

# Zimbabwe

## Acute food insecurity overview 2021

**3.38M people**

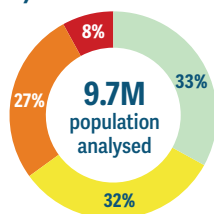
were in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in January–March 2021

**2.61M people** in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)

**0.77M people** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)

**35%** of the analysed population was in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)

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



FEWS NET's analyses suggest that the population requiring emergency food assistance was lower than the IPC estimate (see Technical Notes).

**3.1M people** were in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

The analysis covers 60 rural districts, **62%** of the country's total population of **15.6 million** people.

Source: IPC, November 2020.

### National population, 2020

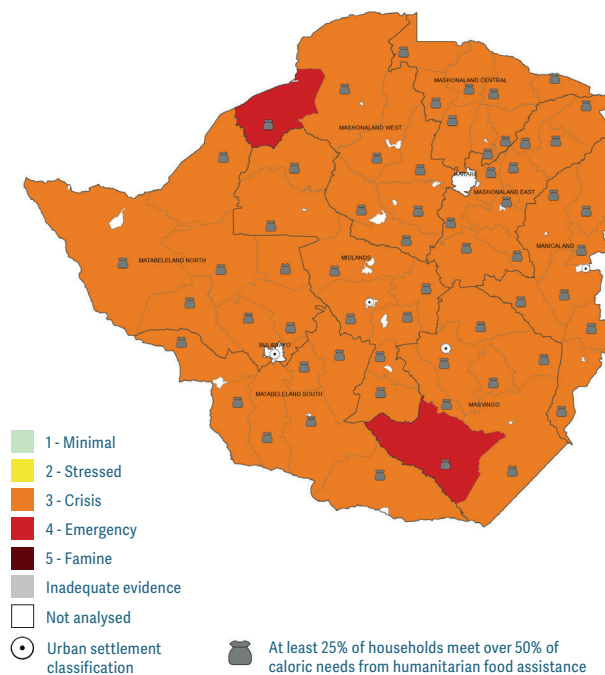


Source: WB 2020.

MAP 3.72

### IPC acute food insecurity situation, January–March 2021

All rural areas were classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) except for Kariba and Mwenezi, which were both in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). In Buhera, Mazowe, Hwange and Mberengwa, at least half the analysed population was in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above).



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

Source: Zimbabwe IPC Technical Working Group, November 2020.

### Acute food insecurity trends

Numbers have decreased since 2020. At 3.4 million, the number of people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) during the 2021 lean season (January–March) was 21 percent lower than February–June 2020 when there were over 4.3 million people (45 percent of the rural population) in these phases.

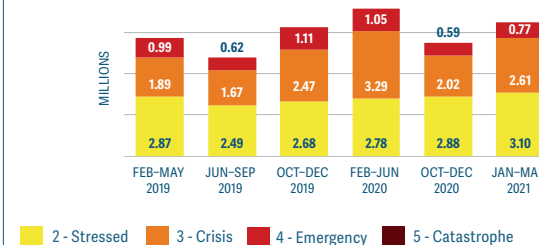
The number of people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) fell between the 2020 and 2021 lean season from over 1 million to 769 000.

The 2020 peak estimates were the highest ever reported in the GRFC for Zimbabwe, even higher than the 4.1 million people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) reported during the 2016–2017 El Niño drought that triggered a significant drop in crop production across all southern African countries.

However, it should be noted that the 2021 estimate accounts for substantial planned humanitarian food assistance. In the absence of humanitarian assistance, more people would have likely faced higher levels of acute food insecurity (IPC, November 2020).

FIG 3.53

### Numbers of people in IPC Phase 2 or above, 2019–2021



Source: Zimbabwe IPC Technical Working Group.