

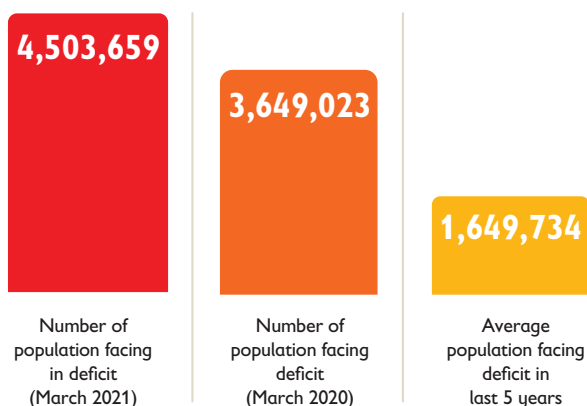
# SEASONAL FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS ASSESSMENT – HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY ANALYSIS

## NIGERIA

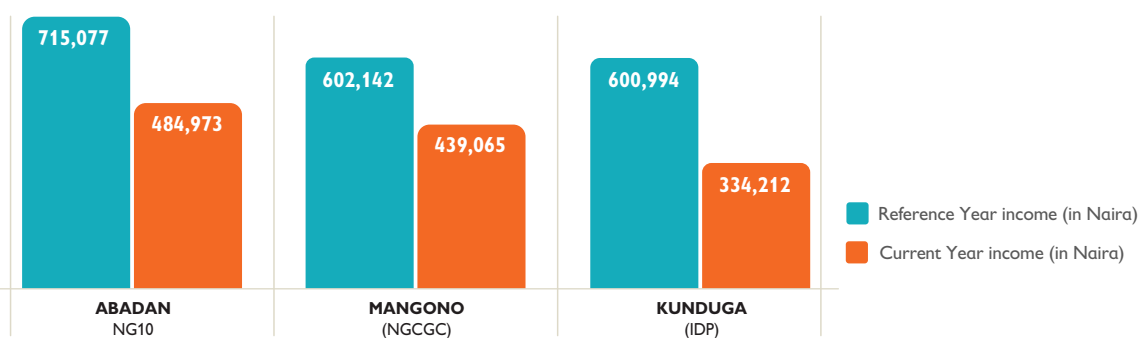


| Date                                   | National Population | Population analysed | Number of population in deficit               | Needs in food                           | Number of children in need (under 5) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| March 2020                             | 206,139,589         | 19,688,451          | 3,649,022 Including Survival deficit: 756,891 | Cash: \$ 6,797,940<br>Foods: 181,787 MT | 620,333                              |
| November result 2020                   |                     |                     | 4,696,020 Including Survival deficit: 541,842 | Cash: \$ 7,196,708<br>Foods: 207,279 MT | 798,323                              |
| Analysis update from Nov to March 2021 | 210,146,389         | 20,071,141          | 4,503,659 Including Survival deficit: 367,826 | Cash: \$ 741,800<br>Foods: 82,811 MT    | 765,621                              |

### Population in needs (evolution)



### Impacts on Total Yearly Income (in CFA)

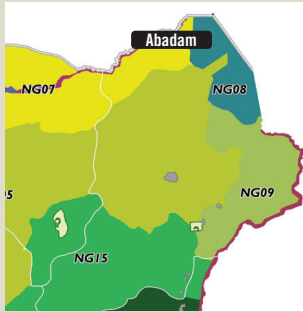


### Key parameters impacted

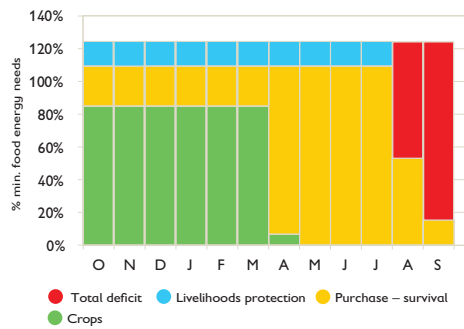
| Livelihood zones      | Key parameters                   | Baseline (in Naira) | Current year (in Naira) | Variation |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Abadan (NG10)         | Crop sales                       | 109,024             | 50,621                  | -54%      |
|                       | Livestock sales                  | 36,746              | 25,042                  | -32%      |
|                       | Agricultural labour              | 282,866             | 134,558                 | -52%      |
| Maru (NGCGC)          | Own crops sold                   | 348,586             | 338,782                 | -3%       |
|                       | Own crops consumed               | 142,985             | 133,867                 | -6%       |
|                       | Labour – casual/ payment in kind | 144,325             | 108,114                 | -25%      |
| Kunduga (urban : IDP) | Self employment                  | 378,178             | 295,634                 | -22%      |

# Household and Seasonal Impacts

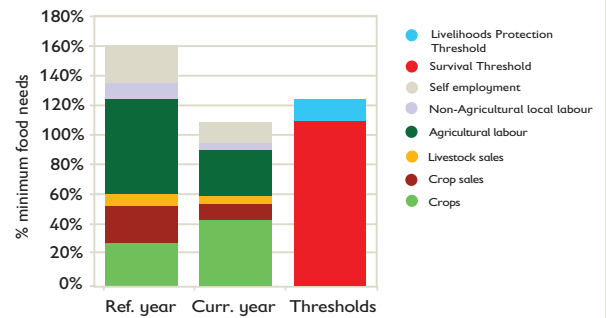
District: **ABADAM**  
 Livelihood Zone: **NG10**  
 Household type: **Very Poor**



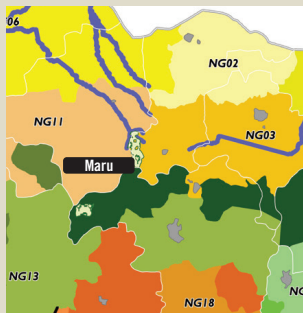
Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)



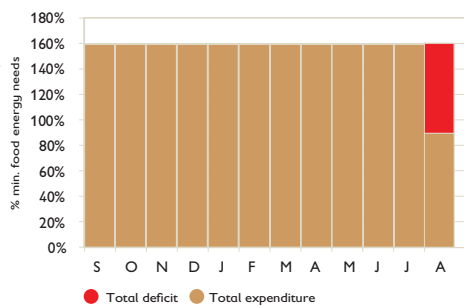
Total Income (Food and cash)



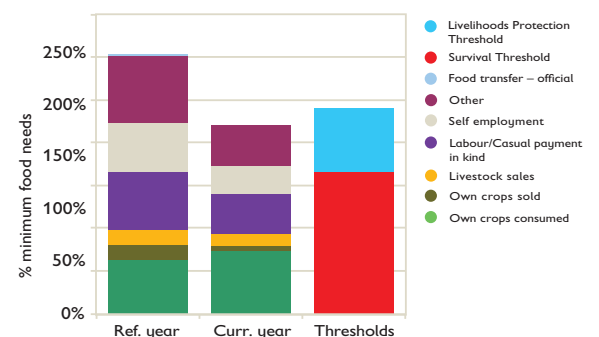
District: **MARU**  
 Livelihood Zone: **NGCGC**  
 Household type: **Very Poor**



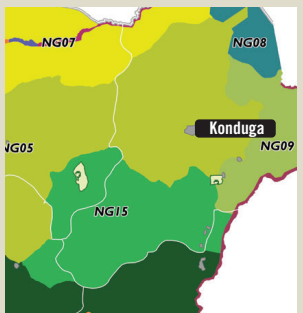
Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)



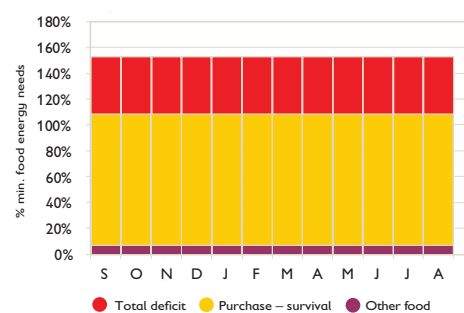
Total Income (Food and cash)



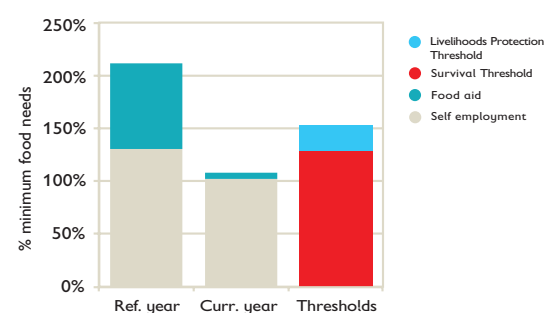
District: **KONDUGA**  
 Livelihood Zone: **IDP**  
 Household type: **Very Poor**



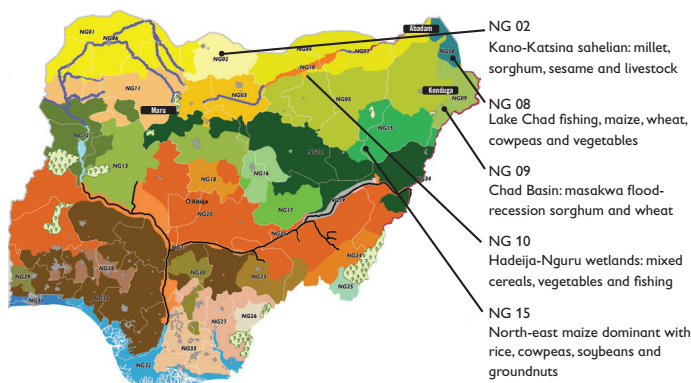
Seasonal Expenditure (Food and cash)



Total Income (Food and cash)



## Livelihood Zones



## What is HEA

- Household Economy Analysis is a livelihoods-based framework for analyzing the way people obtain access to the things they need to survive and prosper.
- HEA consists of a baseline profile of household economics, complemented by Outcome Analyses that measure the impacts of different shocks on those household economics.
- The impacts are measured in relation to how households can acquire the food and cash they need to meet a Survival Deficit\* or Livelihoods Protection threshold\*\*.

\* Survival deficit: minimum cost to access 2100 kcals in food and costs associated with the preparation and consumption of that food, along with water needs. Households below this threshold need humanitarian assistance to survive.

\*\* Livelihoods protection threshold: income required to sustain current livelihoods activities and access to basic services. Households below this threshold have eroded resilience and need assistance to protect livelihoods.

