HungerMap^{LIVE}: Mozambique insight and key trends

By the World Food Programme (WFP) | 30 July 2021

FOOD INSECURITY AT A GLANCE

6.7M
Chronic hunger
(undernourishment)
(SOFI Report, 2021)[1]

29.5M
Population
(World Bank, WFP, 2020)

0.2M
Acute hunger
IPC Phase 3+
(IPC, Apr 2021 - Sep 2021)[2]

The **HungerMap^{LIVE}** tracks core indicators of **acute hunger** in near real-time.

Acute hunger is measured by key indicators such as household food consumption, livelihood behaviors, child nutritional status, mortality, access to clean drinking water and other contextual factors. The HungerMap^{LIVE} primarily tracks trends on household food consumption, consumption-based coping and livelihood changes to track multiple aspects of food insecurity. As these are outcome level 1 indicators in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Framework, they can provide early indications of potential shifts in acute food insecurity.

Insufficient food consumption
(HungerMap^{LIVE} data)[3]

8.1M
As of 1 May 2021

→

11.8M
As of 30 July 2021

Crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies
(HungerMap^{LIVE} data)[3]

9.5M
As of 1 May 2021

→

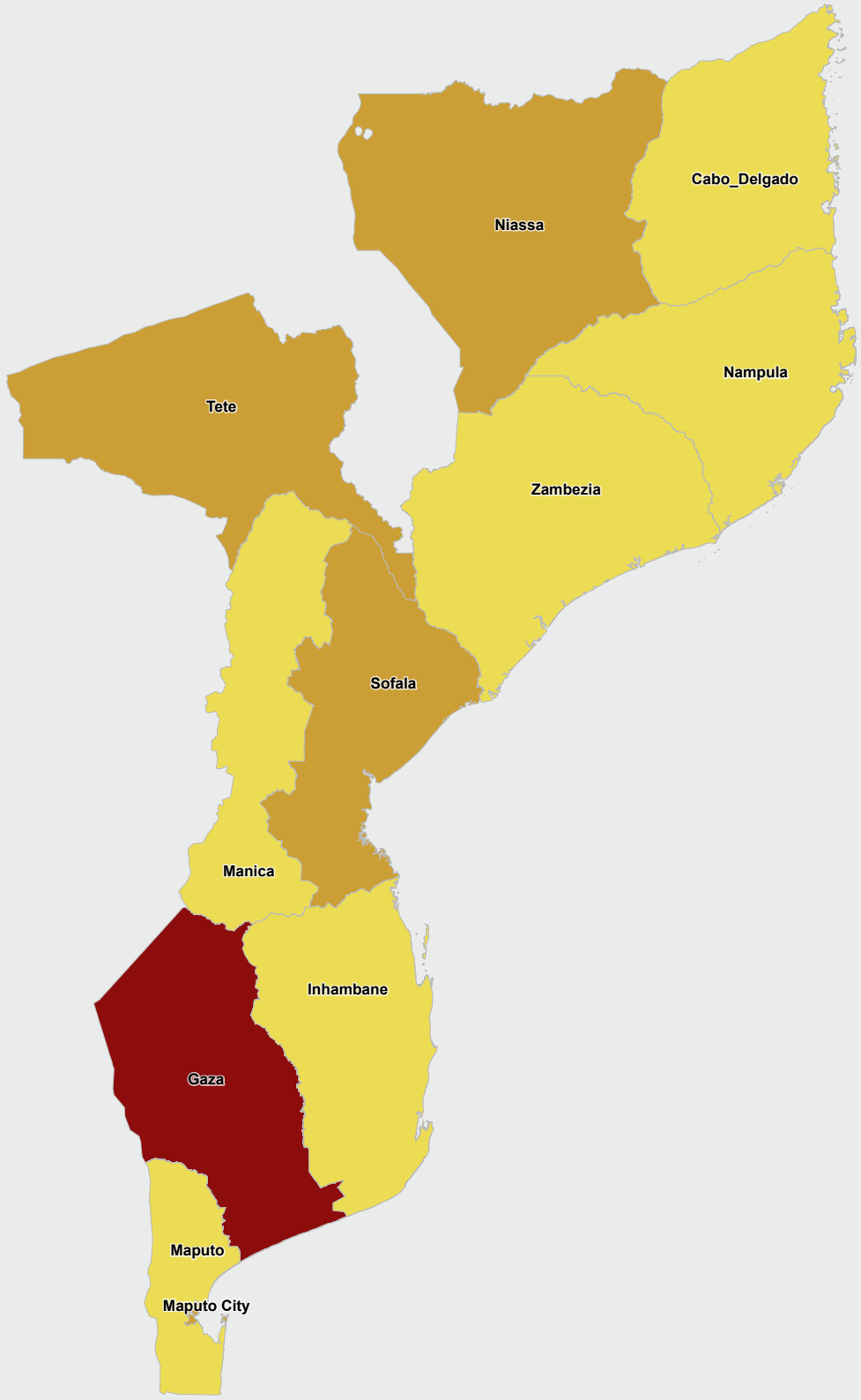
9.2M
As of 30 July 2021

Methodology Note: The HungerMap^{LIVE} includes data from two sources: (1) WFP's continuous, near real-time monitoring systems, which remotely collect thousands of data daily through live calls conducted by call centres around the world; and (2) machine learning-based predictive models. Therefore, to note this differentiation, this report indicates whether a region's data is based on WFP's near real-time monitoring systems (marked 'ACTUAL') or predictive models (marked 'PREDICTED').

[1] Chronic hunger (undernourishment) is defined by people not able to meet long-term food consumption requirements. Source: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2021. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021.
[2] Source: IPC/CH analysis (ipcinfo.org)
[3] Source: WFP HungerMap LIVE analysis, updated daily.

Current food security outlook

There are 5 regions considered High Risk or Moderate Risk and Deteriorating in Mozambique



The HungerMap^{LIVE} divides regions into various tiers of risk based on: the prevalence of insufficient food consumption and the prevalence of households utilizing crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies, as well as the change in these prevalences from 90 days ago (1 May 2021) until now (30 July 2021). Regions are divided into these tiers based on the following criteria:

Tier 1: High Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 2: High Risk and Stable. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 3: Moderate Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 4: Moderate Risk and Stable. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Regions marked for deterioration for these metrics must satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

Regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption

Currently, the regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption, in order of severity, are: Maputo ACTUAL, Gaza ACTUAL, Cabo_Delgado ACTUAL, Maputo City ACTUAL, Inhambane ACTUAL, Sofala ACTUAL, Niassa ACTUAL, Nampula ACTUAL, Tete ACTUAL, Zambezia ACTUAL, Manica ACTUAL.

These regions account for 100% of the total number of people with insufficient food consumption in Mozambique—amounting to approximately 11.8M people, increasing by 3.67M (45%) compared to 90 days ago.

	PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Maputo ACTUAL	56%	2.13M	1.19M
Gaza ACTUAL	56%	1.44M	802k
Cabo_Delgado ACTUAL	45%	2.11M	957k
Maputo City ACTUAL	45%	1.23M	552k
Inhambane ACTUAL	43%	1.43M	616k
Sofala ACTUAL	41%	2.22M	918k
Niassa ACTUAL	40%	2.05M	819k
Nampula ACTUAL	38%	5.71M	2.18M
Tete ACTUAL	35%	3.40M	1.17M
Zambezia ACTUAL	34%	5.52M	1.87M
Manica ACTUAL	30%	2.26M	688k

Trends of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of insufficient food consumption.

Niassa ACTUAL
16% → 40%

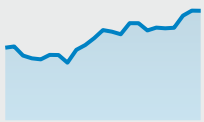
Tete ACTUAL
19% → 35%

Sofala ACTUAL
23% → 41%

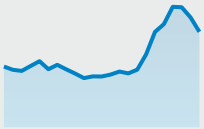
Nampula ACTUAL
22% → 38%

Manica ACTUAL
18% → 30%

Gaza ACTUAL
35% → 56%

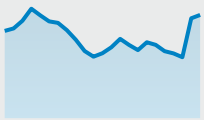


Maputo City ACTUAL
30% → 45%



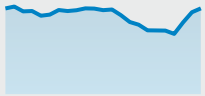
Cabo_Delgado ACTUAL
36% → 45%

Maputo ACTUAL
46% → 56%



Zambezia ACTUAL
31% → 34%

Inhambane ACTUAL
42% → 43%



Regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies

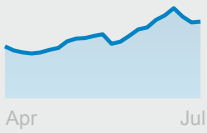
To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the food-based coping situation in Mozambique. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies. These regions account for 100% of the total number of people currently monitored for food-based coping in Mozambique—amounting to approximately 9.24M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Tete ACTUAL	39%	3.40M	1.33M
Nampula ACTUAL	39%	5.71M	2.21M
Zambezia ACTUAL	36%	5.52M	2.00M
Cabo_Delgado ACTUAL	32%	2.11M	680k
Niassa ACTUAL	31%	2.05M	637k
Gaza ACTUAL	27%	1.44M	392k
Maputo City ACTUAL	26%	1.23M	314k
Inhambane ACTUAL	24%	1.43M	335k
Sofala ACTUAL	23%	2.22M	505k
Maputo ACTUAL	19%	2.13M	406k
Manica ACTUAL	19%	2.26M	430k

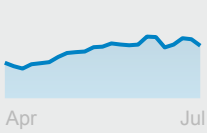
Trends of the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies.

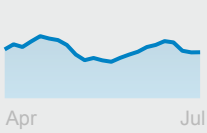
Tete ACTUAL
26% → 39%



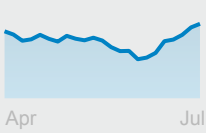
Maputo City ACTUAL
19% → 26%



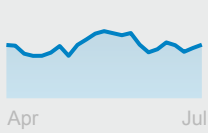
Inhambane ACTUAL
20% → 24%



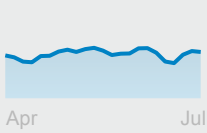
Zambezia ACTUAL
32% → 36%



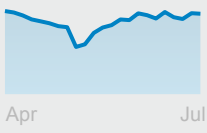
Gaza ACTUAL
26% → 27%



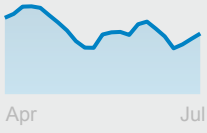
Sofala ACTUAL
22% → 23%



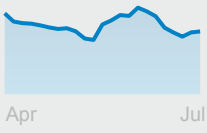
Nampula ACTUAL
43% → 39%



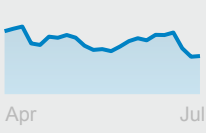
Niassa ACTUAL
38% → 31%



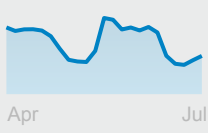
Cabo_Delgado ACTUAL
45% → 32%



Manica ACTUAL
28% → 19%



Maputo ACTUAL
31% → 19%



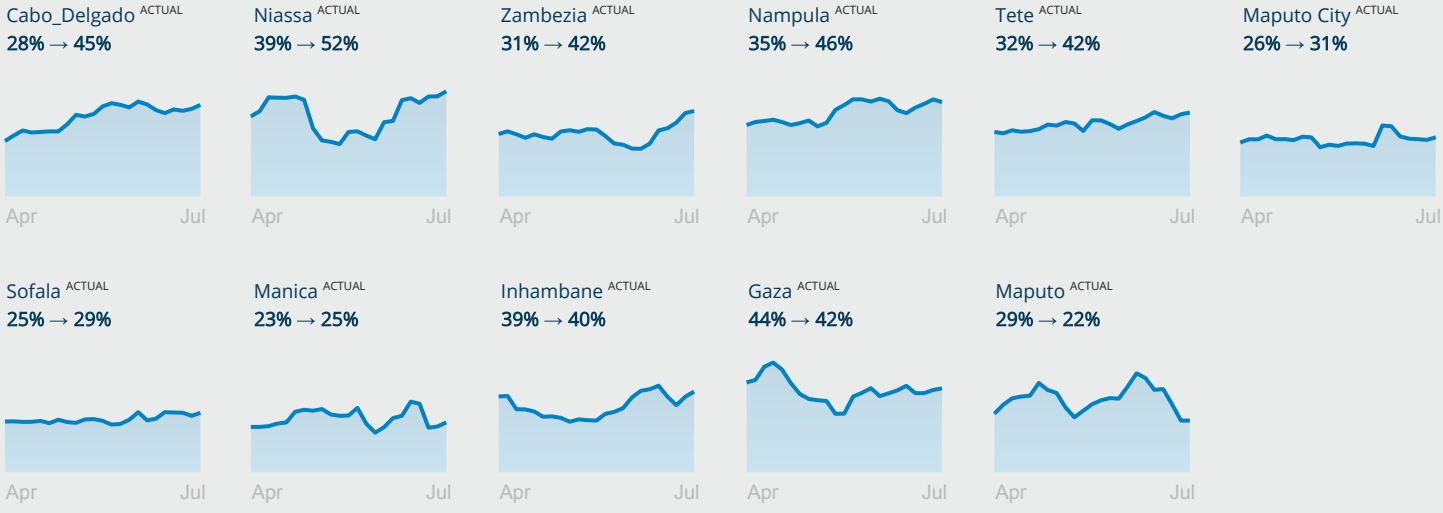
Regions with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets[1]

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the market access situation in Mozambique. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets. These regions account for 100% of the total number of people currently monitored for market access in Mozambique—amounting to approximately 11.6M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Niassa ACTUAL	52%	2.05M	1.08M
Nampula ACTUAL	46%	5.71M	2.62M
Cabo_Delgado ACTUAL	45%	2.11M	940k
Tete ACTUAL	42%	3.40M	1.43M
Zambezia ACTUAL	42%	5.52M	2.32M
Gaza ACTUAL	42%	1.44M	603k
Inhambane ACTUAL	40%	1.43M	567k
Maputo City ACTUAL	31%	1.23M	377k
Sofala ACTUAL	29%	2.22M	648k
Manica ACTUAL	25%	2.26M	556k
Maputo ACTUAL	22%	2.13M	459k

Trends of the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of challenges accessing markets.



[1] Challenges include both physical and financial constraints.

Annex: Summary of food security and related metrics in Mozambique, 30 July 2021

	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE REPORTING CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (MILLIONS)
Cabo_Delgado ACTUAL	2.11	0.96	0.68	0.94
Gaza ACTUAL	1.44	0.80	0.39	0.60
Inhambane ACTUAL	1.43	0.62	0.34	0.57
Manica ACTUAL	2.26	0.69	0.43	0.56
Maputo ACTUAL	2.13	1.19	0.41	0.46
Maputo City ACTUAL	1.23	0.55	0.31	0.38
Nampula ACTUAL	5.71	2.18	2.21	2.62
Niassa ACTUAL	2.05	0.82	0.64	1.08
Sofala ACTUAL	2.22	0.92	0.50	0.65
Tete ACTUAL	3.40	1.17	1.33	1.43
Zambezia ACTUAL	5.52	1.87	2.00	2.32