year, curr.year, thresholds

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

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bama
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: P

% minimum food needs (axis: 0%–250%)

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

% minimum food needs (axis: 0%–250%)

Categories: ref.year, curr.year, thresholds

Legend: 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 LGA Mobbar (NG10), the very poor and poor HHs would likely face LPD of 100% & 100% respectively and SD of (Abadam VP49%, P51%), (Mobbar VP43%, P47%).

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 24% for the very poor and from 45% to 32% for the poor), Income from agric labor has increased significantly from 64% to 32% for the very poor and from 59% to 29% 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, Abadam 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.

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Abadam
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs

180% 160% 140% 120% 100% 80% 60% 40% 20% 0%

ref.year curr.year thresholds

milk | milk sales
crops | crop sales
livestock sales | ag. labour
non-ag 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: Abadam
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs

180% 160% 140% 120% 100% 80% 60% 40% 20% 0%

ref.year curr.year thresholds

survival | l/hoods protection
Threshold | total income

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Abadam
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: P

% minimum food needs

180% 160% 140% 120% 100% 80% 60% 40% 20% 0%

ref.year curr.year thresholds

milk | milk sales
crops | crop sales
livestock sales | ag. labour
non-ag 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: Abadam
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: P

% minimum food needs

180% 160% 140% 120% 100% 80% 60% 40% 20% 0%

ref.year curr.year thresholds

survival | l/hoods protection
Threshold | total income

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 LGA, the very poor would likely face a livelihood protection deficit LPD of (79%, 67%) and SD of (43%, 20%) respectively. In Bursari, the very poor and the poor would be facing an SD of 6%.

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.

Other LGAs within the zone is considered relatively peaceful, except for Yunusari and Bursari that has over the years been experiencing pockets of attacks. Farming activity is ongoing it is expected that HHs within this LGA *(Yobe SEMA & ADP)*. There is a slight decrease in own crops consumed across the wealth group (27% to 23% for the very poor and no change 31% to 22% for the poor), Income from other sources has slightly decreased from 185% to 136% for the very poor and from 164% to 125%, the Poor has less income from crop sales up to (41% to 9%). When compared to the reference year therefore it is expected that the Very poor and the poor household within the zone would not be able to provide for their basic food need and maintain livelihood protection asset.

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.

Chart 1

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bursari
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs (y-axis: 0% – 300%)

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

Chart 2

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bursari
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: VP

% minimum food needs (y-axis: 0% – 300%)

Categories: ref.year, curr.year, thresholds

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

Chart 3

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bursari
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: P

% minimum food needs (y-axis: 0% – 300%)

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

Chart 4

Total Income (food+cash)

District: Bursari
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: P

% minimum food needs (y-axis: 0% – 300%)

Categories: ref.year, curr.year, thresholds

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 the very poor HHs in Fika the very poor would be facing LPD of 33% and SD of 4%. In Tarmua, the very poor and the poor would be facing LPD of 67% and SD of (33% & 29%) respectively. In Potiskum the very poor would be facing LPD of 30%. It is observed that the it is severe in Tarmua due to recent attach on the community and local farmers *(Yobe State team)*.

Other LGAs within the zone are considered relatively peaceful, 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 other LGAs (Fika, Potiskum, Fune, Nangere, Damaturu and Tarmuwa) in the **Borno-Yobe-Bauchi; Millet, Cowpeas, Groundnut and Sesame** Livelihood zone.

Chart 1

Total Income (food+cash)

District:	Fika
Livelihood Zone:	NG05
Household type:	VP

y-axis: % minimum food needs (0% – 180%)

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

Chart 2

Total Income (food+cash)

District:	Fika
Livelihood Zone:	NG05
Household type:	VP

y-axis: % minimum food needs (0% – 180%)

x-axis: ref.year, curr.year, thresholds

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

Chart 3

Total Income (food+cash)

District:	Fika
Livelihood Zone:	NG05
Household type:	P

y-axis: % minimum food needs (0% – 250%)

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

Chart 4

Total Income (food+cash)

District:	Fika
Livelihood Zone:	NG05
Household type:	P

y-axis: % minimum food needs (0% – 250%)

x-axis: ref.year, curr.year, thresholds

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 Gujba & Gulani LGA (NG15) the very poor would likely face a livelihood projection deficit LPD of (33% and 18%) and SD of (36% and 33%) respectively.

Insecurity has remained the major challenge of Gujba and Gulani, this has reduced HHs access to farming therefore the food they consume has slightly reduced from (27% to 23%) for the very poor and from (31% to 22%). Other sources which has been the major source of income in this zone has also reduced from (185 to 136%) for the very poor and (164 to 125%) for the poor.

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.
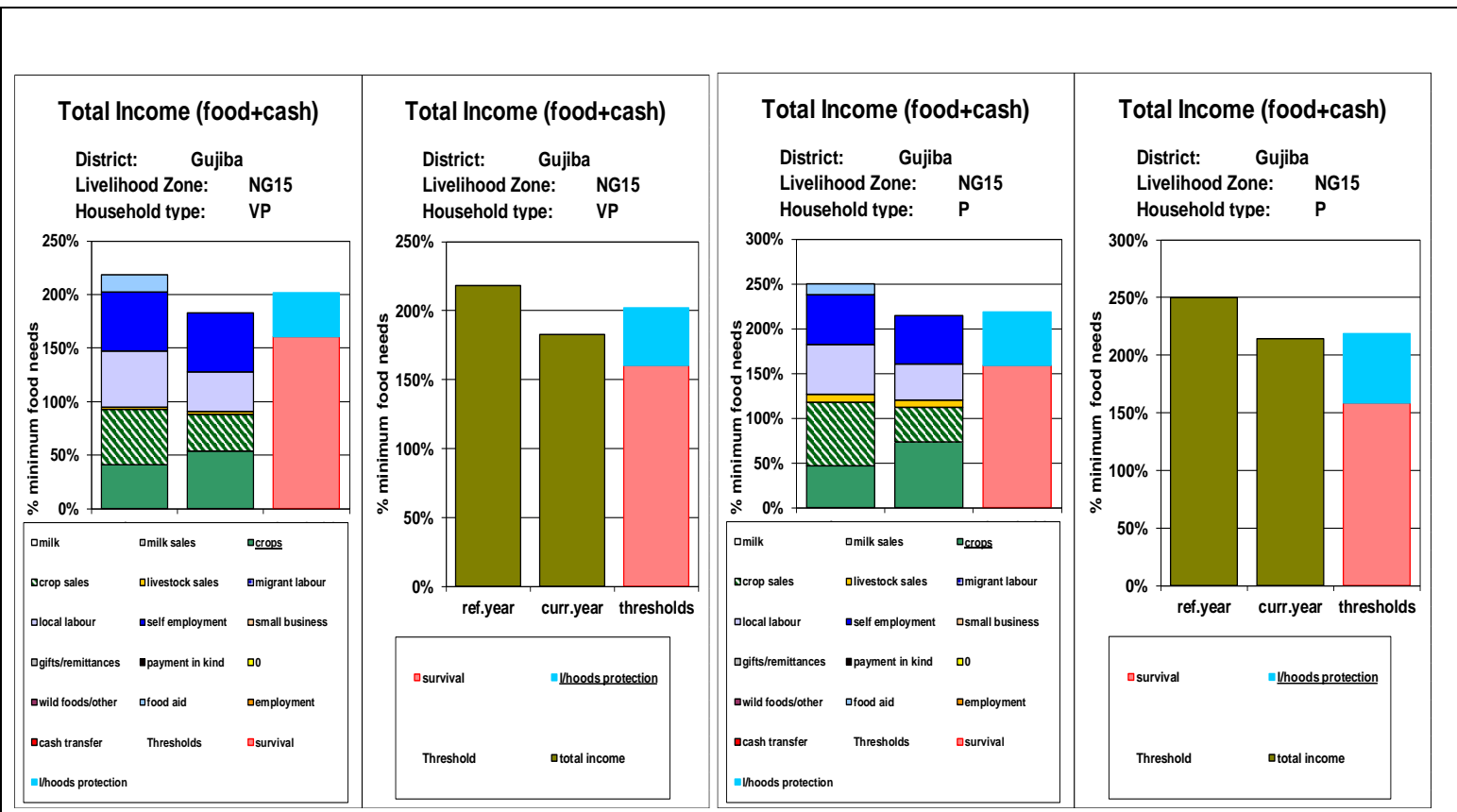
Analyzing Hard to reach areas

Analysing the key parameter data collected from the field brings together range of stakeholders from relevant federal and state government line ministries and FEWSNET to be able provide quality problem specification that reflect the true picture and the projection of the situation based on the knowledge of the area in study.

Trained participants collected information of changes on Agricultural production, Livestock, Labor and Market in 4 different villages per livelihood zone. Secondary data on production and market prices was collected on from Agricultural Development Programs (ADP) of various state, FEWSNET and National Agricultural Extension and Liaison Services (NAERLS) to triangulate the data that was collected from the villages in each Livelihood zones.

We've also contacted the REACH team (ACTED) who have been traveling to the hard to reach areas of Borno state to provide information of inaccessible areas.

In the quest to seek for alternative means of assessing the hard to reach areas the team contacted Dr Badamasi a GIS expert from the department of geology (Bayero University Kano, Nigeria) to use GIS and satellite imagery to show if farming activity has taken place in the given locations but time couldn't allow us finalize the process.

Abadam

The local government is completely deserted with some its people living in the fringes of Niger (Bosso, Gashikar Lake Cash general area) and most of its residence in other LGAs within Borno such as Monguno, Jere, Nganzai, (both host and IDPs camps). *(Borno ADP & SEMA).* Scanty information from Garin Wanzam,Kinchayande,Gaggam and Tumur village of Niger,47 kilometer away from Malafatori, Abadam LGA headquarters. In addition to that according to Mallam Babagana Ajut, whom three (3) days back as of the time the assessment was conducted came from Garin Wanzam said there is NO residents in Abadam most of its citizensare staying in either Malafotori or villages around only military and civilian joint task force are

inhibiting this location. *(Mal. Babagana Ajut New arrival).*
There was a publication on the 15th/02/2020 by the PUNCH revealing that the Borno state government visited Abadam local government headquarters. Evident of photos from the news shows that the headquarter is deserted with its secretariat and other administrative structures demolished.

MARTE
Marte is deserted no record of people living there only military personnel's. Therefore, no agricultural and commercial activities is taking place. There is information of people from the LGAs settling in the fringes of Lake Chad under the control and influence of Arm Opposition Group (AOG) and are not accessible by the government according to some indigenes of Marte living in an identified IDP camps within Maiduguri. *(SEMA Borno) Marte was therefore not analyse In the current analysis*
Details of the food and livelihood security situations of the two LGAs is contained on the HEA Outcome analysis summary result sheets and the Report.

Quantification of food needs in areas of deficits

State	Livelihood Zone	Beneficiaries In need of Support	Food needs in Metric Tonnes
Borno	North Central Maize Sorghum & Cotton LZ (NG10)	92,662	5,926
Borno	Northest Millet Cowpea & Sesame LZ (NG12)	820,595	15,479
Borno	Borno Urban LZ	557,459	25,492
Yobe	North-East sahelian: Millet, Sesame, Cowpeas and Livestock LZ (NG04	111,999	1,952
Yobe	Borno-Yobe-Bauchi; Millet, Cowpeas, Groundut and Sesame LZ (NG05)	175,724	3,889
Yobe	North-East Maize dominant with rice, Cowpeas, Soya beans and Groundnut LZ (NG15)	104,508	2,758
Zamfara	NW Cotton Groundnut & Mixed Cereals LZ (CGC)	1,217,582	107,456
Zamfara	Sorghum Cowpeas & Groundnut LZ (SCG)	374,029	4,649
Total		**3,454,558**	**167,601**

IV- SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

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)
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.

Map of Nigeria showing February outcome analysis result.

⬛ (grey)	Areas Not Covered
🟩 (light green)	None/minimal
🟨 (yellow)	Stressed
🟧 (orange)	Crisis
🟥 (dark red)	Emergency

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 of 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.

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 Livelihood Zone - Zamfara

Bungudu very poor	**Bungudu poor**	**Gusau Very Poor**

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Bungudu
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: VP
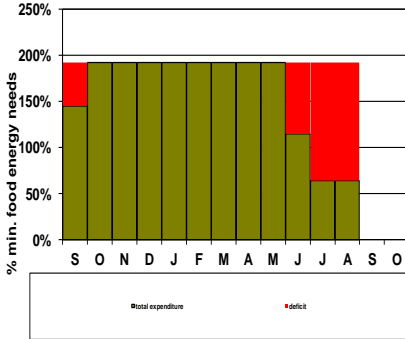
Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Bungudu
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: P
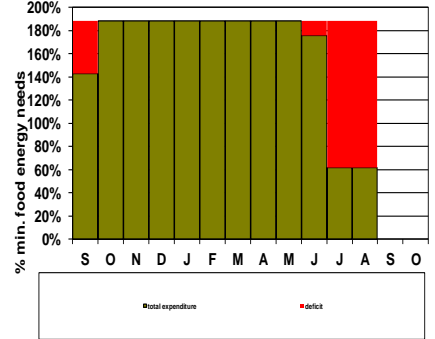
Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Gusau
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: VP

Gusau poor
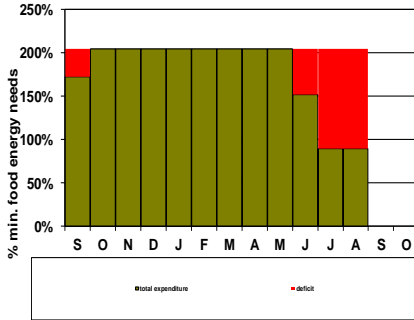
Maru & Tsafe very poor
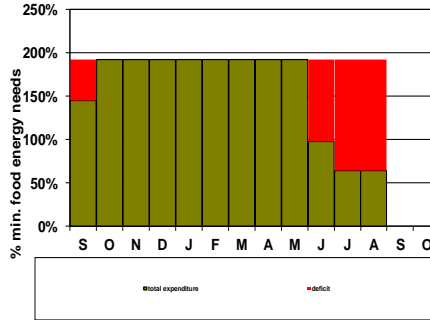
Maru & Stafe poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Gusau
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: P

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Maru
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: VP

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Maru
Livelihood Zone: NGCGC
Household type: P
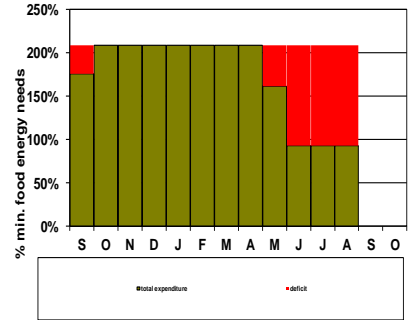
SCG Livelihood Zone – Zamfara

Anka very poor

Anka poor

Bukkuym & Gumi very poor

HH = Household, LPD = Livelihood protection Deficit, LZ = Livelihood Zone, SD = Survival Deficit

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Anka
Livelihood Zone: SCG
Household type: VP
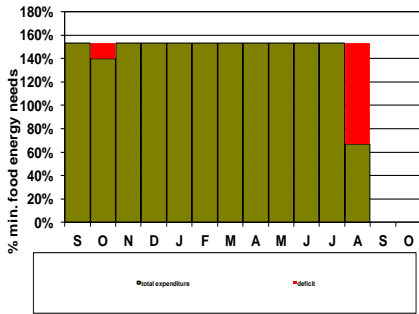
Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Anka
Livelihood Zone: SCG
Household type: P
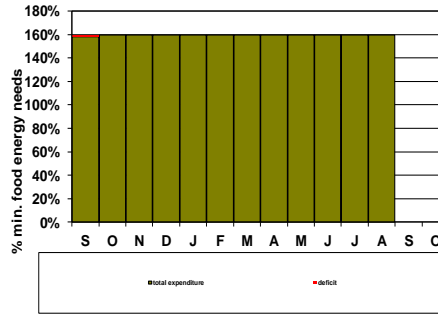
Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Bukkuyum
Livelihood Zone: SCG
Household type: VP
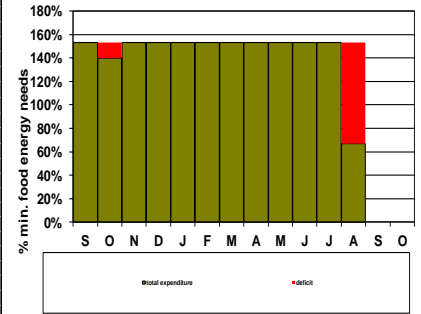
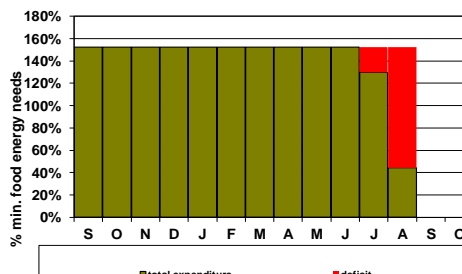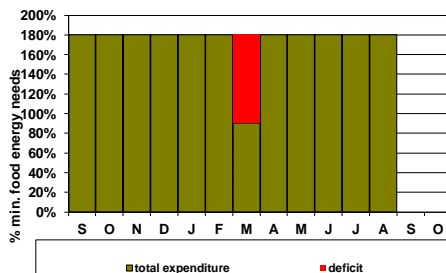## Bukkuym & Gumi poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Bukkuyum
Livelihood Zone: SCG
Household type: P
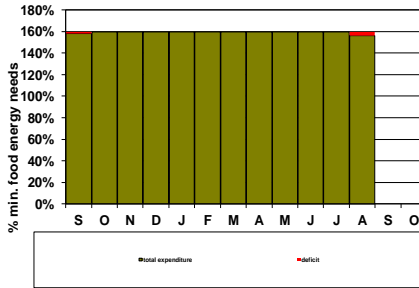
NG10 Livelihood Zone – Borno

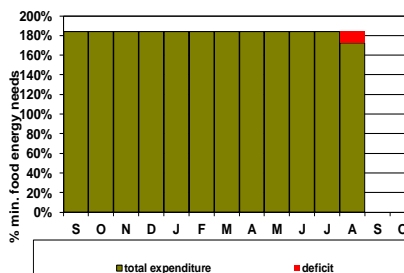### Abadam very poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Abadam
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: VP
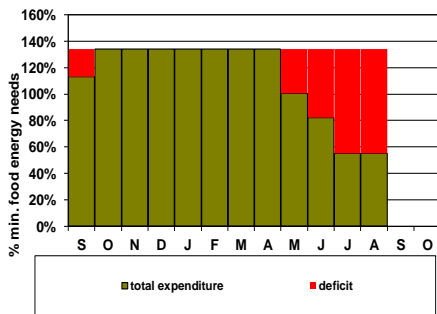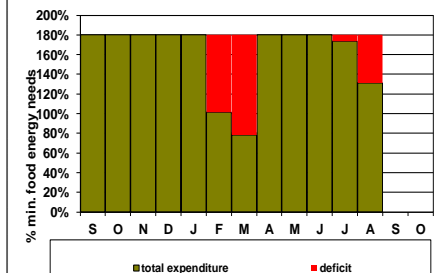

Abadam Poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Abadam
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: P
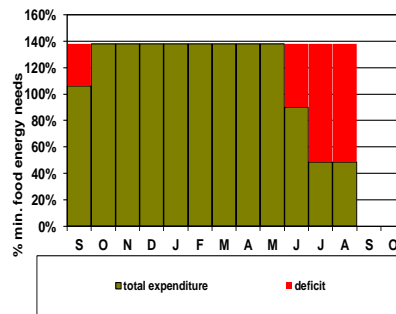
Mobbar very poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)
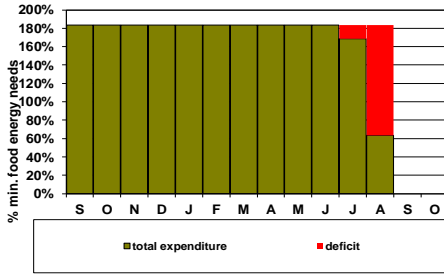
District: Mobbar
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: VP

Mobbar poor

HH = Household, LPD = Livelihood protection Deficit, LZ = Livelihood Zone, SD = Survival Deficit
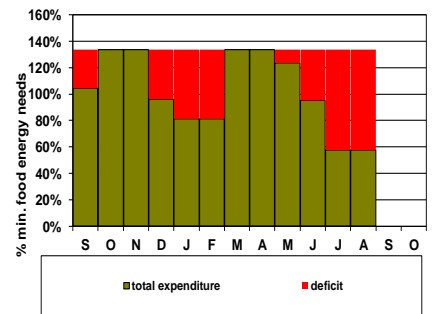
Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Mobbar
Livelihood Zone: NG10
Household type: P
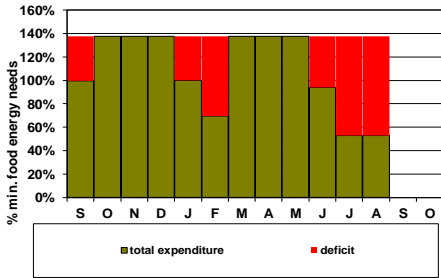
NG12 Livelihood zone – Borno

Bama Very poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Bama
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP
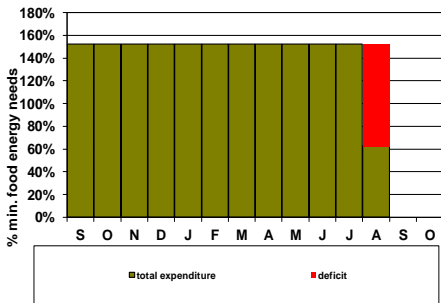
Damboa Very poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Damboa
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP
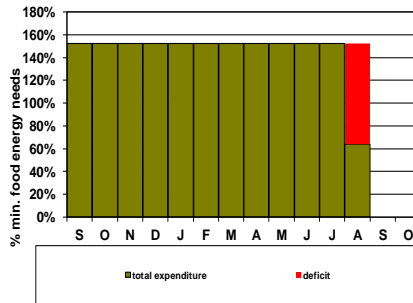
Dickwa Very Poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Dikwa
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP
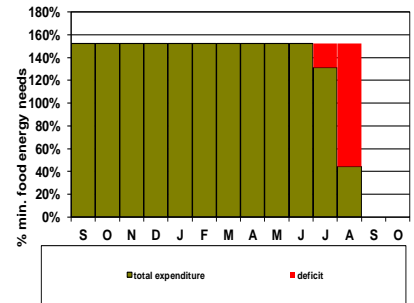
Gubio & Gwoza Very poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Gubio
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP
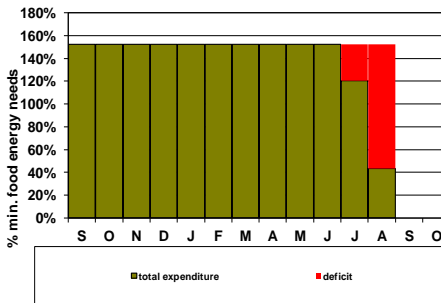
Kaga Very poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Kaga
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP
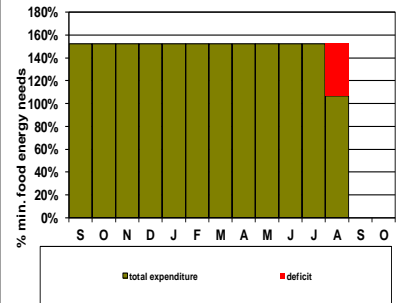
Kalabalge Very Poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Kalabalge
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP

HH = Household, LPD = Livelihood protection Deficit, LZ = Livelihood Zone, SD = Survival Deficit
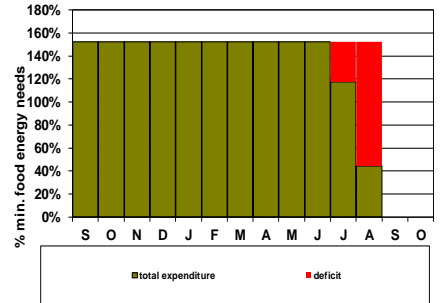
Konduga Very Poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Konduga
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP
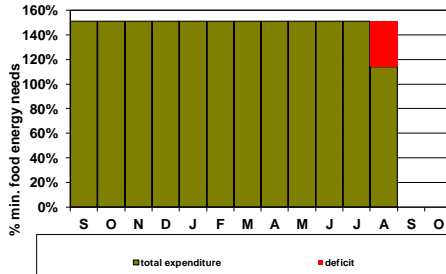
Mafa Very Poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Mafa
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP
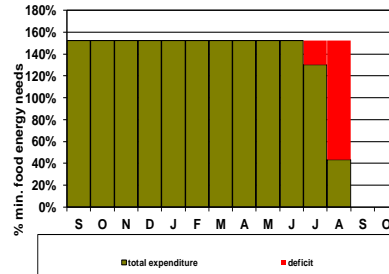
Magumeri Very Poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Magumeri
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP
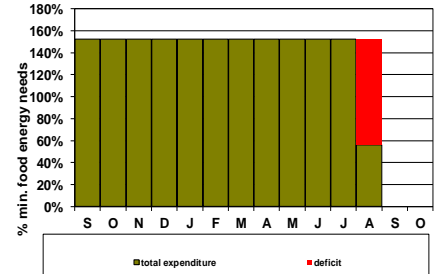
Monguno Very poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Mongono
Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP
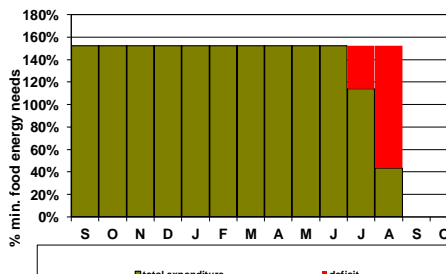
Ngala Very Poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Ngala
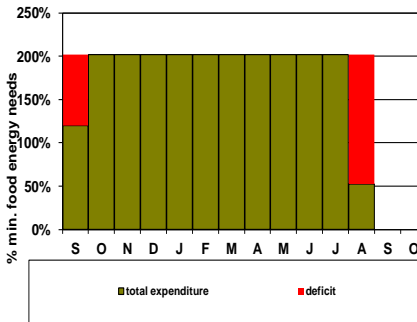Livelihood Zone: NG12
Household type: VP

NG 04 & 05 Livelihood zone – Yobe

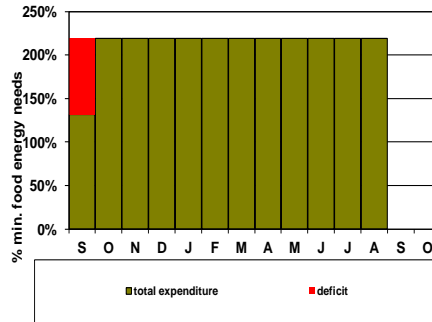## Bursari Very poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Bursari
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: VP

Bursari Poor
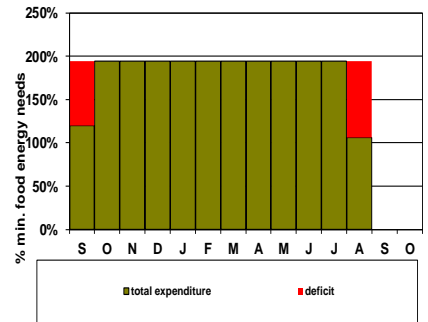
Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Bursari
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: P

Yunusari Very poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Yunusari
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: VP

Yunusari Poor

Fika Very poor & poor

Tarmau Very poor & Poor

HH = Household, LPD = Livelihood protection Deficit, LZ = Livelihood Zone, SD = Survival Deficit

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Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Yunusari
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: P

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Fika
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: VP

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Tarmuwa
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: VP
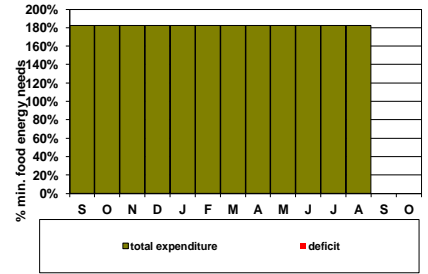
Potiskum Very poor & poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Potiskum
Livelihood Zone: NG04
Household type: VP
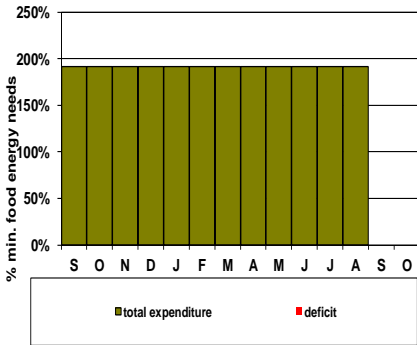
NG15 Livelihood zone – Yobe

Gujba Very poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Gujba
Livelihood Zone: NG15
Household type: VP

Gujba Poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)
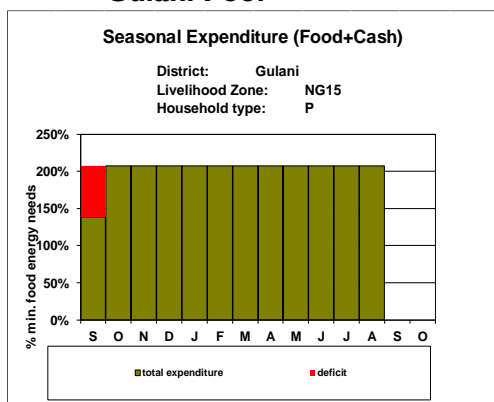
District: Gujba
Livelihood Zone: NG15
Household type: P

Gulani Very Poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Gulani
Livelihood Zone: NG15
Household type: VP

HH = Household, LPD = Livelihood protection Deficit, LZ = Livelihood Zone, SD = Survival Deficit

Gulani Poor

Seasonal Expenditure (Food+Cash)

District: Gulani
Livelihood Zone: NG15
Household type: P

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.

VII 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)

Rainfall was well established and evenly distributed in the 2019 season, although flood was witnessed and with relatively good supply of inputs. Drop in price of cash crop (cowpea) is due to low demand by major buyers related to the use of harmful chemicals during storage of farm product. This has greatly reduced famers income, some of them were able to switch to planting alternative cash crops like sesame and groundnut.

Although there are several humanitarian interventions in Borno (northeast Nigeria) by partners, INGOs, CBOs and UN related organizations some households still face food insecurity within the LGAs as some communities remain hard to reach or

inaccessible following the persistence of security challenges within the region. In this regard the team was not able to include Marte in the current analysis as information reaching us from REACH, representatives from Borno state (SEMA, NEMA and ADP) and IPDs who recently came from areas close to Marte indicates that there are no persons living in this location. Very poor and the very poor households in some LGAs in Borno state would require support to meet their non-food needs.

Persistent armed bandit's attacks 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 has continued to affect 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. Analysis show about 1,591,611 households are facing survival and livelihood protection deficit in Yobe state. It is also estimated that their food requirement in metric tonnes amounts to 112,105 MT.

Arms opposition groups (AOG) has continued to intensify attacks on communities in Yobe state especially in communities bordering Borno state.
Farmers were restricted to planting short stem crops only on a limited farmland.
Not all farmers were able to harvest their produce even after experiencing a peaceful planting session. The very poor and poor households would not be able to provide their food and basic needs for survival without external assistance. Analysis show about 1,470,716 MT households are facing survival and livelihood protection deficit in Yobe state. It is also estimated that their food requirement in metric tonnes amounts to 46,897 MT.

Arm opposition (AOG) activities in Communities within Yobe state is heightened, especially communities bordering Borno state. Farmers within these unsecured communities have access to limited lands for farming activities. Reduction in prices of cash crops has reduces income for most farmer, analysis show about 392,231 households are facing survival and livelihood protection deficit in Yobe state. It is also estimated that their food requirement in metric tonnes amounts to 8599MT.

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.

The analysis indicates that no wealth group in all the livelihood zones within Bauchi, Katsina and Jigawa state 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.

VIII- ANNEX

8.1- 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%	156%
Cow's Milk	100%	167%
Maize	84%	129%
Millet	86%	136%
Rice	84%	180%
Cowpeas	84%	110%
Soya beans	84%	105%
Sorghum	84%	128%
Groundnuts	84%	115%
Cotton	31%	100%
Agricultural labor	90%	150%
Construction	90%	150%
Fetching water	95%	135%
Firewood sales	95%	200%
Credit	███████████████████████████████	
Self-employment	90%	67%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer: Urea		180
Staple Food (Sorghum)		156%
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%	190%
Sheep	100%	200%
Cow's Milk	100%	250%
Millet	111%	■■■
Cowpeas	160%	■■■
Sorghum	135%	■■■
Sesame	115%	148%
Agricultural labor	100%	242%
Construction	100%	190%
Firewood sales	80%	219%
Self-employment	105%	171%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer: Urea		■■■
Staple Food (Millet)		204%
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%	138%
Goats	100%	110%
Sheep	100%	121%
Maize	116%	77%
Millet	116%	82%
Rice	166%	112%
Sesame	134%	139%
Cowpeas	117%	95%
Sorghum	124%	95%
Wheat	129%	103%
Pepper	107%	110%
Onions	112%	125%
Groundnut	119%	101%
Agricultural labor pre harvest	100%	125%
Agricultural Labour harvest	100%	143%
Construction	100%	143%
Firewood sales	100%	115%
Self-employment	100%	133%
Education	■■■■■■■	110%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		108%
Staple Food (Maize grain)		115%
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%	127%
Goats	100%	140%
Sheep	100%	148%
Cow's Milk	100%	132%
Sorghum	124%	60%
Millet	116%	94%
Cowpeas	118%	95%
Groundnuts	144%	82%
Sesame	134%	139%
Roselle	100%	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		108%
Education		110%
Medicine		110%
Staple Food (Maize grain)		115%
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	65%	171%
Goats	65%	157%
Sheep	65%	160%
Cow's Milk	100%	167%
Sorghum	80%	133%
Millet	80%	118%
Rice	80%	117%
Cowpeas	80%	92%
Maize	80%	119%
Groundnuts	80%	133%
Pepper	80%	119%
Onions	80%	110%
Agricultural labor: pre-harvest	65%	160%
Construction	65%	160%
Fetching Water	75%	160%
Firewood & Charcoal sales	60%	194%
Trade: livestock & dry goods	75%	147%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		167%
Labor		175%
Animal drugs		168%
Ploughing/Land rental		177%
Transport		175%
Education		183%
Medicine		175%
Tax		
Staple Food (Sorghum)		160%
Inflation		220%

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 (220%) 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%	152%
Goats	100%	149%
Sheep	100%	150%
Cow's Milk	100%	143%
Maize	112%	161%
Sorghum	134%	159%
Rice	150%	156%
Millet	105%	151%
Cowpeas	101%	109%
Soya beans	100%	132%
Groundnuts	120%	166%
Onions	118%	200%
Tomatoes	122%	130%
Pepper	129%	133%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	103%	140%
Construction	100%	140%
Domestic Labor	100%	133%
Other self-employment	100%	152%
Petty Trading	102%	███████
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		175%
Pesticide		147%
Land rental		167%
School		149%
Medicine		125%
Animal Drugs		120%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		174%
Staple Food (Maize)		157%
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%	160%
Goats	100%	153%
Sheep	100%	147%
Cow's Milk	100%	143%
Maize	105%	███████
Sorghum	105%	143%
Rice	105%	███████
Millet	110%	151%
Cowpeas	99%	109%
Groundnuts	113%	154%
Onions	118%	200%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	102%	133%
Construction	100%	140%
Petty Trade	100%	███████
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		175%
School		174%
Medicine		███████
Staple Food (Maize)		157%
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%	116%
Goats	100%	123%
Sheep	100%	128%
Maize	87%	98%
Sorghum	87%	80%
Rice	96%	137%
Cowpeas	118%	80%
Soya beans	100%	120%
Groundnuts	103%	91%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	93%	112%
Agricultural labor: harvest	93%	111%
Construction	93%	98%
Petty trade	93%	136%
Trade: Livestock and dry goods	93%	116%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		128%
Labour		108%
Land rental		111%
School		100%
Medicine		97%
Staple Food (Maize grain)		91%
Inflation		126%

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 (126%) 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%	109%
Goats	100%	101%
Sheep	100%	102%
Cow's Milk	100%	117%
Maize	56%	
Sorghum	56%	
Millet	45%	
Cowpeas	95%	74%
Groundnuts	95%	99%
Sesame	94%	101%
Tomato	103%	95%
Watermelon	94%	103%
Onions	103%	100%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	93%	100%
Petty trade	99%	100%
Firewood sales	98%	100%
Trade: Livestock and dry goods	96%	103%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		125%
Labour		100%
Land Rental		123%
Staple Food (Maize)		110
Staple Food (Sorghum)		110%
Inflation		126%

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 (126%) 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	100%	108%
Goats	███████	104%
Sheep	███████	108%
Cow Milk (Wet Season)	███████	100%
Millet	86%	94%
Sorghum	84%	96%
Rice	99%	109%
Cowpeas	87%	98%
Sesame	94%	81%
Watermelon	100%	95%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	96%	99%
Agricultural labor: harvest	96%	99%
Agricultural Tools	███████	101%
Construction	96%	103%
Firewood & Charcoal Sales	96%	99%
Petty trade, Handcraft, hawking G.nut Oil	97%	███████
Trade: Broker	97%	███████
Livestock trading (Driver)	-----	----
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		114%
Labour		99%
School		100%
Medicine		108%
Animal Drugs		111%
Wash		100%
Shelter		110%
Staple Food (Maize grain)		105%
Staple Food (Maize Meal)		121%
Inflation		139%

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 (139%) 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	100%	110%
Goats		108%
Sheep		110%
Cow Milk (Wet Season)		100%
Millet	84%	88%
Sorghum	82%	94%
Rice		
Cowpeas	88%	94%
Sesame	115%	92%
Agricultural labor: cultivation	98%	99%
Agricultural labor: harvest	98%	99%
Construction	98%	104%
Firewood & Charcoal Sales	98%	99%
Petty trade, Handcraft, hawking G.nut Oil	100%	100%
Trade: Broaker	98%	
Livestock trading (Driver)	98%	
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		119%
Labour		99%
School		100%
Medicine		108%
Wash		100%
Staple Food (Sorghum)		131%
Inflation		139%

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 (139%) 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	93%	105%
Goat		115%
Sheep		105%
Cow's Milk		200%
Maize	90%	100%
Sorghum	90%	91%
Rice	90%	117%
Cowpea	90%	90%
Groundnut	90%	120%
Millet	90%	109%
Sesame	90%	87%
Onion	190%	91%
Watermelon	90%	100%
Agricultural Labour: Pre harvest	95%	90%
Agricultual Labour: Harvest	95%	80%
Construction Income	95%	80%
Firewood & Charcoal Sale	98%	125%
Petty Trade	98%	110%
Trade Broaker	98%	111%
Livestock Trading (Driver)	98%	100%
Water Vendor	95%	100%
Components of the Livelihood Protection Basket (LPB)		
Fertilizer		136%
Labour		80%
School		100%
Medicine		100%
Animal Drugs		100%
Agricultural Tools		100%
Wash Items		100%
Shelter/Hoins		100%
Staple Food (Maize)		110%
Inflation		139%

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 (139%) to those items.

8.2 Table summarizing the Outcome Analysis results

<u>**See HEA Outcome analysis result summary sheet.**</u>

8.3 List of participants