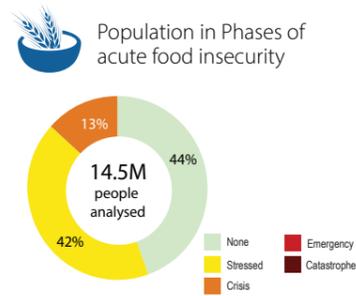


**Key Figures | Current Situation** | November 2021 - March 2022



Nearly 1.9 million people out of the 14.5 million people analysed are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in Mozambique, including nearly 40,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).



**Overview**

For the current period (November 2021 to March 2022), which coincides with the lean season, approximately 1.9 million people are estimated to be in high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in the urban and rural areas of Mozambique that were analysed, and are in need of humanitarian assistance. Of these, 71% (1.32 million people) are in the four provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula and Zambézia, where many of the country's Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are concentrated. One district of Tete (Changara), one of Manica (Tambara), three of Gaza (Chibuto, Mabalane and Guijá) and 13 of Cabo Delgado are classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).

The main causes of food insecurity in the current period include the armed conflict in Cabo Delgado province – which the government estimated displaced nearly 820,000 people – shortage of rainfall or irregular rains in parts of Nampula, Tete, Manica, Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo provinces, increasing food prices and COVID-19 restrictive measures. In this period, the following districts are considered to be receiving significant food aid according to IPC criteria: Mueda, Montepuez, Pemba City, Ibo, Ancuabe and Metuge.

For the projection period (April to September 2022), coinciding with the harvest period, the situation is expected to improve in all provinces and cities in the country, with the exception of Cabo Delgado province. Nationally, the number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse is estimated to decrease from the current 1.9 million people to 1.4 million people, representing a reduction of 3 percentage points.

The main factors likely to contribute to the improvement of the situation are the prospects of good agricultural production linked to forecast normal to above-normal rainfall, lower prices of staple foods, reduction of restrictive measures against COVID-19, and the increased availability of food from own production and wild foods.

**Key Drivers**



**Armed conflict**  
Since 2017, armed conflict caused of displacement for hundreds of thousands of households in Cabo Delgado. In early 2021, the insurgency intensified, leaving over 3,000 people dead and nearly 820,000 displaced, according to partner and government sources.

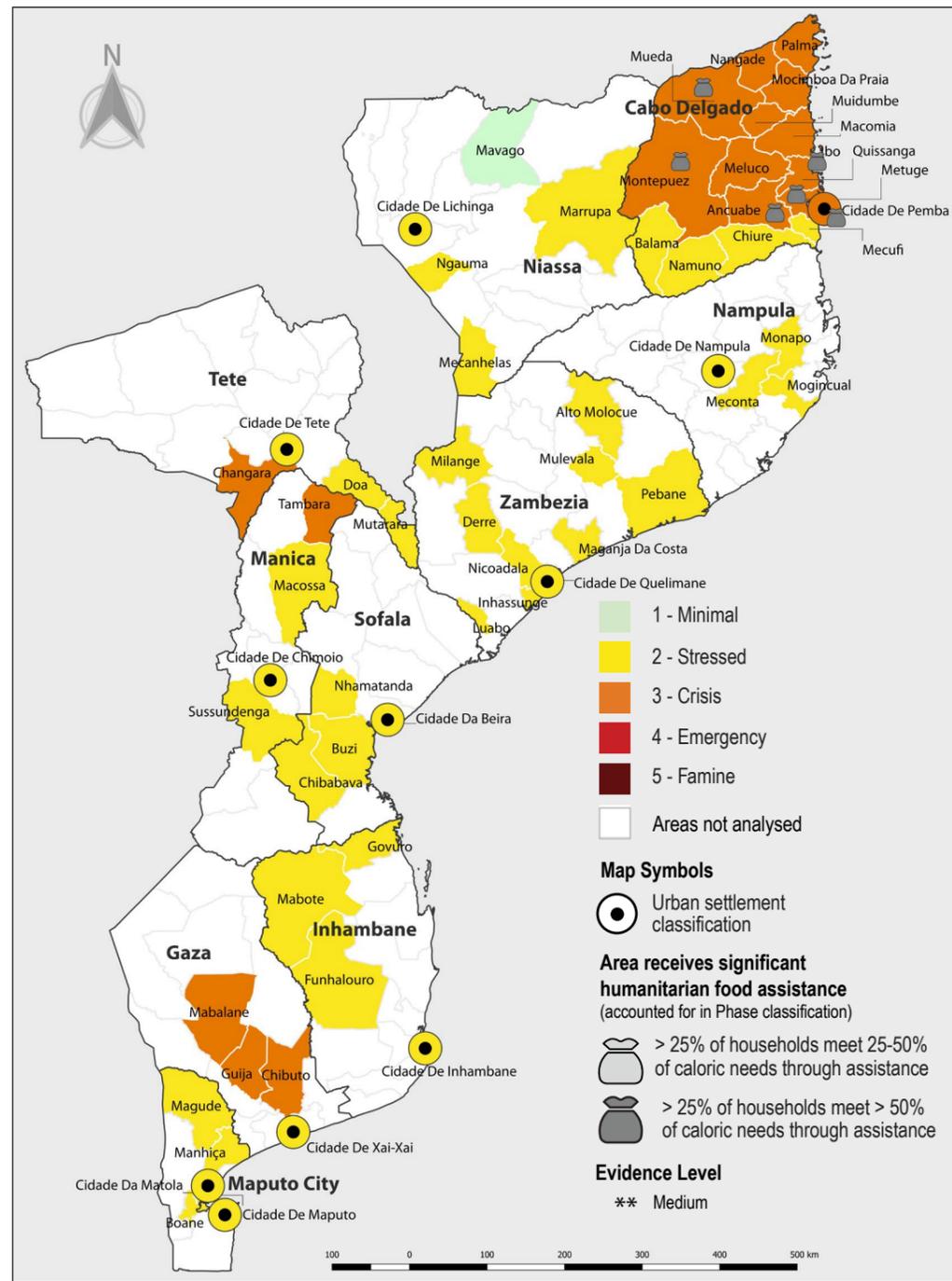


**Erratic rainfall**  
Below average farm yields were recorded in the worst-affected provinces due to the scarcity and irregularity of rainfall.



**COVID-19 restriction measures**  
Restriction measures to stop the spread of COVID-19 have mainly affected the purchasing power of households in urban and peri-urban areas of the country.

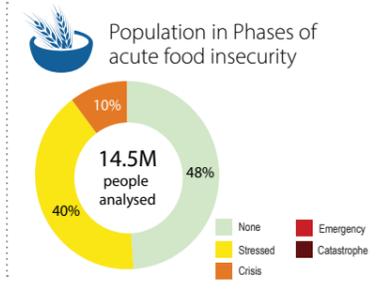
**CURRENT: Acute Food Insecurity Situation** | November 2021 - March 2022



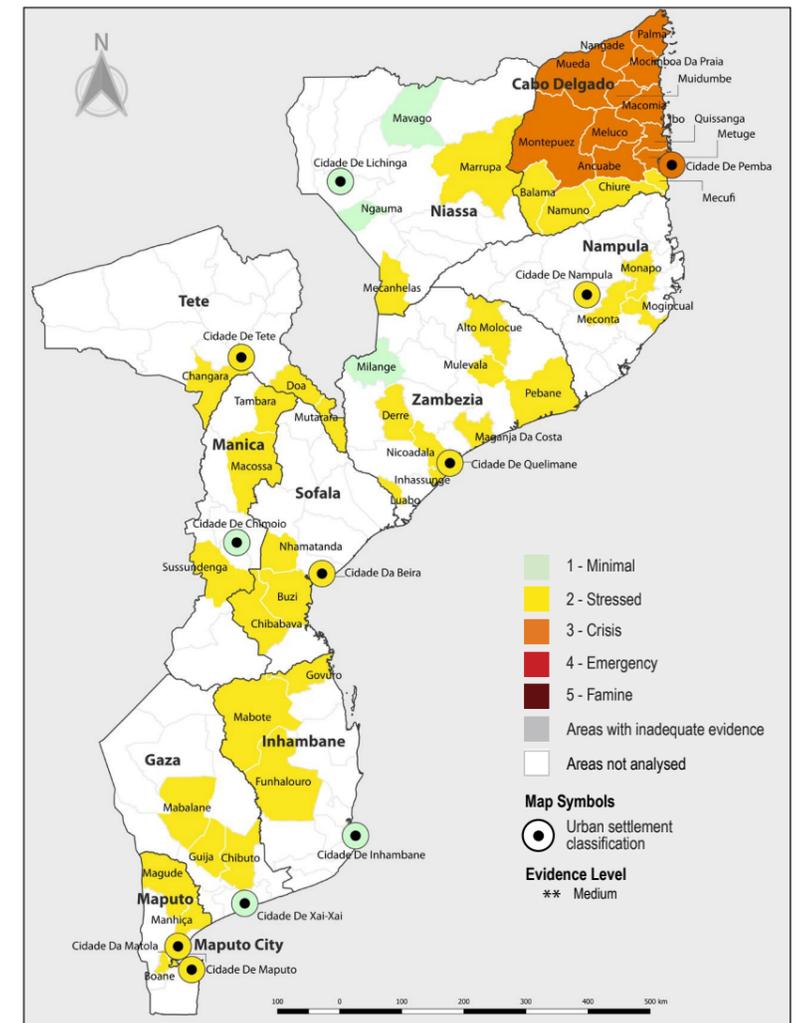
**Key Figures | Projected Situation** | April - September 2022



Over 1.4 million people out of the 14.5 million people analysed will likely experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in Mozambique, including nearly 24,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), indicating an improvement in the situation.



**PROJECTION: Acute Food Insecurity** | April - September 2022



**Recommended Actions**



**End Intercommunal Violence & Conflict**  
Take all necessary measures to halt the violence in Cabo Delgado and protect civilians from ongoing and future insecurity. Prevent any resurgence of the conflict through support to conflict resolution at all relevant levels.



**Humanitarian Assistance**  
Provide food assistance to the 1.9 million people in IPC Phase 3+ between November 2021 and March 2022. Districts classified in IPC Phase 2 host populations in IPC Phase 3+ who require assistance. There are nearly 900,000 IDPs and many IDP host households who are in need of assistance.

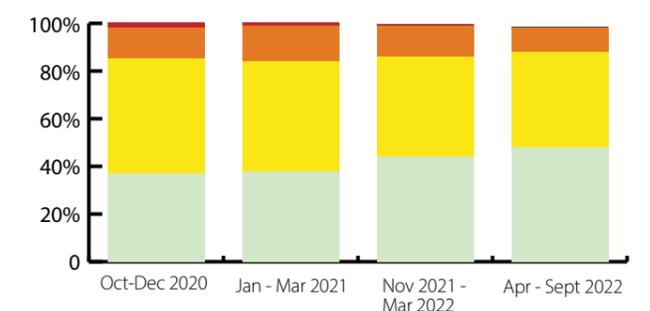


**Livelihood Support**  
Support the livelihoods of households in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) by strengthening households' access to inputs and local technical capacities; especially related to the scarcity and irregularity of rainfall.



**Identify vulnerable households**  
Continue the process of selecting households eligible for food assistance through the exercise of identifying vulnerable households as well as the registration of IDPs in the referral system.

**Population in IPC Phase 3 or above (2020 - 2022)**



Publication date: 7 December 2021 | \*IPC population data is based on population estimates by the Mozambique National Institute of Statistics. | Feedback: IPC@FAO.org | Disclaimer: The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical and political boundaries.