



HEA Outcome Analysis Technical Report		COUNTRY :	Nigeria
		<u>Date of the analysis:</u> 14 th July 2016 <u>Period covered by the analysis :</u> September 2015 – August 2016	

SUMMARY

This report is based on the update done by the HEA Working Group on the preceding Outcome Analysis conducted in February 2016. The update is necessitated by the deteriorating food security situation associated with the high inflation of 15.6% (11 year high), which is pushing the Nigerian economy towards a recession. The devaluation of the Naira which now trades at 280 to USD, up from 198 the previous month has increased the cost of the imported food by almost 18%. The price of petrol increased by 67%, greatly affecting the transportation of goods and services across the country. The reduced livestock supplies due to the continuous cattle rustling and militants activities within the Niger delta region has restricted the movement of herds and limiting their access to forage and water resources.

The analysis indicate that the worst affected group is the very poor households in MCG (Jigawa state) and MCS (Bauchi state) LZs who are facing 15% and 14% survival protection deficits respectively, this means that these households would not be able to access basic food and non-food needs to sustain their survival hence an intervention is needed to save lives of both children and adults within these zones.

In all the Livelihood zones, the very poor households face livelihood protection deficit and this means that theses household would not be able to maintain local livelihood needs such as access to routine medicine, school fees, clothing, and agricultural inputs like seed grains, vet drugs for livestock, etc. and would need assistance to be able to meet these livelihood needs to prevent negative coping strategies.

Overall, regarding CH classification and based on HEA indicators, MCG and MCS livelihood zones in Jigawa and Bauchi States respectively are facing food crisis (Phase 3), while other livelihood zones (CGC, HVM, MAS, SCG, and MSC) are in Stress (Phase 2)

The result of this analysis shows that the deteriorating food security situation is not only within the north eastern part of Nigeria like Borno, Yobe etc. But also within households living in both the north west and north central part of Nigeria as shown by the analysis.

The consumption year covered by the current analysis still remains the same (**September 2015 – August 2016**) for the seven livelihood zones, detailed below. Official data on crop production used for the definition of the current year problem in February remained unchanged, this is because the crop production data which was collected during the harvest between September/October to February still applies to this analysis as, though in the past but remains the production upon which this consumption year depends. However, staple food prices (prices of staple food for the lean season) were collected to reflect changes in the current prices. Assumptions on food and cash income from livelihood activities were made in consensus amongst the workshop participants, based on their field experience and the current economic situation of the

country.

Outcome Analysis (OA) update was conducted by the Nigeria HEA Working Group (WG) on 14th of July, 2016 in Abuja for seven rural livelihood zones of Northern Nigeria. There were participants from Government Institutions and NGOs under the technical lead of Save the Children. The report updates the February analysis as a result changes in the economic situation in Nigeria and it is aimed at determining household access to food and cash income given the recent situation in Nigeria.

Seven livelihood zones previously analyzed by the team were updated;

(NW Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS), NW Cotton, Groundnuts & mixed Cereals LZ (CGC), Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM)), NW Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (SCG), NW Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (MCG), NC Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (MSC) and NE Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS).

The analysis shows some level of deficit among the very poor and poor households across the seven livelihood zones as shown in the table below.

Summary of Outcome Analysis Results: Wealth Groups/Livelihood Zones Facing Deficits							
	MAS	CGC	HVM	SCG	MCG	MSC	MCS
Very Poor	9% LP deficits	20% LP deficits	6% LP deficits	10% LP deficits	7% LP deficits, 15% SP deficits	11% LP deficits	16% LP deficits, 14% SP deficits
Poor	No deficits	8% LP deficits	No deficits	No deficits	2% LP deficits	No deficits	No deficits
Middle	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits
Better Off	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits

LP-Livelihood Protection
SP-Survival Protection

1.0 LIVELIHOOD ZONES DESCRIPTION

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

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

In the **Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM)** a variety of crops is grown in drylands as well as the irrigated areas. Rainy season cultivation of drylands centers on maize, millet, rice, sorghum, and cowpeas, while irrigation or residual moisture in the dry season allow extended cultivation of food crops such as rice, maize and valuable market vegetables like

peppers, onions and tomatoes on low lying river flood plains (i.e., *fadama*). Fishing which happens throughout the year in the Hadejia Valley is a significant source of cash income.

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

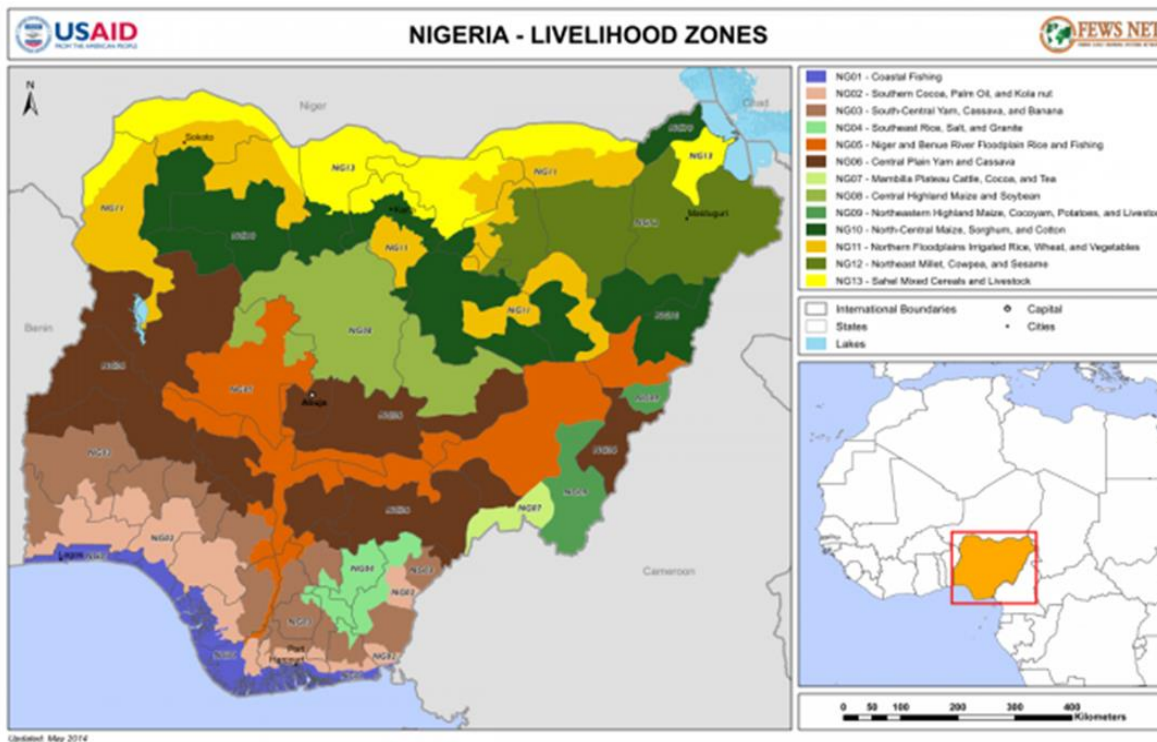
The Nigerian side of the Lake Chad within which the North East **Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS)** is located is a semi-arid zone but particularly well suited to millet and cowpeas production, the cropping season involves irrigation and rain fed agriculture. Although livestock production is an important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

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

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

Livelihood Baseline	Reference Year	LGA Under LZ
Millet & Sesame LZ (MAS)	Sept 2009 – August 2010	Baure, Dutsi, Daura, Mashi, Zango & Sandamu
Cotton, Groundnuts & mixed Cereals LZ (CGC)	Sept 2011 – August 2012	Bungudu, Gusau, Maru & Tsafe
Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ (HVM)	Sept 2010 – August 2011	Kafin Hausa, Auyo, Guri, Kiri Kassama, Malam Madori & Kaugama
Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (SCG)	Sept 2012 – August 2013	Anka, Bukkuyum & Gumi
Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts LZ (MCG)	Sept 2012 – August 2013	Gagarawa, Buji, Jahun, Birnin Kudu, Kiyawa, Dutse, Miga & Taura
Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame LZ (MCS)	Sept 2012 – August 2013	Misau, Katagum, Gaide, Gamawa, Darazo & Damban
Maize, Sorghum and Cotton LZ (MSC)	Sept 2012 – August 2013	Alkaleri, Bogoro, Dass, Gamjuwa, Ningi, Toro & Tafawa Balewa

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



New Livelihood Zone Map

2.0 SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT/ PROBLEM SPECIFICATION

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

The scenario developed uses official government monitoring data on crop production and prices for the definition of the current year problem specification. Where official data was not available, assumptions have been made based on a consensus amongst the workshop participants and their field experience. As part of the scenario in the livelihood zones, there has been changes in general price of goods and services in Nigeria. This change is as a result of inflation (15.6%) due to the depreciation of naira against the US dollar, 67% increase in the price of petrol since April which has resulted in increase in cost of transportation, electricity tariff/bill has also increased by 14%. The current economic situation has also

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

affected labour opportunities as employers of both agricultural, domestic, construction and casual labour has largely reduced spending on labour as they sort to engage their family/relative to reduce expenditure on labour, this has also affected households cash/food income from labour due to reduced labour opportunity.

These Changes both in price of commodities due to inflation and cost of transportation and reduced cash/food income due to the reduction in labour opportunities has largely affected households' access to food and essential commodities.

3.0 Projected Outcomes by Livelihood Zone and by District

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

3.1 NG08: NW Cotton, Groundnuts and Mixed Cereals Livelihood Zone

The results shows that the poor and very poor within the CGC LZ are on livelihood protection deficit.

Population estimate of 792,983 (comprising both the poor and very poor wealth group) are on Livelihood protection deficit. This implies that this population would not be able to maintain access to their basic livelihood needs such as access to routine medicine, school fees, clothing, and agricultural inputs like seed grains, vet drugs for livestock, etc. and would need assistance to be able to meet these livelihood needs.

This is as a result of the current economic situation which has affected both prices of commodities and reduction in income generating opportunities further affecting households' purchasing power.

The poor and very poor households largely depend on income from labour during the lean season as food from own crop production barely last pass couple of months after harvest.

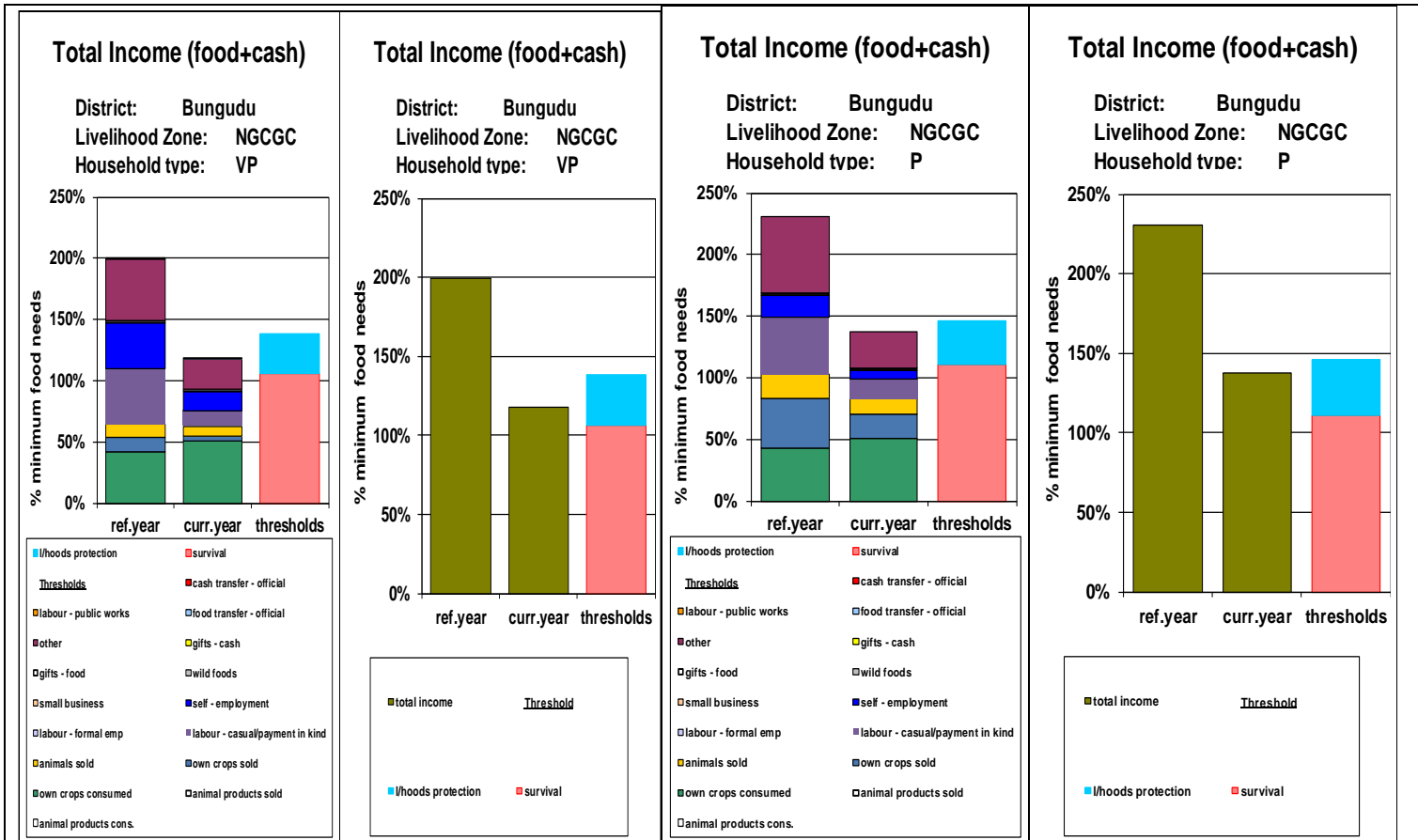
Reduced income as well as increase in price of commodities has negatively affected the poor and very poor households' access to food and cash income to sustain basic livelihood.

Following the result above, these population on deficit would require external assistance within the month of June, July, August and September to protect their livelihood assets from negative coping strategies.

A total of three million, four hundred and forty nine thousand and fifteen naira (₦3,449,015) in cash or twenty three thousand, eight hundred Metric Tons (23,800) of food grain would be required to fill the deficits in the CGC LZ.

The current scenario, when compared with the reference year shows that the current year total income is much lower than the reference year total income bringing significant deficits to the poor and very poor HHs on livelihoods protection threshold. Self-employment and other income sources such as petty trade and remittances largely reduced in the current year analysis as compared to reference year for the very poor and poor group.

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



3.2 NG04: NW Millet & Sesame Livelihood Zone

The analysis result shows that the very poor households would face 9% livelihood protection deficit.

Estimated population of 435,557 comprising of the very poor households in MAS LZ in Katsina state would face deficit on their livelihood threshold.

These wealth group depend largely on labour and petty trade for both food/cash income and there has been significant decrease in labour opportunities as a result of the current changes in Nigeria highlighted above.

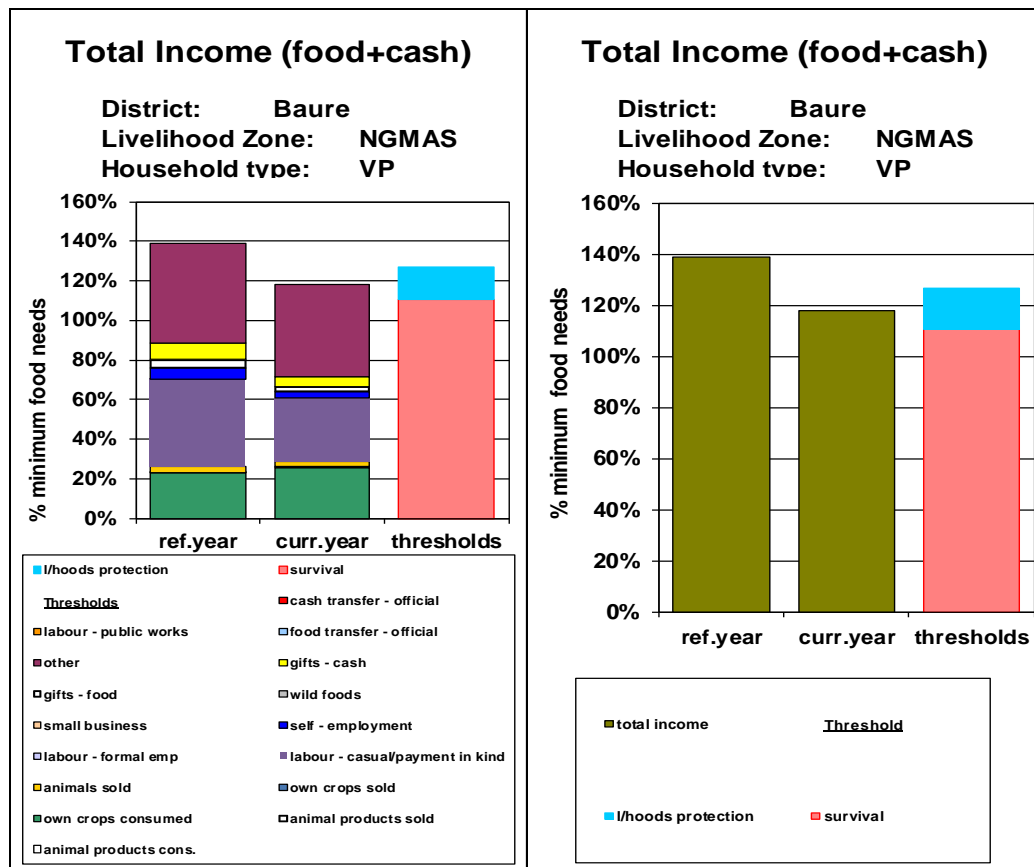
The deficit within this Livelihood zone would be experienced throughout the month of July, August and September.

These households will require support to maintain access to their basic livelihood needs such as access to routine medicine, school fees, clothing, and agricultural inputs like seed grains, vet drugs for livestock, etc. and would need assistance to be able to meet these livelihood needs during these months.

Total assistance needed to fill the Livelihood protection deficit within this zone would be six hundred and thirty seven thousand, nine hundred and twenty two naira (₦637,922) in cash or eight thousand, one hundred and seventy eight metric tons (8,178) of food grains.

The current year scenario as compared to the reference shows a significant decrease in the overall economic activity of the very poor and the poor households, reducing their income hence affecting livelihoods as prices of commodities further increase.

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

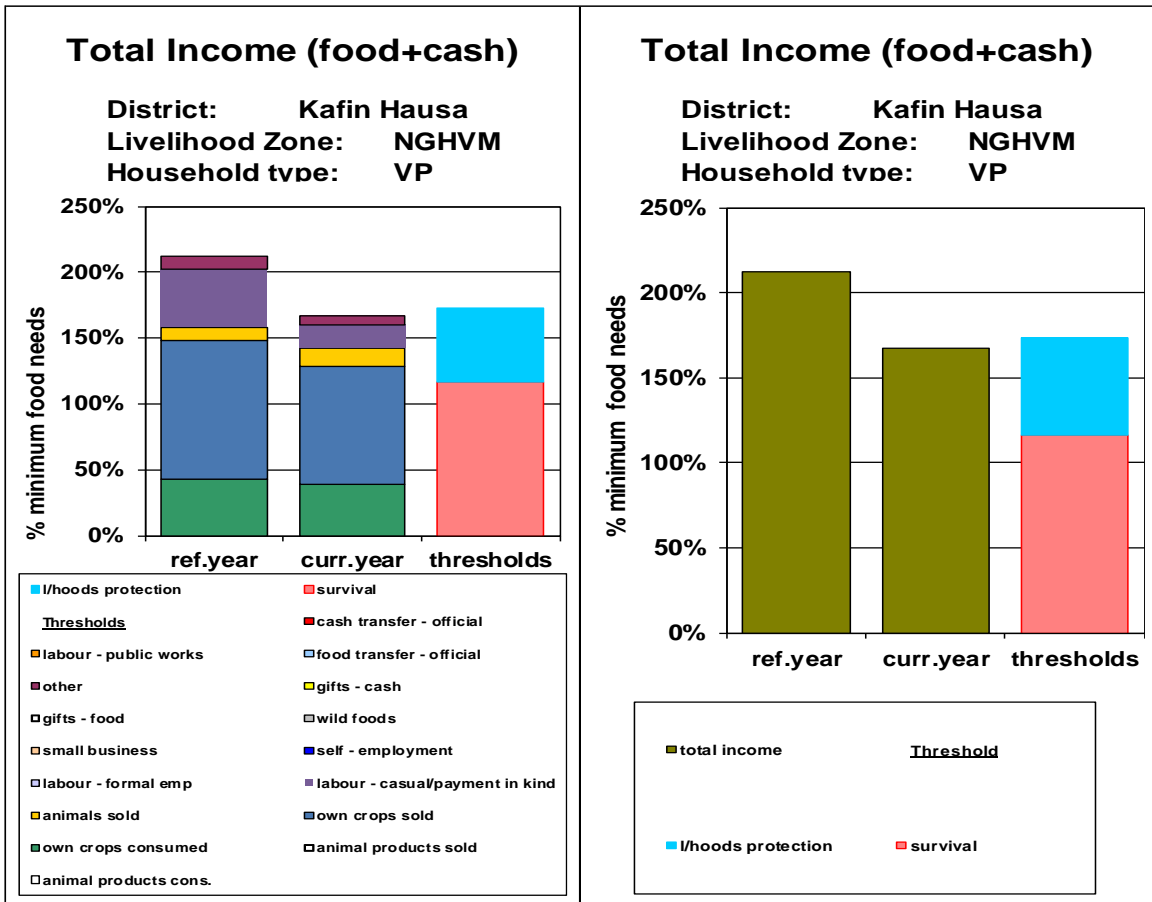


3.3 NGI I: Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy Livelihood Zone

The result shows that very poor households in the HVM LZ will face 6% livelihood protection deficit: Estimated population of about 479,002 comprising of the very poor household in this zone would be on livelihood protection deficit. The deficit is expected from August to September, 2016. This implies that these households would not be able to maintain local livelihood and will therefore require support to maintain access to their basic livelihood needs such as access to routine medicine, school fees, clothing, and agricultural inputs like seed grains, vet drugs for livestock, etc. during these months (August and September).

The total assistance needed to fill the Livelihood protection deficit within this zone would be seven hundred and forty thousand, seven hundred and fourteen naira (₦740,714) in cash or six thousand, two hundred and sixty two metric tons (6,262) of food grains.

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



3.4 NG03: NW Millet, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone

The result shows 15% and 7% survival and livelihood protection deficit respectively for the very poor and 2% livelihood protection deficits for the poor.

This implies that the very poor households in this zone would not only lack means to maintain local livelihood but also would not be able to access basic food needs for survival within the deficit period. The poor households would not be able to sustain or maintain local livelihood within this zone as well.

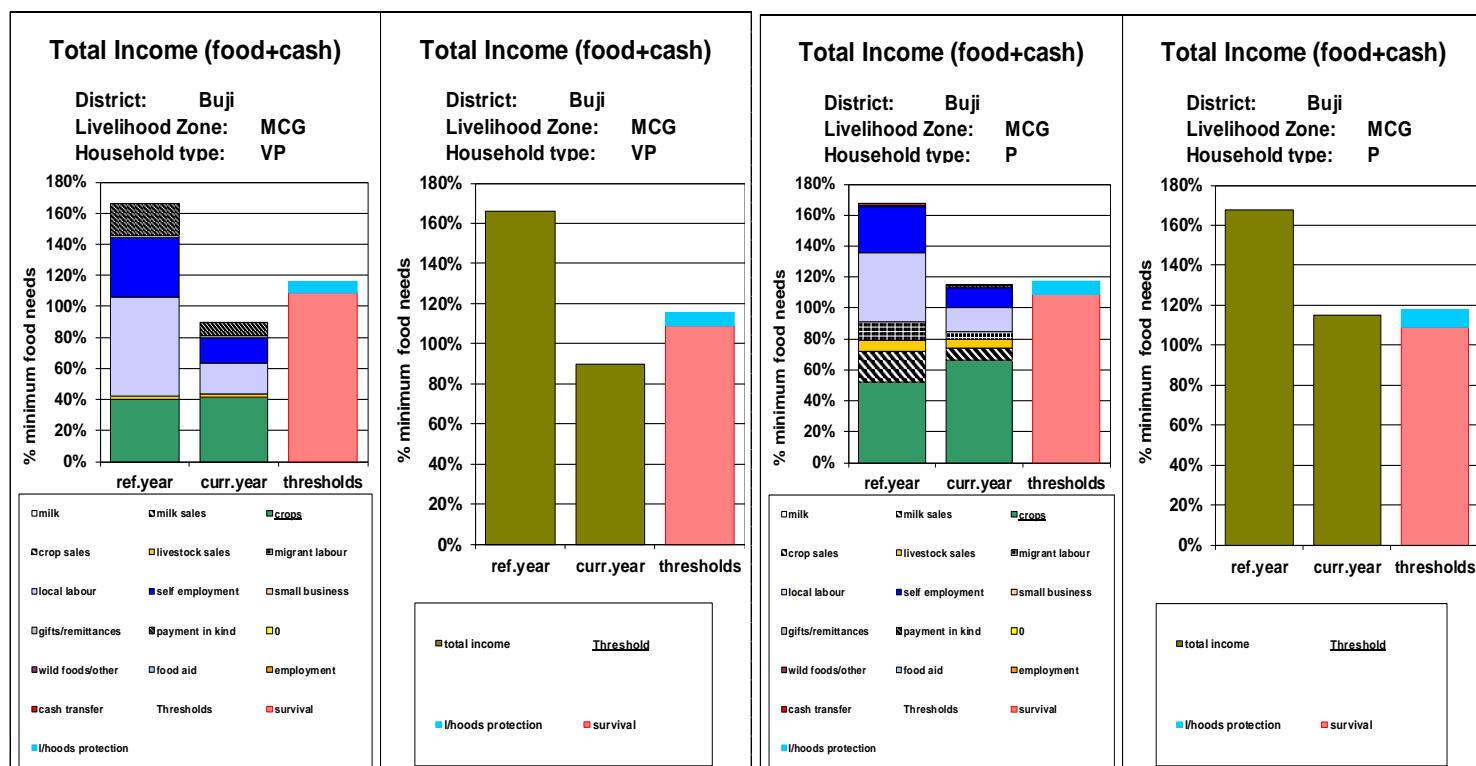
The deficit period for these households would be April to August, 2016.

Households within this category would need support for survival and basic livelihood. The total assistance needed to fill both the survival and livelihood protection deficit would be sixty four million, nine hundred and sixty eight thousand eight hundred and twenty five naira (N64,968,825) or thirty four thousand, six hundred and twelve metric tons of food grain.

Population estimate of 955,398 comprising of both the poor and very poor in the MCG zone would face this deficits.

The result as compared to the reference year shows an overall decrease in total income, most especially due to decrease in local labour opportunity.

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



3.5 NG06: NW Sorghum, Cowpeas and Groundnuts Livelihood Zone

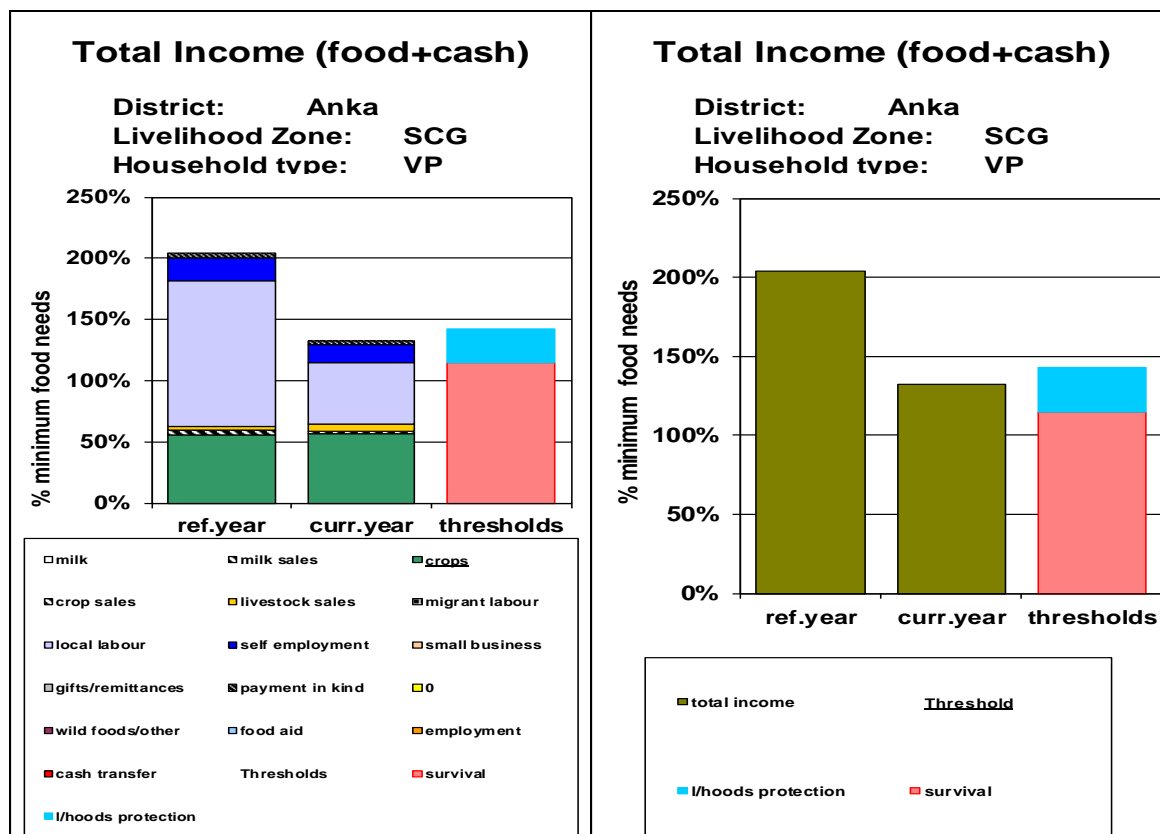
The results for the scenario analysis shows a 10% livelihood protection deficits for the very poor wealth group in SCG LZ.

In the reference year, local labour contributed 110% of the total income (food/cash) for the very poor households which signifies that these households largely depend on local labor to meet both survival and livelihood needs. Analysis of the current situation indicates that income from labour has dropped to 49% as against 110% in the reference year thereby reducing the income opportunities of these households.

Population estimate of 241,408 comprising only the very poor households will be on 10% livelihood protection deficit, implying that these household would need assistance to maintain their livelihood, this intervention would further protect their existing livelihood assets from negative coping strategy.

The total assistance needed to fill the LP deficit within the SCG zone would be fifty two million, one hundred and forty eight thousand, two hundred and eleven naira (52,148,211) in cash or four thousand, seven hundred and sixty two metric tons (4,762) of food grains.

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

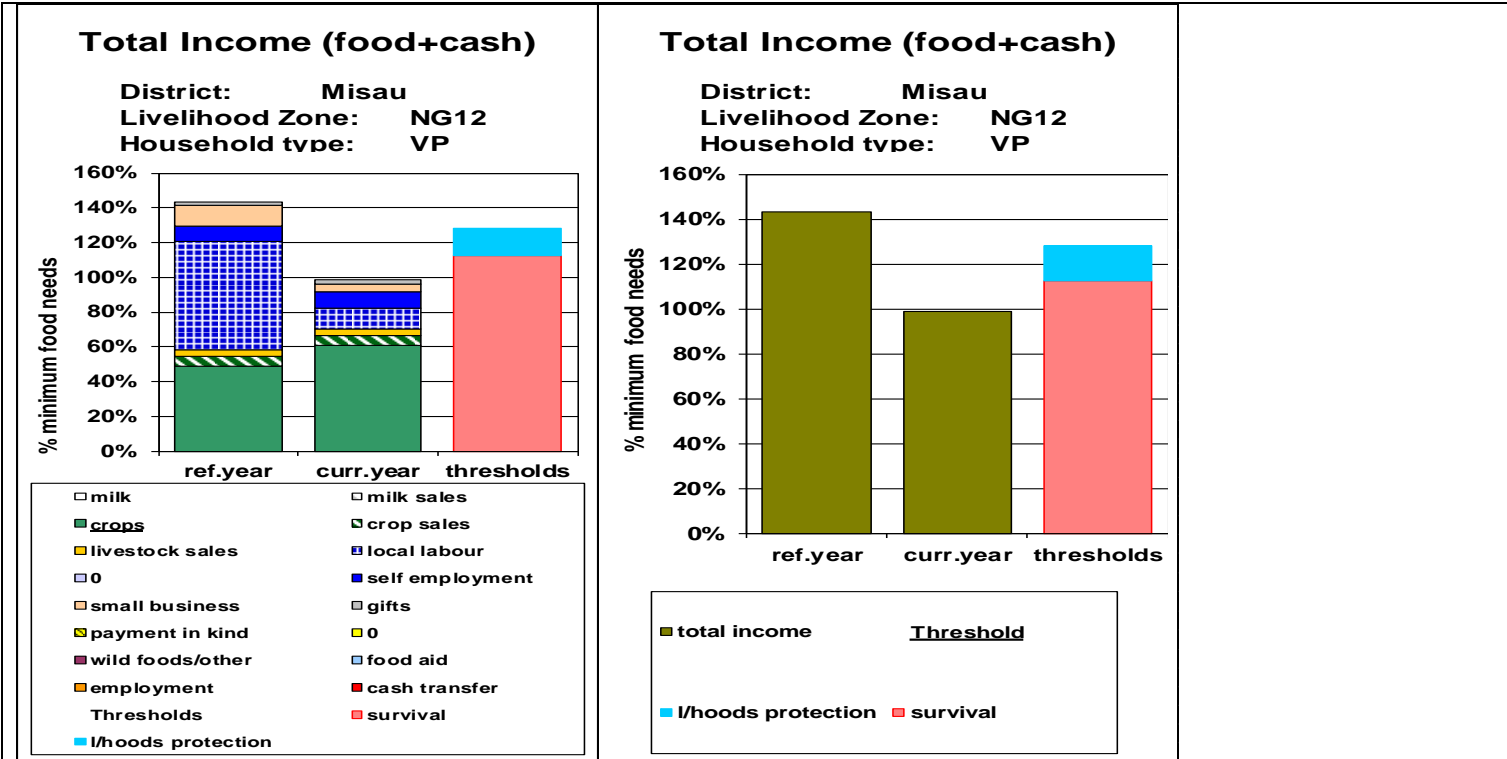


3.6 NG12: NE Millet, Cowpeas and Sesame Livelihood Zone

The result shows 14% survival and 16% livelihood protection deficits for the very poor wealth group in MCS LZ.

The contribution to income from local labour reduced from 63% in the reference year to 12% in the current year bringing the very poor household who depend mainly on labour as major source of income to deficits on both survival and livelihood. This implies that these households need assistance to enable their survival as well as to maintain their livelihood. The population affected by this deficit is estimated to be 485,639 comprising of the very poor households. The total assistance needed to fill both the survival and livelihood protection deficit within this zone would be three million, four hundred and sixty five thousand, eight hundred and eighty four naira (₦3,465,884) in cash or twenty eight thousand and eighty three metric tons (28,083) of food grains.

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.



3.7 NG10: NC Maize, Sorghum and Cotton Livelihood Zone

The Outcome Analysis shows 11% livelihood protection deficit for the very poor wealth group, hence there is need for livelihood support in this zone.

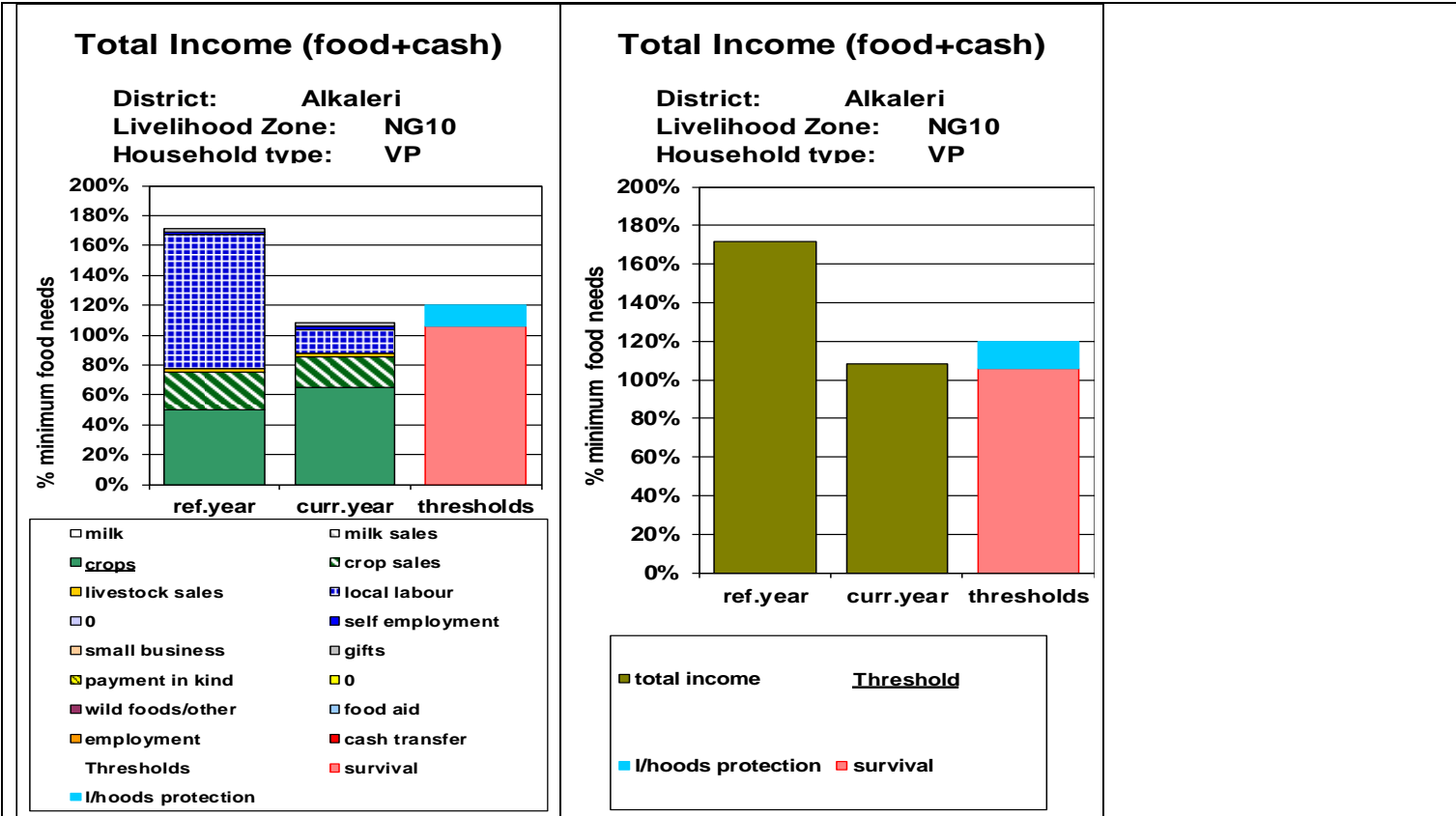
In the reference year, the very poor had 89% of their income (cash/food) from local labour, however the result shows that the income for this group from local labour has reduced significantly to 16% in the current year.

An estimate population of 658,417 comprising of the very poor households are expected to be on this deficit between July to August.

In view of this deficit, the very poor household would need livelihood support. An intervention to protect their existing livelihood assets from negative coping strategies.

The total assistance needed within this zone to fill the livelihood protection deficit would be one million, four hundred and fifteen thousand, nine hundred and sixty six naira (₦1,415,966) in cash or fifteen thousand, six hundred and sixty three metric tons (15,663) of food grains.

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.



4.0. SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS COMPARED WITH THE TWO THRESHOLDS

The projects some level of deficit among the very poor and poor households across the seven livelihood zones as shown in the table below.

Summary of Outcome Analysis Results: Wealth Groups/Livelihood Zones Facing Deficits							
	MAS	CGC	HVM	SCG	MCG	MSC	MCS
Very Poor	9% LP deficits	20% LP deficits	6% LP deficits	10% LP deficits	7% LP deficits, 15% SP deficits	11% LP deficits	16% LP deficits, 14% SP deficits
Poor	No deficits	8% LP deficits	No deficits	No deficits	2% LP deficits	No deficits	No deficits
Middle	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits
Better Off	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits	No deficits

LP-Livelihood Protection
SP-Survival Protection

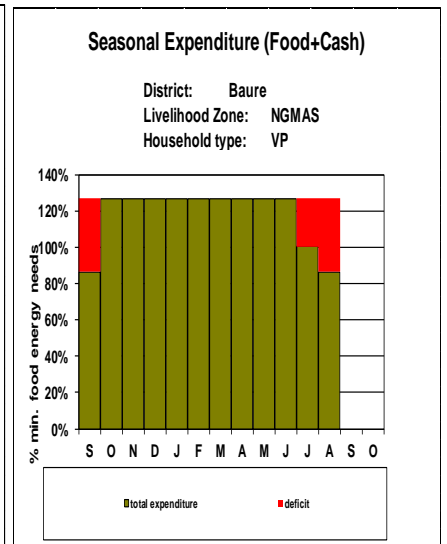
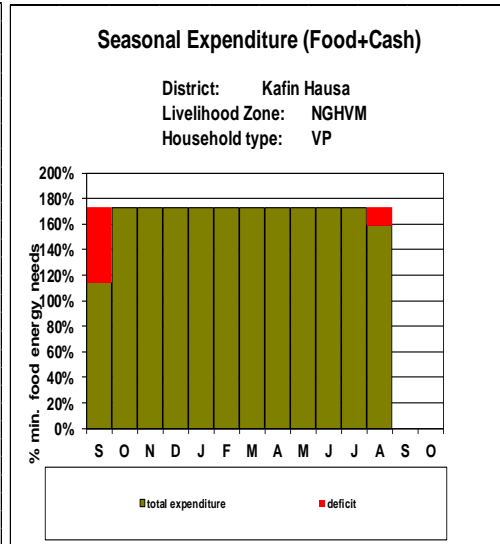
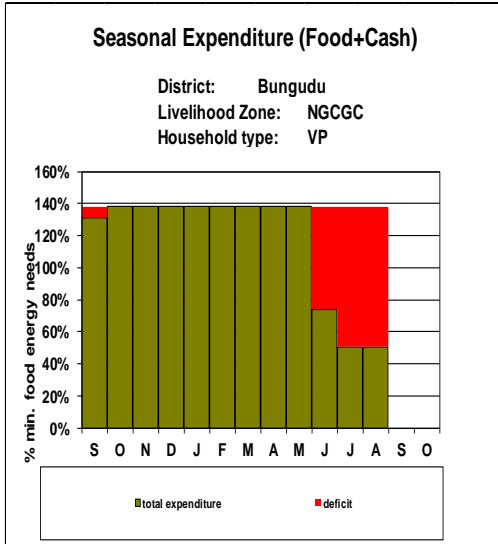
5.0 SEASONALITY

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 2015 – August 2016 as projected**. The period when households are unlikely to be able to cover their livelihood protection needs (deficits) are shown in red on a seasonal expenditure graph.

Cotton Groundnut & Mixed Cereals LZ

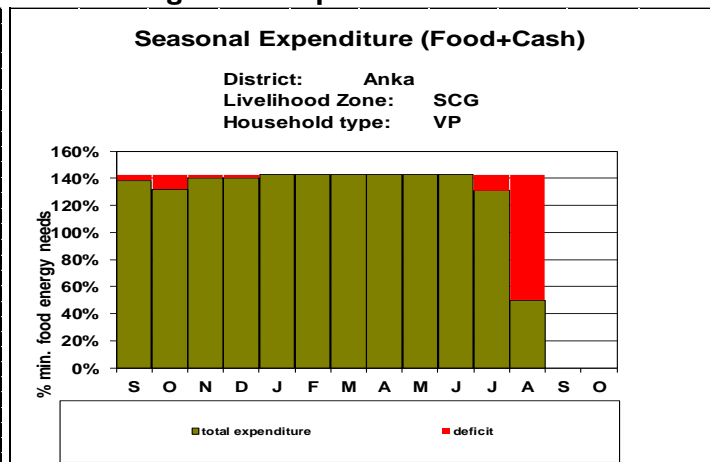
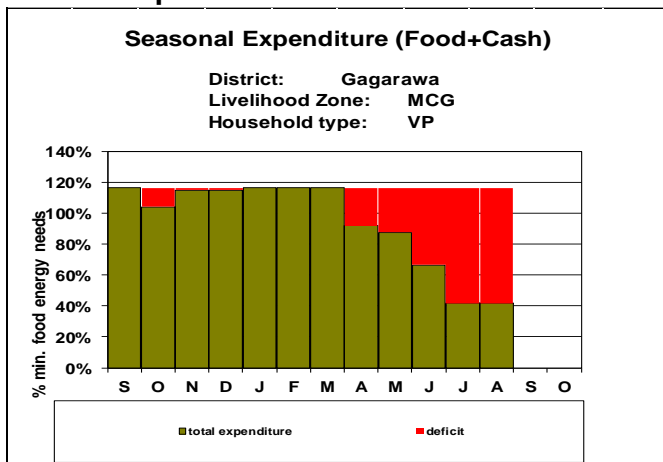
Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy LZ

Millet & Sesame LZ

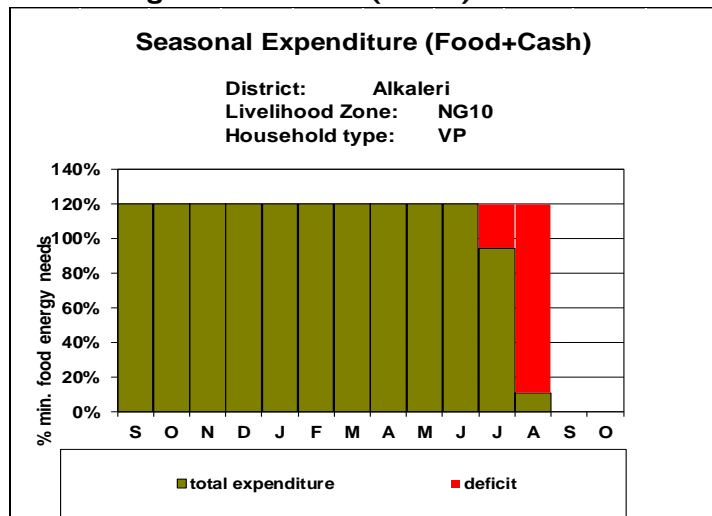


Millet Cowpeas & Groundnut LZ

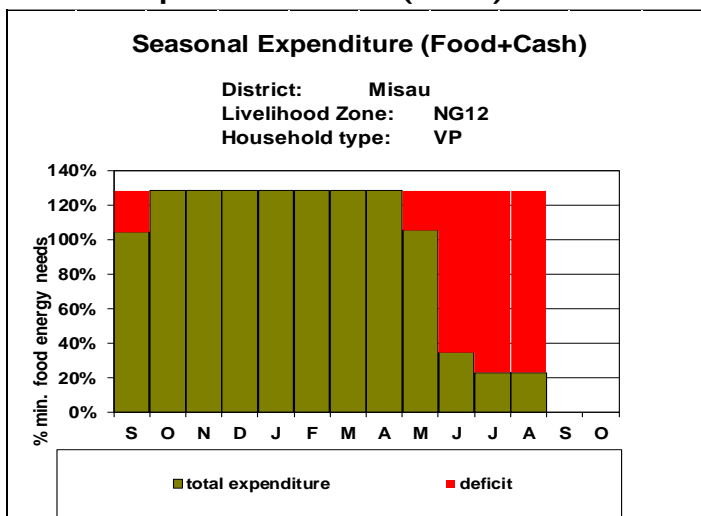
Sorghum Cowpeas and Groundnut LZ



Maize Sorghum & Cotton (NG10) LZ



Millet Cowpeas and Sesame (NG12) LZ



The seasonal expenditure graph 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.

6.0 RESPONSE OPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- External support (food or cash) from both the government and humanitarian actors is required within these livelihood zones for survival and livelihood protection among the poor and very poor households.
- Livestock protection program as well as improvement in the security situation.
- Government support programs on livelihood support for the vulnerable population is needed to cushion the effect throughout the lean period.

CONCLUSION

The very poor and poor households within the seven livelihood zones analyzed will face deficit, meaning that these households will not be able to secure sufficient food and cash income to live above the survival and livelihood protection thresholds without external support.

In view of the above there is urgent need for survival and livelihood protection support for the households within these wealth groups

7.0- ANNEX

7.1- Table summarizing the deficits and level of assistance required.

States	Livelihood Zones	Wealth Group under Deficit	Population under Deficits	Timing of Deficit (Duration in months)	Total Cash Assistance needed to fill the Deficit (Naira)	Total Assistance needed to fill the Deficit in Metric Tons of Grains
Zamfara	Cotton Groundnut & Mixed Cereals	Very Poor & Poor	190,419	June to August	3,449,015	23,800
Jigawa	Hadejia Valley Mixed Economy	Very poor	479,002	August	740,714	6,262
Katsina	Millet and Sesame	Very Poor	435,557	July to August	637,922	8,178
Jigawa	Millet Cowpeas & Groundnut	Very Poor & Poor	955,398	April to August	64,968,825	34,612
Zamfara	Sorghum Cowpeas & Groundnut	Very Poor	241,408	July to August	52,148,211	4,762
Bauchi	Maize Sorghum & Cotton	Very Poor	658,417	July to August	1,415,966	15,663
Bauchi	Millet Cowpeas & Sesame	Very Poor	485,639	May to August	3,465,884	28,083

7.2 List of participants

1	Shehu A. Abubakar	ZADP, GUSAU	08077818650	saamorik@yahoo.co.uk
2	Aminu Rabi	KT ADP	08069289665	aminurabiubakori@yahoo.com
3	Ohioma E.O. Bishop	National Bureau of Statistics	08068134740	bishopohios@yahoo.com
4	Ike Nkechinyere	National Program on Food Security	08034345313	ikenkay@yahoo.com
5	Abubakar Hassan	Budget and Economic planning, Jigawa	08067329143	abubakarbudget@gmail.com
6	Okpara lyke	Fed. Min of Agric./SGR	07036561919	
7	George Monyei	Majesty comm. Rural Dev. Foundation	08023391481	majestyfound@gmail.com
8	Daudu John Ebile	Mercy Corps	08085857726	jdaudu@mercycorps.org
9	Dibang Veronica	Majesty comm. Rural Dev. Foundation	07038515027	
10	Chinedu Anyaegbu	HEA Focal Point/SCI	08067507323	chinedu.anyaegbu@savethechildren.org
11	Chachu Tadicha	Head of FSL/SCI	07030428905	chachu.tadicha@savethechildren.org
12	Ibi C. Yusuf	NBS	08186847748	
13	Abubakar Haruna	NEMA Bauchi	08066203961	Abubakarharuna163@gmail.com
14	Umah O. Umah	SEMA	07055621869	