OVERVIEW

29.5M
Population
(World Bank, 2018)

1.4M
People in
IPC/CH Phase 3 or above
(IPC/CH, Apr 2019-Sep 2019)

8.3M
Chronic
hunger
(FAO STAT, 2016-2018)

13.8M
People with insufficient
food intake*
(WFP, Apr 2020)

6.1%
of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2011)

42.9%
of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2011)

MACRO-ECONOMIC

Import dependency
25.0% of cereals (April 2020)

FOOD SECURITY TRENDS  (Apr 2020)

Number of people with insufficient food intake

Prevalence of insufficient food intake*

NUTRITION

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

To trigger a food intake (FI) alert, marked deteriorations should meet the threshold of deterioration in FI (from one month to the next) relevant to the existing percentage of the population that already has insufficient food intake (IFI):

< 20% with IFI requires a 25% deterioration in FI
20-30% with IFI requires a 15% deterioration in FI
>30% with IFI, requires a 10% deterioration in FI

NOTES

WFP’s Hunger Monitoring Unit conducts continuous food security monitoring via live telephone interviews. Data is collected on a rolling basis and processed daily. Daily updates represent a snapshot of the current food security situation over the past 28/30 calendar days, with a slight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. More information can be found in the Methodology and Glossary sections on HungerMap LIVE (hungermap.wfp.org).

CONTACTS

Jonathan Rivers
Head, Hunger Monitoring Unit (mVAM)
Rome Headquarters
jonathan.rivers@wfp.org

Arif Husain
Chief Economist and Director
Research, Assessment and Monitoring Division
arif.husain@wfp.org

For more information, visit hungermap.wfp.org

Data source: WFP’s calculation based on USDA data

Currency exchange

Headline and food inflation

Data source: Trading economics

* People with insufficient food intake refer to those with poor or borderline food consumption, according to the Food Consumption Score (FCS).
**COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Mozambique | April 17, 2020**

**COVID-19 CASES** (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)
Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 16 April, 2020

- **9%** average daily increase during the last 7 days

**VIRUS TRANSMISSIBILITY**
seasonal changes in SARS-CoV-2 reproductive number (R0), a measure of infectiousness, based on air temperature and relative humidity (the higher the number, the greater the transmissibility)

- **7.6 days** estimated for caseloads to double based on this trend

**DEMOGRAPHICS**
Breakdown of age groups in Mozambique (60 and above) (Source: UNDESA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>R0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-49</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-69</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-79</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTH ACCESS**
The Number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has decreased by 1.61M compared to last week

**MARKET ACCESS**
The Number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has increased by 0.86M compared to last week

**LIVELIHOOD COPING**
The number of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies has decreased by 0.67M compared to last week

**NOTES**
WFP's Hunger Monitoring Unit (previously known as mVAM) conducts continuous food security monitoring via live telephone interviews. Data is collected on a rolling basis and processed daily. Daily updates represent a snapshot of the current situation over the past 14 calendar days for health and market access and 28/30 calendar days for livelihood coping. It is important to note that there is a slight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. In light of the recent Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak, these systems have been expanded to monitor COVID-19 impacts on households, specifically the access and availability of health care, and access to markets. This will help WFP to monitor the situation prior to large scale outbreaks of COVID-19, capture problems in real time in the event of an outbreak and provide the necessary information for early action and mitigation.

**CONTACTS**
Arief Husain
Chief Economist & Director
Research, Assessment and Monitoring Division
arf.husain@wfp.org

Jonathan Rivers
Head, Hunger Monitoring Unit (mVAM)
Rome Headquarters
jonathan.rivers@wfp.org