HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot Nigeria | October 30, 2020

OVERVIEW











NUTRITION



202.8M

Population

(WFP Nigeria, 2019)

15.7M

People in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above (IPC/CH,

Jun - Aug 2020)

24.6M

Chronic hunger (FAO STAT, 2017-2019)

28.3M People with insufficient food consumption*

(WFP, Oct 2020)

6.8%

of children Acute malnutrition

(JOINT MALNUTRITION ESTIMATES - UNICEF, WHO, WORLD BANK, 2018)

36.8%

of children Chronic malnutrition

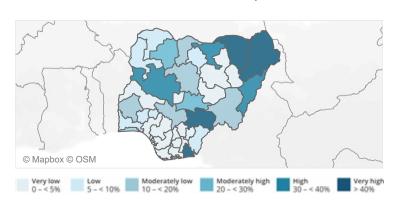
(JOINT MALNUTRITION ESTIMATES - UNICEF, WHO, WORLD BANK, 2018)

TREND AND FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERNS (Oct 2020)

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



Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Data source: WFP (actual data)

NOTES

WFP's Hunger Monitoring Unit conducts continuous food security monitoring via live telephone interviews. Data is collected on a rolling basis and processed daily. Daily updates represent a snapshot of the current food security situation over the past 28/30 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 sections on Hunger Map LIVE (hungermap.wfp.org).

To trigger a food consumption (FC) alert, marked deteriorations should meet the threshold of deterioration in FC (from one month to the next) relevant to the existing percentage of the population that already has insufficient food consumption (IFC): <20% with IFC requires a 25% deterioration in FC 20-30% with IFC, requires a 15% deterioration in FC >30% with IFC, requires a 10% deterioration in FC

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MACRO-ECONOMIC



Import dependency

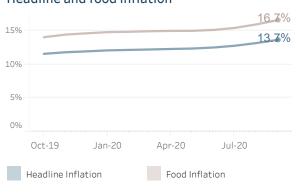
33.0% of cereals (October 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data



Data source: Trading Economics

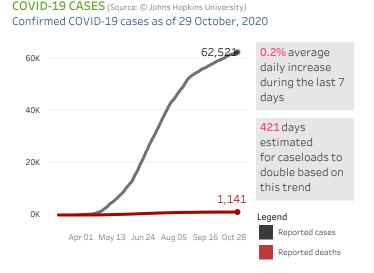
Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

^{*} People with insufficient food consumption refer to those with poor or borderline food consumption, according to the Food Consumption Score (FCS).

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Breakdown of age groups in Nigeria (60 and above)



*Age groups with higher mortality if infected by COVID-19; people with pre-existing conditions could also have higher mortality irregardless of age.

VIRUS TRANSMISSIBILITY

An estimation of possible climate related seasonal changes in SARS-Cov-2 reproductive number (R0). a measure of infectiousness, based on air temperature and relative humidity (Source:



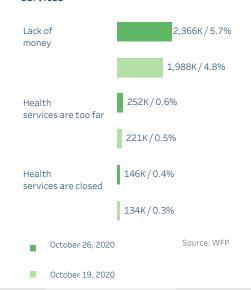
HEALTH ACCESS

The number of households (HH) reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 382K compared to last week

reporting challenges 3.61M (HH) / 55.1% reporting no challenges

2.94M (HH) / 44.9%

Top barriers to accessing health services



MARKET ACCESS

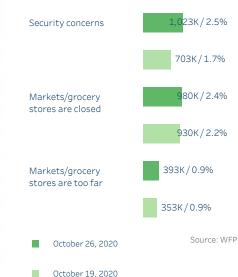
The number of households (HH) reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has decreased by 893K compared to last week

> 4.34M (HH) / 10.5% reporting challenges



37.03M (HH) / 89.5% reporting no challenges

Top barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores



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LIVELIHOOD COPING

The number of households (HH) using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies (LCS) has increased by 1165K compared to last week

> 15.73M (HH) / 38.0% crisis or emergency



25.65M (HH) / 62.0% no coping or stress

Top livelihood coping strategies



WFP's Hunger Monitoring Unit (previously known as mVAM) conducts continuous food security monitoring via phone interviews. Data is collected on a rolling basis and processed daily. Daily updates represent a snapshot of the current situation over the past 28/30 calendar days. Note that there is a slight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. In light of the recent Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak, these systems have been expanded to monitor COVID-19 impacts on households, specifically the access to health services, markets and livelihood changes\impacts. This will help WFP and other agencies monitor the situation, capture problems in real time and provide the necessary information for early action and mitigation.