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Final Report

Mozambique: Food Insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal no MDRMZ012	GLIDE n° DR-2016-000142-MOZ
Date of Issue: 22 September 2017	Date of disaster: January 2016
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Lorraine Mangwiro, Head of Southern Africa CCST	Point of contact: Ernestina Jama, Acting Secretary General
Operation start date: 22 April 2016	Operation end date: 31 May 2017
Operation budget: CHF 1,702,895	Number of people assisted: 14,767 individuals (2,954 households)
Host National Society: Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM) has 159 staff members and 6,500 volunteers actively engaged on various programmes in 11 Provinces. For this operation: 11 staff and 197 volunteers were directly involved	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: IFRC, Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Danish Red Cross	
Other partner organizations 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. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The El Niño conditions that persisted during the 2015/16 planting season caused the worst drought in 35 years in Southern Africa, resulting in a second consecutive failed harvest, thus reducing food availability by 15 per cent compared to the five-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 were food insecure in seven provinces i.e. Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia. Fewsnet (2016) also estimated that between October and December 2016, nearly 1.8 million people would be facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes, hence requiring urgent humanitarian assistance. In addition, it estimated that approximately 243,000 acutely malnourished children and 113,000 pregnant and lactating women would also need food assistance between October 2016 and March 2017 in all affected provinces, including the northern provinces where chronic malnutrition and stunting levels were the highest in the country (RIASCO, 2016). A smaller number of worst-affected households, especially in the conflict areas, were also reported to be likely in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Further compounding the food insecurity 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 (amongst most 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. Thus, the situation in Mozambique remains dire especially in the areas affected by the Cyclone.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM), as auxiliary to the government, comprises 11 provincial branches in 101 District Commission offices with estimated 6,400 volunteers. CVM has eight trained Regional Disaster Response staff in relief, Watsan, Logistics, Shelter and general emergency response. Currently 12 staff and 197 selected volunteers are trained as National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members. Two Disaster Management staff were trained in Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) in 2015. Since 1981, CVM has cumulated experience in implementing major disaster and relief programs. In 2015 the National Society implemented the 2015 floods and cholera response operation in Niassa, Zambezia, Tete and Nampula provinces with the support of the IFRC and Movement Partners. The National Society has also experience in running food security programmes. There is currently an ongoing food security project supported by the Spanish Red Cross in Cabo-Delgado. The project is focusing on strengthening local authorities and community structures to manage food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable groups.

To respond to the drought situation in the country, the National Society engaged in a consultation process with its branches and other stakeholders and that process informed the development of the Emergency Appeal targeting the three most affected provinces in the south, namely Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo provinces. The National Society participated in assessments that were carried out at different levels for the drought.

Based on the needs that were expressed during the assessments The CVM, with support from the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal to the tune of CHF 1,702,895 to support 14,767 individuals (2,954 households) to meet their basic food needs through a cash transfer operation, supplementary feeding and agricultural input support. The Emergency Appeal, launched in April 2016, received support to the tune of 26 percent. The CVM was involved in responding to the immediate needs of targeted households in four rural districts - Magude, Mabalane, Chibuto and Funhalouro - 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 people) 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 people) providing the same type of support to this increased household number between October and December 2016.
- 1,476 households (7,380 people) received agricultural inputs subsidization through seed distribution in advance of the onset of the 2016 rainy season. Each household received maize, beans, lettuce, onion, tomato, and cabbage seeds.

Financial summary

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 1,702,895, and contributions totalling CHF 607,089 were received, which translate to 36 percent coverage. The amount spent within the timeframe of the operation was CHF 555,351 or 91 percent of income, and a balance of CHF 51,737 remains at the closure of the operation since other sources of funding were used to cover Human Resources costs connected to the Emergency Appeal.

The remaining funds of CHF 51,737 should be returned to DREF.

See attached the final financial report [here](#).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Spanish Red Cross has presence in Cabo-Delgado Province, in the districts of Montepuez and Namuno, strengthening local authorities and structures to fight against food insecurity and malnutrition in women (lactating and pregnant), and children under five years of age. In Maputo city, there is a programme focusing on hygiene promotion in three neighbourhoods and municipal markets: Kamubukuane, KaMavota and Romão. The 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 Society is finalizing a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programme in Inhambane province covering Inhassoro and Vilanculos districts, aiming at strengthening Disaster Risk Management (DRM) structures at both district and community levels. The Partner National Societies (PNSs) were

consulted in the development of this Emergency Appeal to ensure coordinated efforts and avoidance of duplication. The IFRC Cluster office supported in the development of the Appeal as well as in the implementation through an Operations' manager.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) actors in country

In Mozambique, the Government leads the overall coordination of disaster response through its National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC). The Mozambique Red Cross Society takes part in the coordination meetings held at National Operation Centre (CENOE) as part of monitoring and sharing information at national level. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is the coordination platform for partner institutions (UN agencies, WFP, INGO's, NGOs); its mandate is to build common strategies related to humanitarian response and policy issues. Specifically, for the drought response, there were organizations that were assisting the affected population, namely: IOM supporting the Government in water distribution and media sensitization campaigns, COSACA for the repair and drilling of boreholes, the distribution of seeds and food vouchers, WVI for the repair of boreholes and WFP for food distribution. The national coordination meetings are used to share ongoing and planned activities and avoid the duplication of efforts.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The [Food Security update](#) released by Fewsnet in January 2016 reported that the first half of the 2015/2016 agricultural season had been extremely poor across much of the far southern and central regions of Mozambique, recording rainfall of less than 50 percent of average in large areas. The 2015/2016 food situation was worsened by the fact that already one-third of the population was chronically food-insecure, and half a million children aged 6 to 23 months were undernourished. Malnutrition in children under-five remained alarmingly high at 43 percent. The underlying causes included inadequate nutritional intake due to poor diet diversity, low meal frequency, poor breastfeeding practices, high levels of disease, and teenage pregnancy. Vitamin A and iron deficiencies in children under five was also high, at 69 percent and 74 percent respectively. These problems were further aggravated by the high incidence, 10.6 percent of HIV infection (UNAIDS Country Progress Report, 2014). The ongoing food assistance plans and programs implemented by INGC, COSACA, WVI, IOM and WFP targeted about 155,650 people and the gap was estimated to be about 56,255 people in need of immediate food assistance. Communities were also faced with a great challenge of access to water because of the drought. The National Society worked closely with other partners who were supporting communities with provision of water for example the COSACA project which aimed at providing water to 24,000 households through rehabilitation of existing boreholes (132) and drilling new boreholes (21) in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane.

Based on the needs highlighted, CVM engaged in beneficiary selection targeting the most vulnerable groups in the communities. At the onset of the response, CHF 380,000 were confirmed for the operation, allowing for the targeting of 1,335 households (6,675 people) between July and September 2016. The beneficiaries were allocated across these districts: 145 households (725 people) in Magude District, Maputo Province; 236 households (1,180 people) in Funhalouro District, Inhambane Province; 375 households (1,875 people) in Changanine District, Gaza Province; and 579 households (2,895 people) in Mabalane District, Gaza Province. However, as CVM had originally conducted its rapid needs assessment in April and identified 2,953 households as beneficiaries of the intervention, this created an expectation amongst the communities of Red Cross support. Following the confirmation of CHF 447,089 at the end of September 2016, the National Society revised its figures upward for the remainder of the Appeal targeting 2,243 households (11,215 people) with food assistance support between October and December 2016. The beneficiary distribution was as follows:

District	Number of households (HH)
Magude	540 HH (2,600 people)
Funhalouro	500 HH (2,500 people)
Funhalouro	624 HH (3,120 people)
Mabalane	579 HH (2,895 people)

Risk Analysis

The main risk faced during the implementation of the food security operation was mainly regarding the large-scale price increases of staple commodities and the weakening of the Mozambican Metical (MZN) against the US dollar. As

the Appeal was only 26 percent funded, increases in the price of commodities threatened the reach of the operation as the value attributed per beneficiary will increase.

To mitigate against significant fluctuations in the commodity prices, CVM pre-negotiated the price of the standard food basket with its suppliers and sets the price for a period of three months. This allowed the operational space for CVM to plan its assistance targets relative to Appeal financing in quarterly periods.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The immediate food needs of 2,954 families (14,767 people), will be met through the provision of food through cash transfer programme combined with supplementary feeding (CSB) for 3,618 persons (1,329 lactating and pregnant women and 2,289 children from 6 to 59 months).

Proposed strategy

The operation aimed at providing immediate food support through a voucher programme for 2,954 households (14,767 people), combined with supplementary feeding (CSB) for 3,618 persons (1,329 lactating and pregnant women and 2,289 children from 6 to 59 months). The National Society's staff and volunteers received training to improve their knowledge on planning and implementation of Cash Transfer Programs and vouchers systems, assessment and targeting of beneficiaries and providing support to nutritional education. The CVM's response strategy was in line with the Government's food security strategy, and played a complementary role to the government. The National Society also worked closely with partners like COSACA, World Food Program (WFP), INGC, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Movement's Partner National Societies present in country in many aspects and programs at national level.

The operation mainly focused on three main components which were aimed at fulfilling the objective of the operation:

- 1. Food support through cash transfer programme:** Mozambique Red Cross utilized the voucher system which enabled beneficiaries to obtain from the contracted vendors, cooking oil, beans, rice, sugar and viable seeds for 11,215 people (2,243 households) by direct cash distribution through cash voucher of 757 MZN¹; 1,400 MZN; and 3,600 MZN per household per month for months, considering the size of the household, 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 (25-kg bag of maize, 25 kg of rice, 5 kg of beans, 5 kg of sugar and 1 litre of cooking oil. 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 the mobile cash distribution modality, this was deemed unfeasible following an assessment by CVM. The assessment revealed that nearly 80 percent of the 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 the use of cash vouchers to reach the targeted beneficiaries. These vouchers are valued against a set price for a standard food basket, 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. This modality has been accepted in the country and some of the players such as COSACA were using vouchers to assist the drought affected families:

Items	One-person household	Two persons household	Three or more households
Maize meal	5 kg	10 kg	25 kg
Rice	5 kg	10 kg	25 kg
Bean	1 kg	2 kg	5 kg
Sugar	1 kg	2 kg	5 kg
Cooking oil	0.5 litre	0.5 litre	1 litre

¹ MZN: Mozambican Metical. 1 CHF= 63,49 MZN on 21/09/17.

Equivalent to	757.05 MZN (appr.12 CHF)	1,452.50 MZN (appr. 23 CHF)	3,600 MZN (appr.57 CHF)
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2. **Provision of supplementary feeding:** CVM had initially planned to distribute CSB (corn soya blend) to pregnant and lactating women and children of 6 to 60 months to provide additional 400 kcal on top of the basic ration and to provide additional Vitamin A for all the children. The plan also included the setting up of a referral system for malnourished children from volunteers to health facilities which would see children who are severely malnourished with MUAC < 110 mm being referred to the Health Centres. However, after consultation with the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF and WFP, this component was cancelled under the Appeal since the component was well covered by other partners.

3. **Support to Agricultural production:** To ensure that the livelihoods of targeted beneficiaries would be protected and enhanced through the emergency response, CVM incorporated an element of agricultural input 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 comprising 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.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

To implement this food security appeal, CVM recruited seven new staff i.e. six district field officers and a PMER assistant. Additionally, existing staff also devoted a percentage of their time to support the programme delivery (DM manager, finance, administration and logistics) whilst a total number of 197 volunteers also supported the operation. The operation was also supported by the IFRC Operations Manager. The Operations Manager provided technical support for the setting up and monitoring of the CTP as well as financial management of the Appeal.

Logistics and supply chain

The IFRC provided technical support from its Cluster office to assist the CVM to run the project as efficiently as possible. All procurements of goods and services were done in accordance with the CVM financial procedure manual, and IFRC guidelines and procedures for procurement.

Communications

The National Society made efforts of profiling the operation to help in mobilizing the resources for the appeal as well as to raise awareness of the work of the CVM in supporting the vulnerable communities. From 5 to 9 September a communications team, sent by IFRC, visited three districts—Magude, Chibuto, and Mabalane—targeted by the Emergency Appeal 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 such as single mothers, the elderly, those with chronic illnesses, and child-headed households. Because of the communications mission, some visibility products such as videos, articles were produced. Similarly, and to increase the visibility profile of the emergency, from 1 to 5 November 2016, Victor Lacken, an IFRC photographer, visited Funhalouro district to profile the drought impact and the Red Cross Red Crescent response.

Security

No security issues were experienced during the operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

CVM builds on its extensive experience and existing tools in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting. The operation ensured that all aspects of the implemented components were monitored and specific tools 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 were conducted on the food security situation through distribution and post distribution reports. CVM worked closely with district level stakeholders i.e. government and other humanitarian actors, who were regularly consulted on how the situation was evolving, and any relevant adjustments were made to the operation. A Beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted during one of the communication mission and the results were used to inform and improve the operation. A final evaluation of the EA was also conducted in June 2017 by an external consultant hired by the IFRC and the results of the report will be used to improve future implementation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Needs assessment
<p><u>Outcome 1: Increased CVM Visibility and information sharing with communities</u></p> <p>Output 1.1 Improved knowledge of CVM activities within communities</p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media tours • Procurement of visibility materials (t-shirts, hats and bibs) <p><u>Outcome 2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive assessment, monitoring and evaluation system</u></p> <p>Output 2.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries and stakeholders</p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post distribution monitoring by volunteers • Pre-assessments in targeted districts • Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey (ODK) • HQ Monitoring <p>Output 2.2 The findings of evaluations lead to adjustments in future planning</p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception meeting • Final external evaluation
Achievements
<p><i>Visibility</i></p> <p>From 5 to 9 September a communications team, sent by IFRC, visited three districts—Magude, Chibuto, and Mabalane—targeted by the Emergency Appeal 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, some of the following visibility products were produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought in Mozambique: Too old to Provide • Drought in Mozambique: Seed distribution in Chibuto District • Drought in Mozambique: Hope prevails in Chichongole Despite the desperate situation • Drought in Mozambique: Visiting one of the worst hit communities in Chokwe District • Drought in Mozambique: Food distribution in Macarale District

Similarly, and to increase the visibility profile of the emergency, from 1 to 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:

- [Mozambique: Coping with the worst drought in three decades](#)
- [Until the rains come: Adelia's story](#)

Monitoring and evaluation

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was also conducted after distributions and this helped in informing the operation. A beneficiary satisfaction survey was also conducted during the profiling missions and this was used to improve the services provided to the communities by the CVM. A final evaluation was also conducted by the consultant hired by the IFRC and the results will be used during the lesson learnt workshop that will be conducted.

Challenges

No major challenges that are worth reporting that can be noted at this juncture.

Lessons Learned

Profiling and media tours during major operations are key for improving the knowledge of the work of the Red Cross in the region and key for fundraising for the operations.

Post-distribution monitoring and Beneficiary satisfaction surveys are useful tools that can be used to get feedback from beneficiaries and improving the services provided by National Societies to the communities. However, there is a need to look at how to develop community accountability systems that are adaptable to the context and allows for the vulnerable people to communicate and give feedback to the National Society.

Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Outcome 3: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population (14,767 people, 2,954 households) are met through cash transfer for nine months

Output 3.1 Improved food consumption for food insecure households through a cash transfer programme for nine months

Activities

- Designing of beneficiary selection tools
- Beneficiary selection and verification
- Preparation of monthly CPT distribution and uploading of plan
- Beneficiary training and sensitization on CPT
- Training of 197 volunteers in CPT management
- Engaging of local service providers CTP
- Training of volunteers on MUAC, nutrition, GBV, hygiene
- Community notification of distribution date and time
- Distribution of cash amounting to CHF42 to 2,954 households for nine months
- Procurement of CSB for 3,618 persons
- Distribution of CSB
- Post distribution monitoring, reporting and feedback to partners

Outcome 4: Livelihoods of 1,476 households are reinforced to build community resilience in targeted districts

Output 4.1 Appropriate agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers) are distributed to 1,476 farmers

Activities

- Assessment and targeting of beneficiaries

- Local procurement and distribution of seeds and fertilisers
- Awareness sessions on good agricultural practices by Extension Officers

Achievements

Food assistance

Mozambique Red Cross utilized the voucher system which enabled beneficiaries to obtain from the contracted vendors, cooking oil, beans, rice, sugar and viable seeds for 11,215 people (2,243 households) by direct cash distribution through cash voucher of 757 MZN; 1,400 MZN; and 3,600 MZN per household per month for months, considering the size of the household, 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 (25 kg bag of maize, 25 kg of rice, 5 kg of beans, 5 kg of sugar and 1 litre of cooking oil).

Livelihood support

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.

Supplementary feeding

CVM initially planned to distribute CSB (corn soya blend) to pregnant and lactating women and children 6 to 60 months to provide additional 400 kcal on top of the basic ration and to provide additional Vitamin A for all the children. However, after consultation with the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF and WFP, this component was cancelled under the Appeal as the component was well covered by other partners.

Challenges

There was an initial challenge with the planned transfer modality of the mobile cash transfer. After an assessment that was carried out by the CVM, it was noted that nearly 80 percent 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. This affected the initial plan and the National Society with support from the cluster office resorted to use the voucher system to support the targeted districts.

The second challenge was the issue of changes in price of the basic commodities in Mozambique. 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.

The other challenge had to do with expectations of the communities with regards of the support that the Red Cross could provide. Due to limited funding of the appeal, there was a challenge initially when the CVM could not support all the targeted beneficiaries. At the onset of the response, CHF 380,000 was confirmed for the operation, which allowed for the targeting of 1,335 households (6,675 people) between July and September 2016 against 2,953 households which the CVM had initially identified. Expectations were raised on the support that the Red Cross could give to the communities and this posed a challenge to the CVM. However, when extra funding was raised for the Appeal, the National Society was able to support the remainder of the beneficiaries.

The National Society was also not able to support the implementation of the supplementary-feeding component of the operation due to limited funding and because there were other organizations like WFP who were better placed to implement the component and already had the required support and infrastructure to do so.

During the Operation, Mozambique also faced a new challenge posed by the Cyclone Dineo. This affected some of the districts where the operation was being implemented, impacting on crop production, destroying homes and increasing the vulnerable communities. As such the impact of the Appeal was somehow eroded and there is a great need to continue supporting the communities so that they become more resilient.

Lessons learned

Coordination with other partners is key to providing holistic support to the affected communities. Through coordination the National Society could guarantee Water and Sanitation services to its beneficiaries through the COSACA project which aimed at providing water to 24,000 households through rehabilitation of existing boreholes (132) and drilling new boreholes (21) in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane. Coordination with WFP and the Ministry of health also helped to provide adequate support to the malnourished women and children a component which the National society could not provide to the affected communities.

It is also essential to conduct assessments and monitoring as these are key in informing implementation modalities. As highlighted, the NS had initially planned to conduct mobile cash transfers, however due to continued assessments and monitoring, the NS was able to identify the best modality to support the NS as well as to adjust the plan accordingly.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

Mozambique Red Cross (CVM):

- Ernestina Jama, Acting Secretary General; phone: +258 824177740; email: ernestinajama@gmail.com

IFRC Southern Africa Pretoria Country Cluster Support Team (CCST):

- Lorraine Mangwiro, Head of Southern Africa Cluster; phone: +271 13039715; email: lorraine.mangwiro@ifrc.org

IFRC Africa Region:

- Farid Abdulkadir, Head of DCPRR Unit, Kenya; phone: +254 731067489; email: farid.aiywar@ifrc.org
- Nicolas Verdy, Operations Coordinator, Kenya; phone: +254 780771161; email: nicolas.verdy@ifrc.org
- Rishi Ramrakha, Head Regional Logistics; Tel: +254 733888022/ Fax +254 202712777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- Alma Alsayed, Senior officer, response and recovery; phone: +412 27304566; email: alma.alsayed@ifrc.org
- Cristina Estrada, Response and recovery lead; phone: +412 27304260; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- Kentaro Nagazumi, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi; phone: +254 202835155; email: kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org

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

- Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator; phone: +254 780771139; email: fiona.gatere@ifrc.org
- Nathalie Proulx, PMER Delegate; phone: +254 780771136; email: nathalie.proulx@ifrc.org

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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.

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

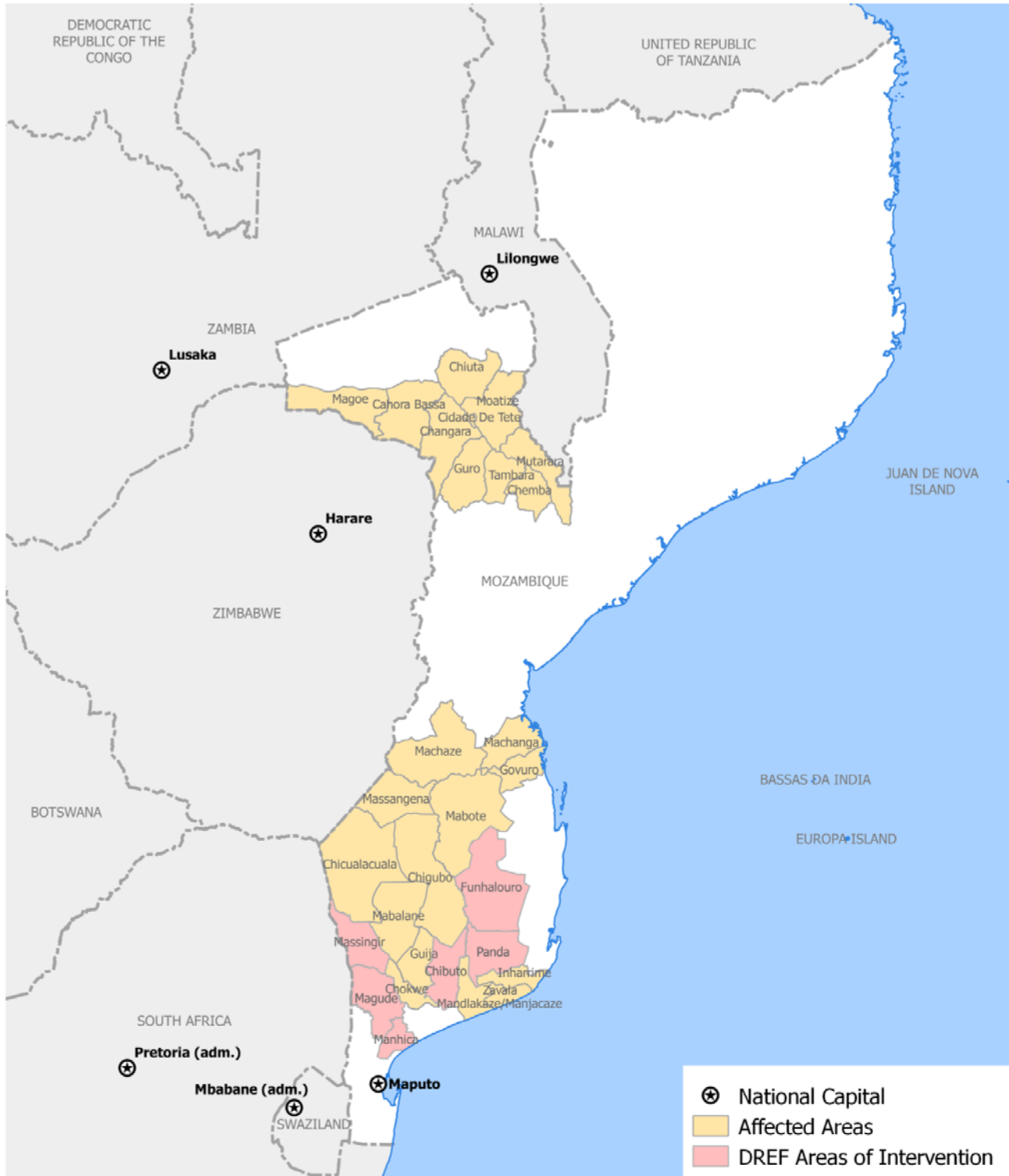


International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



Mozambique, Food Security

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The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, ICRC, IFRC

0 100 200 300 400 km



Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMZ012 - Mozambique - Food Insecurity

Timeframe: 22 Apr 16 to 31 May 17

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Apr 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/4-2018/8	Programme	MDRMZ012
Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2017/05	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		-555,351				-555,351	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		51,737				51,737	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMZ012 - Mozambique - Food Insecurity

Timeframe: 22 Apr 16 to 31 May 17

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Apr 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/4-2018/8	Programme	MDRMZ012
Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2017/05	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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	0		32,570			32,570	-32,570	
Clothing & Textiles			812			812	-812	
Food	28,001		202,971			202,971	-174,970	
Seeds & Plants	26,190		21,731			21,731	4,459	
Medical & First Aid	349						349	
Utensils & Tools	17,460						17,460	
Other Supplies & Services			35			35	-35	
Cash Disbursement	1,112,513		108,416			108,416	1,004,097	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,184,513		366,534			366,534	817,978	
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		16,917			16,917	9,183	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	26,100		16,917			16,917	9,183	
Personnel								
International Staff	72,000		14,097			14,097	57,903	
National Staff	17,500						17,500	
National Society Staff	165,161		72,990			72,990	92,171	
Volunteers	0		2,958			2,958	-2,958	
Total Personnel	254,661		90,045			90,045	164,615	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	10,000		3,510			3,510	6,490	
Professional Fees			118			118	-118	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	10,000		3,629			3,629	6,371	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	27,600		5,561			5,561	22,039	
Total Workshops & Training	27,600		5,561			5,561	22,039	
General Expenditure								
Travel	14,000		14,723			14,723	-723	
Information & Public Relations	9,000		2,969			2,969	6,031	
Office Costs	20,272		7,094			7,094	13,179	
Communications	12,600		5,299			5,299	7,301	
Financial Charges	8,000		4,445			4,445	3,555	
Other General Expenses	7,000		71			71	6,929	
Shared Office and Services Costs	22,527						22,527	
Total General Expenditure	93,399		34,602			34,602	58,798	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	103,933		33,772			33,772	70,161	
Total Indirect Costs	103,933		33,772			33,772	70,161	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			2,014			2,014	-2,014	
Pledge Reporting Fees	0						0	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	0		2,014			2,014	-2,014	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRMZ012 - Mozambique - Food Insecurity**

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Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2017/05	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,702,895		555,351			555,351	1,147,543	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,147,543			1,147,543		