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Overview

Between October 2024 and March 2025, 1.98 million people are projected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Of that total, 212,000 are likely to experience IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 1.7 million people are likely to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).

This marks a stark deterioration from the current period (August to September 2024), where 1.49 million people were classified in IPC Phase 3 or above. 46,000 people were classified in Phase 4 and 1.4 million people were in Phase 3. The increase of people classified in Phase 4 is particularly concerning. Emphasis is on the districts that are projected to move from IPC Phase 2 (Stressed) to IPC Phase 3 or above (Balama, Montepuez, Namuno in Cabo Delgado, Mandimba and Marrupa in Niassa, Chibabava in Sofala and KaMubucwana and KaMavota in the City of Maputo).

The key drivers of the acute food insecurity situation include the El Niño-induced drought which significantly affected the 2023/24 rainy and agricultural season in a large part of the country – particularly the central region. The southern region recorded heavy rains in March associated with tropical storm Filipo which affected 130,000 people.

The presence of government and local forces have helped maintain relative stability in Cabo Delgado province in recent months. However, small, scattered groups of armed actors continue to operate in several locations in Cabo Delgado, including Chiúre, Metuge, Quissanga, Ancuabe, Mocímboa da Praia, Macomia and Mecufi, leading to continued tension and fear of new attacks.

The province of Cabo Delgado is where 94 percent of the total population of internally displaced people reside, followed by Nampula and Niassa, mainly due to the ongoing conflict. Despite the decrease in the number of internally displaced people compared to the previous IOM/ DTM in January 2024, new displacements due to sporadic attacks on Northern Mozambique are occurring. High food prices are also affecting many families in shock-affected areas who continue to face difficulties in purchasing enough food due to limited income and above-average staple food prices.

IPC analysis partners:



Publication date: xx January 2025. Population data is based on the Technical Working Group (TWG) Information management team and Mozambique's National Institute of Statistics, 2024 Population Estimates. | Contact: ipc@fao.org | Disclaimer: The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical and political boundaries.

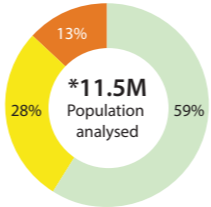


Current Acute Food Insecurity Situation | August - September 2024



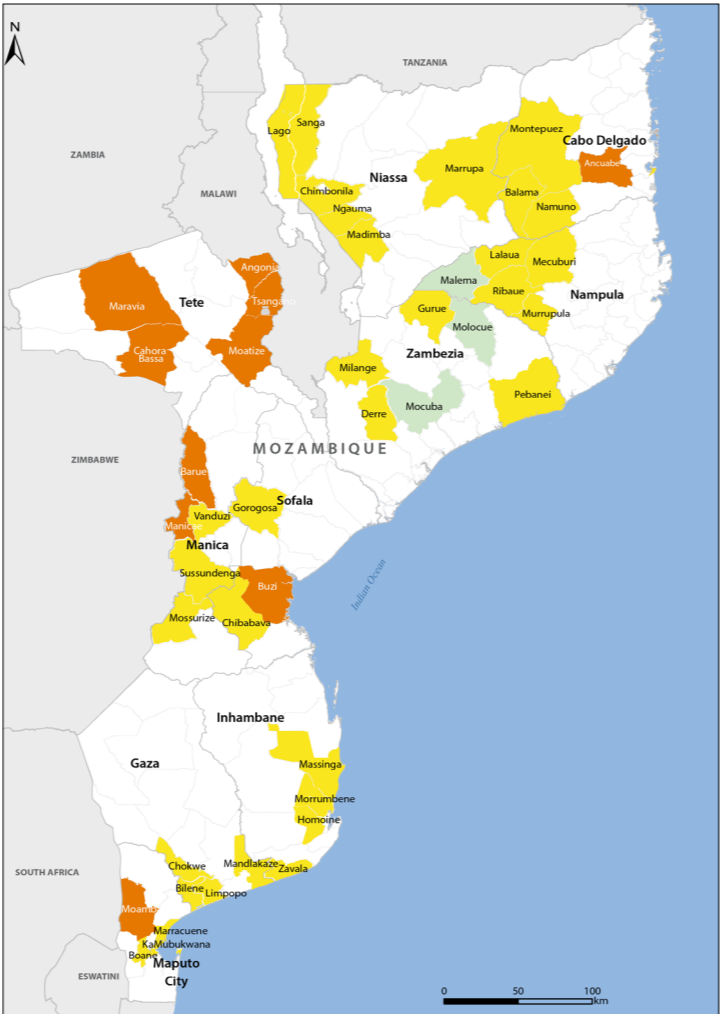
1.49M

Approximately 1.49 million people in Mozambique (13 percent of the population analysed) are experiencing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between August and September 2024.



- None
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Catastrophe

Current Acute Food Insecurity Situation | August - September 2024



Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity
Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)

- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
- > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

Key Drivers



Climatic shocks: The 2023/24 rainy and agricultural season was significantly affected by an induced drought due to the El Niño phenomenon. Tropical storm Filipo also hit Mozambique in March 2024, affecting Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo provinces.



Conflict and insecurity: Small, scattered groups of armed actors continue to operate in several locations in Cabo Delgado, leading to continued tension and fear of new attacks.



High food prices: High food prices are affecting many families in shock-affected areas who continue to face difficulties in purchasing enough food due to limited income and above-average staple food prices.

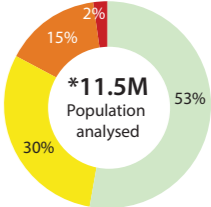


Projection Acute Food Insecurity Situation | October 2024 - March 2025



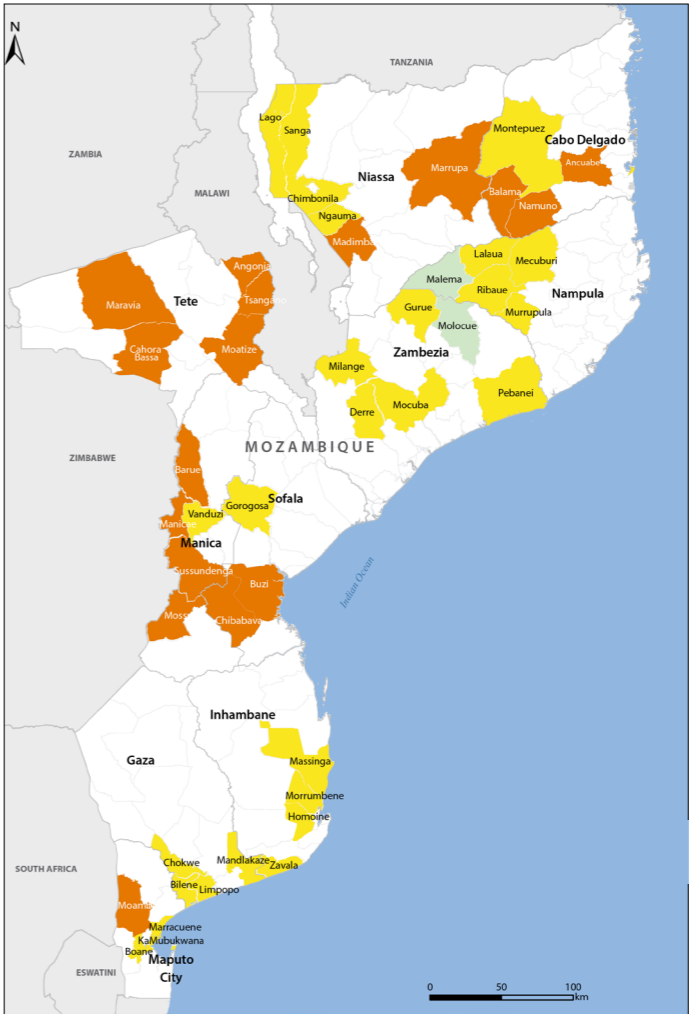
1.96M

Between October 2024 and March 2025, the situation is expected to deteriorate with around 1.96 million people (17 percent of the population analysed) likely to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).



- None
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Catastrophe

Projection Acute Food Insecurity Situation | October 2024 - March 2025



Key for the Map
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Phase Classification

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Recommended Actions



Humanitarian assistance: Maintain current levels of Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA).



Livelihood support: Provide agricultural and fishing inputs to the market. Increase levels of access to safe water due to the forecast of above-average precipitation. Continue livelihood provision programs to reduce dependency on Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA).



Lifesaving and resilience activities: Increase the resilience of internally displaced persons (IDPs) with an emphasis on agricultural production.



Crop pests and disease monitoring: Intensify assistance to combat pests/diseases in agricultural crops and domestic animals.