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### In numbers



**1.32 million** people in high acute food insecurity in Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula and Zambézia



**+820 000** internally displaced people (IDPs)



**+80%** of the population engaged in agriculture – the main economic activity in Mozambique; about 3.2 million smallholder farmers account for 95% of the country's agricultural production

- According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, nearly 1.9 million people 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). About 71 percent (1.3 million people) of these people are in four provinces: Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula and Zambézia.
- The main cause of food insecurity is the ongoing conflict in Cabo Delgado and its spillover effects. The number of people displaced by the crisis has risen sharply from 110 000 in March 2021 to over 820 000 in December 2021, according to government estimates. Other key drivers include: the shortage of rainfall or irregular rains in parts of Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Nampula and Tete provinces; increasing food prices; and the impact of necessary restrictive measures to confine the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.
- FAO continues to take a leadership role in the agricultural livelihoods response across Mozambique, including in the most remote areas in the north. This includes investing in the agriculture sector (crops, fisheries, livestock and forestry) to restore livelihoods and enhance food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable IDP and host community populations. The timely provision of seeds, tools and technical assistance and planting of crops produces enough nutritious food to guarantee self-sufficiency for three to six months for an average household of five.

- Poultry breeding is an alternative solution to addressing food insecurity and malnutrition. To the extent possible, FAO sources poultry and seed locally, promoting the development of the local economy, including poultry producers and agro-dealers. Through chicken distribution campaigns, FAO has diversified productive assets and income generation. Moreover, the provision of poultry has a multiplier effect, with the capacity for quick turnaround that increases poultry assets over time.
- FAO participated in a rapid assessment mission to Palma on 1 December 2021, joining a team comprised of various United Nations partners. The IDP camp is mainly composed of fishers with poor quality and/or a lack of fishing gear. In several cases, mosquito nets were noted as being used as fishing gear with the potential for overfishing. IDPs with farm land also indicated a lack of agricultural inputs and tools, which FAO is committed to replenishing.

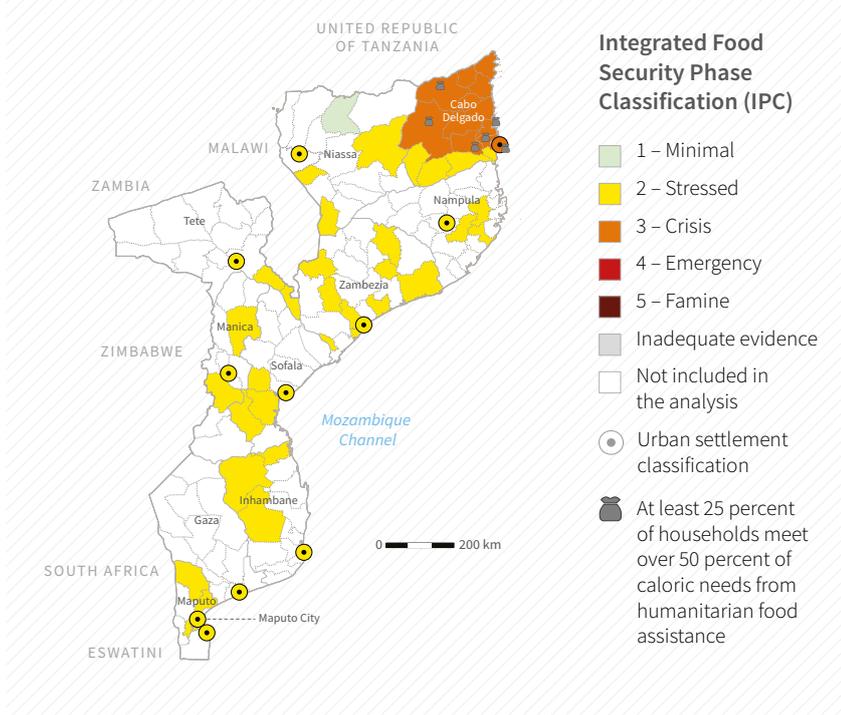


## Challenges facing food security and agriculture

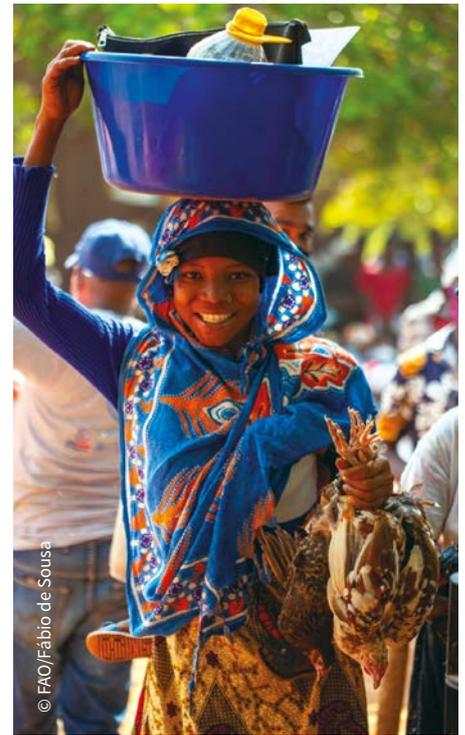
In 2021, the crisis in northern Mozambique continued to intensify, leading to large-scale displacement, disruption of livelihoods and a lack of access to basic services. This worsened the underlying vulnerabilities caused by natural disasters such as Cyclone Kenneth, which made landfall in April 2019 and affected 374 000 people. The COVID-19 pandemic has also contributed negatively to the humanitarian and socio-economic crisis, including the food security and nutrition situation.

The continuous movement of the IDP population – 30 percent of whom have been displaced more than once – is making the humanitarian response challenging, including the constant review and maintenance of beneficiary registries and access to hard-to-reach areas. The majority of IDPs who left their area of origin lost all their livelihood assets – fishers for example can no longer fish because they have no gear or boats. Many of those who fled the insurgency to neighbouring districts are being hosted by locals who themselves are living from hand to mouth. The added pressure on already scarce resources is affecting host communities and leading to the overstressing of natural resources. The government is allocating 0.5 ha of uninhabited land to IDPs to create an opportunity to restore and build better production, better nutrition, a better environment and better lives.

## Acute food insecurity situation (November 2021–March 2022)



Source: IPC. 2021. *Mozambique: Acute food insecurity analysis, November 2021–September 2022* [online]. Rome, Italy. [Cited 24 January 2022]. [https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/Mozambique\\_IPC\\_Food\\_Security\\_2021Nov\\_2022Sept\\_Snapshot\\_English.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/Mozambique_IPC_Food_Security_2021Nov_2022Sept_Snapshot_English.pdf)



In 2022 FAO requires  
**USD 26.7 million**



to assist  
**666 680 people**

## 2022 priority activities

FAO in collaboration with the Government of Mozambique and other key stakeholders designed the 2021–2023 Northern Mozambique Crisis Agriculture Livelihoods Response Plan (ALRP) to “immediately enhance the food security and nutrition of 100 000 households of the IDP and host communities affected by conflict, while laying the foundation to sustainably build resilient livelihoods against future climatic shocks and stressors”.

The following activities are planned for 2022 under Outcome 1: Emergency support to recover agriculture-based livelihoods:

- Increase access to crop seed, agricultural hand tools, fertilizer, products to control pests and diseases, and vegetable seed for home gardening through voucher schemes and/or in-kind distribution.
- Establish new (and build the capacity of pre-existing) fishers’ associations and councils for sustainable fisheries management.
- Provide appropriate fishing gear, nets and canoes, and repair and purchase local boats.
- Strengthen capacity to improve agricultural production practices.
- Provide energy-efficient stoves (safe access to fuel and energy).
- Promote emergency fish supply chains.
- Provide small stock (poultry and goats) and support to improve animal health through vaccination and treatment campaigns.
- Provide technical assistance on good agricultural practices, animal husbandry, climate-smart agriculture, etc.

Investing in agricultural livelihoods in response to the prevailing crisis in northern Mozambique is critical to restoring the ability of affected people to produce food for themselves, their families and their communities, while strengthening resilience and setting the foundation for longer-term sustainable development.

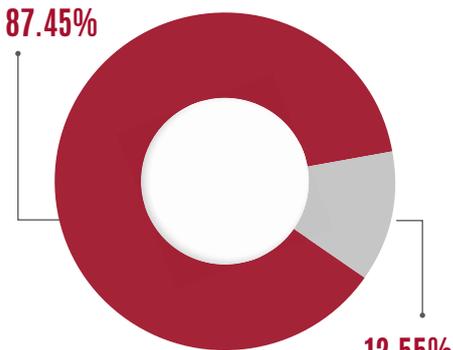


## Funding in 2021

FUNDING GAP

**USD 13.12 million**

**87.45%**



**12.55%**

FUNDING TO DATE

**USD 1.88 million**



In 2021 FAO required  
**USD 15 million**



to assist  
**485 000 people**

### Resource partners

The Government of the United States of America, the United Nations' Central Emergency Response Fund and FAO internal resources.

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## Response to date (January-December 2021)

- 12 576 households (51 percent female-headed) received seeds and 56 787 tools (e.g. hoes, sickles and watering cans) resulting in 7 547 ha of land planted (average of 0.6 ha/household). Households were able to produce 64.8 tonnes of maize, 38.1 tonnes of beans, 26.6 tonnes of groundnut, 9.6 tonnes of sesame, 2.1 tonnes of sorghum, 1.9 tonnes of vegetables and 0.7 tonnes of rice. This will enable them to be self-sufficient for an average of three to six months, according to FAO's post-harvest survey.
- 4 000 IDP and host community households from Ancuabe, Metuge, Montepuez (Cabo Delgado province), and Meconta (Nampula province) received 16 000 chickens (12 000 hens and 4 000 cockerels) for egg and meat production. Households were also trained on improved husbandry practices and how to build poultry coops.
- Over 1.2 million chickens were vaccinated against Newcastle disease and treated for common poultry disease, benefiting 240 000 households. In addition, 80 animal health workers were equipped and trained to be deployed to field locations.
- Post-distribution and post-harvest monitoring for agricultural inputs was completed with positive results. Small stock post-distribution is ongoing (enumerators have been trained).
- 5W matrix mapping was designed, populated and analyzed among actors within the agriculture sector. This will inform Who-does-What-Where-When-for-Whom to avoid duplication of activities for better and more effective coordination.
- FAO in coordination with the government established and is co-leading the Agriculture Working Group to provide strategic leadership and guidance in order to deal with current and emerging issues in agriculture, food security and nutrition. The platform enables key actors to coordinate and exchange information between themselves and harmonize technical standards and approaches.



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