

# Appeal

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## Mozambique

## Drought Response in Southern Mozambique

**Appeal Target: US\$ 1,831,800**

***Balance Requested: US\$ 1,831,800***

Geneva 21st January, 2016

Dear Colleagues,

The Mozambican government's Disaster Management Technical Commission (CTGC) on January 16<sup>th</sup>, 2016 announced an orange alert, only one step removed from the maximum state of disaster readiness, a red alert. The move was prompted by a combination of torrential rains north of the Zambezi and a severe drought in southern Mozambique. The soils in the north of the country are now saturated, and the weather forecast is for 300 millimetres of rain in the next 15 days in Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces. In Cabo Delgado, the Messalo, Muagide and Megaruma rivers are now all at flood alert level.

According to report by SETSAN (National Secretariat Food Security) published in January 2016, 176,000 people are facing worrying food insecurity, additional 575,000 people are at risk of food insecurity by March 2016, and 50,360 people are currently receiving food aid. The worst hit province is Gaza province, and the report indicates that about 77,375 people in Gaza province are currently facing stressed acute food shortages and require humanitarian assistance to help protect their lives, and additional 27,000 people are at risk to pass to this category.

ACT forum in Mozambique is planning to attend to 8,940 households with a total population of 47,570 affected communities through food distribution, WASH, Food security through improved agricultural practice and community managed DRR.

The ACT Secretariat is requesting urgent indications of pledges/funding to help the ACT members responding in Mozambique to make decisions and proceed with this response.

**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY****TITLE:** Drought Response in Southern Mozambique**ACT APPEAL NUMBER:** MOZ161**APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$):** 1,831,800**DATE OF ISSUANCE:** 21<sup>ST</sup> January, 2016**NAME OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:**

ACT FORUM	MOZAMBIQUE
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	LWF AND CEDES

**THE CRISIS:** Drought in Southern Mozambique**PRIORITY NEEDS**

1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities
2. Food Distribution
3. Food Security through improved agricultural practices
4. Community Managed DRR

**PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

- by ACT members within the Appeal
- by ACT members outside the Appeal

KEY PARAMETERS:	CEDES	LWF
<b>Project Start/Completion Dates</b>	01.02.2016-31.01.2017	01.02.2016-31.01.2017
<b>Geographic areas of response- Gaza Province Mozambique</b>	Massingir- Massingir sede Massingir-Mavodze Massingir Zulu Chicuacuala-Mapai Chicualacua-Pafuri	Chigubo (Dindiza admin post) Guija (Nalazi admin post) Mabalane (Tlawene post) Mabalane (Combumune post)
<b>Sectors of response &amp; projected target population per sector</b>	WASH (800 households); Food Security (3,500 households) & DRR (3,500 households).	Water provision (5000 pp), food security (25,510 pp), other WASH activities (25,510 pp) alternative income (700 pp + 3,500 family members as indirect beneficiaries)

**TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:**

Appeal Requirements	CEDES	LWF	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	493,100	1,338,700	1,831,800
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	0	0	0
<b>Balance of requirements US\$</b>	<b>493,100</b>	<b>1,338,700</b>	<b>1,831,800</b>

**TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE**

Type of Report	LWF	CEDES
Situation reports	Bi-Monthly	Bi- Monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	May 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2016	May 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2016
Final narrative and financial report	February 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	Feb 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2017
Audit report and management letter	March 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2017	March, 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2017

**Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:**

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A  
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z  
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT Alliance**

UBS AG  
8, rue du Rhône  
P.O. Box 2600  
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND  
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel ([Line.Hempel@actalliance.org](mailto:Line.Hempel@actalliance.org))  
With a copy to the Regional Programme Officer, ([Arnold.Ambundo@actalliance.org](mailto:Arnold.Ambundo@actalliance.org)) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications to EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Reshma Adatia  
Global Humanitarian Coordinator  
ACT Alliance Secretariat

## II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

### 1. The Crisis:

Most of the population in Gaza province is rural, and rely on rain-fed agriculture and cattle rearing for their survival. The harvest in 2015 was poor as a consequence of uneven rains of 2014-15, and new harvest is failing due to delay/lack of rain during the rainy season that should be from October 2015 to March 2016. The Mozambican Government's Disaster Management Technical Commission (CTGC) on the 16<sup>th</sup> January announced an Orange Alert, only one step from the maximum state of disaster, a red alert. The orange alert, the CTGC says, is intended to avoid the loss of human lives, and the destruction of economic and social infrastructures, while "paying greater attention to the most vulnerable groups (children, pregnant women, the elderly, and the chronically ill). The move was prompted by a combination of torrential rains north of the Zambezi and a severe drought in southern Mozambique.

The soils in the north of the country are now saturated, and the weather forecast is 300 millimeters of rain in the next 15 days in Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces. In Cabo Delgado, the Messalo, Muagide and Megaruma rivers are now all at flood alert level. In the south, however, a CGTC press release notes that the current rainy season has been characterized, not by rain, but by successive heat waves, causing serious damages to agriculture and to livestock. In general, across the south and centre of the country, the rivers are at low levels. Another few weeks without rain could plunge over a million people in the southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane, and the central province of Sofala into food insecurity.

According to report by SETSAN (National Secretariat Food Security) published in January 2016, 176,000 people are facing worrying food insecurity, additional 575,000 people are at risk of food insecurity by March 2016, while 50,360 people are currently receiving food aid. The worst hit province is Gaza province, and the report indicates that about 77,375 people in Gaza province are currently facing stressed acute food shortages and require humanitarian assistance to help protect their lives, and additional 27,000 people are at risk to pass to this category.

Hydrologic situation in the province is generally low. Water sources, including Limpopo River are dry, and for many of the 2634 families in Combomune and Tlhavene administrative posts in Mabalane and Guija district, distance to nearest water source is 50 km, whereas for the 1211 families in Guija District, the distance to the nearest water post is 15-30km. In Massingir, the Olifants River has low water levels, and many smaller rivers, some of which are of temporary character, have dried up.

According to the LWF field assessment, the number of affected people vary between 79% (Chigubo district overall figure) and 97% (Nalazi Administrative post in Guija District). In Massingir District, according to CEDES and local government information, 71% of the population (25000 out of 35224) is affected. In affected communities, people are selling cattle for low prices, reducing their future livelihood/income sources. Signs of acute malnutrition are visible in the affected communities, and participation in community development activities is reduced due to hunger.

Drought is leading to unsustainable use of natural resources, especially excessive cutting of trees, as people are seeking alternative livelihoods by selling charcoal. Emergency situation also increases the vulnerability to HIV infections. Cattle rearing, which is the main economic activity in Gaza province is also affected. Animals are starving in lack of food and water. Hundreds of animals are reported to have died, and the rest are in poor condition and do not qualify for market, or must be sold for minimal price not corresponding to the cost of investment by small scale farmers.

Price of maize the staple food for Mozambicans, is nationally 18-73% above five year average due to low production and high demand, aggravated by depreciation of the local currency, and speculation. This further increases the vulnerability of poor communities.

Food shortage also immediately affects school attendance among children. According to information gathered from LWF target communities and district authorities, 2,845 children are affected and 256 children from 20 primary schools in 17 communities have now dropped out of school. Some of the children are staying at home, while others have relocated to bigger villages or towns in search of income, while some have moved to zones closer to Limpopo River.

## 2. Actions to date

### 2.1 Needs and resources assessment

ACT Mozambique Forum members (CEDES and LWF) conducted rapid assessment in November 2015, and more detailed assessments in January 2016 (LWF 11-14.01, CEDES 13-14.01) in the areas of planned intervention in Gaza province. The assessments are carried out by the local staff, and involved affected communities (women, men and children), and local authorities from different sectors (Agriculture, Water, Disaster preparedness, Education, Social Action). LWF has applied for advance funding to start water and food distribution to most vulnerable communities in January.

### 2.2 Situation analysis

The situation is getting worse, the numbers of people who are in the situation of food insecurity is increasing as shown in the following table.

Months	Number of people in situation of food insecurity/hunger
May 2015	76,000
December 2015	176,139
March 2016 estimate	545,455

Field assessment as well as other sources confirm, that the food reserves from agricultural activities have been used, and people rely on food they buy from markets. Many families rely on wild fruits to secure at least one meal a day. Most (up to 90%) of the families in the affected areas have by now consumed their food reserves, and didn't harvest the current agricultural season due to drought. The price of maize grain (staple food for most Mozambicans) in Chokwe (Gaza province) increased by 47%. This reduces the capacity of families to buy enough food on market.

### 2.3 Capacity to respond

ACT Alliance forum members LWF and CEDES are implementing community empowerment projects in the area, and have responded to floods in the province in 2000 and 2012. Thus, the organizations are well positioned to scale up for an emergency response in the province. The forum members recently participated in training on contingency planning, rapid and detailed assessments as well as ACT appeal emergency cycle conducted by LWF Africa Hub.

LWF has been working in Gaza province for years, and is currently implementing community empowerment programs in 24 communities located in 4 of the affected districts (Chokwe, Guija, Mabalane, and Chigubo). In September 2015, LWF started a food distribution project in partnership with WFP, reaching to 5 districts (Chicualacuala, Chigubo, Guija, Massengene and Massingir). LWF has an

operational office in Chokwe town. CEDES operates currently in Massingir and Chicualacuala districts, and has operational offices in the two districts.

#### **2.4 Activities of forum and external coordination**

CEDES has been monitoring the situation whilst encouraging local communities to focus their crops production along the Limpopo basin. However, this action has its limitations since only vegetable seeds can be produced in these areas, and yet, being subsistence agriculture, their production level is very low. The only other initiative for food assistance is by WFP food distribution project that is implemented by LWF and was reaching 26,000 beneficiaries in 5 districts of Gaza province (Chicualacuala, Chigubo, Guija, Massengene & Massingir). Continuation of food distribution is planned for 2016. As LWF is the only implementing partner for WFP food distribution, duplication will automatically be eliminated.

Save the Children and Oxfam in January, started responding by reaching out to 35,000 families and interventions included food vouchers, rehabilitation of water sources and promotion of agricultural fairs in four districts of Gaza and Inhambane provinces, communities different from those planned to be reached by ACT Alliance.

## PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### 1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

#### Reached by LWF/DWS

Provinces	Districts	Number of Households	People
Gaza	Chigubo (Dindiza admin post)	1211	6501
	Guija (Nalazi admin post)	854	5485
	Mabalane (Tlawene post)	1780	8896
	Mabalane (Combumune post)	926	4628
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,771</b>	<b>25,510</b>

**NB!** Segregation by age groups is not supported by Government statistics, and community perceptions of adult/child vary, thus reliable figures are difficult to provide. LWF will gather more detailed information during the course of the implementation. Information gathered from some communities suggest that gender balance is around 53% women and 47% men. Proportion of children 0-14 years is around 66% and people over 65 years 3%.

#### Reached by CEDES

Provinces	Districts	Number of Households	People
Gaza	Massingir- Massingir sede	900	4,500
	Massingir-Mavodze	780	3,900
	Massingir Zulu	854	5485
	Chicuacuata-Mapai	1,050	5,250
	Chicualacua-Pafuri	585	2,925
<b>Total</b>		<b>4169</b>	<b>22060</b>

### 2 Overall goal of the emergency response

#### 2.1 Overall goal

To enhance resilience of drought affected populations in Gaza province.

#### 2.2 Overall Outcomes

- Increased access to safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene in the affected communities.
- Enhanced food security for the drought affected communities
- Improved community managed disaster risk reduction to enhance resilience in the affected communities.

### 3 Proposed implementation plan

#### 3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

The ACT Mozambique Forum response to the drought will include actions to alleviate immediate human needs (water and food distribution), followed by actions contributing to recovery and building up future resilience through seed distribution, alternative income generating schemes, climate smart agriculture, building appropriate water sources and community response plans for future emergency situations. Advocacy actions to promote more timely and open government communication in emergency situations will be included, as slow publication of official data has been one factor challenging response plans and related resource mobilization not only by ACT members, but also by UN agencies.

The intervention is based on information obtained during the assessments from the affected communities, local authorities, government institutions, and affected community members. The intervention will concentrate in three areas of action namely WASH, Food Security and Disaster risk reduction.

### **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene**

According to assessment results, water for human consumption, cooking and for animals is extremely scarce. In some areas, people have been using traditional water holes which are not deep and thus now dry, and sources like rivers became insufficient as water level is reduced. Boreholes are extremely rare in the province. In several areas people and animals share the scarce water sources. Scattered population is a challenge for quality water provision.

For example, in Dindiza Administrative Post with a population of 6501 people, there are 20 simple boreholes and 9 boreholes with storage capacity in tanks. Of these 2 are situated in communities targeted by LWF, namely Queque and Nongoti. While In Guija district, in Nalazi Administrative Post, the government is constructing 2 water sources in Chotswane Chiwakaya, not included in the communities targeted by ACT Forum Mozambique (AMF). Currently the target communities make up to 48-50 km distance to collect water.

LWF will start the activities by distributing water by truck to 9 most affected communities. There is also an identified need to distribute certeza (water purifications liquid) to treat the water before consumption to avoid water related diseases, awareness rising on sanitation, and training of water committees in water and water source management. To alleviate the scarcity of water in the long term, LWF will open 3 new boreholes and construct 3 rainwater harvesting systems. Rainwater harvesting is especially needed in communities where ground water is salty (common problem in Gaza province). Water committees will be trained on water treatment, purification, maintenance of the boreholes and sanitation, and will be responsible for awareness rising among community members.

### **Food security**

High number (79-90%) of households are facing food shortages, as most of them lost their crops due to drought and now exhausted their food reserve to satisfy their basic needs. People are mainly consuming wild fruits to have at least one meal a day, and buying food with income they get from selling charcoal. However, increase in food prices is affecting this option. In addition, since needed products are not available in the communities, travel to Chokwe town is required to obtain food and other necessities. Distribution to overcome crisis situation will include basic items (maize, beans) to save lives and reach 4,771 families by LWF and 3,500 families by CEDES. Special attention will be given to most vulnerable families.

Affected families will receive support in terms of seeds to allow them to restart their agricultural production, as most of the families didn't harvest and therefore did not manage to store seeds for the next season. The affected families will receive certified seeds of drought tolerant crops and will also be trained on improved agriculture and production of organic compost manure, post-harvest management of the food, including drying of vegetables for the period of scarcity. This will contribute to reduction of post-harvest loss caused by rodents and insects. The beneficiaries will also be trained in business skills to increase capacity to manage small business and to reduce dependence on agriculture.

### **Disaster Risk Management**

To reduce the impact of future hazards and to increase the capacity of the communities to enhance their resilience, community based DRR committees will be trained in Community managed disaster risk reduction, contingency planning and early warning systems. They will be encouraged and supported to



develop community managed disaster reduction initiatives, and will be linked to respective district level authorities.

On the other hand, the beneficiaries will be trained and sensitized on environmental conservation activities to reduce damaging practices and to change their behavior, reduce uncontrolled fires, unsustainable cutting of trees, and other actions that cause damage to environment. This will contribute to reduction of effects on climate change and deforestation.

### 3.2 Log frame

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b> To enhance resilience of drought affected populations in Gaza province			<i>No assumptions</i>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Increased access to safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene in the affected communities.	# Of functioning water user committees. # of HHs accessing safe water # of HHs practicing improved sanitation and hygiene # of people trained on sanitation and hygiene trainings # of boreholes opened functioning # rain water harvest functioning	-Government data on water sources -Project surveys -Project reports -Monitoring reports	<i>Ground water qualifies for consumption</i>
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Enhanced food security for the drought affected communities	# of HHs supplied with food distribution # of HHs trained # of HHs accessing improved nutrition # of HHs practicing improved post-harvest food storage technology	-Distribution statistics -Project surveys -Project reports -Monitoring reports	<i>Food for distribution available</i>  <i>Rainfall enough for cultivation in October – November 2016</i>
<b>Outcome3:</b> Improved community managed disaster risk reduction to enhance resilience in the affected communities.	# of HHs trained in CMDRR # of CMDRR initiatives in the community # of people trained. # HHs practicing environmental conservation # of groups with income generating activities # of groups trained on income	--Training reports -surveys -Field visit documentation - Monitoring reports	<i>Communities willing to take the initiative</i>

<p><b>LWF Outputs</b></p> <p><b>1.1</b> Target group benefiting from temporary water trucking supply for drinking and cooking and improved hygiene and sanitation conditions</p> <p><b>1.2</b> 3 new boreholes constructed in affected areas and benefiting affected communities</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Rain Harvest installed within the target affected communities</p> <p><b>1.1</b> 4771 affected families receive food kits</p> <p><b>2.1</b> Target families with access to certified seeds and tolerant to drought</p> <p><b>3.4</b> Increased knowledge and practices on DRR and environmental within the communities and CMDRR</p>	<p>generating activities</p> <p># HHs have access to safe water and sufficient for drinking, cooking and other domestic activities</p> <p># Boreholes constructed and benefiting target groups</p> <p># rain water harvest constructed in target areas and benefiting target groups</p> <p># of target who received food kits</p> <p>80% beneficiaries express satisfaction with food kit</p> <p># HHs that received and planted seeds</p> <p># of committees which increased knowledge on DRR and environmental issues and put in practices</p>	<p>-Beneficiary list forms</p> <p>-Field visit reports</p> <p>-Direct observation</p> <p>-Training reports</p> <p>-Survey</p> <p>-Interviews reports</p> <p>-Monitoring reports</p> <p>-Final evaluation</p>	<p><i>Most vulnerable (women headed families, pregnant women, elderly, OVC, people with disabilities) are considered during the selection</i></p>
<p><b>LWF Activities</b></p> <p><b>WASH activities</b></p> <p><b>1.1</b> Training water committees</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Water distribution to 9 most affected communities</p> <p><b>1.3</b> Drill and equip borehole</p> <p><b>1.4</b> Support distribution of household water treatment chemicals and other HH water treatment methods.</p> <p><b>1.5</b> Support rain water harvesting in the community and</p>	<p><b>List of Key inputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LWF staff</li> <li>• Food kit for 4771 HHs (beans, maize)</li> <li>• certified seeds for 4771 HHs (beans, maize)</li> <li>• Water purification liquid for 4771 HHs (certeza)</li> <li>• 3 boreholes</li> <li>• Consultant/facilitator; materials</li> </ul>	<p><i>Activities-to-Outputs assumptions</i></p>	

<p>institutions</p> <p><b>1.6</b> Community mobilization and sensitization on improved sanitation facilities</p> <p><b>1.7</b> Support World Water Day, Global hand washing day and World latrine day Celebrations at the community level</p> <p><b>Food Security activities</b></p> <p><b>2.1</b> Distribution of food for targeted vulnerable HHs</p> <p><b>2.2</b> Distribution of certified seeds for drought tolerant crops.</p> <p><b>2.3</b> Training on production and use of organic/compost manure</p> <p><b>2.4</b> Training of farmers on improved agricultural practices</p> <p><b>2.5</b> Support World Food Day at the community level</p> <p><b>2.6</b> Training in improved nutrition and cooking</p> <p><b>DRR activities</b></p> <p>3.1 Community training on CMDRR</p> <p>3.2 Training on early warning systems</p> <p>3.3 Support communities to develop Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) initiatives</p> <p>3.4 Facilitate community sensitization on importance of environmental conservation</p> <p>3.5 Identify and training existing groups on business skills (table banking, SACKS, VICOBA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visibility materials</li> <li>• Truck, tanks, fuel</li> <li>• Service provider, machinery</li> <li>• Construction materials, work</li> <li>• Facilitator, training materials/manuals</li> <li>• Safe boxes</li> <li>• Vehicle transportation/provision</li> </ul>		
Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<p><b>Goal</b></p> <p>To enhance resilience of drought affected populations in Gaza province</p>		<p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>Field observation</p> <p>Final evaluation</p>	
<p><b>CEDES</b></p> <p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Increased access to safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene in the affected communities.</p>	<p># Of functioning water user committees.</p> <p># of HHs accessing safe water</p>	<p>-Government data on water sources</p> <p>-Project surveys</p>	<p><i>Ground water qualifies for consumption</i></p>

	# of HHs practicing improved sanitation and hygiene # of people trained on sanitation and hygiene trainings # of people HH benefiting from water containers (jerrycan & buckets)	-Project reports -Monitoring reports	
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Enhanced food security for the drought affected communities	# of HHs supplied with food distribution # of HHs trained on Conservation Agriculture # of HHs supplied with seeds and fertilizers # of HH supported with farm tools & equipment	-Distribution lists -Project surveys -Project reports -Monitoring reports	<i>Food for distribution available</i>  <i>Rainfall enough for cultivation in October – November 2016</i>
<b>Outcome3:</b> Improved community managed disaster risk reduction to enhance resilience in the affected communities.	# of HHs trained in CMDRR # of CMDRR initiatives in the community # of people trained. # HHs practicing environmental conservation # of groups with income generating activities # of groups trained on income generating activities	- Distribution lists - Project surveys -Project reports -Monitoring reports	<i>Translate the terms into locals language (context) to promote a better understanding of the concepts</i>
<b>CEDES Outputs</b> Distribute water; Distribute food & agriculture inputs (tools and seeds) Provide trainings and sensitization sessions on issues around DRR and Climate Adaptation;		- Project surveys -Project reports -Monitoring reports	
<b>Activities</b> CEDES Wash activities	<b>List of Key inputs</b>		<i>Items available in the market</i>

<p>1.1 Community Mobilization/ POP                  1.2 Formation and training of Water 1.3 Management Committees- WMC                  1.4 Awareness raising on Hygiene and Sanitation                  1..5 Distribution of water purifiers (Certeza and/or Chlorine)                  1.6 Distribution of buckets &amp; jerrycans                  1.7 Support World Water Day, Global hand 1.8 washing day and World latrine day celebrations at the community level</p> <p><b>CEDES Food security activities</b>                  2.1 Distribution of food for targeted vulnerable groups (Maize meal, Beans and Cooking oil)                  2.2 Distribution of certified fertilizers and seeds for drought tolerant crops                  2.3 Support distribution of farm tools and equipment                  2.4 Training of farmers on improved agricultural practices                  2.5 Support household nutrition for vulnerable households by use of sacks gardening                  2.6 Support World Food Day at the community level</p> <p><b>CEDES DRR activities</b>                  3.1 Community training on DRR                  3.2 Training on CEDRA                  3.3 Support communities to develop Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) Initiatives                  3.4 Support households to plant and nurture trees for environmental observation</p>	<p>Food kit (beans, maize, cooking oil)                   certified seeds (beans, maize)                   Water purification liquid( certeza) Consultant/facilitator; materials                   Visibility materials                   Facilitator, training materials and manuals                   Truck, tanks, fuel                   Service provider, machinery                   Construction materials, work                   Safe box                   Staff                   Vehicle transportation/ provision</p>	<p><i>Community engaged and ready to change behaviour</i></p>
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### **3.3 Implementation methodology**

#### **3.3.1 Implementation arrangements**

Response has been planned and target populations chosen according to Government priorities identified by the Secretariat for food security (SETSAN) and the national institute for natural disasters (INGC), and WFP data. ACT members working in the province have complemented and confirmed this data by rapid assessment conducted, and by needs assessment in the affected communities.

The implementation of the activities will be done by AMF members CEDES and LWF Mozambique alongside the communities, according to the geographical location of each organization prior to this appeal. The ACT forum members will work closely with the government ministries responsible for each sector. These include the ministry of agriculture, ministry of water, health among others. ACT forum members will also consult with local leaders and other stakeholders to share experiences and to avoid duplication of activities. The affected communities will be involved in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation through community structures such as community leaders or community groups like water user committees.

Each ACT forum member will respect their organization's policies on implementation of activities to ensure that the affected communities are treated with dignity. Some of these policies include accountability framework to ensure that each organization is accountable not just to donors but to the communities. It includes complain and response mechanism that is a tool that will give the affected communities a chance to complain and receive feedback on how the implementation is being done. Implementation will be conducted by field staff of all ACT forum members together with the affected communities supported by their head offices in Maputo.

#### **3.3.2 Partnerships with target populations**

LWF and CEDES are working in the targeted communities through Community Development Committees. The partnerships with communities exist for years, and are built on the principles of accountability, transparency and mutual respect and trust.

#### **3.3.3 Cross-cutting issues**

##### Gender

Enhancing gender equality and rights of women are incorporated in the organizational values of LWF, CEDES and ACT as an entity. In Gaza most of the families are female headed, because most of the men are working in South Africa.

##### Disabilities

Particular attention will be paid to people with disability and their specific needs.

##### Child protection

LWF and CEDES, individually and as ACT members, are committed to follow highest standards of child protection. Well-being and security of children will be a primary attention in all implementation.

##### Environment

Environmental aspects will be considered in production of crops (conservation agriculture), and by promoting awareness on the sustainable use of natural resources, particularly wood that is generally cut by community members for charcoal production as source of income.

#### **3.3.4 Coordination**

ACT Alliance members in Mozambique will coordinate with the government ministries both at the field level in Gaza province and national level coordinated from Maputo. ACT forum members will also join in the coordination meetings organized by the UN agencies and the Government. The forum members will also meet on a regular basis on national and provincial/field level to share progress and discuss any challenges they might be encountering during implementation.

### **3.3.5 Communications and visibility**

The different representatives of the ACT forum members will be the focal person of each of the organization. As the convener of the Forum, representative of CCM or his designate should be the forums spokesperson. However as CCM will not participate in this response, LWF will take this role. LWF has an information policy that is shared with staff to ensure that the staffs comply with the highest information sharing standard and commitment which shall guide communication processes. LWF communications department in Geneva will facilitate good quality communication throughout the implementation, and ACT Alliance visibility will be ensured. A few journalists have been identified locally who could be available for gathering of information material as consultancy. A visit by an independent journalist to Chigubo district is currently being prepared.

### **3.3.6 Advocacy**

Key advocacy issue identified so far is to influence the Government to be more open and timely in terms of publicizing information regarding situation of the drought and other Hazards during the emergency season. Mozambique ACT alliance will continue to capacitate community members in advocacy and will encourage community members to take initiatives to influence Mozambique government on their responsibility in development of sustainable actions to reduce the effect of hazards in their communities.

### **3.3.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery**

Key strategy of the proposed activities is to help affected populations, to build up sustainable community-led resilience and mechanisms that will help the communities to cope better in the future. This will be done by applying participatory, community-led processes in planning, implementation and monitoring. Most of the activities will be implemented by the LWF community development officers and CEDES volunteers already based in the affected communities. Additional human resources are mainly required for distribution, logistics and procurement.

As access to water, especially safe drinking water but also water for animal consumption and irrigation is the main challenge in these communities, the proposed activities include building or rehabilitation of water sources in the neediest communities. This will be complemented by training local water management committees that will be responsible for mobilizing local resources for maintenance of the water sources.

As both LWF and CEDES are specialized in combining emergency response and rights based development work, all the activities will be carried out in way that contributes to sustainability of results and empowerment of affected communities. The purpose of this intervention is to help communities to be better prepared to participate in and benefit from further development efforts and investments.

### **3.3.8 Accountability – complaints handling**

The target communities have been involved in assessment and will be involved in all other stages of implementation. LWF has information sharing framework that requires the project teams to share information with the beneficiaries at all times of implementation.

## **3.4 Human resources and administration of funds**

LWF Mozambique has recently recruited a dedicated Disaster Risk reduction and emergency coordinator that will lead the work with our Site manager and CDOs.

Site managers in Gaza are supported by 4 other technical officers in the area of Finance, Advocacy, and Livelihoods. CEDES has an emergency response coordinator and four emergency response officers who will give their contribution for the response, as well as needed administrative support staff. LWF regional HUB and DWS Secretariat will also be in position to provide technical expertise and additional human resources that might be needed to support the response.



### **3.5 Planned implementation period**

The implementation will cover 12 month as from 1st February 2016 to 31st January 2017. This is because of the anticipated less than normal rainfall resulting to prolonged period of need in the community.

### **3.6 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation**

All project activities will be carried out jointly with the targeted beneficiaries. The site managers together with technical officers will be involved in monitoring the progress in line with LWF PME systems.

Project monitoring will be conducted at different levels. There will be monthly monitoring by program coordinators for their organization specific activities. Quarterly monitoring will also be conducted by the country representative and other support staff based in Maputo. Joint monitoring will also be conducted by ACT forum members at least twice in the year. An external Evaluator will be contracted at the end of the intervention period to verify the impact and collect the lessons learned and human stories.

## **IV .THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY**

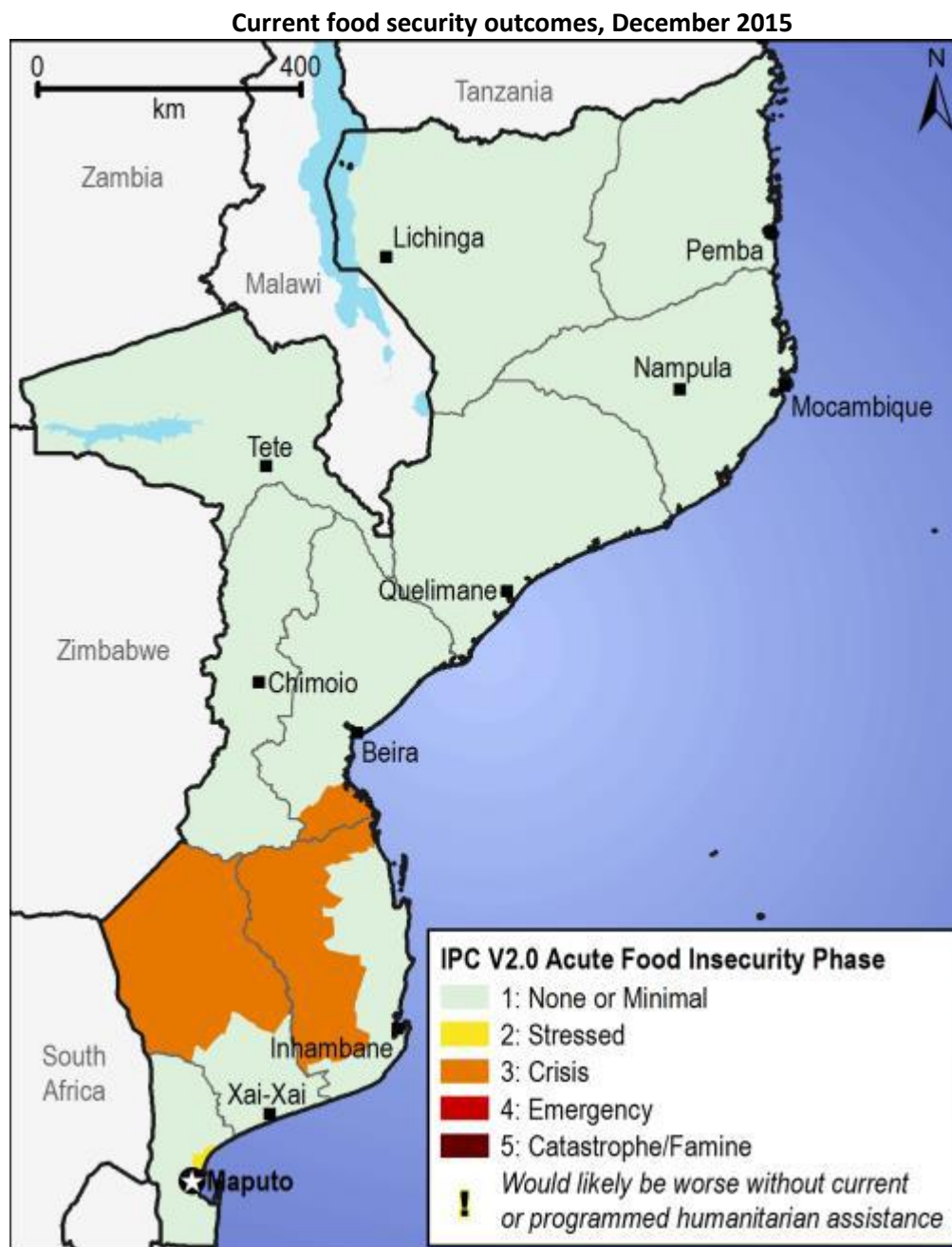
LWF will continue food distribution program with WFP in 2016. The currently negotiated new phase covers a period of three months. LWF has also recently secured a funding from the Embassy of Japan to drill boreholes and build cisterns in the province.

Both of the organisations will continue the community empowerment activities to support community based structures. The community development committees are key structures that enable community mobilization and community led action for development efforts and human rights advocacy. Strong community structures will also be focal points for engagement with local Government.

LWF has applied funding for activities for environmental awareness and community access to natural resource management, as well as for sustainable livelihood activities (value chain).

V. APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT (*maximum 7 pages*)

Appendix 1: Map



Source: Few's net

**Appendix 2: Budget for each requesting member**

**Appeal  
Budget**  
*local currency*      **Appeal  
Budget**  
**USD**

**Donor Name**

**Payment advice #**

List by date & donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount and payment advice #

-

-

**Donor Name**

List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount  
Interest earned

-

-

-

-

**Donor Name**

List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate items received in brief

-

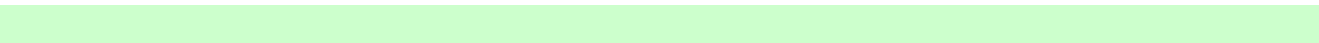
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**Donor Name**

List by date, donor name and fill in amount - indicate original currency amount



-

-

	Type of	No. of	Unit	Unit Cost	Appeal	Appeal
	Unit	Units	(usd)	(Meticais)	Budge(Meticais)	Budget
						USD
<b>Food security</b>						
Distribution of food for targeted vulnerable HHs (beans, maize)	kit	14313	46	2,500	35,782,500	650,591
Distribution of certified seeds for drought tolerant crops. (beans, maize)	kit	4771	18.63	1,025	4,890,275	88,914
Training on production and use of organic/compost manure	unit	10	15	825	8,250	150
Training of farmers on improved agricultural practices	unit	15	450	24,750	371,250	6,750
Support World Food Day at the community level	unit	1	1000	55,000	55,000	1,000
Training on improved nutrition and cooking	Training	10	450	24,750	247,500	4,500
Training on post-harvest management of food.	unit	18	250	27,500	495,000	9,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>41,855,275</b>	<b>761,005</b>
<b>Water, sanitation &amp; hygiene</b>						
Training water committees.	Unit	10	450	24,750	247,500	4,500
Water distribution to 9 most affected communities	Tanque	215	527	29,000	6,235,000	113,364
Drill and equip borehole/ shallow wells	unit	3		1,500,000	4,500,000	81,818
Support distribution of household water treatment chemicals and other HH water treatment methods.	unit	9542	0.24	13	124,046	2,255
Support rain water harvesting in the community and institutions	unit	3		220,000	660,000	12,000
Community mobilization and sensitization on improved sanitation facilities	Unit	7	500	27,500	192,500	3,500
Support World Water Day, Global hand washing day and World latrine day Celebrations at the community level	Unit	3	700	38,500	115,500	2,100
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>53,929,821</b>	<b>219,537</b>
<b>Health</b>						

<b>Sub Total</b>				-	-
<b>Nutrition</b>					
<b>Sub Total</b>				-	-
<b>Non-food items</b>					
<b>Emergency Preparedness</b>					
Community training on CMDRR	15	450	24750	371,250	6,750
Training on early warning systems	15	450	24750	371,250	6,750
Support communities to develop Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) initiatives	15	450	24750	371,250	6,750
Facilitate community sensitization on importance of environmental conservation	7	450	24750	173,250	3,150
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>1,287,000</b>	<b>23,400</b>
<b>Early recovery &amp; livelihood restoration</b>					
Identify and training existing groups on business skills (table banking, SACKS, VICOBA)	25	450	24750	618,750	11,250
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>618,750</b>	<b>11,250</b>
<b><u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)</u></b>					
Community Development /Emergency Staff (75%) (6)				1,903,213	34,604
Emergency Coordinator (100%) (1)				1,320,000	24,000
Emergency Officer (100%)				485,000	8,818
Site Manager (50%)				489,900	8,907
PME (10%)				203,500	3,700
Needs Assessment				299,750	5,450
Rapid Support Team				148,500	2,700
Communication/visibility cost				231,000	4,200

<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>5,080,863</b>	<b>92,379</b>
<b><u>Transport (of relief materials)</u></b>		
Car	2,750,000	50,000
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	950,000	17,273
Fuel	250,000	4,545
<b><u>Warehousing</u></b>		
Rental of warehouse	840,000	15,273
Wages for Security/ Guards	720,000	13,091
<b><u>Handling</u></b>		
Salaries for Logistician and Procurement Officer	990,000	18,000
Salaries / wages for Drivers	240,000	4,364
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>	<b>6,740,000</b>	<b>122,545</b>
Computers and accessories	150,000	2,727
Printers	50,000	909
Office Furniture	95,000	1,727
Communications equipment e.g. camera, video camera, sound recording, satellite phone...	100,000	1,818
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>395,000</b>	<b>7,182</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>	<b>109,906,709</b>	<b>1,237,299</b>
<b><u>Staff salaries</u></b>		
Representative( 7% )	401,940	7,308
Senior Accountant (5%)	92,400	1,680
Finance Manager ( 10%)	401,940	7,308

HR officer (5%)		65,505	1,191
Driver ( 10%)		49,005	891
<u>Office Operations</u>			
Rent (5%)		115,500	2,100
Utilities (10%)		62,700	1,140
Stationary (15%)		67,122	1,220
Communications (7%)		48,510	882
Telephone and fax (5%)		29,601	538
Insurance (10%)		99,000	1,800
Coordination fees		750,000	13,636
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>		<b>2,183,223</b>	<b>39,695</b>
Audit of ACT appeal	1.00	250,000	4,545
Evaluation	1.00	800,000	14,545
Monitoring & Evaluation	4.00	200,000	3,636
<b>TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>		<b>1,250,000</b>	<b>22,727</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>		<b>113,339,932</b>	<b>1,299,721</b>
		3,400,198	38,992
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>		<b>116,740,130</b>	<b>1,338,713</b>
		<b>116,740,130</b>	<b>1,338,713</b>
<b>Budget rate: 55:00</b>			

ITEM- (List each over US\$500)

Actual  
Cost

Disposition

**CEDES Mozambique**  
**MOZ 161**  
**Drought Response in Southern Mozambique**  
**1st February 2016- 31st January 2017**

		Appeal	Appeal
		Budget	Budget
		MZM	USD
<b><u>INCOME</u></b>			
<b>INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva</b>			
Date	Donor Name	-	-
<b>INCOME - Cash received directly from donors</b>			
Date	Donor Name	-	-
<b>INCOME - In-kind donations received</b>			
Date	Donor Name	-	-



**INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)**

Date Donor Name

-

-

**TOTAL INCOME**

-

-

**EXPENDITURE**

Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal	Appeal
Unit	Units	MZM	Budget MZM	Budget USD

**DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)**

Needs Assessment

Session

5

40,000

200,000

3,636

**Sub- Total  
WASH****200,000****3,636**

Community Mobilization/ POP

Session

12

46,000

552,000

10,036

Formation and training of Water Management Committees- WMC

Session

5

55,000

275,000

5,000

Awareness raising on Hygiene and Sanitation

Session

12

18,000

216,000

3,927

Distribution of water

Week

12

175,000

2,100,000

38,182

Distribution of water purifiers (Certeza and/or Chlorine)

Session

5

20,000

100,000

1,818

Distribution of buckets &amp; jerrycans

Session

5

25,000

125,000

2,273

Support World Water Day, Global hand washing day and World latrine day celebrations at the community level

Session

5

10,000

50,000

909

**Sub- Total**

				<b>3,418,000</b>	<b>62,145</b>
<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>					
Distribution of food for targeted vulnerable groups (Maize meal, Beans and Cooking oil)	Session	3500	2,200	7,700,000	140,000
Distribution of certified fertilizers and seeds for drought tolerant crops	Session	3500	800	2,800,000	50,909
Support distribution of farm tools and equipment	Session	3500	1,300	4,550,000	82,727
Training of farmers on improved agricultural practices	Session	5	40,000	200,000	3,636
Support household nutrition for vulnerable households by use of sacks gardening	Session	5	34,000	170,000	3,091
Support World Food Day at the community level	Unit	5	12,000	60,000	1,091
<b>Sub- Total</b>				<b>15,480,000</b>	<b>281,455</b>
<b>DRR</b>					
Community training on DRR	Unit	5	95,000	475,000	8,636
Training on CEDRA	Unit	5	95,000	475,000	8,636
Support communities to develop Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) initiatives	Unit	12	15,000	1,440,000	26,182
Support households to plant and nurture trees for environmental observation	Unit	12	15,000	1,440,000	26,182
<b>Sub- Total</b>				<b>3,830,000</b>	<b>69,636</b>
<b><u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs</u></b>					
Emergency Officer	Months (12)	5	15,000	900,000	16,364
Emergency Coordinator (100%)	Months (12)	1	28,000	336,000	6,109
Communication/Visibility	Lump sum			105,000	1,909
<b>Sub- Total</b>				<b>1,341,000</b>	<b>24,382</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>					
<b><u>Transport (of relief materials)</u></b>					

Hire/ Rental of Vehicles and Fuel	Lump sum			260,000	8,000
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**TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**

<b>260,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>
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**TOTAL DIRECT COST**

<b>24,529,000</b>	<b>445,982</b>
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**INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT**

Staff Salaries

Executive Director (@ 15%)

Months (1 person)	12	20,000	240,000	4,364
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Programme Manager (30%)

Months (1 person)	12	17,000	204,000	3,709
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Finance and Secretarial Support (10%)

Months (4 persons)	12	45,000	540,000	9,818
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Office Operations

Office Utilities

Lump sum			150,000	2,727
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Office Stationary

Lump sum			90,000	1,636
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Other

Vehicle Operation

Months	12	16,000	216,000	3,927
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**TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT**

<b>1,440,000</b>	<b>26,182</b>
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**AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION**

Audit of ACT appeal

Estimate			270,000	<b>4,909</b>
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Monitoring & Evaluation

Estimate			90,000	<b>1,636</b>
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**TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION**

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		360,000	6,545
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>		<b>26,329,000</b>	<b>478,709</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>		789,870	14,361
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>		<b>27,118,870</b>	<b>493,070</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>		<b>27,118,870</b>	<b>493,070</b>
<b>EXCHANGE RATE: 30 MZM to 1 USD</b>			
Budget rate		55.00	