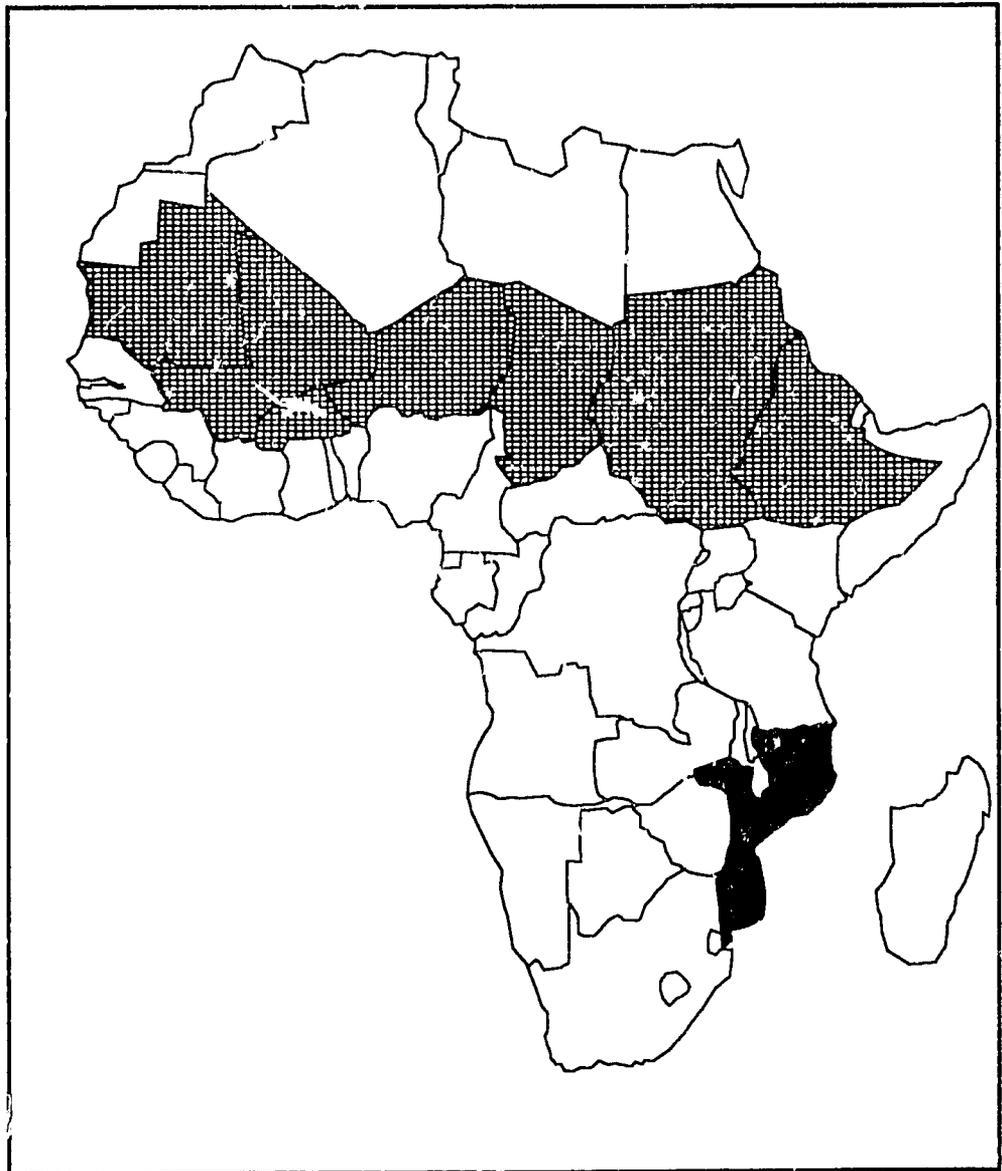


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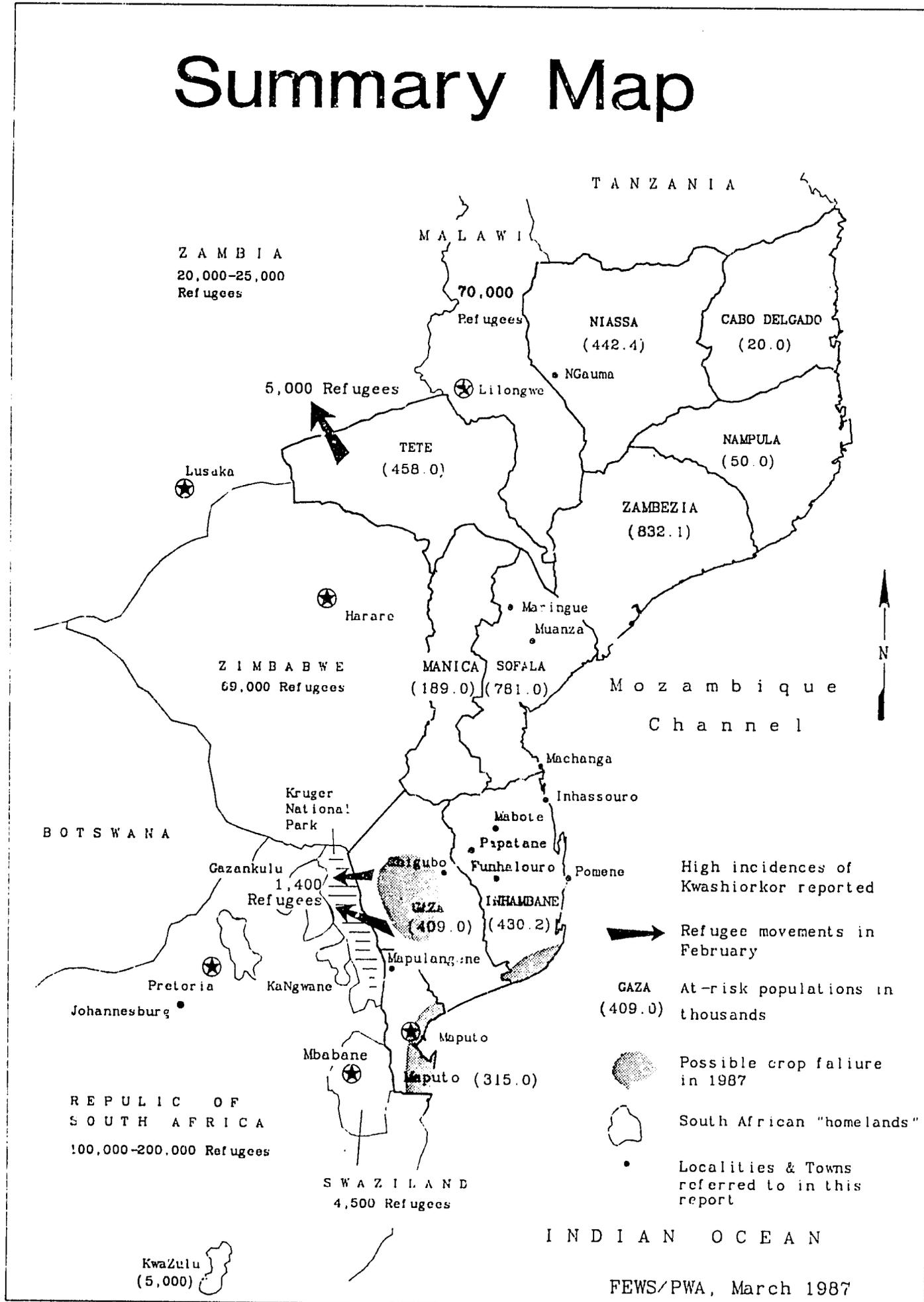
## FEWS Country Report

# MOZAMBIQUE



Africa Bureau  
U.S. Agency  
for International  
Development

# Summary Map



# MOZAMBIQUE

## To Reap A Bitter Harvest

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Prepared for the  
Africa Bureau of the  
U.S. Agency for  
International Development

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March 1987

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## INTRODUCTION

This is the tenth in a series of monthly reports on Mozambique issued by the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS). It is designed to provide decisionmakers with current information and analysis on existing and potential nutrition emergency situations. Each situation identified is described in terms of geographical extent and the number of people involved, or at-risk, and the proximate causes insofar as they have been discerned.

Use of the term "at-risk" to identify vulnerable populations is problematical since no generally agreed upon definition exists. Yet it is necessary to identify or "target" populations in-need or "at-risk" in order to determine appropriate forms and levels of intervention. Thus for the present, until a better usage can be found, FEWS reports will employ the term "at-risk" to mean...

...those persons lacking sufficient food, or resources to acquire sufficient food, to avert a nutritional crisis (i.e., a progressive deterioration in their health or nutritional condition below the status quo), and who, as a result, require specific intervention to avoid a life-threatening situation.

Perhaps of most importance to decisionmakers, the process underlying the deteriorating situation is highlighted by the FEWS effort, hopefully with enough specificity and forewarning to permit alternative intervention strategies to be examined and implemented. Food assistance strategies are key to famine avoidance. However, other types of intervention can be of major importance both in the short-term and in the long run, including medical, transport, storage, economic development policy change, etc.

Where possible, food needs estimates are included in the FEWS reports. It is important to understand, however, that no direct relation exists between numbers of persons at-risk and the quantity of food assistance needed. This is because famines are the culmination of slow-onset disaster processes which can be complex in the extreme.

The food needs of individual populations at-risk depend upon when in the disaster process identification is made and the extent of its cumulative impact on the individuals concerned. Further, the amount of food assistance required, whether from internal or external sources, depends upon a host of considerations. Thus the food needs estimates presented periodically in FEWS reports should not be interpreted to mean food aid needs, e.g., as under PL480 or other donor programs.

Special acknowledgement is given to the National Weather Service/US Department of Agriculture (NWS/USDA) Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (JAWF) for the meteorological information presented in this report. Their cooperation has made it possible to monitor the progression of the current agricultural season in Mozambique.

Additional valuable satellite and meteorological information detailing the extent of current drought-related problems in southern Mozambique was kindly supplied by the Climate Assessment Branch of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA/NESDIS/AISC), and is greatly appreciated.

Finally, special appreciation is expressed to CARE for kindly providing the "Operational Activities Of The DPCCN/CARE Logistics Support Unit in Mozambique", in addition to furnishing the DPCCN Newsletter for December-January. The useful information contained in these publications was used extensively in preparing this FEWS Report, particularly in summarizing the situation by province.

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FEWS is operated by AID's Office of Technical Resources in the Bureau for Africa in cooperation with numerous USG and other organizations.

## SUMMARY

Prospects are poor for the upcoming April harvest in Tete, Sofala, southern Manica, Gaza, southern Inhambane, and Maputo Provinces due to high temperatures and below normal rainfall (Map 2). FEWS estimates that one third (924,200) of the currently self-sufficient population in these provinces may reap insufficient harvests in 1987, and may become at-risk over the next 12 months. In Gaza, Inhambane, and Maputo Provinces, the food situation could deteriorate rapidly in the near term, since private stocks generated from the 1986 harvest were generally poor in the south. The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique (GPRM) expects the April harvest to produce only 40,000 metric tons of cereals for the commercial market. Mozambique's at-risk population continues to increase due to continued fighting and displacement of people, the cumulative effects of drought in the south, and the particularly lean season, which has been exacerbated this year by low stocks from the poor 1986 harvest. According to February estimates by the GPRM, there are 3,872,000 at-risk people in Mozambique. This figure is 352,700 higher than the at-risk estimates released by the US Mission in January. According to USAID estimates, Mozambique requires 729,000 MT (net) to feed both the rural at-risk population (3,503,800) and the normal market population (2,202,000) for calendar year 1987. Of the total needs, approximately 269,285 MT have either been pledged or delivered, and 98,605 MT are available from internal sources, leaving a deficit of 361,077 MT which must be met by donors. Based on current FEWS estimates, the at-risk population could increase to 4,428,000 people over the next 12 months, which means the demand for donor assistance is also likely to increase.

## Key Indicators

- Cereals normally enter the ripening stage in March, as the rainy season continues to wane. The lean season is usually at its worst in March, prior to the April harvest.
- The Government of South Africa is threatening to expel nearly 200,000 Mozambicans living illegally in South Africa. Since the provinces of Maputo, Inhambane and Gaza have 1,154,000 at-risk people, and are confronted with a poor harvest, the addition of 200,000 unemployed people would simply exacerbate the problem. South Africa's Director-General for the Home Affairs Department stated that the campaign of repatriation would be intensified over the next several months.

## **RAINFALL AND AGRICULTURE**

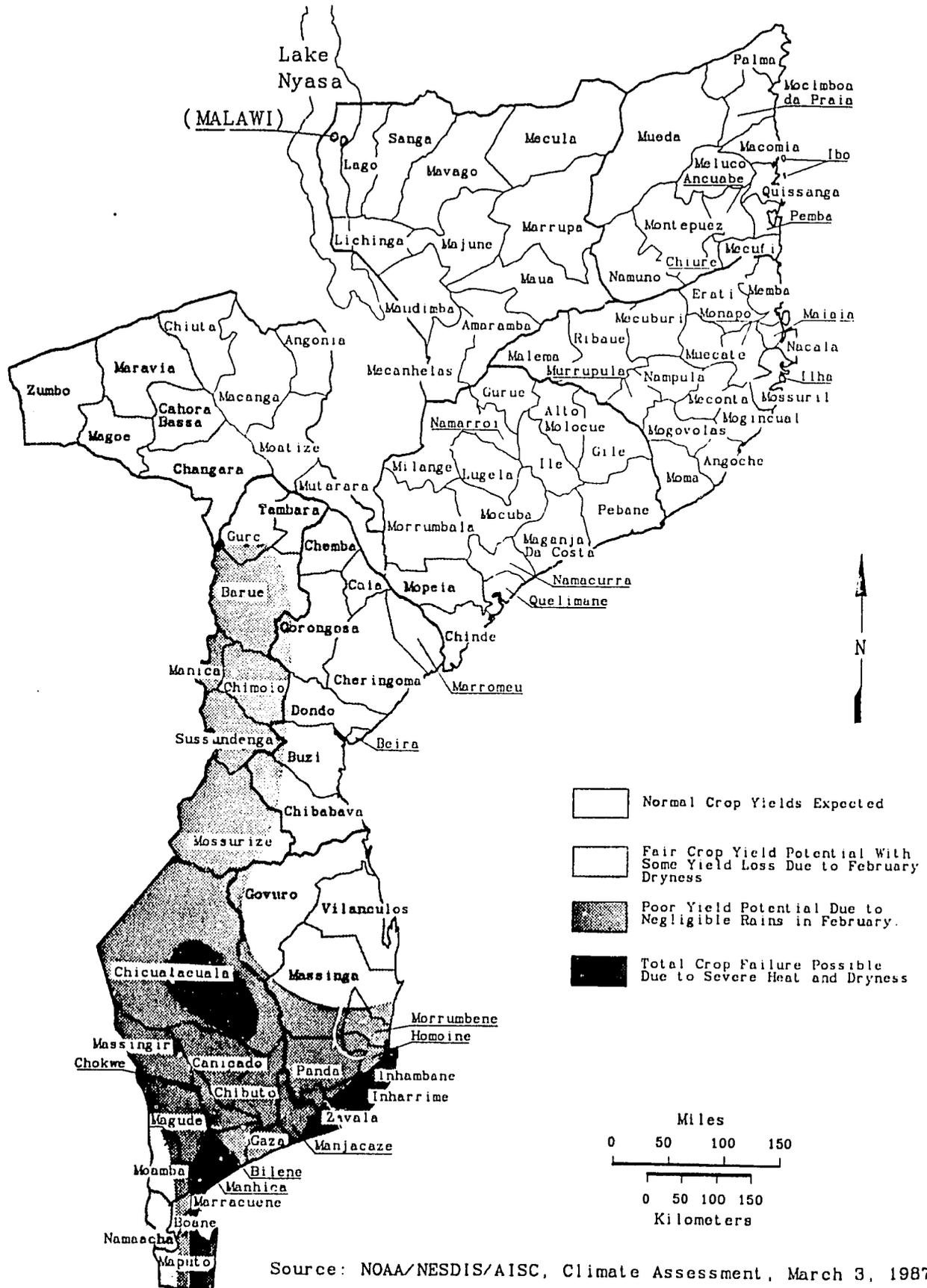
The rainy season is now waning in Mozambique. The peak of the rains normally occurs during the first two months of the year, but in southern Mozambique, rains remained well below normal in January and February. Poor rains combined with above normal temperatures in February to create a soil moisture deficit during the critical tasseling stage of cereal development. Consequently, fair crop yields are expected in Tete and Sofala, whereas poor cereal yields are expected throughout central and southern Manica, Gaza, southern Inhambane, and the northern and coastal areas of Maputo Provinces (Map 2). Satellite imagery reveals severe localized drought conditions in the districts of Chicualacuala, Zavala, Inharrime, Manhica, Marracuene, and Matutuine where total crop failure is a possibility. The coastal areas of Inhambane and Maputo Provinces usually receive good rains, and cultivation is intensive along much of the coast. With prospects of possible crop failure in these coastal areas, the impact to the local population could be severe.

In Gaza and Inhambane, livestock grazing is also a traditional agricultural activity. Since this semi-arid rangeland has been plagued by drought conditions over the past five years, the current outlook for pastureland is poor, with losses in cattle, sheep, and goat herds possible during the upcoming dry season (June-October). According to the District Administrator, 312 head of cattle died in Massingir District (Gaza Province) as a result of poor pasture conditions.

The harvest outlook for northern Mozambique appears to be more promising, since adequate rainfall and normal temperatures combined to create favorable moisture conditions for cereal development. No major flooding was reported in the flood prone northern provinces. Several DPCCN reports, however, suggest there was a general lack of seed in many of the provinces in December of last year when planting, under normal conditions, should have been well underway. In addition, tens of thousands of farmers have been displaced from their land over the past five months due to increased insurgent activity in Niassa, Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia Provinces. This displacement occurred during the months when fields would normally have been prepared for planting. For these reasons, the upcoming harvest is likely to be well below what might otherwise be expected if only meteorological conditions are taken into account.

Overall, the current outlook for the April harvest is not promising. In January, UNICEF reported that AGRICOM, the parastatal in charge of marketing, expects agricultural

# Crop Yield Potential



production will gross 61,000 MT for the commercial market, which is 15,435 MT less than the 1985/1986 harvest. According to the UNFAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), GPRM/AGRICOM has since reduced the expected harvest to 40,000 MT of cereals for commercial channels. It is likely that Mozambique will reap one of the poorest harvests of the last 30 years.

## **POPULATIONS AT-RISK**

Due to the generally poor agricultural prospects in Tete, Sofala, southern Manica, Gaza, southern Inhambane, and Maputo Provinces, FEWS estimates that one third (924,200) of the currently self-sufficient people in these provinces may reap insufficient harvests in 1987, and may become at-risk over the next 12 months (Table 1). Gaza Province will probably be most affected, with an estimated 559,700 people vulnerable to potentially poor harvests. In areas of Gaza, Inhambane, and Maputo Provinces, the food situation could deteriorate rapidly over the next several months, since private stocks generated from the 1986 harvest were generally poor. The situation is further complicated by rebel control of several drought affected areas in these provinces. Approximately 19% of the people living in Tete, Sofala, Manica, Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo Provinces are in inaccessible areas, or in areas which require military convoys for distribution of supplies.

In mid-January, the USAID Mission in Maputo estimated 3,503,800 rural people were at-risk, and in need of food assistance (Table 2). An additional 2,202,400 largely urban people were also dependent on donor food imports due to inadequate internal supply for the normal market. At the time of the January US Mission assessment, nearly 18% of the rural at-risk people were found in urban, or "normal market", areas since many of these people fled from their homes and farms to escape the effects of civil unrest and drought. According to the Mission estimates, nearly 1,339,000 at-risk people were located in areas with access to relief distribution. The remaining 2,164,800 at-risk people lived in areas which either were not accessible, or required sea, airlift, and heavily armed military convoys for relief distribution.

According to the GPRM at-risk estimates in February, Mozambique now has 3,872,000 at-risk people, which is an increase of 368,200 people from the US Mission estimates in January (Table 2 and Map 3). The GPRM reports that 1.2 million at-risk people have been displaced from homes and farms (30% higher than the January US Mission estimate). Reports of fierce fighting and bandit attacks in Sofala and Zambezia Provinces likely account for the

TABLE 1  
ESTIMATED VULNERABLE POPULATION IN DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS  
(Populations in Thousands)

Province	Total Population	Normal Market	January At-Risk	Est. Self Sufficient	WEIGHTING FACTORS		Estimated Vulnerable Population
					Population	Estimated	
					In Poor Yield Areas	Yield Loss	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(A-B-C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	
Maputo	540.3	144.1	270.9	125.3	0.875	0.500	42.3
Gaza	1,125.3	45.1	334.0	748.2	1.000	0.750	559.7
Inhambane	1,169.8	138.0	430.2	603.6	0.500	0.500	150.9
Manica	751.6	141.2	94.8	515.6	0.900	0.250	116.0
Sofala	1,249.0	270.0	571.4	407.6	1.000	0.100	40.8
Tete	974.5	88.0	468.0	428.5	0.340	0.100	14.6
Totals	5,810.5	824.4	2,159.3	2,828.8			924.2

Notes:

- 1) Normal Market and January at-risk from USAID Mission estimates, January 18, 1987.
- 2) Self sufficient population is assumed to be the remainder of the total population NOT included in the Normal Market and at-risk categories. Out migration, by province, is not known. In some cases, interprovince and international displacement of people is sizeable. For this reason, the estimated self sufficient population may be high, which would result in an overestimation of the vulnerable population.
- 3) The weighting factor of population in poor yield areas is the proportion of the population in poor yield areas to the total population of the province. This assumes the self sufficient population is distributed over a province in proportion to the total population.
- 4) The weighting factor for estimated yield losses is a relative weight, as no forecasts on yields are available. The weight is a "best estimate" of the drought situation as follows (see Map 2):  
.75 = provinces with both total crop loss and poor yield potential.  
.60 = provinces with total crop loss, poor yield, and fair yield potential.  
.25 = provinces with poor yield potential.  
.10 = provinces with fair yield potential (some loss possible).
- 5) The estimated vulnerable population is the portion of the self sufficient population living in drought affected areas which may experience a poor harvest (i.e., the harvest may not be sufficient to meet the needs of these people until the April harvest of 1988). The population was calculated as:  $F = \{(A-B-C) * D\} * E$  where the letters correspond to the above columns.

TABLE 2  
 MOZAMBIQUE AT-RISK POPULATIONS  
 (Population In Thousands)

POPULATIONS DEPENDENT ON INTERNAL COMMERCIAL MARKETS, FOOD IMPORTS, AND DONOR ASSISTANCE													
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION    NORMAL    AT-RISK RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS REQUIRING ASSISTANCE													
(Normal Market Plus At-Risk)    MARKET													
Total				USAID % Of   GPRM % Of   Change   USAID January Estimate									
Province	January	February	Modified	Urban Areas	January	% Of	February	% Of	Change	USAID	January	Restricted	
Population	(USAID)	(GPRM)	February	Institutions	At-Risk	Pop.	At-Risk	Pop.	At-Risk	Accessible	Access		
	*see note												
Zambezia	2,931.9	862.1	877.0	877.0	30.0	832.1	28.4%	847.0	28.9%	14.9	185.4	646.7	
Sofala	1,249.0	841.4	1,051.0	1,051.0	270.0	571.4	45.7%	781.0	62.5%	209.6	82.2	489.2	
Tete	974.5	546.0	546.0	546.0	88.0	458.0	47.0%	458.0	47.0%	0.0	180.0	278.0	
Niasaa	600.5	442.4	443.0	443.0	0.0	442.4	73.7%	443.0	73.8%	0.6	0.0	442.4	
Inhambane	1,169.8	566.2	566.0	566.0	136.0	430.2	36.8%	430.0	36.8%	(0.2)	337.1	93.1	
Gaza	1,125.3	379.1	454.1	454.1	45.1	334.0	29.7%	409.0	36.3%	75.0	301.0	33.0	
Maputo	540.3	415.0	459.1	459.1	144.1	270.9	50.1%	315.0	58.3%	44.1	154.3	116.8	
Manica	751.8	236.0	330.2	330.2	141.2	94.8	12.6%	189.0	25.1%	94.2	44.0	50.8	
**Nampula	2,818.3	424.0	374.0	424.0	374.0	50.0	1.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	50.0	0.0	
**Cabo Delgado	1,102.3	124.0	104.0	124.0	104.0	20.0	1.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.0	16.0	
**Maputo City	971.1	870.0	870.0	870.0	870.0	0.0	0.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.0	
TOTALS	14,234.6	6,706.2	6,074.4	6,144.4	2,202.4	3,503.8	24.6%	3,872.0	27.2%	368.2	1,339.0	2,164.8	

- NOTES:
- \*\* Indicates provinces not yet classified as "Impacted" by the GPRM. They are January estimates provided by the USAID/Maputo.  
 \* Modified February total includes GPRM February at-risk, normal market, and US Mission January estimate of rural at-risk in Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces since the GPRM has not estimated at-risk for these provinces.
  - Normal market includes urban centers (provincial and district capitals), schools, health posts, and rural economic centers such as agro-industrial factories, and other commercial enterprises not in urban areas. The at-risk estimates include unemployed people in normal market areas, and rural people displaced to urban areas who lack resources to purchase or grow food.
  - Accessible and Inaccessible areas include at-risk people in both urban market areas and rural areas. Food transport to restricted access areas can only be achieved by military convoy, airlift, or sea barges.
  - USAID population estimates from USAID/Maputo, January 16, 1987. GPRM population estimate as reported from US Mission in Rome, February 26, 1987, which relayed information received by UNFAO/Global Information and Early Warning System from the GPRM.

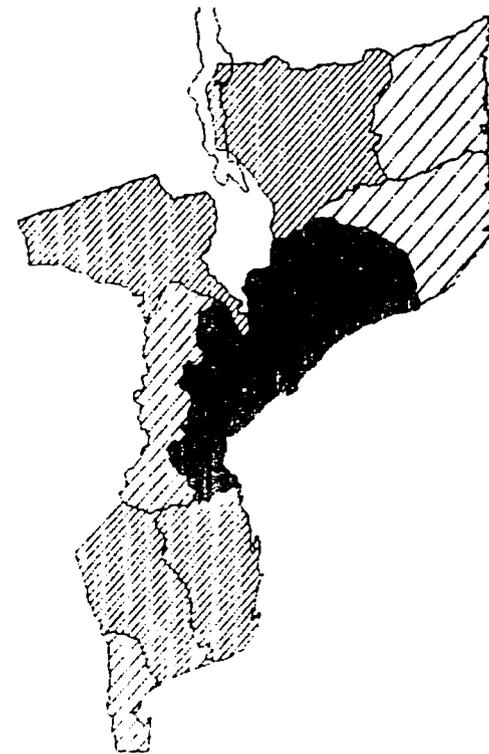
### At-Risk Populations (Includes Rural and Urban At-Risk)

JANUARY

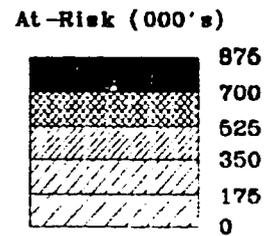


U.S. Mission estimates, January 16, 1987

FEBRUARY



GPRM DPCCN estimates, Feb. 1987. Estimates for Nampula and Cabo Delgado Provinces carried forward from January US estimates.



FEWS/PWA, MARCH 1987.

increases in at-risk populations in those provinces. Sofala Province alone accounted for 56.8% of the increase in at-risk people. Increases in the at-risk populations of Maputo, Gaza, and Manica may be related to continued drought conditions in the south. This is the "lean season" in Mozambique, as private food reserves from last year's harvest are dwindling, and food from next month's harvest is not yet available.

**Cabo Delgado Province**

In January, the US Mission estimated nearly 20,000 people were at-risk, but the GPRM does not consider the province to be impacted and has not released estimates for Cabo Delgado Province. As there is no indication that the province has received relief assistance, the situation has probably not improved. Civil strife reportedly affects 75% of the at-risk people, and general isolation from markets and market commodities affects the remaining 25%. According to US Mission estimates, the districts of Mueda, Montepuez, and Namuno are most affected (Map 4a).

**Nampula Province**

The GPRM does not consider Nampula to be an impacted province, but in January, USAID/Maputo estimated there were 50,000 at-risk people in the province. Areas identified by the US Mission as being affected by rebel activity include the districts of Malema, Ribaue, Murrupula, Mecuburi, Moma, and Mogovolas, which border Zambezia and Niassa Provinces.

**Niassa Province**

The February GPRM estimate of 443,000 people at-risk in Niassa Province did not change from their December estimate. By comparison, the US Mission's January at-risk estimate was 600 people less than the GPRM figure. The primary factor contributing to the at-risk situation is isolation from markets and market commodities, which is exacerbated by rebel sabotage of the rail supply line. After a year of near isolation, the economy collapsed. Of the 442,400 people at-risk, 20% are found in urban areas, and the remainder are located in outlying rural areas. The Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Calamities (DPCCN) reports that the most affected districts in Niassa Province include Mecula, Mecanhelas, Majune, Mandimba, Maua, Amaramba, and Lichinga. UNICEF estimates that, in addition to 5,000 displaced families in Lichinga, 50,000 people within the city are affected by the lack of basic commodities.

Ground shipments are constantly subject to rebel attacks, and although roads linking Lichinga, Caumba, and Malawi can be used for shipments, military escorts are required. According to a CARE report, if train shipments cannot be relied upon for routine scheduled deliveries, a major

airlift of vehicles, fuel, food and relief supplies must be initiated to transport 410 tons of cargo from the port of Nacala and 120 tons of supplies from Maputo to Niassa.

The January 1987 DPCCN newsletter reports several hunger related deaths in Niassa, primarily among children. The report also states that 15 people died after consuming large quantities of maize seed. It is not clear whether the hunger related deaths among children are related, in any way, to the consumption of maize seed.

### **Zambezia Province**

The primary factor causing the at-risk situation in Zambezia Province continues to be insurgency, with its associated displacement of people and disruption of agricultural production. The GPRM estimate of 847,000 at-risk people is the same as that reported by the DPCCN in December, but is 1.8% greater than the January estimate of 832,100 provided by USAID/Maputo. A March 18 radio broadcast from Maputo reports that 850,000 people are displaced in Zambezia, which suggests that nearly all of the at-risk are displaced people. Due to the fighting, many of the displaced are fleeing to coastal areas from the districts of Milange, Gurue, Morrumbala, Mopeia, Gile, Lugela, and Alto-Molocue. According to the US Mission in January, roughly 185,400 at-risk people were located in inaccessible areas.

A general lack of security in the northern districts of Milange, Gurue, Alto Molocue, Gile, Morrumbala, Namarroi, Mocuba, Lugela, Ile, Namacurra, and Mopeia is restricting efforts to provide food assistance to the at-risk people. Heavily armed military convoys are required to provide infrequent deliveries to areas of restricted access. During November, only 10 of 17 affected districts received shipments, and only 11.8% of the total allocations were actually delivered. The provincial capital of Quelimane has been receiving food commodities by sea. Smaller boats are then used to distribute food to the districts of Chinde and Pebane.

High levels of kwashiorkor (child protein malnutrition) have been reported in Mocuba District, but no anthropometric measurements are available. Throughout Zambezia, there is a prevalence of anemia, diarrhea, tuberculosis, bilharzia, and various epidermic diseases.

### **Tete Province**

Both the January USAID and February GPRM estimates agree that there are 458,000 at-risk people in Tete Province, or approximately 47% of the total province population. In January, 60.7% of the total population was in either inaccessible, or restricted access areas. Nearly 25% of the total population was displaced from family homes and

farms. Civil unrest, the primary factor affecting Tete's at-risk population, accounts for 80% of the total at-risk population. Drought affects the remaining 20% of the people at-risk, primarily in the southern districts of Changara and Magoe. The food situation should be closely monitored in the districts of Zumbo, Angonia, and Mutarara, since access to these districts is generally restricted, and over 10% of the at-risk populations are comprised of displaced people. Angonia is reported to have severe food shortages due to the displacement of its population.

In February, the US Mission reported that between 5,000 and 7,000 refugees fled Tete Province for Chidiza and Petauke Districts in Zambia's eastern province. Since October 1986, nearly 15,000 refugees who fled into Malawi have been returning and entering Moatize District in Tete Province; some are returned through coordinated GPRM efforts, and some return on their own initiative. The DPCCN/Tete is investigating suitable areas for establishing settlements. Of the displaced people in Tete Province, 1,000 are in Tete City, 7,000 are in Zobwe near the Malawi border, and 6,500 are in the vicinity of Vila Moatize. According to a November report by the DPCCN, Tete Province had sufficient maize supplies to last through June of 1987. If the estimated 70,500 refugees are returned from Malawi and resettled in Tete, the food demand will increase.

According to current FEWS estimates, the at-risk population in Tete province could increase by 14,600 people during the next 12 months due to potentially poor harvests. People in the Districts of Changara, Magoe, and Cahorra Bassa, where drought was experienced in 1985/1986, could be especially vulnerable to a below normal harvest in April.

### **Sofala Province**

In December, the DPCCN estimated 570,200 people to be at-risk in Sofala. The January US Mission estimated 571,400 people at-risk, or 1,200 people more than the DPCCN estimate. The revised GPRM estimate in February was 781,000 at-risk people, or approximately 62.5% of Sofala's total population (an increase of 209,600 from the US Mission estimate in January). Sofala Province shows the largest increase in at-risk people between January and February. Only 11.8% of Sofala's at-risk population is affected by drought; the remainder are affected by insurgent activity. Compared with other provinces, Sofala has the highest percentage of displaced people with 81.2% of the at-risk population displaced.

The northern districts of Chemba, Caia, Gorongosa, and Cheringoma have been particularly affected by fighting, and many areas in northern Sofala are either not accessible, or require military escort in order to distribute relief supplies. According to the January DPCCN Newsletter, over 3,000 people fled from the town of Muanza to Dondo District; 4,900 were displaced from Cheringoma to Dondo and Marromeu; over 50,000 people reportedly fled from Caia, Chemba, and Maringue to Tete Province; and Beira received 12,000 new arrivals from neighboring districts.

Chibabava, the southernmost district, is affected by both insurgency and drought. As a result, there is a sizable population of displaced people. The coastal town of Machanga, Chibabava District, must be supplied by the sea since the roads are sparse and inadequate for food shipments. The population of Chibabava is particularly at-risk due to general inaccessibility, drought, insurgent activity, and displacement of the local population.

FEWS currently projects a possible increase of 40,800 at-risk people in Sofala Province over the next 12 months due to poor rains and less than normal yield potential. A March 17 radio broadcast from Maputo reported a "serious famine situation" in Sofala due to drought. The report indicated the worst areas to be Beira City, Machanga, Buzi, and Marromeu Districts, where "large crop plantations are believed lost due to low rainfall."

### **Manica Province**

Manica Province was second only to Sofala in the increase of at-risk people since January. According to the GPRM, there are 189,000 at-risk people in Sofala, an increase of 94,200 people from its December estimate. The US Mission's January estimate of 94,800 at-risk people was equal to the GPRM December estimate. The northern districts of Guro, Tambara, and Barue are the scene of the greatest insurgent activity. Many at-risk people are either not accessible, or are in restricted access areas which require military escorts for food shipments. The southern districts of Mossurize and Sussundenga continue to be affected by drought.

As a result of poor yield expectations over most of Manica, FEWS projects a possible increase of 116,000 at-risk people over the next 12 months. The southern districts of Mossurize and Sussundenga are particularly vulnerable, since these areas are still affected by the drought conditions of 1985/1986.

## **Inhambane Province**

The GPRM estimate for Inhambane Province has remained at 430,000 people from December through February, indicating no improvement in the situation. The US Mission estimate in January was higher by 200 people. Drought affects nearly 91.8% of the at-risk population. Approximately 13% of the at-risk population is displaced, primarily due to the effects of drought. According to DPCCN reports, 1,185 people were freed from rebel control and have settled in Homoine District, 475 people fled from Massinga to Vilanculos District, and 634 people have relocated to Panda District after fleeing from Manjacaze District in Gaza Province. Approximately 21.6% of Inhambane's at-risk people live in areas which require military escort to deliver supplies, but according to CARE, the security problem has improved considerably since 1985, and all districts are accessible.

The effects of drought are most pronounced in the interior portions of Inhambane, near the Gaza border. Displaced people from Gaza Province are reportedly moving into Inhambane in search of food and water. This migration is straining the few resources of interior localities in Inhambane. The localities of Mabote and Funhalouro are particularly affected, and the DPCCN is still requesting tankers to transport water from Massinga to these areas. In October, the DPCCN reported hunger related deaths in Mabote, and the nearby localities of Papatane, Benzane, Maculuve, Zimane, and Tanguane.

Several health problems have been reported throughout the province, including anemia, measles, tuberculosis, kwashiorkor and malaria. According to the Inhambane Provincial Hospital, health problems are serious in Mabote, Govuro, Vilanculo, and Massinga. A UNICEF medical consultant noted 22 cases of kwashiorkor in two hospitals, and warned that the problem was much worse than the number of hospital cases suggest.

The at-risk population in Inhambane could increase by as many as 150,900 people over the next 12 months, according to current FEWS estimates. The 1986/1987 drought has been particularly severe in the southern districts of Zavala, Inharrime, Inhambane, and Homoine, where total crop failure is possible. This coastal area, which normally receives good rains, includes areas of intensive cultivation, and the impact of a failed harvest could be severe.

## **Gaza Province**

According to the GPRM estimates, Gaza Province shows an increase of 22.5% in at-risk people between the months of December (333,900) and February (409,000). The January estimate by the US Mission (3,4,000) was approximately

equal to the December GPRM figures. The increase in numbers of at-risk people is likely the result of very poor rains this season, depleted food stocks, and logistical difficulties in delivering emergency supplies to localities in the Districts of Chicualacuala, Chibuto, and Manjacaze. Like Inhambane Province, Gaza is severely impacted by lingering drought. In January, the US Mission estimated that of the 334,000 at-risk people, 96.7% were affected by drought, and the remainder (3.3%) were affected by civil strife. Nearly 90.1% of the population lives in accessible areas. Areas in Gaza Province identified as being particularly affected include the districts of Massingir, Chicualacuala, Canicado, and Manjacaze.

According to a South African radio report on March 3, as many as 45 Mozambicans per day are entering the Giyani District in South Africa's Northern Transvaal Province, and settling in the area of Gazankulu (Map 1). Most of these refugees are fleeing from Massingir in Gaza Province, where according to the report, 30,000 people are threatened by starvation. According to the same report, there are now 65,000 Mozambicans between Giyani and Gazankulu, 12,000 Mozambican refugees in KaNgwane, and 5,000 refugees in KwaZulu.

The 1986/1987 drought has particularly affected Gaza Province, where according to FEWS estimates, as many as 559,700 self-sufficient people are vulnerable to poor or failed harvests. These people may become at-risk over the next 12 months if the April harvest does not provide sufficient stocks to last until the harvest in 1988. Some areas in Gaza Province have experienced drought and poor harvests for over 5 years, and it is likely that many stocks from last year have already been depleted. The situation should be closely monitored, especially in the semi-intensive agricultural production areas along the Limpopo River.

### **Maputo Province**

In February, the GPRM estimated 315,000 people at-risk, which is 44,100 more than the US Mission estimate in January. The DPCCN's December estimate of 270,900 at-risk agreed with USAID/Maputo's January estimate. Approximately 8.3% of the at-risk are displaced from their homes and farms. Most of the problems in Maputo are related to civil strife, although slightly over one quarter of the at-risk population is affected by drought. Nearly 43% of the at-risk population is not readily accessible due to the security problem. The interior portion of Matutuine is inaccessible, and although armed convoy can deliver food to the district capital of Magude, distribution to outlying areas is very dangerous.

Many of the displaced people are fleeing from Namaacha, Manhica, and Magude to Moamba District.

As a result of rebel attacks on health units, over 120,000 people throughout Maputo Province have not received regular medical assistance. The nutritional status of at-risk people is thought to be serious, according to an official of the Provincial Department of Health. The districts most seriously affected by malnutrition include Magude, Moamba, and Matutuine, which are impacted by both drought and insurgency. In the locality of Mapulanguene, Magude District, drought has been particularly severe, and the January DPCCN Newsletter reports of hunger related deaths. In addition, rebel attacks have displaced 8,000 people within the district. Drought has also severely affected the southernmost district of Matutuine, but in addition, insecurity has restricted efforts to distribute relief supplies.

Maputo Province has also suffered from drought during the 1986/1987 rainy season, and in the coastal districts of Manhica, Marracuene, and Maputo, there is a possibility of total crop failure. The cultivation of food crops is traditionally semi-intensive along these coastal areas, and if the crops fail, the impact could be severe for the local populations. FEWS estimates that as many as 42,300 people are vulnerable to the recent drought, and may become at-risk over the next 12 months. Magude District should also be closely monitored, since it is affected by frequent rebel attacks, and is still recovering from drought in 1985/1986.

## **ESTIMATED CEREAL NEEDS**

Mozambique's food needs have increased as a result of the increase in at-risk people. The extent to which the needs have increased is problematical. For example, in January, the US Mission estimated 70,000 people to be at-risk in Nampula and Cabo Delgado Provinces, but the GPRM does not consider these provinces to be impacted, and has yet to estimate at-risk people for either province (Table 2). If those 70,000 at-risk people are added onto the February GPRM at-risk estimates, there are 3,942,000 at-risk people in Mozambique. In addition to the population at-risk, there is a normal market population of 2,202,400 people who also depend on donor imports, since internal production does not meet the demand of the commercial market. The GPRM figure includes both rural and urban at-risk populations, but it is not clear whether the at-risk figure is in addition to the total normal market population. For this reason, the estimated total affected population requiring donor assistance ranges from 5,706,200 (US Mission in January)

to 6,144,400 people (GPRM estimate in February, normal market, plus Nampula and Cabo Delgado at-risk populations carried forward). It is possible that the GPRM estimate of at-risk includes some of the normal market population, which was estimated by the US Mission in January at 2,202,400 people. If so, the total affected population is probably between 5.7 and 6 million affected people.

Obviously, the total estimated annual food requirements vary considerably, depending on which figure is used for the total affected population. For example, using a per capita daily consumption of 350 grams, the January US Mission estimate of 5,708,200 affected people results in a need for 729,000 MT of cereals, but the February GPRM estimate of 6,074,400 affected people (assuming a normal market of 2,202,400 people) yields a demand for 776,000 MT of cereals -- a difference of 47,000 MT for one calendar year (Table 3). If the 70,000 at-risk people in Nampula and Cabo Delgado Provinces are added to the February GPRM at-risk estimate, nearly 784,900 MT of cereals are needed to feed Mozambique's affected population for one year. The food demand of the affected population will likely increase throughout 1987 due to the poor prospects for the upcoming harvest.

According to a USAID food needs analysis in early March, 728,967 MT of cereals are needed in calendar year 1987 to feed 5,706,200 Mozambicans who are dependent on the normal market, food imports, and donor assistance channels (Table 4). Of this total, 281,400 MT are required to meet the demand of the normal market population, and 447,600 MT are needed to feed the 3,503,800 rural at-risk population (including those displaced to urban areas). The available domestic supply is estimated to be 98,600 MT (net) of cereals. An additional 269,285 MT (net) of donor pledges and deliveries are expected, for a total supply of 367,890 MT for the year. This leaves a deficit food balance of 361,007 MT for calendar year 1987. Since the GPRM has increased the estimated number of at-risk people, and decreased the expected domestic supply for the commercial market from 64,000 MT to 40,000 MT, the uncovered food deficit will increase in 1987, unless increased donor support offsets both the increase in demand and decrease in internal supply.

In response to the food emergency in Mozambique, USAID is recommending that the United States provide 150,000 MT of food commodities under the Title II program, and an additional 43,000 MT of food through the Section 416 program, for a total of 193,000 MT in various food commodities. Of this total request, 174,000 MT of food commodities have been officially approved.

TABLE 3  
 MOZAMBIQUE CALENDAR YEAR 1987 CEREAL NEEDS  
 (Cereal Needs, Thousands of Metric Tons)

DEPENDENT ON INTERNAL COMMERCIAL MARKETS, FOOD IMPORTS, AND DONOR ASSISTANCE											
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION    NORMAL    AT-RISK RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS REQUIRING ASSISTANCE											
(Normal Market Plus At-Risk)   MARKET											
USAID   GPRM   Difference   USAID January Estimate											
Province	Total	January	February	Modified	Urban Areas	January	February	Difference	USAID January Estimate	Accessible	Restricted
Province	Population	(USAID)	(GPRM)	February	Institutions	At-Risk	At-Risk	Estimates		Access	
				*see note							
Zambezia	2,931.9	110.1	112.0	112.0	3.8	108.3	108.2	1.9	23.7	82.6	
Sofala	1,249.0	107.6	134.3	134.3	34.5	73.0	99.8	26.8	10.6	62.6	
Tete	974.6	89.8	89.8	89.8	11.2	66.6	68.5	0.0	23.0	35.6	
Niassa	600.5	66.6	66.6	66.6	0.0	66.6	66.6	0.1	0.0	66.6	
Inhambane	1,189.8	72.3	72.3	72.3	17.4	55.0	54.9	(0.0)	43.1	11.9	
Gaza	1,126.3	48.4	68.0	68.0	5.0	42.7	62.2	9.6	38.5	4.2	
Maputo	640.3	63.0	60.7	68.7	18.4	34.0	40.2	6.6	19.7	14.9	
Manica	761.6	30.1	42.2	42.2	18.0	12.1	24.1	12.0	6.6	6.6	
**Nampula	2,818.3	64.2	47.8	64.2	47.8	6.4	n/a	n/a	6.4	0.0	
**Cabo Delgado	1,102.3	16.8	13.3	15.8	13.3	2.6	n/a	n/a	0.6	1.9	
**Maputo City	971.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	0.0	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.0	
TOTALS	14,234.6	729.0	776.0	784.9	281.4	447.6	494.6	47.0	171.1	278.6	

NOTES:

- (1) \*\* Indicates provinces not yet classified as "Impacted" by the GPRM. They are January estimates provided by the USAID/Maputo.
- \* Modified February total includes GPRM February at-risk, normal market, and US Mission January estimate of rural at-risk in Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces since the GPRM has not estimated at-risk for these provinces.
- (2) Normal market includes urban centers (provincial and district capitals), schools, health posts, and rural economic centers such as agro-industrial factories, and other commercial enterprises not in urban areas. The at-risk estimates include unemployed people in normal market areas, and rural people displaced to urban areas who lack resources to purchase or grow food.
- (3) Accessible and inaccessible areas include at-risk people in both urban market areas and rural areas. Food transport to restricted access areas can only be achieved by military convoy, airlift, or sea barges.
- (4) USAID population estimates from USAID/Maputo, January 16, 1987. GPRM population estimate as reported from US Mission in Rome, February 26, 1987, which relayed information received by UNFAO/Global Information and Early Warning System from the GPRM.
- (5) Assumed daily per capita consumption of 360 grams for 365 days.

**Table 4. Food Balance January 1 - December 31, 1987  
(In Metric Tons)**

	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Total
<b>NEEDS</b>				
Normal Market	126,209	98,877	56,271	281,357
Rural At-Risk	447,610			447,610
Net Required	573,819	98,877	56,271	728,967
<b>DOMESTIC SUPPLY</b>				
Stocks (Jan. 1, 1987)	27,000	25,000	,6	52,006
Internal Marketing	39,000	,0	25,000	64,000
Milling Loss	9,900	3,750	3,751	17,401
Net Domestic Supply	56,100	21,250	21,255	98,605
<b>DONOR FOOD AID*</b>				
Gross Food Aid	143,433	125,970	40,293	309,696
Milling Loss	21,515	18,895	,0	40,410
Net Donor Aid	121,918	107,075	40,293	269,286
<b>SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	<b>-395,801</b>	<b>29,448</b>	<b>5,277</b>	<b>-361,077</b>
<b>RATION (grams/person/day)</b>				
Urban	175	123	70	350
Rural	350			350

\* Includes pledges and deliveries at port. USAID/FVA, March 3, 1987.

**OTHER ASSISTANCE**

The UNFAO Director-General approved \$4.7 million dollars in food aid for drought victims and displaced people in Mozambique, according to a February 24 report by the Pan African News Agency (PANA). The food assistance will be provided through the World Food Programme and will supply 11,000 MT of cereals, 1,822 MT of pulses, and 50 MT of dehydrated food products to people in Inhambane, Gaza, Sofala, Manica, and Maputo Provinces.

On February 11, the Maputo Domestic Service reported that the United Kingdom is donating 1.5 million pounds sterling (US \$ 2.4 million) to UNICEF and Oxfam/UK in support of relief efforts which assist the children in Mozambique.

A February 26 radio broadcast from Maputo reported that Norway intends to give Mozambique \$21 million to assist in social, economic, and cultural project development. An additional \$3 million will be used to assist relief organizations which are providing emergency assistance to Mozambique.



