



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Lean Season Outlook - mVAM

21 July 2022 - Presentation to the
Food Security Sector Abuja

WHAT IS MVAM?

- Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) – short household surveys on key indicators – useful for trends analysis;
- Feeds into HungerMap Live;
- Additional analysis at the country level – to gauge trends.

What is the purpose of the mVAM bulletin?

- Lean Season Outlook
- Early warning against the background of the global food crisis triggered by war in Ukraine, high fuel and fertilizer prices, etc.

Northeast Nigeria

mVAM Bulletin — Borno, Adamawa, Yobe

WFP RAM | Food security analysis

World Food Programme

May 2022 — Lean Season Food Security Outlook

Key points

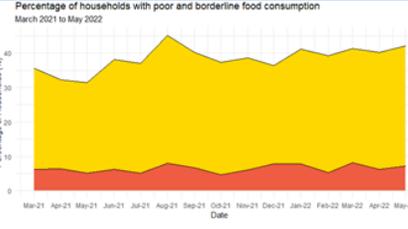
-  Over 40% of households in northeast Nigeria have inadequate food consumption at the start of the lean season. This marks a ten percentage point increase compared to last year.
-  IDPs and returnees show significantly higher levels of deprivation and vulnerability in terms of food consumption, coping, nonmonetary poverty and food stock levels.
-  In May around 40% of cultivating households have some food stocks remaining. However for most households stock will not last longer than two months. Food consumption is therefore expected to worsen rapidly over the coming months.

Context

Conflict in northeast Nigeria remains a protracted crisis, with persistent inequalities and poverty affecting the region. As of March 2022, 2.17 million individuals remain internally displaced in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States, with women and children comprising most of those internally displaced. Armed insurgency in northeast Nigeria has intensified, resulting in increased humanitarian access challenges, recurring displacement, increased food insecurity, and limited opportunities to introduce durable solutions. Inflation rates have continued to increase since October 2020 and saw an especially sharp jump in early 2021. After a short stabilization, inflation has seen an increase again starting March 2022 and is expected to further increase in light of the Ukraine crisis.

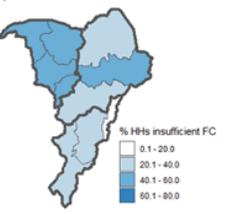
Food Consumption

At the start of the 2022 lean season over 40% of households have inadequate food consumption (Fig. 1). This marks a ten percentage points increase compared to May 2021 and almost corresponds to the percentage of food insecure households at the peak of last year's lean season. It is therefore likely that throughout the upcoming lean season a significantly higher number of household will be pushed into food insecurity compared to last year.



Percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumption
March 2021 to May 2022

Fig. 1



Insufficient food consumption levels
May 2022

% HHs insufficient FC

- 0.1 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 40.0
- 40.1 - 60.0
- 60.1 - 80.0

Fig. 2

source: WFP, mVAM 2022

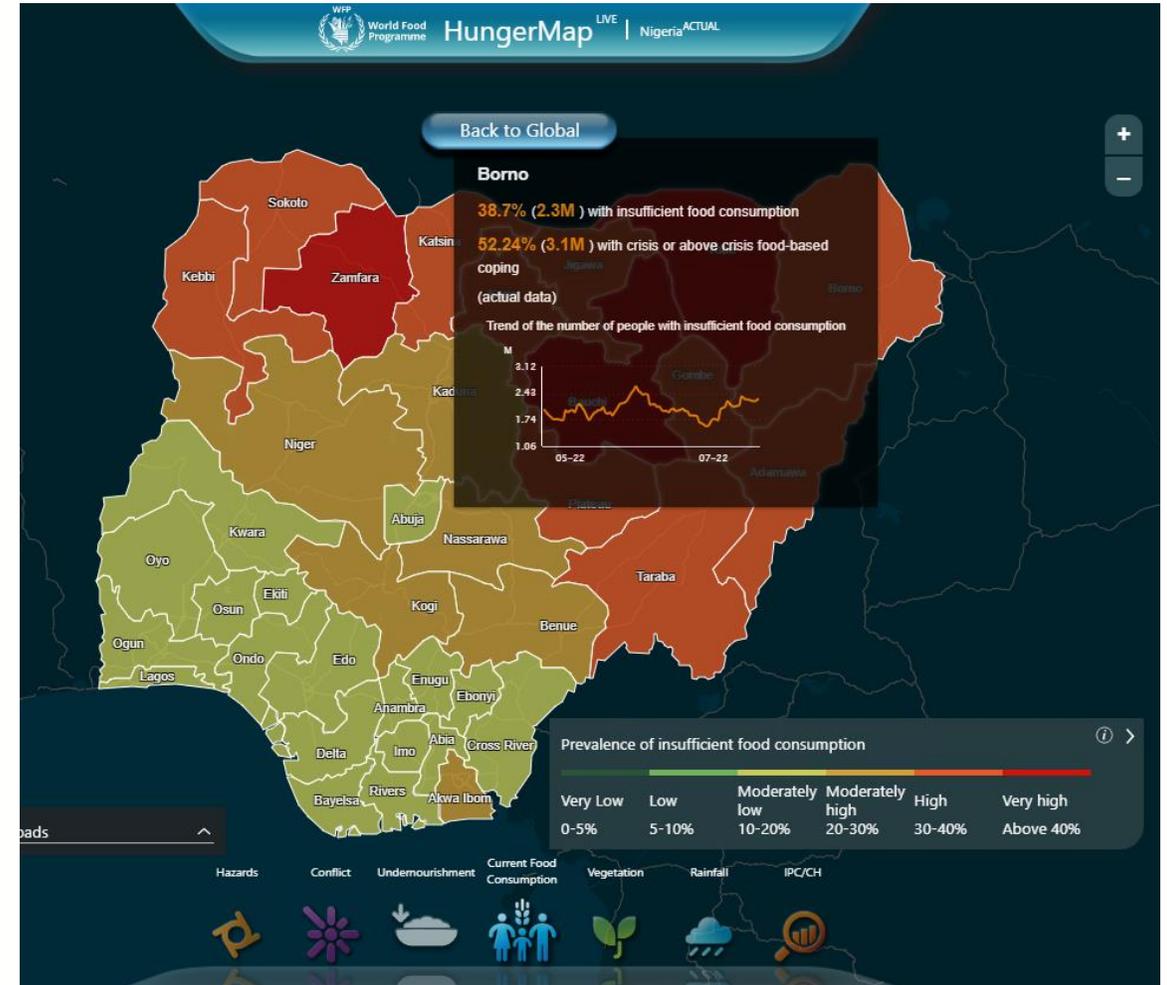
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HUNGER MAP LIVE

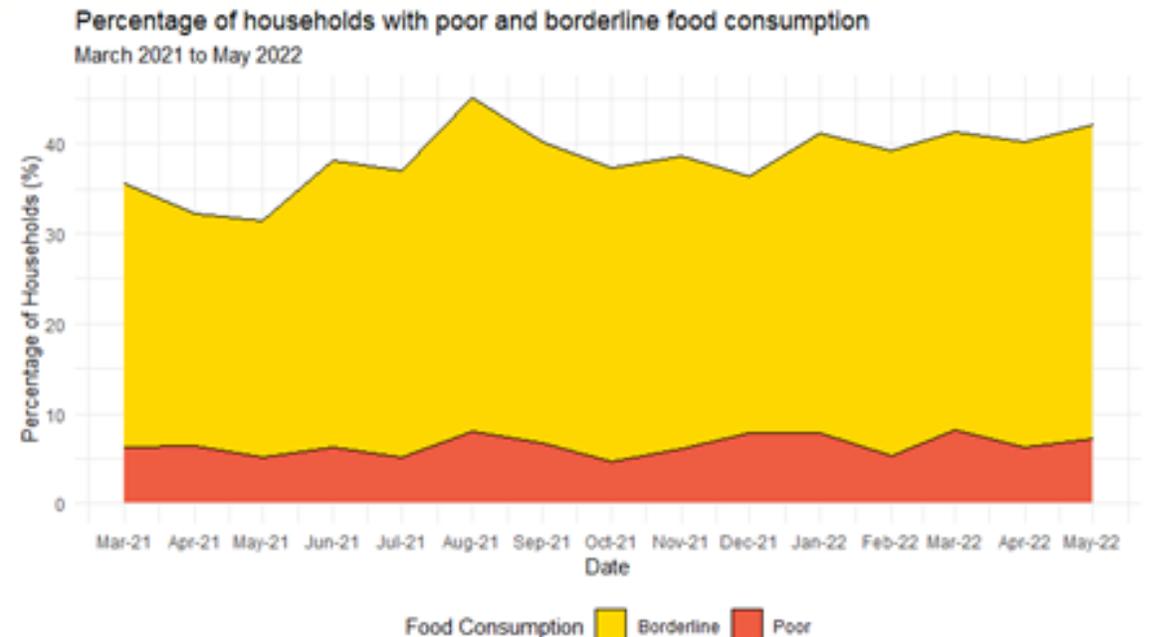


[HTTPS://HUNGERMAP.WFP.ORG/](https://hungermap.wfp.org/)



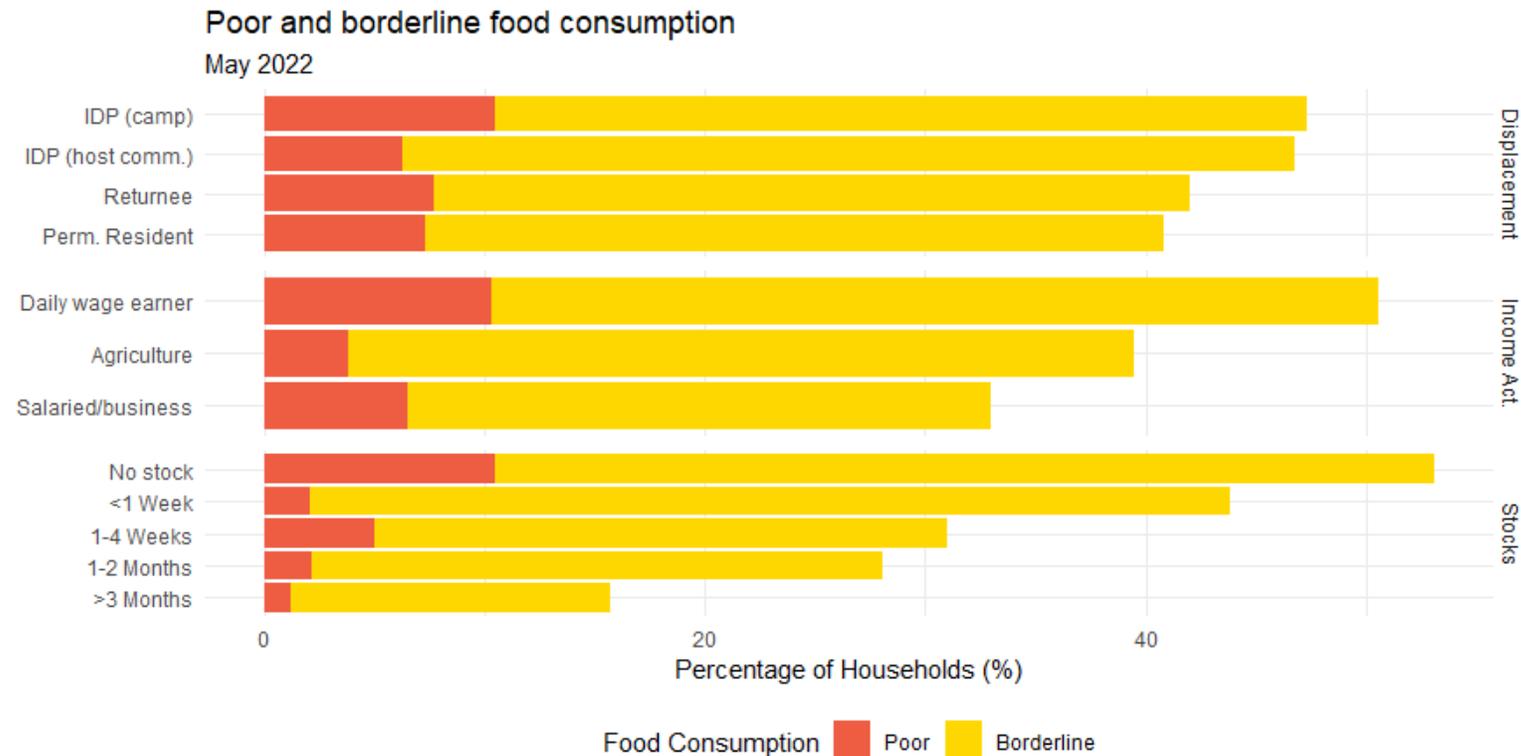
FOOD CONSUMPTION

- At the start of the 2022 lean season over 40% of households have inadequate food consumption;
- This marks a ten percentage points increase compared to May 2021 and almost corresponds to the percentage of food insecure households at the peak of last year's lean season;
- Suggests an early start to the lean season, and higher numbers likely during the peak



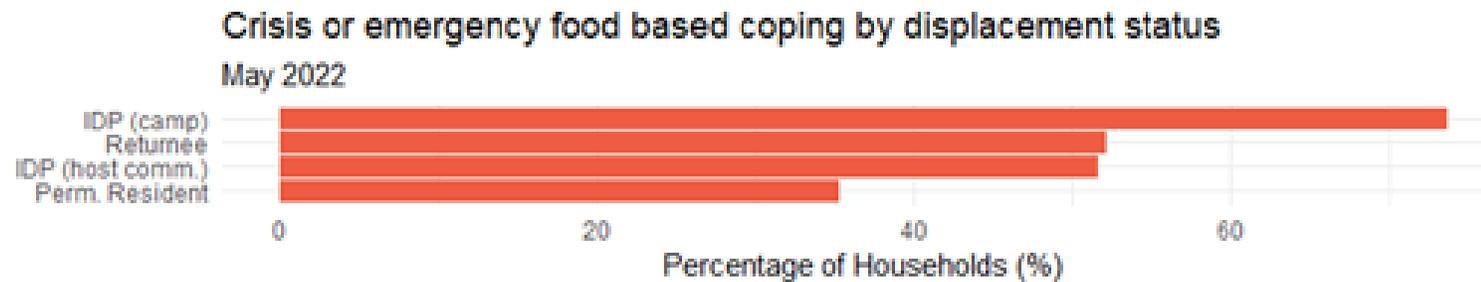
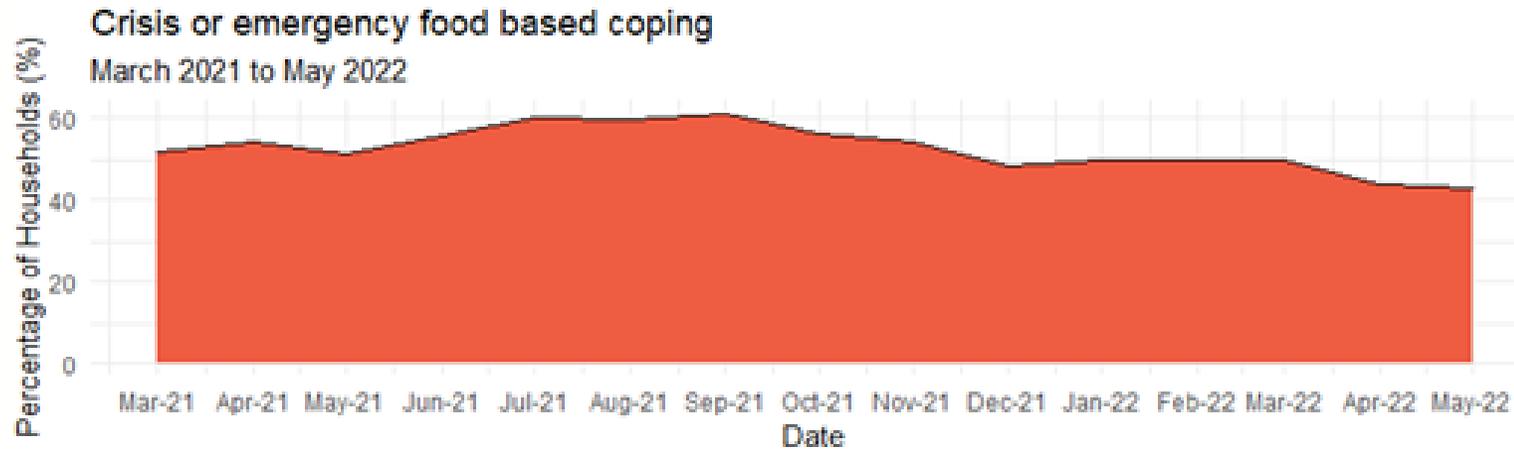
FOOD CONSUMPTION

- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees show higher levels of poor and borderline food consumption compared to permanent residents (Fig. 3).
- Households with a precarious source of income such as daily wage workers equally show elevated levels of inadequate food consumption.



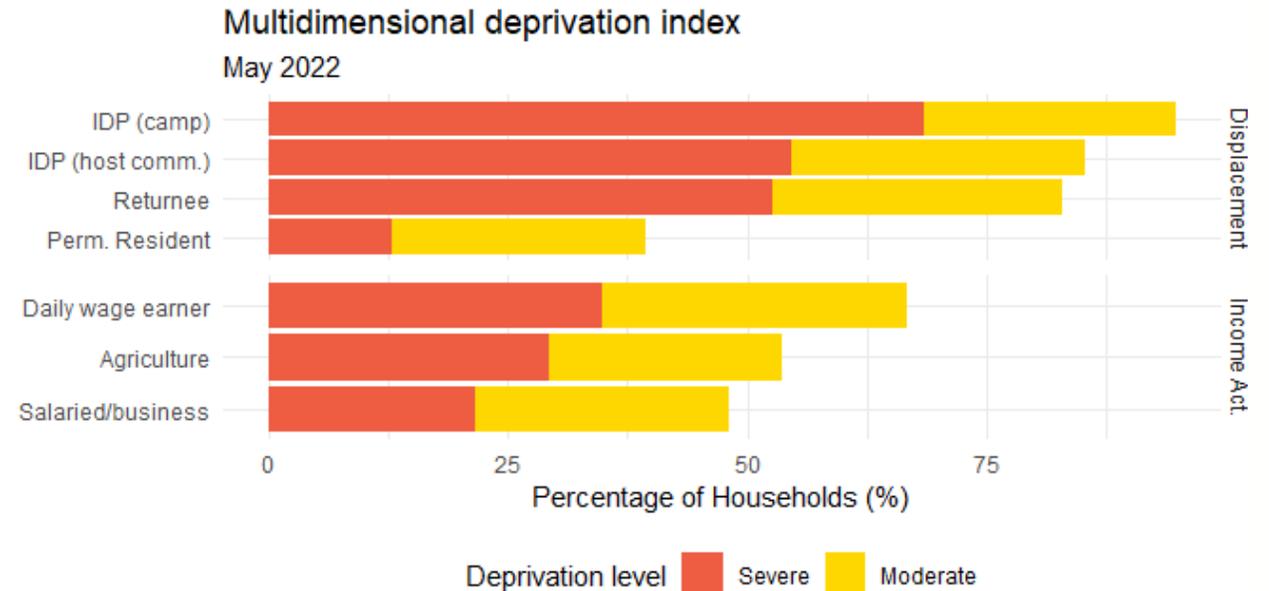
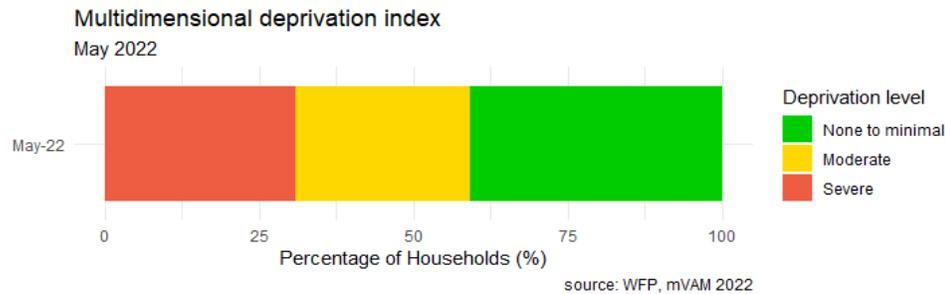
COPING STRATEGIES

- No observable increase yet at the beginning of the lean season compared to the post-harvest period. Previous trends suggest an increase expected;
- IDPs and returnees show significantly higher levels of food-based coping



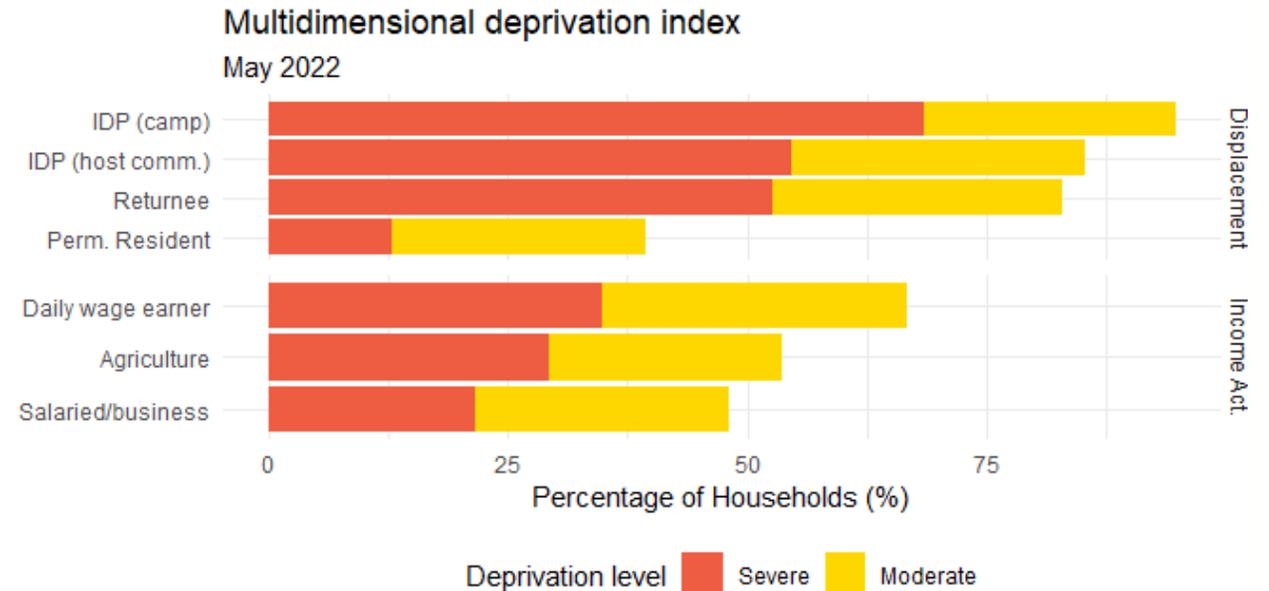
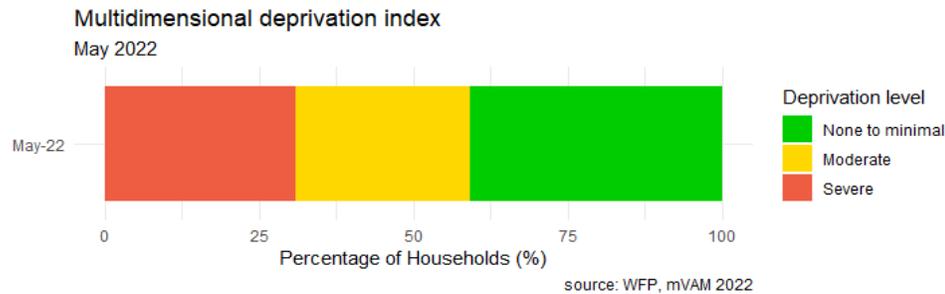
MULTIDIMENSION DEPRIVATION

- Six dimensions measuring non-monetary poverty: food, health, education, shelter, WASH and safety;
- In total, 59% of households are considered multidimensionally deprived, having an MDDI above the cut-off;
- **Resident status:** IDPs in camps worst off, followed by IDPs in host communities & returnees;
- **Livelihoods:** Daily wage earner worse off, compared to those relying on agriculture.



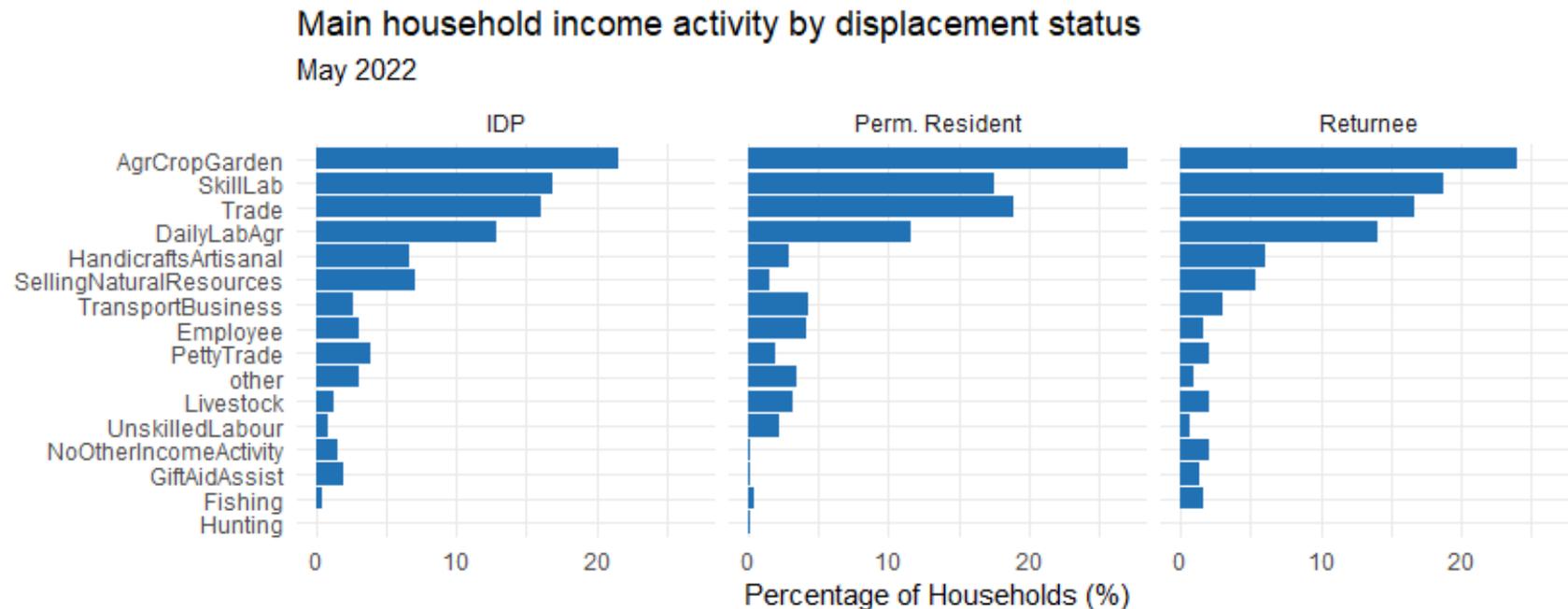
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LIVELIHOODS, AGRICULTURE AND STOCKS

- Agriculture main income activity, with over 20% households indicating as their main income source;
- Skilled labour, trade and daily agricultural labour other prominent activities (about 10%);
- No major differences by displacement status, however returnees and IDPs more like to have selling natural resources and handicrafts.



source: WFP, mVAM 2022

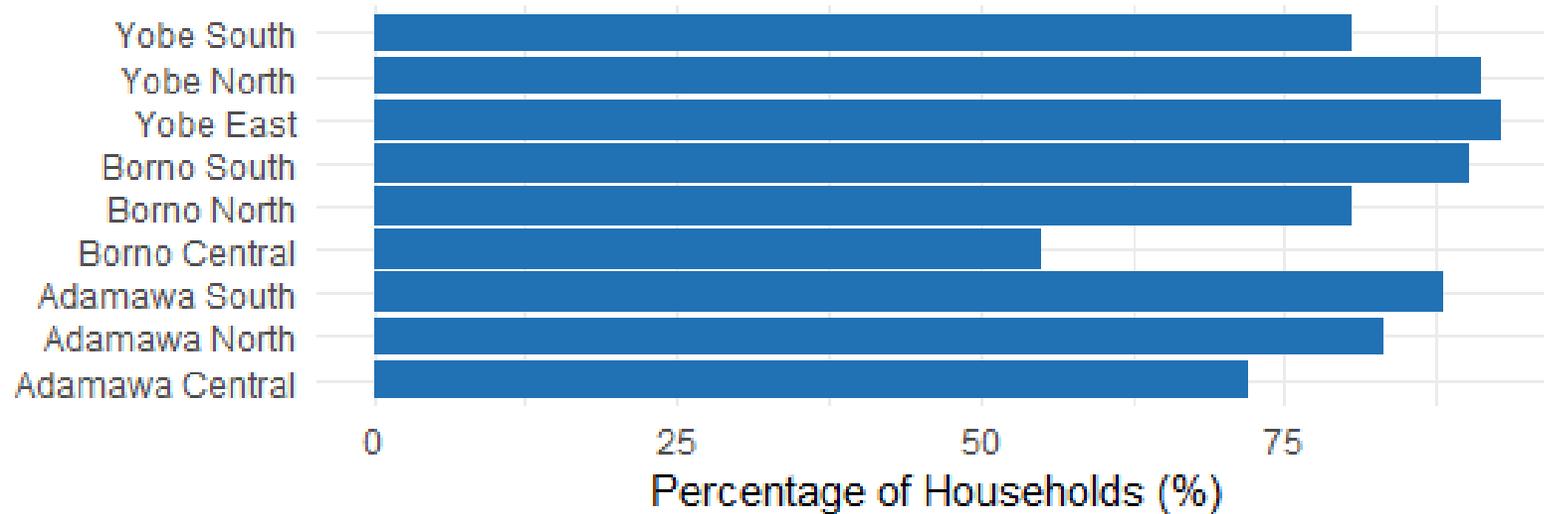


LIVELIHOODS, AGRICULTURE AND STOCKS

- The intention to cultivate is especially low in Borno Central, with only 55% of households

Intention to cultivate during planting season

May 2022



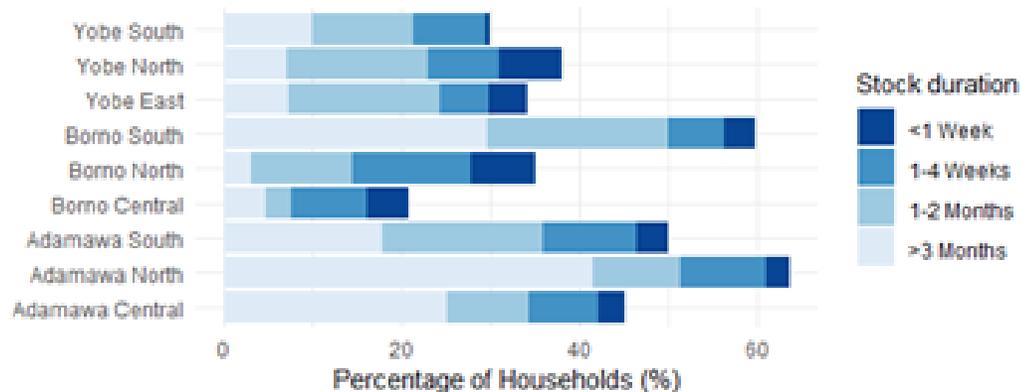
source: WFP, mVAM 2022



LIVELIHOODS, AGRICULTURE AND STOCKS

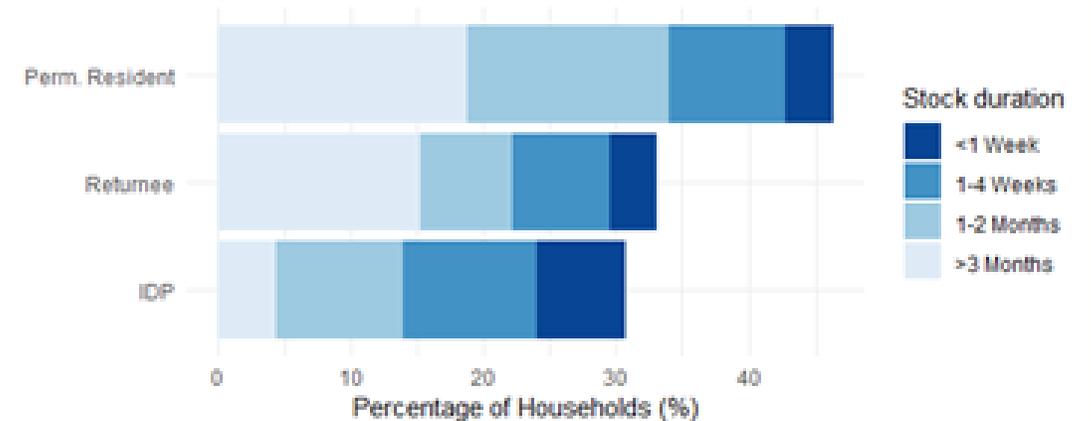
- The food stock levels are especially low in Borno Central with only 21% of cultivating households having some stock available, of which the largest part will be depleted within one month's time.
- More than 50% of permanent residents have stock available. Less than 15% of cultivating IDPs have stock that will last longer than one month.

Available stock for cultivating households
May 2022



source: WFP, mVAM 2022

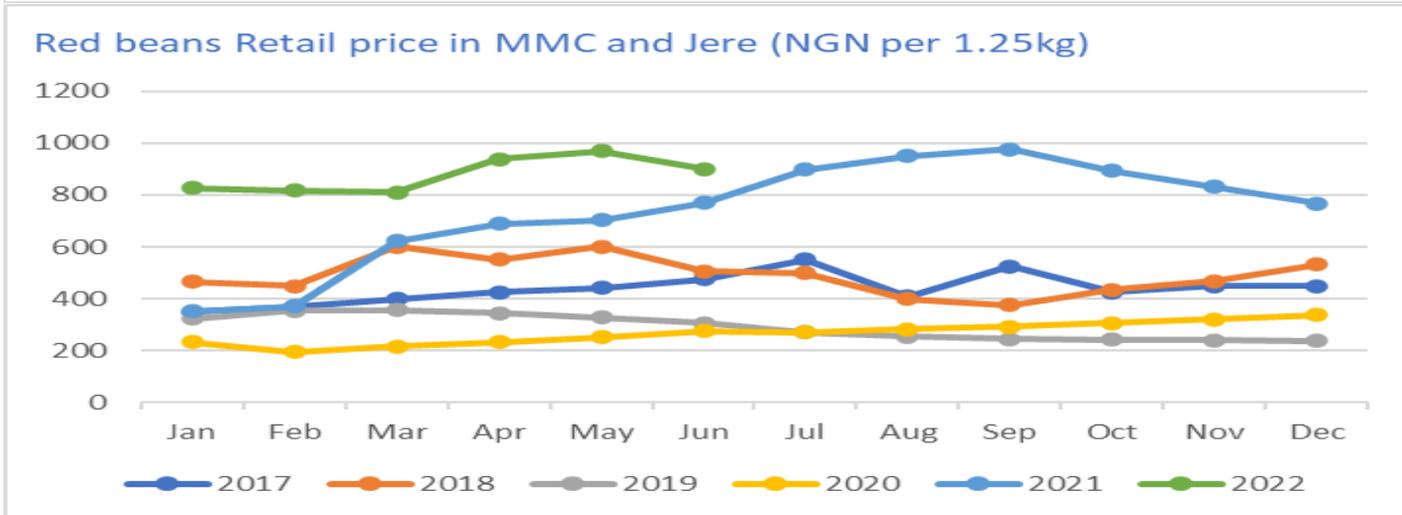
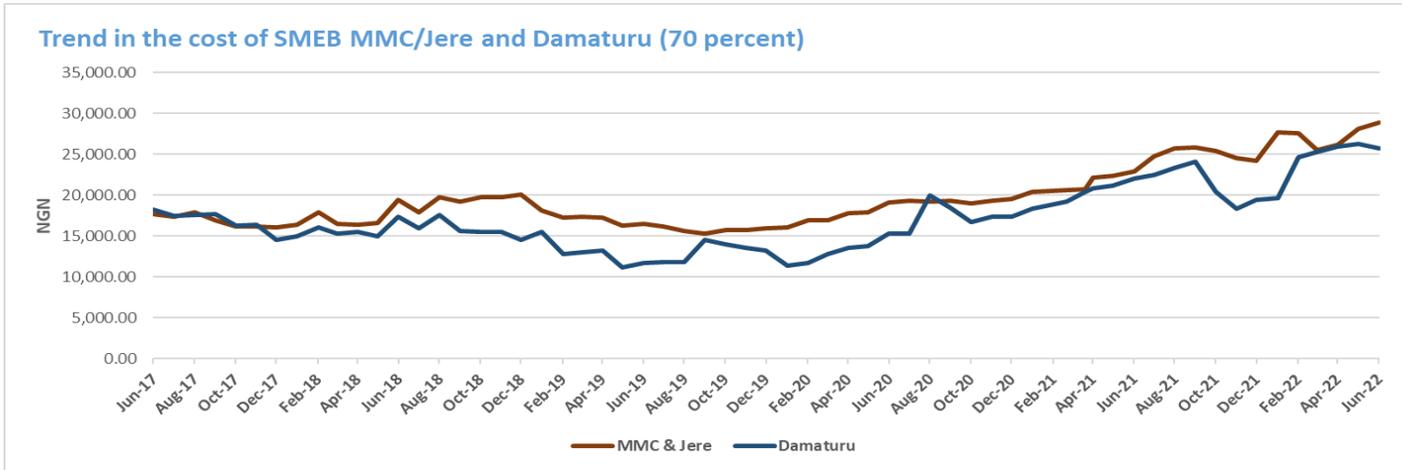
Available stock for cultivating households by displacement status
May 2022



source: WFP, mVAM 2022

Vulnerability analysis

Household impact of high food prices – BAY states



- ❖ Cost of SMEB continues to witness an upward trend since 2021. Increase of 74% and 26% recorded in June 2022 compared to same period in 2019 and 2021 respectively
- ❖ Increased prices of cereals compared to historic trends. For instance, price of red beans increased by 193% and 17% in June 2022 compared to June 2019 and 2021 respectively
- ❖ The Russia-Ukraine war would further contribute to high food prices due to the Nigeria's fertilizer demand gap, high dependency of fuel imports, and reduced supply of imported wheat"