mVAM in Zimbabwe

Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster meeting

28 August, 2020
Overview of WFP’s remote food security monitoring

With the extensive spread of COVID-19 cases across the world, WFP has been working to leverage and expand remote, real-time continuous food security monitoring systems. Through these systems, WFP has begun to collect new data that can inform our responses in light of shifting circumstances brought about by COVID-19 outbreaks.

- WFP has been using ‘live call’ remote monitoring especially in the Middle East since 2015
- Scale up near real-time remote monitoring capacities in 14 priority countries from April 2020 onwards:
  - Southern Africa (5 countries): Angola, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe
- Zimbabwe mVAM is joint effort of WFP CO HQ and RB in Johannesburg

Relevant online platforms:
- [https://hungermap.wfp.org/](https://hungermap.wfp.org/)
- [https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/Dashboards/Hunger-Snapshots-Countries](https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/Dashboards/Hunger-Snapshots-Countries)
Approach

**Sampling (Zimbabwe)**
- 1,500 HH per month
  - 150 HH per province (representative)
  - Up to 33 HH per district
- After the first month, adopt panel approach:
  - 80% of HHs that were contacted in the previous round; “old respondents”
  - 20% of HHs “new respondents” – those that have never been contacted before.

**Reporting**
- Data upload is real time and analysis are done at daily basis for HungerMap (possible 2–4 days delay to ensure data quality), country and regional dashboards are issued weekly.

**Flexibility for adjustments**
- For example, if the results show that the situation is deteriorating in certain region (strata), it is possible to increase the sample size requirement for that region (strata).
Indicators monitored

- **Food Security outcomes:**
  - Insufficient food intake (poor or borderline Food Consumption Score)
  - Use of negative Coping strategies (consumption-based)
  - HH dietary diversity
  - Livelihood coping strategies

- **COVID-19 related follow-ups:**
  - Housing
  - Job losses
  - Income losses
  - Remittances (cash)
  - Market access
  - Need and access to health facilities
  - WASH
HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot
Mozambique | 21 August 2020

OVERVIEW

29.5M
Population
(World Bank, WFP, 2020)

1.4M
People in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above (IPC/CH, Apr - Sep 2019)

9.6M
Chronic hunger
(FAO STAT, 2017-2019)

8.4M
People with insufficient food consumption*
(WFP, Aug 2020)

4.4%
of children
Acute malnutrition

42.3%
of children
Chronic malnutrition

MACRO-ECONOMIC

Import dependency
36.0% of cereals
(August 2020)

Data source: WFP’s calculation based on USDA data

Currency exchange
USD/MZ

FOOD SECURITY TRENDS

Number of people with insufficient food consumption* (Daily updates)

Data source: WFP (actual data)

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*

Headline and food inflation

Data source: Trading Economics

Notes:
WFP’s Hunger Monitoring Unit conducts continuous food security monitoring via live telephone interviews. Data is reflected on a rolling basis and processed daily. Daily updates represent a snapshot of the current food security situation over the past 30-50 calendar days, with a slight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. More information can be found in the Methodology and Glossary section on Hunger Map Unit (hungermap.wfp.org).

To trigger a food consumption (FCSI) alert, marked deteriorations should meet the threshold of deterioration in FCSI (here one month to the next) relevant to the existing percentage of the population that already has insufficient food consumption (IPC):
- IPC 100% with IPC requires a 25% decrease in IPC;
- 20-30% with IPC requires a 15% deterioration in IPC;
- >20% with IPC requires a 10% deterioration in IPC.

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VAM Food Security Analysis

For more information, visit hungermap.wfp.org
Zimbabwe mVAM timeline

• **Operator training**: 26 August, 2020
• **Data collection start**: 1 September, 2020 (plan)

• Weekly updated Snapshot dashboards expected to be available from October onwards
Thank you!