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Emergency Appeal Operations Update

Mozambique: Food Insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMZ012		Operations Update No.5	
Date of issue: 26 January 2017		Timeframe covered by this update: 8 December 2016 to 17 January 2017	
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 27 April 2016		New end date: 31 March 2017	
Overall Operation budget: CHF 1,702,895		DREF Allocation: CHF 160,000	
N° of people targeted: 14,762 (2,953 HH)	Total Affected: 1.8 million	Target Districts: Magude, Manhiça, Mabalane, Chibuto, Funhalouro, and Govuro	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique (CVM) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)			
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.			

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 support 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 by meeting 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



A CVM volunteer assists a beneficiary to carry her ration of maize at a voucher distribution in Gaza province. **Photo: Jamie LeSueur/IFRC**

This Operations Update extends the operation's timeframe by three months – until 31 March 2017. The extension is to allow the National Society (NS) to complete the outstanding activities as articulated in the original Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) and undertake a final evaluation.

IFRC, on behalf of the Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique, would like to thank all 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 has 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, estimated 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 will likely face 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, is conducting a national food security assessment, along with FEWS NET and other partners, and the results, available in mid-December, will update needs estimates through the next harvest in March 2017 (FEWSNET, 2016).

Food access continues to be constrained due to the extremely high staple food prices, and this is projected to continue until the harvest in March 2017. Maize grain prices in August/September were significantly higher in almost every monitored market, approximately 182 percent above the five-year average (RIASCO, 2016). Prices of substitutes, maize meal and rice, were not as high as maize, but they remained significantly above both the five-year average and last year's prices (FEWSNET, 2016).

The scale of humanitarian assistance has grown since October, from covering less than 50 percent of total needs, to now meeting approximately 66 percent (FEWSNET, 2016). This assistance is being carried out in all seven drought-affected provinces and implemented through the Government of Mozambique, Red Cross, UN, and NGO partners.

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 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 runs 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 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. However, as the lean season progresses, these figures are likely to increase further still. This poses risks to the efficacy of the humanitarian response as it is likely that the needs will outweigh the response capacity of the humanitarian community. 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
<p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.



A volunteer assists two programme beneficiaries in Gaza province during a voucher distribution.
Photo: Jamie LeSueur/IFRC

C. Operational strategy and detailed operational plan

Through the Emergency Appeal, 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. 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)			
Outcome 1. Increased CVM visibility and information sharing with communities	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Improved knowledge of CVM activities within communities		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1 Media tour to profile CTP intervention	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<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>			
Date	Title		
Oct 2016	Video : Drought in Mozambique: Too Old to Provide		
Oct 2016	Video : Drought in Mozambique: Seed Distribution in Chibuto District		
Oct 2016	Video : Drought in Mozambique: Hope Prevails in Chichongole Despite the Desperate Situation		
Oct 2016	Video : Drought in Mozambique: Visiting One of the Worst Hit Communities in Chokwe District		
Oct 2016	Video : Drought in Mozambique: Food Distribution in Macarale District		
Oct 2016	Video : Drought in Mozambique: We are Dying of Hunger		
Oct 2016	Video : Drought in Mozambique: Too Hungry to Learn		
Oct 2016	Article : Mozambique: Red Cross Equipping Villagers for Planting Season Following Prolonged Drought		
Oct 2016	Article : Mozambique: Surviving on Indigestible Roots		
Oct 2016	Photo Journal : Coping with Drought: Adalia's Story		
<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>			
Date	Title		
Nov 2016	Photo Journal : Mozambique: Coping with the worst drought in three decades		
Nov 2016	Photo Journal : Until the Rains Come: Adelia's Story		
Outcome 2. The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive assessment, monitoring and evaluation system	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries and stakeholders		58%
Output 2.2 The findings of evaluations lead to adjustments in future planning			
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
2.1.1 Briefing of stakeholders on the emergency operation per district: Planning/inception meeting & community mobilisation meeting	X		100%
2.1.2 Carry out beneficiary satisfaction survey (ODK)	X		90%

2.1.3 Procure ODK/Mega 5 equipment kit		X	0%
2.2.1 EA evaluation workshop	X		100%
2.2.2 End of implementation evaluation		X	0%

Progress towards outcomes

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.

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.

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		90%
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%

Progress towards outcomes

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 beneficiaries were distributed between 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 distribution 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

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. Three categories of cash vouchers were arranged per household size and adhere to the Sphere standards.

Items	Single-person HH	Two-person HH	Three + person HH
Maize Meal	5 kg	10 kg	25 kg
Rice	5 kg	10 kg	25 kg
Beans	1 kg	2 kg	5 kg
Sugar	1 kg	2 kg	5 kg
Cooking Oil	0.5L	0.5L	1L
Equivalent voucher value	757.05 MZN	1,452.50 MZN	3,600 MZN

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.

Outcome 4: Livelihoods of 1,746 households are reinforced to build community resilience in targeted regions	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 4.1 Appropriate agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers) are distributed to 1,746 farmers		70%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
4.1.1 Specific assessment for seed distribution support	X		100%
4.1.2. Seeds and fertilizers distributed to 1,746 farmers	X		90%
4.1.3 Tools distributed to 1,746 households		X	0%
4.1.4 Monitoring and evaluation of the activity	X		90%

Progress towards outcomes

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. 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 in line with the national standard seed package from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

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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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMZ012 - Mozambique - Food Insecurity

Timeframe: 22 Apr 16 to 22 Jan 17

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Apr 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/4-2016/11	Programme	MDRMZ012
Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2017/01	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		1,702,895				1,702,895	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		56,200				56,200	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		10,823				10,823	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>		216,762				216,762	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		163,304				163,304	
C1. Cash contributions		447,089				447,089	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		160,000				160,000	
C4. Other Income		160,000				160,000	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		607,089				607,089	
D. Total Funding = B + C		607,089				607,089	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		607,089				607,089	
E. Expenditure		-433,730				-433,730	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		173,359				173,359	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,702,895			1,702,895		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Transitional			32,570			32,570	-32,570	
Food	28,001						28,001	
Seeds & Plants	26,190						26,190	
Medical & First Aid	349						349	
Utensils & Tools	17,460						17,460	
Cash Disbursement	1,112,513						1,112,513	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,184,513		32,570			32,570	1,151,943	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	1,000		2,278			2,278	-1,278	
Others Machinery & Equipment	1,689						1,689	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,689		2,278			2,278	411	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	26,100		7,852			7,852	18,248	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	26,100		7,852			7,852	18,248	
Personnel								
International Staff	72,000		9,006			9,006	62,994	
National Staff	17,500						17,500	
National Society Staff	165,161		36,793			36,793	128,367	
Volunteers			803			803	-803	
Total Personnel	254,661		46,602			46,602	208,058	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	10,000						10,000	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	10,000						10,000	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	27,600		4,808			4,808	22,792	
Total Workshops & Training	27,600		4,808			4,808	22,792	
General Expenditure								
Travel	14,000		10,997			10,997	3,003	
Information & Public Relations	9,000		2,776			2,776	6,224	
Office Costs	20,272		3,857			3,857	16,415	
Communications	12,600		1,808			1,808	10,792	
Financial Charges	8,000		1,791			1,791	6,209	
Other General Expenses	7,000		0			0	7,000	
Shared Office and Services Costs	22,527						22,527	
Total General Expenditure	93,399		21,229			21,229	72,170	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			290,965			290,965	-290,965	
Total Operational Provisions			290,965			290,965	-290,965	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	103,933		26,410			26,410	77,523	
Total Indirect Costs	103,933		26,410			26,410	77,523	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			1,014			1,014	-1,014	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			1,014			1,014	-1,014	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,702,895		433,730			433,730	1,269,165	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,702,895			1,702,895		
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,269,165			1,269,165		

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Subsector:	*		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Food security	1,702,895		607,089	607,089	433,730	173,359	
Subtotal BL2	1,702,895		607,089	607,089	433,730	173,359	
GRAND TOTAL	1,702,895		607,089	607,089	433,730	173,359	