



## Acute food insecurity forecast, 2022

 **1.59M people**

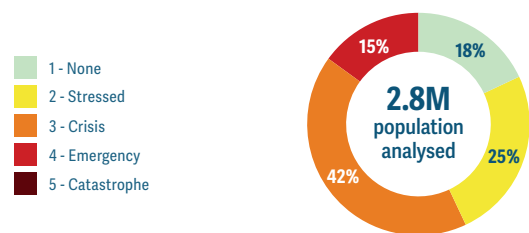
were forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in October 2021–March 2022

 **1.17M people**  
in Crisis  
(IPC Phase 3)

 **0.42M people**  
in Emergency  
(IPC Phase 4)

 The situation was forecast to remain critical in early 2022 (the analysis period is the same as late 2021 corresponding to the lean season). However, below-average rainfall was projected, so the situation may worsen.

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



 **0.68M people** were forecast to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

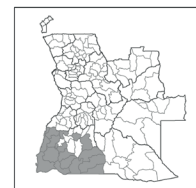
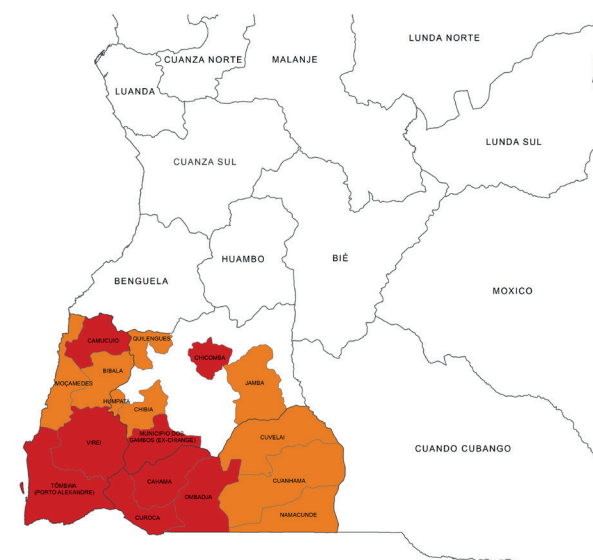
 The analysis covered 17 rural municipalities in three southwestern provinces, home to **9%** of the country's total population of **32.1 million** people. It only covered rural areas.

Source: IPC, September 2021.

MAP 3.5

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

Of the 17 areas analysed, eight were classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The remaining nine were in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).



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.

The outlook for Angola indicates a high chance of unfavourable rainfall, raising the likelihood of a third successive reduced cereal harvest in 2022.

#### Weather extremes

Weather forecasts for the 2021/22 cropping season indicated an increased probability of below-average rainfall amounts in the main cereal-producing provinces in central areas of the country. The unfavourable weather outlook also stretches to drought-affected southern provinces. Reflecting the effects of the previous droughts and sparse rainfall amounts in October and November 2021, soil moisture reserves were at low levels during the planting period, which is likely to have hindered crop emergence and could adversely affect final yields (FAO-GIEWS, November 2021).

As there are also indications of low seed availability, the area sown with cereal crops in 2022 is expected to be reduced, further constraining production prospects (FAO-GIEWS, November 2021).

#### Economic shocks, including COVID-19

The successive reduced harvests and five consecutive years of economic recession have also severely curbed farming households' income-generating opportunities and consequently reduced their economic capacity to access agricultural inputs (FAO-GIEWS, November 2021).

Despite an expected decrease relative to 2021, the annual inflation rate is projected to remain close to 15 percent in 2022, thereby limiting household purchasing power (IMF, 2022).