



IN NUMBERS



1.6 million

people projected to be severely food insecure (IPC Phases 3-5)



480 000 ha

of cereal crops destroyed by Cyclone Idai (CFSAM, 2019)



1 410 000

people targeted to receive assistance from FAO in 2019



USD 11.8 million

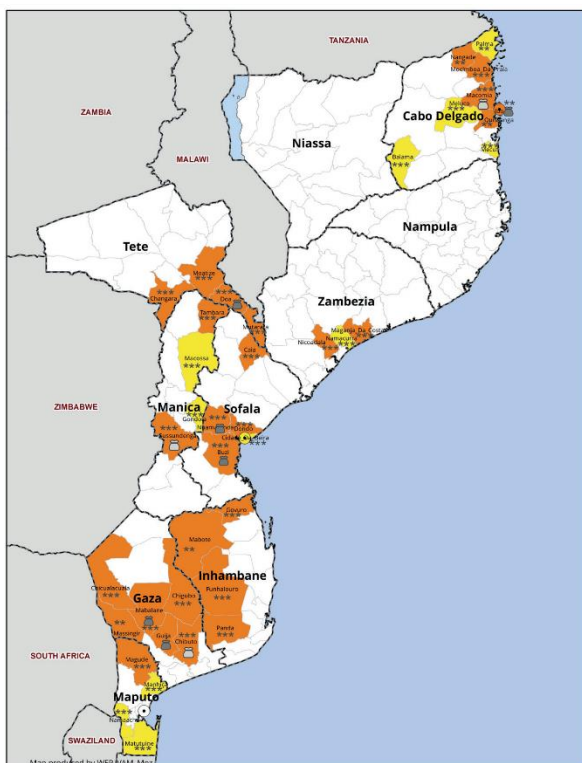
still needed by FAO

KEY MESSAGES

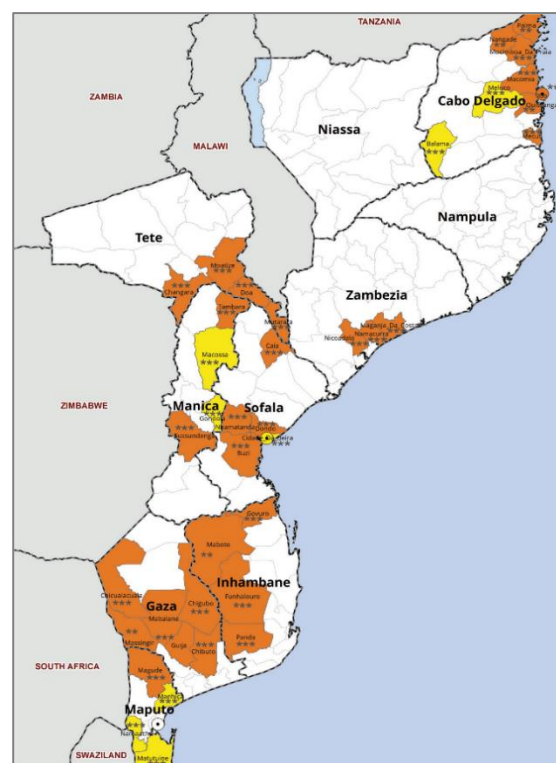
- Six months after Cyclone Idai ripped into central Mozambique, and almost five months after Cyclone Kenneth hit the northern provinces, the country is still dealing with the devastating consequences of these two major disasters.
- An estimated **1.6 million people** are currently **severely food insecure**, and **67 000 children acutely malnourished**, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis released in July, a number that could rise dramatically without sustained assistance and resilience initiatives. The situation is expected to deteriorate in the coming months and 2 million people could face crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 and 4) at the peak of the lean season (October 2019 – March 2020).
- Conditions are especially concerning now as the region enters the rainy and cyclone season (October-April) in a precarious situation. FAO continues to deliver agricultural inputs to restore production capacities and ease immediate food and nutrition needs.
- In the scope of recovery, FAO is adjusting ongoing projects to support cyclone-affected households and ensure functioning markets as well as environmental and economic sustainability. The proposed FAO recovery projects under the Disaster Response Framework aims to reduce the vulnerability of farmers and fishers to future shocks. The humanitarian community must act together to ensure that rural and semi-rural populations are protected from falling into worse levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in the near future.

IPC MAPS

April – September 2019 projection



October 2019 – April 2020 projection



Map produced by WFP/AM/MSZ

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

Over 80 percent of the population of Mozambique depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. A poor rainy season (2018/2019), particularly in the southern and central parts of the country, has led to below-average crop production, on top of the devastation caused by the cyclones during harvest. Damage caused by the cyclones, mainly manifested in large-scale crop losses due to flooding, was the primary factor affecting cereal production in 2019. Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia provinces, the country's main cereal-producing areas, were the worst affected by the cyclones, where about 440 000 ha of cereal crops were destroyed. Families in these four provinces as well as in Cabo Delgado not only lost their production but also their seed stocks, nurseries, and irrigation systems, making the preparation for the following planting season extremely challenging. More than 715 000 ha of crops were destroyed by Cyclone Idai and another 55 000 by Cyclone Kenneth (Post-Disaster Needs Assessment [PDNA], 2019).

Tens of thousands of boats, fish tanks and other assets were also destroyed. In Cabo Delgado, localized insecurity has disrupted livelihoods, and agriculture in rural areas could be impacted in the months ahead. Urgent assistance through integrated interventions – agricultural, livestock and fishery inputs – is urgently needed to mitigate the loss of production and restore livelihoods.

Incidence of fall armyworm and other pests, uncertain rainfall patterns, combined with rising prices are elements of concern. The effort and investment in terms of food security and nutrition is to be done in the upcoming main season (October – April 2020) with strong technical support.

FAO PRIORITIES, RESPONSE AND FUNDING

PRIORITIES for 2019

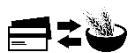


Provide households with kits comprising vegetable seeds and tools:

- **21 000 households** immediately after the cyclone
- **76 000 households** in winter season
- **65 500 households** in main 2019/2020 agricultural season



1 237 000 livestock to receive vaccinations and veterinary support, benefitting **44 000 households**



8 210 households immediately after the cyclone and 50 000 households in main season to receive e-vouchers to be exchanged for seeds and tools, boosting markets and building back towards sustainable recovery



175 400 households (877 000 people) to benefit from rebuilding small-scale agriculture, livestock and fisheries equipment between October and March (main agricultural season)



Collaboration with WFP on food-for-assets, as well as training on combating fall armyworm, clearing crop fields, rehabilitating soil and irrigation canals, infrastructure and facilities

ACHIEVEMENTS as of October 2019



Provided households with agricultural kits ensuring short-term food security, nutrition and livelihood support as follows :

- **22 503 households** received **148 000 kg of maize and 78 000 kg of beans**, immediately after the cyclone
- **76 500 households** received horticulture kits of assorted vegetables for the short winter harvest
- Preparation for the main season is well underway

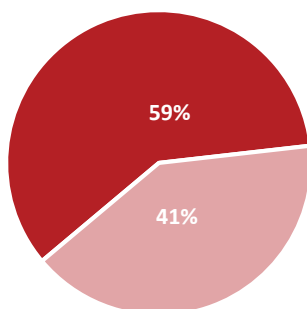


Provided emergency e-vouchers to 8 210 households, to be exchanged with agro-dealers. Each voucher was worth MZN 2 300 (USD 37) per household, redeemable for maize, beans, seeds and tools. Activities for main season are ongoing.



Completed post-cyclone assessments, and involved in the **IPC analysis and post-disaster needs assessments**, which informed the Humanitarian Response Programming, the Disaster Recovery Framework and resource mobilization. **Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM)** undertaken in May 2019, jointly with WFP and the Government of Mozambique.

FUNDING



■ **Funding to date:**
USD 17.2 million

■ **Funding gap:**
USD 11.8 million

APPEAL AND RESPONSE TO-DATE

FAO is seeking USD 29 million for emergency and recovery efforts for the ongoing Cyclone Idai and Kenneth response, and the current and subsequent agricultural season, to reach 1.41 million people. Of this amount, USD 17.2 million has been mobilized.

Resource partners: the Central Emergency Response Fund, Department for International Development, European Commission, the World Bank, and the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Mozambique and the United States of America.

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