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# Emergency Appeal Operations Update

## Mozambique: Food Insecurity

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Operations Update No.6</b>		<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 17 January 2017 – 26 March 2017
<b>Date of issue:</b> 29 March 2017		<b>Revised Operational timeframe:</b> 22 April 2017 – 31 May 2017
<b>Overall Operation budget:</b> CHF 1,702,895		<b>Operation coverage:</b> 447,089 (26%)
<b>Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA):</b> Denis Bariyanga, DM Delegate, Southern Africa Cluster		<b>Point of contact:</b> Marla Dava, Programs manager, CVM
<b>N° of people targeted:</b> 21,762 (3,953 HH)	<b>Total Affected:</b> 1.8 million	<b>Target Districts:</b> Magude, Manhiça, Mabalane, Chibuto, Funhalouro, and Govuro
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique (CVM) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)		
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The Department of Disaster Management (INGC), WFP, COSACA (a consortium of NGOs comprised by Concern Worldwide, Save the Children and CARE International), World Vision International, and IOM.		

### A. Appeal History

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 22 April 2016 for **CHF 1,702,895** to enable the IFRC to support the Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique (CVM) to reach 14,767 people (2,953 households) in 6 districts with food assistance to meet emergency needs and livelihoods interventions to promote recovery for nine months.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 160,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the national society to start up the operations and meet the immediate needs of affected people.
- [Operations update 1](#) was issued on 27 May 2016
- [Operations update 2](#) was issued on 2 June 2016
- [Operations update 3](#) was issued on 26 July 2016
- [Operations update 4](#) was issued on 31 December 2016
- [Operations update 5](#) was issued on 26 January 2017.



Voucher distribution in Magude district. Photo by Chambal Boavida, CVM

**This Operations Update extends the operation's timeframe by two months – until 31 May 2017. The extension is to allow the National Society (NS) to address the medium-term food insecurity requirements of vulnerable populations affected by Cyclone Dineo as well as undertake a final evaluation.**

IFRC, on behalf of the Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique, would like to thank all of its partners and appeal to all distinguished donors to support the EA to enable CVM to provide much needed assistance to the most vulnerable, drought affected communities.

## B. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

The El Niño conditions that persisted during the 2015/16 planting season have caused the worst drought in 35 years in Southern Africa, resulting in a second consecutive failed harvest, reducing food availability by 15 per cent compared to the 5-year average. In Mozambique, the food security and nutritional assessment of the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN), released in September 2016, estimates that 1.5 million people are food insecure in seven provinces: Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambézia. FEWS NET (2016) estimates that between October and December 2016, nearly 1.8 million people faced Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes, requiring urgent humanitarian assistance. In addition, an estimated 243,000 acutely malnourished children and 113,000 pregnant and lactating women will be in need of food assistance between October 2016 and March 2017 in all affected provinces, including the northern provinces where chronic malnutrition and stunting levels are the highest in the country (RIASCO, 2016). A smaller number of worst-affected households, especially in the conflict areas, are likely in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The Mozambique Vulnerability Assessment Committee, SETSAN/GAV, conducted a national food security assessment, along with FEWS NET and other partners, and the results, available in mid-December, showed updated needs estimates for the harvest in March/April 2017 (FEWSNET, 2016).

Further compounding the food security situation and the outlook of the harvest in March/April 2017, Tropical Cyclone Dineo made landfall near Inhambane, Southern Mozambique on the night of Wednesday 15 February 2017, bringing with it strong winds exceeding 160km/hr, rough sea and torrential rain. According to the provincial authorities, the cyclone affected about 550,691 people (112,513 families), 7,651 families of which were considered most vulnerable. At least 33,712 houses were totally and 71,294 partially destroyed, with Massinga, Morrumbene, Maxixe and Inhambane city being the most affected districts. In the agriculture sector, approximately 29,173 ha of several crops were lost, primarily in Massinga, Morrumbene, Inhambane and Funhalouro. Moreover, about 135,865 fruit trees (cashew and coconut trees) were lost. These fruit trees represent an important source of incomes for the population affected (most of affected districts were Massinga, Inharrime, Morrumbene and Jangamo districts). The authorities estimated a need of 128 tons of diverse seeds among cereals, pulses, vegetables and tubers to address medium-term food security. Due to the seasonal calendar in Mozambique, this cyclone damaged the crops that were expected to be harvested in April 2017. This may further affect the communities' coping capacities through devastation of crops and livelihoods.

### Summary of current response

#### Overview of the Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique's Response

Following the launch of the Emergency Appeal in April 2016, CVM has been involved in responding to the immediate needs of a targeted **14,762 people (2,953 households)** in six (6) rural districts--Magude, Manhiça, Mabalane, Chibuto, Funhalouro, and Govuro—providing cash-based support to meet immediate food needs and agricultural inputs subsidization to strengthen livelihoods. To date, the following has been accomplished:

- **1,335 households (6,675 beneficiaries)** from four districts reached with food assistance support in the form of cash vouchers between July and September 2016. Following confirmation of further funding to the Appeal, CVM increased its beneficiary numbers to **2,243 households (11,215 beneficiaries)** and is providing the same type of support to this increased household number between October and December 2016.
- **1,476 households (7,380 beneficiaries)** received agricultural inputs subsidization in the form of a seed distribution in advance of the onset of the 2016 rainy season. Each household received maize, beans, lettuce, onion, tomato, and cabbage seeds.

#### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

CVM has been receiving technical support from partner national societies in the country such as the Spanish Red Cross, which has presence in Cabo – Delgado Province in the districts of Montepuez and Namuno. The project seeks to strengthen local governance structures to address food insecurity and malnutrition in pregnant and lactating mothers as well as children under 5. In Maputo city, the Spanish RC finalized a hygiene promotion project in three neighbourhoods and municipal markets: Kamubukuane, KaMavota and Romão as well as a DRR project in three central provinces of Zambezia, Sofala, and Tete.

German Red Cross is running a disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme in three districts of Gaza Province namely Chocwe, Guijá and Chibuto, and developing a pilot initiative – Forecast Based Financing (a new mechanism for financing activities immediately after a disaster or warning). The Danish Red Cross is currently running a DRR programme in Inhambane province covering Inhassoro and Vilanculos districts, aiming at strengthening DRM structures at both district and community levels.

In addition to PNS, the ICRC is present in the country and works with CVM to address some of the risks associated with the ongoing conflict in Central/Northern Mozambique (Manica, Zambezia and Sofala) between the ruling FRELIMO party and the RENAMO insurgency.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The NS is a member of the Technical Committee for Disaster Management (CTGC), which provides the platform for coordination on the food security response across the country. Meetings of the CTGC are convened by the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) or the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and allow partners to share experiences and updates on the on-going disaster response to ensure activities are jointly coordinated. CVM also sits as the lead agency of the Shelter Cluster inside the HCT.

This operation closely coordinates with relevant national and local authorities, integrating them at each stage of the operation. The CVM branch offices have existing operational partnerships with provincial authorities which extend down to the community level through existing projects. These relationships ensure the smooth running of the operation and guarantee that activities are implemented in coordination with the Government's response efforts. CVM also works closely with WFP, COSACA (a consortium of NGOs comprised by Concern Worldwide, Save the Children and CARE International), World Vision International (WVI) and other partners on the ground to ensure that the intervention achieves its targets.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

The food security and nutritional assessment released in September 2016 by the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) estimated that some 1.5 million were facing food insecurity in seven provinces. FEWS NET (2016) estimates that this number will increase to 1.8 million between October and December 2016 and will continue to March 2017.<sup>1</sup> Though with a near-average harvest season expected, the negative impacts of food insecurity and Cyclone Dineo can expect to be softened.

With these anticipated projections, there are remaining risks that can impact the efficacy of the humanitarian response, which have resulted from the past few months of ongoing disasters and crisis. The drought has also led to staggering price increases of staple commodities. In August/September 2016, maize prices were recorded as 180 percent above the five-year average (RIASCO, 2016). This reduces the availability of basic commodities to the most vulnerable as, even if the food is available on the market, it is prohibitively expensive for Mozambique's poorest wealth groups. To complicate an already dire food insecurity situation, the continued attacks by RENAMO insurgents on road and rail convoys have impacted humanitarian operations in central Mozambique by affecting supply routes used by aid agencies (RIASCO, 2016). Although dialogue has begun between the Government of Mozambique and the opposition, no clear roadmap for tenable peace yet exists, which poses continued risk to the stability of parts of the country. Finally, the outbreak of communicable diseases in Mozambique has complicated the response context. Cholera and diarrhoea outbreaks have been recorded in parts of the country leading to a higher disease burden and mortality rate (RIASCO, 2016).

Risks	Mitigation Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The main risk facing the implementation of the food security operation surrounds the large-scale price increases of staple commodities and the weakening of the Metical against the US dollar. As the Appeal is only 26% funded, increases in the price of commodities threatens the reach of the operation as the value attributed per beneficiary will increase.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To mitigate against significant fluctuations in the commodity prices, CVM pre-negotiates the price of the standard food basket with its suppliers and sets the price for a period of three months. This allows CVM the operational space to plan its assistance targets relative to Appeal financing in quarterly periods.</li></ul>

## Overall Objective

The overall objective is to assist 14,762 people (2,953 HH) to meet their basic humanitarian needs focusing on food, nutrition, livelihoods for the population affected by food security in six (6) rural districts--Magude, Manhiça, Mabalane, Chibuto, Funhalouro, and Govuro.

## Proposed strategy

This operation provides immediate food support through a voucher programme for 2,954 households (14,767 people), combining with supplementary feeding (CSB) for 3,618 persons (1,329 lactating and pregnant woman and 2,289 children from 6 to 59 months).

The operational strategy and emergency plan of action for this intervention have been developed in cooperation between IFRC, the CVM implementing branches and the technical staff of the CVM.

The CVM's response strategy is in line with Government's Food Security strategy, and plays a complementary

<sup>1</sup> FEWSNET. 2017. Retrieved from <http://www.fews.net/southern-africa/mozambique>

role to the government. The CVM will adopt 4 components of intervention:

1. Food support through cash transfer programme,
2. Supplementary feeding (CSB) to pregnant and lactating woman and children from 6 to 59 months,
3. Distribution of seeds and fertilisers to the affected households.
4. Provision of medium food security solution through seeds distribution: CVM plan to purchase and distribute crops and vegetable seeds to 1.000 affected households by Cyclone Dineo in Inhambane that lost all their expected crop harvest. As April is the time the upcoming short agricultural season (April – June), each identified household will be provided with 10kgs of maize, 10kgs of beans, vegetables (10gr of tomatoes, 10gr of onions and 10gr cabbages) seeds to address the medium-term food insecurity requirements.

The CVM closely works with partners like COSACA, World Food Program (WFP), INGC, the Ministry of Agriculture and RC/RC PNSs present in country in many aspects and programs at national level.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

To implement this food security appeal, CVM employed the services of new staff (district field officers and a PMER assistant). Additionally, existing staff devotes a percentage of their time to the programme delivery (the DM manager, finance, administration and logistics) and 143 volunteers. IFRC provides technical support through Operations Manager to help the NS set up voucher distribution systems and ensure that implementation is in accordance with the agreed Plan of Action.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

The distribution was done in accordance with the existing logistics capacity of the CVM and the additional logistical capacity afforded under the emergency programme. IFRC provides technical support from its Cluster office in order to assist CVM to run the project as efficiently as possible. All procurements of goods and services are done in accordance with the CVM financial procedure manual, and IFRC guidelines and procedures.

### **Information technologies (IT)**

The IT department of the NS coordinates with the staff and volunteers to provide required IT materials.

### **Communications**

The communication team organises regular trips to the affected areas to gather data (beneficiary profiles, photos, video, web stories, case studies on cash and results of livelihood interventions to draw lessons) and ensures that information is disseminated using the electronic and print media. CVM in collaboration with IFRC organises a media tour to the project site and coordinate various awareness and publicity activities to continue to sensitize the public, media and donors on the situation.

### **Security**

Whilst the security environment in the areas of operations is rather stable, the CVM continues to monitor the security environment and implement risk mitigation measures as required to safeguard programmes, personnel and assets. All CVM staff and volunteers should complete the online Stay Safe volunteer course prior to activities in the field.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)**

CVM builds on its extensive experience and existing tools in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting. The operation ensures that all aspects of the implemented components are monitored and specific tools are developed/modified as necessary taking cognizance of gender, age and disability disaggregation of data.

A project start up meeting was held to share the operational process of the emergency response. Monthly monitoring and reporting are conducted on the food security situation through distribution and post distribution reports. CVM works closely with district level stakeholders i.e. government and other humanitarian actors and they will be regularly consulted on how the situation is evolving, and any relevant adjustments will be made.

### **Administration and Finance**

CVM understands a very high standard of financial management are expected for this operation, and has already begun recruiting additional qualified staff. The IFRC South Africa Country Cluster supports with regular visits by the Finance Officer.

## **C. Operational strategy and detailed operational plan**

Through the Emergency Appeal, CVM planned to assist the immediate needs of a targeted **14,762 people (2,953 households)** in six (6) rural districts--Magude, Manhiça, Mabalane, Chibuto, Funhalouro, and Govuro, but due to insufficient funds only **2,243 households (11,215 beneficiaries)**. The Southern Africa Country Cluster Support Team has been providing technical support to the NS in its implementation of the response. However, funding constraints

have limited the overall implementation of the Appeal against its original targets. To date, the Appeal has received **26% coverage** and faces a **funding gap of CHF 1,255,806**.

Areas common to all sectors (assessments, monitoring and evaluation)			
<b>Outcome 1. Increased CVM visibility and information sharing with communities</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 1.1</b> Improved knowledge of CVM activities within communities		100%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
<b>1.1.1</b> Media tour to profile CTP intervention	x		100%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>From 5 – 9 September a communications team, sent by IFRC, visited three districts—Magude, Chibuto, and Mabalane—targeted by the EA to produce a documentary on the impact of the drought. The team highlighted several key issues surrounding food insecurity in Mozambique and prioritized interviews with the most vulnerable populations—single mothers, the elderly, those with chronic illnesses, and child-headed households. As a result of the communications mission, the following visibility products were produced:</p>			
<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>		
Oct 2016	<a href="#">Video: Drought in Mozambique: Too Old to Provide</a>		
Oct 2016	<a href="#">Video: Drought in Mozambique: Seed Distribution in Chibuto District</a>		
Oct 2016	<a href="#">Video: Drought in Mozambique: Hope Prevails in Chichongole Despite the Desperate Situation</a>		
Oct 2016	<a href="#">Video: Drought in Mozambique: Visiting One of the Worst Hit Communities in Chokwe District</a>		
Oct 2016	<a href="#">Video: Drought in Mozambique: Food Distribution in Macarale District</a>		
Oct 2016	<a href="#">Video: Drought in Mozambique: We are Dying of Hunger</a>		
Oct 2016	<a href="#">Video: Drought in Mozambique: Too Hungry to Learn</a>		
Oct 2016	<a href="#">Article: Mozambique: Red Cross Equipping Villagers for Planting Season Following Prolonged Drought</a>		
Oct 2016	<a href="#">Article: Mozambique: Surviving on Indigestible Roots</a>		
Oct 2016	<a href="#">Photo Journal: Coping with Drought: Adalia's Story</a>		
<p>Similarly, and to increase the visibility profile of the emergency, from 1 – 5 November 2016, Victor Lacken, an IFRC photographer, visited Funhalouro district to profile the drought impact and the RCRC response. To date, the following has been produced from this mission:</p>			
<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>		
Nov 2016	<a href="#">Photo Journal: Mozambique: Coping with the worst drought in three decades</a>		
Nov 2016	<a href="#">Photo Journal: Until the Rains Come: Adelia's Story</a>		
<b>Outcome 2. The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive assessment, monitoring and evaluation system</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 2.1</b> Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries and stakeholders		58%
<b>Output 2.2</b> The findings of evaluations lead to adjustments in future planning			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
<b>2.1.1</b> Briefing of stakeholders on the emergency operation per district: Planning/inception meeting & community mobilisation meeting	x		100%
<b>2.1.2</b> Carry out beneficiary satisfaction survey (ODK)	x		90%
<b>2.1.3</b> Procure ODK/Mega 5 equipment kit		x	0%
<b>2.2.1</b> EA evaluation workshop	x		100%

2.2.2 End of implementation evaluation		x	0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<b>2.1.1 Briefing of stakeholders on the emergency operation per district: Planning/inception meeting &amp; community mobilisation meeting</b>			
At the beginning of the operations, the stakeholders were briefed. Following the August distributions in Magude, Chibuto, and Funhalouro districts, the local authorities approached the NS to seek confirmation on the rationale behind the change in the number of households targeted for the response relative to those identified through the assessment. Sensitizations had to be undertaken with local leaders and the communities to provide this explanation as well as articulate the plans for an increase in the beneficiary numbers from 1,335HH to 2,243HH between October and December.			
<b>2.1.2 Carry out beneficiary satisfaction survey (ODK)</b>			
In terms of monitoring and evaluation a beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted in tandem with the communications mission in early September. This helped inform the remainder of the response and gauge satisfaction levels amongst programme beneficiaries. CVM plans to carry out a final BSS in the first quarter of 2017 that will help inform the final evaluation.			
<b>2.1.3 Procure ODK/Mega 5 equipment kit</b>			
Not done due to insufficient fund.			
<b>2.2.1 EA evaluation workshop</b>			
An initial workshop has been organised in Maputo to inform the volunteers, staff, the governance and the partners about the operation.			
<b>2.2.2 End of implementation evaluation</b>			
An end of implementation evaluation will be organised just before the end of the project timeframe to allow the evaluators work on the all planned activities. As the operation is extended up to end of May, this evaluation can be organised in April or early May.			

Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods			
Outcome 3: Immediate food needs of 14,767 beneficiaries (2,953 households) are met over a period of 9 months.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 3.1 Improved food consumption for food insecure households through a cash transfer programme for 9 months (CHF 43/month/household)	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
3.1.1 Cash transfer to meet basic needs for 2,243 households	x		100%
3.1.2 Printing of family cards	x		100%
3.1.3 Procurement of corn soya blend	x		80%
3.1.4 Procurement of MUAC measurement tools		x	0%
3.1.5 Training staff and volunteers in CTP management (2 trainings for 30 pax)	x		100%
3.1.6 Training staff and volunteers in MUAC, nutrition, GBV, and hygiene (3 trainings)	x		100%
3.1.7 Monitoring and evaluation of the activity		x	0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<b>3.1.1 Cash transfer to meet basic needs for 2,243 households</b>			
Through this appeal, CVM, for the first time, has employed a voucher-based intervention modality. Although the initial intention was to deliver the food security response through mobile cash distributions, this was deemed unfeasible following an assessment by CVM. The assessment revealed that nearly 80% of intended programme beneficiaries did not have access to a cell phone and that the only mobile service provider in the country with network coverage in the target districts did not have a cash transfer service established. As such, CVM, with support from the IFRC			

Southern Africa Cluster Office, decided upon the provision of cash vouchers to the target beneficiaries. These vouchers are valued against a set price for a standard food basket, pre-negotiated with suppliers, and relative to the individual household size.

At the onset of the response, CHF 380,000 was confirmed for the operation, which allowed for the targeting of 1,335 HH (6,675 beneficiaries) between July and September 2016. The activities were conducted in three districts: 145 HH (725 beneficiaries) in Magude District, Maputo Province; 236 HH (1,180 beneficiaries) in Funhalouro District, Inhambane Province; 375 HH (1,875 beneficiaries) in Changanine District, Gaza Province; and 579 HH (2,895 beneficiaries) in Mabalane District, Gaza Province. However, as CVM had originally conducted its rapid needs assessment in April and identified 2,953 HH as beneficiaries of the intervention, this created an expectation amongst the communities of Red Cross support. As such, and following the confirmation of CHF 447,089 at the end of September 2016, the NS revised its figures upward for the remainder of the Appeal. As such, the Appeal is now targeting 2,243 HH (11,215 beneficiaries) with food assistance support between October and December 2016. The beneficiary identification is as follows:

- 540 HH (2,600 beneficiaries) in Magude district, Maputo province
- 500 HH (2,500 beneficiaries) in Funhalouro district, Inhambane province
- 624 HH (3,120 beneficiaries) in Changanine district, Gaza province
- 579 HH (2,895 beneficiaries) in Mabalane district, Gaza province

Three categories of cash vouchers were arranged per household size and adhere to the Sphere standards. It should be noted that due to commodity price variations over time and fluctuations in the exchange rate of the US dollar, the contract value with the Appeal's food suppliers is re-examined every three months by CVM.

Items	Single-person HH	Two-person HH	Three-person HH
Maize Meal	5kg	10kg	25kg
Rice	5kg	10kg	25kg
Beans	1kg	2kg	5kg
Sugar	1kg	2kg	5kg
Cooking Oil	0.5 L	0.5 L	1 L

### 3.1.2 Printing of family cards

To facilitate the system, the family cards have been printed out to be given to the identified households prior to the planned distribution.

### 3.1.3 Procurement of corn soya blend

Not done due to insufficient fund

### 3.1.4 Procurement of MUAC measurement tools

In the cooperation with UNICEF, a total of 250 Tools have been provided to CVM by UNICEF. For this there was no need again to procure more MUAC measurement tools.

### 3.1.5 Training staff and volunteers in CTP management (2 trainings for 30 pax)

A total of 10 staff and 143 volunteers have been trained in food voucher system. As volunteers were identified from 4 target districts, this implied to organize 4 training sessions to make sure that the training is efficiently conducted.

### 3.1.6 Training staff and volunteers in MUAC, nutrition, GBV and hygiene (trainings)

To gain the time and avoid unnecessary costs, the training was organized in 5 days to include food voucher system, nutrition, MUAC, GVB and hygiene to all 10 staff and 143 volunteers.

### 3.1.7 Monitoring and evaluation of the activity

All along the operations implementation, the monitoring, evaluation and reporting have been organized both from the headquarters and the branches level. This always allowed to adjust or orient the activities implementation. A final evaluation will be organized just before the operations get closed to find out a global overview of the operation implementation.

<b>Outcome 4: Livelihoods of 2,746 households are reinforced to build community resilience in targeted regions</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 4.1</b> Appropriate agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers) are distributed to 2,746 farmers <b>Output 4.2</b> The people affected by the	70%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>	<b>% progress (estimate)</b>

	Yes (x)	No (x)	
4.1.1 Specific assessment for seed distribution support	x		63.5%
4.1.2. Seeds and fertilizers distributed to 2,746 farmers	x		63.5%
4.1.3 Tools distributed to 1,746 households		x	0%
4.1.4 Monitoring and evaluation of the activity	x		90%
4.1.5 Purchase and distribute crops and vegetable seeds to 1.000 identified households, affected by Cyclone Dineo in Inhambane (new activity proposal).		x	%

### Progress towards outcomes

#### 4.1.1 Specific assessment for seed distribution support

To ensure that the livelihoods of programme beneficiaries would be protected and enhanced through the emergency response, CVM incorporated an element of agricultural inputs subsidization.

#### 4.1.2 Seeds and fertilizers distributed to 1,746 farmers

In advance of the onset of the rainy season, the Red Cross distributed a seed package to 1,746 farmers in all four of the Appeal's target districts. Distributions were carried out in Magude and Changanine districts in September, Funhalouro district in November, and Mabalane in December. Each beneficiary household received a package of 10kg maize, 5kg pulses/beans, 10g tomato, 10g onion, 10g lettuce, and 10g cabbage which is line with the national standard seed package from the Ministry of Agriculture.

#### 4.1.3 Tools distributed to 1,746 households

Not done due to the insufficient funds.

#### 4.1.4 Monitoring and evaluation of the activity

All along the operations implementation, the monitoring, evaluation and reporting have been organized both from the headquarters and the branches level. This always allowed to adjust or orient the activities implementation. A final evaluation will be organized just before the operations get closed to find out a global overview of the operation implementation

#### 4.1.5 Purchase and distribute crops and vegetable seeds to 1.000 identified households, affected by Cyclone Dineo in Inhambane (new activity proposal).

In September 2016, the NS conducted food distribution to 1,746 located in Inhambane province. Unfortunately, Tropical Cyclone Dineo hit Inhambane before harvest and more than 80% crops were reported swept away by the cyclone. Some weeks later, Gaza province which neighbours Inhambane was affected by the rains that followed the cyclone, making the rivers full and bursting the waves into the surrounding communities. Thought the Ministry of Agriculture is organizing the crops damage and loss assessment, the majority of crops are reported flooded. To address the medium-term food insecurity requirements of vulnerable populations affected by Cyclone Dineo, the CVM plans to provide appropriate seeds for the upcoming agricultural season: maize, beans, vegetables (tomatoes, onions and cabbages) to 1.000 identified households.

## Contact Information

### For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives.**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

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# EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATION

29/03/2017

## MDRMZ012 Mozambique Food Insecurity

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0	0
Shelter - Transitional	0	0
Construction - Housing	0	0
Construction - Facilities	0	0
Construction - Materials	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	0	0
Food(Vouchers Distribution 2.953 HH)	28,001	28,001
Seeds & Plants	26,190	26,190
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	0
Medical & First Aid	349	349
Teaching Materials	0	0
Utensils & Tools	17,460	17,460
Other Supplies & Services	0	0
Emergency Response Units	0	0
CSB Distribution(3,618 persons)	1,112,513	1,112,513
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>1,184,513</b>	<b>1,184,513</b>
Land & Buildings	0	0
Vehicles Purchase	0	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	1,000	1,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0
Medical Equipment	0	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	1,689	1,689
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>2,689</b>	<b>2,689</b>
Storage, Warehousing	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	26,100	26,100
Logistics Services	0	0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>26,100</b>	<b>26,100</b>
International Staff	72,000	72,000
National Staff	17,500	17,500
National Society Staff	165,161	165,161
Volunteers	0	0
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>254,661</b>	<b>254,661</b>
Consultants	10,000	10,000
Professional Fees	0	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>
Workshops & Training	27,600	27,600
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>27,600</b>	<b>27,600</b>
Travel	14,000	14,000
Information & Public Relations	9,000	9,000
Office Costs	20,272	20,272
Communications	12,600	12,600
Financial Charges	8,000	8,000
Other General Expenses	7,000	7,000
Shared Support Services	22,527	22,527
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>93,399</b>	<b>93,399</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	103,933	103,933
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>103,933</b>	<b>103,933</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1,702,895</b>	<b>1,702,895</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>		
Multilateral Contributions		0
Bilateral Contributions		0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>1,702,895</b>	<b>1,702,895</b>