Chapter 3 | Major food crises in 2022 Angola

# Angola

## **Acute food insecurity overview 2021**



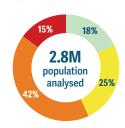
were in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in October 2021–March 2022

in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)

• 0.42M people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)

**58%** of the population analysed was in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)







## 0.68M people were in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

The analysis covered 17 rural municipalities in three southwestern provinces, home to **9%** of the country's total population of **32.1 million** people. It only covered rural areas.

Source: IPC, September 2021.

#### **National population**



33% Rural

67% Urban

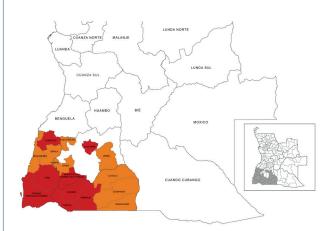


Source: WB 2020.

MAP 3.3

#### IPC acute food insecurity situation, October 2021–March 2022

Eight areas were classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and the remaining nine in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). In four municipalities – Cahama, Gambos, Camucuio and Virei – at least 75 percent of the population was in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above).





Not analysed

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: Angola IPC Technical Working Group, September 2021.

### **Acute food insecurity trends**

Numbers have risen since 2020. In 2021, the worst drought in 40 years and a locust infestation reduced post-harvest food supplies to 1–3 months in some of the municipalities in three agriculture-dependent southern provinces (IPC, September 2021).

The number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) increased from 1.3 million (49 percent of the analysed population) during the June–September 2021 post-harvest season to 1.6 million people by October 2021–March 2022 (IPC, September 2021).

Between July–September 2021 and October 2021–March 2022, there was a notable deterioration in area phase classification, with the number of areas classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) rising from six to eight (IPC, September 2021).