

Members of the Vulnerability Analysis Group (GAV) of the SETSAN

GOVERNMENT

**Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Public Works and Housing
National Institute for Disaster Management**

PARTNERS

**ANSA
FAO
FEWS-NET
GTZ/SAPSAN
WFP
UNDP
SAVE the Children UK
UNICEF
USAID**

Acknowledgements

In order to obtain the end results of any analysis one needs a multiple intervention by various partners. As a matter of fact, the result we achieved is due to the tireless efforts of many staff and institutions, and this is something the Vulnerability Analysis Group of SETSAN would like to acknowledge publicly. Thus it is fitting to acknowledge the valuable contributions by the technicians of the DPSs, DPAs, INGC, DPICs, DPOPHs, NGOs and the Provincial SETSANS throughout the country for their exemplary role either in primary information gathering or in elaborating the preliminary provincial report.

We also thank the Regional DFID for allocating the financial resources needed to realize the present exercise of monitoring vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity. To various other partners, in particular ANSA, FAO, FEWS-NET, WFP, UNDP, SC-UK, UNICEF and USAID, we are much obliged for their effective engagement in all phases of this process.

Finally, we thank all, including the interviewed family households, and we hope that the results herewith obtained will be of public use in assisting those who engage in planning, decision-making and priority interventions that aim at mitigating the vulnerability of the rural populations. Contrary to what normally happens, however, we would like to thank first and foremost this heroic people living in the rural world of Mozambique.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
Index of Diagrams.....	4
Index of Maps.....	4
Index of Tables.....	4
LIST OF ACRONYMS	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
1. INTRODUCTION	10
Objectives of the Monitoring.....	10
Methodology used during the Monitoring.....	10
Perspectives of Food and Nutrition Security for 2006	12
2. RESULTS OF FSN MONITORING IN OCTOBER 2005	14
Availability of Food	14
Food Access	16
Main Income Sources.....	17
Health-Nutrition-Water-Sanitation.....	18
Survival Mechanisms.....	22
Agrarian Assistance, Education, Social Protection, Food Aid.....	24
3. GENDER, HIV/AIDS AND THEIR LINK WITH FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY (FSN)	27
Gender.....	27
HIV / AIDS.....	28
4. COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY: results of monitoring the provinces	29
Province of Niassa.....	29
Province of Cabo Delgado.....	31
Province of Nampula.....	32
Province of Zambézia.....	34
Province of Tete.....	35
Province of Manica.....	37
Province of Sofala.....	39
Province of Inhambane.....	40
Province of Gaza.....	42
Province of Maputo.....	45
5. AFFECTED POPULATION	47
6. ANNEXES	49

Index of Diagrams

Diagram 1. Nutritional Situation in Mozambique.....	viii
Diagram 2. Situation of acute malnutrition in Mozambique.....	11
Diagram 3: Analysis of vulnerability with respect to FSN in Mozambique.....	40
Diagram 3: Comparison of population vulnerable with respect to FSN in Mozambique.....	41

Index of Maps

Map 1: Districts and Administrative Posts visited by the SETSAN/GAV Monitoring Mission in May and October of 2005.....	6
Map 2: Evolution of HIV/AIDS prevalence from 2001 to 2004.....	19

Index of Tables

Table 1: Number of people affected in Mozambique.,,.....	38
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ACRONYMS

AFs	Family Households
AV	Vulnerability Analysis
BPN	Low Birth Weight
CI	Insufficient Growth
CNRS	National Council for Social Reintegration
COV	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
CPT	Food for Work
DPA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture
DPIC	Provincial Directorate of Industry and Commerce
DPOPH	Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing
DPS	Provincial Directorate of Health
EP1	First Grade Primary School
EP2	Second Grade Primary School
EPC	Complete Primary School
GAPFSN	Early Warning Group Food and Nutrition Security
GATV	Office for Voluntary Counselling and Treatment
GAV	Vulnerability Analysis Group
GOM	Government of Mozambique
GPZ	Office for the Zambezi Valley
HIV/SIDA	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
INE	National Institute of Statistics
INGC	National Institute for Disaster Management
LG	Livelihood Group
LGB	<i>Prostephanus Truncatus</i>
LOA	Milk, Oil and Sugar
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MMAS	Ministry of Women and Welfare
MISAU	Ministry of Health
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
ONGs	Non Governmental Organizations
PAs	Administrative Posts
PlumpyNut	Ready made special food for undernourished HIV-positive children
PMA	World Food Programme
RFE	Precipitation Estimates
FSN	Food and Nutrition Security
SC-UK	Save the Children United Kingdom
SC-US	Save the Children United States
SETSAN	Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security
SETSAN-P	SETSAN-Provincial
SIMA	Agricultural Markets Information System
SPA	Provincial Agricultural Services
THR	Take Home Ration
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VGf	Vulnerable Group Food
WV	World Vision

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May of 2005, the multisectoral Vulnerability Analysis Group (GAV) of the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) identified 428.234 persons (about 2.4% of the population) in a situation of extreme food and nutrition insecurity, and an additional 159.265 persons at risk.

The results of the 2nd agricultural campaign were not satisfactory due to the absence of rain in the central and southern regions of the country in particular, which confirmed the necessity of monitoring this situation.

Thus, the GAV, members of the provincial SETSANs - DPS, DPA, DPOPH, DPF, DPEC, INGC - and partners - ANSA, FAO, FEWS Net, SC-UK, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF and USAID – monitored the present situation between 5 and 15 October 2004, with the following objectives:

- a) Analyse the impact of the drought on food security and nutrition (FSN) at the level of the family household;
- b) Analyse the actual FSN situation;
- c) Evaluate the influence of factors such as livestock farming, the market, health and access to services that are determinants of FSN and well being;
- d) Evaluate the perspectives for Food Security and Nutrition;
- e) Define immediate and necessary assistance; and
- f) Help decision-making bodies to formulate adequate interventions.

The vulnerability analysis of October 2005 was based on a qualitative and quantitative evaluation, using a combination of information on vulnerability to food insecurity and anthropometrical information, covering 56 districts throughout the country.

The analysed indicators were: (i) *availability* – agricultural production, livestock farming, seeds, food aid and rainfall; (ii) *access* – prices, markets, terms of trade, income sources, (iii) *utilization* – nutrition, health, water, sanitation and consumption; (iv) *social protection and survival strategies*.

In comparison with the preceding GAV from May 2005, the food security situation in general deteriorated, although this trend is not very clearly reflected in the nutritional results. This may be explained by the increase of interventions in favour of the most destitute populations, the use of alternatives, the diversification of survival strategies, the effects of socio-cultural factors, etc.

The SETFSN/GAV noted that for most “poor” family households, food and seed reserves are exhausted and that they have limited opportunities and a limited capacity to adjust their survival strategies. Livestock farming is considered satisfactory, but there are indications of a lack of pastures and water already, and there are sporadic deaths of animals due to lack of water and weak veterinary assistance.

Prices of the main food products showed an overall tendency to increase, added by the fact that families have a reduced buying power. This is probably due to, among other things, the increase in fuel prices and to effects of the trans-national markets.

There is a generalized scarcity of water aggravated by the fact that a large number of wells/pumps are damaged and by the bad quality of water, which is brackish in most districts that were visited.

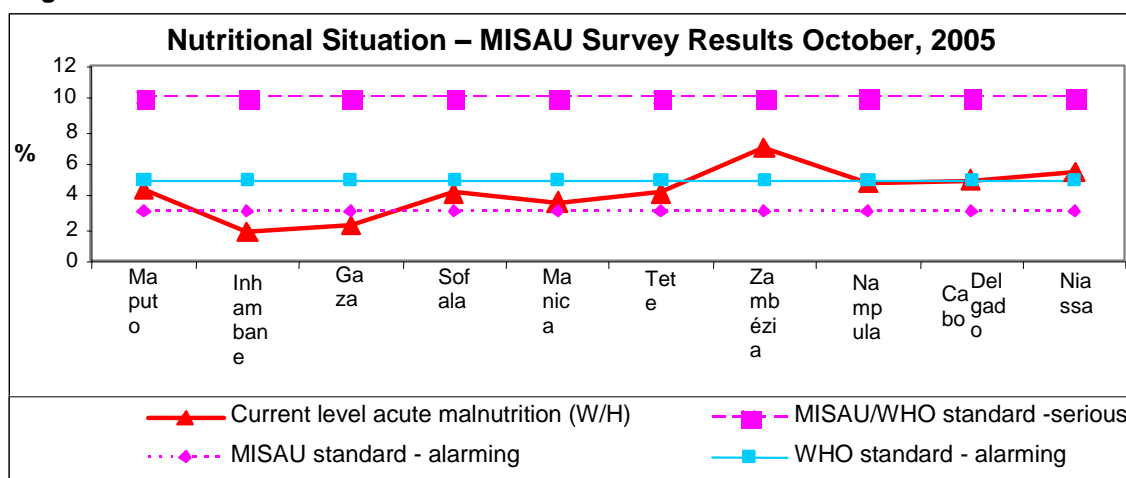
Reported frequently were cases of school absenteeism and lack of diligence, due to the drought. Some children in the affected areas participate in activities to mitigate the drought’s effects, such as fetching water, helping in moving animals to places where there is water and pastures, etc.

The factors mentioned above have had implications for the number of people in a situation of food insecurity which has increased compared to the evaluation made in May. Thus, in October of 2005 **801.655 people in a situation of extreme food insecurity** were identified, which is equivalent to approximately **4,4%** of the national population needing food assistance from November 2005 to March 2006. The quantities needed for food assistance are estimated at 83.000 Metric Tons (TM) of several food products, consisting of 72.149 TM of cereals, 7.215 TM of vegetables and 3.607 TM of cooking oil.

In contrast to the 35 districts and 58 administrative posts (APs) that were considered to be affected in May 2005, one observed that at present 61 districts and 118 APs are affected. There was an increase of 26 districts and 60 APs. Thirty eight (38) of the 61 districts visited, and 60 of the APs, are located in the Central region (including Zambézia) and in the North of the country (Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa). In these areas a marked rainfall deficit was noted, which not only influenced the availability of food, but also that of water for human and animal consumption, as well as the sanitary conditions.

The nutritional data that are statistically valid for the visited districts in each province show, that according to national standards, **the Nutritional Situation is Alarming** in all provinces, with the exception of Gaza and Inhambane (Diagram 1).

Diagram 1 – Nutritional Situation



Although no deaths due to hunger have been confirmed, the **Nutritional Situation is Alarming**, with the tendency to deteriorate rapidly, in particular if there is not sufficient rainfall until November and if immediate interventions in terms of food aid and seeds distribution are not realized swiftly and timely.

The main conclusions¹:

- The number of people in a situation of extreme food and nutrition insecurity increased from **428.234** to **801.653** in the period of May- October 2005;
- The nutritional situation is alarming due to drought;
- Due to the scarcity of food in the WFP warehouses, current coverage is 130.000 people being reached out of the 430.000 identified by the GAV in May 2005. Apart from the poor coverage, the vulnerability monitoring showed that there are constraints that have to do with the lack of transparency and coordination in the implementation of the food aid programme.
- Seed fairs have had a limited coverage. There should be improved eligibility criteria for selecting families that should receive “vouchers” or money transfers;
- A large number of water points are damaged and one notes the presence of water of bad quality for human consumption;
- The natural water courses (creeks, rivers, lakes) are practically dry. There are examples of water conflicts between Man and Animal;
- Animals appear to be in an acceptable physical shape, despite diminishing water and the poor quality of pastures;
- School lunches are a “good example” of programmes that aim at improving the nutritional level of the children and at deterring absenteeism in times of drought. However, there is evidence pointing to distortions of these very programmes;
- Absenteeism was observed or lack of diligence among pupils;
- The visited markets showed an overall price increase (in some cases between 30 to 100%) of food products;
- One noted the existence of speculative information concerning the present FSN situation, a fact that may disturb the focus of interventions.

¹ For details, see the Recommendations and Follow Up Actions / Annex 3

Main Recommendations:

Immediate:

- Make an inventory in each province of the FSN programmes in progress and confer with the people in charge the possibility of reallocating funds in order to prioritize the present recommendations of SETSAN/GAV;
- Urgently provide seeds and agricultural inputs in the areas most affected by drought (reaching at least 80% of the vulnerable families), plus technical assistance;
- Encourage livestock farming, accompanied by veterinary assistance as well as promote the use of animal traction;
- Ensure immediate food aid for 801,000 people in the 61 districts. 83.000 tons of food must be distributed in Nov-March 2006;
- Ensure access to water and Sanitation in primary schools;
- Elaborate a bottom - up proposal for the rehabilitation of water sources;
- Establish a government system for monitoring and evaluating hunger indicators; and
- Carefully monitoring of the nutritional situation in the coming 2 months.

Medium term:

- Promote small scale irrigation, drainage and the use of residual humidity;
- Encourage and intensify treatment of cashew, palm and other fruit trees;
- Intensify the movement of food from surplus areas to areas with a deficit;
- Stimulate the improvement of means of communication, especially in production centers;
- Implement food supplement program with soya and treatment of serious malnutrition;
- Implement program for education in nutrition and food hygiene;
- Intensify the opening up of new sources of good quality water for human and animal consumption;
- Review the amounts availability at present in social protection programs;
- Make vulnerable communities aware of sustainable ways of maintaining and using ecological resources (e.g. avoid uncontrolled fires, etc.); and
- Make Government and Civil Society aware of the fact that Food is a Basic Right of the population, just like health, education, housing, etc.

Long term:

- Update the systems of production and yields of the main crops, and the factors that influence changes in the agricultural calendar;
- Strengthen prevention measures against malaria and stimulate the expansion of the Treated Mosquito Nets;
- Carry out a study to determinate the causes of the malnutrition pattern in the country in order to strengthen the positive factors and to reduce the limiting ones;
- Strengthen sanitary activities, possibly through mobile brigades for providing vaccinations, Vitamin A, deworming and treatment of common diseases, e.g. cholera, diarrhea, malaria, in the most affected areas;
- Study the contribution of survival strategies (e.g. hunting, wild fruits, migration) to the nutritional state of the diet and to the family income in the communities; and
- Promote the local acquisition of food in surplus areas, favoring producers' associations.

I. INTRODUCTION

The general objective and the specific objectives of the present monitoring of vulnerability are the following:

A. General Objective

Evaluate the entire country in order to get a clearer view of the magnitude of the problem of acute vulnerability and its impact on food and nutrition security, taking into account the repeated rumours about deaths due to hunger as well as the approaching start of the 2005/06 agricultural campaign.

B. Specific Objectives

- Analyse the impact of the drought on FSN at the level of the family household;
- Analyse the present FSN situation;
- Assess the influence of factors such as livestock breeding, the market, health, access to services that are determinants of FSN and well being;
- Define immediate and necessary assistance;
- Evaluate the perspectives for Food and Nutrition Security; and
- Help decision-making bodies to formulate adequate interventions.

C. Methodology used during the Monitoring

The methodology used during the monitoring aimed at identifying the districts and the populations most affected by the drought. To this end two analytical methods were used: the qualitative evaluation using Focus Groups lead by the GAV, and quantitative analysis at the level of the family household, lead by the Nutrition Department/MISAU.

For the quantitative collection of data on nutrition, a random sampling method of 30 clusters of 30 children each was undertaken, results representative at provincial level.

Guides were used to collect information from the focal groups.² The interviews were held with key informants, in particular: Administration, Administrative Posts, Provincial and District Directorates of Health, Nutrition and Agriculture, markets, community leaders and local NGOs, etc.

² Guides and questionnaire are available at SETSAN for consultation.

C.1 Proceedings used in the present monitoring

For the present monitoring, the GAV relied upon strengthening local ownership. With a view to strengthen actions both at Government level as well as at the level of the partners dealing with food and nutrition security in the provinces, each province carried out the diagnosis, the analyses, the elaboration of the preliminary report and its dissemination.

The present monitoring of the FSN includes: Training in the use of the guides for information gathering; the collection of primary and secondary information in the field, and the analysis and drafting at provincial and central level.

For the evaluation of the nutritional situation, the collection process consisted of two phases:

- Interviews with the administrators, focussing on the collection of information on the living conditions in the district and the availability of food; and
- Inquiry at the level of the family household, including the measuring of weight, height/length of children from 6 to 59 months, taking into account other aspects, such as: sex, age, occurrence of diarrhoea, administration of Vitamin A, polio, measles, number of meals per day and type of diet.

The analysis consisted in calculating three rates: Weight/length, length/age and weight/age. The children with values below – 2 deviation standards (of international reference) were considered to be malnourished. Children below – 3 deviation standards were classified as suffering from severe malnutrition.

Results concerning nutritional status were combined with other relevant variables, such as diarrhoea, number of meals and type of diet. The results were stratified by province, age group and sex.

C.2 Selection criteria for the districts

The selection of the districts visited by the Monitoring Mission was based on three criteria:

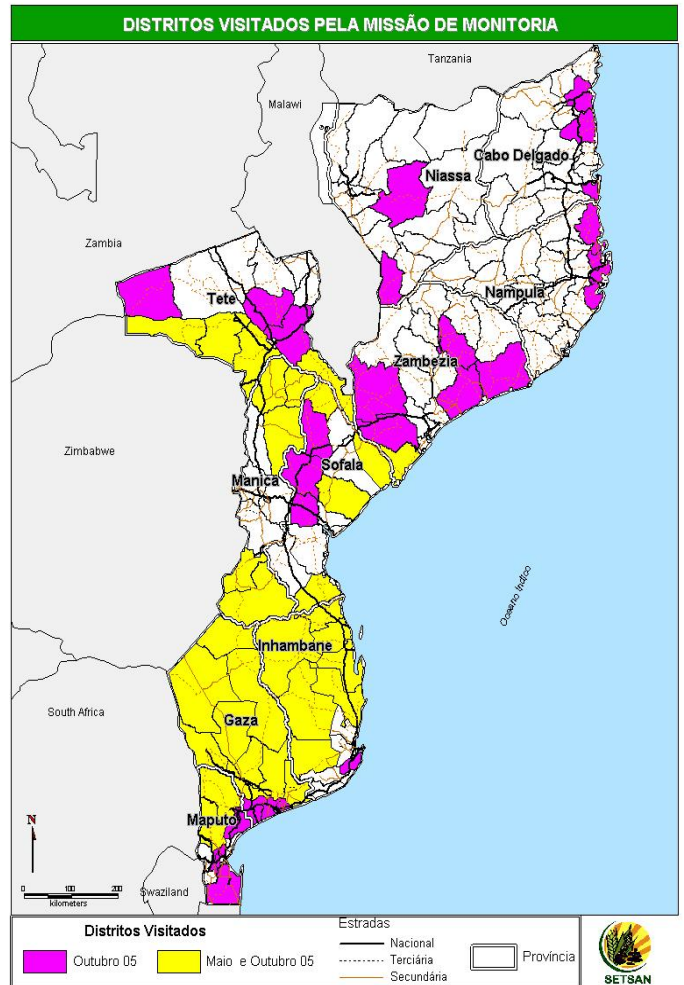
- a) Listing of the districts visited by the GAV last May 2005;
- b) Listing of the districts selected by MISAU;
- c) Listing of the districts suggested by the Provincial Focal Points.

A total of 61 districts and 118 Administrative Posts were visited, as shown by the Map.

The criterion used, allowed for combining the comparative analyses of FSN, taking into account the following:

- Situation of May 2005 with that of October 2005;
- Updating the state of FSN, focussing on the water, health and nutrition sectors;
- Strengthen mitigation actions from the perspective of the provinces and the decision makers.

Map 1: Districts and Administrative Posts included in the Monitoring of SETSAN/GAV in May and October of 2005.



D. Perspectives of Food and Nutrition Security for 2006

It is increasingly being recognized that analyses of food and nutrition security are more complete if the dynamics of availability, access to and use of food are taken into consideration.

In this report, the perspective of food security takes into account the seasonal forecast for the rainy season and the perspectives for food production during the 2005/06 agricultural campaign, the seasonal variations concerning access to food, as well as its use, including aspects related to water, sanitation, diet quality and the food distribution between, and within, the families.

In accordance with the forecasts of the National Institute of Meteorology (INAM), the National Directorate of Agriculture (DINA) interpreted the rainy season and its influence on the 2005/06 agricultural campaign as follows:

The period from **October to December 2005:**

- For the Northern Region of the country a **low probability** (30-50%) of covering the water needs of food crops is foreseen;
- For the Central Region of the country a **high probability** (70-90%) of satisfying the water needs of food crops is foreseen, except for the Province of Tete, where 30% of the water needs will be met; and
- For the Southern Region of the country a **low to moderate probability** (40-70%) of covering the water needs of food crops is foreseen.

For the period from **January to March 2006:**

The **probability is moderate to high** (50-100%) that water needs of food crops will be satisfied throughout the country, with the exception of the South where this probability might be **low to moderate**.

For the 2005/06 agricultural campaign, the Early Warning Department of DINA indicates a growth of about 2% in the areas sowed with cereals, 1,7% in those with vegetables and 1,7% in those with manioc. The production forecasts are 6% in cereals (pointing to a production of 2.009.000 Tons), 4% in vegetables and 5% in manioc.

The areas sowed and the country's production normally vary in accordance with the rainfall, the availability of production inputs, in particular seeds. Seeds are the determining input for the current campaign, keeping in mind that during the last two campaigns the drought resulted in a reduction of the local production of seeds in terms of quantity and quality.

II. RESULTS OF FSN MONITORING IN OCTOBER 2005

A. Availability of food

The availability of food includes agricultural production at family level, food reserves in storage, seed reserves and livestock.

- ***Agricultural production at family level:***

The assumptions put forward by the SETSAN/GAV report of May 2005 with respect to the decrease in availability of food remain valid, noting the low availability and even a food deficit in many parts of the country.

From June to October 2005, agricultural production diminished due to two factors: (i) weak crop performance at the end of the 1st agricultural season (October 2004 to March 2005) and (ii) general poor performance throughout the 2nd season (April to August 2005).

The situation concerning food availability in each one of the country's regions is as follows:

The Northern region, the provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Nampula, shows a higher production, slightly above the levels of last year. The coastal districts - Memba, Nacala Velha, Mongicual and Moma in Nampula Province –, which are considered problematic in terms of food and nutrition security, showed an improved availability of food.

The Central region, the provinces of Zambézia, Manica, Tete, and Sofala, shows a decrease in production in comparison with the last agricultural campaign. In general, the performance in the 2nd season was weak, essentially due to lack of rainfall and local flooding along the banks of the Chire and Zambezi rivers in Zambézia Province. In contrast, the north of Nhamatanda (Sofala Province) showed a better 2nd season due to the use of its low-lying areas.

In the Southern region, the provinces of Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo, most districts showed a marked decrease in production in the 2nd season, due to drought and pests. The districts of Inhassoro, Panda, Jangamo and Massinga (Inhambane), Xai-Xai (Gaza) and Matutuíne (Maputo) are exceptions with a reasonable 2nd season because of the intensified use of low lying areas, which helped the family households to compensate for the production deficit registered in the 1st agricultural season.

- **Food Reserves:**

Generally speaking, the food reserves at family household level reduced significantly in relation to May 2005, due to the occurrence of consecutive droughts observed in the last three to four years in some parts of the country.

Food reserves are destined for self-consumption by the members of the family household as well as for selling or trading in exchange for other primary necessities.

Most districts visited by the mission do not have reserves, with the exception of small food pockets observed until December of this year in several districts, such as: Nacala Velha (Nampula), Guro (Manica), Gorongosa and the north of Nhamatanda (Sofala), Inhassoro (Inhambane), Xai-Xai (Gaza), and Matutuine (Maputo).

- **Seeds Reserves:**

The Northern region, in particular Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula, does not encounter ruptures in seed availability because of the good production obtained in the 2004/05 agricultural campaign.

However, the Central and Southern regions **show a major urgency and demand for seeds**, given that we are at the start of the 2005/06 agricultural campaign.

Some actions aiming at increasing the availability of seeds took place in the districts of Macossa (Manica), Cahora Bassa (Tete), Maríngue, Muanza, Nhamatanda (Sofala), Govuro, Inhassoro, Funhalouro (Inhambane), promoted by the private sector (big producers) and NGOs (Care, World Vision, *Acção Agrária Alemã*, AJUAGO, among others).

DINA, with support from the FAO, is promoting fairs in different parts of the country's centre, but with a low coverage and at a very slow rhythm that, if maintained like this, will hardly meet the needs, especially in the country's Southern region.

- **Livestock:**

Livestock plays multiple roles when it comes to food and nutrition security. In some cases it is a production factor, in other cases it is a source of direct food consumption or for generating income in order to cover the food deficit or as part of the strategy to mitigate the effects of hunger.

The present drought significantly affects the availability of water and pasture for the animals.

In some districts of the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane and Tete, one notes the temporary migration of cowherds and animals in the search for pasture and drinking sources.

In general, the number of animals has increased (e.g. cattle, goats, pigs and poultry) due to the current encouragement programmes and to livestock taken care of by the Government and NGOs.

The diseases prevalent are, in order of importance, noted include: Newcastle disease in poultry, Tuberculosis, Tripanossomiasis in cattle from Inhambane, Tete and Sofala, Swine fever, Scabies and Diarrhoea in goats.

B. Access to food

Access to food was analysed, taking into account the following indicators: price variations, the existence of food reserves at the family household level, reserves at wholesale and retail level, physical access routes and transport costs.

In all provinces visited, the mission noted a trend for prices of food products and basic necessities to rise, finding in some cases increases between 30 and 100%, especially in the interior districts. This situation may be explained by the combination of the increase of fuel prices, weak buying power, distances to markets, the lack of intermediaries, etc. Access is often compromised by the poor quality of the roads.

In most district capitals situated along the EN1 and EN4 corridors, one can find an ample variety of products, be they basic necessities or manufactured goods.

Access to the market is somewhat different in the border regions, which play an important role not only in the supply of basic products but also in the distribution of the local produce. In these places, the Provinces of Tete (districts of Angónia, Macanga, Chifunde, Marávia, Tsangano and the north of Zumbo), Manica (Mossurize) and Maputo (Moamba and Matutuíne), the markets are very dynamic, showing a slight increase in prices. In some districts (Matutuíne, Angónia, Macanga, Chifunde, Marávia, Tsangano and the north of Zumbo) the surplus that is produced is marketed primarily in the neighbouring countries.

In all districts the price of maize showed an average increase of the order of 30% in the period of June to October 2005, compared with the same period of last year. This increase was most markedly in the district of Inhassoro (60%), and in the districts of Machanga, Chemba, Muanza and the south of Nhamatanda, where prices increased 100%. Nampula is an exception because it did not register price variations during the same period.

There continues to be a gap in the monitoring of the market information, especially of the prices in the most vulnerable districts. This complicates the comparative analysis of the seasons and the effects on the buying power of the families.

C. Main Income Sources

Income sources at the level of rural family households vary between the districts visited in the coastal regions and those in the regions of the interior. The main income sources are:

- The selling of agriculture products, food products, tobacco, cotton, cashew, copra and sesame;
- The selling of cattle and small livestock;
- The exploitation and selling of natural resources, such as firewood, reed, poles, charcoal, honey, game, cane, stones and handicraft;
- Petty trade and the selling of traditional beverages;
- Remittances from migrants in South Africa, Malawi and Zimbabwe, as well as from the urban centres of Mozambique;
- Seasonal labour (“*ganho-ganho*”) in the fields of tobacco and cotton producers plays a role in generating income for families in Central and Northern provinces;
- Fishery and selling of fish products for those households living in the coastal regions and/or near rivers and lakes; and
- The construction and maintenance of roads and social infrastructure are seasonal sources of income for some family households situated in the vicinity of these undertakings (Provinces of Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo).

Compared with previous years, one notes a reduction in the practice of seasonal labouring on the *machambas*^{*}, however, one registered an increase in fishery, hunting and in the exploitation of firewood and charcoal, as well as in the selling of animals.

Consequently, with respect to seasonal labour in the *machambas*, the families have fewer opportunities for revenues, which imply a reduction in the buying power and an aggravation of vulnerability to food insecurity. Concerning the exacerbated exploitation of natural resources, including hunting, this has negative effects on the environment and on the preservation of these resources.

* Agricultural plot, mostly for family agriculture [note translator].

D. Health – Nutrition – Water – Sanitation

In the course of the monitoring carried out by SETSAN/GAV and the evaluation done by the Nutrition Department of MISAU, we received no reports of **cases of death as a direct result of hunger**. The rates of acute malnutrition vary from 1,8% in Inhambane to 6,8% in Zambézia, in October 2005.

Despite 4 years of consecutive drought, the rates of acute malnutrition of children continue to generally reflect the pattern seen in the DHS survey.³

The results of the inquiry into nutrition of October 2005 show, that the **acute malnutrition is alarming, hovering around 4%**.

- **Health:**

The main diseases are: malaria, diarrhoea, malnutrition, acute respiratory infections (IRAs), AIDS (more prominent in the country's Central region), other sexually transmitted infections (ITs), scabies, conjunctivitis, bilharziasis, scurvy, anaemia, dysentery, intestinal parasites, tropical neuropathy (Zambézia and Nampula), *matacanha*[♦], tuberculosis, cholera, dermatitis, cough, cold and leprosy.

Health Units do have the capacity to treat diseases. However, some Health Units in the Central region reported the lack of a Voluntary Counselling and Treatment Office (GATV), of laboratories for other kinds of examinations, of dextrose serum and of an oxygen tank.

Diarrhoea is treated with a homemade oral rehydration solution in most of the cases, and with intravenous serum in cases of severe dehydration, rice water, Vitamin A supplements and in some cases one administers naldixico acid/metronidazole/cotrimoxazole/eritromycin.

From August 2005 onwards, MISAU carried out the vaccination campaign against poliomyelitis and the supplementation of Vitamin A in the three regions of the country, covering children from 6 to 59 months. The second vaccination round against polio was carried out in October 2005.

During the vaccination campaign, vouchers were issued for the supply of 400.000 treated mosquito nets for children under the age of 5 in the Provinces of Manica and Sofala. These nets will be distributed in December 2005. The preliminary results of the campaign indicate a coverage of nearly 100% in the three regions.

³ **Demography and Health Survey 2002/3.** Norms of MISAU: Acute Malnutrition : <3% Normal, 3-10% Alarming Situation , and >10% Serious Situation.

[♦] A kind of flea lodging under the skin of a person's feet and capable of causing serious injuries if not removed timely, [note translator].

The national vaccination campaign against measles covered around 9 million children. This campaign saw the involvement of some 5.000 people responsible for the vaccination and related activities, and of 33.000 social activists and mobilizers, who jointly worked to guarantee that children in the most remote areas would be vaccinated.

- **Nutrition:**

In general, the food situation of the families deteriorated, although this is not reflected in the nutritional data as yet. One registered an overall rupture in the food reserves, a decrease of the number of daily meals and a low diet quality, a decline of water quality and a decrease of water quantity.

The family households often resort to the consumption of wild food products (tubers, herbs and fruits) as well as of hunger foods. There are cases of children who have reached the age of complementary food (over 6 months of age) but only are fed mothers milk because of fears that wild fruits, the only food source, are harmful to these children's health.

Nutritional rehabilitation is done in the Health Units in the district capital/Rural Hospitals/Provincial Hospitals/Central Hospitals with therapeutic products (F75 and F100), or with milk, oil and sugar (LOA) in case of a rupture. During internment one offers enriched poultice in some health units. Each province is responsible for acquiring LOA products in case one runs out of therapeutic products. However, purchasing these products is not always possible because of lack of funds.

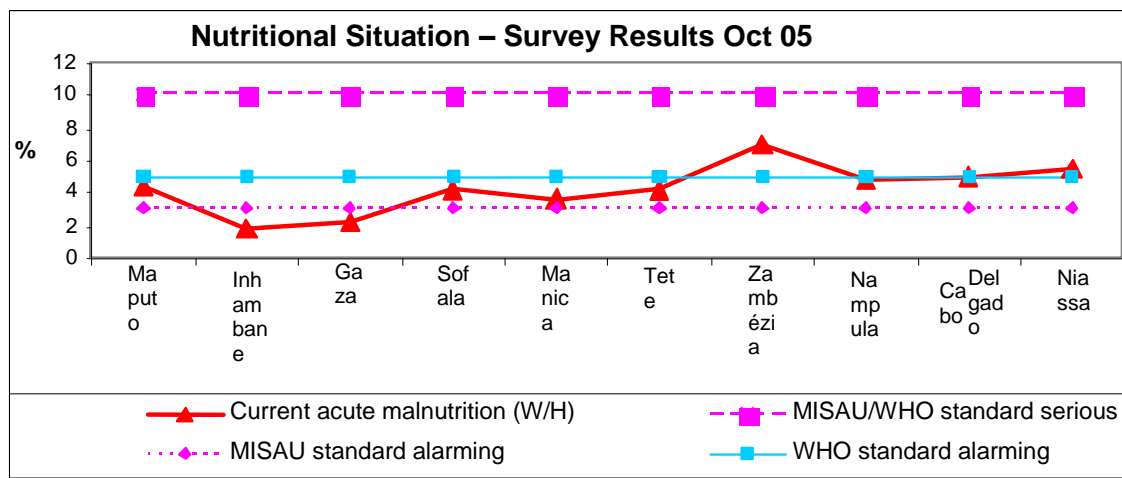
The Health Units of the district capitals report the lack of wards for the admission of malnourished patients, and lack of equipment (measuring cups, buckets, basins, pans, plates, cutlery, refrigerators, stoves).

Also reported was the fact that mothers/companions of the children did not attend the consultations after being discharged from the hospital, as well as the re-occurrence of cases of malnutrition. The nutritional education offered to the mothers during admission is not heeded, probably due to the lack of food products at the level of some family households.

Some 871 cases of admission for malnutrition were registered in the period of April to October 2005 (in the visited districts). In Niassa Province it was not possible to obtain data on hospital admission for malnutrition.

The results of the nutrition survey of 9.000 children from 6 to 59 months of age, carried out in the vulnerable districts of all provinces in October 2005⁴, indicate that the **acute malnutrition is Alarming** (Diagram 2). The average prevalence of acute malnutrition is 4,7%. The provinces with the districts having the highest rates of acute malnutrition (between 5 – 10%) are Niassa and Zambézia.

Diagram 2: Situation of acute malnutrition



Despite the food scarcity, the non-deterioration of the food situation may be associated to the privileged protection of children by adults (prioritisation of consumption) and to the diversification of the survival mechanisms. The highest rates encountered in Niassa and Zambézia may be related to other factors, like for example the under-utilization of food, access to health services, health care, incidence of diseases, etc.

Some ongoing mitigation activities:

Until the end of 2005, 586 health workers will be trained in the areas of malnutrition, covering the regions most affected by the drought.

MISAU will supply specific equipment and therapeutic milk (F-75/F-100), in coordination with UNICEF, where a rupture has been encountered.

UNICEF is working with two NGOs in Manica and in Sofala on strengthening the tests, medication and accompaniment of those affected and infected by HIV/AIDS in treatment and malnutrition programmes. In Sofala a new programme for therapeutic community prevention, financed by USAID, is running.

⁴ **MISAU – DNS – Department of Community Health** (Nutrition Department) - Rapid Nutritional Inquiry of children from 6 to 59 months in the districts affected by drought, October 2005. (Available at MISAU and SETFSN)

UNICEF has purchased 45 tons of PlumpyNut (ready made therapeutic food) for HIV-positive and malnourished children, to be used by the antiretroviral centres and the community pilot programmes.

- **Water:**

The majority of the population consumes surface water (rivers, lakes, creeks), water from traditional wells (open air) and from waterholes/wells with manual pumps.

Some district capitals have a water network, small water supply systems and water from springs. The water is not always of good quality, sometimes it is brackish. Treatment is not common and when it is done one uses chloride or it is boiled.

In many places the mission learned that around 50% or more of the pumps are not operational due to problems related with their management, maintenance and with the purchase of spare parts. Because of this and the drought, the population walks large distances to fetch water for consumption. In some cases people walk up to 20-40Km, with examples of conflicts between man and animal.

The lack of water is a factor that contributed to an increase in the cases of diarrhoea. It increases the workload of women and the stress of the family livestock.

The field evaluation carried out in August 2005 by the team of the Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing, with financial support from UNICEF, in the affected areas, indicated that 109 water sources were not operational in the 7 districts, affecting some 55.000 people. Along the Limpopo and Nwanedzi Rivers, the water sources were completely dry.

Ongoing mitigation activities:

- In order to face the drought, the MOPH through its respective provincial directorates, and in collaboration with the NGOs and the United Nations agencies, is developing projects for the construction of dams, systems for the catching of rainwater in the public buildings of the rural areas;
- Rehabilitation of the dams of Matongane and Daniel (Maputo);
- Installation of systems for catching rainwater in Dindiza (Gaza);
- Survey of the current situation, for the construction of water holes: 3 holes in Inhassoro, 2 in Funhalouro (Inhambane), 5 in Zumbo (Tete);
- Some 25 non operational water sources will be rehabilitated in Gaza, benefiting around 12.500 people in the districts most affected by the drought;

- In parallel, materials and equipment such as chloride, flexible tanks and water treatment stations will be purchased, in order to be sent to the areas affected by the drought;
- Awareness raising and promotion of “best practices” in hygiene and sanitation, promoted by the Government and the agencies working in this area.

In terms of sanitation, one notes that the utilization of improved latrines is still in its initial phase. However, an increase in the utilization of traditional latrines is noted although defecation in the open air still occurs, due to socio-cultural factors.

E. Survival Mechanisms

The term survival mechanism is used to describe how the family households are responding to setbacks, something that has deteriorated in the course of the years, also due to the effects of the consecutive droughts.

These mechanisms vary from region to region. In general they indicate the intensification of the use of the different alternatives as a way of family households to compensate for the food deficit and to expand the consumption period of food.

The team observed that in the southern and central regions several districts were affected by two to four consecutive years of drought. In these districts, the family households are using a combination of survival strategies, for example:

- Selling and exchange of poultry and small and large animals for food products and basic necessities;
- Migration of members and/or the entire family household in the search for fertile land or other revenues in the urban centres and in South Africa (Manica, Tete, Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo);
- Over-consumption of fresh manioc or flour or tapioca (Manica, Tete and Inhambane);
- Intensification of poaching (Manica, Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo and Tete);
- Intensification of production and selling of traditional alcoholic beverages (Zambézia, Manica, Tete, Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo);
- Intensification of the use of low lying areas for growing 2nd season crops with priority for maize, which was not common (examples: tilling the low lying areas of the Muedze, Phandira, Save, Govuro, Limpopo, Maputo, Incomati, Zambezi and other rivers);
- Consumption of wild fruits and roots, such as *malambe*^{*}, tamarind, *chikhalanherere*, *matondo*, *munhenze*, *uriri* and *thacha* (Manica, Tete), *fuma*[†] and *Mathevo* (Maputo, Inhambane); and

* Fruit of the baobab.

- Intensification of seasonal labour in fishing (food in exchange of a part of the fish), particularly in the coastal areas of the country.

The team also observed that some of the affected family households, probably those of the LG 1, take recourse to extreme survival strategies, including:

- Consumption of hunger foods, such as wild beans and tubers (Nampula), wild herbs “Nyerere” and the aquatic tuber *Nyica* (Zambézia), *muchucutso*, *tinharu*, *tinlhampsa*, mixed with dry animal skin, *timongo* – seed of dry *canhu*[♦] (Gaza), *Xicutse*, *Tidzulu*, and *Ticoxi* (Inhambane), *Minhane* tuber and *Nraba* fruit (Cabo Delgado);
- Intensive and prolonged consumption of common wild fruits;
- Exaggerated exploitation of natural resources (charcoal, firewood, poaching, etc.);
- Consumption of uncommon seafood *colocozo* and *todwê* (Zambézia and Nampula), termites and grasshoppers (Zambézia);
- Most pronounced common practice of premature marriage in order to diminish the load for the family (Tete, Maputo);
- Reduction of the number of daily meals, from 2 to 1. E.g. in the day before the quantitative inquiry of 9.000 children, 2,4% of the children had not enjoyed a single meal, 13,1% had one meal and 50,2 % two meals, while 32,2% enjoyed three;
- Remain 2 – 3 days without eating;
- Selling of assets (e.g. bicycles, corrugated iron sheets of the house, blankets, utensils, domestic goods, radios and even celphones); and
- Decrease of diligence and growing school absenteeism.

The effect of these survival mechanisms on the vulnerability of family households is complex and not well understood, but in most cases it was clear that the combination of alternatives with survival mechanisms contribute to a reduction of hunger, especially in the most affected regions.

This lack of clarity, together with the lack of a system to monitor information, induces speculations that do not favour timely and coherent decision making, above all in situations of food stress.

F. Agricultural Assistance, Education, Social Protection, Food Aid

This section includes the mitigation activities in the field of agriculture, education, welfare and food aid that are ongoing in the areas visited by the mission.

♦ Sweet smelling fruit, abundant in southern Mozambique, produces orange coloured flour, also called *cuácua* [note translator].

♥ Fruit of *canhoeiro* (*Sclerocarya cafra*), mainly used for production of traditional beverage [note translator].

- ***Agrarian Assistance:***

Recommendation by SETSAN/GAV in May 2005 - irrigation, agricultural fairs, vaccination of livestock, control of diseases/pests of cashew, and intensification in monitoring of poaching and excessive logging.

In June 2005, the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) prepared and launched a plan to mitigate the effects of the drought for 36 districts. When it became evident that the second season was not satisfactory, the National Directorate of Agriculture (DINA) expanded the coverage of the fairs to additional districts.

MINAG held input fairs in three provinces: 8 fairs in Manica, 18 in Sofala, and 14 in Inhambane. For the provinces of Tete, Gaza, Maputo and Zambézia, DINA, with support from the FAO and DFID, has planned to hold fairs in the beginning of November.

Approximately 28.202 families benefited from the agricultural fairs to date. The companies made various types of seeds available (Annex 1).

A weak coverage of the programme of seeds fairs has been reported, reaching only 28.202 family households out of the 50.000 recommended by the GAV. It has been pointed out that the criteria for determining people's eligibility for the programme should be clarified.

There are local initiatives promoted by NGOs and associations aiming at the distribution of inputs for agriculture and livestock breeding.

A large demand for short cycle *sorghum*[^] and *mexoeira*^{*} seeds, maize, cow pea, groundnut as well as for vegetative material of manioc, sweet potato and pineapple was reported.

- ***School assistance:***

Recommendation concerning education by SETSAN/GAV – monitoring of absenteeism, continue expanding the free school lunch in the semi-arid areas, and promotion of school gardens.

The school lunch's objective is to meet and/or improve the nutritional needs of the pupils, as well as to favour the development of healthy food habits in children

[^] Mozambican millet [note translator].

^{*} Also a type of millet, kernels are less coarse than those of *sorghum* [note translator].

and adolescents in the schools, in order to diminish absenteeism and examination failures of pupils.

The Ministry of Education (MINED), the World Food Programme (WFP) and some NGOs are responsible for the implementation of the school lunch. The WFP food programme for schools is reaching 332.192 children this year.

The reported discrimination in the distribution of school lunches in the provinces of Gaza and Maputo reportedly might influence the absenteeism of pupils of the schools not covered by this programme, although the general feeling is that positive effects are being felt in the reduction of school absenteeism.

Other NGOs, such as the Christian Council of Mozambique, CARITAS, Save The Children, and FDC, have lately contributed to non-food school assistance, which allows for increasing the coverage by this type of support both for the pupils as well as the teachers.

The WFP reported that it would be difficult to rapidly expand the school lunch programme, due to difficulties in mobilizing resources in a timely manner and in setting up the programmes. The increase in the distribution of food for girls, orphans, etc. who attend school, is viable.

- **Food aid:**

Recommendation concerning food aid by SETSAN/GAV – food for work and distribution of food for the people in food insecurity, 428.234 persons until May 2006.

The 428.234 people in a situation of extreme food insecurity who need food aid from May 2005 to March 2006 belong to the *livelihood groups* LG1, LG2 and LG3, which are highly dependent on agriculture and cereals.

The WFP's food aid merely covered 30% of the affected population, due to the inadequate financial resources. In November, the number of people to be assisted will rise to 253.590, still being below the number indicated by the GAV.

a) Food for Work

Resources being limited, the WFP intends to prioritize the LG1 for the food for work programme. The beneficiaries are identified by the community leaders in accordance with the WFP criteria. During the present monitoring, the GAV received complaints from the administrations, administrative posts and the focal groups about the lack of transparency, the weak coverage and the inconsistency in the distribution of the provisions.

b) Food for vulnerable groups

The WFP directed its activities towards the geographical regions recommended by the GAV. In this way, the organization gave priority to the most vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, orphans, households with a high rate of dependency and disabled.

The WFP has been working with the Ministry of Women and Welfare (MMAS) and its partners in order to support the target groups with food aid. By way of example in Machaze, the WFP has worked with the Bureau of Support to Socio-economic Development (BADES).

- ***Social Protection/Safety Nets:***

There are also other interventions, most of them related to community development projects focussing on the most vulnerable families. Examples are the programme of food subsidies, programmes for road construction, and initiatives for income generation, etc.

These ongoing interventions are increasing the capacity of the family households to respond to the drought.

One observed, however, that the social protection programmes of the INAS, CNRS, and ONGs have a limited coverage. The monthly cash subsidy for example should be more inclusive, more transparent and consistent in order to have effect on the most disfavoured socio-economic groups. These programmes are mainly concentrated in the provincial or district capitals.

UNICEF and the INE are helping the MMAS with the quantitative evaluation of the Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC) in the provinces of Gaza, Manica, Maputo, Sofala, Nampula and Zambézia. To date a total of 130.744 OVCs have been identified, although the evaluation is still continuing.

One noted a convergence between the localities of OVC evaluation and of the vulnerable districts covered by the GAV in the districts of Magude and Moamba (Maputo), Chibuto and Chicualacuala (Gaza), Guro, Machaze and Mossurize (Manica) and Chinde (Zambézia).

One also noted a weakening of the traditional mechanisms of social protection (mutual assistance) due to the families' diminishing capacity to respond.

III. GENDER, HIV/AIDS AND THEIR LINK WITH FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY (FSN)

- **Gender:**

Men and women play different but complementary roles in production, conservation, commercialization, processing and consumption, which constitute the basis of the family economy. However, the woman as guardian of the family plays an important role in the preservation of customs, the education of the children, in the health and well being of the family.

The climatic changes for instance, associated with drought, affect the daily way of life of the family households, with respect to food consumption, among other things. Climatic variations might change the dynamics of production, distribution and consumption of food among and within family households.

In the current evaluation round one observed that the situation of growing food and nutrition insecurity caused by the drought, as yet has not caused a rift in the organization of the existing tasks and obligations between man and woman with respect to availability, access and consumption of food. The typical activities of the man continue to be the hunt, fishing, cutting poles, herding; while the woman dedicates herself to other activities, such as the production and selling of traditional beverages, fetching water, production and preparation of food for the family.

The practice of school lunches observed in several districts appears to have a positive effect on keeping children in the school, but also on nutritional education. Men are increasingly migrating to the RSA and/or urban centres, while boys have reduced their school attendance in order to temporarily move cattle towards the rivers where there is pasture and water.

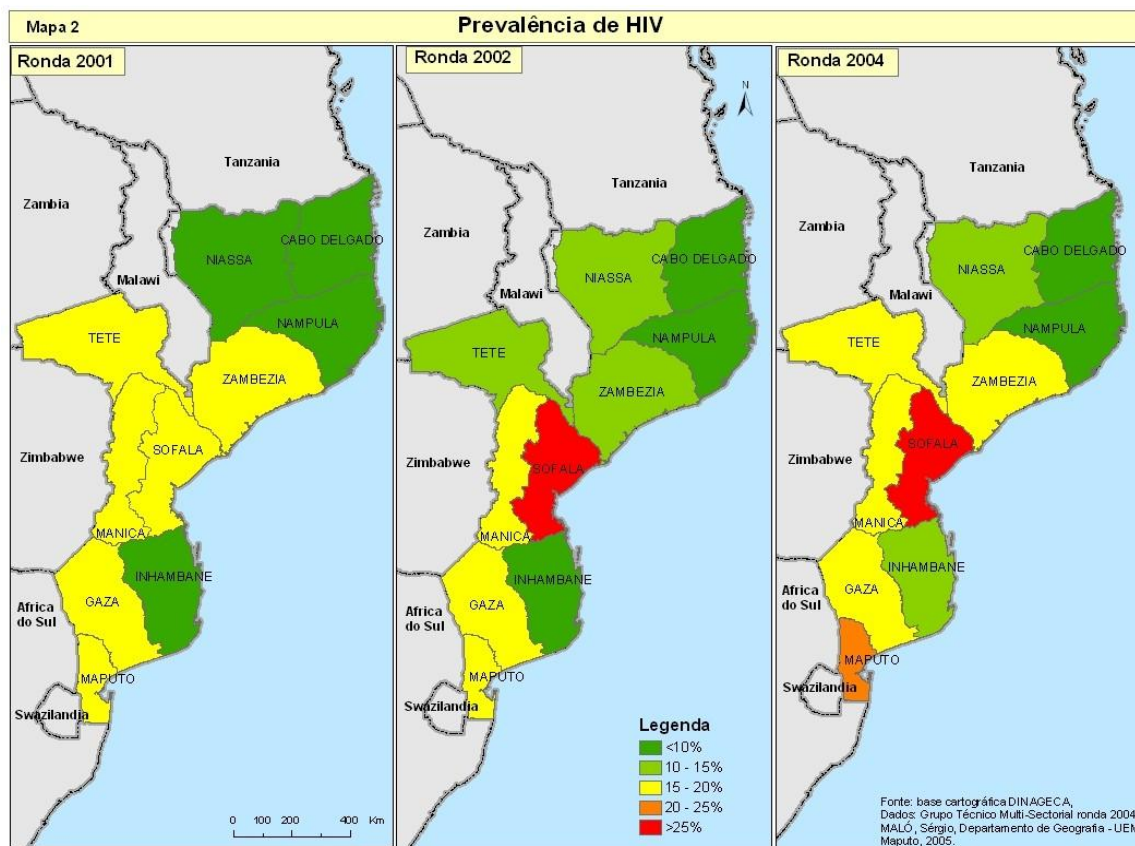
Due to the declining agricultural activity, the mission observed that seasonal labour in the fields, usually practised by the women, diminished substantially in all districts visited.

- **HIV/AIDS:**

The most recent data from MISAU in August 2005 indicate that the overall prevalence rate is 16,2%. The separate geographical distributions show that the Central region is most affected (20,4%), followed by the South (18,1%) and the Northern region (9,3%).

The maps below show the evolution of the HIV/AIDS prevalence from 2001 to 2004, indicating an increase of its territorial spread and of its seriousness. Some

1.4 million people in Mozambique live with HIV, the virus causing the incurable disease AIDS. Some 60% of the infected are women.



Map 2: Evolution of HIV/AIDS prevalence from 2001 to 2004

The impact of HIV/AIDS has reduced the life expectancy from 46,4 years (without AIDS) to 38,1 years (with AIDS) and led to the death of almost 97.000 people in 2004 alone.

This disease is an obstacle to the socio-economic development and a menace to FSN, in particular because the economically active population is most affected by the disease. HIV-positive individuals run the risk to become malnourished because the presence of the virus increases their need for nutrients.

IV. COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY: results of monitoring the provinces

This chapter presents a summary of the relevant FSN aspects in each province, drawing attention however to the existence of detailed reports on each province and district, available at the Central SETSAN and at the delegations of the Provincial SETSANs.

PROVINCE OF NIASSA

For the rapid assessment of the FSN situation the vulnerable districts of Mecanhelas and Majune.

Availability:

The population of these districts feels more affected by food and nutrition insecurity than last year, although this is associated with chronic factors (high level of poverty in Niassa (IAF-2003: 52%)), with cultural and food habits and with the poor quality and diversity of the diet. Food availability of food is low.

People often own chickens, but outbreaks of Newcastle disease substantially reduce their numbers. Cattle and goats are present but the population is not used to consuming the meat and animal derivatives (milk, butter and cheese).

Access:

Prices of agricultural products have increased. The price of maize in Mecanhelas for instance shown a 17% increase while in Majune this was more than 100%.

Health and Nutrition:

Various family households reportedly enjoy 1 meal per day round this time of year. However, in a normal year they have 3 daily meals.

Access to drinking water of good quality diminished, particularly in the most remote villages. Despite the absence of drinking water there are as yet no cases reported of diarrhoea in children.

Food Aid:

There are no Food Aid programmes in the province of Niassa.

Social Protection:

The DDMAS, through the INAS and some NGOs, has programmes to mitigate food and nutrition insecurity. Although these support programmes are very important, they often do not cover the most isolated villages of the district.

Income Sources:

Normally the most important income source is the selling of agricultural products. This year saw a significant decline in sales because of the poor results of the agricultural campaign, which lead to a higher vulnerability of the family households dependent on this activity.

Other important income sources are; fishery, production and selling of cash crops and of cattle.

Survival Mechanisms:

Survival mechanisms used to face the situation are: Pass the day without eating, reducing the number of daily meals, selling of animals, and selling of assets.

Another extreme, survival strategy is: consumption of hunger food, for example *malava* (toxic tuber), which causes diarrhoea and inflammation of the body. In Majune, this strategy is more being used this year, while people in Mecanhelas used it more last year.

The most consumed food products are: *inhame**, honey, cooked mango, wild fruits and tubers.

In the beginning of October 2005, at least 14 people in the villages of Namocha and Jone in the district of Mecanhelas were intoxicated as a result of *malava* consumption.

PROVINCE OF CABO DELGADO

The team visited the vulnerable districts Macomia, Mecufi and Mocímboa da Praia.

Availability:

Concerning availability, the population has already exhausted food reserves or has little left. For those who still have some reserves, these may meet their needs at least until mid November/beginning of December.

Access:

* Generic term for a series of plants the roots of which produce edible flour [note translator]

The populations are so vulnerable that they don't have sufficient capital to bear the living costs. Normally they trade their labour in exchange for some food, even at the level of the own communities, but sometimes they have to travel vast distances to do this, which limits this activity to men only.

Some localities have markets with sufficient quantities to feed their populations, but these are only accessible by a very small number of people, because people in general lack money.

Health and Nutrition:

The access to health care is precarious. High rates of malnutrition are registered (low weight for height, low height for age and low weight for age). Also notorious is the poor diet quality and the decrease of the number of meals.

Education:

Despite all the efforts that have been made in the area of education, one continues to see school absenteeism because of hunger, the customary practices of the girls (*harrusse* - for adolescents) migration of parents with their children in search of more fertile land for production.

Some schools are being covered by the school lunch and take home ration programme for girls only, financed by the WFP. Although the results are satisfactory, there is room for improvement.

Food Aid:

At provincial level there have been no food aid interventions for many years, part from the school assistance. The interventions made are very limited and carried out by various agents, including the INGC.

Income Sources:

The families have diverse income sources, partly determined by their geographical localization between the coast and the interior. Along the coast: fishery is the main income source, followed by agriculture and diverse informal businesses (the women also support the fishing). In the interior: the main income source is agriculture, followed by the selling of natural resources and livestock products, and informal trade, sometimes people have seasonal work in forestry companies or in sawmills.

Survival Mechanisms:

In the affected areas, families without food resort to seasonal labour, selling of natural resources such as firewood, reeds, poles, bamboo, charcoal, etc., and

wild food products. In extreme cases the family households consume fruits and tubers (*mingoco*) and sell small livestock.

There are cases of people receiving remittances and mutual assistance.

PROVINCE OF NAMPULA

The team visited the districts Memba, Nacala-a-Velha, Nacarrôa, Monapo and Mongicual.

Availability:

The situation is stable in all monitored districts, although there are some pockets of limited reserves, capable of holding out until November/December, in Memba (southern and coastal zone), Nacala-a-Velha (coastal zone), Mossuril (coastal zone) and part of Monapo.

Access:

The family households in these pockets of limited reserves do have alternatives to ensure access to food, above all the existence of dynamic commercialization systems (markets and commercial and/or agricultural fairs, which are most prominent in Memba).

Income sources:

The main income sources in the interior are: (i) Cashew (Memba, Nacala-a-Velha, Mossuril), sesame (Memba), tobacco (Nacarrôa), while in the coastal areas these are (ii) fishing (Memba, Nacala-a-Velha, Mossuril, Mongicual). There are other sources, such as: (iii) small and medium businesses (general commerce) (iv) selling of forestry resources (mainly charcoal, firewood, poles, bamboo). However, one should note that the buying power of the populations diminished due to the failure of the cashew and sesame campaigns. (v) Selling of animals (poultry, pigs and goats) is done at a small scale and where available.

Health, water and Sanitation:

The nutritional situation is acceptable for adults in the coastal districts where one consumes seafood. However, there are cases of malnutrition in children from 0 to 5 years of age from the family households in the interior, where the staple diet is manioc. There are no programmes for nutritional rehabilitation apart from the programmes carried out at the level of the Health Centres.

The most common diseases in the visited districts are: malaria, diarrhoeas, IRAs (acute respiratory infections), dermatitis, anaemia, hernia and HIV/AIDS.

The main water sources are the traditional wells, situated in dry riverbeds. The drinking water is of poor quality and limited quantity, with the exception of the district capital Nacala-Velha, which has running water that is being treated.

Survival Mechanisms:

(i) Reduction of the number of meals from three to two or one; (ii) purchase of foods in case one has some source of income; (iii) consumption of starvation food, such as wild beans, tubers and fruits and shellfish one finds on rocks; (iv) migration to regions with agricultural potential.

Education:

There are no cases of school absenteeism among schoolchildren due to hunger.

Ongoing Interventions:

The WFP implements a food aid programme in two schools in each of the districts Memba, Nacala-a-Velha and Mossuril, but has no activities in Nacarrôa, Monapo and Mongicual.

Save the Children supports the communities by multiplying manioc slips and sweet potato foliage (Memba and Nacala-a-Velha), with programmes related to women associations and with programmes on preparing bitter manioc (Nacala-a-Velha). There is a cashew promotion programme running in Memba, which is outsourced to another organization.

PROVINCE OF ZAMBÉZIA

The team visited the following districts: Mopeia, Morrumbala, Ilé, Mocuba, Pebane, Chinde and Maganja da Costa.

Availability:

In general, the 2004/05 agricultural campaign was characterized by lack of rainfall. As a consequence the family production rates decreased drastically, aggravating the food situation. Manioc is the basic diet for many families.

Access:

The prices of food products are high, which aggravates the situation for many families without buying power.

Health, Education:

The malnutrition rates tend to decrease thanks to the programmes in course, such as for instance the administering of LOA/F75/F100. There are cases of food poisoning due to the consumption of fresh bitter manioc in the districts of Mocuba and Ile. The most common diseases are diarrhoeas, malaria and STDs.

Especially in the districts of Maganja da Costa and Ile, school absenteeism due to hunger is frequent, and those pupils who still attend school have low approval rates. The search for food supplies is detrimental to the children's school performance.

Ongoing Interventions:

The INGC jointly with the NGOs (World Vision, Action Aid and ADRA) have implemented food aid programmes. These programmes are irregular. Some 80 tons of maize and 20 tons of beans were distributed in the locality of Kayavi, Mocuba district.

The WFP also intervenes through its food for work programmes in some districts. The food for work programmes are directed towards agriculture, the building of infrastructures for health and education, and towards opening up water holes.

Income Sources:

Income source in most districts include livestock farming, the selling of dry manioc, poles, seafood and copra, and seasonal labour.

Survival Mechanisms:

In order to face hunger the populations take recourse to the following survival measures: reduction of the number of meals per day, poor diet, consumption of *nhica* (water tuber), of herbs (known as *Nyerere*), termites grasshoppers and green mango, and the exaggerated selling of animals and poultry.

TETE PROVINCE

The districts visited are Mutarara, Moatize, Chiúta, Changara, Cahora Bassa, Mágoe and Zumbo.

Availability:

The food reserves at the family household level are exhausted in most districts because of the poor results of the last campaign. The availability at the family household level is exhausted, when food is available in the district the prices are high, which complicates buying by the peasants. No agricultural fairs are planned in the province. The rains were irregular, even in the second season. However,

precipitation was registered in the end of September in Mutarara, Moatize, Chiúta, Changara and Cahora Bassa. The fields are being prepared and it looks like production will surpass that of last year. Few people started to plant early.

A large part of the population has animals. The pastures deteriorated considerably due to the drought in combination with intensive pasturing. Cattle have to walk hours for drinking and even for pasture. Because of the drought, there is competition for the water resources leading to violent conflicts between man and animal (e.g. crocodile and hippopotamus attacks), etc.

Access:

Most of the products are from the city of Tete, yet in the border regions the market plays an important role in the supply of sugar and maize flour.

The trading in surpluses is directed towards the neighbouring countries. The national market is limited due to the poor conditions of the access roads, the high costs of this kind of operations and, above all, the lack of intermediaries.

Health, Nutrition and Water:

Malaria, diarrhoeas, scabies, malnutrition and respiratory diseases are the most common illnesses. Deaths due to hunger were not reported in any of the districts visited. There is an increase in cases of malnutrition, particularly in Zumbo. There is not one single extensive programme for nutritional rehabilitation.

Although there are a great many infrastructures/water pumps, many of them are out of order. Many districts have serious problems when it comes to supply of drinking water.

Food Aid and Social Protection:

The interventions in the province are carried out by the WFP, INGC and the INAS (in Moatize). At present various kinds of food aid programmes are benefiting the most vulnerable families in Zumbo, Mágoe, Mutarara and Moatize.

Income Sources:

The main income sources are the selling of animals, fish, game, firewood, charcoal and poles, cotton and tobacco, and the production of sleeping mats. In the most isolated places these activities are much reduced, or even absent. Commercial activity is not dynamic and demand is little.

Survival Mechanisms:

The premature consumption of hunger food such as *nhica* and *sica*, *malambe*, *Ntchenge* (which is at the end), *nonde* (while being cooked requires changing water seven times to diminish bitterness) and tubers in the low lying areas is a common strategy.

Reduction of the number of meals to one single meal, with a very low consumption of cereals is another strategy used. In general, one registers school absenteeism because of premature marriages, migration, trade activities, and above all because of hunger, mostly in the districts of Mágoe, Mutarara, Chiúta and Zumbo.

PROVINCE OF MANICA

The team visited the districts Macossa, Guro, Machaze, Mossurize and Tambara.

Availability:

The lack of rain combined with damage by wild animals and grasshopper pests affected the last two seasons of the 2004/05 agricultural campaign, with most losses of food crops occurring in Guro and Machaze, affecting some 90% of the families. Cashew, tea and cotton is also produced.

Household reserves are exhausted, contrary to normal years when they last until December/January, either for consumption or for seeds. Only in the post of Mungari, in the district of Guro does one encounter reserves of maize and sorghum for at least two months. Mossurize shows signs of shortages, especially in Gunhe and Garágua, which under normal circumstances are stable.

Peasant associations take advantage of pockets of water for the production of vegetables.

The number of animals tends to increase and one estimates that more than 88% of the families own at least 3 goats and each family owns on average 6 to 8 chicken.

Access:

The poor conditions of the access roads, the lack of markets for selling and buying agricultural as well as manufactured goods, the weak buying power of the populations associated with the price increases, little by little deteriorates the situation, in particular in the posts in the interior of Guro, Macossa and Tambara. Prices of basic products, above all maize, in general tend to rise due to the lack of internal supply within affected districts and in other provinces.

Health and Water:

The health posts report malaria, diarrhoeas, skin diseases and dysentery. Cases of malnutrition, or of deaths due to hunger have not been reported. The access to drinking water is in general very limited, one uses water from holes (brackish). The populations walk 1-2 hours to fetch water, which results in many girls not being present in, or abandoning, school. In certain areas of the province, new waterholes have been opened up; nevertheless, the population continues to lose many hours while waiting for water.

Food Aid Situation:

The WFP, through the NGOs BADES (Bureau of Support to Socio-Economic Development), DORCAS/AIDS and Jesus Alive Mozambique, has programmes for school lunches and food for the elderly, women and orphaned children. The INGC and the INAS have distributed food to the most needy families. The FAO runs the Farmer Field School programme. In addition, there is the WFP programme directed towards the reduction of the risk of vertical transmission (from mother to child) of the AIDS virus, by helping HIV-positive mothers with food, from pregnancy onwards to the development of the child.

Social Protection:

Various programmes are ongoing:

- The FAO is supporting micro projects aiming at the vulnerable population in the context of Food and Nutrition Security;
- The Red Cross of Mozambique supports awareness raising in the areas of hygiene and aid to the elderly;
- KULIMA supports awareness raising with respect to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, leprosy and diarrhoea;
- ORAM supports awareness raising with respect to natural resources management (land, forests, wild animals and environment);
- OXFAM / UCAMA are involved in the project for the assistance of irrigated agriculture; and
- CONCERN is involved in projects in the Education and Culture sector.

Income Sources and Survival Mechanisms:

Agricultural production has been the main income source of the families, as well as handicrafts, petty trade, production and selling of honey, remittances from migrants and formal employment (tobacco and cotton), especially in the south of the province. During the year the families survive by intensifying the slaughter and selling of animals, by procuring food and other goods within or outside the districts, by premature marriages (cause of school drop-out by girls). In the

district of Guro, intensified poaching, selling of alcoholic beverages, the consumption of wild fruits and roots, such as *malambe*, tamarind, *chikhalanherere*, *matondo* and *thacha* is reported.

PROVINCE OF SOFALA

The monitoring team visited the districts Marromeu, Muanza, Chemba, Machanga, Gorongoza, Nhamatanda and Maríngue.

Availability:

In comparison with the year 2004, the availability of food at the level of the family households is significantly less in the current year, due to the drought. The districts of Machanga and Chemba are in the worst condition. The remaining districts have stockpiles of maize lasting until December 2005. Livestock farming has been contributing positively to the diet, as well as to the revenues of the population. The district of Nhamatanda has the largest number of cattle.

The availability of pastures and water is critical due to the drought and uncontrolled fires, forcing cattle to walk distances of 10-20Kms. The main animal diseases, in order of importance, are New castle disease, ticks and tuberculosis.

Access:

In general, buying power is weak in all districts visited by the mission. In all these districts it is possible to find some maize in the local market, mainly coming from the district of Gorongosa. Prices of maize in general increased some 100% compared to the same period of last year. The districts of Machanga, Chemba, Muanza and the south of Nhamatanda showed a pronounced increase, mainly caused by the poor availability and the increase in fuel prices.

Health:

The health posts in the districts visited have poor coverage. The main diseases one encounters are malaria, diarrhoea, cholera, HIV/AIDS and malnutrition. Due to poor sanitation one noted the aggravation of several diseases in the communities.

Education:

The school network (EP1 and EP2) as well as the number of schoolteachers in the districts that were visited are good. Absentee rates of pupils are high, compared with those of last year. This is contributed to the drought and to

premature marriages of the girls. However, one should note the positive impact of the school lunches supplied by the WFP, with support from the FAO.

Ongoing Interventions:

All districts visited by the monitoring mission have programmes of food aid to schools. The team observed that the INAS programmes for support to the elderly, the disabled and widows are very inadequate and not inclusive. JAM has assisted, jointly with the WFP, in the supply of schools with *sorghum*, beans and oil.

Income Sources:

The main income sources are: agricultural production, production of charcoal, firewood, hunting, fishing and salt extraction, in particular in the district of Machanga.

Survival Mechanisms:

Survival mechanisms include the reduction of the number of meals, the consumption of hunger food, *munhanha*, *nhica*, *nhenza* and the intensification of producing charcoal and cutting firewood.

PROVINCE OF INHAMBANE

The monitoring team visited the districts Govuro, Mabote, Inhassoro, Funhalouro, Panda, Massinga, Vilanculos and Jangamo.

Availability:

Utilizing the low lying areas and the hydrological resources resulted in a better availability of food, both for consumption and for selling. However, compared to the year 2004, the availability of food in the family households diminished significantly due to the lack of rainfall.

The numbers of cattle, goats and sheep increased significantly in the province. An increase in the marketing of animals and their derivatives was noted, which has contributed significantly to the family economy.

The peasants have already started to prepare the land for the 2005/06 agricultural campaign, which is expected to surpass the one of last year.

Access:

In the markets of Massinga, Funhalouro and Mabote, the price of maize showed an increase of some 30% in the period from June to October 2005, while the increase in the market of Inhassoro is 60%. Access to food is in general diminished, due to: (i) the weak availability of agricultural products; (ii) the increase in fuel prices; (iii) direct exchange, and (iv) essential products coming from outside the province (e.g. Manica, Maputo, Nampula, among other places).

Health and Nutrition:

The nutritional situation of the vulnerable families is considered weak, which is mainly due to: (i) poor diet quality, (ii) reduction of the number of daily meals, (iii) the poor quality of water for human consumption, and (iv) acute malnutrition. The TCI remains stable in most health units that were visited, with the exception of the district of Govuro, which showed an increase of 8 to 10% between October 2004 and September 2005, as well as in Panda and Inhassoro. In the period of April to October 2005, one noted an increase in the number of cases of acute malnourishment in children of 6 months to 5 years in all health units visited, two of which reported the deaths of 6 children (Inhassoro 4, Panda 2).

The main diseases are malaria, anaemia, tuberculosis, respiratory diseases, STDs and HIV/AIDS. The populations are used to constructing and utilizing traditional latrines.

Food Aid:

The food aid programmes in the province have a poor coverage, in particular in the districts of Govuro, Mabote and Massinga, which have not received sufficient food aid, while in the districts of Inhassoro, Funhalouro and Panda only part of the needy families were reached. Data from the local INGC indicate that there are 131.770 affected people in the province, 22.176 of whom receive food aid. The school lunch programme implemented by the NGO Jesus Alive Mozambique and the WFP has a positive impact, because it contributes to keeping the children in school during this period of drought.

Social Protection:

There are programmes directed towards the most vulnerable groups (school going children, the elderly, households headed by women and/or children), implemented by the Government and its partners. These development programmes and monthly subsidies for the elderly have a limited reach, are very inadequate, not transparent and are inconsistent.

Income Sources:

The coastal areas are dominated by fishery, selling of coconut, forest products, tourism, selling of traditional beverages and stones for construction, while in the

interior one turns more to hunting, selling cattle, *cimbirre*, cashew and traditional beverages. The reconstruction of the EN1 offers a seasonal income source for some family households living in the vicinity.

Survival Mechanisms:

One notes an increase of seasonal labour in fishing in the coastal areas. The survival strategies that are most used are the production and selling of vegetables in all areas that have access to water, the consumption of starvation food (e.g. *xicutse* and *tidzulu*, *ticoxi* and *macuacua*), passing 1 to 2 days without eating, selling of animals and domestic utensils, intensifying consumption and selling of game meat (in the interior) and of seafood (along the coast), cutting and intensive selling of forest resources.

PROVINCE OF GAZA

All districts of Gaza were visited, with the exception of Chigubo and Chicualacuala - whose characteristics are similar to those of Massangena and Mabalane that were included - and of Bilene/Macia, which was represented by Xai-Xai.

Availability:

The availability of food throughout the province is worrisome, because of the consecutive anomalies in the agricultural production related to the 2003/04 and 2004/05 agricultural campaigns, affecting cereals production (maize, rice, *sorghum* and *mexoeira*), with consequences for **seed** reserves originating from this production proper. Thus, the seed fairs promoted by the Government and the FAO are a necessary and indispensable alternative.

Manioc and sweet potato crops have under-performed. Vegetables production is practised by the families with access to low-lying land. Food reserves are becoming rare, and one estimates that 35 to 80% of the families in Massangena, Chigubo, Chicualacuala, Mabalane and Guijá have food left for less than 1 month. However, the districts of Xai-Xai, Manjacaze, Bilene, Chókwè and Chibuto appear to be in a better condition.

The situation in livestock farming is not very good as a result of the scarcity of pastures and water.

Access:

In general the access roads are reasonable, and the market does not pose much problems because there is a large supply of basic products, be it at formal level

(shops in town) be it informal (*barracas*[♦] in the rural areas) while the demand for them depends on the individual capacity of the families. Nevertheless, the prices have not undergone pronounced changes, and where this did happen it was associated with the increase in fuel and transport prices, which is normal.

Social Protection:

The dimension of the social protection network varies from district to district with the tendency for the offering of assistance to be inversely proportional to the degree of vulnerability. INAS and the DDMAS operate in almost all the districts. At community level, there is a network of NGOs that play an important role in all kinds of activities, although their involvement is limited in the remote areas.

Water:

The **water situation in the province is serious** and people consume water that is unsuitable, especially in the interior of the districts, where in some cases one shares the same source with cattle. There are six kinds of water sources in the province: waterholes with mechanical pumps of which 40% are non operational; small systems 25% are non operational; wells 15% of which with reduced water levels and dams 98% of which are without water. The Elephant river shows interruptions and a low water level, however, one should note that the Government and NGO's are trying to mitigate the crisis.

Health and Nutrition:

There are no abnormal outbreaks of new diseases reported. Malaria is the main disease in almost all districts, except for the district of Manjacaze where diarrhoea was predominant during July 2005. Because of the poor water quality, one may witness the occurrence of parasitic diseases and diarrhoea. HIV/AIDS is a problem for all districts, which contributes to the growth of the number of vulnerable groups due to deaths and traditional rites (*cutchinga*). The **nutritional** situation is not alarming but it does require one to be alert in some isolated cases. Although there are no visible signs of malnutrition in children and adults, data from several health posts illustrate that the situation is deteriorating.

Education:

The coverage of the school network improved substantially although there do remain problems when it comes to meeting the demand. School absenteeism rates are considered to be normal, with the exception of Chókwè where 7% of the 46.486 pupils abandoned school, of Mabalane (242 children abandoned school) and of Massangena (146 children). The reasons for abandoning school are: premature marriages, initiation rites, unwanted pregnancies, herding cattle,

[♦] Stalls on the roadside, sometimes with bar and restaurant , informal [note translator].

migration of the household to more promising areas, lack of surpluses and demotivation (lack of interest). In order to mitigate the situation, the MOE, MINAG, FAO, WFP and NGOs have been implementing specific programmes, such as providing school lunches and school gardens, the promotion of fruit trees, poultry breeding and livestock farming, although these initiatives do not adequately cover the province.

Food Aid:

Food aid diminished drastically and what is being offered is done in a haphazard and unorganised way, which becomes clear if one takes a look at the distribution: in Memo (district of Manjacaze) for instance, Caritas supports some 60 families per 3 months with 15Kg of maize, 12Kg of flour, 1,5Kg of beans, ½litre of oil, while the INGC offered the very same people 20Kg of maize, 3Kg beans and oil (less than 200ml). The IPM is operating in the same community, simultaneously, with the recently arrived INGC. One runs the risk of duplicating aid, which shows that there are problems in the coordination of these actions. There is an avalanche of NGOs who in an indirect way develop activities (promotion of fruit trees and poultry farming, among others) for the provision of food.

Survival Strategy:

In the districts of Massangena, Mabalane, Massingir, Guijá, Chókwè, Manjacaze, Chibuto and Xai-Xai people resort to reducing the number of daily meals from 2 to 1. The consumption of hunger food: wild fruits (*tinlhampa*, *tinharu*) was noted in the districts of Massingir and Guijá. In Guijá people eat *muxucutso* as well. Chókwè: the inhabitants of the villages close to the river Mazimulhope consume *mathevo*, the aquatic tuber *nenúfaro* and traditional beverages (*utchema*) are strategies in Mandlakaze and Massangena. The use of *tingolocotso* (not very common bean), *timongo* to flavour vegetables, *massala*[♥] and *macuacua*[♠] is reported in Guijá, Manjacaze a bit in Chókwé.

Income Sources:

Income sources are practically the same in almost all districts: selling of natural resources (firewood, charcoal and poles), selling of reeds, firewood, cattle, agricultural products, fishing in the dam of Massingir and along the seacoast, the selling of alcoholic beverages (*utchema*), cashew and handicraft products (sieves, wooden spoons, baskets, etc.).

Almost all districts receive remittances and engage in petty trade.

[♥] Tasty large round fruit with hard shell, also used for beverage production. Shell is also used to make musical instruments [note translator].

[♠] Also named *cuácia* and *fuma* (see footnote page 13) [note translator].

PROVINCE OF MAPUTO

The team visited the districts Magude, Moamba, Matutuíne, Manhiça and the Municipality of Matola.

Availability:

Generally speaking the 2004/05 agricultural campaign was weak, and the food reserves are practically exhausted. There is a lack of agricultural inputs for the 2005/06 agricultural campaign. There are small wells with irrigation systems (foot pumps), the result of the existing associations, which are as yet embryonic.

The utilization of low lying areas and irrigation allowed for the production of vegetables, small quantities of maize, sweet potato, banana and potato. The grasshopper pest diminished the expectations with respect to rice production in Matutuíne and it might damage the crops of the new agricultural campaign. The 2004/05 agricultural campaign in Manhiça was reasonable, with utilization of low-lying areas and of the banks of the Incomati river, especially in the 2nd season; this explains the availability of cereals, vegetables, sweet potato, banana and manioc. However, on the high lying grounds, nothing was harvested during the two seasons in the district of Manhiça. In the municipality of Matola, the 2nd agricultural campaign of 2004/05 did not go well because of the nature of the soil (sandy).

The district of Matutuíne has, in the interior of the nature reserve, lakes teeming with fish, something which could enrich the diet of the family households and in the current drought minimize the effects of hunger. However, fishing is forbidden here, and only the fishermen poaching benefit from it.

Access:

The commercialization network of products from production centres to the places of consumption is very inadequate or practically inexistent. Only the markets in the district capitals have some food products available, basically purchased in the markets of Maputo, the city of Macia, or on the other side of the border. Product prices showed an increase somewhat above average. In the district of Matutuíne, the families have scanty food reserves.

Income Sources:

The main income sources are: seasonal employment in the sugar factories of Maragra and Xinavane; remittances; informal trade, transborder trade; selling of traditional beverages, homemade bread and biscuits, tourism, selling of animals, cutting reeds, firewood, charcoal, poles, etc.

Health, Nutrition, Water and FSNitiation:

The main registered diseases are malaria, diarrhoea, tuberculosis, respiratory diseases, STDs and HIV/AIDS. Some cases of malnutrition were encountered in the districts of Moamba, Magude and Matutuíne, while 5 deaths of children have been reported.

The water sources (wells and rivers) are dry and the populations walk some 20Km to fetch water, apart from waiting long hours in the queues. One noted the opening of holes in dry riverbeds, and also the consumption of water from weirs. Water consumption gives rise to conflicts between man and animal.

Survival Mechanisms:

There is an intensification in the cutting of reeds, firewood and poles, in producing charcoal and selling of one's labour (*ganho-ganho*), and an exaggerated selling of cattle (e.g. an increase from 3 to 20 per fair), beef, goat meat and pork, also more poaching.

Some family households are consuming hunger food (*fuma* and *mathevo*). Various cases of school desistence or absence were registered of children who have to work at home (fetching water), or because of migratory labour (seasonal labour in agriculture, herding, domestic tasks), trans-border trading, among other reasons.

Ongoing Programmes:

All districts have ongoing programmes for encouraging dry resistant crops (changing to cashew, manioc, sweet potato and pineapple) in addition to the programmes for encouraging livestock farming (cattle and goats) carried out by State organs and/or NGOs.

One also noted the existence of programmes for stimulating beekeeping in order to make use of the honey and of small interventions aiming at the production of vegetables and the stimulation of poultry breeding.

V. AFFECTED POPULATION

The present monitoring concerns an affected population of **801.654** (Table 1) in **61 districts** of the country. This represents about 4,4% of the total population. All provinces showed an increase in the number of affected districts and administrative posts, which reflects the magnitude of the drought's impact on Mozambique. Most affected areas are semi-arid.

Table 1 illustrates how the family households requiring food aid from November 2005 to March 2006 are distributed over the rural areas.

Table 1. Affected population

Provinces	LG1	LG2	LG3	LG4	Total affected population	Affected population as % of total
Maputo	21098	5378	6423	9859	42758	3,85
Inhambane	103039	10918	5360	0	119317	8,29
Gaza	106110	22075	17721	0	145906	10,66
Sofala	30222	41597	11981	0	83800	5,18
Manica	22554	16456	20353	0	59363	4,50
Tete	34282	51550	74546	37555	197933	13,19
Zambézia	31387	9993	108	0	41488	1,11
Cabo Delgado	29945	0			29945	1,85
Nampula	67752	0			67752	1,86
Niassa	13392	0			13392	1,35
Total	459780	157967	136492	47414	801654	4,37

Description of Livelihood Groups:

Group 1: Subsistence Farmers facing Shortages

Group 2: Basic Subsistence Farmers

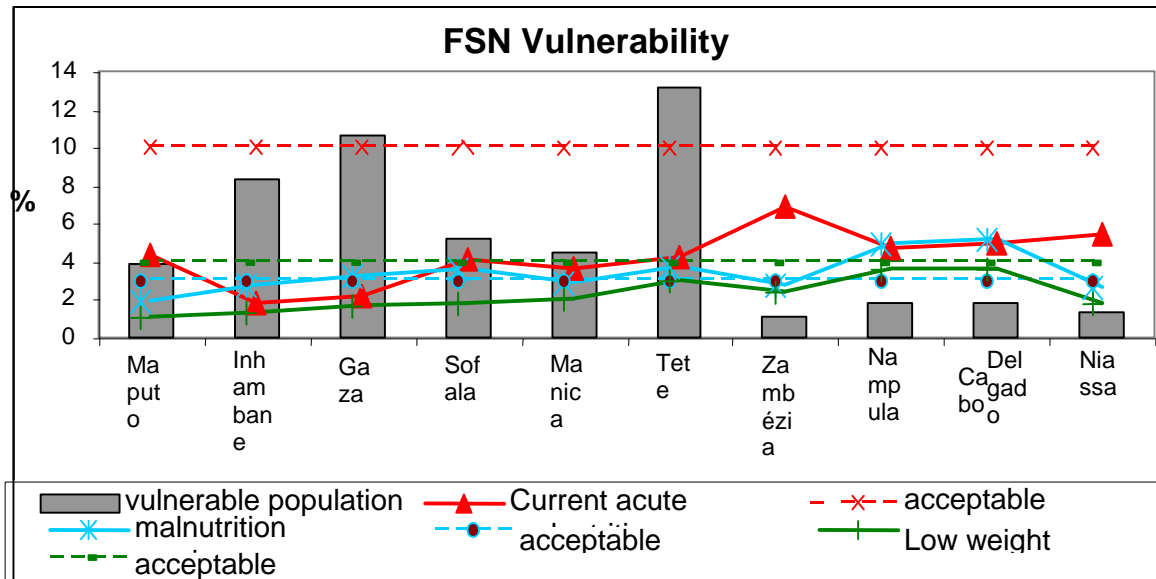
Group 3: Farmers Dependent on Cereals

Group 4: Farmers with Diversified Production System and Informal Employment Opportunities

The extrapolation of the number of people in need of assistance is based on the GAV evaluations of 2004, taking into consideration the Livelihood Groups (LG). The distribution of the affected population per district and administrative post is shown in Annex 3.

The analysis of the population considered to be at risk in the last GAV round, is based on a combination of the data on (i) acute malnutrition rates, (ii) chronic malnutrition rates, (iii) low birth weight in children up to 5 years of age, and (iv) the number of people in each livelihood group (Diagram 3).

Diagram 3: Analysis of FSN vulnerability

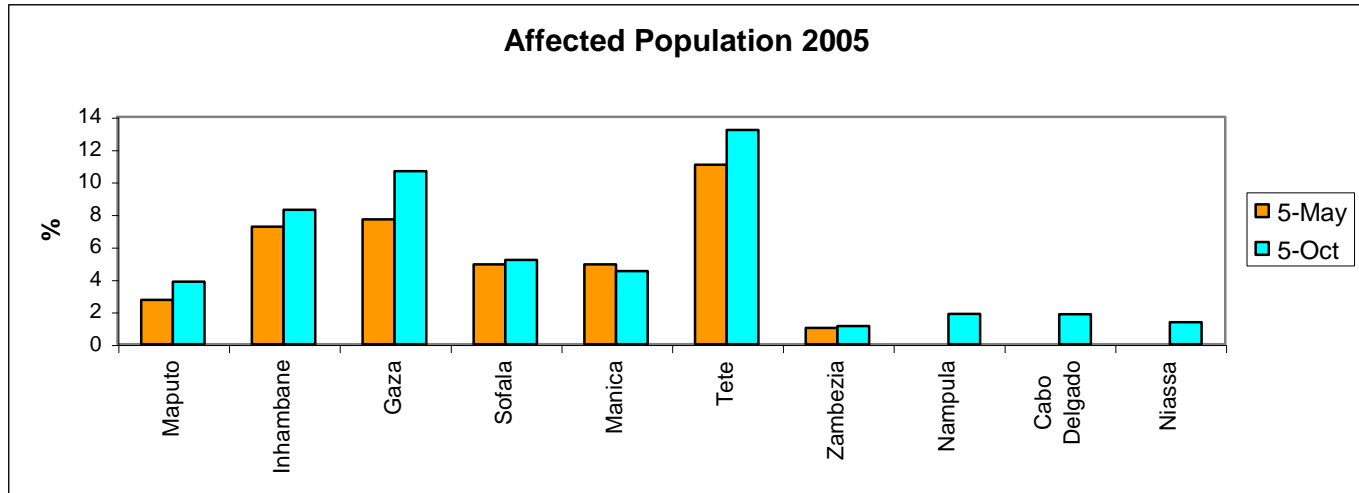


N.B: * - Rates of chronic malnutrition and low birth weight are divided by ten for the sake of better visualization

The population considered to be affected in the monitored provinces represents 4,4% of the total population of these provinces in the INE projections for the population of 2005. In the provinces of Tete and Gaza, this percentage is 13,2% and 10,7 % respectively, which indicates a bigger incidence of the drought in these provinces.

In the period from March to October 2005, the affected population increased by some 87%. Although diagram 4 does not show, in Manica Province the number of affected people increased from 52.400 to 59.363, basically due to the increase of the number of administrative posts per district, the inclusion of the number of people belonging to LG1, and finally because of the analysis of the evaluation results of October, which shows that the acute malnutrition in Manica was 3,6%.

Diagram 4: Comparison of populations vulnerable with respect to FSN



7. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Seed Fairs 2005/06

Province	District and vulnerable population ⁵	Localities	Beneficiaries
<i>Already implemented</i>			
MANICA (8)	Guro 10,408	Mungari and Mandie or Nhamassonge, Mandicungue	1,000
	Machaze 40,784	Mutefo	800
	Mozzurize 2,255	Gunhe, Chicuecuete	1000
	Macossa 1,211	Nhamagoe	700
	Tambara 4,789	Nhacafula, Buzua	1,500
INHAMBANE	Zavala 0	Muane and Zandamela	947
	Inharrime 0	Center	1065
	Jangamo 0	Center	769
	Panda 2,188	Center	1065
	Homoine 0	Pembe and Nhaulane	1065
	Morrumbene 0	Center	1834
	Massinga 21,899	Center	2130
	Funhalouro 15,098	Mucuíne, Tome and Tsenane	941
	Mabote 10,964	Papetane and center	1243
	Vilanculos	Center	1160

⁵ GAV estimate from May 2005 of the number of vulnerable people from October 2005 onwards.

	28,822		
	Inhassoro 20,179	Maimelane and Nhapele	1243
	Govuro 5,052	Luido and Save	740
SOFALA (19)	Machanga 29,440	Divinhe and Zimuala center	1000
	Chibabava 0	Mutindire and Muchungue	1000
	Buzi 0	Bandua, Estaquinha and Guenje	1500
	Nhamatanda 0	Mutixira and Pita	500
	Maringue 0	Canxixe and Gubalassae	1000
	Chemba 28,619	Sede, Xiramba and Mulima	1500
	Caia 0	Sena e Murassa	1000
	Marromeu 13,769	Cundue, Safrique, Chiusse	1000
	Muanza 7,513	Galinha	500
	Gorongosa	Casa Banana	150
Planned			
Zambézia (2)	Mopeia, Namacurra		
Tete (7)	Cahora Bassa, Chiuta, Mutarara - 165,715		
Gaza (21)	Chibuto, Chicualacuala, Guija, Mabalane, Massingir 105,277		
Zambézia	Chinde 37,686		
Maputo (13)	Manhica, Boane, Magude, Matituine, Moamba – 30,323		

ANNEX 2

TOTAL OF AFFECTED POPULATION (OCTOBER 2005)

Province	District	Administrative Post	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Total
Maputo	Maputo		21,098	5,378	6,423	9,859	42,758
	Magude	MAGUDE	2,974	1,846	2,205	3,384	
		MAPULANGUENE	81	50	60	92	
		MOTAZE	415	258	308	472	
		MAHELE	134	83	99	152	
		PANJANE	227	141	168	258	
	Manhiça	ILHA JOSINA MACHEL	1,366	0	0	0	
		MALUANA	2,115	0	0	0	
		3 DE FEVEREIRO	4,837	0	0	0	
	Matutuine	MISSEVENE	1,930	0	0	0	
		CATUANE	1,229	0	0	0	
		MACHANGULO	392	0	0	0	
		ZITUNDO	565	0	0	0	
	Moamba	MOAMBA	1,382	858	1,025	1,573	
		PESSENE	1,139	707	845	1,297	
		RESFSNO GARCIA	978	607	725	1,113	
SABIE		1,334	828	989	1,518		
Inhambane	Inhambane		103,039	10,918	5,360	0	119,317
	Funhalouro	FUNHALOURO	5,975	1,387	427	0	
		TOME	2,741	636	196	0	
	Govuro	NOVA MAMBONE	3,526	0	0	0	
		SAVE	2,428	474	279	0	
	Inhassoro	INHASSORO	9,700	1,895	1,115	0	
	Jangamo	JANGAMO	10,583	0	0	0	
	Mabote	MABOTE	4,903	1,138	350	0	
		ZIMANE	1,427	331	102	0	
		ZINAVE	3,366	0	0	0	
	Massinga	MASSINGA	30,596	0	0	0	
		CHICOMO	10,527	2,057	1,210	0	
	Panda	MAWAYELA	1,263	293	90	0	
		URRENE	2,152	0	0	0	
	Vilanculos	MAPINHANE	13,854	2,707	1,592	0	
Gaza	Gaza		106,110	22,075	17,721	0	145,906
	Bilene Macia	MAZIVILA	4,911	0	0	0	
		MESFSNO	4,257	0	0	0	
		MACUANE	1,704	0	0	0	
	Chibuto	ALTO CHANGANE	2,231	863	803	0	
		CHAIMITE	3,687	0	0	0	
		CHANGANINE	1,194	462	430	0	
		GODIDE	2,785	0	0	0	
		MALEHICE	8,662	0	0	0	
	Chicualacuala	CHICUALACUALA	3,851	2,107	1,562	0	
		MAPAI	4,395	2,405	1,783	0	

ANNEX 2

TOTAL OF AFFECTED POPULATION (OCTOBER 2005)

Province	District	Administrative Post	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Total
		PAFURI	1,190	651	483	0	
	Chigubo	CHIGUBO	1,896	1,038	769	0	
		NDINDIZA	1,736	950	704	0	
		LIONDE	10,174	0	0	0	
	Chókwè	MACARRETANE	6,533	2,526	2,351	0	
		MUBANGUENE	4,545	1,757	1,635	0	
	Guija	NALAZI	1,369	529	493	0	
		MABALANE	2,789	1,526	1,132	0	
	Mabalane	COMBOMUNE	2,333	1,276	946	0	
		NTLAVENE	1,947	1,065	790	0	
		CHALALA	2,425	0	0	0	
	Manjacaze	CHIBONZANE	5,321	0	0	0	
		MACUACUA	2,654	1,026	955	0	
		MASFNGENA	2,140	1,171	868	0	
	MasFSNgena	MAVUE	1,275	698	517	0	
		MAVODZE	1,819	996	738	0	
	Massingir	ZULO	1,880	1,029	763	0	
		Xai-Xai	CHONGOENE	16,406	0	0	0
Sofala	Sofala		30,222	41,597	11,981	0	83,800
	Chemba	CHEMBA	1,170	3,218	1,316	0	
		CHIRAMBA	1,021	2,808	1,149	0	
		MULIMA	1,651	4,540	1,857	0	
	Gorongosa	NHAMADZI	2,125	0	0	0	
	Machanga	MACHANGA	1,960	5,391	2,205	0	
		DIVINHE	1,992	5,478	2,241	0	
	Marringue	MARINGUE	3,107	0	0	0	
		CANXIXE	1,762	0	0	0	
		SUBUI	903	0	0	0	
	Marromeu	MARROMEU	4,364	12,001	0	0	
		CHUPANGA	1,848	5,083	2,079	0	
	Muanza	MUANZA	111	304	0	0	
		GALINHA	1,009	2,774	1,134	0	
Nhamatanda	TICA	7,200	0	0	0		
Manica	Manica		22,554	16,456	20,353	0	59,363
	Guro	GURO	2,596	0	0	0	
		MANDIE	1,629	1,719	2,126	0	
		MUNGARI	1,368	0	0	0	
		NHAMASSONGE	869	918	1,135	0	
	Machaze	MACHAZE	9,788	10,332	12,779	0	
	Macossa	MACOSSA	1,182	0	0	0	
		NGUAWALA	291	307	379	0	
		NHAMANGUA	1,177	0	0	0	
	Mossurize	ESPUNGABERA	195	0	0	0	
		CHIURAIRUE	448	0	0	0	

ANNEX 2

TOTAL OF AFFECTED POPULATION (OCTOBER 2005)

Province	District	Administrative Post	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Total
	Tambara	DACATE	541	571	707	0	
		BUZUA	1,322	1,396	1,726	0	
		NHACAFULA	1,149	1,213	1,500	0	
Tete	Tete		34,282	51,550	74,546	37,555	197,933
	Cahora Bassa	CHITIMA	4,064	4,938	9,722	4,927	
	Changara	MARARA	7,112	8,641	17,013	9,956	
	Chiúta	KAZULA	1,565	0	0	0	
		MANJE	3,556	11,556	0	0	
	Magóe	MPHEENDE	1,486	1,806	3,555	2,080	
		CHINTHOPO	2,676	3,251	6,400	3,745	
		MUKUMBURA	2,085	2,533	4,987	2,918	
	Moatize	MOATIZE	3,771	0	0	0	
		KAMBULATSITSI	969	0	0	0	
	Mutarara	CHARE	2,202	7,158	12,270	4,877	
		INHANGOMA	2,870	9,329	15,993	6,356	
	Zumbo	ZUMBO	1,925	2,339	4,605	2,695	
Zambézia	Zambézia		31,387	9,993	108	0	
	Chinde	CHINDE	3,679	2,595	108	0	
		MICAUNE	2,790	0	0	0	
	Ile	ILE	2,790	0	0	0	
		SOCONE	2,980	0	0	0	
	M.Costa	MAGANJA DA COSTA	8,434	5,953	0	0	
	Mopeia	MOPEIA	4,169	0	0	0	
	Morrumbala	MEGAZA	2,047	1,445	0	0	
	Pebane	PEBANE	4,498	0	0	0	
C.Delgado	Cabo Delgado		29,945	0	0	0	
	Macomia	MACOMIA	6,046	0	0	0	
		MUCOJO	6,180	0	0	0	
	Mecufi	MECUFI	5,610	0	0	0	
	M. Praia	MOCIMBOA DA PRAIA	12,109	0	0	0	
Nampula		67,752	0	0	0	67,752	
Nampula	Membra	MEMBA	19,935	0	0	0	
		CHIPENE	21,430	0	0	0	
	Mossoril	MATIBANE	3,698	0	0	0	
	N. Velha	NACALA VELHA	15,915	0	0	0	
		COVO	4,223	0	0	0	
	Nacaroa	SAUA-SAUA	2,552	0	0	0	
Niassa	Niassa		13,392	0	0	0	13,392
	Majune	MAJUNE	5,828	0	0	0	
		MUAQUIA	703	0	0	0	
	Mecanhelas	CHIUTA	6,861	0	0	0	
TOTAL			459,781	157,967	136,493	47,414	

ANNEX 3

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

Agricultural Sector

- Funds for fairs in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete and Zambézia to be made available immediately. **The fairs should be held in November 2005;**
- Timely distribute appropriate seeds, giving priority to the districts most affected by the drought, and attending some **80% of the family households**, including the expansion of dry resistant crops;
- Stimulate the preparation of more land for the 1st season, bearing in mind the forecast of above average normal rainfall. Stimulate access to animal traction and tractors for ploughing;
- Ensure timely monitoring of the 2005/06 agricultural campaign;
- Make possible the use of low lying land in the southern and northern regions of Mozambique and in Tete Province, promoting the use of short cycle varieties so as to avoid the occurrence of water stress;
- Make possible the use of high areas in the provinces of Manica, Sofala and Zambézia because of the probability of localized floods;
- Update and evaluate the production centres (low lying and irrigation). Define an exploitation and management strategy of these centres, taking into account the interest of the community, stimulating associations and the inclusion of vulnerable groups;
- Encourage small livestock farming, directed towards the most vulnerable groups;
- Encourage and intensify the treatment of cashew trees (*Oidium*), coconut trees (lethal yellowing) and of other fruit trees;
- Improve the conditions of storage and processing of post-harvest products at family household level;
- Intensify and promote vaccination against New Castle disease, construction of watering places and control of swine pest, tickets in cattle, etc.

Commerce

- Monitor the prices of basic products, including maize and manioc, during the coming 2 months, focussing on the most vulnerable districts;
- Promote the commercialization of food from surplus areas to areas with a shortage within the same district, province or region;
- Promote links between production centres and the market;
- Reactivate the Market Group within SETSAN, as a way to reinforce market analyses.

Education

- Promote the creation of vegetable gardens in rural schools;
- Continue the expansion of the school lunch activities;
- Develop nutritional education programmes involving the community nuclei;
- Monitor school absenteeism;
- Propose to MOE the insertion of nutritional education programmes in the school curriculum (EP1 and EP2).

Health and Nutrition

- Carefully monitor growth faltering and low birth weight in the critical districts, through the respective health units;
- Intensify nutritional education activities and the link with rural extension activities. The education of girls is a determining factor in the reduction of problems with child malnutrition in the long term!;
- Identify and refer children suffering from clinical malnutrition to therapeutic treatment;
- Expand nutritional rehabilitation centres at the level of the rural health centres, focussing on the districts affected by the drought. Although the results of the nutritional evaluation indicate normal (e.g. 1,8% in Inhambane) to alarming malnutrition rates (6,4% in Zambézia), it is necessary to promote rehabilitation actions, taking into account that the mobilization and allocation of resources to this end, take time;
- Intensify health prevention activities, such as: support to vaccination programmes and to the distribution of Vitamin A;
- Carry out cleaning campaigns and raise awareness of the importance of drinking water;
- Help the provincial directorates of health in dealing with the outbreaks of cholera, through human resources, training and the supply of CTC in the provinces of Zambézia and Sofala.

Water and Sanitation

- Make an inventory of the water holes and wells that are presently out of order, analyse the causes and make a proposal bottom/up for their rehabilitation;
- Intensify the opening of new sources for water of good quality for human and animal consumption;
- Promote courses for the training of trainers in methods for collection and utilization of water, which may be duplicated in the provinces;
- Encourage a deeper involvement by and technical support to the provincial and district directorates with respect to small scale community projects aimed at water utilization and water management;

- Awareness raising of communities and NGOs with respect to the improvement of water for consumption through adding chlorine and the adoption of other water purification methods;
- Intensify public sanitation programmes, especially the utilization of improved latrines, mainly in the Centre and North of the country, bearing in mind the socio-cultural issues that are prevalent;
- Ensure that all interventions are accompanied by education and awareness raising programmes; and
- Ensure access to water and sanitation in the primary schools.

Food Aid

- Immediately assist the people in situation of extreme food and nutrition insecurity, from November 2005 to March 2006;
- Reinforce the coordination in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the food aid programmes. This programme should be headed by the Government at all levels;
- Revitalize/create emergency committees at all levels, so as to improve leadership in the management of local food aid;
- Stimulate participation of women in the emergency committees;
- Ensure that the emergency response programmes do not limit themselves to food aid activities, but also consider subsidies in cash and/or vouchers;
- Activate and facilitate local mechanisms, favouring the producers' associations from the start of the 2005/06 campaign onwards.

Social Protection

- Identify and reinforce the community social support networks;
- Revise the amounts of money presently applied in the development programmes of the INAS, in order for them to reflect the costs of living;
- Improve the definition of target groups and the type of assistance;
- Promote social assistance through the programmes of monetary transfers, linked with development programmes; and
- Increase the coverage and transparency of the programmes that are running;

Strengthening institutional and thematic capacity

- Promote the dissemination of the results of the FSN Monitoring of October 2005 at all levels (donors, central, provincial and district government, NGOs, private parties, civil society and the media);
- Encourage the Central and Provincial Governments to install a system for monitoring and evaluating the hunger indicators, thereby reducing the speculations inherent to this issue;

- Train district authorities in FSN subjects; and
- Carry out studies on the contribution of survival strategies (hunting, wild fruits, migration, etc.) to the diet, the nutritional state and the family income in the communities.