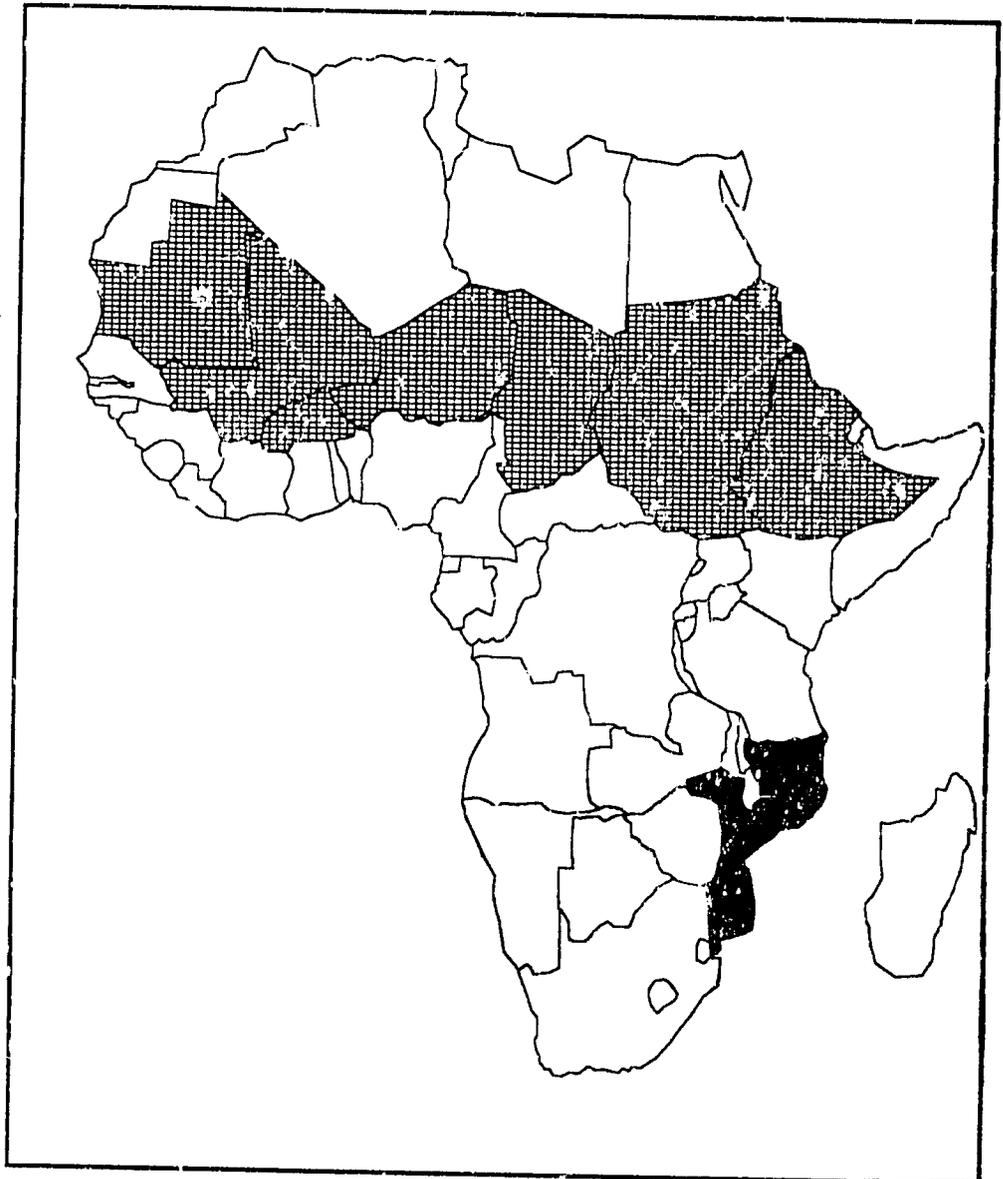


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December 1987

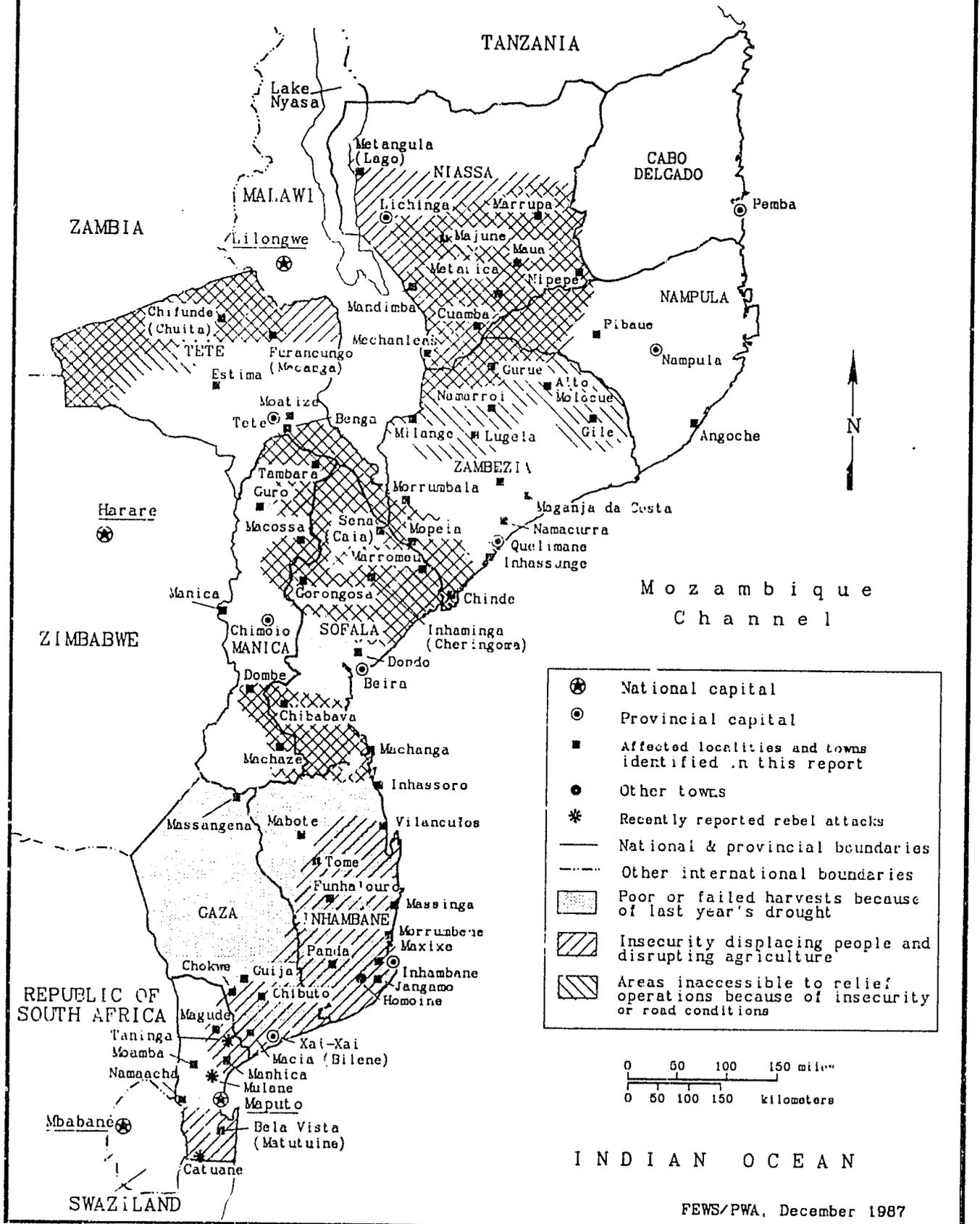
FEWS Country Report

MOZAMBIQUE

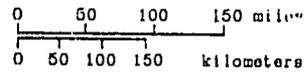


Africa Bureau
U.S. Agency
for International
Development

Summary Map



| | |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ★ | National capital |
| ⊙ | Provincial capital |
| ■ | Affected localities and towns identified in this report |
| ● | Other towns |
| * | Recently reported rebel attacks |
| — | National & provincial boundaries |
| - - - | Other international boundaries |
| ▨ | Poor or failed harvests because of last year's drought |
| ▧ | Insecurity displacing people and disrupting agriculture |
| ▩ | Areas inaccessible to relief operations because of insecurity or road conditions |



INDIAN OCEAN

Famine Early Warning System Country Report

MOZAMBIQUE

A People In Critical Need

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

Prepared by
Price, Williams & Associates, Inc.
December 1987

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SUMMARY

The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique (GPRM) has not revised the official July estimate of 3.2 million people at-risk. However, various news and GPRM sources indicate the at-risk population may have increased to 3.6 million people. Factors leading to a possible increase in the population at-risk include a severe dry season in the southern and central provinces caused by poor rains earlier this year; an increase in rebel activity in the southern provinces; continued displacement of the population in the northern provinces, with thousands of refugees fleeing into Malawi; and the repatriation of refugees from Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Malawi to Manica and Tete Provinces. The U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Refugee Programs, reports there are 593,800 Mozambican refugees living in neighboring countries, and approximately 1 million people displaced within Mozambique. The outlook for the upcoming agricultural campaign is not promising, given the size of the displaced population and associated shortages of available agricultural land around urban areas where displaced people have fled. As recently as October, the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Calamities (DPCCN) reported shortages of agricultural tools and seed for the displaced population.

Key Indicators

- In October, the Health Director of Caia District (Sofala Province) reported 95% of the children to be suffering from severe malnutrition and other diseases because of a lack of food.
- Below normal rains in November should not seriously affect agriculture, but good rains are needed in early December to provide favorable conditions for planting and seed germination.
- The ground transport of emergency supplies to outlying districts will be difficult, if not impossible, as the rainy season renders unpaved roads impassable.

AT-RISK POPULATIONS

There has been no comprehensive reassessment of the emergency situation in Mozambique since July, when the Emergency Operational Committee (COE) estimated there were 3.2 million people at-risk living in areas accessible to relief operations. The World Food Programme (WFP) is using this estimate for assessing food needs in Mozambique, and the COE has encouraged the international donor community to adopt the figure as the standard estimate of the emergency situation.

Since July, the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Calamities (GPRM/DPCCN) and the WFP have released province level estimates that suggest the number of people at-risk may have increased to 3.6 million people (Table 1). According to the October DPCCN newsletter, there are 4,200,000 Mozambicans affected by drought and insecurity, including 420,000 refugees, 1,580,000 internally displaced, and 2,000,000 internally affected people.

Several factors have lead to an increase in the July at-risk estimates. First, the civilian population in the southern provinces of Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo has been increasingly subject to attack, with five reported massacres since July. Since October, two civilian convoys (one with food shipments) have been attacked in northern Maputo Province (Map 1). According to the Washington Post (Nov. 30), it is believed that the insurgents are attempting to isolate the capital from the rest of Mozambique, and are increasingly targeting road and rail lines connecting Maputo. The growing insecurity in southern Mozambique is increasing numbers of displaced people, and complicating the ground distribution of emergency supplies. There have been no revised estimates of people at-risk in Gaza and Maputo Provinces since July, but it is likely that these provinces have also experienced increases in numbers of displaced and affected people.

An extended period of dryness during the last rainy season, in conjunction with the considerable disruption of agricultural activity by insurgents, resulted in a very poor April harvest. Total cereal production for the commercial sector totaled only 50,850 Net Metric Tons (MT) of maize and rice, which is 18.6% of the market requirements for these two cereals. Production by subsistence family farmers was equally poor, and the lean season (when stocks from the previous harvest expire) is probably already affecting many rural families.

Areas of northern Sofala, northern Manica, northern Tete, Zambezia, and Niassa remain inaccessible, primarily because of insecurity, and secondarily because of poor roads. District level distribution is complicated by a lack of fuel, a scarcity of spare parts, and destruction of vehicles by rebels. Although over 14 towns and district centers are reported to have been recaptured by the GPRM and Zimbabwean forces in northern Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia Provinces, many rural areas remain insecure. Airlifts of food and emergency supplies are continuing to remote districts in southern Manica, Sofala, northern Zambezia, and Niassa Provinces.

TABLE 1: ESTIMATED POPULATIONS AT-RISK
Comparison of at-risk estimates since July.

| Province | 1987 Population | JULY ESTIMATE | | POST-JULY ESTIMATE | | | COMPARISON (Possible Change) | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | | People | % 1987 Pop. | People | % 1987 Pop. | Source | People | % Change |
| Maputo | 1,593,945 | 268,200 | 16.8% | | | | | |
| Gaza | 1,111,456 | 326,750 | 29.4% | | | | | |
| Inhambane | 1,191,945 | 515,800 | 43.3% | 869,860 | 73.0% | DPCCN, October | 354,060 | 68.6% |
| Sofala | 1,285,065 | 404,700 | 31.5% | | | | | |
| Manica | 774,380 | 235,600 | 30.4% | 485,000 | 62.6% | DPCCN, August | 249,400 | 105.9% |
| Tete | 1,012,832 | 226,900 | 22.4% | | | | | |
| Zambezia | 3,000,074 | 342,100 | 11.4% | 660,000 | 22.0% | DPCCN, October | 317,900 | 92.9% |
| Nampula | 2,884,013 | 588,200 | 20.4% | 200,000 | 6.9% | DPCCN, October | -388,200 | -66.0% |
| Niassa | 606,363 | 303,600 | 50.1% | 171,300 | 28.3% | WFP, October | -132,300 | -43.6% |
| Cabo Delgado | 1,114,709 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 14,574,732 | 3,211,850 | 22.0% | | | | 400,860 | 12.5% |
| Net Increase, At-Risk | | 400,860 | | | | | | |
| December At-Risk | | 3,612,710 | | | | | | |

NOTES:

- 1) July estimates for populations at-risk are from the World Food Programme Report Number 104, July 20, 1987. The estimates were compiled by the Food Assessment Working Group and approved by the Emergency Operational Committee (COE). The Food Assessment Working Group includes representatives from the Ministry of Commerce (MOC), the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Calamities (DPCCN), and the World Food Programme (WFP).
- 2) People in inaccessible areas are not included in the estimates approved by the COE, nor are they included in the analysis of food requirements by the COE and WFP. Affected and displaced people, who are included in urban and rural market population estimates, are excluded from the estimates of at-risk to avoid double counting.
- 3) The post-July at-risk estimates are taken from the DPCCN newsletters for August, September, and October. The WFP estimate for Niassa is from the WFP Emergency Telex Report, Report No. 112, October 2, 1987. The methodology used for these assessments was not specified, but is assumed to be the same as that used in July estimates by the COE, since both the DPCCN and the WFP are members of the COE. In general, the change in Inhambane's at-risk estimate agrees with the news accounts from the field, which suggest a serious emergency situation in the province. The decrease in the at-risk figure for Niassa Province is curious, given the news reports of refugees fleeing fighting in the province, but the WFP reports most of the food needs in the province are related to market shortages.

Maputo Province

The DPCCN reports a steadily deteriorating emergency situation. The districts of Moamba, Matutuine, Magude, and Namaacha suffered crop losses as a result of poor rains earlier this year (Map 1). Inadequate water supplies and desiccated pasture conditions caused cattle losses in Magude and Moamba Districts. The Maputo daily paper Noticias reported that herdsmen in Moamba District were slaughtering cattle in exchange for corn and flour. According to the DPCCN, Manhica District has over 65,000 people affected by insecurity, including 20,000 "destitute" displaced people in the district center. Northern Maputo Province in general, and Manhica District in particular, are affected by the deteriorating security situation.

Gaza Province

There is little information available regarding the emergency situation in Gaza Province, but the DPCCN reports that rebel activity and resulting population displacement is increasing in Guija, Chokwe and the southern coastal districts. According to the DPCCN, there are 24,600 displaced people in Gaza including the localities of Bilene (600), Massangena (1,000), Chokwe (19,000), and Guija (4,000), but these figures are not a full assessment of Gaza's displaced population. Much of the province was also affected by the severe dry season, and people were reportedly eating wild fruit for sustenance. According to the provincial Secretary of Economic Policy, this year's agricultural commercialization program failed, and he expects the already serious hunger situation may become acute.

Inhambane Province

On November 4, the Maputo Domestic Service reported 652,000 people at-risk of severe food shortages in Inhambane Province, *including* 219,800 displaced people. However, the October DPCCN newsletter suggests there are 650,000 affected people *in addition to* 219,800 displaced people. It is not clear, then, whether the total provincial at-risk population is 652,000 or 869,800. The increase has occurred over the past 6 months, due to the combined effects of drought and insecurity. Displaced people are concentrated in Massinga (20,000), Morrumbene (20,000), Panda (18,000), Homoine (15,000), Jangamo (15,000), Maxixe (48,000) and Inhambane City (50,000). The extreme effects of the dry season, worsened by the poor rains last year, have particularly affected the localities of Vilanculos, Mabote, Funhalouro, Panda, Inhassoro, and Homoine, where agricultural activity has been paralyzed. According to the Pan African News Agency (PANA), at least 6 people died of starvation in Mabote District during the month of July. Provincial

authorities are seriously concerned about the deteriorating food situation, and warn that the nutritional situation is becoming critical.

Manica Province

The August DPCCN newsletter reported there were 485,000 people at-risk in Manica Province, including 380,000 affected by food shortages, and 105,000 displaced by rebel activity. Poor yields occurred in Machaze, Guro, and Manica districts as the result of drought earlier this year. The localities of Machaze, Macossa, and Dombe remain inaccessible to ground transport because of poor roads and insecurity, and are being supplied by airlifts. In Machaze, crops failed because of drought, and people were relying on wild fruit and roots for food.

The repatriation of Mozambican refugees from Zimbabwe began in June. Nearly 7,000 returnees have resettled in the southern district of Mossurize. Local DPCCN representatives warn that the repatriation of large numbers of refugees will strain available emergency supplies, as the province already experiences shortages in shelter, food, household items, agricultural implements, and clothes.

Sofala Province

The DPCCN reports there are 10 camps for displaced people in Sofala, including Beira (4), Dondo (3), Marromeu (1), Gorongosa (1), and Cheringoma (1). In August, these centers accommodated 37,000 people displaced from areas within Sofala and Zambezia. An additional 15,000 displaced people had not yet been "guaranteed shelter". Many of the displaced people are without shelter and clothing. In Gorongosa and Caia districts, the affected population is eating a toxic variety of wild fruit, causing illness and increasing malnutrition. Localities in Sofala with affected populations include Machanga (4,000), Chibabava (12,500), Caia (15,000), and Marromeu (40,000).

A Johannesburg newspaper, The Star, reported on October 9th that living conditions were "pitiful" for the 10,000 displaced people at Casa Banana, Gorongosa District, with 5 or 6 deaths each day. In early August, Casa Banana received new arrivals at the rate of 150 people per day.

In Caia District, insurgency has totally disrupted farming, causing the population to rely on fishing and wild berries as a supplement to emergency food deliveries. There are 5,348 displaced people living in Caia, with 450 settled near Sena. In October, the district's health director reported 95% of the children to be suffering from severe malnutrition and other diseases.

Tete Province

Tete reaped the poorest harvest of the past 11 years because of poor rains earlier this year. The DPCCN August newsletter estimated that of 226,900 people at-risk, 195,000 were affected by drought. Fighting in northern Tete has displaced thousands of people to Estima, Moatize, and Tete City. These centers have also received displaced people from the provinces of Zambezia and Sofala. More recently, displaced people arriving at Moatize and Benga have been refugees being repatriated from Zambia and Malawi. The total displaced population at both centers in Moatize was estimated to be 10,000 people in early August, with an average of 100 new arrivals each day.

Estima, now home to 5,000 people displaced from northern Tete Province, will receive the majority of the returnees from Malawi and Zambia. The DPCCN is preparing Estima and Benga as resettlement centers for 30,000 refugees who fled from Tete Province to Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Approximately 3,000 repatriates are to be resettled at Benga, but security remains an issue, since a rebel attack displaced the original inhabitants.

Zambezia Province

The DPCCN October newsletter reports a total of 660,000 people at-risk in Zambezia Province, including 300,000 affected and 360,000 displaced people. According to the DPCCN, there continues to be internal displacement as people flee insecure areas. Food distribution has begun in Morrumbala, Mopeia, and Namacurra, but the districts of Gile, Milange, and Namarroi remain inaccessible because of insecurity. Lugela and Alto Molocue are accessible only by air, and Gurue is only accessible by military escort. Fighting in the districts of Mopeia and Chinde contributed to significant increases in displaced people at centers in Chinde and Inhassunge. At Inhassunge, the displaced population increased fivefold between March and July to about 22,000 people. The district headquarters of Chinde reportedly has 30,000 displaced people.

Nampula Province

There are approximately 200,000 people affected by insurgency in Nampula Province, according to the DPCCN October newsletter. The province is experiencing a critical shortage of clothing, medicines, and agricultural inputs for the displaced population. Concentrations of displaced people are found in Ribaue (13,000) and Angoche (20,000) districts. Approximately 4,000 people in Fuyine Village (Angoche District) are living under "precarious conditions", but the DPCCN did not identify if the situation was caused by food shortages.

Niassa Province

GPRM and WFP officials visited Niassa Province in early September to assess the deteriorating logistical situation caused by insecurity. Niassa's provincial authorities report that 398,700 people depend on commercial food distribution, and 171,300 people at-risk are facing shortages due to an inadequate flow of supplies. The population at-risk includes 127,000 displaced people, as well as 44,300 people who lack the means to purchase food. Districts with large concentrations of displaced people include Marrupa (11,100), Lago (38,000), Mandimba (22,500), Mecanhelas (15,800), Cuamba (8,600), Lichinga (5,800), and Maua (24,000).

Niassa's total aid-dependent population (570,000) appears to have increased 20% since July, when the COE estimated a total of 475,700 people were dependent on international aid. But, when compared to July estimates, the at-risk population decreased by 132,300 people (-43%) while the "normal market" population (capable of purchasing supplies through market channels) increased by 226,500 (131%). These figures suggest that many of the "affected" population may have been reclassified as market-dependent, but it is not known if the same methodology was used for both estimates.

Malnutrition

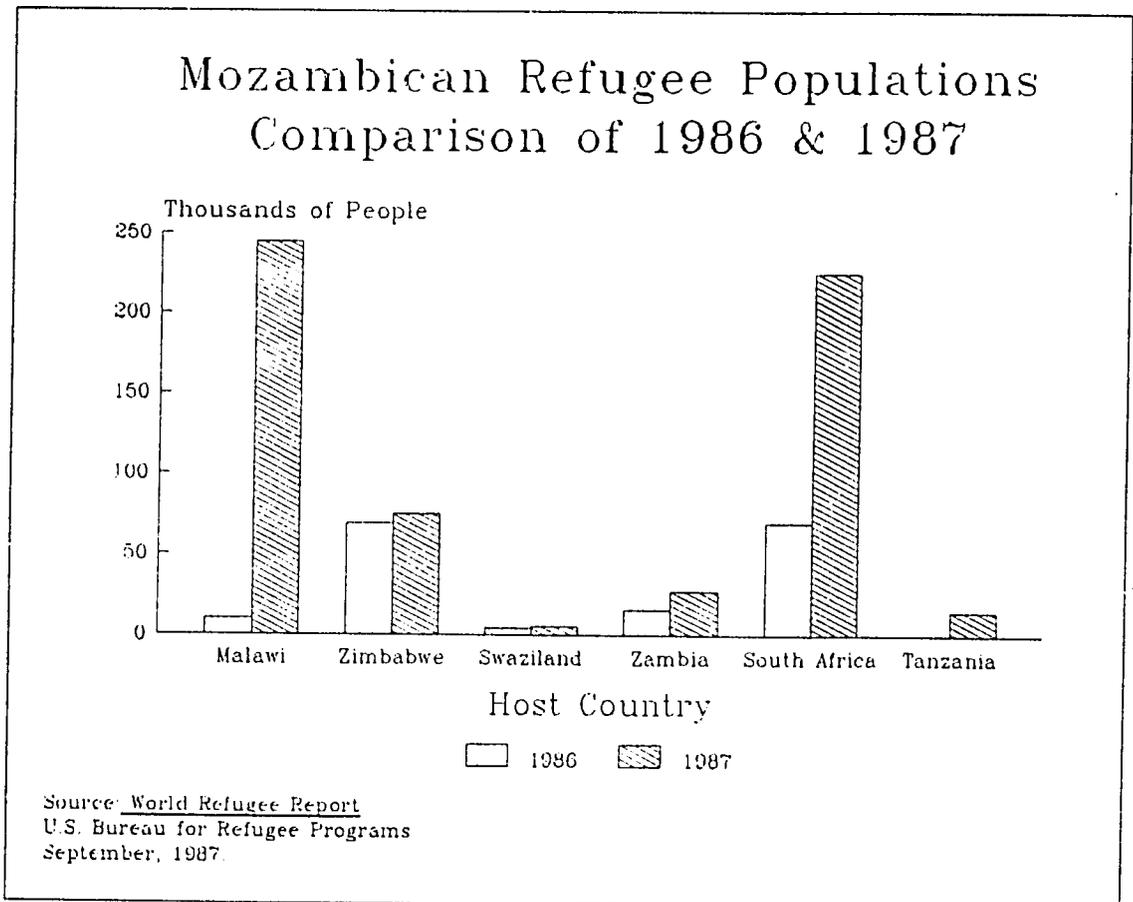
The GPRM/Ministry of Health conducted a survey of malnutrition throughout Mozambique between February and June of this year. The following localities and towns were included in the survey: Chokwe and Chibuto (Gaza); Mossurize (Manica); Nhamatanda (Sofala); Chiuta, Moatize, Benga, and Macanga (Tete); and Mocuba (Zambezia). The survey targeted children under five years of age, but also distinguished between children affected by drought and children affected by a combination of drought and insecurity. The survey results indicate an average malnutrition rate of 6.2% for children affected by drought, and 8.4% for children affected by the combination of factors. In the districts of Macanga and Chiuta (Tete), the maximum malnutrition rate was 15% of the children surveyed. Nearly 46% of the children in the survey exhibited stunted growth. (The measure used for determining stunted growth was not specified, however.)

The Ministry of Health also surveyed food stocks of villagers in several unspecified areas of the country. According to the survey, a majority of farmers had no food stocks, and did not expect an April harvest because of drought and insurgent activities. In Chibuto District (Gaza), families reported that the cereal and cassava harvests met only 6% and 32%, respectively, of their needs.

REFUGEES

According to the 1987 World Refugee Report published by the U.S. Department of State, Bureau for Refugee Programs, there are 593,800 Mozambican refugees living in neighboring countries (Chart 1). This represents a 250% increase since 1986, when there were 169,500 Mozambican refugees. Nearly 55.4% of the increase occurred in Malawi, where 245,000 Mozambicans are seeking refuge from the fighting in northern Mozambique. In March of this year, there were approximately 100,000 Mozambican refugees in Malawi. Approximately 3,000 refugees who recently arrived in Malawi, reported they fled the fighting in Mandimba District of Niassa Province.

CHART 1



Independent sources indicate that the planned repatriation of Mozambicans living in Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi has begun, with repatriated refugees being resettled in southern Manica and central Tete Provinces. Officials from the U.N. High Commission on Refugees are reportedly overseeing the repatriation. It is not known

whether all of the 328,000 refugees living in these countries will be repatriated. Likewise, the time frame for completing this repatriation has not been specified.

RAINFALL

In Mozambique, the rainy season normally begins in early November. This year's early rains have followed an abnormal pattern, with many rain stations reporting good rains in early October, followed by over a month of little or no rain. During the first two weeks of October, above average rainfall was reported at the central and southern rain stations, but these early rains declined after October 24th (Map 2). The abnormally dry trend continued for the 4-week period October 24th through November 21st, with 8 of 9 reporting rain stations recording below normal rainfall. In fact, Pemba and Tete reported no rainfall for a 6 week period between October 10th and November 21st.

The abnormal rainfall is attributed to a poorly defined Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) over Tanzania and northern Mozambique, with little cloud formation during the first twenty days of November. Although farmers in southern Zambezia, Manica, and Sofala Provinces usually begin to plant early crops of maize, sorghum, and millet in mid-November, most of the cereal planting throughout Mozambique normally begins during the first two weeks of December. Therefore, the below normal rainfall during November should not seriously impact agriculture. It is, however, of critical importance that normal rains begin in early December to provide favorable conditions for planting and seed germination.

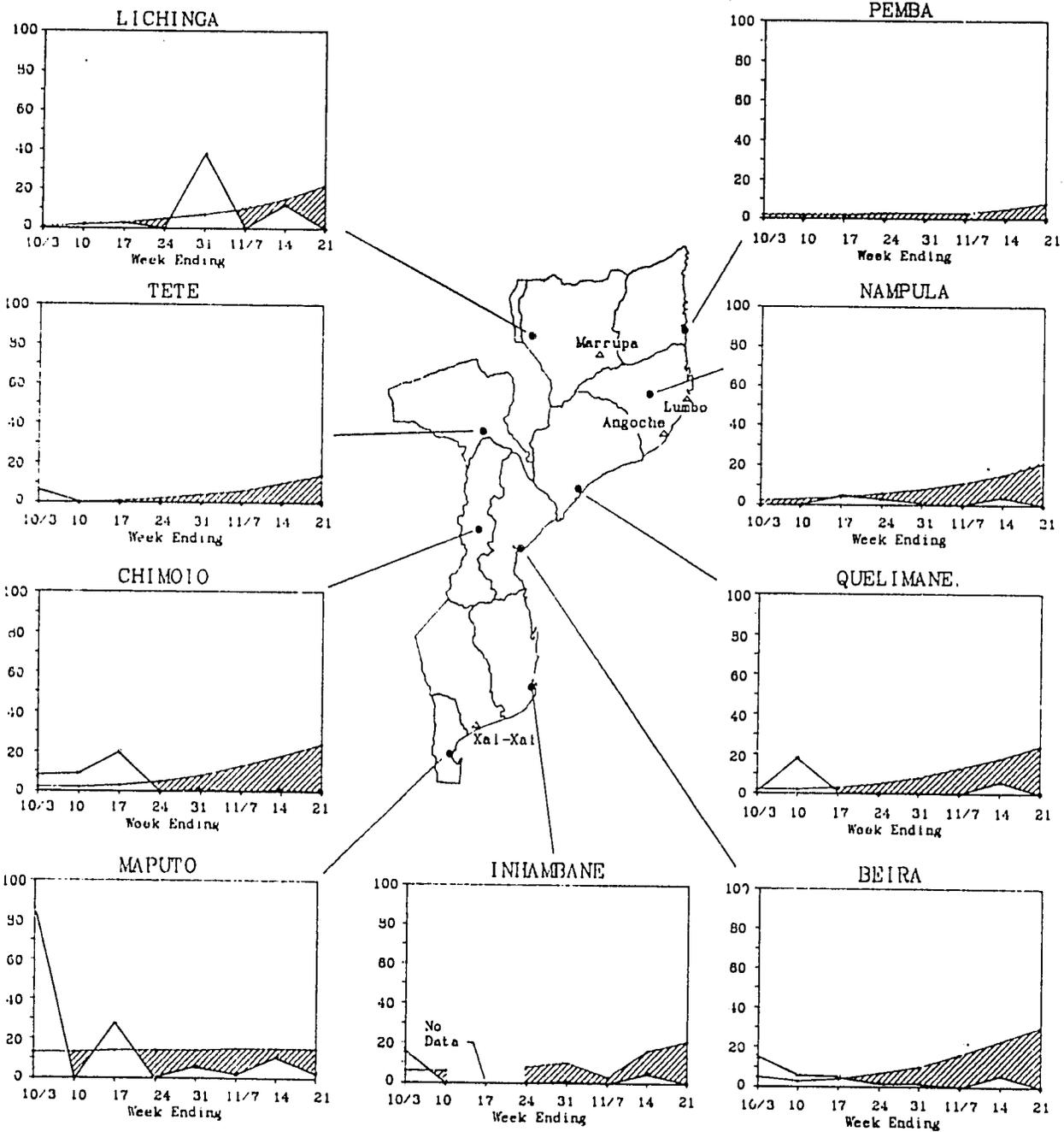
VEGETATION CONDITIONS

Analysis of the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), a measure of photosynthetic activity derived from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Global Area Coverage imagery, generally agrees with the pattern of recorded rainfall. Overall, NDVI values for Mozambique increased between the first 10 days of September (the peak of the dry season) and the second decade (10 days) of November, suggesting a general improvement in the condition and amount of vegetation (Image 1).

During the same time period, there was either no change, or an actual decrease, in NDVI values along the coast of Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces; the Zambezia River Delta, including coastal areas of southern Zambezia and northern Sofala; southern and central Tete; and southwestern Inhambane (Panda District). The comparison of change in NDVI values between two decades is complicated

Weekly Precipitation

October 3–November 21



| | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| ● Reporting rain station | + Normal rainfall curve |
| △ Other infrequently reporting stations | □ Reported & estimated rainfall curve |
| Rainfall reported in millimeters (MM) | ▨ Deficit rainfall, weeks with less than normal rainfall |

Source: World Meteorological Organization, 1987
FEWS/PWA, December 1987

CHANGE IN NDVI VALUES

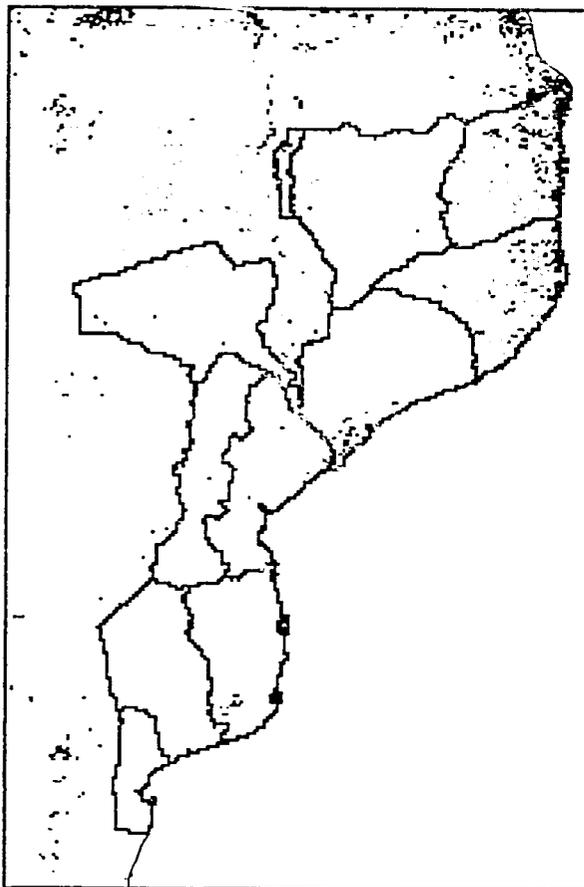
2ND DECADE, NOVEMBER - 1ST DECADE, SEPTEMBER

INCREASE IN NDVI

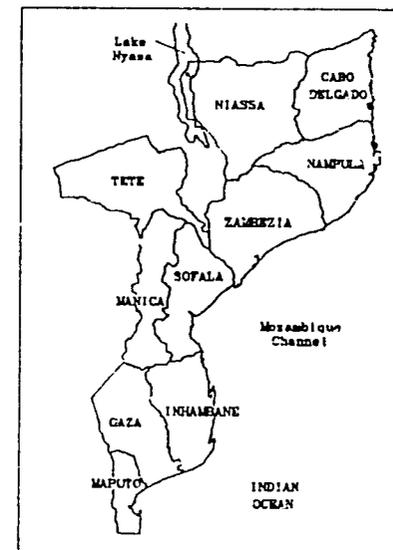


Light gray indicates slight increase.
Dark gray indicates greater increase.

DECREASE OR NO CHANGE IN NDVI



Light gray indicates no change or slight decrease.
Dark gray indicates greater decrease.



Source: NOAA NDVI derived from
GAC imagery for the decades
Sept. 1-10 and Nov. 11-20

by the effects of cloud cover, which can result in low NDVI values. However, the poor rainfall recorded at Pemba (Cabo Delgado), Nampula, and Tete, supports the interpretation of a decrease, or no change, in vegetative vigor between September and November. Due to a lack of historic data, it is not known whether the NDVI pattern reflects a "normal" or anomalous year. Below normal rains in late October and early November suggest that the "green-up" pattern may not be normal, but a precise correlation between rainfall and NDVI has yet to be established.

A comparison of NDVI values for the two most recent decades (November 1-10 and 11-20) suggests that Niassa, north-central Cabo Delgado, southern Manica and southern Maputo Provinces experienced favorable vegetative conditions, as NDVI values increased over the first 20 days of November (Image 2). The coastal area of Nampula Province improved slightly, but the northern coastal area of Cabo Delgado Province experienced a decrease in NDVI values during the first 20 days of November.

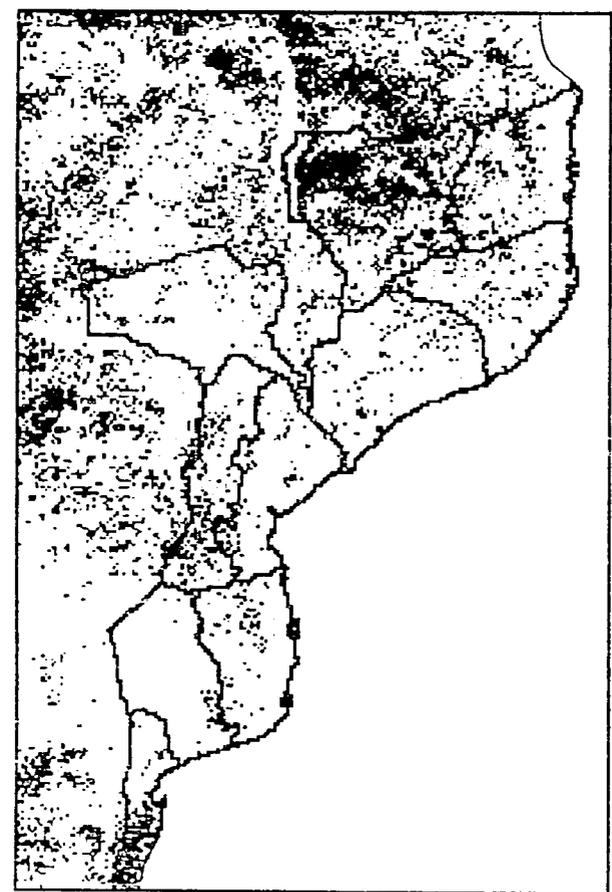
AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

During the past year, population displacement from productive agricultural areas in northern and central Mozambique, suggests that many small rural family plots may remain untilled this year. The cumulative impact of this displacement on provincial or national production is not known. There have been several reports regarding a general shortage of land suitable for cultivation around the urban areas where many displaced people have settled. As recently as October, the DPCCN reported shortages of seed and agricultural tools in virtually every province. The displaced population, in particular, requires agricultural inputs to reestablish self-sufficiency. Although river valleys and lowlands provide the best potential for agricultural activity in areas that are affected by drought, field reports suggest farmers are reluctant to plant in these areas because of insecurity. In combination, these factors present a generally pessimistic outlook for the upcoming agricultural season, regardless of the outcome of the upcoming rainy season. Consequently, a fair-to-poor agricultural campaign should be expected during the 1987/1988 growing season.

CHANGE IN NDVI VALUES

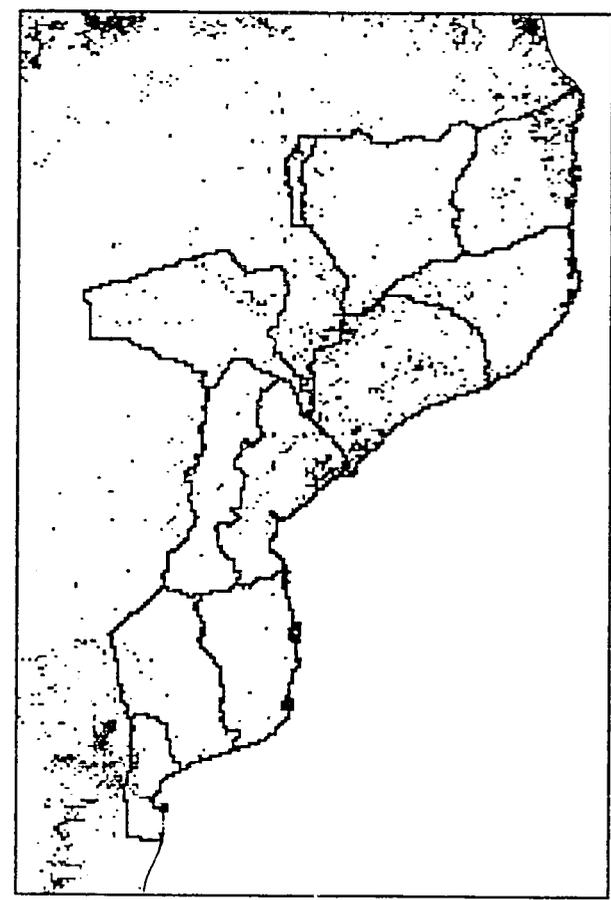
2ND DECADE, NOVEMBER - 1ST DECADE, NOVEMBER

INCREASE IN NDVI

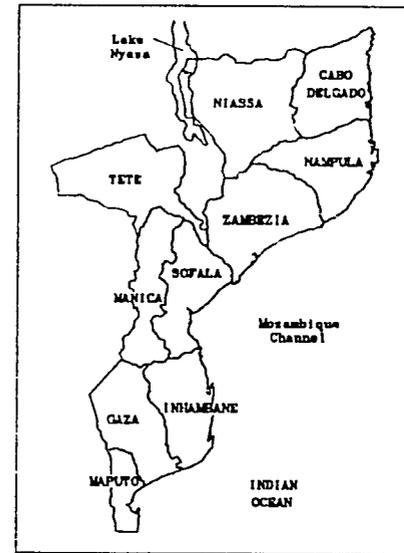


Light gray indicates slight increase.
Dark gray indicates greater increase.

DECREASE IN NDVI



Light gray indicates slight decrease.
Dark gray indicates greater decrease.



Source: NOAA NDVI derived from GAC imagery for the decades Nov. 1-10 and Nov. 11-20.

FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

This is the eighteenth 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 FEWS effort highlights the process underlying the deteriorating situation, 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, estimates of food needs 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 the 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 estimates of food needs presented periodically in FEWS reports should not be interpreted to mean food aid needs, e.g., as under PL480 or other donor programs.

FEWS depends on a variety of US Government agencies, private voluntary organizations (PVO's), international relief agencies, foreign press and host government reports as sources of information used in the country reports. In particular, a debt of gratitude is owed to many individuals within various offices of the US Agency for International Development (USAID) who routinely provide valuable information, especially, the USAID Mission in Maputo, the offices of Food For Peace and Voluntary Assistance (FFP/FVA), and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). Meteorological information is provided courtesy of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (USDA/JAWF), the Climate Analysis Center (CAC), and the Climate Analysis Branch of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA/NESDIS/AIS). NDVI imagery is derived from the NOAA Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) imagery, and processed by the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA). Additional useful information is frequently provided by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO) Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), the World Food Programme, UNICEF, and the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Calamities (DPCCN) of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique (GPRM), as well as nongovernmental humanitarian organizations.

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