Increasing Food and Nutrition Security and Preparing for the Impact of Climate Change in Rural Communities in Manica and Tete Provinces, Mozambique

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Context & Methodology

Context

- A midterm project review (November, 2019) reviewed project documents, reports, and studies and conducted interviews with different program stakeholders in Manica and Tete.

- The review aims to compare information produced to date with project interventions to identify project attribution, provided by the mid-term Qualitative Impact Protocol (QuIP) evaluation approach conducted in program (July, 2019). Further background and QuIP resources can be found at: www.bathsdr.org.

Methodology

- The Linking Agribusiness and Nutrition project (LAN) is implemented by SCI and HKI, and financed by DFID.
Findings & Conclusion

Findings

Impact of Climate Change

Substantial evidence to suggest that climate change has seriously impacted the LAN communities, citing increasingly erratic and destructive rains; periods of drought; higher temperatures; a general shift in the initiation and ending of growing seasons; and a substantial increase of pests and diseases, including those that are becoming resistant to pesticides.

What mitigated negative impact of Climate Change

- Horticulture crops have been introduced, including their preservation (drying, canning);
- Savings and loans groups have increased savings and access to loans for the initiation of income generating activities;
- Gender dialogue groups have positively influenced household planning and spending; families have become better at food security planning.
- Acute malnutrition rates in children <5 in the target communities were under 1% as of September, 2019.

Conclusion

Increasing knowledge and skills around financial management, nutrition, food and nutrition security planning, agricultural practices, and gender equality can help households to better adapt to climate change as it provides them with options to increase their flexibility for meeting their food and nutritional needs.