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Project

LAND O'LAKES  
**VENTURE**37

## Baseline Assessment Report

*Submitted: August 30, 2019*

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## 1 Introduction

This baseline report provides performance baseline data for the **Mozambique Integrated Recovery and Resilience (MIRAR)** project implemented by Land O'Lakes Venture37. It is prepared and submitted according to the requirement in grant agreement section 1.5(b)(3)(B)(ii).

### Background

The mainly agrarian population in the Beira corridor is grappling with widespread damage to their productive assets, raising concerns over food security and the sustainability of agriculture-based livelihoods. Over 100,000 homes of largely resource-poor households were destroyed, 711,000 hectares of crops ruined, and the livestock that survived Cyclone Idai lack access to grazing and risk disease as they move through the region and congregate in dry areas. In Chimoio District alone, local authorities report that more than 451,300 hectares of agricultural land have been destroyed, comprising 65 per cent of the total crops in the Province (OCHA 1 April 2019 Update).

In partnership with both USAID and USDA, Land O'Lakes Venture37 (Venture37) operates throughout the Beira corridor, implementing crops and livestock activities and has documented significant damage to crops and death, disease, and malnutrition among livestock. Much of the market infrastructure has been damaged at a time when both local supply of resources and demand for agriculture products is already low.

MIRAR is a USAID/OFDA-funded project running from June 1, 2019 to April 30, 2020 with a budget of USD 799,897. The goal of MIRAR is to assist agrarian households in Sofala and Manica Provinces to stabilize their household food security during the main agricultural season following Cyclone Idai by starting to recover their mixed seeds and cropping assets. To do this, Venture37 will distribute seven kilograms of maize and legume seeds to 15,000 households in Nhamatanda District of Sofala Province and Sussundenga District of Manica Province. The distribution of seeds will allow households affected by Cyclone Idai floods to plant most of their normal planting land during the main agricultural season so they can improve food security for their family through a normal harvest. Using existing seed systems to distribute these seeds will familiarize these households with the means of getting seeds in the future if they cannot set aside enough of their own.

### Purpose of the Baseline

The purpose of this MIRAR internal baseline assessment is to:

1. Provide contextual information about crop farmers in the targeted area; and
2. Establish baseline levels of key performance outcome-level indicators.

## 2 Baseline Methodology and Implementation

This section provides an overview for the household targeting, baseline methodology, and implementation. All tools used can be found in Annex I.

### Household Targeting Approach

The MIRAR team consulted with district government authorities in Nhamatanda and Sussundenga Provinces to obtain a list of the most affected villages which have not received seeds from other NGO efforts. To ensure that MIRAR does not duplicate efforts, the Program Manager coordinated with the Seed Distribution Cluster in Beira (a group of NGOs and government) who discussed and presented distributions expected from their respective organizations. To further coordinate the location selection, the MIRAR project contacted the Provincial Secretariat, National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security (DPASA), District Governments, District Economic Service (SDAE), Administrative Posts and Localities.

The MIRAR team conducted thirteen key informant interviews (KIIs) with six community leaders in Sussundenga and Macate districts in the Manica province, and seven community leaders in Nhamatanda district in the Sofala province. The purpose of the KIIs were to validate the data from the district authorities to ensure they meet the MIRAR targeting criteria. The criteria and validation efforts are described below.

- **Household vulnerability.** This is defined as low-income status and affected by the cyclone, with particular emphasis on households headed by women. All households in the villages in the project area are low-income. *MIRAR used the list from the district officials and the KIIs to validate and refine our targeting and make the final target list of villages.*
- **Household head has prior experience in the selected crops.** Validated by asking the district official in the key informant interviews whether the local residents have experience with maize, cowpea, pigeon pea, or lablab bean.
- **Household has not received seed from other recovery efforts.** The district governments provided lists of villages that they believe have not received seeds from any other NGO. *MIRAR validated this through the Seed Distribution Cluster group and also by asking the local village officials whether the village is receiving seeds from any other source*

The key informant interviews (see Annex II for a full list of interviews conducted) focused on the following:

- ✓ Number of households in each community,
- ✓ How the cyclone affected the community,
- ✓ Which crops are usually planted in that area, and
- ✓ Any seed distribution plans in the community (government, INGC, NGO).

The analysis of the key informant interview data showed that 91% of the villages in Nhamatanda district and 63% of villages in Sussundenga district were affected by rains and severe flooding. The villages in the Macate district were affected by wind and rains only. Given this result and MIRAR's objective to focus on villages affected by flooding who were most likely to have lost their seed sources, the baseline sampling frame included the affected villages from Sussundenga and Nhamatanda districts.

### Baseline Methodology

To understand the current state of farmers in the target villages and set baseline values for project indicators, the MIRAR team developed a household survey (see survey in Annex II) to administer to a randomly selected sample of households in the target villages. The survey asked questions about household demographics, crops grown and harvested in the previous season, source of seeds in the previous season, and expectations for planting area in the next season.

The number of households affected by floods in Nhamatanda and Sussundenga Districts, 19,610 was used as the sample frame. The sample size was calculated using the formula below at the 95% significance and 5% margin of error at the District level.

$$n_0 = \frac{\hat{p} \times (1 - \hat{p}) \times z^2}{MOE^2}$$

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0}{N}}$$

with

$n_0$ : sample size pre-correction (rounded up)

$\hat{p}$ : sample proportion

$z$ : found by using a [z-score table](#)

MOE: margin of error (to be divided to get a decimal)

$n$ : sample size

$N$ : population size

The final minimum sample size was determined to be 378 for Nhamatanda and 294 for Sussundenga. However, the team decided to oversample areas in Nhamatanda to adjust for level of vulnerability by allocating the proportion based on the extent of flooding, ensuring that the sampled number of households remained above the minimum sample size for each district. Table 1 below shows the minimum sample size, the planned sample and the total number of surveys conducted. Note that after cleaning, 994 surveys were deemed viable. See Annex III for a full list of the Administrative Posts and Villages sampled.

**Table 1: Baseline household survey sample and actual**

District	Sample size	Oversample adjusted for most affected (planned)	# of surveys conducted (actual)	# survey viable after cleaning
Sussundenga	294	300	303	303
Nhamatanda	378	700	699	691
<b>Totals</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>994</b>

Households were randomly selected within each village. In more populated areas, every 5<sup>th</sup> household was selected. In less populated areas, every 2<sup>nd</sup> household was selected. This was done until the 1,000 surveys were reached.

#### Enumerator Training and Pre-test

The quantitative survey tool was finalized in English and translated to Portuguese. The survey tool was coded into an electronic database for data entry purposes.

Two full days of enumerator training took place at the Venture37 office in Chimoio. The training was led by the Global Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Manager with sessions conducted by the MIRAR Project Manager, MEL Advisor and a Gender Advisor. A total of twenty-four participants (18 enumerators and 6 MIRAR field technicians) participated in the training. Topics included the baseline objectives, overview of the MIRAR project, gender concerns, the household questionnaire, guidelines for administering surveys, practical interviews, observations and feedback on the baseline household survey. On the second day of training, the team performed a pilot test. The MIRAR MEL Specialist conducted an after-action review with the enumerators and incorporated the recommendations into the survey. Although not being an intervention area of the MIRAR project, the pre-test was conducted in Chimoio District due to its proximity to the MIRAR office and focused on the questionnaire and the data collection process.

#### Baseline Implementation

Based on the results of the pilot test, data was collected using paper-based surveys and then entered into the IMPACTS database. The data collection took place within a period of 12 days, from July 31<sup>st</sup> to August 12<sup>th</sup>, 2019. There was no data collection on August 5<sup>th</sup>.

The MIRAR Project Manager met and received authorization from the SDAEs, three Heads of Administrative Posts in Chirassicua, Lamego and Metochira Pita, the Councilor of Urbanization of the Nhamatanda Municipal Council and community leaders prior to initiating the baseline data collection within the targeted communities. He also received a list of the number of households affected by the Cyclone, number of existing resettlement centers, and a list of Guides from the community leaders.

To ensure efficiency in the data collection process, MIRAR Field Technicians oversaw teams of enumerators and were responsible for assessing the daily quality and reliability of the data collected by the enumerators. Enumerators were divided into work teams according to the number of

households in each community and tasked with collecting data for the baseline and participant registration. Each enumerator had a daily goal of conducting 5 baseline surveys. During this process, the Field Technicians and the MEL Specialist conducted a daily review of the number of interviews conducted and the difficulties encountered and incorporated the learning into the next day's scheduling activities.

Actual baseline interviews and household registrations during the timeframe averaged 6 baseline interviews conducted per enumerator per day. The government officials recommended that MIRAR also focus on the affected populations who had to be resettled in the highlands (out of danger) following Cyclone Idai.

The table below indicates the number and types of staff that were utilized in the baseline exercise.

**Table 2: Staff allocated to the Baseline**

Function	#
Project Manager	1
MEL Specialist	1
Field Technicians	6
Enumerators	18
Drivers	2
Local Guides	45
Data entry staff	3
<b>Total # of staff</b>	<b>30</b>

### Data Validation, Cleaning, and Analysis

The MEL Specialist conducted data cleaning in the SPSS statistical package. Data cleaning focused on identifying the following:

- ✓ Duplicate observations,
- ✓ Inconsistent data,
- ✓ Unrealistic data,
- ✓ Blank or empty observations and outliers,
- ✓ Validation of responses for similar questions, and
- ✓ Incorrect totals where applicable.

The Global Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning team with support from the MEL Specialist conducted data analysis using the STATA statistical package.

### Challenges and Limitations

The team encountered the following challenges:

- House-to-house registration took place simultaneously with the baseline. However, houses in some villages were far apart from each other as far as one km apart which hindered registration in these districts<sup>1</sup>
- Roads and bridges that were destroyed during Cyclone Idai remained flooded or impassable during the key informant interviews. Field Technicians used canoes and rented motorbikes to reach the affected villages.

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<sup>1</sup> Macorococho, Lamego, Joaquim Marra, Maguimba A, B, C and Micoroa, kobola, Muda Mufo in Nhamatanda District and Zinguena, Muoco, in Sussundenga District

- It was difficult to anticipate the number of households in each surveyed area, which it necessary to constantly adapt the data collection logistics. Although the MIRAR team received lists of households from community leaders prior to starting the survey, the lists were not accurate or comprehensive.
- In some cases, the language was a challenge as the interviewers had no skills in certain mother languages and depended on the local guides to assist with translation.

### 3 Results and Findings

This section describes the results of the baseline household survey, including demographic profiles of the households and a description of their crop related activities. A total of 1,002 surveys were administered and after the data cleaning and validation 994 household surveys were analyzed.

#### Demographic information

The typical respondent interviewed was a head of household (79.4%), married (63.1%) and was a farmer by profession (98.2%). Ages ranged considerably, with a large minority between 26 and 44 (41.2%) years old. Only 6.0% indicated having another profession in addition to farming. Very few respondents had a disability (1.9% or 19 respondents). Respondents in Nhamatanda and Sussendenga Districts were fairly similar. However, fewer heads of households and more spouses were interviewed in Sussendenga than Nhamatanda District (71.0% versus 83.1%). Polygamy was also much more prevalent in Sussendenga than Nhamatanda District (14.5% versus 3.5%), but the total proportion married stayed consistent. Table 3 – 6 below provide more information about the demographics of the respondent.

**Table 3: Respondent relationship to head of household**

Relation	Sussundenga	Nhamatanda	Total
Self	71.0%	83.1%	79.4%
Spouse	26.4%	15.2%	18.6%
Other	2.6%	1.7%	2.0%
N =	303	691	994

**Table 4: Age of respondent**

Age Range	Sussundenga	Nhamatanda	Total
65 and over	11.6%	14.1%	13.3%
55-64	15.5%	15.7%	15.6%
45-54	20.8%	16.8%	18.0%
35-44	20.8%	19.3%	19.7%
25-34	19.8%	22.2%	21.5%
18-24	11.6%	12.0%	11.9%
N =	303	690	993

**Table 5: Marital status of respondent**

Marital Status	Sussundenga	Nhamatanda	Total
Married	53.8%	67.0%	63.0%
Married (Polygamous)	14.5%	3.5%	6.8%
Cohabiting	4.3%	1.2%	2.1%
Single	3.6%	5.1%	4.6%
Widow	20.5%	17.1%	18.1%
Divorced	3.3%	6.2%	5.3%
N =	303	691	994

**Table 6: Profession of Respondent**

Profession	Sussundenga	Nhamatanda	Total
Farmer	96.0%	99.1%	98.2%
Self employed	5.0%	2.7%	3.4%
Employee	3.9%	2.0%	2.6%
Retired	0.3%	0%	0.1%
Student	1.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Other	2.3%	1.0%	1.4%
N =	303	691	994

\*Note that multiple responses were allowed. N is the unique number of individuals, but the % adds up to more than 100.

The households sampled were generally headed by males (70.8%) with a fairly large minority headed by females (29.2%). This was consistent between districts. Households had 5.7 members on average, slightly larger in Sussundenga than Nhamatanda district (6.3 versus 5.4). Male and female household members were about equally prevalent in the household. This information on household size and gender composition is important in the calculation of the MIRAR/OFDA indicator: *Number of people directly benefiting from improving agricultural production and/or food security activities disaggregated by sex*. MIRAR will use the household size to understand how many individuals were affected by the seed distribution at the household level. Table 7 and 8, below, provide more information about the household.

**Table 7: Head of household by sex**

	Sussundenga	Nhamatanda	Total
Males	68.3	71.9	70.8
Females	31.7	28.1	29.2
N=	303	691	994

**Table 8: Household Family members by sex**

	Sussundenga	Nhamatanda	Total
Average # of all household members	6.3 (N=303)	5.4 (N=686)	5.7 (N=989)
Average # of males per household	3.1 (N=285)	2.7 (N=665)	2.9 (N=950)
Average # of females per household	3.4 (N=296)	2.8 (N=664)	3.0 (N=960)

### Crop-related Activities

The majority of households planted maize in the last crop season (95.4%), while a minority planted the other target crops: cow peas (34.1%), pigeon peas (18.6%), common beans (12.6%), lablab (4.3%), and soy (1.3%). A large number planted other types of crops (60.0%), including rice, sesame, sorghum, peanut and tomatoes. The average total number of hectares planted was 4.6, with a median of 2. A few outlier households had a total hectareage above 50, with one household that planted on 400 hectares. The project approach is to distribute to all households in a selected village, so these outliers were kept in the sample to reflect the population. The amount of land planted was slightly higher in Nhamatanda than Sussundenga district (5 versus 3.7 Ha). Maize was grown on the most land (1.9 Ha), while the other crops were each grown on about half as much land as maize (0.9-1.5 Ha). See Table 9 below for a breakdown of the amount of land planted by crop.

**Table 9: Crops planted (ha)**

	Sussundenga		Nhamatanda		Total	
	Average Ha	N	Average Ha	N	Average Ha	N
Total	3.7	298	5.0	669	4.6	991
Maize	2.7	297	1.5	648	1.9	945
Pigeon peas	1.1	76	1.3	108	1.2	184
Cow peas	1.2	126	1.6	212	1.5	338
Lablab	0.7	28	1.3	15	0.9	43
Soybeans	0.9	10	2.4	3	1.2	13
Common beans	1.2	70	1.3	55	1.2	125
Other	1.6	169	1.4	425	1.5	594

Data reflects number of hectares planted for those that planted any of that crop

Over half (51.8%: 49.9% in Nhamatanda; 56.1% in Sussundenga) of households interviewed reported that they were not able to harvest any crops last season. This may demonstrate the devastating effects of the cyclone. This was a problem across all crops, but a higher proportion of soy (92.3%), pigeon peas (73.9%) and lablab (95.3%) growers had issues than beans (66.4%), cowpeas (62.9%), and maize (54.6%). The yield of each crop depicted in Table 10 below includes the numerous households that harvested no crop. Only counting those that harvested some crop would result in much higher yield measures: maize (152.0 Kg/Ha), pigeon peas (37.6 Kg/Ha), cow peas (41.6 Kg/Ha), lablab (6 Kg/Ha), soy (320 Kg/Ha), and beans (17.6 Kg/Ha).

MIRAR used the kilograms harvested or predicted to be harvested of each crop at baseline and final evaluation to estimate the OFDA indicator: *Number of months of household food self-sufficiency as a result of seed system security programming*. Using the assumption that the average household (5.7 members) needs 50kg of maize per month to sustain their household, we will calculate how much maize they could buy for the price they could receive of the crops they harvested. Then we can calculate how many months that would last them. Since many households did not harvest any crop in the last season, many have 0 months of food self-sufficiency. The average month of food self-sufficiency amongst respondents is 2.6 months. Food self-sufficiency is slightly higher in Sussundenga district (3.0 months) than Nhamatanda district (2.4 months).

**Table 10: Crop Yield (KG/Ha)**

Crop	Sussundenga		Nhamatanda		Total	
	Yield (Kg/Ha)	N	Yield (Kg/Ha)	N	Yield (Kg/Ha)	N
Maize	84.6	297	61.5	646	68.8	943
Pidgeon peas	9.6	76	9.9	108	9.8	184
Cow peas	11.5	125	11.2	210	11.3	335
Lablab	0.4	28	0.07	15	0.3	43
Soybeans	0	10	106.7	3	24.6	13
Common beans	23.6	68	9.5	54	17.3	122

This table depicts yield for those that grew the crop, including those that did not harvest.

The majority of respondents used their own stock (56.7%) or purchased (41.0%) seed to plant in the last season. A larger proportion of farmers used their own seed in Sussundenga than Nhamatanda district (68.5% versus 51.4%), and the opposite was true for buying seed (26.7% versus 47.5%). Other sources of seeds included family and neighbors. A very small number (.6%) of farmers received seeds from aid workers. This is used to calculate the baseline value for the custom indicator: *Percentage of households with awareness of how to access seeds*. Nearly all (99.5%) households were able to access seed in the last planting season. This result is higher than the MIRAR target of 75%, as the households did not have a natural disaster before the last season.

**Table 11: Sources of Seeds**

Source	Sussundenga	Nhamatanda	Total
Bought from source	26.7%	47.5%	41.0%
Received seeds from AID worker	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Received seeds from other source	6.6%	5.9%	6.1%
Used own stock	68.5%	51.4%	56.7%
Other source	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
N=	289	648	937

This question allowed for multiple responses, so the total adds up to more than 100%

Respondents indicated that they wanted to grow an average of 2.6 hectares next planting season, which ranged from 0 to 205 Ha. The amount of land households want to cultivate next season is slightly higher in Sussundenga (3.6 Ha) than Nhamatanda (2.2 Ha). This is interesting, as we reported earlier that respondents in Nhamatanda District actually planted significantly more last in the last season than Sussundenga. Perhaps this is an effect of Nhamatanda being hit harder by flooding in the cyclone. This data was used to provide a baseline for the OFDA indicator: *Percentage of households with access to sufficient seed to plant*. Only 57.3% of households grew on as much land in the last cropping season as they want to grow on in the next cropping season. Assuming that the amount of land to grow stays constant between the years, this would indicate that slightly over half had enough seed to grow on all their land.

**Table 12: Intended Planting area (ha)**

	Sussundenga	Nhamatanda	Total
Hectares	3.6	2.2	2.6
N=	301	665	966

## 4 Conclusion

The baseline data confirmed that the households targeted were likely greatly impacted by the cyclone. Over half of households did not harvest any crop, despite planting seed last season. This was slightly more prevalent in Sussundenga than Nhamatanda district. The baseline also was able to provide baseline values for key indicators. Annex III lists the baseline value for the indicators and their appropriate disaggregates.

## Annex I: Data collection Instruments

### Key informant Interview Guide: Household Targeting – Village Leaders

RF1 – Date of Interview		
RF2 – Survey Number		
RF3 – Village		
RF4 – District		
RF5 – Province		
RF6 – Community Name		
RF7 – GPS Coordinates	Longitude:	Latitude:

Good Morning/ Good Afternoon: My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working as a researcher for Land O’ Lakes International Development for a new project funded by USAID. We are conducting interviews to understand the current situation after the Cyclone in order to inform agriculture activities in your community.

**CONFIDENTIALITY AND CONSENT:** Your answers will be kept confidential, and your individual responses cannot be traced back to you. You will not receive any direct benefit by virtue of participating in this survey, neither any harm will be done to you as a result of participating. Your honest answers to these questions will be appreciated.

The survey will take approximately 45 minutes.

#### Do I have your consent to conduct this interview?

1. Yes  = Thank the participant for accepting and proceed to next question
2. No  = Stop the interview and thank the participant

### A – Basic Data

*Ask to speak with the leader of the village.*

A1 – What is your full name?	A1a First name:	
	a1b Middle Name: (Skip if do not have)	
	A1c: Surname	
A2 – What is your position in the community?	_____	01
A6 - What is your age? (if respondent does not know, ask in what year he/she was born)	Less than 18	01
	18-24	02
	25-35	03
	45-55	04
	55-65	05
	65 or more	06
	Year born _____	07
A7 - What is your marital status?	Married	01
	Married (Polygamous)	02
	Not married but living with someone	03
	Single	04
	Widow	05
	Divorced	06
A8 - Person with disability (Fill in; do not ask respondent)	Yes	01
	no	02
A9 - What is your profession or full time job?  Select as many as apply	Farmer	01
	Self Employed	02
	Employee	03
	Retired	04
	Other (Specify) _____	06
A10 - Do you have a mobile phone?	Yes (Ask A4.1)	01

	No (Ask A7)	02
<b>A10.1 – What is your mobile number?</b>		
<b>A11 - How many inhabitants do you have in your community?</b>	_____	

Needs assessment questions

*Now we will ask some questions about how the cyclone and farming activities*

<b>SC1. How has the cyclone affected your community?</b>	Flood	01
	Wind	02
	None	03
	Other (Specify) _____	04
<i>If the answer is 03, interrupt the interview and thank the leader for participating in the survey. Skip to SC3.</i>		
<b>SC2. What percentage (%) estimate of your community was affected by the cyclone?</b>	_____	01
<b>SC3. During the last season, what crops has your community planted?</b>  <i>(select as many as apply)</i>	Maize	01
	Legumes: Peas	
	Pidgeon Peas	02
	Cowpeas	03
	Legumes: Beans	04
	Lablab	05
	Soybeans	06
	Common Beans (sugar beans)	07
They do not plant these crops	08	
<i>If this is the answer in 08, interrupt the interview and thank the leader for participating in the survey.</i>		
<b>SC4. Does the Government, INGC or an NGO, others have any seed distribution plans here in your community?</b>	Yes (which one) _____	01
	No	02
<i>Now I will ask you a question about intercropping</i>		
<b>SC5. Does your community know about intercropping?</b>	Yes (with which crops) _____	01
	No	02

**End Survey**

Thanks very much for your participation. The information you provided was very useful.

Village Leader

Technician

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_/\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_/\_\_/\_\_\_\_

## Baseline & Needs Assessment Survey

*Enumerator: Fill in this information before you talk to the farmer. Do not ask the farmer)*

<b>RF1 – Date of Interview</b>		
<b>RF2 – Survey Number</b>		
<b>RF3 – Village</b>		
<b>RF4 – District</b>		
<b>RF5 – Province</b>		
<b>RF6 – Community Name</b>		
<b>RF7 – Enumerator ID</b>		
<b>RF8 – GPS Coordinates</b>	Longitude:	Latitude:

Good Morning/ Good Afternoon: My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working as a researcher for Land O' Lakes International Development for a new project funded by USAID. We are conducting a survey to understand the current situation after the Cyclone in order to inform agriculture activities in your community.

**CONFIDENTIALITY AND CONSENT:** Your answers will be kept confidential, and your individual responses cannot be traced back to you. You will not receive any direct benefit by virtue of participating in this survey, neither any harm will be done to you as a result of participating. Your honest answers to these questions will be appreciated.

The survey will take approximately 15 minutes. With your permission, I would like to ask you questions about your household and farming activities.

### Do I have your consent to conduct this interview?

3. Yes  = Thank the participant for accepting and proceed to next question
4. No  = Stop the interview and thank the participant

Section A biodata questions will take care of the selection criteria: single, windowed and divorced, female headed households, & age range for the elderly.

### A – Basic Data

*Ask to speak with the head of household.*

<b>A1 – What is your full name?</b>	A1a First Name:	
	A1b Middle Name: <i>(skip if do not have)</i>	
	A1c Surname:	
<b>A2 – Are you the head of the household?</b>	Yes (ask A4)	01
	No (ask A2)	02
If yes, ask A5 and continue, if no ask A2 and continue		
<b>A3 – What is your relationship to the head of household?</b>	Mother	01
	Father	02
	Brother	03
	Sister	04
	Grandmother	05
	Grandfather	06
	Son	07
	Daughter	08
	Husband	09
	Wife	10
	Other _____	11
<b>A4 – What is the sex of the head of household?</b>	Male	01
	Female	02
<b>A5 – Sex (Fill in; do not ask respondent)</b>	Male	01
	Female	02
<b>A6 - What is your age?</b> (if respondent does not know, ask in what year he/she was born)	Under 18 years	01
	18-24	02
	25-34	03

	35-44	04
	45-54	05
	55 - 64	06
	65 and over	07
	Do not know _____	08
<b>A7 - What is your marital status?</b>	Married	01
	Married (Polygamous)	02
	Not married but living with someone	03
	Single	04
	Widow	05
	Divorced	06
<b>A8 – Person with disability (Fill in; do not ask respondent)</b>	Yes	01
	No	02
<b>A9 – What is your profession or full-time job?</b> Select all that apply.	Farmer	01
	Self employed	02
	Employee	03
	Retired	04
	Student	05
	Other (Specify) _____	06
<b>A10 – Do you have a mobile phone?</b>	Yes ( <i>ask A4.1</i> )	01
	No ( <i>Ask A7</i> )	02
<b>A10.1 – What is your phone number?</b>		
<b>A11 – How many family members live in your household? (including self)</b>	_____	
<b>A12 – What is the sex of your family members who live in your household?</b>	A12a Number of males	
	A12 b Number of females	
<b>A13 – What are the ages of your family members who live in your household?</b>	Age ranges	#
	A13a 0-15	
	A13b 16-35	
	A13c 36-60	
	A13d 61+	

**Now we will ask a few questions about your crop related activities before the cyclone.**

<b>SC1. During the last panting season, which crops did you plant?</b>  (select all that apply)	Maize	01
	Legumes: Peas	
	Pidgeon Peas	02
	Cowpeas	03
	Legumes: Beans	
	Lablab	04
	Soybeans	05
	Common Beans (sugar beans)	06
	Other: _____	07
I did not plant any crops/Farmer did not pant any legumes or maize.	08	
<b>SC2. Last season, how many hectares did you plant of the following crops ____?</b>	<b>Cultivated area</b>	<b>Hectares</b>
	SC2a Maize	
	SC2b Pidgeon Peas	
	SC2c Cow Peas	
	SC2d Lablab	
	SC2e Soybeans	
	SC2f Common Beans (sugar beans)	
	SC2g Other _____	
	SC2h Total Hectares _____	
	<b>SC3 - How much of each crop did you harvest in the</b>	<b>CROP</b>

<i>last season (Kg)?</i>	SC3a Maize		
	SC3b Pidgeon Peas		
	SC3c Cow Peas		
	SC3d Lablab		
	SC3e Soybeans		
	SC3f Common beans (sugar beans)		
	SC3g Other (specify) _____		
	SC3h	Total KG _____	
<i>SC4. Where did you get the seeds you planted last season? (select all that apply)</i>	Bought from _____		01
	Received seeds from AID worker		02
	Received seeds from Other _____		03
	Used own stock		04
	Other source: _____		05
<i>Now I will ask you a question about the upcoming planting season for your crops.</i>			
<i>SC5. For the upcoming planting season, what is the size of the area where you intend to plant your crop?</i>	_____ hectares		

**End Survey**

Thanks very much for your participation. The information you provided was very useful.

## Annex II: List of Key informants

Province	District	Administrative Post	Locality ( Village)	Community/Povoados	Name of key informants
	Sussendenga	Dombe	Muoco	Muoco	Filimone Jaene Nhamissisua
			Materara	Materera	Manuel Joaquim Macanidje
			Mabaia	Mabaia	Francisco Sintura Cumbana
			Muchambanha	Muchambanha/Jasrela	Benjamim Jemusse Kudza
			Darue	Darue	Armando Fernando Sanguene
			Darue	Zingwena	Inoque Augusto Zinguena
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Tica	Vinho (Bebedo)	Vinho	Americo Faera Tabua
			Matenga	Matenga	Bio batista Alfandenga
			Macorococho	Macorococho	Paulo Filipe João
			Chirassicua	Maponese (Chirassicua)	Benjamim Filipe Nhamachoco
			Siluvo	Siluvo	Lourenço Mavungire Chungane
			Nhampoca	Nhampoca	Izaquiel Mambasse Colocho
			Chiadeia	Chiadeia	Antonio Massora Manuel

### Annex III: Baseline Households Interviewed

District	Administrative Post	Village	Community	HHs	Resettlement Centers (RC)		
Sussundenga	Dombe	Darue	Muwawa	38	RC		
			Zinguena	62			
			Chihin	1			
		Matarara	Thussene-Choma	0			
			Metchisso	0			
			Matarara	53	RC		
			Muriro	0			
		Mabaia	Bairro Unidade	0	RC		
			Mabaia-25 de Setembro	1	RC		
			Macocoe	33	RC		
			Mucombe	31	RC		
			Matende	0			
		Javela	Manhama 1	0	RC		
			Nahanhemba 1	0			
			Nahanhemba 2	0			
			Phambanissa	0			
			Manhama 2	0	RC		
			Muchai	0	RC		
			Gudza Sede	0	RC		
			Magueba	0	RC		
			Bunga	0			
		Muoco	Nhamussissua	48	RC		
			Magaro	36	RC		
			Dombe	0	RC		
		TOTAL				303	

District	Administrative Post	Village	Community	Households	Resettlement Centers (RC)
Nhamatanda	Tica	Chirassicua	Macorococho	30	
			Chirassicua	17	
			Maponesse	0	
			Pombamite	6	
			25 de Setembro	17	
			Macuzil	9	
			Joaquim Marra	34	
			Madangua	14	
			Nguenhi	0	
		Mussanga Matope	4		
		Lamego	Emilio Guebuza	12	
			Hulumwa	0	
			Muda Mufo	122	
			Ndeja-John Segredo	157	RC
	Nhamatanda Sede	Sede	Kura	21	RC
		Metochira Pita	Nhanssalaze A	50	
			Maguimba A	9	
			Maguimba B	33	
			Maguimba C	57	
			Nhangõna	26	
			Nhassalazi B	6	
			Kobola	21	
			Madangua	14	
			Mabaia	7	
			Mongomo I	17	
			Magoel	6	
			Micoroa	10	
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>699</b>	

## Annex IV: Annual Performance Data Table (APDT)

<b>Project</b>	Mozambique Integrated Recovery and Resilience Project (MIRAR)
<b>Start Date</b>	June 1, 2019
<b>End Date</b>	April 30, 2020

#	Indicator Name (Output or Outcome)	Unit	Disaggregation	Baseline		YR 1		Life of Project	
				Year	Value	Target <sup>2</sup>	Actual	Target	Actual
<b>Program Goal: Assist agrarian households in Sofala and Manaci Provinces stabilize their food security</b>									
<b>OFDA Sector: Food Security and Agriculture</b>									
1	Percentage of households with awareness of how to access seeds  Custom outcome	Percentage	<b>Total</b>	2019	99.4%	75%		75%	
			Male household head		99.2%				
			Female household head		99.6%				
<b>OFDA Sub-sector: Improving Agricultural Production / Food Security</b>									
2	Number of people directly benefiting from improving agricultural production and/or food security activities  OFDA output	Number of individuals	<b>Total</b>	2019	0	71,250		71,250	
			Male		0				
			Female		0				
3	Number of months of household food self-sufficiency as a result of improved agricultural production programming  OFDA outcome	Number of months	<b>Total</b>	2019	2.6	+0.5		+0.5	
			Male household head		2.7				
			Female household head		2.2				
4	Percentage of households with access to sufficient seeds to plant  OFDA outcome	Percentage	<b>Total</b>	2019	57.3%	75%		75%	
			Male household head		50.8%				
			Female household head		67.6%				

<sup>2</sup> Targets were not disaggregated. The actual values will be disaggregated.