UNHCR/WFP QUALITATIVE MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET (MEB) - MARATANE REFUGEE SETTLEMENT

MOZAMBIQUE 2022

Data Collection: November – December 2022

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency | **WFP** World Food Programme

JOINT PROGRAMME EXCELLENCE AND TARGETING HUB

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ABBREVIATIONS

FCS	Food consumption score
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
INAR	Instituto Nacional de Apoio aos Refugiados
IT	Information Technology
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFI	Non-Food Item
ODK	Open Data Kit
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background Information

This report documents the main findings of the qualitative Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) exercise in Maratane Refugee settlement, surrounding host communities, rural Nampula (Ribáue district) and urban Nampula (Nampula City). The MEB is a monthly value that a household (average five members per household in case of the subject locations) need to meet its food and non-food essential needs as well as essential services such as education, transport, health, communication, and others. The MEB value sets a monetary threshold, which is defined as what households require in order to meet their essential needs (food, non-food, and essential services). The information on MEB aims support the design and implementation of specific components of the livelihood interventions and of the resilience-building packages. An updated MEB is needed when the calculation of the transfer value of multisectoral and/or multipurpose cash and voucher assistance (CVA) is made. Furthermore, MEB (combination of food MEB and non-food MEB) are critical thresholds to inform economic vulnerability and overall vulnerability of population of concern following WFPs Essential Needs Approach.

Methodology

This MEB exercise data collection was done between 30th November to 9th December 2022. This exercise was qualitative in nature that used both secondary and primary data. The secondary data comprised by the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) 2021 and other UNHCR/WFP field reports (e.g., WFPs price monitoring bulleting). For the primary data collection, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were used to identify the qualities/expenditures on food and non-food items and basic services for the households in four strata, namely- Maratane refugee settlement, Maratane host community, Nampula rural (Ribáue district) and Nampula urban (Nampula city). After the items and quantities/expenditures were determined through the FGDs, market prices of the reported items were collected in 9 markets in Maratane, Nampula City and Ribáue district. The items and quantities were identified/collected during the FGDs by the participants in each strata using a TAB based tool deployed in MoDA platform (Corporate data collection platform of UNWFP). The FGDs and price monitoring were conducted by trained facilitators/enumerators with one UNHCR staff member, two WFP staff members, a government counterpart (INAR focal point) and the MEB consultant. After the data collection, the data was cleaned using a cleaning protocol agreed upon between the MEB consultant, WFP-CO, and UNHCR-CO representatives. The MEB was calculated by the multiplication of the selected items and quantities by the median prices. The median prices were used to reduce the outlier effect of the prices. The food quantities for all four strata were adjusted using UNWFPs NutVal 4.1 software to reach the minimum of 2100 Kcal per person per day (according to the humanitarian SPHERE standards).

Contextual factors

The MEB could be affected by several factors, such as over or under reporting of quantities for the reported essential items by the participants, market prices, inflation, and seasonality. The case of over or under reporting of the quantities were controlled by probing, that facilitators were trained to do during the FGDs (discussion in details with the group to find out the realistic quantities). The market prices were collected in three price points per commodity in each market and then the median prices were generated. According to the National Statistics Bureau of Mozambique, the annual inflation rate in Mozambique eased for the fourth straight month to 10.91% in December of 2022, from 11.25% in the previous month. This was the lowest reading since June of 2022, amid a generalized slowdown in prices of goods and services, including food and non-alcoholic beverages (14.39% vs 15.01% in November); transportation (19.34% vs 19.41%); housing and utilities (4.61% vs 4.85%); restaurants and hotels (5.62% vs 6.01%). On a monthly basis, consumer prices inched up by 1.35%, the most in eight months, after increasing by 0.58% in the prior month of the exercise. Furthermore, this period of data collection was at the beginning of the lean season, which needs to be considered for future update of the MEB values. The MEB values could change with any significant natural/manmade shocks/disasters, market instability, inflationary pressure, seasonality etc. in terms of people being able to meet their food and non-food essential needs.

Key findings

Objective 1: *Explore the community's specific basic needs*

- In general, there was similarities to some extent in terms of food need between the strata. The food needs for the communities of concern were reported to be maize, rice, cowpea, butter bean, coconut, oil, dry and fresh cassava, fresh fish, salt, tomatoes, onions, and green leaves (Matapa). Regarding non-food items service basic needs, mosquito net, plastic tarpaulin, matches, menstrual pads, disposable diapers, laundry soap, washing detergent, toothpaste, charcoal, firewood, electricity, bus fare, school uniform and medicines were reported in overall all four strata. Regarding the food needs the Maratane refugee settlement represents the highest and the Urban Nampula represents the lowest values. Regarding non-food and basic services need, the urban Nampula represents the highest among the four strata and the Maratane Host Community represents the lowest values.

Objective 2: *Calculate the cost of a household to meet minimum acceptable standards of essential food and non-food items and basic services.*

- For a household of five members, to meet their monthly food, non-food and essential services need, 12,936.1 MZN is needed for Maratane Refugee Camp; 11,998.5 MZN for Maratane host community; 12,518.3 MZN for Nampula rural (Ribáue district); and 12,760.2 MZN for Nampula urban (Nampula city).

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the MEB exercise

Maratane refugee settlement in Nampula province of Mozambique hosts about 9,135 refugees and asylum seekers fleeing predominately (more than 90 percent) from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi. The refugee settlement, established in 2001, is surrounded by around 16,000 host community population, who relies on the settlement for basic services such as school, health center, and others. The economy serving these populations went through additional price hikes and inflationary pressure since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic and the economic downturns were exacerbated by the recent Ukraine crisis that continues to negatively impact the global economy. To enable both communities to attain their essential needs to meet minimum humanitarian standards of well-being - calculation and the establishment of a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) are of prime concern to the humanitarian communities which aim to shift from in-kind to cash-based modalities of assistance as some discussions are ongoing with the Government counterpart to allow this proposed transition. The MEB information would support the design and implementation of specific components of the livelihood interventions and of the resilience-building packages.

Mozambique in general and the humanitarian community in lacks a well-defined MEB informed by structured Essential Needs Assessment (ENA). So, the WFP-CO worked on one MEB for Cabo Delgado province where the reference cohort was selected based on the Expenditures quintiles. This methodology had some weaknesses, namely, there were no questions on non-purchased non-food items, and second, there were no questions if the interviewed households were beneficiaries or not. Despite the weaknesses, the dataset contains information on different provinces which can be used to further triangulate with the qualitative exercise and future exercises. This was the first reason why developing an MEB following the ENA guideline is highly recommended also the proposed exercise would also help align different MEB consequently.

Secondly, the recent Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) between WFP and UNHCR conducted in Maratane in October 2021 was used to calculate a new MEB for both host and refugee communities to analyze Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN) and inform the analysis of the overall vulnerability. However, just 10 percent of households consisting of both refugees and host community households were found within the reference cohort that met the criteria, as the food consumption score and coping strategies as per WFP corporate guidance for MEB is small, whereas there is a high prevalence of vulnerability (more than 80 percent HHs for both communities) among the surveyed population. The JAM 2021 exercise considered a 6 Km geospatial radius from the boundaries of the Maratane settlement which was also unable to bring in an adequate number of well-off households from the host community. A mitigation measure for such a situation is to increase well-off households from the host community who are interacting with the same economy surrounding the settlement. But due to the greater prevalence of high vulnerability in the host community, this mitigation measure was not considered finally.

The UNHCR-WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub, UNHCR and WFP COs agreed to adopt a community consultation-based MEB approach or qualitative MEB approach to mitigate all the above-mentioned challenges for the JAM exercise. On the other hand, the benefit of having the JAM results is having the cohort identified already which now majorly requires validation through the proposed qualitative approach or vice versa. Further validation can be done using the Mozambique post-harvest survey information. The district-level/provincial MEB (rural and urban) can be used by organizations to guide their programme interventions and assistance.

1.2 Objectives of the exercise

The objectives of the exercises were to:

- Explore the community's specific essential needs.
- Gather enough feedback and input from the community on regular monthly expenditures.
- Calculate the cost of a household to meet food, non-food and basic services need.

PART 2: SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

2.1 Food Assistance

Food and non-food assistance is being provided by INAR with UNHCR and WFP as partners ensuring technical support and monitoring. The food items are distributed on a bimonthly basis. Since 2015 food assistance has been targeted based on vulnerability: higher rations (102% of the food basket) have been provided to people with disabilities and chronic illnesses, the elderly, women, and child-headed households, as well as new arrivals for the first six months after registration. The remaining population had been assisted with lower food rations (65% of the food basket), complemented by basic livelihood activities. According to the JAM 2021 report, from the hub, due to funding shortages, higher and lower rations were first cut by 10 percent in 2019 based on the findings of WFP´s Food Security Analysis in Maratane cut the ration by 19 percent and then cut again by 20 percent in 2021. In March 2022, the higher ratio equates to 75 percent and the lower ration to 48 percent of WFP´s food basket of 2,100 kcal per person per day. In March 2022, 1,621 individuals received the 75 percent of rations, and 5,995 individuals were assisted with 48 percent rations. So, the prevailing quantities distributed per person per month were for vulnerable households (new arrivals for six months, people with disabilities, elders, chronic ill, women headed households and child headed households) 10.56 kg of maize, 1.32 kg of pulses, 0.45 liters of oil and 12 cans of sardines. For the non-vulnerable households (with no vulnerability criteria) the quantities are 6.57 kg of maize, 0.66 kg of pulses, 0.45 liters of oil and 6 cans of sardine.

2.2 Non-food Assistance

The non-food assistance for Maratane Refugee Settlement is provided by the UNHCR Nampula Field Office with the collaboration with INAR. According to the UNHCR focal point in Nampula, the products people receive are:

- Plastic tarpaulin with eyelets, fire retardant 4x5 m
- Mat, synthetic sleeping
- Blanket, synthetic (fleece) 1.5 x 2 m, medium thermal
- Bucket, heavy-duty plastic,10l / bucket, heavy-duty plastic,14l
- Kitchen set, type b, stainless steel
- Solar lamp, portable, led, 5v, 600 ma
- Jerrycan, semi-collapsible,10 l
- Mosquito net, polyethene
- Sanitary napkins, ladies
- Laundry soap, 70% fatty acid 250 g solid bars

Only sanitary napkins and laundry soap are given in kind per month and the rest of the products are given to new arrivals as one-off assistance based on the needs and considering the timing elapsed for previous distributions of these items. Regarding access to basic needs, while all refugee households make use of improved drinking water sources – mostly from boreholes (83 percent), followed by public tap or standpipes (16 percent) - half of the households in the host community still access their drinking water from unimproved sources (50 percent), predominately from surface water (28 percent) and unprotected

dug wells (20 percent). According to the JAM 2021 data, shelter conditions have been found to be of the poor condition in more than half of both refugee and host community households: 66 percent of households in the settlement reside in shelters with either damp walls or a leaking roof, which compares to 59 percent of households in the host community. At the time of the JAM exercise, from August to October 2021, wood and charcoal were founded to be the main source of energy for all households in the settlement and among the host community, with up to 62 percent of refugee households and 87 percent of host community households preferring to use charcoal and/or wood as the main source of energy.

2.3 MEB calculation in JAM 2021

To determine the MEB and Food MEB thresholds, the following analysis was conducted:

- Calculated the food expenditure and total expenditure of the MEB cohort (HHs who have acceptable food consumption and didn't adopt emergency coping strategies)
- Reviewed the WFP food basket of September 2021, when data collection was conducted
- Reviewed the MEB used in the 2019 WFP Maratane Profiling Exercise and update and update the 2018 results to 2021 factoring inflation rate, following the same method as per described in the JAM 2021 report. In this exercise, urban Nampula poverty line in 2018 was used as a reference for MEB and 50% of it was decided to be the ultra-poverty line. The 50% appear to be arbitrary to the Hub without further technical explanation in the report.

*Table 1: **MEB calculation in JAM 2021***

Designation	Food MEB	MEB
JAM cohort (MZN)	527.3	858.7
Food basket per capita (MZN)	652.2	-
Updated results based on 2019 profiling (MZN)	454.0	907.0

Source: JAM report, 2021

2.4 Nampula expenditure per capita by IOF

The government of Mozambique conducted an expenditure profiling at the national level, and for this MEB exercise, we extracted only information for Nampula province. The results and the tendency of the expenditure per capita are presented in the figure below.

Figure 1. Nampula monthly Expenditure per capita (MZN)

Nampula monthly Expenditure per capita (MZN)
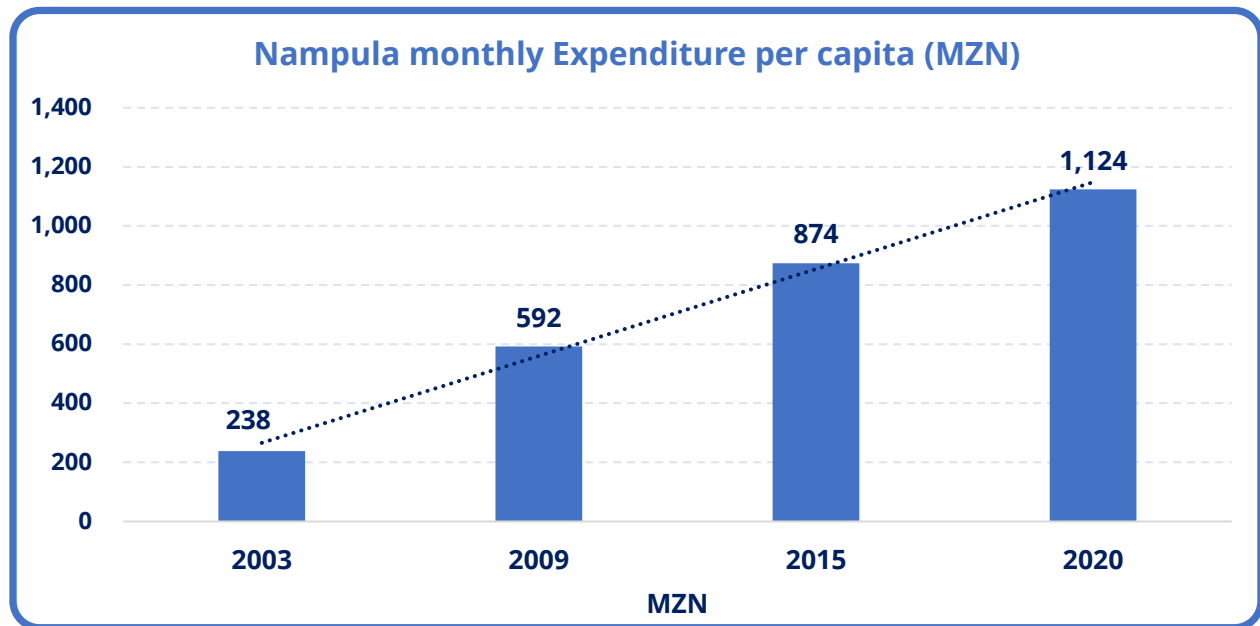
Source: IOF, 2019/2020

According to the IOF (2020), the monthly expenditure per capita in 2020 in Nampula on food products was around 640.00 Meticais. It is equivalent to 56.9% of the expenses in purchasing of food items and non-alcoholic beverages, representing an increase of 2.1 percentage points compared to 2015. Spending on housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels occupies second place with 24.7%, followed by transport with 9.6% and in third place we have the clothing and footwear division with 6.4%. From the analysis of the results by area of residence, the IOF report found out differences between urban and rural areas. People in rural areas spent 596.00 Meticais and in the urban areas, 721.30 Meticais. The percentage of spending on food products and non-alcoholic beverages is more significant in the rural area, standing at 60% while, in the urban area, it represents 35.7% of total spending. Expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ranks second in the family consumption structure, with 24.2% in rural areas and 25.2% in urban areas. Transportation expenses are more relevant in urban areas (12.7%) than in rural areas (5.9%). The same was found in the communication division, with a relative importance of 5.5% in urban areas and 3.9% in rural areas.

PART 3: METHODOLOGY

3.1 General description of the methodology

This exercise covered qualitative part of MEB using Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with the target communities/community representatives to ensure the MEB values are well in line with the context. To compute the MEB, we followed the steps, in the four strata of the exercise, namely Maratane Refugee Settlement, Maratane Host Community, Nampula Rural (Ribáue district) and Nampula Urban (Nampula City):

- Identification the basic food and non-food items and basic services for each group based on their perception.
- Identification of removal items in case of their resource's restriction (the removal items section was done by the participants, from their perspective which items they would remove in case of monetary shortfall, as part of building the basket).
- Ranking the top five items in overall, for food and for non-food items and basic services. Which might become useful in future if the resources become extremely scarce.
- Collection the food and non-food items prices (three price points per commodity in each market) in the markets.
- Cleaning the data set (the cleaning protocol is in the **annex 9** of this report).
- Calculation of median prices for all the commodities.
- Calculation of the mean quantities for the food and non-food items, for reference of 5 people in the household per month.
- Adjusting the quantities in the NutVal 4.1 software to adjust the 2100 Kcal/person/day and the macronutrients proportion balance.
- Multiplication of the quantities by the median price (to compute Food MEB, non-food MEB and total MEB).
- Categorization in divisions for food and non-food items and basic services (**annex 6**).

The number of FGDs and KIIs conducted, and the markets visited are presented in the Table 2 below. The aim was to collect consumption needs, basic needs and preferences, including quantities of consumption through FGD.

*Table 2: **Data collected in MEB exercise, 2022***

Location	FGD's conducted	KIIs conducted	Price Monitoring (markets)
Maratane Refugee Settlement	7	3 (Admin.; Social Affairs and Leader)	9 (Maratane)
Maratane Host Community	2	1 (Leader Mapetha)	0
Nampula Rural	5	0	9 (Rapale Central)
Nampula Urban	7	2 (UN implementing partners)	Waresta - 18 Sipal - 3 Belenenses - 3 Matadouro - 3 Supermarkets - 9
Total	**21**	**6**	**54**

Source: MEB exercise, field data collection 2022

The number of FGDs was done as planned. The KIIs participants were identified by the UNHCR and WFP Nampula Field Offices focal points. The KIIs were the Maratane Settlement Administration, Social Affairs and Refugee Leaders, one host community leader (Mapetha area, which shares border with the Maratane Refugee Settlement) and two implementing partners namely Kulima (UNHCR) and OLIPA-ODES (WFP).

3.2 Sampling

The exercise lasted for four days for the FGDs and four days for the price monitoring. The number of participants for the FGDs in the 4 strata varied between 7 to 13 participants. For the FGDs, only in the Maratane Refugee Settlement, household size, gender, disability, and presence of children and/or adolescents or elderly could be ensured using the existing UNHCR database in the composition of FGD groups. The composition of the FGDs was done by the UNHCR protection team in Nampula Field Office. The field team arranged the participants based on the ProGres data, to make sure that all the groups of people were represented in the FGDs in the settlement. For the rest of the strata the lack of this organized list limited this group composition. The FGDs and prices monitoring were conducted by the enumerators in presence of the MEB consultant, WFP/UNHCR staff and one Government representative (INAR focal point for the exercise). The proposed number of FGDs and KIIs was critically reviewed and agreed upon by the UNHCR-WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub and RAM teams of WFP HQ and Regional Bureau, and WFP Country Office and UNHCR CO's. The enumerators were trained in two days on the tool usage and methodology of the exercise. The selection of the participants in the settlement was based on the ProGres data (given the conditions stated for the group composition); at the host community, the selection was made by the leaders of the two communities (Mapetha and 5 Congresso); for the rural and urban the groups were organized by the WFP Nampula Field office in collaboration with the government counterpart in the area.

3.3 Data collection

For the FGDs, the participants were asked two general questions on their perception of what they consider to be essential needs and what are the primary food and non-food items the households spend most of their incomes. Then the items were listed on the flipchart immediately. Then different food and non-food items were identified that are consumed/reported for the last 7 days by the households, the unit of measurement, quantities, and preferences. Finally, the list of items and the basket built was validated to create a consensus about the expenses considered to be essential for the households. The tool can be found in the **annex 1** of this report.

The data were collected using a Tab-based tool in Tablets for both FGDs and price monitoring. The server was the MoDA corporate mobile based data collection server of UNWFP.

3.4 Data Analysis

After the data collection, the data were cleaned and organized for the analysis. The team was formed by the MEB consultant, two staff from the WFP-CO and one from the UNHCR-CO. This team met regularly (every working day for the last 4 weeks of this exercise) to update on the exercise and some decisions on the cleaning protocol (**annex 9** of this report) and analysis to be done. Commodity per group identified in the FGDs by the participants and the quantities as basic needs was discussed in the technical team and adjusted accordingly, based on the feedback of the agencies' (WFP and UNHCR) representatives.

3.5 Limitations and Challenges

- The heavy rain and wind in Nampula a day before the FGDs in the settlement impacted the number of FGDs conducted and the type of participants during the FGD.
- For Maratane host community, Nampula Rural and Nampula Urban strata, the lack of control over participants' selection could have had an impact on the discussion and the group dynamics. In some cases, supervisor had to explain the essence of the exercise again, during the FGDs to reduce the participants discussion out of the focus of the MEB.

PART 4: FINDINGS

4.1 Food, non-food and basic services needs and preference of assistance modality

In general, for all the four strata the reported essential food items were maize, rice, cowpea, butter bean, coconut, oil, dry and fresh casava, fresh fish, salt, tomatoes, onions, and green leaves (Matapa). There was no significance difference in terms of food needs in different strata, except the Maratane host community. The Maratane Host community reported less commodities than the all the other strata. Regarding non-food items and essential service's needs, in overall for all four strata the reported commodities were mosquito net, plastic tarpaulin, matches, menstrual pads, disposable diapers, laundry soap, washing detergent, toothpaste, charcoal, firewood, electricity, bus fare, school uniform and medicines. In terms of difference, the non-food and essential service needs was found greater in urban than the rest of the strata. The difference was mainly because of the cost of electricity (for cooking and lighting), education (children attending private schools) and medicines.

Most of the participants in all strata (37 percent) prefer to receive commodity voucher (just voucher with specific trader and specific commodity and quantities) as assistance preference for food items, 30 percent prefer to receive in monetary voucher, 23 percent prefer to receive in cash and 10 percent prefer to receive in service modality (it is equivalent to a specific company bringing the items to them). For non-food items and basic services such as education, transport, health, and communication, they prefer to receive in cash or service provider (70 percent and 50 percent, respectively).

4.2 Ranking food and non-food items and basic services

In the four strata the participants selected the following food and non-food commodities as top five priorities - the first was reported to be maize, the second rice, the third butter bean, the fourth oil and the fifth dried fish. This clearly indicates participants' behavior to entirely exclude non-food commodities in case of any emergencies/shocks/disasters. Looking only to the food items ranking, more than 50 percent of all the strata of the exercise selected maize as the top food commodity, the second was rice, the third the green leaves (Matapa), the fourth was oil and the fifth was salt.

Regarding non-food items and basic services, the first of the top 5 was menstrual pad, followed by washing detergent, the third was laundry soap, the fourth was charcoal, and the fifth was electricity (these figures can be found in **annex 7** of this report).

4.3 Food and non-food items and basic services MEB

The identified food items and the quantities selected by the groups was calculated for five members household size and for 30 days. The food MEB, in Meticais (MZN) per capita, per month was calculated using the recalibrated food quantities using NutVal 4.1 software to reach the minimum of 2100 Kcal per day with balanced carbohydrate, fats and protein content. After the quantities were generated by this software, they were multiplied by the median prices in order to get the Food-MEB value. The results are shown below.

*Table 3: **Food MEB (MZN) per capita***

GROUPS	Maratane Refugee Settlement	Maratane Host Community	Nampula Rural	Nampula Urban
Cereals	467.2	396.0	566.1	306.0
Roots and tubers	108.0	0.0	241.5	150.0
Pulses	267.0	378.0	159.0	405.0
Fish/Meet/Egg/Poultry	846.1	909.0	685.8	636.0
Oil	60.0	93.6	123.6	93.6
Dairy	0.0	0.0	195.8	0.0
Fruits	173.1	210.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	141.5	112.8	77.1	102.0
Spices and Condiments	45.0	99.0	84.6	54.0
Total (MZN per capita)	**2,107.9**	**2,198.4**	**2,133.5**	**1,746.6**

Source: MEB exercise, field data collection, 2022

From the Table above the food MEB is lowest in Nampula urban (1,746.60 MZN) and the highest is in Nampula Host Community (2,198.40 MZN). It implies that, for the period of this MEB exercise (November-December 202) the Nampula urban greater expenditure share for non-food items with reduced food expenditures than those of the rest of the strata. The largest share of the basket is composed of fish/meat/egg/poultry that are not usual assistance items.

The Non-food items and basic services MEB in Meticais per capita, are shown below:

The JAM 2021 MEB data showed that the food-MEB value is 1,451.1 MZN which is less than all food MEB of this exercise. This could be explained by two reasons, for the JAM data less than 10 percent of the respondents met the minimum reference cohort requirements and the estimation in JAM was based on quantitative data. In this exercise we collected the qualitative/reported quantity and then the market price.

*Table 4: **Non-Food Items and basic***

GROUPS	Maratane Refugee Settlement	Maratane Host Community	Nampula Rural	Nampula Urban
Hygiene	183.9	79.4	97.0	245.5
Transport	24.8	88.9	96.0	85.7
Energy	191.4	23.7	120.0	360.0
Education	43.1	7.5	16.5	59.7
Medicines	11.2	1.9	13.7	54.6
Household items and utilities	25.0	0.0	27.0	0.0
TOTAL	**479.4**	**201.3**	**370.2**	**805.4**

Source: MEB exercise, field data collection 2022

From the Table above, for Maratane Refugee Settlement, about 78 percent of the money needed per person per month goes to the hygiene (menstrual pad, washing detergent, laundry soap) and energy (such as electricity bills, charcoal, firewood, and matches).

For the host community, more than 80 percent goes to the transport (bus fare) and hygiene. The transport here for the host community is explained due to their going and coming to the town for work, visiting families and other purposes. For Nampula rural and urban about 85 percent of the money needed for the non-food items and basic services go to the energy, transport, and hygiene items.

The energy component is the least amount needed in Maratane host community because, this component comprises electricity, charcoal, and firewood. Electricity bills and in host community very few, to no households has access to electricity, while in urban strata people has access to electricity for lighting and for cooking purposes, that is why it is the highest among all the strata.

The total MEB (food and non-food together) per capita was also computed, and the results are shown below. The MEB for a five members household is also presented below-

Table 5: *Total MEB (MZN) per capita and per household of 5 members*

MEB	Maratane Refugee Settlement	Maratane Host Community	Nampula Rural	Nampula Urban
Food MEB	2,107.9	2,198.4	2,133.5	1,746.6
Non-Food and basic services MEB (MZN)	479.4	201.3	370.2	805.4
Total (MEB per capita)	2,587.2	2,399.7	2,503.7	2,552.0
Household MEB (5 people)	**12,936.1**	**11,998.5**	**12,518.3**	**12,760.2**

Source: MEB exercise, field data collection 2022

Based on the Table above the highest MEB per capita per month is in the Maratane Refugee Settlement is 2,587.20 MZN (the food MEB is 2,107.90 MZN), followed by the Nampula urban, and then Nampula rural and the lowest is Maratane host community. For Maratane refugee camp, it implies that 81.5 percent of the MEB goes to the food needs. This tendency of more than 80 percent of the MEB in food items is consistent to the rest of the strata, except the urban area (60 percent). According to the WFP CARI standards, households with more than 75 percent of their expenditure made for food may end up being highly vulnerable if other criteria are also met. However, for qualitative exercise the other factors/indicators could not be collected and hence could be compared.

The quantitative JAM data shows that the MEB per capita is 858.7 MZN which is less than the half of what was encountered in this qualitative exercise. The reason for this difference could be that in JAM 2021, the reference cohort was not statistically large enough with required proportion of households in it to conclude the MEB in a statistically accurate manner.

4.4 Macronutrients proportion

Based on the NutVal 4.1 software, the proportion of macronutrients in the four strata of this exercise, provided the findings below.

Figure 2: **Macronutrients proportion among the strata exercise**
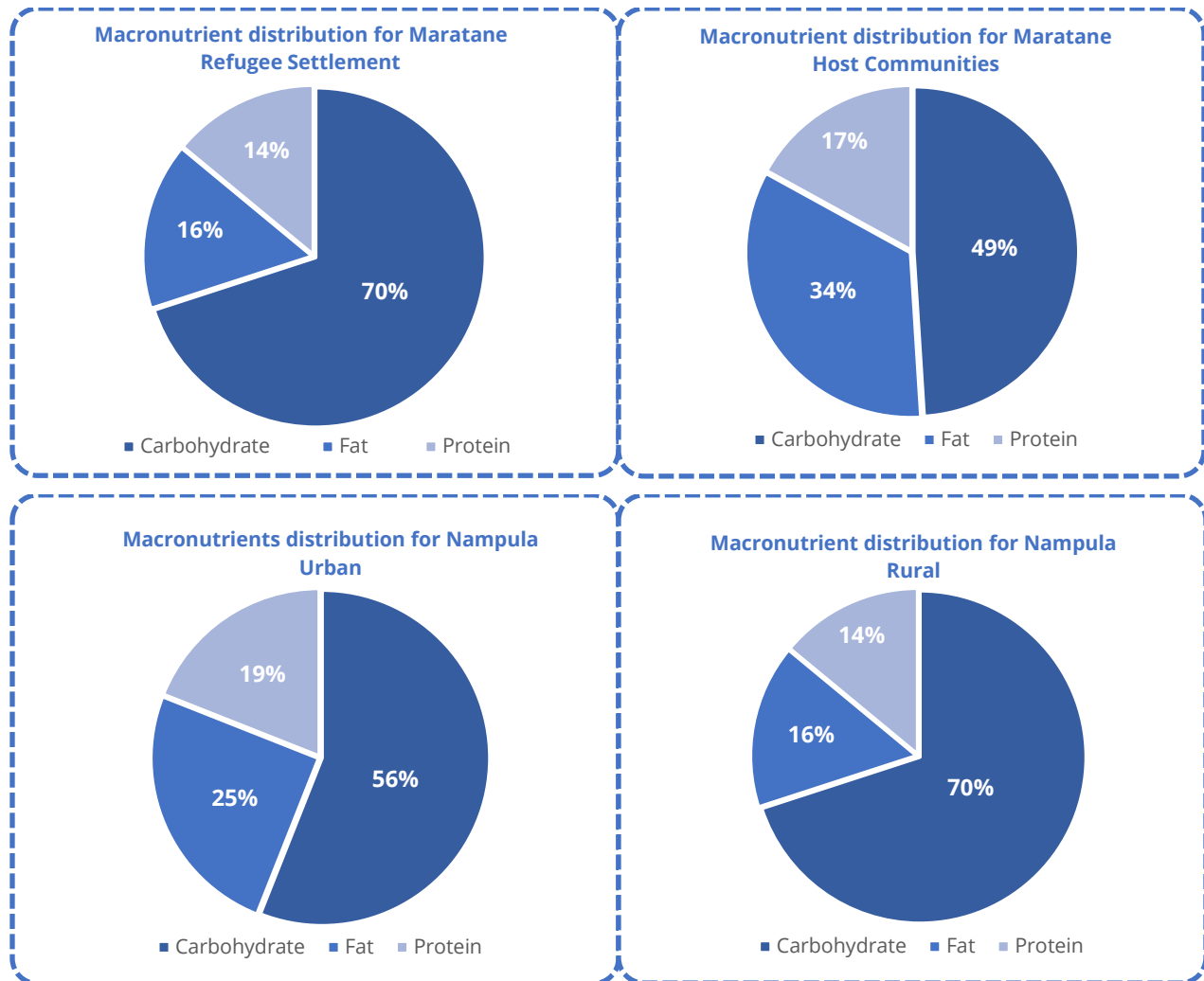
Source: **MEB exercise, field data collection, 2022**

According to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies the Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Ranges (AMDR) is recommended to be as follows:

- 45–65% of their calories from carbs
- 20–35% of their calories from fats
- 10–35% of their calories from proteins

Based on these thresholds, the proposed quantities for the carbs, fats and proteins for all the strata are consistent with the ranges recommended. Except for the fat quantity in the food-MEB of Maratane Refugee Settlement and Nampula Rural. Additionally, these two strata have more carbs about 5 percent points more above the range.

PART 5: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

In general, there was similarities to some extent in terms of food need between the strata. The food needs for the communities of concern were reported to be maize, rice, cowpea, butter bean, coconut, oil, dry and fresh cassava, fresh fish, salt, tomatoes, onions, and green leaves (Matapa). Regarding non-food items service basic needs, in overall for all four strata were reported to be mosquito net, plastic tarpaulin, matches, menstrual pads, disposable diapers, laundry soap, washing detergent, toothpaste, charcoal, firewood, electricity, bus fare, school uniform and medicines. For the food needs the Maratane refugee settlement represents the highest and the Urban Nampula represents the lowest. Regarding non-food and basic services need, the urban Nampula represents the highest among the four strata and the Maratane Host Community represents the lowest.

For a household of five members, to meet their monthly food, non-food and essential services need, 12,936.1 MZN is needed for Maratane Refugee Camp; 11,998.5 MZN for Maratane host community; 12,518.3 MZN for Nampula rural (Ribáue district); and 12,760.2 MZN for Nampula urban (Nampula city).

5.2 Recommendations

- Using this MEB results, UNHCR and WFP is recommended to update the modality and value of assistance according to the findings.
- WFP and UNHCR to launch joint price monitoring exercise to inform need for change in MEB values, which is extremely critical.
  Until the joint market monitoring system is in place, this MEB could be revised/updated factoring the inflation rate (if above 7.5 percent increase is observed). However, the agencies should mainly update MEB values relying on price monitoring, and CPI data from governments which is more acceptable method.
- The agencies finalize the transfer value based on the gap between the MEB values and the economic capacity of the households to meet their needs from the JAM data

6. ANNEXES

Community-Based Expenditure Basket TOOL

MEB Rights-based approach

Activity type: Focus group discussions with Nampula communities
(Refugees of Maratane settlement/Rural Nampula/Urban Nampula)

Sampling/Participants: Community-Based Expenditure Basket will be conducted with around 8-12 community members belonging to urban Nampula (6 FGDs), rural Nampula (6 FGDs) and Maratane settlement in Nampula (8 FGDs) identified via leaders or key informants of the community. The community members evenly represent people of different economic capacities and social backgrounds. As a qualitative exercise, the consultations should be as inclusive as possible, with diverse participation of different members of the community, including marginalized individuals and those with specific needs.

Quota sampling for gender (50 percent male and 50 percent female head of household) is recommended. Purposive sampling will be done to ensure at least one household from the following groups-
- households with any person with a disability/chronic illness,
- one/two children under 5,
- one/two adolescents,
- one/two elderly (including household head),
- household with a pregnant and/or lactating woman,
- small household (1 or 2 members),
- medium household (3-6 members) and
- large household (8 or more members).

The food quantities and core relief items (CRIs) mentioned by each of the sampling groups should be included separately which can be ensured by multiple select options in the tool for each commodity.

Sampling bias cannot be entirely avoided, but it can – and should – be minimized. The most effective way of minimizing bias is through constant reflexivity related to every action taken within the research process.

The research team must reflect on:

- Why are some participants selected over others?
- What are the ethical implications of including or excluding certain groups?
- Are we inadvertently/unknowingly excluding certain groups from the data collection exercise?
- Can the predispositions of the research team (e.g. sex, culture, background, previous experience, expertise) be a factor that could bias the choice of the participants' group and sampling strategy? If yes, how can this be adjusted for?
- How do the selected sampling strategies complement each other?
- Why do certain participants show up for FGDs/interviews and others do not?

- Who are the participants that do not participate? In addition, who participates physically, but does not voice their opinions, and why?
- What could be the reasons for them not to participate? (Example: the location selected to conduct an FGD is not accessible to some beneficiaries)

Objectives: The enumeration team aim to collect from the participants' insights that will inform the development of the Minimum Expenditure Basket for essential needs. Specifically, we aim at:

- Understanding what are the most relevant, essential needs of your community in terms of goods and services.
- What are households' regular actual monthly consumption (quantity); and consumption of other long-term key commodities to cover essential needs.

Duration: 1.5-2 hours.

Resources Needed: flipchart, markers, pen, notebook.
Resource utilization: A pen and a notebook will be provided to the notetaker to record any relevant information mentioned by the FGD participants which are not covered in the TAB-based tool.
Flipchart and marker will be used by the FGD conductor to draw tables for participants' ease of response and proper recording, for example:

Combmon Food and Non-Food Item Name	Unit of measurement (kg/lit/number)	Quantity bought per person per month (short-term commodity)	Quantity bought per person per month (long-term commodity)	Would you remove this item/or reduce the frequency you buy it from the shopping list if your household would have less money one month? 1. Yes 2. No
Maize				
Beans (type)				
Sorghum (grain)				
Oil				
Blanket				
Sleeping mat				
Jerry can				
Bucket				

Kitchen set			
Soap			
Sanitary material			
Underwear			

Description: With this exercise, we expect to collect participants' perceptions about their essential needs and what they consider to be a minimum expenditure basket.

We first ask two general questions about what is considered to be essential needs and the primary items on which households spend most of their incomes. We update the items in the flipchart immediately.

We then identify different food and non-food items consumed by the households, the unit of measurement, quantities and preferences.

Finally, we validate the list of items and the basket built to create a consensus about the expenses considered to be essential for the households.

FGD MEB Guidance:
Building a Minimum Expenditure Basket

General information (to be filled by the facilitator)		
Nr Facilitator's name:	**Facilitator's organisation:**	**Role in the FGD:**
1		Facilitator
2		Note taker
Date of discussion (dd/mm/yy):	**Location/site name:**	
Demographics of the group (to be collected if feasible):		
1 **Total number of people in group:**		
2 **Type of group (e.g., women, leaders, etc.):**		
3 **Number of male participants (including age range):**	**18-24:** **25-59:**	**60+:**
4 **Number of female participants (including age range):**	**18-24:** **25-59:**	**60+:**
5 **Number of people with disabilities (including age range):**	**18-24:** **25-59:**	**60+:**
6 **Any other relevant information:**		

Introduction and informed consent:

Good morning/afternoon, my name is _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _, I work for _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (name of organisation), and I'm accompanied by my colleague _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ who works for WFP as _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (position).

We are consulting the community on essential needs and household consumption quantities and preferences.

We will use this information to develop guidance on potential interventions, so it's important that we get your honest opinions and ideas.

You have been selected to participate as a key informant based on your expertise, experience and knowledge of the community.

Please rest assured that your answers are confidential and will not be shared with other refugees, the host community or the government. Anonymised summary findings will be shared as a product of these consultations

We have limited the discussion to this small number of people as a Covid-19-related safety measure, and also to ensure that the discussion is in-depth, and we are able to manage time effectively. We will make sure that everyone can participate actively and give each of you adequate time to provide your insights on the discussion topics.

To ensure everyone has a chance to speak and that the discussion is fruitful, I kindly ask you to be respectful of others' opinions and give each other time to speak. Kindly minimise interrupting the person speaking. We will make sure that if you have something to say, we will give you a chance to do so.

The discussion will take around 2 hours. In case you have any questions related to the topic of discussion, please feel free to ask at any point during the discussion. If there are questions that are not related to this discussion, please ask those questions after the group discussion has finished. In case there are any questions or concerns that you would like to share with us in private, you can approach us individually after the group discussion.

Your participation is voluntary.

Do you agree to proceed to the discussion?

Yes [   ] / No [   ] – if no, can we do this focus group at a later date/time?

Guidelines for the facilitator and note taker
General guidelines for facilitator

Do :

- Use first names only.
- Encourage discussion and active participation by asking the group questions like "Does anyone agree or disagree with (NAME)'s comment?" If the comment in question was long or complex, summarise it for the group.
- Engage the participants with follow-up questions if needed (some suggestions are provided in this guide, but these are not mandatory if the discussion of the main question is already very productive).
- Keep time and make sure each question is given adequate time for a complete discussion. Try to follow the guidelines given for each section.
- Probe participants for more information if needed with questions like "Can you tell me more about that?", "Can you explain what you mean by that?" or "Can you give me an example?"
- Maintain eye contact and listen actively to each participant.
- Politely ask participants to "park" comments that are not directly relevant to the discussion to the end of the FGD

Don't:

- Allow the discussion to move forward if a participant has given an unclear or incomplete answer (see probing questions above).
- Force anyone to speak if they do not wish to.
- Agree or disagree with participants' comments.
- Offer your own point of view on any of the questions.

The facilitator should keep the objective of the FGD clear and precise. For example, tell the participants that this exercise is meant to inform partners about the household's essential needs, consumption quantity, preference and access to markets. We acknowledge that there are many issues in the settlement. But for this exercise, we need to keep the discussions focused on these three topics. We will get an opportunity to discuss challenges that refugees face in the settlements as well. The FGD consists of three sections:

- Defining a basket of essential needs – participants should identify key items they consider to be essential needs, give an honest answer as to how much of this item they consume/need in one month, and if the item is accessible to them in the market. We want to know about both food and non-food items as well as key services (health care, transport, education etc.)
- Finally, we want to discuss household consumption quantities. What are the things households consume the most, what would they consume/spend on if they could, and what are the challenges?

General guidelines for note taker

Do:

- Ensure each participant signs a consent form.
- Use codes in your notes to indicate who said what (e.g. W1 for Woman #1). Try to allocate codes based on their seat position in the room so that you can easily keep track. These codes should not be linked to the names of participants in any way.
- Note down the household number/household size of each participant next to the participant code.
- Allow the facilitator to lead the discussion, but you may ask participants for clarification if needed to write accurate notes.
- Capture as much as possible of what is said. Also, try to capture anything 'unsaid' that will give the reader of your notes a clearer idea of the emotions in the room, such as participants' reactions to questions and to other participants' responses (surprise, nodding/head shaking, etc.)
- Capture disagreements and the reason if possible (e.g. older participants might have different opinions from younger participants).
- Capture body language and/or tone if relevant.
- Make sure your notes clearly indicate which answers belong to which questions.

Don't:

- Write names in your notes (i.e. who said what).
- Offer your own point of view on any of the questions.

Detail activities
Introduction (to be read by facilitator)
This focus group discussion will take around 2 hours.

Participating is entirely voluntary and you are in no circumstances forced to answer anything you would not like to answer.

Thank you once again for accepting to participate and supporting us in collecting this information.

Before we start we would like to clarify some ground rules to ensure the discussion runs smoothly.

1) One participant should speak at a time

2) Please answer the question asked specifically

3) Respect each other's views and opinions

4) Put your phones on silent

Are there any other ground rules you would like to add?

Make sure to get the consent of each participant before starting – have each one sign an attendance sheet. |
| **Essential Needs (20 mins)** |
| To begin, please can everyone tell me their age, how long they have been in (LOCATION), their place of origin, and the number of members in their household. *The note taker should record these details next to the participant's codename.* |
| **1) How many meals does your household/family consume daily?** |
| |
| **2) What were the food items that your household cooked or consumed during the last 7 days? How much did you consume? Was this sufficient for your household?** |
| |
| **3) what are the main non-food services and items that your household purchased or utilized during the past 30 days/ month? Are there any differences to the past six months? If different, please provide details.** |

4) What do you consider to be basic needs for your household?
5) In a month, what are the primary items (food and non-food items) your household spends its money on?
6) In the long term (6 months or a year), what are the primary items (food and non-food items) your household spends its money on?
Defining the MEB (60 min)
We will now list the items considered as your most basic needs every month, starting with food items.
Instructions for the group: As a group, you will agree on the list of items that represent your most basic needs in the month. *For the facilitator:* • There are several dimensions of food and non-food expenditures to be asked: food items, housing and sanitation items, facilities and services, water for drinking purposes, etc. **See Table 3.** • We need to identify items within each expenditure dimension. Please go through all the columns in grey and identify the items for each dimension. We have provided some examples for each dimension. • After identifying the items, add the questions in light blue to all the dimensions and create a separate table as in **table 1 and table 2** for all expenditure dimensions. We are interested in all the items for each of the dimensions. • For the unit of measurement and cost per unit, only ask this for the group as a whole as it is most likely the same for everyone; however, do verify. • Ask for every member the quantity they buy per month and consolidate the group average. • Ask for the preferred modality in case of receiving assistance (if they would like to receive cash for this item or if they would like to receive voucher or in-kind)

- Ask if they would remove the item from their shopping list if they have less money one month and the frequency of the need.

Remember to get the quantity of the item required for the month as well, this will be very important when looking at the prices. You can ask them how much *they use* per week and then calculate the total amount.

Remind the participant that we are asking for his/her personal point of view only and there is no right/wrong answer.

Table 1: example for each expenditure dimension

on Food Name	Unit of measurement (kg)	Quantity household need to meet essential needs (short-term commodity)	Quantity household need to meet essential needs (long-term commodity)	Would you remove this item/or the frequency you buy it from shopping list if your household have less money one month 1. Yes 2. No
aize				
s (type)				
m (grain)				
Oil				
a (fresh)				
Salt				
Leaves				
(dried)				
Milk				
ggs				
Rice				
gar??				

We will now list the items considered as your most basic non-food item needs every month.

7) **What are the main non-food services and items that your household utilised during the past month?**

Table 2: Example for the non-food items expenditure dimension

Common Non-Food Item Name	Unit of measurement	Quantity household need to meet essential needs (short-term commodity)	Quantity household need to meet essential needs (long-term commodity)	Would you remove this item/or reduce the frequency you buy it from the shopping list if your household would have less money one month? *1. Yes 2. No*
Rent				
Water				
Soap				
Sanitary materials				
Kitchen set				
Blanket				
Sleeping mat				
Jerry can				
Bucket				
Electricity				
School uniform				
School books				
Transport to school (urban areas)				

Validation of the basket (30 min)
We are now going to validate the findings from the previous exercise and define from there a survival basket
8) **Do you consider this list to be the very minimum that any household would need? If not, what else would you remove to have the very minimum?**
9) **Out of the items that we created, can you please rank the top five in order of your household's primary needs (overall-both food and non-food, only for food and only for NFIs)?**
Overall: **Food:**   **Non-food:**
10) **What are the additional needs you want to mention that you need but could not cover at all or what other resources they have to cover for their need that have been mentioned above?**

11) **A. Has your household received any assistance during the past 6 months?**
      i. **If so, how much (cash or in-kind) was received in total?**
     ii. **Who received the assistance?**
    iii. **What was the purpose of the assistance?**
 	
   B. What did you use the assistance for?

EXIT : 10 minutes
Thank you for sharing your experiences and opinions with us. You have been very helpful, and we appreciate you taking the time to speak with us. We hope you have found discussion interesting.   Before we end the discussion, do you have any question for us?

Table 3: Food and non-food expenditure dimensions

Common Food Item Name	Housing and sanitation facilities and services	Water for drinking purposes	Clothing (Average in a month)	Shelter commodities	Hygiene items	Energy source for household purposes (Only the most frequently used source)
Maize	Rent	Potable water service	Shirts	Furniture	Toothbrush	Charcoal
Beans (type)	Toilet	Water treatment	Blouse	Tin	Cleaning products	Firewood
Sorghum (grain)		Bottled or dispensed Drinking water	skirls/trousers	Bamboo	Soap	Crop residues
Oil			underpants	Brick	Sanitary Pads	Briquettes
Cassava (fresh)			Children clothes			Kerosene
Salt				Cement		
Green leaves (Cassava/Sweet potatoes)				Concrete		
Fish (dried)						
Milk						
Eggs						
sugar						

Energy source for lighting	Transport	Communication cost	Education costs	Healthcare costs	Agricultural inputs
Power grid	Getting to and from school	Airtime	School fees	Drugs	Staple crop Seeds
Candlelight	Getting to the nearest health facility	Internet bundle	Uniform	Consultation fees	Horticulture seeds
Kerosene light	Getting to and from the market	Phone handset	School materials (pens and books)	Lab tests	Hoe
Solar lamp			Exam fees	X rays	Spade
Solar panel/bulbs			Lunch	Medical equipment	fertilizer
Battery			shoes	Specialized food eg. Diabetic	Wheel Barrow
					Watering can
					Pesticide

Annex 2: Food MEB (MZN) for Maratane Refugee Camp

Items	grams/person/day	Calories/person/day	grams/household/month	Kg/household/month	Price	MEB Value/household/month
Maize	94.0	343.1	14100.0	14.1	60	846.0
Rice	94.0	338.4	14100.0	14.1	42	592.2
Spaguetti	50.0	185.5	7500.0	7.5	75	562.5
Bread	9.0	24.3	1350.0	1.4	40	54.0
Pigeon Pea	50.0	171.5	7500.0	7.5	55	412.5
Butter Bean	50.0	173.5	7500.0	7.5	75	562.5
Peanuts	30.0	170.1	4500.0	4.5	80	360.0
Coconut	26.2	92.7	3928.8	3.9	220	865.4
Sorghum	12.8	43.5	1923.1	1.9	60	115.4
Garlic	10.0	14.9	1500.0	1.5	150	225.0
Fresh Cassava	22.0	35.2	3300.0	3.3	50	165.0
Dried Cassava	26.0	93.1	3900.0	3.9	42.5	165.8
Sweet Potato	50.0	43.0	7500.0	7.5	50	375.0
Tomatoes	59.0	10.6	8846.2	8.8	60	530.8
Onion	9.0	3.6	1346.2	1.3	50	67.3
Dark green Matapa	39.7	9.1	5961.5	6.0	10	59.6
Medium green Matapa	33.3	6.3	5000.0	5.0	10	50.0
Fresh Fish	30.0	24.6	4500.0	4.5	180	810.0
Chicken	30.0	64.5	4500.0	4.5	290	1305.0
Cow Meat	25.6	34.6	3846.2	3.8	250	961.5
Goat Meat	25.6	54.0	3846.2	3.8	300	1153.8
Butter	10.0	169.0	1500.0	1.5	200	300.0
Total		**2105**		**118**		**10539**

Annex 3: Food MEB (MZN) for Maratane Host Community

Items	grams/person/day	Calories/person/day	grams/household/month	Kg/household/month	Price	MEB Value/household/month
Maize	110	402	16500	16.5	60	990
Pigeon Pea	60	206	9000	9	55	495
Butter Bean	60	208	9000	9	75	675
Peanuts	60	340	9000	9	80	720
Coconut	25	89	3750	3.75	220	825
Surghum	110	373	16500	16.5	60	990
Garlic	10	15	1500	1.5	150	225
Salt	10	0	1500	1.5	30	45
Tomatoes	21	4	3150	3.15	60	189
Onion	10	4	1500	1.5	50	75
Medium green Matapa	50	10	7500	7.5	10	75
Light green Matapa	30	8	4500	4.5	50	225
Fresh Fish	30	25	4500	4.5	180	810
Chicken	60	129	9000	9	290	2610
Cow Meat	30	41	4500	4.5	250	1125
Sugar	20	77	3000	3	75	225
Orange	15	9	2250	2.25	100	225
Oil	20	177	3000	3	156	468
Total		**2115**		**109.65**		**10992**

Annex 4: Food MEB (MZN) for Nampula Rural

Items	grams/person/day	Calories/person/day	grams/household/month	Kg/household/month	Price	MEB Value/household/month
Rice	110.0	396.0	16500.0	16.5	42	693
Maize	100.0	365.9	15000.0	15.0	60	900
Oil	20.0	176.8	3000.0	3.0	156	468
Sugar	16.0	61.9	2400.0	2.4	75	180
Salt	4.0	0.0	600.0	0.6	30	18
Onion	11.0	4.4	1650.0	1.7	50	82.5
Tomatoes	30.0	5.4	4500.0	4.5	60	270
Dark green Matapa	22.0	5.1	3300.0	3.3	10	33
Butter Bean	60.0	208.2	9000.0	9.0	75	675
Potato	37.0	28.5	5550.0	5.6	50	277.5
Fresh Fish	37.0	30.3	5550.0	5.6	180	999
Egg	30.0	42.9	4500.0	4.5	250	1125
Spaguetti	110.0	408.1	16500.0	16.5	75	1237.5
Peanuts	10.0	56.7	1500.0	1.5	80	120
Powdered Milk	15.0	54.3	2250.0	2.3	435	978.75
Garlic	10.0	14.9	1500.0	1.5	150	225
Chicken	30.0	64.5	4500.0	4.5	290	1305
Sweet Potato	74.0	63.6	11100.0	11.1	50	555
Fresh Cassava	50.0	80.0	7500.0	7.5	50	375
Butter	5.0	35.9	750.0	0.8	200	150
Total		**2103**		**117**		**10667**

Annex 5: Food MEB (MZN) for Nampula Urban

Items	grams/person/day	Calories/person/day	grams/household/month	Kg/household/month	Price	MEB Value/household/month
Maize	100.0	365.9	15000.0	15.0	60	900
Rice	100.0	360.0	15000.0	15.0	42	630
Cowpea	75.0	252.0	11250.0	11.3	40	450
Oil	20.0	176.8	3000.0	3.0	156	468
Garlic	10.0	14.9	1500.0	1.5	150	225
Sweet Potato	100.0	86.0	15000.0	15.0	50	750
Salt	10.0	0.0	1500.0	1.5	30	45
Tomatoes	29.0	5.2	4350.0	4.4	60	261
Onion	29.0	11.6	4350.0	4.4	50	217.5
Dark green Matapa	21.0	4.8	3150.0	3.2	10	31.5
Pigeon Pea	50.0	171.5	7500.0	7.5	55	412.5
Butter Bean	50.0	173.5	7500.0	7.5	75	562.5
Peanuts	50.0	283.5	7500.0	7.5	80	600
Dried Fish	30.0	81.0	4500.0	4.5	80	360
Fresh Fish	40.0	32.8	6000.0	6.0	180	1080
Chicken	40.0	86.0	6000.0	6.0	290	1740
Total		**2106**		**113**		**8733**

Annex 6: Food and Non-Food Items and basic services grouping

Cereals	Roots and tubers	Pulses	Fish/Meet/Egg/Poultry	Oil
Maize	Fresh Cassava (roots)	Cowpea (grain)	Dried fish	Oil
Rice	Sweet potatoes (tubers)	Pigeon Pea	Fresh fish	Butter
Spaghetti		Butter Bean	Cow meat	
Bread		Peanuts	Goat meat	
Sorghum		Soyflour	Egg	
Dried Cassava			Chicken	

Dairy	Fruits	Vegetables	Spices and Condiments
Fresh milk	Orange	Tomato	Vinegar
Powdered milk	Banana	Onion	Sugar
	Coconuts	Matapa	Salt
		Lettuce	Tea
			Coffee
			Garlic

Hygiene	Transport	Energy	Communication	Medicines	Education	Household items and utilities
Water purifier	Bus fare	Electricity	Airtime	Medicines	School fees	Kitchenset
Menstrual Pad		Charcoal	Data		School bags	Blanket
Disposable Diapers for children		Firewood			Books	Bedsheets
Diapers for adults		Candles			Notebooks	Mosquito net
Powder for babies		Lanterns			Pen	Plastic Tarpaulin
Toilet papers		Battery			Pencil	Sleeping mat
Toilet desifectant		Solar lamp			Pencil case	Jerry can
Laundry soap		Matches			Rubber	Bucket
Washing detergent					Pencil sharpner	Straw sweeping brush
Moisturising Cream					Ruller	
Toothpaste					Crayons	
Bathing soap					Uniform	
Household insecticide					Uniform shoes	

Annex 7: Descriptive statistics of the exercise

	Location			
Variables	**Maratane Refugee Camp**	**Host Community**	**Nampula Rural**	**Nampula Urban**
size of household members	6.5	11.3	6.7	6.4
# male adolescents	1	1	2	6
# male adults	25	10	36	10
# male elders	5	5	4	8
# female adolescents	0	0	10	5
# female adults	27	11	30	18
# female elders	4	1	1	3
# meal per day	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4
Food assistance preference				
Voucher	20%	0.00%	14.30%	28.60%
Commodity voucher	30%	33.30%	42.80%	42.80%
Cash	30%	33.30%	0	14.30%
Service provider	20%	33.30%	42.80%	14.30%
Non-Food assistance preference				
Voucher	0%	0.00%	0.00%	28.60%
Commodity voucher	20%	33.30%	42.80%	42.80%
Cash	70%	33.30%	28.60%	14.30%
Service provider	10%	33.30%	28.60%	14.30%
Basic services assistance preference				
Voucher	0%	0.00%	0.00%	14.30%
Commodity voucher	10%	33.30%	28.60%	28.60%
Cash	50%	33.30%	42.80%	14.30%
Service provider	40%	33.30%	28.60%	42.80%
Overall Top five				
First				

Maize	70%	66.60%	100%	57.14%
Pigeon Pea	10%	33.33%		
Water for drinking	10%	-		14.30%
Medicines	10%	-		
Rice				28.60%
Second				
Rice	30%	33.33%	42.80%	14.30%
Butter bean	20%	-		
Maize	10%	-		14.30%
Soyabean flour	10%	-		
Pigeon Pea	10%	-	14.30%	14.30%
Oil	10%	-		28.60%
Notebooks	10%	-		
Tomatoes	-	33.33%		
Medicines	-	33.33%		
Dried Cassava	-	-	28.60%	
Cowpea	-	-	14.30%	14.30%
Chicken	-	-		14.30%
Third	-	-		
Butter bean	30%	-	28.60%	14.30%
Oil	20%	33.33%		28.60%
Maize	10%			
Pigeon Pea	10%			
Salt	10%		14.30%	
Dried fish	10%			
Water for drinking	10%	33.33%		14.30%
Electricity	-	33.33%		
Dried Cassava	-		14.30%	
Rice	-		14.30%	
Laundry soap	-		14.30%	
OMO	-		14.30%	
Sugar	-			28.60%
Charcoal	-			14.30%
Fourth	-			
Oil	20%		28.60%	
Charcoal	10%			
Water for drinking	20%		14.30%	28.60%
OMO	10%	33.33%		14.30%
Charcoal	10%			
Dried fish	10%	33.33%		
Onion	10%			
Salt	-	33.33%	14.30%	
Matches	-		14.30%	
Medicines	-		14.30%	
Laundry soap	-			14.30%
Sugar	-			28.60%

Item				
Butter bean	-			14.30%
Fifth	-			
Dried fish	30%			
Oil	10%			
Eggs	10%			
Water for drinking	10%			28.60%
Laundry soap	10%			
Charcoal	10%			
Electricity	10%			
Notebooks	10%	33.33%		
Onion	-	33.33%		
Electricity	-	33.33%		28.60%
Medicines	-		28.60%	14.30%
Salt	-		28.60%	14.30%
Sugar	-		14.30%	
OMO	-		14.30%	
Bus fare	-		14.30%	
Dried fish	-			14.30%
Food Items Top five	-			
First	-			
Maize	50%	66.60%	42.80%	42.80%
Pigeon Pea	20%			
Rice	10%			42.80%
Tomatoes	10%			
Onion	10%			
Chicken	-	33.33%		
Dried fish	-		28.60%	
Fresh fish	-		14.30%	
Sugar	-		14.30%	
Butter bean	-			14.30%
Second	-			
Rice	30%		28.60%	
Butter bean	20%			14.30%
Oil	10%	66.60%		28.60%
Salt	10%			
Tomatoes	10%		14.30%	
Onion	10%			
Matapa	10%		14.30%	
Dried cassava	-	33.30%	28.60%	
Pigeon Pea	-		14.30%	
Bread	-			14.30%
Cowpea	-			14.30%
Coconuts	-			14.30%
Chicken	-			14.30%
Third	-			
Matapa	20%			14.30%

Oil	20%	33.30%	14.30%	14.30%
Maize	10%			14.30%
Cowpea	10%			14.30%
Salt	10%	33.30%		14.30%
Dried fish	10%			
Butter bean	10%			
Spaghuetti	10%			
pigeon pea	-	33.30%	14.30%	
Rice	-		14.30%	
Peanuts	-		14.30%	
Dried cassava	-		14.30%	
Onion	-		14.30%	
Lettuce	-		14.30%	
Sweet potato	-			14.30%
Sugar	-			14.30%
Fourth	-			
Oil	30%		14.30%	14.30%
Salt	20%	33.30%	14.30%	
Matapa	20%		14.30%	
Rice	10%			14.30%
Cowpea	10%		14.30%	
Fresh fish	10%			
Butter bean	-	33.30%		28.60%
Maize	-	33.30%	28.60%	
Goat meat	-		14.30%	
Dried cassava	-			14.30%
Onion	-			28.60%
Fifth	-			
Salt	50%		42.80%	28.60%
Pigeo Pea	10%			14.30%
Peanutes	10%		14.30%	
Oil	10%			14.30%
Matapa	10%	33.30%		
Dried Fish	10%	33.30%		
Tomatoes	-	33.30%		14.30%
Dried cassava	-		28.60%	
Fresh Fish	-		14.30%	14.30%
Non-Food Top five				
First				
Water for drinking	70%			14.30%
Menstrual pad	10%			
Washing detergent	10%			14.30%
Charcoal	10%		14.30%	
Laundry soap	-	33.30%	71.40%	28.60%
Uniform	-	33.30%		
Medicines	-	33.30%		

Solar Lamp	-		14.30%	
Kitchen set	-			14.30%
Electricity	-			14.30%
Moisturising cream	-			14.30%
Second				
Washing detergent	20%		57.10%	14.30%
Lanudry sop	20%			14.30%
Water for drinking	10%			
Charcoal	10%			14.30%
Electricity	10%	66.60%		14.30%
Kitchen set	10%			
Notebooks	10%			
Sleeping mat	-	33.30%		
Firewood	-		14.30%	
Medicines	-		14.30%	
Bucket	-		14.30%	
Toothpaste	-			14.30%
Bus fare	-			14.30%
School fees	-			14.30%
Third				
Laundry soap	30%		14.30%	14.30%
Medicines	20%		14.30%	
Water for drinking	10%		28.60%	14.30%
Mosquito net	10%			
Charcoal	10%	33.30%		28.60%
Bus fare	10%			
Uniform	10%			
Omo		33.30%		14.30%
Matches		33.30%		
Battery			28.60%	
Bucket			14.30%	
Books				28.60%
Fourth				
Charcoal	20%			
School fees	10%			
Water for drinking	10%		14.30%	14.30%
OMO	10%			14.30%
Charcoal	10%			
Menstrual Pad	10%			
Mosquito net	10%			
Medicines	10%			14.30%
Electricity	10%			14.30%
Plastic Tarpaulin			14.30%	
Solar lamp			14.30%	
Laundry soap			14.30%	
Bus fare			14.30%	

Battery			14.30%	
Matches			14.30%	
Firewood				14.30%
School bag				14.30%
Uniform				14.30%
Fifth				
Electricity	40%		14.30%	
Laundry soap	20%	33.30%		14.30%
Medicines	10%	33.30%	14.30%	28.60%
Bus fare	10%		14.30%	14.30%
Solar lamp	10%			
Uniform	10%			14.30%
Water for drinking		33.30%		
Sleeping mat			28.60%	
Charcoal			14.30%	
Plastic Tarpaulin			14.30%	
Toothpaste				14.30%
Notebooks				14.30%
Assistance Received				
Yes	80%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
No	20%	100%	100%	100%

Annex 8: Median food and non-food prices

#	COMMODITY	MEDIAN PRICE (MZN)
	FOOD ITEMS	
1	1 kg of maize meal	60
2	1 bag of 25kg of rice	1050
3	1 piece of spaghetti pack 400 g	30
4	1 liter of fresh milk	120
5	1 kg of powdered milk	435
6	1 kg of sugar	75
7	1 box of 26 pieces of tea	120
8	1 piece of coffee	340
9	1 kg of butter	200
10	1 piece of bread	8
11	5 liters of oil	780
12	1 kg of salt	30
13	1 kg of sardine fish	120
14	1 piece of coconut	100
15	1 piece of egg	10
16	1 piece of 750 ml of vinegar	45
17	1 brunch of lettuce	20

18	1 brunch of matapa	10
19	1 kg of frozen chicken	290
20	1 kg of butter bean	75
21	1 kg of cabbage	50
22	1 kg of cow meat	250
23	1 kg of cowpea	40
24	1 kg of dried cassava	42.5
25	1 kg of dried fish	80
26	1 kg of fresh fish	180
27	1 kg of fresh cassava	50
28	1 kg of garlic	150
29	1 piece of stock powder	5
30	1 kg of goat meat	300
31	1 kg of onions	50
32	1 kg of peanuts	80
33	1 kg of pigeon pea	55
34	1 kg of sorghum	60
35	1 kg of sweet potatoes	50
36	1 kg of tomato	60
37	1 kg of banana	50
38	1 kg of orange	100
NON-FOOD ITEMS		
39	1 piece of lantern	120
40	1 piece of sanitary napkins	8
41	1 piece of shower soap	45
42	1 piece of battery	5
43	1 piece of baygon	180
44	1 piece of bedsheet	500
45	1 piece of blanket	850
46	1 piece of bucket	107.5
47	1 piece of candles	10
48	1 piece of Certeza	40
49	1 bag of 30 kg of charcoal	200
50	1 piece of creolina	302
51	1 piece of disposable diaper for kids	10
52	1 brunch (5kg) of firewood	50
53	1 piece of laundry soap	50
54	1 piece of jerrycan	200
55	1 piece of kitchen set	2530
56	1 piece of matches	3
57	1 piece of moisturizing cream	250
58	1 piece of mosquito deterrent	5
59	1 piece of mosquito net	200

60	1 kg of washing detergent	170
61	1 piece of plastic tarpaulin	450
62	1 piece of powder for baby	145
63	1 piece of schoolbag	500
64	1 piece of sleeping mattress	200
65	1 piece of solar lamp	350
66	1 piece of straw sweeping brush	20
67	1 piece of toothpaste	67.5
68	1 piece of 18L of drinking water	315
69	1 box of crayon (6 pieces)	65
70	1 piece of lighter	10
71	1 piece of notebook	67.5
72	1 piece of pen	10
73	1 piece of pencil sharpener	7.5
74	1 piece of pencil	10
75	1 piece of pencil case	100
76	1 piece of rubber	10
77	1 piece of ruler	30
78	1 piece of toilet paper	40

Annex 9: Cleaning Protocol

Cleaning Actions/Cleaning Protocol

• Removal of item and quantity reported as basic needs that were not stated as essential need both for 30 days quantities. The quantities of 30 days was not considered if the removal is YES.

• Few "No" responses were converted into "Yes" response on the removal variables for any commodity if they were rated as the top 5 priority commodities later on. It was mainly selection error done by the data collector.

• The consultant calculated the quantities needed for 30 days for the 7 days reported quantities. First, converting the 7 days quantities into 1-day quantity and then multiplying with 30.

• The conversion into grams was done for some commodities that were not measured in kilograms, as follows:
  o 1 piece of egg equivalent to 40 grams
  o 1 coconut (flesh quantity) equivalent to 454 grams
  o 1 bag of 26 sachets of tea equivalent to 250 grams
  o 1 liter of vinegar equivalent to 972 grams
  o 1 liter of oil equivalent to 1000 grams
  o 1 piece of bread equivalent to 200 grams

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