





Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations


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Mozambique

Humanitarian Response Plan 2018–2019

 to assist
500 000 people

 FAO requires
USD 11 million

 period
January–June 2019

Providing vulnerable families with timely agricultural support is crucial to improve their livelihoods and increase their resilience to future shocks.

Given its geographical location, Mozambique experiences natural hazards every year that continue to affect people's livelihoods, particularly in rural areas, and exacerbate their vulnerabilities.

Objectives

FAO is working with partners of the Food Security Cluster to:

- Support the restoration of livelihoods of drought-affected people through resilience-building interventions.
- Provide immediate support to respond to the impacts of rapid onset hazards (floods and cyclones).
- Ensure that long-term food insecurity due to loss of productive assets is prevented in flood-affected areas.

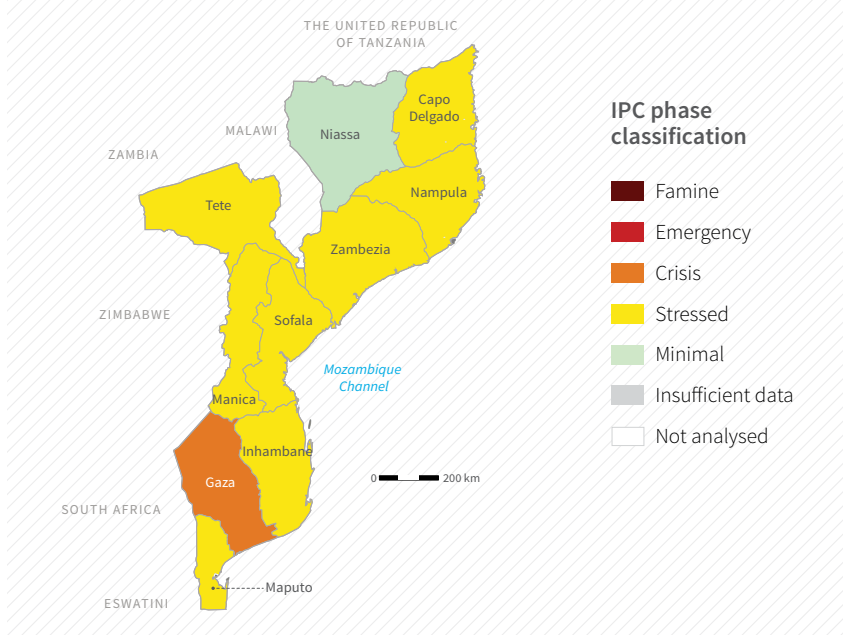
Activities



Improve food production

vegetable production | fodder production | seeds and tools | cassava and sweet potato cuttings | irrigation equipment for horticultural production and seed multiplication | poultry production | vaccination campaigns

Projected food insecurity situation (January–March 2019)



Source: IPC, October 2018

Impact on food security

Recurrent climate-related shocks such as droughts and floods continue to have detrimental effects on the food security and nutrition of communities across Mozambique, significantly increasing their vulnerability. Although a downward trend in the incidence of poverty has been observed in recent years, the number of poor people remains high and inequalities are growing, with nearly half of the population affected by poverty.

Despite a better cumulative rainfall performance during the 2017/18 season, an extended mid-season dry spell as well as heavy rains resulted in below-average agricultural yields, particularly in the southern and parts of the central regions where an estimated 815 000 people are severely food insecure. Fall armyworm also significantly affected crop production, especially of maize.

The probability of an El Niño event has been revised to at least 90 percent during the period from January to March 2019. This poses a high risk for the outcome of the 2018/19 cropping season, particularly in areas already affected by drought. Due to crop failures, households in these areas will be forced to plant multiple times and seed stocks will be depleted. As a result, families are adopting various negative coping mechanisms in almost all affected provinces, such as selling productive assets and animals.

Taking into account forecasts on agricultural production, early recovery activities are crucial to mitigate further impacts of drought, allowing vulnerable families to cope with the situation and enhancing their resilience to future shocks.

Situation analysis



2 million people projected to be severely food insecure in January–March 2019



583 000 people will be directly affected by the El Niño-induced drought while **359 000** people will be exposed to flooding



1.5 million cattle at risk of death due to water scarcity and animal pests and diseases



75% of the working population are employed in the agriculture sector



19 500 children in nine districts are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition during the next six months

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