

Emergency appeal operation update

Mozambique: Food Insecurity

Emergency Appeal n° MDRMZ012	
Date of issue: 27 May 2016	Expected end date: 22 January 2017
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Hung Ha Nguyen, Disaster Preparedness Delegate, IFRC, Southern Africa	Point of contact: Ernestina Jama, Acting Secretary General
Operation start date: 22 April 2016	Expected timeframe: 9 months
Appeal budget: CHF 1,702,895	
Total number of people affected: 1.2 million people	Number of people to be assisted: 14,767 individuals (2,954 HH)
Host National Society presence: Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM), 159 Staff members and 6,500 volunteers actively engage on various programmes in 11 Provinces. For this operation: 11 staff and 197 volunteers will be directly involved.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: IFRC, Spanish RC, German RC and Danish RC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: 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 are the only organizations responding to drought.	

Appeal History:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 22 April 2016 for CHF **1,702,895 Swiss francs** to enable the IFRC to support the Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM) to reach 14,767 people (2,954 households) in 6 districts: Magude and Manhiça in Maputo province, Mabalane and Chibuto in Gaza province and Funhalouro and Govuro in Inhambane province. It aims to provide assistance over the next nine months with a focus on interventions on the sectors of food security (carried out through cash) and livelihoods.
- 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 by meeting immediate needs of affected people.
- IFRC, on behalf of Mozambique Red Cross appeals to various donors to support this Emergency Appeal to enable Mozambique RC meet the needs of vulnerable people in affected communities. Support was received from Japanese RC and the Netherlands RC.

Summary:

The Mozambique Food Security Outlook Update released by FEWSNET in April 2016 indicated that drought conditions intensified in early and mid-February in much of the south and parts of central Mozambique. The low rainfall in these areas, combined with high temperatures, led to low water availability and wilting of crops. This has resulted in further reductions in expected production, which had already been impacted by moisture stress and wilting earlier in the season. Following this dry spell, heavy rains set in across most parts of the country in late February and early March. However, these rains were generally too late to benefit crops in the affected areas due to the negative impact of the previous dry conditions. In some areas where crops had not succumbed to the preceding heat and dryness, such as coastal Inhambane Province, central Manica Province, western and eastern portions of Tete Province, and parts of the interior of Sofala Province, the late rains helped crops to reach maturity. The Crop and Early Warning Unit (DCAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) indicated in mid-April that drought and excessive rains affected 67 out of the country's 154 districts. DCAP estimates nearly 879,000 hectares of mixed crops have been lost, with 3,000 hectares from excessive rains and the rest due to drought. According to MASA/DCAP, about 18 per cent of the total planted area was lost. On livestock, MASA/DCAP estimated there were nearly 5,708 cattle deaths (approximately 0.32 per cent of the estimated national total) due to drought, mainly in Maputo and Gaza Provinces.

The Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition's Vulnerability Assessment Group (SETSAN/GAV) conducted a food security assessment in March in seven provinces through structured household interviews and community focus groups, along with visits to local markets to assess staple food prices. SETSAN/GAV determined that the overall level of acute food insecurity has deteriorated since November 2015, estimating 1.5 million people to be in need of humanitarian assistance. Tete is the province with the highest number of people in need (334,413), followed by Sofala (329,022), Zambézia (254,379), Gaza (202,282), Inhambane (129,827), Maputo (123,960) and Manica (92,484). However, the assessment does not provide any breakdown based on severity and/or timeframes. Overall, in six of the seven provinces (except Zambézia), SETSAN found that more than 98 per cent of households had no cereal reserves and less than 10 per cent were hoping to harvest some cereals. The majority of households had made at least three planting attempts, exhausting seeds for the upcoming second season and for the 2016/17 agriculture season. Dietary diversity has fallen since November, and on average 41 per cent of households have an "inadequate" food consumption score. Based on a rapid mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) survey, global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is Critical in Tete and in Sofala Provinces (greater than 15 per cent). FEWS NET participated in Tete Province, and the most vulnerable households with low or no income were resorting to wild foods at a higher frequency and for more prolonged use.

Based on the assessment results, SETSAN recommended prioritizing the provision of food assistance in areas with acute food insecurity needs since last year, which include the southern provinces of Gaza and Inhambane and parts of the central provinces of Sofala, Manica and Tete. SETSAN also recommended providing seeds for short-cycle crops for areas receiving late rainfall, and prioritizing nutritional rehabilitation interventions for Tete, Sofala, Manica, and Inhambane Provinces.

Generally, food access and availability will continue to be limited after the April and May harvest due to near total crop failure in many areas of the south and the imminent poor harvest in parts of the central region. In addition, the below-average labour availability, as well as the very high food prices, will further constrain food access and purchasing power, especially for the poorest households as they increasingly rely on market purchases. In March, the average price for maize grain in major markets monitored was 143 per cent above the five-year average. Prices of some major substitute staples, maize meal and rice, were up compared to the five-year average in markets monitored, by 62 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively.

The combination of drought impacts and on-going political and military tensions in central Mozambique have already forced households to abandon their villages in search of more secure areas, adversely impacting normal livelihoods. According to UNHCR, as of April 15, there were nearly 10,000 Mozambicans registered as asylum seekers in Malawi after fleeing violence in Mozambique. The numbers peaked at more than 250 arrivals per day in early March but have since slowed.

Immediate intervention

Immediate response to assist 14,767 people (2,954 households) that are in a severe food insecurity situation in six districts: Magude and Manhiça in Maputo province, Mabalane and Chibuto in Gaza province and Funhalouro and Govuro in Inhambane province, all in the southern part of Mozambique impacted by drought through:

- **Cash Transfer Programming** for 14,767 people (2,954 households) by direct cash distribution through mobile phones of 1,800 MZM per household per month for 9 months, considering a rate of 5 persons per household (41.11 CHF per household/month), to allow most vulnerable households to meet their basic needs. The amount to deliver has been calculated based on the prices of the composition of the Mozambique Government standard food basket (50kg bag of maize, 10kg pulses, 6kg super cereal plus for pregnant and lactating women per month, 6kg super cereal plus for children under 5 years, 2l cooking oil). CSB will be provided to vulnerable women and children in the targeted households. This modality has been accepted in the country and some of the players such as COSACA are using vouchers to assist the drought affected families.
- **Provision of supplementary feeding:** Distribution of CSB (corn soya blend) to pregnant and lactating women and children 6-60 months to provide additional 400 kcal on top of the basic ration and to provide additional Vitamin A for all the children. Referral system for malnourished children will be set up between volunteers and health facilities. Children who are severely malnourished with MUAC < 110 mm will be referred to the Health Centres.

The distribution of CSB will be supported by 100 volunteers and community trainers from CVM, each volunteer working/following up approximately 30 families. The distributions will be done every two weeks at designated points in the communities. The 100 volunteers and community trainers will be receive three trainings on MUAC, nutrition, hygiene, treatment of diarrhoea as well as GBV.

- **Support to Agricultural production:** Provision of seeds (maize, bean, lettuce, onion, tomato, cabbage) and tools (watering can, hunter axe, and hoe with handle) to 1,476 very poor households will be carried out for 2016 planting season, to be distributed in September/October 2016. Only half of the targeted households will benefit from this intervention for the households that will still be showing signs of distress after the CTP. An assessment will be carried out to identify very poor households among targeted families benefiting from the intervention. CVM will work closely with the government extension officers in the process of sourcing seeds and further advising communities on good agricultural practices. Opportunities will be explored for provision of seeds and fertiliser through vouchers. The market will be assessed as to its capacity to support seed requirements, to keep the logistics burden of distribution to a minimum.

Coordination and partnerships

Mozambique Red Cross (CVM), as a member of the Department of Disaster Management (INGC) regularly attends coordination meetings which are convened by either INGC or HCT to share practices and updates on on-going disaster response, preparedness and risk reduction and get updates from other partners to avoid duplication and complement to make larger impact.

The CVM branches do have an existing operational partnership with the Provincial Authorities and down to the community level and through various on-going projects supported by Spanish Red Cross (Maputo and Zambezia, Tete and Sofala) German RC in Gaza and Danish RC in Inhambane. The CVM will also work 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 cash and other support reach intended and targeted beneficiaries.

The CVM with support from the IFRC will ensure coordination with the national and local authorities before, during and after the appeal's interventions. The existing structures at the regional level (IFRC) and Mozambique (CVM) facilitate participation at all levels and the CVM is a member of different platforms where technical issues in regard to food security are discussed.

This operation will also closely co-ordinate with relevant national and local authorities, it will integrate them in the implementation of activities. These authorities will be an integral part of the Action. For instance, Technical Committee for Disaster Management (CTGC), as the responsible institution for co-ordination of disaster management, will be the main platform to coordinate and share practices under this operation.

CVM has been receiving technical support from partner national societies in the country such as the Spanish Red Cross has presence in Cabo – Delgado Province, in districts of Montepuez and Namuno, strengthening local authorities and structures to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition in women (lactating and pregnant), and children under 5 years. In Maputo city there is a programme focusing on hygiene promotion in three neighbourhoods and municipal markets: Kamubukuane, KaMavota and Romão.

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).

Danish Red Cross is finalizing a DRR programme in Inhambane province covering Inhassoro and Vilanculos districts, aiming at strengthening DRM structures at both district and community levels.

Operational implementation

Overview

CHF 160,000 was released from the DREF to start the operation. Additional support was received from the Japanese RC and the Netherlands RC. Surge Support was provided to the Mozambique Red Cross for two weeks in the start-up of the operation by deploying one DM delegate from the IFRC southern Africa Cluster Office. Activities carried out included training of volunteers in beneficiary selection, CTP and livelihoods and meeting with local authorities and other stakeholders to inform and coordinate with them on the Appeal's interventions.

Coordination meetings with stakeholders resulted in the changes in targeted districts in Gaza and Inhambane provinces where other stakeholders have had interventions including COSACA, WFP, WVI and the GoM.

Through the coordination meetings, it was recommended that those agencies provide cash and livelihood support to affected people should share concrete information of areas of interventions and number of households and people to be assisted through INGC so that duplication would be avoided and the INGC will ensure working with the Ministry of Commerce to stabilize the market price.

CVM will be working with the Ministry of Health to conduct MUAC trainings to CVM volunteers so that awareness campaigns and monitoring of malnutrition among children and lactating and pregnant women will be properly done. Bilateral meeting with UNICEF will be taking place to get technical support and cooperation in supplementary feeding (CSB) for pregnant and lactating women and children from 6 to 59 months.

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors (assessments, monitoring and evaluation)		
Outcome 1: Increased CVM Visibility and information sharing with communities		
Output 1.1	Activities planned	Progress
Improved knowledge of CVM activities within communities	Media tours	25%
	Procurement of visibility materials (t-shirts, hats and bibs)	50%
Outcome 2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive assessment, monitoring and evaluation system		
Output 2.1	Activities planned	Progress
Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries and stakeholders	Post distribution monitoring by volunteers	0%
	Pre-assessments in targeted districts	50%
	Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey (ODK)	0%
	HQ Monitoring	25%
Output 2.2	Activities planned	Progress
The findings of evaluations lead to adjustments in future planning	Inception meeting	100%
	Final external evaluation	0%
Food security, Nutrition and Livelihoods		
Outcome 3: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population (14,767 beneficiaries, 2,954 households) are met through cash transfer for 9 months		
Output 3.1	Activities planned	Progress
Improved food consumption for food insecure households through a cash transfer programme for 9 months	Designing of beneficiary selection tools	100%
	Beneficiary selection and verification	0%
	Preparation of monthly CTP distribution and uploading of plan	20%
	Beneficiary training and sensitization on CTP	25%
	Training of 197 volunteers in CTP management	25%
	Engaging of local service providers CTP	25%
	Training volunteers on MUAC, nutrition, GBV, hygiene etc.	25%
	Community notification of distribution date and time	50%
	Distribution of cash amounting to USD to 2,954 households for 9 months	0%
	Post distribution monitoring, reporting and feedback to partners	0%
	Procurement of CSB for 3,618	0%
	Distribution of CSB	0%
Outcome 4: Livelihoods of 1,476 households are reinforced to build community resilience in targeted district		
Output 4.1	Activities planned	Progress

Appropriate agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers) are distributed to 1,476 farmers	Assessment and targeting of beneficiaries	0%
	Local procurement and distribution of seeds and fertilisers	25%
	Awareness sessions on good agricultural practices by Extension Officers	0%

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.

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.**