Acute food insecurity forecast, 2022

1.86M people

were forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in **November 2021–March 2022**
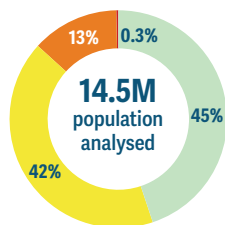
1.82M people
in Crisis
(IPC Phase 3)

0.039M people
in Emergency
(IPC Phase 4)

The situation is expected to slightly improve in most of the country, except in conflict-affected Cabo Delgado. During the April–September 2022 post-harvest period, the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or avove) is projected to decline to 1.4 million.

13% of the population analysed was forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)

- 1 - None
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Catastrophe

14.5M population analysed

13% — 0.3%

45%

42%

6.15M people were forecast to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

The population coverage and geographical coverage of the analysis differs to that of January 2021. The December 2021 analysis covered 64 districts, of which ten were provincial capital cities, four were urban districts of Maputo, and 50 were rural districts, comprising **47%** of the total country population, or **14.5 million** people.
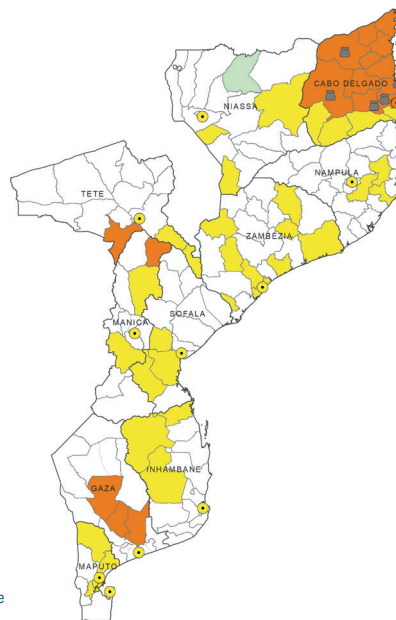
Source: IPC, December 2021.

MAP 3.47

IPC acute food insecurity situation, November 2021–March 2022

Cabo Delgado, Manica, Tete and Gaza have districts in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Around 50 percent of the population in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) is in Cabo Delgado.

Among urban areas, 55 percent of Pemba's population is in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to conflict. All other urban areas are in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Inadequate evidence
- Not analysed
- ⊙ Urban settlement classification

🛍 At least 25% of households meet over 50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Source: Mozambique IPC Technical Working Group, December 2021.

Conflict in Cabo Delgado, erratic and below-average rainfall in some areas as well as floods in others, and COVID-19-related economic shocks are driving this food crisis.

✳ Conflict/insecurity

In Cabo Delgado, food availability and access will be limited by poor engagement in the 2021/2022 agricultural season resulting from conflict and restricted humanitarian access. Displaced populations seeking refuge in more secure areas will put increased pressure on work opportunities and limited food stocks (FEWS NET, December 2021). Insecurity is expected to be concentrated along the main commercial and communication axes and in remote rural areas. No large-scale returns of IDPs are expected before September 2022 (IPC, December 2021). Increased violence in late 2021 triggered new displacements from areas bordering the United Republic of Tanzania and Niassa province (FEWS NET, December 2021).

☀ Weather extremes

Below-average rainfall across most areas from October 2021–January 2022, coupled with high temperatures and low soil moisture values, caused poor vegetation conditions in cropped areas. Crop production in 2022 is expected to suffer, with plantings delayed. In Inhambane, northern Gaza and central Mozambique, the start of the rainy season was delayed by 20–30 days (FEWS NET, December 2021). The risk of floods remains likely in 2022, particularly in the coastal and riverine areas of Maputo, Sofala and Zambézia (IPC, December 2021). Tropical storm Ana made landfall on 24 January and caused significant damage and loss of lives in Zambezia, Nampula and Tete provinces, and to a lesser extent Sofala, Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces. Over 126 000 people were affected (OCHA, January 2022), and over 42 400 hectares of cropland inundated (FAO, February 2022). The arrival of tropical storm Dumako and cyclone Combe in February and March exacerbated the situation.

📈 Economic shocks, including COVID-19

Economic activity and household incomes are not expected to improve significantly until at least September 2022 (IPC, December 2021).