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.
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.
• 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.

source: WFP, mVAM 2022
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.
The intention to cultivate is especially low in Borno Central, with only 55% of households.
**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.
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.

![Trend in the cost of SMEB MMC/Jere and Damaturu (70 percent)](image1)

![Red beans Retail price in MMC and Jere (NGN per 1.25kg)](image2)