



# Diocese do Niassa

*Igreja Anglicana de África Austral*

## Report through the end of the Emergency Phase covering Zambezia and Mecanhelas

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## Table of Contents

<b>1 Background</b>	<b>3</b>
<hr/>	
<b>2 Project Activities</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>2.1 Activation and Formation of Emergency Response Committees</i>	<b>4</b>
<i>2.2 Trainings</i>	<b>6</b>
<i>2.3 Identification, Selection and Registration of Most Vulnerable People</i>	<b>7</b>
<i>2.4 Logistics (Procurements and Distribution)</i>	<b>7</b>
<i>2.5 Coordination and Collaboration</i>	<b>11</b>
<i>2.6 Distribution of Relief Items</i>	<b>12</b>
<hr/>	
<b>3 Stories of Transformation</b>	<b>14</b>
<i>3.1 Magereza Community</i>	<b>14</b>
<i>3.2 Chire Community</i>	<b>14</b>
<i>3.3 Mbesa Community</i>	<b>14</b>
<hr/>	
<b>4 Photographs from Mecanhelas</b>	<b>15</b>
<hr/>	
<b>5 Some programmatic challenges</b>	<b>26</b>
<i>5.1. Challenge A: the choice of communities</i>	<b>26</b>
<i>5.2. Challenge B: Timing and planning</i>	<b>27</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Annex 1: Vulnerable Families Supported, by Community</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Annex 2: Representative Lists of Committee Members (in Portuguese)</b>	<b>31</b>

## 1 Background

January is typically the wettest month of the rainy season, but Northern and Central Mozambique received exceptionally high levels of rainfall in 2015. Initial assessments conducted in January indicated considerable damage to homes, fields and critical infrastructure. The Zambézia, Niassa, and Nampula provinces in Mozambique were particularly affected. From January 11-12, 165.5 mm of rainfall was recorded in Cuamba (southern Niassa) and 120.8 mm in Milange (Zambezia). In a span of 24 hours, moderate to heavy rains were registered in Zambézia: 111 mm in Tsangano, 98 mm in Caia, and 68 mm in Megaza. Satellite images suggested that these regions were to receive more rainfall as a result of a low pressure system that could develop into a cyclone over the Mozambican Channel next to Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces. Some of these areas received in 24 hours the same amount of rain that was projected for the whole month of January.



Because of flooding, more than 30,000 households were affected and nearly 40,000 hectares of crops were lost. The 2015 January-February floods did not only affect Mozambique but also affected southern regions of Malawi, where the catastrophic event was declared a national disaster. The destruction caused by the floods led to loss of property, destruction of infrastructure including roads that delayed access to some areas thereby delaying the urgent supply of life saving relief items. Little support was available for people affected by flooding, and the support that did exist was limited by poor transport infrastructure. Some areas were accessible only by helicopter. In addition to houses, life and household items lost included stored seeds, crop fields, granaries, and domestic animals were lost.

The Diocese of Niassa (DoN) responded in the province of Zambezia in Milange, Molumbo, Morrumbala Districts and in Mecanheles District in Niassa province. In Mecanheles District, the project reached out to ninety most vulnerable households in each of ten communities leading to a total of 900 households that were reached by the project. In Zambezia, the DoN intervened in two phases; in the first phase, the DoN supported fifty most vulnerable households in twenty communities (plus fifty households in Sapanda Chifungo's settlement camp) and later an additional forty households in twenty communities.

The DoN focused on the provision of basic food, water treatment solution, soap, mosquito nets, and agricultural inputs.

**Table 1: Project Beneficiaries by Province and District**

	number of HHs	number of people	number of boys, 0-14 years	number of girls, 0-14 years	number of men, 15-49 years	number of women, 15-49 years	number of men, 50+ years	number of women, 50+ years
Province of Niassa, District of Mecanheles	900	3682	1096	809	499	658	360	260
Province of Zambezia, Districts of Milange and Molumbo	900	1237	128	494	0	270	152	193
Province of Zambezia, District of Morrumbala	950	4599	954	972	813	758	597	505
<b>Total</b>	<b>2750</b>	<b>9518</b>	<b>2178</b>	<b>2275</b>	<b>1312</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>958</b>

**Table 2: Number of Affected Households and Type of Flood Impact**

	number of sick people cared for by assisted HHs	number of orphaned children cared for by assisted HHs	number of widows assisted	number of households assisted who had lost their house	number of households assisted who had lost their personal belongings	number of households assisted who had lost their farms	number of households assisted who had lost their animals	number of households assisted who had lost other important things
Province of Niassa, District of Mecanhelas	340	525	320	840	299	273	245	35
Province of Zambezia, Districts of Milange and Molumbo	113	141	169	207	84	250	121	1
Province of Zambezia, District of Morrumbala	245	637	191	383	325	434	268	239
<b>Total</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>1303</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>275</b>

**Table 3: Relief Items Procured and Distributed by Province and District**

	maize (kg)	soap (bars)	mosquito nets	water purifier (bottles)	hoe with pole	matuba maize seed (kg)	tomato seeds (grams)	kale seeds (grams)	peanut seeds (kg)	cassava stalks (kg)
Province of Niassa, District of Mecanhelas	45,000	900	900	1,800	900	900	9,000	9,000	900	3,600
Province of Zambezia, Districts of Milange and Molumbo	45,000	900	900	2,700	900	1,800	9,000	9,000	-	-
Province of Zambezia, District of Morrumbala	47,500	950	950	2,850	950	1,900	9,500	9,500	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,500</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>3,600</b>

Though the magnitude of the response did not match the scale of the disaster, the DoN has been working to faithfully respond where it can and how it can—using its strength in community mobilization and its ability to work effectively in very remote areas. This has been enabled by the availability of local priests spread throughout the country in these remote areas in addition to the Life Teams (*Equipas de Vida*) and *adeptos* (field facilitators).

## 2 Project Activities

### 2.1 Activation and Formation of Emergency Response Committees

The volunteer committees, mobilized by the diocesan Mission Department, were composed of traditional authorities and representatives from the local government, representatives of all churches and mosques in the community, a Mother's Union representative, and at least one youth representative. Each committee also had two or three women. Members of the committees had to be residents of the same community, and had to declare their availability during the implementation period so as to assist in all the response.

Ten of the communities had pre-existing emergency response committees. These committees had received extensive training in past years and were already coordinating local responses before any of the DoN's clergy or staff members visited. Twenty committees were formed in the context of this disaster, and they received training on disaster response, preparedness and mitigation. These emergency response committees' efforts were appreciated by government officials in various provinces and as a result the government officials encouraged similar committees in other areas of the country for preparation in future disaster related responses.

Formation of new emergency committees had to be done in Milange, Molumbo and Mecanhelas, and training had to be done for the committees to familiarise themselves of what was expected of them. Because of experience the DoN had in Zambezia, Florinda Caomba and Ivo Matepule, *adeptos* from Zambezia assisted the Niassa team in Mecanhelas through building their capacity in the disaster response.

Due to active work of the pre-existing emergency committee in the Chire and Chuanga area, coupled with the existence of active *Equipas de Vida*, twenty two households shifted from lower to upper zone just before the rains started, thereby saving their household goods. Three households had shifted from lower to upper zone in Chuanga community during the month of December 2014 while nineteen had moved from Chire community in early January 2015. This is a sign of the effectiveness of a well-trained and dedicated emergency committee.

The role of the committee included the following:

1. helping with the identification of the most vulnerable households by giving priority to old women caring for the sick, caring for orphan children, old people who needed assistance with their activities of daily living
2. registering households after the identification and selection process in preparation for distribution of the relief items
3. registration of the received relief items from the disaster team and acknowledge delivery in the community in the presence of other community leaders
4. co-ordination of logistics with regard to storage and security of relief items prior to the distribution process
5. identification of vulnerable households that moved their house from a lower (more flood-prone) zone to a higher zone because of awareness created by the active emergency committees prior to the floods and determine possible inclusion in the beneficiary list while at the same time encourage the general community to move to the higher ground
6. participate in creating awareness in the community in disaster preparation and mitigation
7. ensure peace and harmony prevail in the community through demonstration of justice and impartiality during the distribution process while also ensuring the stated quantities are distributed as prescribed without favour or fear
8. work with local equipa de Vida and adepto (field workers) in assisting in the collection of data and record beneficiary project related stories where necessary
9. mediate and deliberate on possible emerging conflicts during the intervention period while at the same time establish friendly complaint mechanisms
10. create awareness amongst the affected community members on the need to prioritize the most vulnerable household in the community
- 11.** share the project activities plan with the local authority and any agencies with an effort to promote collaboration between implementing partners.





## 2.2 Trainings

All the *adeptos* (field facilitators) received a three-day refresher training on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), disaster response and committee formation training to enable them competently handle the response and to build the capacity of the community emergency committees.

Committees received a one-day training, but will receive more training after this initial response.

Longer-term impacts of the training is expected to further build the capacity of the Emergency Response Committees and the Local “Equipas de Vida” (“Teams of Life”) to enable communities to reduce their vulnerability to disasters, particularly through agricultural interventions. Areas for future training include: training on skills that can help reduce vulnerability (through conservation agriculture and HIV) and training on disaster cycles with a focus on preparedness.



*Members of Chire emergency committee*



*Marco emergency committee receiving training*



*To the right are seven members of the committee of Chuanga, with the Archdeacon.*

### **2.3 Identification, Selection and Registration of Most Vulnerable People**

Emergency Committees identified the most vulnerable households among the thousands affected by the floods. The selection criteria were based on the magnitude of damage. In choosing the most vulnerable households, these committees prioritised households which had people who were caring for sick, or and, had disabled people, who were caring for orphaned children, or who had no able-bodied adults. Assessment of damage done was assessed by the Emergency Committee and the local *Equipa de Vida*. With an aim to promote ownership of the project while still maintaining the dignity of the affected communities, the diocese strived to ensure the selection of the most affected community members was done by the communities themselves. The DoN also believes that engaging the local community leaders who are also well respected in these areas due to their diverse knowledge and conversance with the reality in the community would promote sustainable assistance in preparations, mitigation and response not only to the current disaster but also to any other in the future.

### **2.4 Logistics (Procurements and Distribution)**

The administration team in Lichinga and the team in the field coordinated to ensure prompt procurement and supply of the items. Due to the scarcity of the items in the market as a result of high demand and impassable roads, it was, in some cases, not possible to find three quotations for all goods. Suppliers who could deliver the items were directly approached in order to meet the urgent needs of the beneficiaries within the shortest time period. The team in the field, alongside the administration office in Lichinga, led this process. Maize for consumption was purchased locally in a public fair, in order to keep profits as close as possible to the communities affected.

Fields had become rivers and rivers lacked bridges due to the massive floods. The project team travelled by lorries, canoes, motorbikes, minibuses, and foot to help transport materials from the places they were to be distributed to the beneficiaries. But these logistical challenges pale in comparison with the challenge of losing one's home and—perhaps more significantly—losing one's farm, which holds the year's sustenance. Due to the impassable roads, bicycles were used in some instances to transport relief items and with no doubt this delayed the distribution of the items despite the prompt payment of the items. Some of the contributing factors to the delay included tracks getting stuck e.g. in Quelimane from Nampula and the project had to wait as it distributed other items. There were also some periods, when the floods intensified, where the some villages were unreachable, except by helicopter.



*Quelimane church served as the dormitory and storage for relief items.*

*Maize purchase in Chire*



*Transport was hired to ferry products to the communities.*







*Adeptos started forming committees in Milange and Molumbo with a lot of difficulties as the roads were impassable but by help of motor bikes and local people who were always present at difficult areas and bridges to give hand and assist when necessary all the ten committees were able to be formed.*

*Chire communities were a no go zone and the only means to get there was by helicopter which was also restricted. The hospital was closed and all the nurses had to be lifted to Morrumbala. The DoN team in collaboration with World Vision decided to take the risk so as to try and assist the households that had very little help in the five communities the project had planned to work in Chire. Chire is 110 km from Morrumbala and about 80km from Megaza.*

*The project had to revise means of reaching the unreachable communities though taking longer possible routes having previously planned to hire motorbikes and take the shortest route via Megaza. Though it had been reported that majority of the bridges had been destroyed by the floods, their attempts were fruitful. The continuous rains delayed promptness in delivering the relief items as in some cases the project hired people within the community to carry motorbikes which were being used in the project in order to improve mobility.*



*To arrive at the communities in Chire, the team had to cross three rivers by foot: Zimuko River, Sanjila River and Missongue River.*





## **2.5 Coordination and Collaboration**

All work was done in partnership with the local branches of the National Institute for Emergency Management (*Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades* or *INGC*), as well as other local government authorities and the community leaders.

The project staff conducted meetings with District Administrators in order to determine the Districts' plans in supporting the affected households, and to jointly determine the gaps that could be addressed by the diocese. The Districts, through their local leaders, were involved in all the stages of the planning process.

Through the meetings, the project team was able to gather information needed to initiate the project while at the same time conduct rapid assessment to determine the magnitude of impact of the floods in the target communities of intervention. While the affected communities had varied levels of impact, the community members through their local leaders were able to support in making the roads passable in order to ensure the affected receive needed support in a quick fashion. Coordination and collaboration efforts were enhanced due to regular updates the staff received from government officials.

In all these new communities where the diocese responded for the first time, the local government appreciated the initiative of working with local committees and in Mecanhelas the local government duplicated the methodologies applied by the DoN and recommended the use of the same for other responses. Since the ten communities in Mecanhelas did not have existing committees due to lack of emergency-related response in the past, the local priest, Padre Lucas, initiated the work by meeting regularly with the government administration with an aim of updating them on the intervention plans of the diocese. This was done with an effort to prevent possible duplication of activities by other agencies. Together with the chief the team in Mecanhelas met with the police and local government officials in sharing weekly plans. The administrative post helped with transport, making available their tractor.

In an effort to share the flood response operations of the diocese with other implementing agencies and the local government and community authorities, the DoN team on the ground met with the head of the World Vision floods response team in Morrumbala. This was very helpful as the project was able to combine efforts with World Vision in the transportation of items to Shire. This was done through combination of trips and hiring the same truck from one bridge to the next bridge. Despite the great transportation challenges experienced, this not only enhanced prompt delivery of items to the target communities but also promoted relationships through inter-team and inter-agency effort due to the shared goal.



## **2.6 Distribution of Relief Items**

As an immediate response, 900 registered households received maize for consumption, bar soap, insecticide treated mosquito net and chlorine solution for water purification, as well as seeds for immediate replanting to restore the destroyed fields.

Prior to the distribution of the items, the community in general was sensitised in proper use of the relief items. The areas of focus included: The importance of sleeping under treated mosquito nets to prevent them from contracting malaria as a result of mosquito bites. It was also noted that during the flooding period, mosquitoes breed on stagnant waters making the community more vulnerable to malaria. Emphasis was made especially for the most vulnerable groups including children below five years and pregnant women. Another area of focus included the need to treat drinking water in order to prevent infections that could be easily transmitted through consumption of contaminated water. Emphasis was made on typhoid and diarrhoea while also maintaining high standards of hygiene since cholera outbreak had already been reported in other regions. The community in general was encouraged to replant in moist areas to try to grow more food still this year.





Table 4: Items Distributed per Household

	Maize for consumption (kg)	soap (bars)	mosquito nets	water purifier (bottles)	hoe with pole	matuba maize seed (kg)	tomato seeds (grams)	kale seeds (grams)	peanut seeds (kg)	cassava stalks (kg)
Province of Niassa, District of Mecanhelas	50	1	1	2	1	1	10	10	1	4
Province of Zambezia, Districts of Milange , Molumbo, Morrumbala	50	1	1	3	1	2	10	10	-	-

*Family of Ana Maria*



*Family of Pedro Joao*



### **3 Stories of Transformation**

#### **3.1 Magereza Community**

In Megaza community Morrumbala district, the rains started during afternoon hours and nobody thought it would continue for a long time, but till late at night it was still raining and households staying near the river started worrying. The rains were not stopping and the water level was going high. Antonio and his family thought they had to do something and they decided to ferry their children and grandmother they were staying with. When they came back to pick their households items, water had risen to a level so they could not salvage anything. They lost their aunt who could not climb a tree to save herself and the canoe that was ferrying people was overloaded.

Members of Vida team helped transfer people for safety but they could not bear with the big number of people who required help. The Vida team managed to assist sixty vulnerable people by ferrying them using canoes or carrying them by hands.

Antonio's family survived by eating some root from the river called Nhica. When Megaza committee agreed to assist this family they were happy to receive the assistance and they benefited a lot from the seeds they received. Antonio opened new fields and small gardens where they are now practicing horticulture.

#### **3.2 Chire Community**

In Chire community Morrumbala district, Lucas and Aida left with their grandchildren. As the Vida team had always visited them and encouraged them to shift to upper area, Aida always got the idea of Vida team to shift but the husband was not ready to accept and start new construction. Where they lived was a risky zone. Aida was around during 2013 floods while the husband was working in another district. So the day it started raining Aida had gone to the fields to prepare for planting and his husband Lucas was left with the children. That night it rained heavily and waters flooded in their house, Lucas had to shout for help as he did not have a way of ferrying his four children, the oldest having nine years and the youngest two and a half years old. Cristovao a neighbour came and gave assistance and helped carry the children but all the family property was washed by water. When the project team met Lucas and his family they appreciated the message that Lucas used to ignore regarding shifting and now they all came to an agreement that they will never go back to their old house. Chire emergency committee assisted the family during the emergency response and Chire Vida team promised to help in constructing a simple shelter after the rains were over.

#### **3.3 Mbesa Community**

In Mbesa community Milange district, the project staff met Denja an elderly man of 60years old who lives with his wife, six children and ten grandchildren. They are farmers. Denja and his family lived in a house made from simple bricks with roof made of grass. They had planted maize and rice but Denja could not tell how big his fields were though he stated it was big, they also had nine chicken. January 7<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> of 2015 it rained without stopping and the water level went up, it also came with heavy winds and the house of Denja and family went down. They lost their animals and household items including their food and seeds they had stored for planting. This family lived and farmed near river Chihula due to water levels, all their fields were washed away including all their crops. A good samaritan hosted the family and the Mbesa emergency committee assisted the family during the response. Denja thanked the Anglican Church for the efforts and assistance given because he is not an Anglican though he was included in the list. He started his small crop field for horticultural crops, tomatoes and greens. He also planted the matuba maize seeds in new fields at upper zones.



#### 4 Photographs from Mecanhelas



This river, Mnembo River, provoked much of the damage in some communities in Mecanhelas.

Previously, people were able to cross the river by foot. But now these boats—made of bark—are used to transport people from one side of the river to the other. Some people live on one side of the river, but the market and school are on the other side. The boats have become a small business for those running them.



As no emergency response work had previously been done in Mecanhelas, the first stage was to create an emergency committee composed of members from the community. This picture shows the creation of the committee in the community of Nampande.



Here are the seven trained members of the Community Committee of Nampande.





This is the committee from the community of Insaca, receiving training about how to identify the most vulnerable families.



This is the Committee from the community of Lumpua.



These people are part of the Committee of the community of Thamaleia. The committee includes the chiefs and also representatives from various religions.

Though the committee was formed and trained in response to this flooding, the committee's work is not limited to this specific natural disaster. They will be involved in future community disasters, as well.





Committee from the Community of Muanamuiri.



Here is the maize market we created to buy maize from local growers for the 900 families who suffered most from flooding in the 10 communities where we worked.



Padre Lucas facilitated the paperwork/receipts and payment of the maize purchase.



The government cooperated by making this tractor available for the transport of maize.



Here, Padre Maurício, who was a member both of the Purchasing Commission and also a member of the Committee of the Community of Insaca, is on the tractor full of maize, preparing to take it to a community where it will be stored in a secure location determined by the local Emergency Committee.



Two motorbikes were rented to facilitate the journeys to the communities, to help form local Emergency Committees.





Here, the procurement team is organizing the long-life insecticide treated mosquito nets to be sent to each community.



Some committee members came from their communities by bicycle to help organize the nets and transport the supplies back to their own communities.





The tractor is being loaded up with supplies.



One woman in Insaca who received a mosquito net testified: “I was really suffering because of the mosquitoes. I barely slept at all because I was spending all night trying to keep the mosquitoes away so that my children could sleep well. With this net, I know that I—and my children—will sleep well, and I am very grateful.

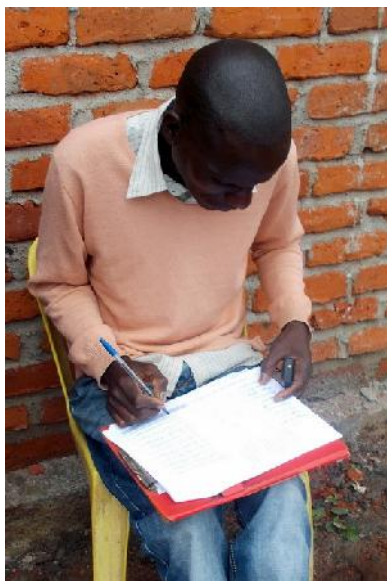


One of the people who received soap said that he was having trouble bathing and washing clothes, but thanks to this support, he will manage to wash his clothes and that of his children. Previously, he’d taken a bath without soap two days in a row, and had no way to get any.





Here are members of the Committee of Insaca, beginning the actual distribution of products. The head Chief of the District of Mecanhelas witnessed the distribution of the maize and verified that it reached the most vulnerable.



Here, one of the members do Committee of Insaca is filling in the data collection tables for the families who received products.



Here, the members of the Committee of Chissaua are distributing the products to the most vulnerable families.



Here the chief of the community of Chissaua, named Chitembe, gives thanks for the products. He affirms that the vulnerable families suffered greatly from mosquitoes and untreated drinking water, but with the net they will prevent mosquito bites, and with the chlorine solution they will be able to drink treated water. He also added that the distribution process was very smooth.



Because each family was to receive three buckets of maize, but because the sacks held four buckets, each sack was opened and spread on the floor, and three buckets were measured out to each of the vulnerable families.



Here are some of the families with their products.





This is the Catholic Church's pavilion, that facilitated the distribution process being calm and safe.



Each family also received a hoe with a pole, 1 kg peanut seeds, 1 kg maize seeds, 1 packet tomato seeds, and 1 packet kale seeds.



After receiving their supplies, each family signed that they received them. For those who didn't know how to write, fingerprints were taken (using a marker as ink).





One of the committee members is calling each family to come to the front and receive their supplies.

This woman came to choose her own hoe:



These are some of the cassava stalks we distributed in the second phase. Cassava tends to grow well even with little water, so it is useful “back-up” crop to plant on high ground, to produce some food even when it doesn’t rain enough. It is common in some parts of Mecanhelas District but not in others.

The cassava stalks were divided into groups of 4 kg. Each vulnerable family received 4 kg.





Here, the man selling his cassava stalks is weighing them.



After organizing her 4 kg of cassava stalks on her head, she said that she never imagined that a smile would return to her face, but thanks to the Anglican Church and this work of mercy, she was smiling again.

Each family appeared on the distribution day:



## 5 Some programmatic challenges

In addition to the obvious logistical challenges such as poor access to vulnerable communities, two specific challenges also presented themselves:

### 5.1. Challenge A: the choice of communities

Perhaps the biggest challenge for the diocese is how to choose communities to participate. Realistically, the Diocese of Niassa has a large presence in many communities in both Zambezia and Mecanhelas, but well under half of these communities who were affected by flooding in these areas benefited from support.

Some of the communities where we have churches and that were also affected by flooding but did not receive support are angry, and there is tension between them and the communities that did receive support.

(NB: The process of choosing the most vulnerable families WITHIN the community seems to be going well, as families are chosen in a publicly transparent process, by a large committee.)

Possibilities for the future in order to reduce tension between communities:

1. support fewer people in each community, and work in more communities
  - a. additional advantages/benefits:
    - i. more certainty that the very few who receive support are extremely vulnerable
  - b. disadvantages/challenges:
    - i. logistically more work: requires more committees and transport to more locations
2. support different communities in each year
  - a. additional advantages/benefits:
    - i. benefits spread around
  - b. disadvantages/challenges:
    - i. need to train up emergency committees in more communities
    - ii. no continuity
    - iii. without continuity, emergency committee less likely to do additional disaster mitigation and preparedness work during the course of the year
3. dramatically expand the response to include more communities
  - a. additional advantages/benefits:
    - i. more families supported
  - b. disadvantages/challenges:
    - i. requires more financing
    - ii. requires more staff; hard to predict when these people will be needed because the emergency does not follow a specific schedule
4. work only in the communities easily accessible
  - a. additional advantages/benefits:
    - i. less cost spent on transport and logistics
  - b. disadvantages/challenges:
    - i. tension between communities still possible
5. work only in the communities difficult to access
  - a. advantages/benefits:
    - i. support for those communities least likely to receive support from others
  - b. disadvantages/challenges:
    - i. more time and cost spent on transport and logistics
6. one representative from each community participates in a committee that chooses the most vulnerable communities to receive support
  - a. additional advantages/benefits:

- i. decision made collectively, and therefore: a) collective clarity on why communities were chosen; b) decision made with knowledge of reality in each and every community; c) blame for decision is also collective
- b. disadvantages/challenges:
  - i. hard logistically to call these people together in the midst of a disaster
  - ii. expense involved in calling people together in the midst of a disaster
  - iii. necessary to call together the group every time more money becomes available during the course of the disaster response?

## 5.2. Challenge B: Timing and planning

Another challenge was that commitments of financing came in at different times, but it was not possible at the beginning to know the full amount that would come in.

The process the Diocese of Niassa used followed a sequence like this:

1. initial financial commitments came in
2. Plan A was made, for 1<sup>st</sup> distribution in Zambezia—at a slightly higher cost than the commitments that had come in, with the assumption that more would come in
3. more financial commitments came in, that exceeded the cost of Plan A
4. Plan B was made, adding a 1<sup>st</sup> distribution in Mecanheles
5. more financial commitments came in
6. Plan C was made, adding a 2<sup>nd</sup> distribution in Zambezia
7. more financial commitments came in
8. Plan D was made, adding a 2<sup>nd</sup> distribution in Mecanheles
9. more financial commitments came in
10. Plan E is being made, to address less urgent needs

Because of this process, some of the seeds distributed in Plan D were planted too late, and the ground was too dry to allow their good growth. Those making the plans had hoped that those receiving the seeds would plant them near river beds, but not everyone did.

Timing is a challenge!

*Padre Lucas Nchema,  
Mecanheles:  
“We cried out, and the  
world heard us.”*

Chief of Mecanheles District: “If this help hadn’t come, you’d have found many more deaths here in Mecanheles.”





**Annex 1: Vulnerable Families Supported, by Community**

District	Community name	number of households	number of people	number of boys, 0-14 years	number of girls, 0-14 years	number of men, 15-49 years	number of women, 15-49 years	number of men, 50+ years	number of women, 50+ years	number of sick people cared for by assisted households	number of sick people cared for by assisted households	number of widows assisted	number of households assisted who had lost their house	number of households assisted who had lost their personal belongings	number of households assisted who had lost their farms	number of households assisted who had lost their animals	number of households assisted who had lost other important things
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2750</b>	<b>9518</b>	<b>2178</b>	<b>2275</b>	<b>1312</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>1303</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>275</b>
Mecanhelas	Muanamurire	90	358	97	55	65	51	36	54	57	73	25	18	68	2	0	0
Mecanhelas	Malaia	90	327	83	49	54	62	44	35	31	59	36	116	0	16	54	0
Mecanhelas	Mecanhelas Sede	90	418	137	110	9	71	81	10	13	14	50	14	110	8	24	0
Mecanhelas	Chissaua	90	304	97	72	58	68	4	5	25	42	14	104	20	63	5	0
Mecanhelas	Chingale	90	423	148	117	51	72	25	10	27	27	34	57	49	8	3	3
Mecanhelas	Thamaleia	90	359	92	65	54	68	45	35	39	55	49	95	6	16	26	0
Mecanhelas	Lumpua	90	306	94	80	56	64	6	6	25	53	13	126	4	7	6	0
Mecanhelas	Manguiro	90	363	102	72	49	58	43	39	59	86	38	127	0	64	76	-
Mecanhelas	Nampande	90	331	86	69	57	54	34	31	31	57	39	98	7	45	25	6
Mecanhelas	Nicoto	90	493	160	120	46	90	42	35	33	59	22	85	35	44	26	26
	<b>Subtotal, Mecanhelas</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>3682</b>	<b>1096</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>35</b>
Milange, 2nd distribution	Chicongolo	40	78	31	49	45	18	1	10	4	0	12	37	0	29	0	0
Milange, 2nd	Chimbiro	40	100	75	66	4	12	9	13	33	43	7	40	0	23	0	0
Milange, 1st distribution	Mabuara	50	0	120	80	58	40	31	8	82	19	43	8	28	0	0	0
Milange, 1st	Macolocoto	50	0	88	89	71	92	81	81	82	82	82	0	0	0	0	0
Milange, 2nd	Macolocoto	40	234	45	123	34	19	33	14	18	33	28	14	30	33	30	1
Milange, 2nd	Manhenje	40	138	44	37	50	44	27	30	3	4	9	16	0	28	0	0
Milange, 1st	Marenço	50	0	58	67	18	41	29	37	18	24	10	9	0	15	0	0
Milange, 1st	Marrimbassa	50	0	45	94	53	81	33	50	17	17	27	0	0	0	0	0
Milange, 2nd	Marrimbassa	40	0	30	54	39	66	36	37	15	18	23	18	23	25	15	0

District	Community name	number of households	number of people	number of boys, 0-14 years	number of girls, 0-14 years	number of men, 15-49 years	number of women, 15-49 years	number of men, 50+ years	number of women, 50+ years	number of sick people cared for by assisted households	number of sick people cared for by assisted households	number of widows assisted	number of households assisted who had lost their house	number of households assisted who had lost their personal belongings	number of households assisted who had lost their arms	number of households assisted who had lost their animals	number of households assisted who had lost other important things
Milange, 2nd	Mbesa	40	136	43	45	48	40	24	27	8	26	8	19	0	24	3	0
Milange, 1st	Mpuina	50	0	62	91	77	100	44	62	31	32	27	0	0	0	0	0
Milange, 1st	Mputo	50	0	90	79	31	21	19	18	16	41	14	9	0	17	0	0
Milange, 2nd	Mpwina	40	220	5	82	35	67	23	43	2	5	28	30	31	24	34	0
Milange, 1st	Muassua	50	0	70	121	108	100	32	87	34	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milange, 1st	Mutaricua	50	0	56	80	22	56	30	63	14	13	8	20	0	18	0	0
Milange, 2nd	Mwasua	40	0	31	57	34	70	22	54	15	20	23	23	24	28	23	0
Milange, 1st	Nivale	50	0	32	63	88	18	48	14	7	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milange, 2nd	Nivale	40	240	38	61	39	66	24	51	23	29	37	28	23	31	39	0
Milange, 1st	Simbe	50	0	98	103	18	28	18	24	8	39	10	16	0	20	0	0
Milange, 2nd	Tipe	40	91	40	31	37	4	11	5	22	1	40	0	0	30	0	0
	<b>Subtotal, Milange</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1237</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1</b>
Morrumbala, 2nd	Banque	40	426	73	80	78	80	76	39	63	28	6	13	49	16	40	21
Morrumbala, 1st	Banque	50	135	121	135	133	112	37	37	5	125	19	50	32	45	24	23
Morrumbala, 2nd	Bilinga	40	383	60	64	77	57	67	58	18	20	8	19	27	24	28	24
Morrumbala, 2nd	Camamguira	40	374	58	66	65	71	65	49	38	54	35	22	17	37	5	4
Morrumbala, 1st	Camanguira	50	0	114	100	47	60	7	17	11	38	13	5	34	51	15	48
Morrumbala, 1st	Chilomo	50	0	135	149	121	116	32	33	10	136	11	50	49	50	28	39
Morrumbala, 2nd	Chilomo	40	417	68	61	81	76	65	66	25	27	3	33	24	31	24	20
Morrumbala, 2nd	Chire	40	449	70	76	82	74	88	59	13	35	18	26	36	19	36	11
Morrumbala, 1st	Chire	50	0	83	93	90	76	78	77	23	19	30	30	31	31	40	22
Morrumbala, 1st	Chuanga	50	329	106	100	50	48	18	7	17	39	33	46	4	50	0	3
Morrumbala, 2nd	Chuanga	40	429	98	89	73	82	41	46	17	117	14	40	24	40	2	6
Morrumbala, 1st	Maço	50	0	102	97	96	79	18	19	11	65	12	50	37	45	19	41
Morrumbala, 2nd	Maço	40	338	75	61	64	59	32	47	7	107	16	40	36	40	27	33
Morrumbala, 1st	Matamia	50	0	86	84	90	82	72	62	27	18	9	22	23	27	24	29

District	Community name	number of households	number of people	number of boys, 0-14 years	number of girls, 0-14 years	number of men, 15-49 years	number of women, 15-49 years	number of men, 50+ years	number of women, 50+ years	number of sick people cared for by assisted households	number of sick people cared for by assisted households	number of widows assisted	number of households assisted who had lost their house	number of households assisted who had lost their personal belongings	number of households assisted who had lost their farms	number of households assisted who had lost their animals	number of households assisted who had lost other important things
Morrumbala, 2nd	Matamia	40	412	64	72	81	71	72	52	15	14	11	21	21	21	17	12
Morrumbala, 1st	Mbiringa	50	0	133	139	124	115	38	38	10	105	13	44	33	45	23	22
Morrumbala, 1st	Megaza	50	0	80	83	51	54	5	5	5	56	13	40	6	50	0	50
Morrumbala, 2nd	Megaza	40	429	99	98	73	74	41	44	6	97	13	40	39	40	28	33
Morrumbala, 1st	Ngandue	50	123	123	98	80	80	12	11	8	70	10	49	40	46	16	24
Morrumbala, 2nd	Ngandue	40	355	60	70	89	66	32	38	15	99	22	33	11	42	24	22
Morrumbala, 1st	Reacentamento Chifungo	50	0	69	78	82	96	27	39	78	0	12	50	50	29	18	9
	<b>Subtotal, Morrumbala</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>4599</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>239</b>



## Annex 2: Representative Lists of Committee Members (in Portuguese)

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, actualizado ( Mabuara) Milange Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
1	Luís Namuquassa	Catequista da Igreja Anglicana	M	48 anos	0
2	Aramissone Tomé	Guardião da Igreja Anglicana	M	35 anos	0
3	Daniel Canjeza	Chefe da zona	M	50 anos	0
4	Fanuel Naphito	Animador da Igreja Católica	M	32 anos	0
5	Amossi Damiano	Diácono da Igreja Católica	M	45 anos	0
6	Liondo Bizueque	Secretario da Waniwe	M	38 anos	0
7	Goliate Kemissone	Pastor da Waniwe	M	42 anos	86 17 86 330
8	Carlos Airone	Pregador da Igreja Irmãos em Cristo	M	29 anos	0
9	Diquissone Malilo	Responsável da Igreja Irmãos em Cristo	M	50 anos	0
10	André Mahoko	Protocolo da Igreja Anglica	M	45 anos	86 22 24 256

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, actualizado ( Mputo) Milange Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
1	Estêvão Cipriano	Catequista da Igreja Anglicana	M	42 anos	0
2	Diníz Fernando	Pregador da Igreja Anglicana	M	38	0
3	Malfai Airone	Diácono da Igreja Católica	M	48 anos	0
4	Tarcísio Estêvão	Pregador da Igreja Anglicana	M	26 anos	86 96 61 573
5	Erinete Sorte	Presidente da U.M Igreja Anglicana	F	52 anos	0
6	Virgínia Pelesso	Presidente adjunta da U.M da Igreja Anglicana	F	39 anos	0
7	Alexandre Ernesto	Secretario da Igreja Católica	M	37 anos	86 51 40 534
8	Sianimbeu	Regulo	M	62 anos	0
9	Beste Lossalo	Secretario do Regulo	M	49 anos	0
10	Robate Carmoni	Chefe da zona da Igreja Evangélica	M	51 anos	0

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, actualizado ( Marenço) Milange Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
1	Tomas Campana	Regulo	M	50	0
2	Felisberto António	Chefe da zona	M	52 anos	0
3	Lesfala Supelo	Secretario da Igreja Anglicana	M	55 anos	0
4	Diníz Tesoura	Evangelista da Igreja Deus Connosco	M	54 anos	0
5	António Cinquenta	Evangelista da Igreja Deus Connosco	M	62 anos	0
6	Joaquim João	Catequista da Igreja Anglicana	M	53 anos	87 88 34 061
7	Culiate Sozinho	Membro da Igreja Nazareno	M	31 anos	0
8	Albino Tamanjera	Tesoureiro da Igreja Anglicana	M	61 anos	0
9	Balandiwo Fernando	Presidente da U.M da Igreja Anglicana	F	50	0
10	Velazina Reis	Conselheira da Igreja Deus Connosco	F	49	0

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, actualizado ( Mutaparicua) Milange Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
1	Lefissoni António	Régulo	M	34 anos	86 32 76 506
2	Bonifácio Jailosse	Catequista da Igreja Anglicana	M	38 anos	86 86 81 811
3	Xavier Fernando	Pastor da Igreja Pentecostes	M	37 anos	86 44 14 751
4	Ganizane Chissiko	Pastor da Igreja de Cristo	M	53 anos	0
5	Mário Chabuino	Diácono da Igreja Católica	M	67 anos	0
6	Pedro Ridissone	Pastor da Igreja do Nazareno	M	26 anos	86 15 13 278
7	Abitia Benela	Conselheira da Igreja Católica	F	60 anos	0
8	Lúcia Buleia	Conselheira da Igreja Anglicana	F	59 anos	0
9	Fátima Socoveia	Conselheira da Igreja do Nazareno	F	47 anos	0
10	Milesi Chikazula	Conselheira da Igreja C. C. A .P.	F	45 anos	0
11	Rosa Martins	Membro da Igreja Católica	F	39 anos	0
12	Abena Nacumua	Membro de União das Mães	F	62 anos	0

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, actualizado ( Simbe) Milange Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
1	Ernesto Medissone	Sub Regulo	M	33 anos	86 29 23 470
2	Vasco Fastene	Líder da Igreja C.C.A.P	M	57 anos	86 57 88 065 ou 84 66 31 883
3	Elias Buanali	Líder da Igreja Anglicana	M	60 anos	86 52 37 401
4	Luís Manuel	Líder da Igreja Anglicana	M	60 anos	86 69 33 847
5	Adriano António	Líder da Igreja R.M.	M	31 anos	86 15 32 331
6	Madalena Vilozongue	Presidente da U.M Igreja Anglicana	F	34	0
7	Eduardo Furquia	Líder da Igreja do Nazareno	M	43	0

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, actualizado ( Nivelar) Milange Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
1	Henrique Samuel	Segundo catequista	M	28 anos	0
2	Abílio Estêvão	Régulo	M	55 anos	0
3	Joaquim Manuel	Voluntário	M	36 anos	0
4	Rosalina Jaime	Membro da equipa de vida	F	38 anos	0
5	Lurdes Eugénio	Chefe de dez casa	F	29 anos	0
6	Frank Mukhakhe	Membro da equipa de Vida	M	30 anos	0
7	Mónica Baptista	Chefe de dez casa	F	36 anos	0
8	Costanela Inês	Membro da equipa de vida	F	41 anos	0

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, actualizado ( Macolocoto) Milange Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
1	Maria Karmone	Secretaria do Bairro	F	30 anos	0
2	Eugenia Domingos	Chefe de 10 casa	F	28 anos	0

3	Agostinho Sakwate	Chefe de 1 casas	M	30 anos	0
4	Vasco João	Secretario do Bairro	M	42 anos	0
5	Pedrodesio J. António	Secretario da Célula	M	32 anos	0
6	Bernardo Domingos	Coordenador da Equipa Vida	M	40 anos	00
7	Mónica Sakwata	Secretaria	F	33 anos	0

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, atualizado ( Mpuina) Milange Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
1	Mangarida Ntambo	Sapanda	M	37 anos	0
2	Zinho Benjamim	Líder Comunitário	M	32 anos	0
3	Estêvão Lucas	Membro da Comunidade	M	37 anos	0
4	Santos Tomás	Evangelista	M	30 anos	0
5	James Mussova	Catequista	M	29 anos	0
6	Maria Jamal	Anciã	F	40 anos	0
7	Rita Gomes	Secretaria	F	29 anos	0
8	António Joaquim	Animador	M	31 anos	0

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, atualizado ( Muassua) Milange Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
1	Jeremias Cartone		M	58 anos	0
2	Helena José		F	44	0
3	Henrique Benjamim		M	30 anos	0
4	Helena Benjamim		F	32 anos	0
5	Agostinho João		M	29 anos	0
6	Sandiconda Mavuto		F	40 anos	0

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, atualizado ( Marimbassa) Milange Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
1	Vasco Waisone	Secretario da zona	M	41 anos	0
2	Paulino Lucas	Líder comunitário	M	32 anos	0
3	José Beriato	Conselheiro da Igreja Anglicana	M	22 anos	0
4	Teresa Paulo	Chefe de dez casas	F	19 anos	0
5	Telmito João	Catequista da Igreja Anglicana	M	27 anos	0
6	Casto Lopes	Chefe de dez casas	M	31 anos	0
7	Genito Damão	Coordenador da Equipa de Vida	M	30 anos	0
8	Lucas Camuendo	Animador da comunidade	M	40 anos	0
9	Custódio Bonifácio	Catequista da Igreja Anglicana	M	29 anos	0
10	Morais Obadio	Régulo	M	43 anos	0
11	Teresa Laimone	Secretario	F	30 anos	0

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, atualizado Morrumbala Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
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1	Bernardo Minéses	Catequista da Igreja Anglicana	M	48 anos	0
2	Doluês António	Fumo	M	46 anos	0
3	João Monteiro	Catequista da Igreja União Baptista	M	32 anos	0
4	Nolia Costa	Membro da U.M da Igreja Anglicana	F	33 anos	0
5	Teresa Gastene	Membro da Equipa de Vida	F	27 anos	0
6	Helena Verniz	Membro da O. M. M (governo)	F	39 anos	0
7	Mero Fernando	Catequista da Igreja Fé Apostólica	M	36 anos	0

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, atualizado Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
1	Saraiva Maceito	Catequista	M	45 anos	86 55 59 027
2	Abacar Buramo	Catequista	M	32 anos	0
3	Setefano Milione	Secretario	M	25 anos	0
4	Rosário Bulande	Regulo	M	28 anos	0
5	Eduardo Ngondonga	Membro da equipa de Vida	M	40	0
6	Massambaciana Biriante	Membro da O .M. M ( Governo)	F	42 anos	0
7	António Cezar	Membro da equipa de Vida	M	15	0
8	Nina Bulande	Membro da União da Mães	F	50	0

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, atualizado Megaza Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
1	Armando Chifungo	Fumo	M	43 anos	0
2	Vitorino Américo	Catequista da Igreja Anglicana	M	39 anos	0
3	Helena Manuel	Membro da U.M da Igreja Anglicana	F	34	0
4	Victor Fernando	Membro da equipa de Vida	M	36 anos	0
5	Lucas Felismino	Catequista da Igreja Comunhão na Colheita	M	41	0
6	Felipe Fernando	Estagiário	M	25 anos	0
7	Samuel Pita	Membro da Equipa de Vida	M	27 anos	0
8	Daniel Nhanga	Pastor da Congrega. Crista	M	38 anos	0

Members do Comité Comunitário de Emergência, atualizado Morrumbala Janeiro / Fevereiro de 2015

	Nome Completo	Carga na comunidade	Sexo	Idade	Número de contacto (se tiver)
1	Devane Sena Camião	Fumo	M	47 anos	0
2	Jovêncio João Gabito	Membro da equipa de vida	M	28 anos	0
3	Malita Machipissa	Membro da U.M da Igreja Anglicana	F	31 anos	0
4	José João	Catequista da Igreja Anglicana	M	35 anos	0
5	Chanazi Manuel	Membro da equipa de Vida	F	22 anos	0
6	Alberto Bacalhau	Catequista da Igreja Fé Apostólica	M	31 anos	0
7	Jovita Chico	Membro da O.M.M ( Governo)	F	32 anos	0
8	Chico João	Catequista da Igreja Presbiteriana	M	42 anos	0