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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION MONITORING PROJECT

**Review of *Medecins Sans Frontieres*
Célula Inter Secções (MSF-CIS), Mozambique
Monthly Bulletin on the
Food and Nutrition Situation**

Bruce Cogill
IMPACT Project¹

A U.S. Agency for International Development
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1129 20th St., NW Suite 800, Washington DC 20036 U.S.A

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July 1, 1994

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Executive Summary

A review of the current MSF-CIS information system strongly suggests that the NGO supported system of data collection from over 40 districts in Mozambique be continued until the end of 1995. The recommendation follows a review of the types of information collected, its analysis and most significantly, its use by donors, the government and NGOs. The independent nature of the information system coupled with its timeliness and relevance to the transition from a war/famine to peace is highly valued.

It is recognized, however, that a number of changes are necessary to improve the quality of the information, its interpretation, reporting and use. Greater emphasis is required to ensure the partner NGOs both understand and better use the information they collect. The recognition of an underlying conceptual framework by the information system will enable the NGOs to identify where their efforts contribute to reducing the risk of food insecurity. It is this food security framework and its indicators that will be useful to the NGOs in their transition from emergency assistance to development assistance. The framework and information system will assist NGOs in better program design, monitoring and evaluation.

The questionnaire has been revised to better utilize information familiar to various specialists working in the districts. Complimentary information from other systems will be used especially as they become a regular feature of a more peaceful Mozambique. Training materials and testing of the questionnaire have been recognized as critical to the success of the next phase of the system. Improvements in sampling, questionnaire format, types of questions, reporting and analysis of data are also part of the next phase.

To achieve the ambitious objectives outlined in this report, it is necessary to recognize both the strengths and limitations of the current system. Lack of human resources remain a challenge but can be partly addressed by a more ambitious capacity building program. The low level of training of informants and the subjective nature of the questionnaire are being addressed through an implementation plan that prioritizes the districts and targets NGOs and areas. The timing of the bulletins remain to be monthly but with greater emphasis on higher quality and more readable information. The bulletin will reemerge as a monthly update with a bi-monthly detailed report in an improved layout. The familiar and successful use of maps will continue.

While the emphasis is shifting from an emergency based system to one of the monitoring of food security risk in high risk districts, the information system will continue to monitor all NGO reporting districts as the risk of drought and other factors remain despite improvements in agricultural production. Approximately 20 to 25 high priority districts in five provinces have been identified for special attention by the MSF-CIS team. The proposed next phase will increase its monitoring of food access by high risk populations and will adapt its reporting to reflect the changing situation due to population movements and the threat of land mines. Market integration and demands on services, including those provided to returnees, will be special concerns included in the system.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the 22 months since the first MSF bulletin was published, a remarkable 22 editions have been distributed. The 650 copies of the most recent edition, April 1994, were sent to over 600 readers in every province in Mozambique, neighboring countries and overseas. The growth of the bulletin has been possible by the efforts of MSF-CIS with support from partner NGOs. They have built up a strong network with the over 12 Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) who have contributed to and made use of the bulletin.

The above statistics and a number of recent reviews and evaluations of the bulletin and the MSF-CIS team stress the timeliness, appropriateness and accuracy of the bulletin. If indeed the bulletin meets these basic criteria, why change or reanalyze a good system?

The MSF-CIS team have reached the enviable position of being able to examine its role and propose to users of the bulletin various options for the future. The need to reassess the bulletin is especially needed due to the changing situation in the country and the changing roles of the NGOs, donors and the government.

This report will review the development of the bulletin from its contribution to the assessment, analysis and use of the information on the food and nutrition situation in selected areas of Mozambique. The report will then draw upon the various reviews and discussions to propose the next phase covering the period of July 1994 to December 1995. The comments and observations in this report are designed to support MSF's effort to redesign the bulletin and enable a dialogue among users.

2. BACKGROUND

The development of the bulletin has been described in detail elsewhere (see Annex III for a summary). A number of key elements of the system have been identified which can be categorized as an information system approximating a famine early warning system designed to meet the needs of NGOs² and donors. What categorized the system as different from the existing systems in Mozambique was its reliance on NGOs working in the drought and war affected districts. Information was collected that reached beyond food shortage information to one of an assessment of vulnerability in terms of access to food. The shift of a system focused on vulnerability to famine to one encompassing food security is at the basis of the current effort to review and adapt the system.

²Although the project started with the collaboration of MSF sections only, the participation of other NGOs has been actively sought from the start. Very rapidly, other NGOs joined the initiative. Among the "regular" contributors, other than MSF, were: Action Aid, AICF (Agence Internationale contre la Faim), FHI (Food for the Hungry International), FVS (Finnish Volunteer Service), ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross), IFRC/MRC (International Federation of the Red Cross/ Mozambican Red Cross), MHC (Mozambican Health Committee), OXFAM-UK, SCF-UK (Save the Children Fund), SCF-US (Save the Children Federation), TDH (Terre des Hommes), World Relief and World Vision.

Table 1: Objectives of the first phase of the MSF-CIS famine information system

- to enable MSF teams in the field to appreciate the severity of the nutritional situation and food availability
- to define the priorities (e.g. priority districts, priority populations inside the districts, etc.) in order to determine which actions should be undertaken
- to transmit the analyzed and synthesized information to other institutions and organizations involved e.g. Government agencies, organizations of the UN, European Community, other NGOs, donors, etc.
- to integrate the analyzed and synthesized information into the decision making process, e.g. food distribution plan at district level
- to support MSF teams with regards to actions that need to be undertaken and to define priorities, based upon the analysis of the information received
- to represent MSF sections for matters related to drought and famine

Table 1 summarizes the objectives of the first phase of the project which characterizes the system as one of a food relief oriented system designed to respond to information generated by NGOs at the district level. Use of the bulletin has been extensive and the review of its use in 1994 revealed a strong support for the information and the efforts of the CIS team.³

The objectives for the first two years focused on information derived by MSF operations in drought and war affected areas. The information collected was driven by practical considerations of minimum data needs for decisions to be taken at the NGO and donor level. The types of information collected was subjective in nature and simple so as not to interfere with operations of the NGO.

The types of information collected during the first two years included the following categories:

³Main recipients of the bulletin are: Government agencies [at the national level the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Commerce and Cooperation, the National Emergency Commission; at the provincial and district level the directorates of Health, the Emergency Commissions, the Governors and district administrators]; UN agencies [at the national level UNICEF, UNOHAC, UNHCR, FAO, WFP, UNDP, WHO and at the provincial level: UNOHAC representatives, WFP food monitoring officers, UNHCR field officers; NGOs [all major international and national NGOs at Maputo level, representations at the district level receive the bulletin if they contribute to the system or upon their demand]; the donor community [European Community, USAID, bodies of international bilateral cooperation, ambassadors] and others such as RENAMO representation at national and provincial level, church representatives, and press agencies.

A. Qualified Respondent Level:

- harvests (forecasts, results)
- market functioning (availability and prices of basic food products)
- agricultural programs (seed and tool distribution)
- food distributions
- population movements (arrivals and departures)
- adequacy of water supply
- indicators relating to health and sanitation
- indicators relating to the nutritional health

B. Individual Level (based on interviews with 30+ women at various locations):

- food reserves
- food habits

While the topics covered were comprehensive, past reviews of the system recognize the limitation of the data. Training of interviewers on the questionnaire was irregular although efforts have been made to improve on the format and understanding of the questionnaire. By the end of the first phase, the questionnaire had undergone five revisions with most questions being subjective interpretations of a situation by a qualified respondent (e.g. harvest, markets, programs, population movements and health and sanitation).

The low level of skill among the informants and time demands on the analysts impose a limit on what can be accomplished with a more complex system. The proposal for the next three phases of the system recognizes the need to build capacity and improve the quality of the information but not at the expense of the implementation ability of NGOs of their regular programs.

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF MSF-CIS INFORMATION SYSTEM

Since the cease fire in October 1992, Mozambique has been in a transition phase. The situation is no longer one of emergency as it was when this project began in 1992. Some of the elements that characterize the current situation are as follows.

- A considerable improvement of the overall security situation.
- Improving food security situation partly due to the above-average harvest in 1993, improved communication and market system, better access to agricultural inputs, etc.,
- A need to focus on vulnerable groups. The 1991/3 drought enabled a clearer picture of the consequences for large numbers of people at the district level. The returns to better rains means that specific vulnerable groups remain at risk. These include recent returnees, people living in formerly RENAMO-held zones, people living in areas of difficult access, presence of land mines etc. It is recognized that monitoring at this level

is more difficult.

- There is a greater capacity to respond to challenges, including emergencies, because of an improved accessibility. This has led to a larger presence and a greater level of efficiency. In addition to a much larger UN presence at field level (e.g. UNHCR, UNOHAC), there is a tendency for the level of decision making to shift to the provincial level. It is recognized that the provincial level will become the level for effective advocacy and where solutions will involve those most able to respond.
- The information system will enable a structure or conceptual framework by which NGOs can program, monitor and evaluate their efforts as they move from emergency to development assistance.

A strong consensus has emerged that the MSF-CIS information system should continue for basically two reasons. While there are other information systems in the country, there is still no other information system that can respond to the specific needs identified in the emergency and transition period. In addition, CIS has built up an important network with NGOs and has achieved a high level of understanding of the overall situation in the country.

The intrinsic strengths of the system that should be maintained and are the benchmarks against which any new initiative should be judged are as follows:

- link to NGOs,
- ability to produce timely and relevant food security information,
- advocacy tool for NGOs and others,
- provide special focus on vulnerable groups such as *deslocados*,
- present information in an accessible and useful manner,
- conceptually simple and adaptable,
- framework for assisting NGOs in transition to development assistance,
- maintain vigilance on drought prone areas and potential for insecurity, and
- independence of existing systems and agendas of political parties and large donors.

The challenge for the revised system is to maintain its simplicity and relevance while meeting the needs of NGOs and the shifting expectations of information that relates more to food security concerns than food production deficits and war related emergency conditions.

Table 2: Summary of advantages and disadvantages of the MSF-CIS Information System in Mozambique as observed by users and contributors of the system

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Relies on extensive NGO sources in districts and Provincial level	Too simplistic and limited coverage
Evolved from genuine need for timely data during drought and war	Information is too subjective for risk assessment
Timely with regular monthly bulletin	Needs to be more detailed on special topics
Provides feed back to NGOs and Districts	Not accurate enough for decision making
Independent of Government and large donors	Parallel system to Government of data collection
Builds networks among NGOs	Avoids large amount of available data in Government and donors
Provides technical support to NGOs and others	Not enough capacity building of Mozambicans
Presentation of assessments clear and detailed	Source of provincial and district data unclear, especially aggregation
Use of maps helpful for quick reference	Information too dense and difficult to access
Adaptable to food security concerns and transition concerns of country	May be redundant with changing focus to sustainable development programs
Staff highly motivated and flexible	High turnover of MSF staff
Sampling opportunistic	Sampling unclear and unstandardized
Based on a food security conceptual framework	Conceptual framework obscure and relationship among indicators unclear
Maintains risk assessment especially in drought and other problem areas	Unclear if MSF is able to continue system especially after emergency conditions
Framework available for broadening scope	Training of local informants and NGO supervisors inadequate
Able to be broadened to monitor food security during good and bad periods	Too oriented to food or emergency relief
Program links to NGO actions	

Table 2 summarizes many of the comments made about the system from various sources. The proposed revisions will address the disadvantages identified in the table while maintaining the strengths identified. The technical soundness of the system is constantly under internal scrutiny. Doubts as to the quality and relevance of the system are warranted when a reliance has been established on opportunistic data collection in a dynamic environment. The MSF-CIS team recognizes the limitations of the data and have reviewed alternative approaches and instruments with the view of improving quality. It is useful to examine alternatives and the proposal in view of a) the limitations inherent in the system, and b) the use of information.

The next section develops the proposal for the next phase of the project (July 1994 to December 1995).

4. PROPOSED MSF-CIS INFORMATION SYSTEM (July 1994 -- December 1995)

4.1 Goal

Overall goal is to develop the information in such a way that it can complement monitoring, evaluation and planning for decision makers at national, provincial and local level, especially the NGOs. To improve the understanding and reporting of the transition period from a famine/war situation to a development/reconstruction period through the synthesis, analysis and dissemination of information to other institutions and organizations involved (Government agencies, UN agencies, donor community, other NGOs, etc.) by building on the extensive network of MSF-CIS supported NGOs.

4.2 Objectives

- a) Improve the description, documentation and reporting of the food availability and food access situation (food security) and its impact on population groups serviced by the NGOs.
- b) Document and report the situation among special vulnerable groups including population movements and reintegration of returnees and displaced, access and infrastructure including insecurity and land mines.
- c) Maintain vigilance of the risk of famine brought about by civil strife and natural calamities such as drought.

The improvement of the information system will depend on a refinement of the questionnaire, methods of obtaining information, training materials, supervision, networking with NGOs and other information systems. Special attention will be given to building capacity of Mozambican professionals both within MSF-CIS and partner NGOs as well as identify mechanisms for transfer of the information system at the end of 1995.

4.3 Proposed Approach to Achieving Objectives

The proposed system is motivated by a conceptual framework that has been used by UNICEF and others. It is convenient to use the framework as a basis for categorizing and interpreting the information

4.3.1 Conceptual Framework

The description of risk or vulnerability in a population assumes that communities and households respond to shocks or shifts in resources in predictable ways. The ability of an individual to survive and grow is a function of the combination of many factors some of which are immediate and others more distant. The UNICEF conceptual framework provides a convenient organization of factors that guide the information system in what to look for and how to stratify the information. Figure 1 is an example of the framework applied to the situation in Maputo.

PROCESSES INFLUENCING CHILD HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF MAPUTO

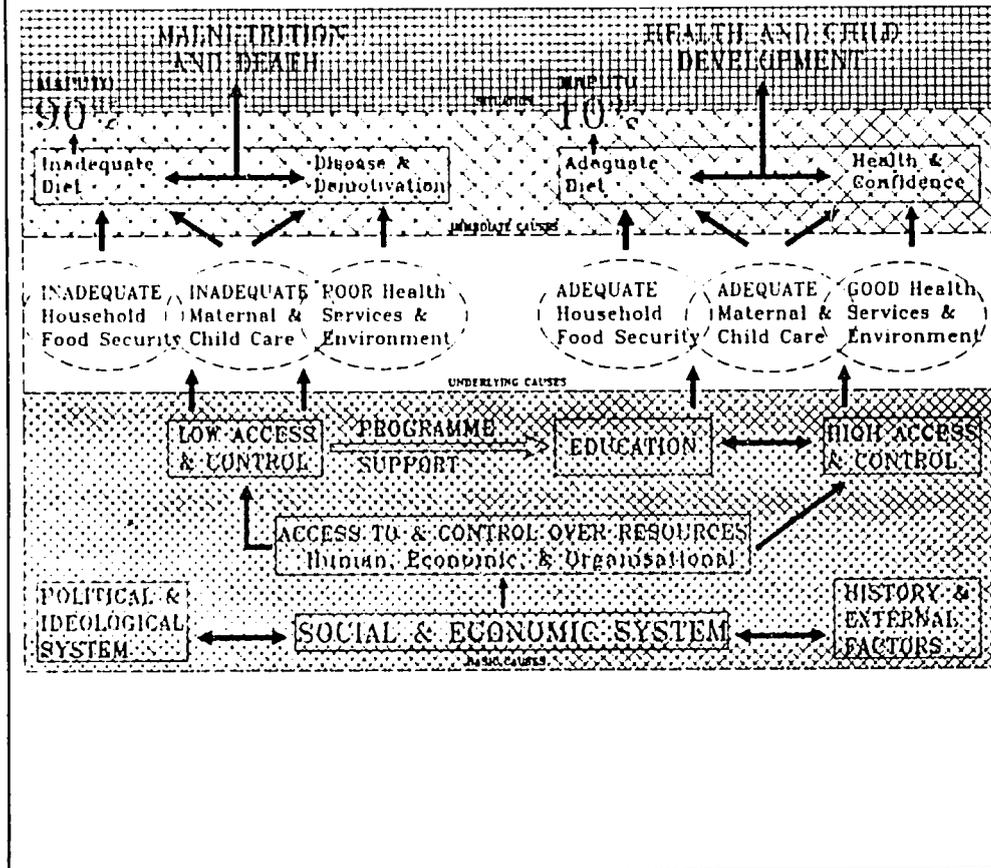


Figure 1: Conceptual framework for food security information system (adapted from UNICEF Mozambique 1994 "Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Mozambique")

The framework identifies malnutrition and death as an outcome or situation with the **immediate causes** of inadequate diet and disease and demotivation. A lack of food or a disease or illness can lead to death and poor growth. The information system should try to determine these factors.

The **underlying causes** of inadequate diet and disease and demotivation are three interrelated factors identified as inadequate household food security, maternal and child care and poor health services and environment. There are many possibilities in reflecting these causes in an information system. The existing and proposed system includes questions that address the food security and health situation explicitly. Questions on food production and access relate to food security while questions on levels of infection and water relate to health and sanitation.

The **basic causes** identified in Figure 1 related to the socio-economic situation in a region and country. Many of the basic causes change only gradually but recent events in Mozambique make the basic causes necessary to monitor. Political changes including the repatriation of refugees and the electoral process are important factors related to the stability of the country and the progression to a democratic government.

The information system also takes into account some special concerns that relate to the stability of the peace process. These include the danger imposed by land mines and the shifts in populations. Certain coping mechanisms are reflected by questions on food reserves and food habits complement the access to food information collected in the questionnaire.

The conceptual framework is not perfect but provides a structure in which the choice of information to be collected is systematic and the interpretation and presentation more transparent.

4.3.2 Characteristics of the Proposed Information System

Experience in MSF-CIS suggests a cautious approach to adapting the current system. Emphasis must be on **gradual capacity building** at the NGO level with the view to **concentrating on high risk localities and special topics**. The system should, however, maintain a **broad coverage of risk of drought and civil unrest** of any district that is reported by an interested NGO.

Table 3 summarizes the shifts proposed in the system. Most significant is the shift from a system focused on drought and information related to the risk of famine and war to a system that **reflects an overall food security situation** in the localities covered by the NGOs. **Access to food** will be included as well as food production which motivated the first phase. The shift is necessary as market systems become better established and the types of actions on the part of the NGOs, donors and the government move into development assistance and away from emergency relief.

Table 3: Existing and proposed general characteristics of the MSF-CIS Information System

CHARACTERISTIC	EXISTING PROJECT April 1992 to June 1994	NEW PROJECT July 1994 to December 1995
Level (data collection)	Local and District	Local and District (more focused)
Level (use of data)	National, possible Provincial	Local, District, Provincial and National
Scope	Famine and war oriented	Food security oriented with attention to risk of famine
Determinants of Food Security	Food production and some health and nutrition	Access to food with health, water and nutrition concerns
Level of Operations	Centralized in Maputo	Maputo with greater decentralization
Unit of Analysis	Geographic e.g. Provinces and Districts	Socio-economic and geographic with focus on vulnerable groups and locality
Approach	Top down and data oriented	More local level capacity building and use of related data from districts e.g. SIMA
Response	Food aid oriented	Sustainable improvement in access to food and health, more NGO oriented at local level
Reporting	Monthly bulletin	Bi-monthly bulletin with monthly update and new easier-to-read format

Adapted from S. Davies, M. Buchanan-Smith, R. Lambert "Early warning in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa: The State of the Art" Page 9 Vol.1, Research Report No. 20, IDS, Univ. Sussex, United Kingdom, 1992.

Other significant changes include the greater emphasis on **capacity building and decentralization**. In addition, reporting will be altered to better reflect the data flows. A **streamlined monthly bulletin** or update will be produced but more detailed information will be presented in an improved **bi-monthly format**.

The underlying approach is by adapting the existing cycle of Assessment, Analysis and Use of data or Action (Figure 2).

While obvious, the approach to information flow is necessary to ensure that the data collected are of use to the NGO collecting the information. The approach to information collection will:

a) enable teams (MSF and other NGOs) in the field to appreciate the overall situation and identify priorities and actions to be undertaken

b) be a forum for NGOs through which issues linked to problematic areas and sectors can be raised and to promote communication between NGOs, donors and governmental agencies

e) to fulfill an advocacy role on national and provincial level through information dissemination drawing attention to specific problematic areas and sector with following up on response through individual and institutional contacts

How will the revision of the system meet the above objectives. The next section outlines the steps necessary to revise the current system .

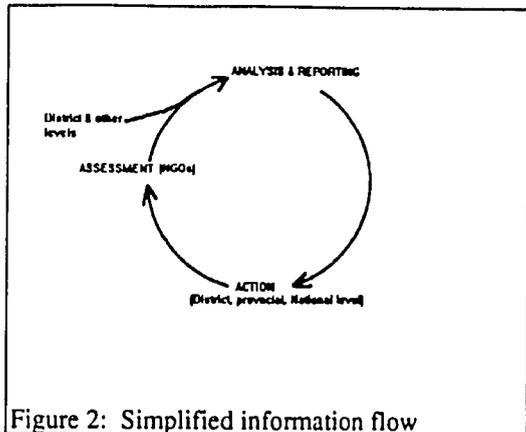


Figure 2: Simplified information flow

5. SPECIFIC COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM

The system will require a revision of the current activities for the following:

A. Assessment

- a) the questionnaire including sampling
- b) training materials and support to the use of the questionnaire
- c) data entry on the CIS data base

B. Analysis

- d) data integration with other information systems
- e) data analysis
- f) data interpretation and write up
- g) data presentation
- h) distribution

C. Use of Information

- i) follow-up on how information is used
- j) what information is used
- k) advocacy with donors and government
- l) adaptation of information to meet current needs

Combined with the specific points identified above will be the need to reevaluate the system periodically to ensure its relevance. Special attention will have to be given to the requests for technical support from the MSF-CIS team given their comparative advantage in understanding and access to the situation in the districts. Management of the team and its scarce resources will require attention.

5.1 The Questionnaire and accompanying Training Materials

The questionnaire (Annex VI) has been revised to reflect the following categories in line with conceptual framework presented in Figure 1.

A) Outcome Nutrition and Survival

B) Immediate causes:

Disease: Measles Diarrhea Dysentery Cholera
Intake: Number of Meals eaten

C) Underling causes:

Health and Sanitation: Water, Malnutrition cases
Food Security: Production: Rainfall Agriculture Production Markets
Access: reserves, habits, food assistance, seeds and tools

Special concerns RENAMO areas, drought, Land mines, Population movements

A reorientation has been necessary to reflect different respondents from questions directed at informants familiar with local conditions (agricultural officers, village observers, health officers) to individual households where women are asked questions about food access and intake. Community level data are collected on prices and availability of goods.

Many of the questions rely on informants making relative statements of change in the locality. This has been necessary due to the difficulty in assessing absolute situations with respect to food availability and access. During testing of the questionnaire, it was apparent that there needs to be further refinements in the questions to ensure its appropriateness to differing local conditions in addition to different language groups.

The format of the questionnaire is still under review but the design was driven by the need for simplicity, clarity and ease of completion. Questions were framed to reflect a desired situation but with the opportunity for the respondent to complete the information with personal observations if necessary.

The monthly questionnaire has the following sections covering two levels (see Annex VI):

1. FOR SPECIFIED QUALIFIED INFORMANTS COVERING LOCALITY OR ZONE LEVEL

A. General information on the locality or zone (population, accessibility and security includes a small map to aid in sampling from month to month)

B Population Movements (includes arrivals and departures by source, numbers as categories and possible reasons for departures and type of facility to receive returnees)

C. Markets including market developments: (if market exists and alternatives, general comments on contents, and comparing with previous months, activity in the market, availability and price of white, yellow maize, low extraction white and yellow maize flour, rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, common beans but specified, and availability of other commodities including cooking oil, salt, bars of soap, and cloth for skirts. The information is comparable with data collected by the national price monitoring (SIMA).

D. Agriculture focusing on production of main staples and beans: Harvest information compared with previous season and information on current harvest (if on-going or recently completed). Includes information on harvests of maize, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum and millet.

E. Food assistance including distribution of seeds and tools: Source of information is included and if food was distributed in the past, source of food, type of beneficiaries and any problems with the distribution. Cash for work programs and seeds and tool distributions are also elicited with who is undertaking the program and the types of beneficiaries.

G. Water: Source of information on water supply for previous month and any problems with the access to water (distance, drought, non-functioning pumps, etc.).

H. Malnutrition: Numbers of children put into malnutrition units and numbers of low birth weight babies born in the previous month. Numbers of children with growth faltering from the local clinic are also included.

I: Illness: From the local clinic, cases of and deaths from diarrhea, diarrhea with blood, dysentery, cholera and measles.

2. FOR INDIVIDUAL INFORMANTS COVERING LOCALITY (e.g. at a health facility)

F. Food reserves and food habits: Questions asked of women as to level of food stocks in household and the consumption of special foods associated with stress. Data are aggregated to the zone or locality level.

Revision of materials, including the testing of revisions, must be accompanied by training materials and a training program. Special attention will be given to the communication and information dissemination aspect of the system. The bulletin will be consolidated with a clearer, easy-to-access layout and regular monthly updates will ensure the timeliness of the system is maintained. The technical overview of the system will be a combination of internal review combined with external expert review.

5.2 Time period

The difficulty in using a time period that would have meaning to the system and would be acceptable to low skilled informants posed a challenge. The recall period must be short enough for reduction of recall bias but long enough to be relevant to the topic. Most questions refer to events during the previous month while others require a comparison with the previous season, harvest or with the past year. Data will be reported for each month and entered on the MSF-CIS data base.

5.3 Sampling

The revised system will partly address the limitations imposed by the opportunistic nature of the current sample frame. The current system is not based on a national or provincial sample frame and inferences about changes at the district or provincial level are difficult to make. The movements in population and the changes that have resulted from the opening of the rural economy has meant that not only has the population locations altered but also the NGOs operations are shifting.

The revised system will document the area being sampled to enable a more consistent comparison from month to month. Each reporting NGO will be asked to map the area covered by the report and this area will be linked to a population number. Market data will be collected on the same market each month and on the same day. Clinic and water data will refer to the same location. There is a need to support the changes in sampling with clear instructions and training.

5.4 Data entry

Data are currently entered by MSF-CIS team members on spreadsheets prior to the reporting. This phase is also a time for quality control and follow-up with missing or inconerent data. Team members have made improvements to the data base and there is some concern that the data of the first phase be available in a consistent manner for additional analysis.

For the next phase of the project, some investment should be made to ensure the data are accessible and categorized in a manner to minimize the time necessary for training new team members. The information system handles large amounts of data and it would be difficult to have a fully documented system. A balance is needed between a useful data base and a system that is manageable given the limited resources. It is recommended that emphasis be given to the improvement of the next phase data base and the past data be standardized if a specific topic of investigation be mounted.

5.5 Data Analysis (Ranking the Districts in terms of Risk)

The analyst enters the data and together with the NGO begins a process of analysis. A report is written based on criteria driven by the conceptual framework and prior knowledge of the locality, the capacity of the NGO and the relative problems in other districts. The integration and weighting of different types of data are necessary to ensure standardized reporting. The

process by which data are entered, cleaned, analyzed and reported is an essential component of the system and one which should be shared with the NGO collecting the data.

The proposed system will reduce the number of districts to be monitored in detail. The reduction in intensity will enable the analyst to concentrate in those problem districts where training and interpretation of information is most critical. The MSF-CIS team requires analysts able to be flexible and cover different types of information. In addition to the NGO reporting system, the team can draw upon other information systems including informal discussions with people familiar with the locality as well as the regular reporting coming from the donors, government and the press.

The MSF-CIS team meet after collating the information and report of their assessments of the data. The data lead to a ranking of the district or locality. The analyst responsible for the district and province argues for a position on risk or vulnerability. There are four categories of reducing risk (*Situação grave, Situação preocupante, A vigiar, Aparentemente Boa*) with a fifth referring to a lack of information. Each subject category of the information system (Harvests and Food Reserves, Food assistance, Sanitation, and Nutrition) is assigned a risk and the ranks are combined in an overall situation analysis (*Situação Global*). By advocating a risk level to the team members, a vote is taken which weighs the evidence for the specific district or locality against a) past information on the locality, and b) relative information coming from other localities in the province and country.

Team risk assessment is a valuable and essential step in preparing the bulletins and assumes an understanding of the components of risk as well as the relationship between the information system and the underlying conceptual framework. Ideally, this process should take place at the level of data collection and thereby building up capacity at the local level of understanding the information and improving its collection especially as it relates to action by the NGO. The process in ranking the information was used in assigning priorities for data collection referred to in a later section (see Geographical Coverage).

5.6 Data reporting

The revision of the information based on the group review culminates in a final version of the bulletin which is improved with graphics including the popular map representations. A new format for the bulletin was recently presented that will greatly assist the readers and the altered publication schedule will reduce the demands on the MSF-CIS team.

In addition to the bulletin, team members are also active in interacting with other information systems and NGOs in sharing of the results and refinement of the system.

5.7 Research and Technical Support

Considerable potential exists for the MSF-CIS team to provide support to special assignments related to further investigation of the data, field assignments to assist NGOs and others, and general technical support. While such activities are attractive and will support the overall efforts of the information system, the team is severely constrained in having sufficient

staff to meet the reporting and quality demands under the new system. It is recommended that several steps be taken to enable the data to be explored and special assignments be undertaken.

The next phase of the project could:

a) Organize the data base and make it available to local and others to carry out specific studies related to data quality and indicator refinement. The team could solicit proposals from interested parties on a regular basis. In addition, the budget could reflect an allocation to special studies whereby consultants could be enlisted to undertake specific studies.

b) To meet the demand for technical assistance not directly related to the information system, the team could allocate a number of person days per month of team members to travel and support NGO and other requests. Complimentary to this could be the establishment of a roster of available local and international expertise to assist in survey and other work.

Another proposal under consideration is a formal sub-contract by the team with an external group that would provide technical assistance on a regular basis. While this notion has appeal in reducing the burden on team members, it introduces a management function that should be carefully considered. The link to an external entity has appeal, however, in enabling the information system to be better documented, indicators improved and a stronger capacity building element if Mozambicans are actively involved.

5.8 Capacity building

The proposed next phase of the MSF-CIS has recognized the need to build capacity within the information system as well as with partner NGOs. The recruitment of Mozambican staff has begun and it is envisaged that each expatriate team member will be match by a national. Field support and training of partner NGOs will benefit from interested and motivated national staff. The length of contracts for international staff has been of concern. It is envisaged that recruitment of future staff will require a minimum of one year and language proficiency in either Spanish or Portuguese. The MSF staff realize the importance of wide recruitment efforts and the need for a transition period for the new staff member especially as the current team is expect to be completely changed by the end of 1994.

5.9 The transition phase

The need to train national staff and build capacity within the team and with partner NGOs is clear. The next phase will need to reassess its role during 1995 for possible hand over to national institutions. The implementation plan (see next section) includes a mid-term review and the possibility of including hand over to a) the Government information systems, b) a NGO supported effort under the guidance of a coordinating NGO body such as LINK, c) a private entity and d) continuation of MSF's role.

The continuation into 1996 by MSF is unlikely given the peace process and the particular mandate of the different MSF institutions. The likely scenario will depend on the capacity within government to adopt the system as well as the need for such information by the donors

and NGOs. Information systems such as the MSF-CIS do not easily become institutionalized given the nature of the environment and the dynamic nature of the teams needed to put together the reports. Subsequent evaluations should consider the next phase carefully.

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED MSF-CIS SYSTEM

The proposed system will fall into three phases outline in Table 4. The outputs for the three phases are linked to specific activities. The more detailed activities for Phase 1 are presented in Table 5. The identification of priority districts for the system is presented in Table 7.

What characterizes the system is the gradual development of the survey instruments, reporting and interpretation of the data. Training of informants and integration of the data are also important elements. The revision of the format of the questionnaire and the bulletin will aid in the use of the information.

7. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

The MSF-CIS team will concentrate their data collection efforts in Tete, Niassa, Gaza, Zambezia and Manica while Sofala, Nampula and Maputo will be reviewed on a regular basis while Inhambane and Cabo Delgado are considered lowest priority. It is necessary to stress that the system will collate data on all reporting NGOs irrespective of origin. Capacity building, training, and data refinement, however, will be concentrated on the high priority provinces.

The system currently covers part of over half the districts in the country irrespective of level of risk or vulnerability. The next phase will have two levels of vigilance. The first level covers as many districts as NGOs are will to report on using the general questionnaire. The districts may include those with relatively low risk of food insecurity. Completed questionnaires will be entered on the data base but may not be reported in the bulletin. If in the event that there are declines in the district, then more regular reporting will result.

The emphasis in the next phase however, should be on those districts and provinces where food insecurity remains a concern or that some other factor related to overall security demands constant vigilance. Table 6 identifies three levels of concern based on recent experience. The categorization is subjective but necessary given the large areas to be covered and the limited number of resources.

Table 4: Description of proposed MSF-CIS Information System

<p>PHASE 1: TRANSITION TO NEW SYSTEM July 1994 -- December 1994</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) 2 monthly updates including overview issueb) 2 bi-monthly bulletinsc) proposal <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Develop conceptual framework for collection of informationb) Revising method for data collectionc) Develop instructions, training materials, questionnaire, management and quality control (implementation plan)d) Identify complementary information and reporting at local and national levele) Focus on vulnerable groupsf) Strengthening, training and orientation of MSF team members including National officersg) Special considerations for the period (e.g. hungry season, elections, etc.)h) Identify specific issues for detailed examination for special funding (e.g. seasonality questions)
<p>PHASE 2: CONSOLIDATION OF SYSTEM January 1995 -- June 1995</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) 3 or 4 monthly updatesb) 2 or 3 bi-monthly bulletinsc) Evaluation report <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Revise system (questionnaire, training) to meet current needs including vulnerable areas (harvest)b) Review and evaluate progress of system (mid-term evaluation)c) Carry-out specific studies identified in the first phase
<p>PHASE 3: REVIEW AND TRANSFER OF SYSTEM July 1995 -- December 1995</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) 3 or 4 monthly updatesb) 2 or 3 bi-monthly bulletinsc) Review issued) Final report and data base consolidation <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Final evaluationb) Identification of new partners and continuation of MSF-CSFc) Continuation of reporting and training

Table 5: Activities of proposed MSF-CIS Information System for Phase One

PHASE 1:	TRANSITION TO NEW SYSTEM
July 1994 -- December 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Overview Issue (late June) b) Update (late August, late October) c) Bulletin -- format (late September) d) Preparation of questionnaire & training materials (July, August). Final version of questionnaire by mid-August. e) Field testing, training (August, October)
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) Field visits (teams to Gaza, Niassa and Tete (in late July and early August) g) Field visits (1 team to one province e.g. Maputo (in early September) h) Workshop (national or regional) in mid-September i) Recruitment and orientation of new staff (July/August), identification of new offices (July), securing on-going funding (July), standardizing of formatting of bulletin and reproduction (July), securing arrangements with partner NGOs July/August)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 2 monthly updates including an overview issue b) 2 bi-monthly bulletins c) proposal 	

Table 6: Priority level for Provinces categorized by risk of food insecurity and other vulnerability factors including population movements, presence of land mines, etc.

HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
Tete*	Sofala	Inhambane
Niassa*	Nampula	Cabo Delgado
Gaza*	Maputo	
Zambezia		
Manica		

* Priority provinces for training and system building

Table 7: Priority status for Districts for collection of information during 1994/1995 based on vulnerability to food insecurity and other factors (excluding Cabo Delgado)

	TETE	NIASSA	GAZA	MANICA
HIGH	Mukurara Moatize Tsanganu Angonia Changara	Mandimba Mecula Mecanhelas	Chicualacuala Massingir Chokwe Mandlakazi	Machaze Guro Tambara
MEDIUM	Maravia Chifunde Chiuta	Metarica Lago Lichinga Ngauma Maua Nipepe Sanga	Massangena Chigubo Mabalane Chibuto Guija	Manica Mossurize Gondola Barue
LOW	Zumbu	Marrupa Cuamba Majune	Xai Xai Bilene	Sussundega Mocossa

** Mavago Muemba -- No information

	ZAMBEZIA	SOFALA	NAMPULA	INHAMBANE	MAPUTO
HIGH	Mopeia Morrumbala Milange Namarroi	Chemba Caia Maringue	Mogincual Mossuril		
MED-IUM	Mocuba Gurue Alto Molocue Ile	Marromeu Gorongosa Nhamatanda Buzi Chibabava	Mogovolas Meconta Nacala Vella Memba	Mabote Morrumbene	Magude Moamba Namaacha
LOW	Pebane Maganja Ca Namacurra Nicoadala Inhussange Chinde Lugela Gile	Cheringoma Muanza Dondo Machanga	Moma Angoche Mogovolas Monapo Namapa Erati Meucate Mecuburi Nampula Ribaue Lalaua Malema Murrupula	Govuro Inhassoro Vilanculos Massinga Zavala Inharrime Dangamo Homoine Panda	Matatuine Manhica Marracuene Boane

The geographical coverage prioritization based on risk of food and social insecurity for districts is presented in Table 7. Not surprising is the large number of districts falling in the high categories for the provinces identified as high priority. As noted above, the system proposes to cover all districts but target the high priority districts in the high priority provinces. The list identified 19 districts in the five priority provinces. Across all provinces, the list identified 25 high priority districts. It is intended that the districts identified as high priority be targeted for additional training in the use of the questionnaire as well as attention given to the needs of the NGOs working in those districts.

The chosen districts were the basis for the identification of the target areas for training in the implementation plan discussed above.

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Invited to Debriefing Session (June 16, 1994 -- World Bank Meeting Room)

Action Aid, Mr. Roberto Luis
AICF, Mr. Huges Burrows
AUSTRAL Consultores, Mrs. Jeanne Stephens
CARE International, Mrs. Christie Gavett
Comissão Nacional do Plano, Sr. Ian Mc Donald, Sra. Yolanda Fortes
CVM, Mr. Rui Possolo
EUROPEAN UNION, Mr. Robert Nelson, Mr. Jean-Marie Korporaal
FAO, Mr. Bruno Steiner
FHI, Mr. Shaun Walsh
Handicap International, Mrs. Marie Chuberre
IOM, Mr. Luca Dall'Oglio
LINK, Mr. Pál Nesse
Ministério da Agricultura, Sistema Nacional de Aviso Prévio, Sr. Antonio Olivares
Ministério da Agricultura, SIMA, Sr. Raoul Varela, Sr. Higinio de Marrule
Ministério do Comercio, Departamento de Seguranca Alimentar, Sra. Castro
Ministério da Saúde, Departamento de Nutrição, Sra. Lourdes Fidalgo
Mr. Don Findley
MSF-B, Mr. Vincent Janssens
MSF-E, Mr. Fernando Cimedavilla
MSF-F, Mr. Jorge Castillo
MSF-H, Mrs. Sheri Lecker
MSF-S, Mr. Philippe Rastano
OXFAM-UK, Mr. Nick Rosevaere, Mr. Peter Mc Gaechie
SCF-UK, Mr. Jumbe Sebunya, Kerry Sylvester
SCF-US, Sra. Henriqueta
Swiss Development Cooperation, Mr. Gregor Binkert
UNDP, Mr. Martin Whiteside
UNHCR, Mr. David Kappya
UNICEF, Mr. Jean-Claude Legrand, Mrs. Ruth Ayisi
UNOHAC, Mr. Bill Paton, Mrs. Henny Matos, Mrs. Sam Barnes
USAID, Mr. Charles North, Mrs. Juliet Born, Mr. David Dworkin (Africa Bureau, Washington)
WORLD BANK, Mr. Roberto Chaves
World Vision, Sra. Anne Henderson
WFP, Mr. Bishow Parajuli, Mrs. Kristina Bednarska
ODA, UK, Charlotte Seymour-Smith
MSF-CIS Team (5)

ANNEX II

Terms of Reference IMPACT Consultant

1. **Title of Technical Assistance Activity:** Analysis and strengthening of Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF) Mozambique's food security information system

2. **Period of Performance:** May 28, 1994 - December 31, 1994.

3. **Task Objectives:**

IMPACT will assist in the strengthening of the *Medecins sans Frontieres Celula Inter-Seccoes* (MSF-CIS) in their ability to monitor, analyze and report on the rapidly changing food security situation in Mozambique. The technical assistance will assist the MSF-CIS team in the development and redesign of its project structure, indicators, research methodologies and publication format. Specifically:

a) review existing materials and based on recommendations, develop a project proposal, with input from the MSF team, donors, NGOs and the Government,

b) develop a methodology of data collection, including elaboration of a new questionnaire and the choice of "sentinel sites" and priority areas for data collection (e.g. those district with major influx of returnees, those districts that we can identify as being most "at risk of being at risk"),

c) network and link with other agencies to identify areas of need. These agencies include: USAID, Ministry Of Health, Ministry Of Agriculture, UNHCR, FAO, etc.,

d) determine where the needs exist for data collection, interpretation and use especially as the shift occurs from more emergency oriented NGOs (including MSF) to more development-oriented ones, who will become the major users of the services offered by MSF-CIS,

e) examine feasibility to develop further the in-depth review or "topic of the month" which could become a forum for exchange of information and experiences of relief activities in the transition context, and

f) review if the new project could, apart from technical assistance, also play a major role in training (e.g. local NGOs) for programme planning and project design.

4. **Location:** Mozambique and Washington, D.C.

5. **Project Component:** Technical Assistance and Training

6. **Accounting Data:** Source of Funds: Core

7. Background:

USAID Mission in Mozambique requested the assistance of the Office of Nutrition through the IMPACT Project in the strengthening of the *Medecins sans Frontieres* coordinating group (MSF-CIS) in their ability to monitor, analyze and report on the rapidly changing food security situation in Mozambique. The Mission, together with other donors and the Government, has come to use and appreciate the information system and publications arising out of the efforts of the MSF-CIS group. The evaluation of MSF-CIS's information system will complement recent reviews which expressed that the continuation of the system is warranted.

MSF began the CIS in May of 1992 in response to a recognized need for accurate and timely information on the food security situation in Mozambique with the following objectives:

- a) target those districts and populations most in need of assistance, especially those with limited resources (financial, material and human) to implement further actions,
- b) to enable MSF teams in the field to appreciate the severity of the nutritional situation and food availability,
- d) to define the priorities (districts, populations, geographic areas) by which actions should be undertaken,
- e) transmit the analyzed and synthesized information to other institutions and organizations involved (government, UN, NGO's, USAID, other donors, etc.),
- f) to integrate the analyzed and synthesized information into the decision making process,
- g) to support MSF teams with regards to actions that need to be undertaken and to define priorities, based upon the analysis of the information received, and
- h) to represent MSF sections for matters related to drought and famine.

The questionnaire for the collection of monthly information was developed during May-June '92 and was sent out to the teams in the field in July, '92. The first of the series of monthly bulletins was published in August '92 and covered the month of July, '92.

Today, Mozambique is in a transition phase and the actual context is no longer one of emergency as it was when this project was born. Some of the elements which characterize the actual situation are:

- a) a considerable improvement of the security situation,
- b) an improved food security situation, due in part to an above-average harvest in 1993, improved deliveries of relief food, greater road accessibility, an initial revival of rural markets, availability of agricultural inputs, etc.,
- c) the capacity by the government, donors and NGOs to respond to problems, including emergencies has improved considerably due to improved accessibility, extensive field presence, and improved efficiency, and
- d) the problems at present require more sensitive indicators and are encountered at a level lower than the district level.

During the drought the consequences were evident for whole population groups (district

level). Now, risk is predominantly among very specific vulnerable groups which include recent returnees, those in former RENAMO zones, or those in areas of difficult access (due to mines, etc.).

8. Scope of Work and Methodology:

IMPACT will provide a technical expert in information systems familiar with the information needs in a changing Mozambique to:

a) Review the MSF-CIS information system so as to define and develop indicators consistent with the current CIS information system which would cover some of the following sectors: food security (nutrition, food aid (food-for-work/cash-for-work), harvests, markets, commercial sector linkages, land tenure), demographics, health/epidemiology, water/sanitation, access (particularly related to land mines).

b) Define and develop approaches to the collection of the above information including the design of targeting systems for vulnerable populations, risk mapping, survey questionnaire design, sampling frames, and methods (rapid rural appraisals, rapid nutritional appraisals, etc.) The development and adaptation of these methodologies will be a participatory exercise with the CIS team to address the need and appropriate role CIS should play in the collection of systematic data, as well as the implementation of survey research via rapid nutrition surveys, household socio-economic surveys, and rapid rural appraisals.

c) Define and develop an information dissemination strategy which would assess all available technologies, institutional linkages to other organizations, communication pathways and periodicity of information dissemination. Attention should be drawn to advocacy in terms of the target audience reached (type of organization, decision-making level, location) and corresponding linkages to action.

d) The assistance will result in a preliminary design of the follow-on project, delimiting the structural requirements for CIS in terms of staffing, scopes-of-work, field presence, budgets, internal monitoring and evaluation plan, and project log frame. Particular detail shall be devoted to the systematic linkages by which MSF-CIS can complement, support and extract data from other information systems in the country (GoM, NGO, UN, donor).

The above activities are foreseen to take place predominantly in Maputo and its environs. Specific tasks include:

a) Upon arrival, the consultant will develop a work plan for the two to three week period in consultation with the MSF-CIS team, USAID, cooperating NGO/PVOs, GoM, donors, and UN. The plan shall define the respective roles of the MSF-CIS team in assisting the consultant and include all appointments necessary, travel, and a breakdown of tasks to be implemented.

b) At the end of the consultancy, a debriefing session will be conducted with MSF-CIS, and separately with USAID/Maputo.

c) Upon departure, a draft report will be delivered in English and on WordPerfect 5.1.

d) The consultant should provide a final document within two (2) weeks of arrival in his/her country of residence and subsequently thereafter make any changes as necessary to the document deemed reasonable and necessary based on comments by MSF-CIS. A copy of the final report will be made available to USAID/Maputo and the Office of Nutrition, G/PHN.

In delivering the above product and services, the consultant will bring all appropriate documentation and resources materials. In addition, the consultant will be required to supply their own laptop and software (WordPerfect, Excel).

MSF-CIS will provide local documentation including the results of an internal evaluation of information needs in Mozambique, workspace, access to a laser printer, local transport, local communications, and other logistic support.

The consultant may be asked to return to Mozambique to carry out follow-on activities related to the project design and implementation, particularly concerning the development of micro level monitoring and information systems with partner NGO/PVOs. A separate terms-of-reference would be developed for any such activity.

9. Level of effort:

Information specialist

4 weeks

ANNEX III

Background Information on the MSF-CIS Bulletin

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1991-1992 the Southern African region experienced the worst drought of the century. By early April 1992 it became clear that the effects of the drought would be devastating and that all actors involved in humanitarian assistance and relief would have to step up their actions.

When the five sections of MSF⁴ first got together to discuss the implications of the drought and its consequences for MSF activities, it was obvious that although everyone agreed on the seriousness of the problem, the information that was available with regards to the situation at the district level was insufficient, subjective and sporadic⁵. Furthermore, there was a global consensus inside MSF that it was essential to be able to target those districts and populations most in need of assistance, as there was a serious limitation in the available resources (financial, material and human) to implement further actions.

Therefore, MSF decided to implement an information system, as there was a great potential for an important coverage with MSF being present in 45 out of the total of 127 districts for the whole country.

The initial objectives were:

- to enable MSF teams in the field to appreciate the severity of the nutritional situation and food availability
- to define the priorities (priority districts, priority populations inside the districts, etc..) in order to determine which actions should be undertaken
- to transmit the analyzed and synthesized information to other institutions and organizations involved (Government agencies, organizations of the UN, European Community, other NGO's, donors, etc.)
- to integrate the analyzed and synthesized information into the decision making process, e.g. food distribution plan at district level

⁵ Although several information systems existed at that time, most were done on a quarterly basis, with therefore a delay of several months in reporting. Furthermore, existing information systems on food security were run by several organisations and located in various ministries (Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Commerce).

- to support MSF teams with regards to actions that need to be undertaken and to define priorities, based upon the analysis of the information received
- to represent MSF sections for matters related to drought and famine

The project began formally in May 1992, the first of the series of monthly bulletins was published in August 1992 and covered the month of July. An initial funding was obtained from UNICEF (July 1992 - March 1993). The European Union is financing the project for a duration of 18 months, (December 92 - June 94), for a total amount of 479.805 ECU.

2. OPERATIONAL ASPECTS

A questionnaire has been developed to collect data on a monthly basis, as well as a questionnaire that sought to gather basic data at the district level (such as: population data, accessibility, any already existing coping strategies that had been used in the past).⁶

The questionnaires are filled out each month by Mozambicans living in the districts, the "local informants"; these people are identified by the NGO that is responsible for the data collection in that district⁷. The NGO "covering" the district then checks and completes the data, and sends it to Maputo by fax, mail, or any other means at their disposition. In Maputo, the data are cleaned and validated. The different topics, as well as the global situation, is graded as being either "apparently good", "to be watched", "worrisome" or "serious". The process by which the separate indicators as well as the global situation are graded has evolved considerably: from an initial scoring system, which was tied down to quantitative indicators it has evolved into a more flexible and more complex analytical framework. This enables the team to fully consider the wide range and variety of data (variable quality of data, the lack of comparability of the data) and try and grasp the global context.

3. FUNCTIONING AND ROLE OF CIS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DROUGHT

CIS was designed to function as a monitoring system in the drought context: the name initially stood for "Cellule Inter-MSF Sécheresse".

⁶ It is worth mentioning here that it has been very difficult to determine such things as normal behaviour, baseline data and normal values for certain indicators: as the war had dragged on for over 16 years, certain coping strategies that had been developed had become really incorporated in normal life (eg. population movements).

⁷ Although the project started with the collaboration of MSF sections only, the participation of other NGOs has been actively sought from the start. Very rapidly, other NGOs joined the initiative. Amongst the "regular" contributors other than MSF we can cite the following: Action Aid, AICF (Agence Internationale contre la Faim), FHI (Food for the Hungry International), FVS (Finnish Volunteer Service), ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross), IFRC/MRC (International Federation of the Red Cross/ Mozambican Red Cross), MHC (Mozambican Health Committee), OXFAM-UK, SCF-UK (Save the Children Fund), SCF-US (Save the Children Federation), TDH (Terre des Hommes), World Relief and World Vision.

Topics covered at the start were:

- population movements (arrivals and departures)
- market functioning (availability and prices of basic food products)
- food distributions
- food habits
- indicators relating to the nutritional health
- indicators relating to the sanitary health
- adequacy of water supply

Participating in data collection for CIS is done by teams in addition to their normal work; in return, CIS offers technical assistance, upon request, to these teams. This technical assistance consists of helping with the design and implementation of nutritional and other (e.g. socio-economic) surveys and analyzing the information and definition of recommendations. As local teams lack(ed) both the time and the technical skills to take this on, this technical assistance has gradually become a more and more important aspect of the work.

Through the identification of risk zones, CIS also defined priorities. The recommendations made gradually shifted from the district level to a more global approach.

Transmission of information through the bulletin has been a cornerstone of the work. The number of bulletins distributed quickly rose from some 60 copies to several hundreds. The bulletin was distributed both at central, provincial and district level (feedback to those that collect the data) to Government agencies, UN agencies, NGOs, donor community.⁸

Major efforts were made to present the data in a clear form, making extensive use of maps and tables. Furthermore, during the first phase of the project, there have been constant changes in order to increase the coverage, improve the questionnaire and to improve the presentation of data (e.g. increased use of maps and tables).

As CIS is not officially linked to any agency, it is not a directly part of any decision making processes. However, because the information is distributed each month by means of the bulletin to a wide range of actors involved in relief activities, its information fits into certain decision making processes, although it is impossible to measure to what extent. There are however several examples of how the information contained in the bulletin has generated specific actions. Thus the bulletin is widely appreciated although its use differs by type of user

⁸ Main recipients of the bulletin are: Government agencies [at the national level the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Commerce and Cooperation, the National Emergency Commission; at the provincial and district level the directorates of Health, the Emergency Commissions, the Governors and district administrators, ...]; UN agencies [at the national level UNICEF, UNOHAC, UNHCR, FAO, WFP, UNDP, WHO, ...; at the provincial level UNOHAC representatives, WFP food monitoring officers, UNHCR field officers, ...]; NGOs [all major international and national NGOs at Maputo level, representations at the district level receive the bulletin if they contribute to the system or upon their demand]; the donor community [European Community, USAID, bodies of international bilateral cooperation, ambassadors, ...] and others such as RENAMO representation at national and provincial level, church representatives, press agencies, ...

9.

CIS has also played a role in improving communication and cooperation between NGOs (and even between sections of MSF), e.g. via the CIS documentation center and library, via the CIS database on the situation across the country, desegregated by province and by district and via training activities, etc.

4. THE POST-DROUGHT AND POST-WAR CONTEXT

Normal rains occurred trough 1992-1993. Furthermore, the peace agreement of October 4, 1992 brought about important population movements (both of the internally displaced and of refugees). Again, there was no existing system to monitor these movements or their impact at the district level.

Therefore, it was decided to adapt the project so that it could respond to the new situation: the questionnaire was adapted and new topics were added, this enabling CIS to improve its monitoring of the new (post-war and post-drought) Mozambican context ¹⁰.

The bulletin as such still focuses on the food security and the nutritional health situation at the district level, but a major role is now given to the monitoring of population movements and their impact at the district level. Basically, data are collected on the numbers of registered returnees/arrivals, estimates of non registered returnees/arrivals, their global and nutritional status, where they are staying (transit camps, accommodation centers), who is servicing them. Other new topics that were also included are:

- harvests (forecasts, results)
- agricultural programs (seed and tool distribution)
- food reserves

There is a now well established link with NGOs in neighboring countries (MSF and others such as ARC (American Refugee Council) and IRC (International Rescue Committee) that are countries of asylum to those Mozambicans that are in the process of repatriation.

The bulletin is currently distributed with a circulation of some 650 copies, including users in neighbouring countries (UN agencies, NGOs). Indeed, information about the situation

⁹ A user's survey was carried out mid 1993, to try and find out what use was made of the information system by different recipients (NGOs, government agencies, donors, UN agencies, ...); main respondents were NGOs and members of the donor-community. NGOs reportedly primarily focus on specific district based situation and the potential for meeting new/changing priorities. Donors responded to be more interested at the summary level (provincial and national), to follow the changing situation and eventually define unmet priorities and needs. For most of the respondents of the survey, the main roles of the bulletin were to help compare levels of needs across the country and to help coordinate NGO activities.

¹⁰ As the name "CIS" was by then well-known, the acronym was kept but it now stands for "Célula Inter-Secções" (Inter-Section Unit).

in Mozambique is of great value to relief agencies in their planning. Although the bulletin is still written in Portuguese, those sections describing the general situation at national and provincial level as well as other relevant information are presented both in English and in Portuguese.

Furthermore, because of its wide distribution, each issue now has one or more specific topics whose dissemination is judged to be useful in the post-war context. Analysis of population movements, food distributions, the situation of refugees in neighboring countries have been published; articles written by other people (experts in a given field) have been included, e.g. on land mine casualties, land tenure issues, mine awareness programs.

Source: MSF-CIS, Maputo, May 1994

ANNEX IV

Common Comments or Criticisms of the Bulletin

1. It does not accurately reflect the situation.
2. Sampling is not random or adequate.
3. Assessments are too subjective.
4. Methods of assessments are unclear.
5. Data are not collected systematically.
6. Relationship among the different categories are confusing.
7. The presentation of the results are unclear.
8. The bulletin is not used at the local level.
9. The system is parallel to the existing government system.
10. Not enough capacity building is taking place.
11. What will happen when MSF pulls out?
12. What will happen if the bulletin is changed and another emergency happens?

Specific comments by selected NGOs

The general view that emerged was a strong endorsement of the Bulletin especially in its ability to reflect NGO activities without the information being filtered by donor and government agendas. Oxfam, among others, stressed the need for continuation and an increased emphasis on capacity building in the NGOs via training and special technical assistance. This initiative is envisaged in the new proposal.

A recurrent concern identified by the NGOs and others was the potential for the CIS to develop a parallel system of information collection. While this concern is motivated by a genuine need to build capacity within Mozambique, the reality of resource constraints makes this issue secondary. The Proposal recognizes the need to build capacity within Mozambique both in the Government and with NGOs.

ANNEX V

MSF-CIS Information Flow

Chart 1: MSF CIS Information Flow by Week and Source

ACTIVITY	DISTRICT & PROVINCIAL LEVEL							
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
A GENERAL INFORMATION				CIS Informants Administration	UNOHAC	UNOHAC		
B ARRIVAL OF POPULATION					Administration NAR/UNHCR	UNHCR / IOM		
C DEPARTURES OF POPULATION					Administration NAR/UNHCR			
D MARKETS				CIS Informants				
E AGRICULTURE					DDA NGOs	SIMA (Min. Agric) INIA		
F FOOD AID					DPCCN CPE NGOs CPE NGOs	DPCCN UNOHAC WFP PESU		
G AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES								
H WATER				CIS Informants NGOs				
I FOOD HABITS	Interviews by the informants during health consultations							
J MALNUTRITION					Health Register Feeding Center MCH NGOs	MoH		
K DISEASES					Health Register NGOs	MoH		

WEEK 6:
The Informant sends the questionnaires to the local supervisor or directly to UNOHAC in Maputo.

WEEK 5:
The District Supervisor, the District and the Provincial Supervisors, and the District and Provincial Administrators, are interviewed at the end of the week.

WEEK 7:
The Supervisor Sends The Questionnaires Directly To MoH in Maputo.

WEEK 8:
Data is collected, cleaned, and validated in Maputo by MSF-CIS teams.

WEEK 4:
The informants have roughly one month to collect and verify the data, however the bulk of the data collection activity is concentrated in the last week of the month.

WEEK 8:
Complementary data are collected on the national level at the same time as the data from the field.

Abbreviations:

- CPE: Provincial Emergency Commission
- DDA: District Directorate of Agriculture
- DPCCN: National Directorate for Emergency Relief
- DPCCN: Provincial Directorate for Emergency Relief
- INAM: National Meteorological Institute
- INIA: National Institute for Agricultural Investigation
- IOM: International Office for Migration
- MCH: Mother and Child Health

- MoH: Ministry of Health
- NAR: Nucleo de Apoio aos Refugiados (National counterpart UNHCR)
- PESU: National Programme for Agricultural Input
- SIMA: National Rural Market Information System
- UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNOHAC: United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination
- WFP: World Food Programme

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Current Project Information Flow Data Flow Overview

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DATA COLLECTION—AGGREGATION

DATA ANALYSIS—PUBLICATION—DISTRIBUTION

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Secondary
Data Sources

International
Subscribers

NATIONAL LEVEL

Secondary
Data Sources

**MSF CIS
MAPUTO**

National
Subscribers

PROVINCIAL LEVEL

Secondary
Data Sources

Partner NGO
Supervisor

Provincial
Subscribers

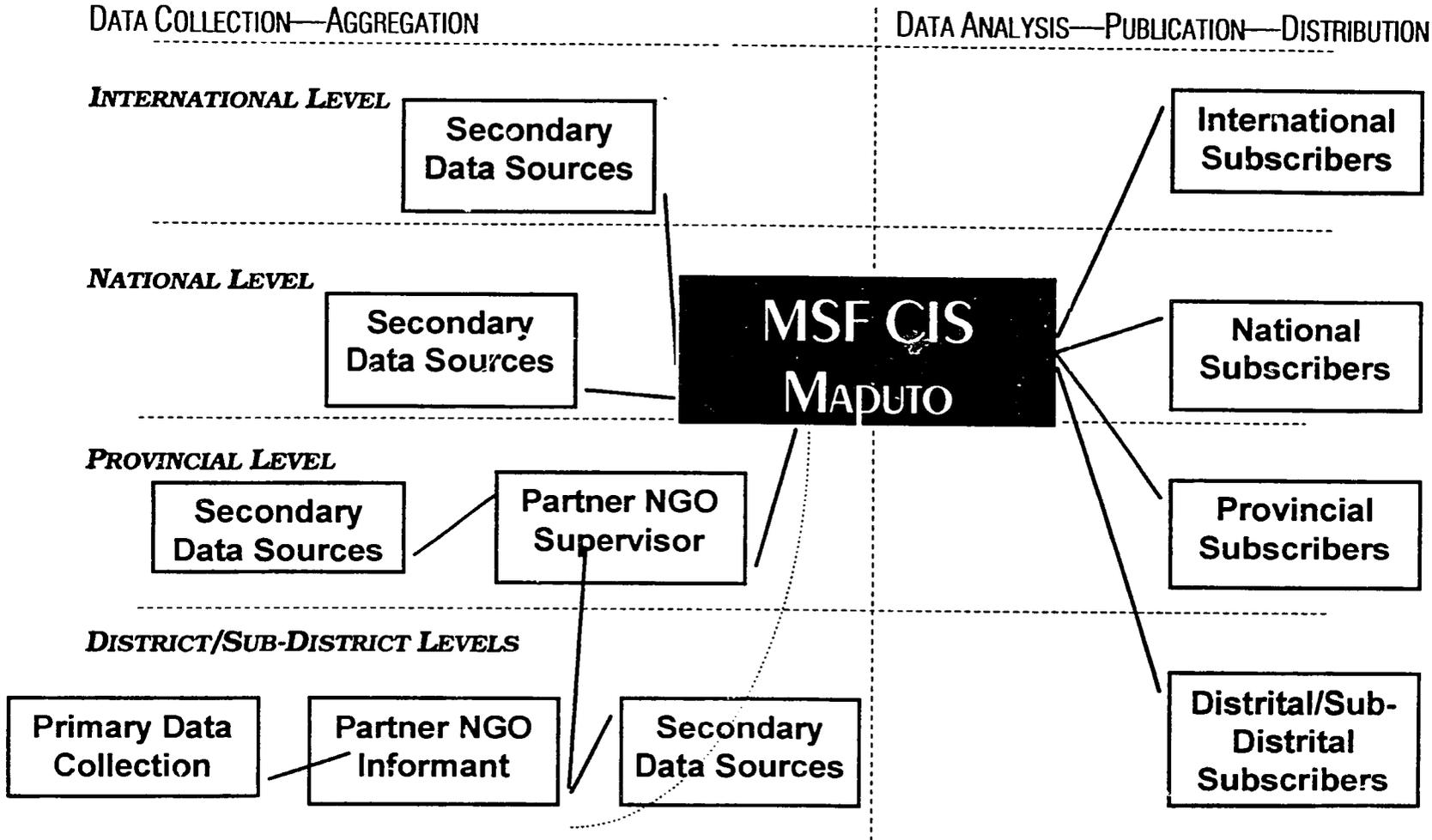
DISTRICT/SUB-DISTRICT LEVELS

Primary Data
Collection

Partner NGO
Informant

Secondary
Data Sources

Distrital/Sub-
Distrital
Subscribers



ANNEX VI

Draft questionnaire (Revision 6F)

PARA QUE SIRVA ESTA FICHA DE INFORMACAO MENSAL? esta ficha de informacao e a base para o sistema de monitoracao da MSF-CIS. O mesmo sistema de monitoracao tem como objectivo de seguir a situacao da seguranga alimentar e o movimento populacional neste phasa de transicao que atravessa o pais. Esta informacao esta a ser transmitida a nivel nacional por e-mail, e tambem assim como nos outros vinhos para activos na zona fronteiriça, serve para facilitar o seu acompanhamento da educacao e a tomada de decisoes adequadas.

MSF-CIS, FICHA DE INFORMACAO MENSAL

VERSAO 6, JUNHO 94

ESTA FICHA DEVE CHEGAR A MSF-CIS ANTES DO DIA 15 (do mes apos do mes ao qual referem os dados)

ENDEREÇO: AVENIDA AMILCAR CABRAL, 842 R/C

FAX: 42.21.40.

MES: DATA COMPLETACAO FICHA:
PROVINCIA: DISTRITO:
LOCALIDADE/POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO/SEDE: BAIRRO:
NOME DO INFORMANTE:
NOME E ORGANIZACAO DO SUPERVISOR:

IMPORANTE:

- responde a todas as questoes da melhor maneira
- escreve duma maneira limpa: utiliza ao maximo maiusculos
- a identidade do informante e confidencial
- neste mes - mes passado, mes ao qual referam os dados

A. INFORMACAO GERAL RELATIVAMENTE A ZONA

- A.1 POPULACAO
- A.2 ACESSIBILIDADE
- A.3 SEGURANCA

PEQUENO MAPA DA ZONA:

DISTRITO:
LOCALIDADE:

MES:

INFORMANTE:

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B. MOVIMENTO DE POPULACAO

IMPORTANTE: ESTA INFORMACAO DEVE REFERIR AO NIVEL DO DISTRITO!!

SE NAO: A QUE NIVEL REFEREM SE OS DADOS? provincia localidade bairro
NOME:

B.1 FONTE DE INFORMACOES SOBRE CHEGADAS/PARTIDAS admn/NAR ACNUR IOM
(administracao, NGOs, ACNUR, IOM, ...)
outros (nome)

B.2 HOUVE CHEGADAS NESTE MES? sim nao nao sabe

CASO SIM: QUANTAS PESSOAS CHEGARAM: (NUMERO)

SE NAO DISPONIVEL, INDICA O INTER 0-500 501-1000

1000-5000 > 5000

B.3 EXISTEM SERVICOS/FACILIDADES PARA OS RECEM CHE sim nao

CASO SIM: QUE TIPOS DE FACILIDADES? e transit e acomod outros

B.4 HOUVE PARTIDAS NESTE MES? sim nao nao sabe

CASO SIM: QUANTAS PESSOAS PARTIRAM (NUMERO)

SE NAO DISPONIVEL, INDICA O INTER 0-500 501-1000

1000-5000 > 5000

B.5. QUAIS SAO AS MAJORES RAZOES PELAS PARTIDAS?
.....

DISTRITO:
LOCALIDADE:

MES:

INFORMANTE:

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C. MERCADOS

IMPORTANTE CONSULTA O VÓSSO MANUAL PARA AS QUILSTOES SEGUINTES
que é um mercado? como realizar um pequeno inquerito no mercado? quantas pessoas entrevistar?

IMPORTANTE: ESTA INFORMACAO DEVE REFERIR AO NIVEL DA LOCALIDADE!!

SE NAO: A QUE NIVEL REFEREM-SE OS DADOS? bairro distrito

DATA E HORA DA VISITA AO MERCADO

C.1 EXISTE UM MERCADO NESTA ZONA? sim nao

CASO SIM: QUAL E O NOME DO MERCADO?

CASO NAO: COMENTA SOBRE ISSO:

CASO NAO: QUAL E A DISTANCIA ATE O MERCADO MAIS PERTO? km

C.2 COMPARANDO AO MES ANTERIOR, HOUE MUDANCAS NA ACTIVIDADE NO sim nao

CASO SIM: A QUANTIDADE DOS PRODUTOS BASI aumentou diminuiu

CASO SIM: A VARIEDADE DOS PRODUTOS BASICO aumentou diminuiu

C.3 EXISTEN OUTRAS FORMAS DE VENDA DE ALIMENTOS/PRODUTOS DE BASE? sim nao

CASO SIM: QUE TIPO DE VEN ambulantes loja(s) troca

DISTRITO:
LOCALIDADE:

MES:

INFORMANTE:

12

C.5 HA MILHO AMARELO EM GRAU NO MERCADO?

sim nao

CASO SIM: A UNIDADE DE VENDA MAIS UTILIZADA E:

.....
(escolhe: lata de 20 l, saco de 20/50/90 kg)

O PRECO POR ESTA UNIDADE E:

..... MTS

A QUANTIDADE DISPONIVEL E:

muito regular pouco

A QUALIDADE DESTE PRODUTO E:

boa normal ma

C.6 HA FARINHA DE MILHO BRANCO COM FARELA NO MER

sim nao

CASO SIM: A UNIDADE DE VENDA MAIS UTILIZADA E:

.....
(escolhe: lata de 300/450 ml, kg)

O PRECO POR ESTA UNIDADE E:

..... MTS

A QUANTIDADE DISPONIVEL E:

muito regular pouco

A QUALIDADE DESTE PRODUTO E:

boa normal ma

C.7 HA FARINHA DE MILHO AMARELO COM FARELA NO ME

sim nao

CASO SIM: A UNIDADE DE VENDA MAIS UTILIZADA E:

.....
(escolhe: lata de 20 l, saco de 20/50/90 kg)

O PRECO POR ESTA UNIDADE E:

..... MTS

A QUANTIDADE DISPONIVEL E:

muito regular pouco

A QUALIDADE DESTE PRODUTO E:

boa normal ma

DISTRITO:
LOCALIDADE:

MIS:

INFORMANTE:

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C.4. HA MILHO BRANCO EM GRAU NO MERCADO?

sim

nao

CASO SIM: A UNIDADE DE VENDA MAIS UTILIZADA E:

.....
(escolhe: lata de 20 l, saco de 20/50/90 kg)

O PRECO POR ESTA UNIDADE E:

..... MTS

A QUANTIDADE DISPONIVEL E:

muito

regular

pouco

A QUALIDADE DESTA UNIDADE E:

boa

normal

ma

DISTRITO:
LOCALIDADE:

MES:

INFORMANTE:

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C.8 HA ARROZ NO MERCADO?

sim nao

CASO SIM: A UNIDADE DE VENDA MAIS UTILIZADA E:
(escolhe lata de 300 ml, 1 l)

O PRECO POR ESTA UNIDADE E: MTS

A QUANTIDADE DISPONIVEL E: muito regular pouco

A QUALIDADE DESTES PRODUTOS E: boa normal ma

C.9 HA MANDIOCA NO MERCADO?

sim nao

CASO SIM: A UNIDADE DE VENDA MAIS UTILIZADA E:

O PRECO POR ESTA UNIDADE E: MTS

A QUANTIDADE DISPONIVEL E: muito regular pouco

A QUALIDADE DESTES PRODUTOS E: boa normal ma

C.10 HA BATATA DOCE NO MERCADO?

sim nao

CASO SIM: A UNIDADE DE VENDA MAIS UTILIZADA E:

O PRECO POR ESTA UNIDADE E: MTS

A QUANTIDADE DISPONIVEL E: muito regular pouco

A QUALIDADE DESTES PRODUTOS E: boa normal ma

DISTRITO:
LOCALIDADE:

MES:

INFORMANTE:

C. 11. HA FEIJAO NO MERCADO?

sim

nao

CASO SIM: QUAL E O TIPO DE FEIJAO MAIS BARATO A VENDA?

A UNIDADE DE VENDA MAIS UTILIZADA E:

O PRECO POR ESTA UNIDADE E: MTS

A QUANTIDADE DISPONIVEL E muito regular pouco

A QUALIDADE DESTA PRODUTO E boa normal ma

C. 12. NO MERCADO E/OU NAS LOJAS, VENDE -SE TAMBEM OUTROS PRODUTOS D sim

nao

CASO SIM: TEM OLEO? muito regular pouco

TEM SAL? muito regular pouco

TEM BARRAS DE SABAO? muito regular pouco

TEM CAPULANAS? muito regular pouco

DISTRITO
LOCALIDADE

MES:

INFORMANTE:

D. AGRICULTURA

IMPORTANTE: ESTA INFORMACAO DEVE REFERIR AO NIVEL DO DISTRITO!!

SE NAO: A QUE NIVEL REFEREM SE OS DADOS? provincia localidade bairro

D 1 FONTE DE INFORMACOES SOBRE AGRICULTURA extensionista DDA

D 2 EM TERMOS GERAIS, DESCREVE AS COLHEITAS ACTUAIS
.....
.....

D.3 COMPARANDO AO ULTIMO ANO, A SITUACAO DA PRODUCAO AGRICOLA E:
igual pior
melhor nao sabe

D.4 NESTE MOMENTO, EXISTEM EXCEDENTES AGRICOLAS? sim nao nao sabe

CASO SIM: DE QUAIS PRODUTOS EXISTEM EXCEDENTES?

QUEM ESTA A COMPRAR AS EXCEDENTES?

D.5 CASO TER TIDO MAS COLHEITAS, EXPLIQUE AS RAZOES
.....
.....

D 6 QUANTAS DIAS DE CHUVAS REGISTRARAM-SE NESTE MES?
CASO DISPONIVEL: QUANTAS MM DE PRECIPITACAO?

D 7 NESTA ZONA, CULTIVA-SE MILHO? sim nao

CASO SIM: REALIZOU-SE A COLHEITA NESTE ME sim nao

CASO SIM: O RESULTADO DESTA COLHEITA E QU bom regular mau

CASO NAO: O RESULTADO DA ULTIMA COLHEITA bom regular mau

DISTRITO:
LOCALIDADE:

MES:

INFORMANTE:

D.8. NESTA ZONA, CULTIVA-SE FEIJAO?

sim nao

CASO SIM: REALIZOU-SE A COLHEITA NESTE ME

sim nao

CASO SIM: O RESULTADO DESTA COLHEITA E QU

bom regular

CASO NAO: COMPARANDO A COLHEITA ANTERIO

igual pior

D.9 NESTA ZONA, CULTIVA-SE BATATA DOCE?

sim nao

CASO SIM: REALIZOU-SE A COLHEITA NESTE ME

sim nao

CASO SIM: O RESULTADO DESTA COLHEITA E QU

bom regular

CASO NAO: COMPARANDO A COLHEITA ANTERIO

igual pior

D.10. NESTA ZONA, CULTIVA-SE MANDIOCA?

sim nao

CASO SIM: REALIZOU-SE A COLHEITA NESTE ME

sim nao

CASO SIM: O RESULTADO DESTA COLHEITA E QU

bom

CASO NAO: COMPARANDO A EPOCA ANTERIOR, A

igual pior

D.11. NESTA ZONA, CULTIVA-SE MAPIRA/MAXOEIRA?

sim nao

CASO SIM: REALIZOU-SE A COLHEITA NESTE ME

sim nao

CASO SIM: O RESULTADO DESTA COLHEITA E QU

bom regular

CASO NAO: COMPARANDO A COLHEITA ANTERIO

igual pior

D.14 EXISTEM OUTRAS CULTURAS IMPORTANTES NA ZONA? (

sim nao

CASO SIM: DESCREVE A COLHEITA

DISTRILO
LOCALIDADE:

MES

INFORMANTE

SP

E. AJUDA ALIMENTAR, DISTRIBUICOES DE SEMENTES E UTENSILIOS AGRICOLAS

IMPORTANTE: ESTA INFORMACAO DEVE REFERIR AO NIVEL DO DISTRITO!!

SE NAO: A QUE NIVEL REFEREM SE OS DADOS? provincia localidade bairro

E.1 FONTE DE INFORMACOES RELATIVAMENTE A ESTES AS DDA DPCCN NGO
outro

E.2 NESTE MES, HOUVE DISTRIBUICAO DE COMIDA GRATUI sim nao nao sabe

CASO SIM: QUA(IS) ORGANIZACAO/COES EFECTUARAM A DISTRIBUICAO

QUE TIPO DE BENEFICIARIOS? regressados deslocados desmobiliz

HOUVE PROBLEMAS COM AS DISTRIBUICOES? quantidades acessibilidade

E.3 NESTE MES, HOUVE UM PROGRAMA DE COMIDA POR TR sim nao

CASO SIM: QUA(IS) ORGANIZACAO/COES EFECTUARAM A DISTRIBUICAO

E.4 NESTE MES, HOUVE UMA DISTRIBUICAO DE SEMENTES/UTENSILIOS AGRICOLAS sim nao

CASO SIM: QUA(IS) ORGANIZACAO/COES EFECTUARAM A DISTRIBUICAO

QUE TIPO DE BENEFICIARIOS? regressados deslocados desmobiliz

F. RESERVAS ALIMENTARES E HABITOS ALIMENTARES

inserser a folha do inquerito.

IMPORTANTE: ESTA INFORMACAO DEVE REFERIR AO NIVEL DO DISTRITO!!

SE NAO: A QUE NIVEL REFEREM SE OS DADOS? provincia localidade bairro

DISTRITO:
LOCALIDADE:

MES:

INFORMANTE:

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II. DESCOBERTA DE MALNUTRIDOS

CASO EXISTIR CRN: ANEXAR O RELATORIO MENSAL

IMPORTANTE: ESTA INFORMACAO DEVE REFFRIR AO NIVEL DO DISTRITO!!

SE NAO: A QUE NIVEL REFEREM-SE OS DADOS: provincia localidade bairro

H 1 EXISTE A POSSIBILIDADE DE INTERNAR CRIANCAS? (hospital ou centro de saude) sim nao

CASO SIM: NUMERO TOTAL DE CRIANCAS INTERNADAS NESTE MES?

NUMERO DE CRIANCAS INTERNADAS POR MOTIVO DE MLANUTRICAO:

H 2 AS MULHERES DAO PARTO AO CENTRO DE SAUDE/HOSP sim nao

CASO SIM: NUMERO TOTAL DE NADOS VIVOS NESTE MES?

NUMERO TOTAL DE CRIANCAS NASCIDAS COM MENOS DE 2,5 KG?

H.3 REALIZA-SE A CONSULTA DE SMI? sim nao

CASO SIM: NUMERO TOTAL DE CRIANCAS COM BOM CRESCIMENTO NESTE MES

NUMERO TOTAL DE CRIANCAS COM MAU CRESCIMENTO NESTE MES

H 4. OBSERVACOES:

DISTRITO:
LOCALIDADE:

MES:

INFORMANTE:

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G. AGUA

IMPORTANTE: ESTA INFORMACAO DEVE REFERIR AO NIVEL DO DISTRITO!!
SE NAO: A QUE NIVEL REFEREM SE OS DADOS?

	provincia	<input type="checkbox"/>	localidade	<input type="checkbox"/>	bairro	<input type="checkbox"/>
G.1	FONTE DE INFORMACOES RELATIVAMENTE A AGUA	administracao	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G.2	ONDE A POPULACAO APANHA A SUA AGUA NESTE MES?	canalizacao	<input type="checkbox"/>	turos com bombas	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		pocos abertos	<input type="checkbox"/>	charcos, burracos, lagoes	<input type="checkbox"/>	
G.3	EXISTEM PROBLEMAS PARA APANHAR A AGUA?	distancia	<input type="checkbox"/>	pocos secos	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		bombas avariadas	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

DISTRITO:
LOCALIDADE

MES

INFORMANTE:

I. DOENCAS

IMPORTANTE: ESTA INFORMACAO DEVE REFERIR AO NIVEL DO DISTRITO!!

SE NAO: A QUE NIVEL REFEREM-SE OS DADOS provincia localidade bairro

I.1 NUMERO TOTAL DE CASOS DE DIARREIA SIMPLES (SEM SANGUE) NESTE MES? (009)

NUMERO TOTAL DE OBITOS POR MOTIVO DE DIARREIA SIMPLES NESTE MES?

I.2 NUMERO TOTAL DE CASOS DE DIARREIA COM SANGUE (DISENTERIA) NESTE MES? (009/2)

NUMERO TOTAL DE OBITOS POR MOTIVO DE DISENTERIA NESTE MES?

I.3. HOUVE SUSPEITA DE COLERA NESTE MES? sim nao nao sabe

I.4. HOUVERAM CASOS DE COLERA CONFIRMADO NESTE M sim nao nao sabe

CASO SIM: NUMERO TOTAL DE CASOS CONFIRMADOS?

NUMERO TOTAL DE OBITOS POR COLERA NESTE MES?

I.5. HOUVERAM CASOS DE SARAMPO NESTE MES? sim nao nao sabe

CASO SIM: NUMERO TOTAL DE CASOS DE SARAM

NUMERO TOTAL DE OBITOS POR SARAMPO NESTE MES?

DISTRITO:
LOCALIDADE:

MES:

INFORMANTE:

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