

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
MOZAMBIQUE  
RAPID RESPONSE  
FLOOD**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**Ms. Bettina Maas**

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

The AAR was carried out on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2015 at RCO and the meeting was chaired by the co-chair of HCT WG. There were present in the session three agencies namely, UNICEF, IOM and WFP representing four CERF projects: Logistics, Food assistance, Shelter and WASH. The session started with the project presentations, followed by a reflection on the CERF application and implementation where were identified some actions towards the improvement of the process. Note that, in spite of not having present some of the implementing partners in the meeting, their contribution was reflected in the information presented by the recipient agencies.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES  NO

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES  NO

The final version of the report was shared with the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners and some government counterparts such as provincial water directorate, INGC, Social communication institute and their comments were integrated in this final report.

## I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 30,274,117		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	3,247,508
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (if applicable)	
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	7,786,228
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,033,736</b>

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 28-Jan-15			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-002	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	533,395
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-003	Protection	174,722
FAO	15-RR-FAO-001	Agriculture	308,484
IOM	15-RR-IOM-001	Shelter	478,825
WFP	15-RR-WFP-001	Food Aid	864,457
WFP	15-RR-WFP-002	Common Logistics	887,625
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3,247,508</b>

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	2,380,587
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	747,435
Funds forwarded to government partners	119,486
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,247,508</b>

## **HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

In the 2014-2015 rainy season, Mozambique was hard-hit by heavy rains and floods, particularly in the second half of the season - January to March 2015 in the Central and North of the country. Based on the rainfall forecast and water levels in the main river basins in the country, the government activated the institutional alert system currently in place.

The sequence of activation the different alert stages were as follows: **on 8 January 2015**, the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) activated the **Institutional Orange alert** due to heavy rains recorded in Licungo river basin to allow intensive monitoring, operational readiness and pre-positioning the human and material resources. Four days later, **on 12 January 2015**, the Council of Ministers of Mozambique declared the **Institutional Red alert** for the Central and Northern regions, due to heavy rains recorded and consequent floods in large areas in Zambézia province. This declaration allowed the Civil Protection Unit (UNAPROC) to start with the search and rescue operations, provision of humanitarian assistance by INGC and HCT, resource mobilization and permanent monitoring of hydro meteorological information by government authorities.

In terms of impacts, since the onset of the rain season in October 2014, the heavy rains and floods in Central and North of Mozambique affected at least 425,694 people (106,823 families) and temporarily displaced at least 72,000 people, which were hosted initially in 46 accommodation centers opened in Zambézia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces. The impact of the rains, floods and pests in the Agriculture sector led to the losses of at least 103,807 ha affecting about 112,123 families, which 103,215 ha by floods (60,051 ha in Zambézia) and 592 by pests.

The hardest hit provinces were Zambézia and Nampula, especially Zambézia, where 150,849 people (29,963 households) were affected, 61,102 people (12,396 families) displaced and living in 48 resettlement sites. The death toll due to floods, house collapse and lightning in the country was 163, of which 134 were recorded in Zambézia province. An estimated 70 per cent of the province were inaccessible due to extensive infrastructure damage - 57 bridges destroyed - making operations, assessments and the delivery of life-saving assistance a challenge. The main national road N1 had five cuts of 10 – 15 m, mainly in Mocuba corridor isolating the north region from the rest of the country for approximately 30 days. Damages to power plants and electricity towers along the Licungo river basin left the north region of the country without electricity for almost 30 days.

The humanitarian situation deteriorated drastically, demanding more resources from Government and HCT members. Between 15 and 21 January 2015 the total number of affected people in the Central and Northern regions had more than doubled, increasing from 52,692 people to 150,000 people. In Zambézia Province alone, the number of affected people had tripled, rising from 31,218 to 119,564. The number of accommodation centers had also tripled from 14 to 49 and the people living in these accommodation centers had doubled from 22,332 to 50,689 people. This situation led to rapid depletion of the relief stocks and an abrupt increase in needs, mainly in terms of food, shelter, WASH and logistics operations.

The drastic evolution of the emergency compelled the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), on 19 January to request the humanitarian community to mobilize additional resources to complement the Government efforts to quickly address the needs of the affected population. In response to the government request, on 20 January, following consultations with HCT, the UNRC requested support from the OCHA Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA) to assist HCT members in the development of the CERF proposal enabling in this way a live saving assistance to the affected and displaced people.

## **II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION**

The floods occurred in the Licungo River basin and Chire River early in the second week of January 2015 affected and displaced thousands of people, destroying thousands of houses and public infrastructures in Zambézia province. Government and HCT joint assessments were carried out to identify the needs in the aftermath of the heavy rains that occurred in Zambézia province. Access was a major concern due to the damage of the roads and bridges, isolating some districts such as Maganja da Costa, Namarroi, Milange, Mocuba from others within Zambézia province.

At the time of the preparation of the CERF proposal, preliminary assessments indicated the prioritization of five clusters by the HCT members (Shelter, Food Security, WASH, Logistics and Protection) in order to jump-start life-saving activities in support to people in need in the most affected districts of Zambézia province especially those who had their houses completely destroyed and were housed in temporary accommodation sites. While there were needs in all sectors, the following have been identified as the most critical for the 50,000 IDPs living in accommodation centres and temporary settlements in Zambézia Province:

1. Logistics, to ensure the provision of life-saving assistance;
2. The provision of shelter for 50,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) as temporary accommodation sites (schools, churches, etc.) do not had the capacity to support the large number of displaced people, resulting in many having to sleep out in the open;

3. Emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions for those displaced as well as residents in Mocuba town who were deprived of access to clean water;
4. Basic agricultural inputs were also identified as a key priority of the most vulnerable population, in particular for women farmers;
5. Furthermore, those displaced to accommodation centres in Zambézia Province required an immediate protection response targeting the most vulnerable groups, in view of streamlining on-going life-saving assistance by ensuring that people with specific needs such elderly, single women, women heads of households, unaccompanied children and people with disabilities have equal access to assistance.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** cluster consultations, joint assessment missions, coordination with government water authorities informed that WASH was a critical initial response needed where people were displaced from their homes and were surviving in precarious circumstances without normal arrangements for food, shelter and WASH. From the outset, provisions needed to be made to provide safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities which meet their minimum requirements for cooking, drinking, and bathing, and which ensure hygienic excreta disposal with safety, privacy and dignity.

WFP-Joint aerial assessments were undertaken by government and HCT team on 21 January 2015. Through this preliminary assessment, the **Food Security** cluster identified the need to provide immediate food assistance for at least one month to the 50,000 people who were sheltered in accommodation centers for over a week and they had no other means of survival. The CERF contribution was required to procure the essential food commodities without which stocks would rapidly be depleted at a time when people needed assistance most, having lost all their productive assets and crops.

Initial assessments were carried out during the second and third weeks of January by the district services in collaboration with local authorities since most of the affected areas were isolated or of very difficult access. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) estimated at the time of the CERF proposal elaboration, that 52,000 ha of cultivated fields were flooded in the country of which at least 18,400 ha were damaged with minimal crop recovery in the severely affected districts in Zambezia. This has left the households, who predominantly depend on their own food production, to now rely on food aid. To prevent a prolonged dependency on food aid, their production capacity had to be kicked to start immediately. Therefore, the funds from CERF were also used to procure and distribute agricultural inputs (seeds and agricultural tools) to the affected families as most of these families lost all their crops and food reserves and rely mainly on agriculture for subsistence.

In terms of **Logistics**, as stated before, communication and access to isolated districts was a challenge for several weeks. Accessibility constraints were hindering fast delivery of humanitarian assistance with an estimated 70 per cent of the province unreachable by land. Authorities and HCT members were forced to rely more on air means to transport medicine and food items, and to conduct search and rescue operations. Additional staff and funding was required to secure air and ground operations to meet the logistical needs for the humanitarian assistance.

The concentration of about 42 per cent of the affected population in 49 accommodation centers called for an immediate **Protection** response targeting the most vulnerable groups facing precarious living conditions and promiscuity in the accommodation centers. The Government has registered as of 21 January the presence of about 836 unaccompanied children and orphans, 256 single women head of household, 81 people with disabilities, and 252 elderlies in the affected districts of Zambezia province. Prevention, reduction and response to risk of abuse and violence among this vulnerable population hosted in the accommodation centers needed to be put in place immediately.

On behalf of the HCT, IOM and UNICEF, led a **Shelter** cluster assessment from 16 to 23 January 2015, to identify needs and locations of key concern in Zambezia Province. The assessment demonstrated that there was a need for immediate shelter across the affected areas as the accommodation centers (schools, churches/mosques and host families), did not have the capacity to host the large number of IDPs that were in need of shelter and provision of life-saving NFIs such as family kits, sleeping kits, and solar radio with light and chargers.

### III. CERF PROCESS

From 8 to 12 January 2015, the humanitarian situation deteriorated drastically, triggering the government to activate an Institutional Red Alert on 12 January 2015 and fully activation of the Contingency Plan. The situation was demanding more resources from Government,

HCT members and the relief stocks (Government and HCT) were indicating that there was a huge gap in food and non-food items to address the humanitarian assistance in Zambézia Province.

There was an urgent need to feed and provide shelter to 50,000 affected people that were hosted in accommodation centers (most of which were schools, which need to resume by 6 February 2015). There was also the urgent need to provide emergency water supply, emergency sanitation and emergency hygiene promotion, thus providing minimum safe conditions for reducing the risk to public health by water and sanitation-related diseases.

Due to worsening of the situation, on 19 January 2015, the Government through INGC sent an official request to the UN Resident Coordinator in Mozambique to fully activate the (local) cluster system and mobilize additional resources to complement the Government efforts to address the current crisis.

The evolution of the emergency in Zambézia province in terms of affected people in need of assistance, rapid depletion of the relief stocks, and the request from INGC submitted to the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, triggered the decision to develop the CERF proposal. On 20 January, following consultations with HCT working group, the UNRC requested support from the OCHA Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA) to assist HCT members in the development of the CERF proposal. Furthermore, on 21 January 2015, the UNRC convened a meeting with in-country donors (embassies and international cooperation agencies) to present the situation and main gaps, and request their support to timely and efficiently response to main humanitarian needs.

Besides the urgent application of the CERF rapid response window to address the immediate needs of the flood victims in the most affected districts of Zambézia province, the HCT also decided to develop a Humanitarian Relief and Early Recovery Proposal with the aim of providing donors a comprehensive analysis of the emergency, including context, humanitarian needs, current response and the most likely scenario for the forthcoming weeks.

On 21 January 2015 OCHA ROSA deployed a Humanitarian Affairs Officer (HAO) to Mozambique to support the cluster leads in the CERF application process. On 22 January 2015, the UNRC convened jointly with the HCT co-chairs and with the support of OCHA HAO a HCT meeting to give guidance to the cluster leads on the CERF application, prioritize and agree on the sectors to be considered in the CERF and deadlines for the proposal submission.

During the prioritization exercise, the CERF life-saving criteria, the humanitarian needs overview presented in the daily meetings of the Technical Council for Disaster Management at Central and Provincial levels, as well as the findings of the HCT members deployed and operating in the field were considered.

The prioritization of the activities and projects were carried out through a consultative and participatory process among the cluster leads and within each clusters with the respective members. The main criterion considered was the immediate life-saving needs of the displaced people hosted in the accommodation centres. During prioritization, the cluster also looked at: 1) solid experience in responding to floods and 2) existing partnerships. The main parameters considered to select the priority sectors were:

- Most life-saving critical needs;
- Most vulnerable people among the affected;
- Type of infrastructure destroyed and its importance for the population;
- Time to transfer the IDPs in the accommodation centres (which are mainly schools) to resettlement area before the starting of the classes;
- Gaps identified by the government jointly with HCT;
- Daily needs of the IDPs in the accommodation centres, and;
- Response capacity of the Government.

Across all sectors, the Gender analysis was considered during the design and implementation of the CERF projects. During the food assistance, efforts were made to enable the participation of women in food distribution and/or work planning committees, as well as using the name of the women for the beneficiary lists, whenever possible, for the provision of family rations. Food distributors, where reasonably possible, ensured that food was placed directly in the hands of women and that women take a lead role in household food management.

As women and girls are the primary household water managers, their preferences, use and safety were paramount. Women and girls were considered at higher risk of violence and abuses in situation of displacement and therefore were at the center of the suggested system of protection focal points in accommodation centers.

Under shelter project, the purchase and delivery of solar lamps aimed to increase protection of IDPs (particularly women and children) at night. GBV vulnerabilities was considered throughout the design and implementation of camps and distribution sites. For the targeting of beneficiaries for agricultural inputs, women headed households was given priority as they are responsible for the food security within the household.

#### IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

**TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR<sup>1</sup>**

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 148,846									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (below 18)	Women (above 18)	Total	Boys (below 18)	Men (above 18)	Total	Children (below 18)	Adults (above 18)	Total
Water, Sanitation and	21,092	19,470	<b>40,562</b>	20,265	18,706	<b>38,971</b>	41,357	38,176	<b>79,533</b>
Protection	38,649	34,569	<b>73,218</b>	53,035	46,041	<b>99,076</b>	91,684	80,610	<b>172,294</b>
Agriculture	0	16,770	<b>16,770</b>	0	11,180	<b>11,180</b>	0	27,950	<b>27,950</b>
Shelter	20,346	18,722	<b>39,068</b>	20,968	16,335	<b>37,303</b>	41,314	<b>35,057</b>	<b>76,371</b>
Food Aid	11,938	18,243	<b>30,181</b>	8,781	10,501	<b>19,282</b>	20,719	28,744	<b>49,463</b>
Common Logistics									

<sup>1</sup> Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

#### **BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION**

Initially, it was very difficult to assess the impact of the 2015 floods on the population in Zambézia province. In the first two weeks after the floods, most of the affected districts were not accessible by land and the information about the affected population was not detailed, consistent and was changing almost daily as the access was improving. The government was leading the assessment process with the HCT support and the information was considered official when presented at the Technical council meetings.

During the period with institutional red alert activated, the floods affected about 148,846 people in Zambézia province and at least 50,000 people were hosted in 49 temporary accommodation centers. The targeting beneficiaries of the CERF grant consisted mainly in the IDPs from the floods which were initially sheltered in the accommodation centers and afterwards were transferred to resettlement centers where they were supposed to stay permanently. Therefore, based on the initial official information available, the HCT WG estimated at 50,000, the potential beneficiaries of the CERF funds.

However, with the evolution of the situation and more affected areas becoming accessible, the IDPs in the resettlement sites increased to about 68,500 people in 45 centers (DTM report- as of 24 April 2015). The government, HCT and community leaders combined different tools and mechanisms to avoid double counting in the assistance of people in need:

- On food assistance, while people were hosted in the temporary accommodation centers, the beneficiaries were counted and assisted individually in tents or classrooms;
- All the resettlement centers had a list of people/families sheltered in the each centre. Before any distribution, the lists were reviewed by controlling the presence and the beneficiaries were organized in groups. Here the food distribution was much easier as the assistance were done per family;
- On WASH sector, beneficiaries were counted based on number of services provided per estimated number of persons within the population. This method was used to firstly, avoid double counting of beneficiaries and secondly ensure that all persons within project frame benefitted from humanitarian services under the CERF grant;
- For shelter, the beneficiaries have been estimated based on the distribution lists for NFI and on shelter standards and practices trained persons directly under the activity;
- In some cases, particularly in the protection sector, the number of beneficiaries are very high when compared to other sectors. This is mainly due to the nature of the activities implemented which consisted of social mobilisation and awareness on SGBV and violence prevention conducted by the Institute of Social Communication. This outreach work which went beyond the

accommodation/resettlement centers to include established neighbourhoods in the affected areas, as a mean to improve the overall protective environment.

Although, in the logistic sector it is not applicable the estimation of direct beneficiaries, the sector provided intermediate storage in key locations and transport by road, boat or helicopter to the final delivery point. Approximately 3,713 cubic meters of relief items were transported for 14 cluster members including INGC, Plan International, COSACA, WFP, UNICEF, CVM/IFRC, and UNFPA.

It is important to mention that even with the adopted tools and mechanisms, this process was not free of challenges because the number of people tended to fluctuate and was changing very often as well as the populations' needs.

**TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING<sup>2</sup>**

	<b>Children (below 18)</b>	<b>Adults (above 18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Female</b>	20,719	19,096	39,815
<b>Male</b>	20,616	17,520	38,136
<b>Total individuals (Female and male)</b>	<b>41,335</b>	<b>36,616</b>	<b>77,951</b>

<sup>2</sup> Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

## **CERF RESULTS**

The funds from CERF, allowed the HCT clusters (WASH, Food Security, Logistics, Shelter and Protection), in collaboration with implementing partners and under the leadership of the Government, to rapidly scale up the humanitarian assistance by delivering essential services and reaching more beneficiaries across the flood affected districts in Zambézia province. The HCT was able to deploy a high number of experienced staff to Zambézia province to support the local authorities and organizations in the emergency response and coordination. This reinforcement in the coordination at local level contributed to avoid duplications of efforts and resources during the humanitarian response.

An average of 78,000 people settled in the accommodation/temporary centers were assisted with food, water, shelter tools and kits and in view of reducing their dependence to food aid, agricultural tools and seeds were distributed to ensure their food security. The CERF contributed to the establishment of at least 4 child friendly spaces (CFS) benefiting about 3,400 children. Furthermore, the IDPs and affected people had access to psychological support and security through police presence and routine vigilance in the accommodation centers and resettlement sites to prevent major occurrence of cases of violence.

The **WASH** cluster in Mozambique, through the CERF grant was able to provide to about 48,199 flood affected persons including women and children with safe water supply in accommodation/resettlement centres in Zambezia province by (i) water treatment and trucking (up to 60,000 litres of safe water supply reaching up to 4,000 persons in accommodation centres per day); (ii) improvement of 47 water supply facilities in 18 resettlement communities and schools and another 15 emergency water points were installed and made functional in accommodation and resettlement camps. Furthermore, over 15,907 households (approximately 79,533 people) adopted the 'point-of-use' water treatment option by using CERTEZA – a 1.25 per cent chlorine based water purifying/disinfecting solution used for household water treatment. On sanitation, an estimated 10,200 persons in accommodation/transit centres directly benefited and used a total of 510 emergency latrines in emergency centres and another 38,480 persons in resettlement centres had access to and are using 7,696 family latrines in relocation communities in the affected districts. More than 1,200 activists directly benefited from a training on hygiene promotion and behaviour change communication after which they were equipped with tools for Information Education and Communication (IEC) and communication for development (C4D).

As mentioned before, the floods in Licungo basin destroyed severely the road network in Zambézia province, resulting in 70 per cent of the province unreachable by road. With the CERF funding, the **Logistics** cluster, ensured immediate augmentation of the logistics capacity facilitating timely delivery of life-saving emergency aid to the affected populations. In order to secure an uninterrupted supply of



humanitarian aid to the affected areas, the Logistics Cluster put in place an operation based on receipt of cargo in Maputo and Beira, onward road transport to Quelimane/Nicoadala, intermediate storage in key locations and transport by road, boat or helicopter to the final delivery point. Approximately 3,713 cubic meters of relief items were transported for 14 cluster members including INGC, Plan International, COSACA, WFP, UNICEF, CVM/IFRC, and UNFPA.

The **food assistance** to affected people, especially the displaced people during emergency period was rapidly scaled up with the disbursement of CERF. It enabled to assist about 50,000 people for at least 30 days in six districts of Zambézia province. In terms of agricultural inputs, the CERF contributed to provide timely seeds and some tools for the second agricultural season to about 27,950 farmers although there were some constraints such as lack of cowpea seed in the market. For this reason the amount initially allocated for this input was reallocated, increasing the quantity of other inputs (seeds of maize and vegetables and hoes) resulting in an increment in the number of agricultural kits and thus the number of beneficiaries from direct 21,500 beneficiaries to 27,950 beneficiaries. By the end of the project most of families have started the harvesting of fresh maize and some vegetables resulting in a significant improvement in food availability in the area.

In terms of **shelter**, it was possible to provide tool kits and solar lamps to 76,371 people distributed in 48 resettlement sites. Since the kits were designed to be allocated to 4-5 families it was possible to reach more individuals than planned. An important achievement during the assistance in the shelter sector was the knowledge that the beneficiaries acquired during the trainings (710 persons participated in training processes about Sphere standards and improved construction practices) on improved construction practices. The CERF contributed also with information regarding the situation analysis in the 48 resettlement sites allowing in this way a better planning and intervention delivery across all sectors addressing the gaps identified.

## **CERF's ADDED VALUE**

- a) **Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?**  
YES  PARTIALLY  NO

For Food security sector, the CERF funds were available and disbursed relatively fast. With the resources received, it was possible to provide monthly food rations composed by 400 grs of maize meal, 60 grs of pulses, 25 grs of oil and 50 grs of CSB, corresponding to 2050 kcal. As informed before, a total of 49,463 people during the period of February and March 2015 were assisted. However, it is important to mention that, in general, the humanitarian assistance to the flood-affected people has been started with delays due to several factors including the need to coordinate actions with INGC and partners, through the provision of Logistics air services, has been made available one month after declaration of red alert by the Government.

The Logistic in the flood affected areas was very challenging. The government was using small helicopters with the capacity of 0.4 ton to transport food and medicines to isolated locations resulting in costly and ineffective delivery of humanitarian assistance. With the CERF grant, it was possible to have a helicopter with much greater capacity, about 2 ton for a period of about 30 days, improving in this way the delivery time and level of assistance. The helicopter was made available from 16th February and used to deliver approximately 1,048 cbm of life-saving aid to areas not accessible by other means. The helicopter was demobilized on 31st March when the areas became accessible by other means.

The CERF funds contributed to delivery of WASH service to persons located in transit or accommodation centres. Such services as provision of "Certeza" for household water treatment, construction of emergency latrines and distribution of hygiene kits which included soap, jerry cans, buckets and other hygiene related items, may have contributed to building morals and preventions of diarrhoeal disease among flood affected persons. Nevertheless the implementation of WASH CERF funded activities started before the disbursement of funds through WASH Cluster partners own resources.

- b) **Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs<sup>1</sup>?**  
YES  PARTIALLY  NO

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<sup>1</sup> Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

The CERF rapid response window contributed to respond rapidly to the unforeseen needs. It allowed to quickly deliver vital food assistance to the people in need. Overall, the CERF acted as a primary driver for launching strategic emergency response and a timelier funding than bilateral humanitarian donors and other pooled funds. Therefore, the CERF funds triggered a better response to time-critical humanitarian food needs of the flood-affected people.

Regarding to the agriculture component, the early availability of CERF funds allowed starting timely the planning of project activities including the process for procurement of the agricultural inputs. However, the availability of some agricultural inputs associated with the complex logistic in the ground created some delays. Therefore, the responding to time critical needs was not depending exclusively on the availability of the funds.

At a time when the floods had made many families (including women and children) homeless with children out of school, women struggling to cope with meeting daily family demands amidst limited resources for health care and with schools being largely occupied as temporary accommodation centres, a situation that led to the closure of many schools in the province/districts. The CERF grants, complemented WASH Cluster partners resources and were quite timely by providing much needed WASH supplies to affected populations located in those transit centres. By this, the WASH response pursued two main strategies which included:

- Provision of emergency assistance (Certeza, emergency latrines, hygiene kits with soap, etc.) to affected persons in accommodation/transit centres without adequate WASH services and
- Establishment of WASH services in resettlement areas and restoration of improved WASH conditions in flood affected communities to facilitate early return of displaced persons to their community and children to their schools.

The CERF funds facilitated the mobilisation of air transport to reach the beneficiaries, which were isolated for the first weeks of the emergency. In addition, the support to the Logistics Cluster operation, enabled 14 humanitarian partners' programmes in reaching the beneficiaries with their relief items.

Furthermore, the CERF allowed procuring critical NFI for community and household usage, in special the tool kits that enabled communities to start the shelter construction and improvement of the living conditions.

**c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The CERF funds helped somehow in the mobilization of additional resources from other sources. Besides the CERF disbursement, the in-country donors allocated in-kind and cash resources equivalent to \$7,786,228 which complemented the CERF and reinforced national response capacity. For some agencies the CERF funds were made available before other directed multilateral donations, so, were one of the first sources of funds and have been very useful for the initial response to new and unforeseen humanitarian needs, while it took some time to obtain additional bilateral/multilateral funding.

The CERF funds enabled also to engage in joint activities with other partners such as the Mocuba town water system, which was heavily damaged by the flooded Licungo River, was quickly brought back into operation through emergency repairs of the river intake and pumping station with technical assistance from AIAS and financial support of the Netherlands Embassy and CERF, serving an estimated 7,000 town residents and another 5,000 displaced persons in the nearby Cajual accommodation center. For Logistics in addition to the CERF funds, ECHO also supported the Logistics Cluster with 219,839.67USD; OFDA with 500,000USD, and an in-kind contribution of 40,050USD from SWE.

**d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The CERF enabled a closer collaboration and coordination at inter-cluster level and with Government sectors at central, provincial and district levels. At the field level regular coordination meetings were held to streamline the response operation and rationalize the existing human and material resources. This required a lot of intra-agency coordination as well as with GoM sectors to ensure that duplication of

activities is avoided. As an example of improved coordination, WFP and INGC agreed to cover different areas for food assistance to prevent duplications of efforts and resources and complement each other. Through the funds provided to the Logistics Cluster, the transport of the relief items to the beneficiaries were coordinated and optimized thereby optimizing resources spent on delivering the cargoes to the beneficiaries.

The overall prioritization process and proposal preparation for the CERF funds, carried out through the Humanitarian Country Team, also served as an important opportunity to strengthen coordination as well as highlighting gaps in response with other organizations.

The Humanitarian Country Team focal point placed at local provincial level played an important role in coordinating efforts both from CERF and from other Donors. The CERF grant covered some travels to field locations that contributed to strengthening coordination with the government counterparts at all levels (central, provincial and district) and other implementing partners. Through this coordination the 3W (who does WHAT, WHERE and WHEN) mapping was reviewed and implementation strategies defined.

**e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response**

The Food Assistance to the affected population contributed to double purpose of maintaining an acceptable level enabling families to recover from temporary food insecurity more rapidly and be able to return to normal life and participate proactively in the recovery interventions to prevent further deterioration of the food security situation and minimize human, social and economic losses.

The implementation of the agricultural project allowed for a wider cultivation of horticultural crops that are normally limited due to limitations in seed availability. Also the technical assistance provided by the district agricultural services (SDAE) included the post-harvest conservation measures which will have impact on the nutrition status of the households.

The CERF grant added value to the response by its timeliness and complementarity to funds from other sources which were used to sustain the humanitarian response beyond the acute phase of the emergency. It also contributed to the saving lives and promoting wellbeing of some 41,357 children below 18 years (21,092 females and 20,265 males).

Another important highlight was the consolidation of the number of displaced families in the 48 sites which allowed the humanitarian community to target their assistance accordingly.

**V. LESSONS LEARNED**

<b>TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT</b>		
<b>Lessons learned</b>	<b>Suggestion for follow-up/improvement</b>	<b>Responsible entity</b>
The timely allocation of CERF funds would have expedited the scaling up of the immediate response activities to meet the affected population immediate survival needs in Zambezia province;	The timely CERF support to field operations should be continued;	CERF Secretariat
The CERF application form is getting much more complicated and time consuming when compared to the 2013 forms	The forms should be as simple as possible to enable rapid preparation of the proposal within 24 h	CERF Secretariat

As a preparedness measure, the cluster leads should prepare beforehand a pre- CERF proposal including the general background and activities that are usually implemented in their respective sectors in case of an emergency.	The CERF secretariat should share the most updated application form for 2016 with countries to allow the cluster leaders start with some preparedness work	CERF Secretariat
The rapid needs assessment process was not efficient and well-coordinated. Immediately after the disaster was not easy to get the information regarding the impacts, people in need and disaggregated data	CERF should be able to fund the very initial rapid assessment to enable efficient and effective humanitarian assistance	CERF Secretariat

**TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

<b>Lessons learned</b>	<b>Suggestion for follow-up/improvement</b>	<b>Responsible entity</b>
It is important to have a clarity on the meaning of Institutional Red Alert activation.	Try to get an MoU with INGC, where is stated that the red alert among other issues, also means the need of additional mobilization of resources from partners	HCT WG co-chairs
There were delays on identification of the resettlement sites, particularly in municipality areas	These sites should be identified beforehand, preferably before the disaster including their geographical coordinates	MITADER/INGC
There were significant delays with the custom clearance on importing emergency items	Discuss and agree with the government the most effective measures to avoid delays with customs on importing emergency items	Logistic cluster lead
Deployment of HCT focal point to provincial level to support the partners in the coordination of emergency response with the government	Strengthening this practice and also build capacity of the HCT members at provincial level in the coordination of emergency response with the government	HCT partners in collaboration with Government
Prepositioning of emergency items at key locations were crucial for an effective response	Invest more in this strategy and practice although might be challenging to get funds	HCT members
Deployment of Humanitarian Affairs Officer from OCHA to support the clusters in the CERF application process it is always worthwhile	Country teams to always seek support with OCHA whenever needed	RC
On the distribution of emergency supplies versus resettlement of affected population the government (also supported by partners) was advocating for affected people to be quickly moved to safe resettlement areas. As	Improve communication mechanisms among government, partners and affected households and consider strengthening of government capacity (due to the constant shifting of Government staff at all strata) to ensure common understanding among all	HCT to play active role supported by government and cluster partners.

<p>such, in some occasions, government was perceived as conditioning the distribution of emergency supplies pending relocation of affected households to resettlement areas.</p>	<p>players (Government, partners, communities) of emergency response strategies and policies</p>	
<p>Coordination among partners was good albeit with some gaps such as project overlaps among WASH implementing partners.</p>	<p>Update 3Ws for WASH with realignment of geographical locations including current and planned WASH programmes and a disaggregation into emergency and regular WASH programmes.</p> <p>Cluster partners and government counterparts, to attend actively coordination meetings to discuss progress, priorities, bottlenecks and how to resolve and get issues addressed.</p>	<p>WASH cluster partners and DPOPHs.</p>
<p>Involvement and participation of local/community leaders, religious leaders, NGO partners and involvement of government authorities contributed to achievement of programme outcomes.</p>	<p>Advocate for government to take up responsibility for implementation of some aspects of emergency activities. Follow up meetings with community leaders and government authorities to ensure further community empowerment and involvement for sustainability.</p>	<p>Sector partners with support from Government</p>
<p>The Cluster Approach is a good coordination mechanism and offers a forum for discussion, information sharing, intervention and resources prioritizations as well as encourages cooperation and collaboration between Government sectors and humanitarian actors.</p>	<p>Continue strengthening these coordination platforms as well as build partner's capacity to use these invaluable resources to avoid duplications, optimize existing limited resources and provide quality services to affected populations. For instance, with the set-up of common logistics services for all actors including Government and partners helped to rapidly move goods to assist people in isolated areas;</p>	<p>HCT clusters leaders, members and Government sectors</p>
<p>There is a need to maintain good level of cluster representation at the sub-national levels in view of reinforce local authority's response capacities and facilitate the transition from response to recovery phases.</p>	<p>Partners should always work either within or outside emergency context, alongside with respective government counterpart at central and decentralized levels. This will build trust, partner capacity and foster coordination and harmonisation of approach when in emergency setting.</p>	<p>Government sectors, HCT clusters members</p>
<p>The severe impact of the floods over most of the roads made very difficult the full participation of the service provider in the process of selection and registration of the beneficiaries. In such cases the role of selection and registration of the beneficiaries was mostly done by the traditional leaders which might have resulted in selection of beneficiaries without land available for immediate planting.</p>	<p>Given that similar situations are predicted in the future, as part of the strategy to improve transparency and accountability of the people involved in the selection of beneficiaries it is suggested that the leaders and other people involved in this process are invited for informal assessment of their performance immediately after recovering period. This would be a good opportunity to handle to these people tools and techniques to improve their performance in the future situations (mainly participatory, transparency and gender balanced techniques).</p>	<p>District Government, village leaders, partner NGO's and FAO</p>

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	20/01/2015 – 19/07/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-RR-CEF-002		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency WASH – Zambezia Province					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 2,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 533,395	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 328,041	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 533,395	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 37,786	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	14,250	13,700	27,950	21,092	20,265	41,357
Adults (above 18)	11,750	10,300	22,050	19,470	18,706	38,176
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>40,562</b>	<b>38,971</b>	<b>79,533</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees						
IDPs	50,000		79,533			
Host population						
Other affected people						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>50,000</b>		<b>79,533</b>			

<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of flood affected persons in all 47 “approved” settlements surpassed the 50,000 initially planned to be reached with WASH services.</li> <li>• Government of Mozambique policy on holding providing services to persons in accommodations centres also contributed to a shift in response to persons in transit centres. Population moved to newly established resettlement centres speedily swelled as victims continued to find drier and safer areas away from the receding floods and where they could have access to humanitarian aid.</li> <li>• A higher number of people (including those in host communities) were reached with hygiene promotion messaging through structured radio programmes in which community members also participated and face-to-face hygiene promotion linked to distribution of CERTEZA.</li> <li>• NGO partners used funds from other sources to further reach populations which may not have been catered for under the CERF grant.</li> </ul>
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CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Provide immediate and life-saving assistance to 50,000 displaced people in emergency water supply, emergency sanitation and emergency hygiene promotion, thus providing minimum safe conditions for reducing the risk to public health by water and sanitation-related diseases.		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	By the end of April 2015, 50,000 displaced people are supported with access to safe water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion interventions.		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Provision of basic water and sanitation services in accommodation centres or temporary settlement areas		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	10,000 families have safe water supplies: initial target 10 litres/person/day	500,000 litres/day	497,520 litres/day
Indicator 1.2	10,000 families have received ‘Certeza’ to treat water at household	10,000 families	10,000 direct flood affected families and over 6,000 households hosting affected communities.
Indicator 1.3	10,000 families in accommodation centres use emergency latrines: initial target 1 latrine/20 families	500 latrines	510 emergency latrines and 7,696 family latrines constructed through transition from emergency to family latrines which provide better safety, privacy and comfort.
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Provision of water supplies and storage tanks in accommodation centres, and distribution of containers (jerricans, buckets) to families	NGOs, government	Partner NGOs – World Vision and COSACA led by Save the Children in partnership with Oxfam,

			CECOHAS and Kukumbi). Government: DPOPH-Zambezia: AIAS
Activity 1.2	Distribution and instruction on use of 'Certeza' water treatment product	NGOs, government	DPOPH, DPS and COSACA distributed over 67,000 bottles of Certeza that benefited over 16,000 households including hosting households and health centres.
Activity 1.3	Installation of emergency latrines, separate by gender, and cleanliness maintained	NGOs, government	Partner NGOs – World Vision and COSACA led by Save the Children in partnership with Oxfam, CECOHAS and Kukumbi). Government: DPOPH-Zambezia
<b>Output 2</b>	Provision of emergency water supply to Mocuba		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Emergency water distribution: 100m3 treated water produced daily <sup>2</sup>	100m3 water	Over 150 m3 of safe water produced daily of which 120 m3 delivered to transit/accommodation centres (Cajual and Mavelua) and balance to neighbourhoods in Mocuba.
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Mobilization of portable water treatment units and distribution of treated water to Mocuba town and Mocuba accommodation centres. Provision of water treatment consumables and equipment.	Water operator, AIAS, municipal authorities, UNICEF	AIAS, municipal authorities, INGC, UNICEF
<b>Output 3</b>	Provision of emergency hygiene promotion for the proper use of sanitation facilities and hand washing with soap.		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	Hygiene promotion sessions are conducted in at least 40 accommodation centers	40	Hygiene promotion sessions conducted in 45 accommodation centres.

<sup>2</sup> Town residents and transit camp population will depend on this emergency water treatment and distribution operation for at least 3-6 months until the system is fully restored and camp populations settle elsewhere.



Indicator 3.2	At least two bars of soap are distributed to 10,000 families	10,000	11,507
Indicator 3.3	At least 500 activists are equipped with C4D tools and IEC materials to distribute to the IDP's families and are trained on interpersonal communication skills and lifesaving messages	500	More than 1,200 activists equipped with safe sanitation and hygiene promotion (IEC) materials.
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	Through NGOs and Government partners, organise and implement hygiene promotion weekly sessions in the 40 accommodation centres, resettlements or return communities	NGOs, Institute of Social Communication, Community Theatre group GTR	Partners such as DPS, World Vision, ADRA, Oxfam and ICS have regularly supported communities in accommodation centres reaching an estimated 25,000 people with key hygiene messages
Activity 3.2	Distribute soap to displaced families in all accommodation centres	NGOs	Partner NGOs – World Vision and COSACA led by Save the Children in partnership with Oxfam, CECOHAS and Kukumbi).
Activity 3.3	Deploy C4D tools and IEC materials to implementing partners and train 500 activists on interpersonal communication skills and C4D messaging on health, hygiene and nutrition promotion	NGOs, provincial department of Health	A comprehensive stock of more than 25,000 Information, Education and Communication materials were deployed for social mobilization in accommodation centres, through NGOs and health activists.

<b>12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</b>	
<p>A higher number of emergency (communal) latrines were built for families in transit/ accommodation camps to cater for the sanitation needs of affected populations. Such emergency latrines were quickly phased out and replaced with family latrines following relocation of affected populations to resettlements centres. The number of family latrines thus quickly doubled the number of planned latrines with the provision of plastic latrine slabs and plastics sheet as part of the hygiene kits to 3,354 families.</p> <p>A higher number of community artisans trained in resettlement communities also facilitated the construction of 7,696 family latrines either by providing technical support or by providing direct hands-on support to vulnerable families such as female headed households or aged or sick people.</p> <p>The NGOs (World Vision and the COSACA Consortium led by Save The Children and OXFAM in partnership with CECOHAS and KUKUMBI further strengthened construction of family latrines based on the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) model wherein communities were continuously triggered to build their own latrines and a Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) approach that involved participatory hygiene promotion trainings and home visits. This high figure could also be as a result of the prompt action on relocation of displaced persons and phasing out emergency latrines.</p> <p>The CERF grant also covered cost for travels to field locations for monitoring and coordination with the National Directorate of Water (DNA) in the Ministry of Public Health and Housing, the Provincial Directorate of Public Health and Housing (DPOPH), FIPAG and other WASH implementing partners at provincial/district level. This also contributed to improved health outcomes with 48,199 flood affected persons having access to water and sanitation services.</p>	
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
<p>The accountability to affected population (AAP) framework was used both during programme design from planning and implementation and monitoring. The AAP was used in accordance with the IASC accountability commitment analysis tools specifically considering issues around mainstreaming and verification, gender and equity, distribution of kits and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse which were specifically highlighted in all UNICEF/NGO programme corporation agreements. Gender considerations were guided by the WASH cluster guidelines, sphere standards on gender-sensitive response and were classified using the UN Gender Marker for which this project was classified as 2A (Gender mainstreaming).</p>	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
No post project evaluating done or planned at the moment; however, regular field monitoring of the interventions is being undertaken towards to the sustainability.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNICEF		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	13/02/2015– 12/08/2015		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	15-RR-CEF-003		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Protection			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Protection of flood-affected families and children in Zambezia Province					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 174,722	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 53,957	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$174,722	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 71,974	
Beneficiaries						
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	14,250	13,700	27,950	38,649	53,035	91,684
Adults (above 18)	11,750	10,300	22,050	34,569	46,041	80,610
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>73,218</b>	<b>99,076</b>	<b>172,294</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees						
IDPs	50,000		172,294			
Host population						
Other affected people						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>50,000</b>		<b>172,294</b>			
<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>			<p>The Institute for Social Communication (ICS) counting criteria for beneficiaries/targeted population differs from the one presented by this form/template. The targeted population is divided into three different aged groups namely, below 15, between 15 and 24 and above 24. Social mobilisation and awareness-raising by ICS targeted about 168,000 people of which 22,800 women and 28,600 men (above the age of 24), 22,500 girls and 34,500 boys (from the age group between 15-24) and 33,800 boys and 25800 girls below the age of 14. Due to different counting criteria, numbers presented in the beneficiary table result from the assumption that half of the beneficiaries from the aged group 15-24 were below 18 (and the</p>			

	<p>other half above 18), both for men and women. Apart from the ICS targeted population, numbers in the table reflect affected populations targeted by focus group discussions, radio programmes and GBV focal point groups, children reached with activities in Child Friendly Spaces and Psychosocial Support (PSS).</p> <p>In total, CERF funding allowed UNICEF, Child Protection Section and its partners, to reach about 172,294 people, far above the indicated target. This was mainly due to activities related to social mobilisation and awareness on SGBV and violence prevention and reporting mechanisms conducted by the Institute of Social Communication. This outreach work which went beyond the accommodation centers to include established neighbourhoods in the affected areas, as a mean to improve the overall protective environment.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Protection of flood-affected families and children in the 49 accommodation centres during the first month of the humanitarian response.		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	The CERF-funded portion of the 6-month Protection and Education Cluster Appeal has for main objective to enhance protection space in the 49 accommodation centres and respect of physical and psychological well-being of families and children as well as response to persons with specific needs.		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	836 (estimated figures) unaccompanied children in 49 accommodation centres are reunited with parents and other relatives		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of unaccompanied children reunited with parents and other relatives	100% (figures to be detailed later on)	There was no need to act on this regard
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Community mobilization for information-sharing in the accommodation centers (as a support to identification of unaccompanied children and spontaneous reunions of families)	Red Cross of Mozambique	There was no need to act on this regard
Activity 1.2	Identification of unaccompanied children by DPMAS with support of the community focal points	Red Cross of Mozambique	There was no need to act on this regard
Activity 1.3	Family tracing efforts and reunification	Red Cross of Mozambique	There was no need to act on this regard

<b>Output 2</b>	System of community-based focal points supports local authorities' effort to ensure protection environment in accommodation centres		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Protection environment enhanced for population in accommodation centres	100% (55,481 people)	(302%) The 148 social mobilisation and awareness raising sessions conducted, which included violence prevention and response were attended by 22,800 women and 28,600 men (above the age of 24), 22,500 girls and 34,500 boys (from the age group between 15 - 24) and 33,800 boys and 25800 girls below the age of 14. Overall, more than <b>168,000</b> people (above the target set) attended the participatory communication for development activities in the affected areas, beyond the affected population in the accommodation centres
Indicator 2.2	Cases of violence and abuse (included SGBV) receive support	100%	100%) All cases of violence reported were fully addressed by the police, namely "the Gabinete de Atendimento a Mulher e Crianca Vitima de Violencia and GBV focal point groups set in the accommodation centres and resettlement areas. As anticipated and thanks to the financial support by CERF, police presence and routine vigilance in the accommodation centers and resettlement sites was key to prevent major occurrence of cases of violence, as later reported by affected communities. Also, following the partnership with Provincial Directorate for Social Action (DPMAS) and Civil Society (NAFEZA), a number of activities were conducted to strengthen the protective environment. Those included training of local leaders on recognition, prevention and response to GBV (from theory to practice), the setting up and training of 5 focal point

			groups on GBV (Grupos de Mutua Ajuda), 5 radio debates on GBV involving representatives from General Attorney, Resettlement Sites chiefs, GBV Focal Point Groups, GBV victims and civil society organisations. Finally, 44 focus group discussions were conducted with participation of <b>116 girls and 55 boys</b> and 519 women and 191 men. The focus group discussion focused on the concept of gender, gender dynamics and gender relations and national legislation on Violence and GBV and was meant to inform further actions in addressing GBV.
Indicator 2.3	People with specific needs and disabilities receive support	100%	100%) All people with disabilities in accommodation centers as well as other vulnerable groups (elderly, child headed households) were prioritized in the distribution of humanitarian assistance (including family kits) by INGC and other humanitarian actors.
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Social and community messaging on prevention of violence and abuse	UNICEF - ICS*	UNICEF/ICS
Activity 2.2	Referral mechanisms of individual cases of violence, abuse and specific needs to relevant local authorities	DPMAS- MINT – Forum Mulheres (NAFEZA)	DPMAS/NAFEZA
Activity 2.3	Overall inclusion of protection standards into on-going humanitarian programs	DPMAS	DPMAS
<b>Output 3</b>	Psycho-social support to families and children in the accommodation centres to respond to stress and trauma caused by displacement		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	All individuals in need receive psychological support	100%	100%) 2,927 individuals in need received psychosocial support by community committees trained by Save the children in 15 communities of the districts of Mocuba, Morrumbala, Mopeia, Maganja da Costa and Namacurra.

Indicator 3.2	Children benefit from child-friendly space and psycho-social support	100% (estimated 25,000 children)	100%) 3,413 children screened and further identified with signs of distress (and not the estimated 25,000) benefited from Child Friendly Spaces and psychosocial support activities in 10 CFS. To get this done, Save the Children conducted a training of 80 community animators (40 male and 40 female) and 4 supervisors on Child protection, code of conduct, Child safeguarding and PSS in emergencies using the PSS backpack. The CFS has proven to be the right platform to provide psychosocial support. Through building the capacity of animators on both CFS and Psychosocial support subjects, a clear linkage between CFS activities and PSS was assured. The identification of cases meriting further psychosocial assistance and the provision of the service was observed in the CFS.
Indicator 3.3			
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	Provision of Psychosocial Support	Save the Children	Save the Children
Activity 3.2	Creation of Child-Friendly Spaces	Save the Children	Save the Children

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

CERF funds were of the utmost importance to address protection issues in accommodation centers and resettlement areas. Through partnership with government national and local civil society organisations, UNICEF was able to deliver the assistance it committed to provide to flood affected population in the province of Zambezia.

Although the great achievements mentioned, minor modifications had to be made to the project to address the evolving situation and some bottlenecks faced on the ground. While UNICEF had anticipated a significant number of unaccompanied children following the disaster, that was not the case. Early warning and evacuation that followed allowed families to stay together. The fewer cases of unaccompanied children reported in the accommodation centers and resettlement areas were properly and timely handled by local authorities. That said, no partnership was sought with Red Cross as this was not a matter of concern. Funds from this activity were used to purchase 592 family kits (comprised of households basic utensils, sleeping mattress, a bucket, torches, cooking pots, soap, blankets) which were distributed to equal number of vulnerable affected households.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

Affected populations have been involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. Network of Women's Association in Zambezia (NAFEZA) involved local associations, chiefs from the resettlement sites, community members and GBV focal point group in the design and implementation and monitoring of the GBV component, including the focus group discussions, debates on GBV in the community radios and focus group discussions. Save the Children have engaged with local activists/animators from the affected population in the design and running of the CFS and Psychosocial support related activities, which has served to ensure adequacy of the proposed activities while creating the condition for a long lasting implementation of the programme, beyond immediate emergency response. Regular meetings were also held with affected community to get feedback and inputs pertaining the implementation and results of the project by NAFEZA and Save the Children.

**14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

Although no evaluation is expected to take place as it hasn't been planned from the beginning, a proper follow up and close on the ground monitoring activities were conducted along implementation of CERF funds. Similarly, an internal process by UNICEF to reflect on the overall emergency response, including the impact of the CERF funds was conducted. A reflection process on the CERF by recipient agencies and cluster leads was carried out and it was discussed experiences and achievements by different agencies, lessons learned and follow up required

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED



**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	FAO		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	12/02/2015 – 11/08/2015		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	15-RR-FAO-001		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Agriculture			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Emergency livelihoods assistance for flood-affected households in Zambezia Province					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 3,500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 308,484	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 19,826	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 308,484	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 9,726	
Beneficiaries						
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	7,740	5,160	12,900	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adults (above 18)	5,160	3,440	8,600	16,770	11,180	27,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>16,770</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>27,950</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees						
IDPs	21,500		27,950			
Host population						
Other affected people						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>21,500</b>		<b>27,950</b>			
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:			Due to the shortage of cowpeas in the market it was decided to increase the quantities of the inputs available (maize and vegetable seeds and hoes) and thereby increase the total number of beneficiaries.			

CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Overall objective of the project is to enable 4,300 most vulnerable flood victims in Zambezia Province to prompt resumption of food production through distribution of basic agriculture inputs (assorted seeds and tools).		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	4,300 most vulnerable flood affected smallholders are enabled to prompt resumption of food production		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Farmers access to basic agriculture inputs improved		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of agricultural kits distributed	4,300	5.590
Indicator 1.2	Number of vulnerable households reached (disaggregated by gender of household head, level of vulnerability etc.)	4,300	5.590
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Procurement of 13 mt of maize seeds maize, 119.8 mt of rice seed and 8.6 mt of cowpea seeds and 8,600 hoes.	FAO	FAO
Activity 1.2	Identification, selection and verification of beneficiaries within the districts	NGO's and SDAEs (District Services)	Kulima e SDAEs (Serviços Distritais)
Activity 1.3	Distribution of inputs to the beneficiaries	NGO's and SDAEs (District Services)	Kulima e SDAEs (Serviços Distritais)
<b>Output 2</b>	Household food production resumed		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Hectares of crop fields planted	525 ha of maize 1,000 ha of rice 575 ha of cowpeas	About 1,341 ha of maize, 85 ha of pumpkins, 224 ha of cabbage and 212 ha of tomato planted.
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Monitoring visits to the planted areas	FAO and SDAEs (District Services)	FAO, SDAES and Kulima
Activity 2.2	Reporting and closure of project	FAO	FAO

<b>12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</b>	
Initially, the plan was to procure and distribute seeds of maize, cowpea and vegetables. However, due to the shortage of cowpeas it was decided to increase the quantities of maize and vegetable procured. As the same time, and in response to request of the government and communities, it was decided to also increase the number of beneficiaries from the initial 21,500 to 27,950 using the financial resources that had been allocated for the purchase of cowpeas.	
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
The Project design was based on the information provided by the government through CGTC (the government multi-sectoral team involving also donors that evaluate the emergency situation) complemented by the EFSA (emergency food security assessment) done in late January. The implementation was coordinated by the Food Security Cluster (MASA, INGC, DPAs e SDAEs and Donors) established in the Zambézia province and also benefited from a strong and active participation of community leaders at implementing level.	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
The implementation of the project was closely monitored by SDAE with FAO assistance. However, since another project financed by FAO internal funds is still being implemented in the same area, the evaluation is planned to be concluded by the end of November and the results are applicable to the CERF project.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	IOM		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	09/02/2015– 08/08/2015		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	15-RR-IOM-001		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Shelter			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Life-saving humanitarian shelter and response to populations displaced by flooding in Zambezia Province					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 702,334	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 702,334	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 235,000	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 478,825	▪ Government Partners:			
Beneficiaries						
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	14,250	13,700	27,950	20,346	20,968	41,314
Adults (above 18)	11,750	10,300	22,050	18,722	16,335	35,056
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>39,068</b>	<b>37,303</b>	<b>76,371</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees						
IDPs	50,000		76,371			
Host population						
Other affected people						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>50,000</b>		<b>76,371</b>			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>			With the provision of tool kits and solar lamps the action supported 76,371 people directly, since the kits were designed to be allocated to 4-5 families it was possible to reach more individuals during the action. In additional, 710 persons participated in training processes about Sphere standards and improved construction practices, those were then in charge to train other beneficiary families. In total the participants reached directly would amount to 77,081 by combining distribution recipients and trained individuals.			

<b>CERF Result Framework</b>			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Contribute to the improvement in living conditions of populations affected by the January 2015 floods through the provision of life-saving shelter and NFI assistance and CCCM support in Zambezia Province, Mozambique		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	Improvement of shelter conditions for displaced people in Zambezia Province		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	50,000 people have access to shelter as per SPHERE standards		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of people that receive shelter kits, tools kits or family kits	50,000	76,371
Indicator 1.2	Number of families sheltered in accordance with sphere standards	10,000	16,895
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Purchasing, clearing* of NFIs (*when needed; IOM will procure as many items as possible within country*)	IOM, Concern Worldwide	IOM, Concern Worldwide and WHH
Activity 1.2	Delivery of NFIs to Zambezia Province through the end of March	Concern Worldwide	IOM, Concern Worldwide and WHH
Activity 1.3	Provide shelter planning (location selection and identification) with government (CCCM)	IOM	IOM
<b>Output 2</b>	50,000 IDPs benefits from comprehensive needs identification and distribution coordination through the roll out of the DTM		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of families who's needs are identified in 6 affected districts	10,000	16,895
Indicator 2.2	Number of accommodation and relocation centres assessed	8	48
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Development of a DTM registration methodology to be implemented by partners	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.2	Development of a web-base database and data processing system to be implemented by partners	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.3	Provide technical management support to local government and partners to coordinate and track distribution and delivery of NFIs to IDP	IOM, Concern Worldwide, CVM	IOM, Concern Worldwide, WHH, World Vision and UN-Habitat

<b>12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</b>	
<p>The opportunity to provide different NFI that meet identified needs of the displaced population and pooled resources available within the humanitarian community, in the key districts affected by the emergency, contributed to attend more people. Furthermore the strategy defined for training via master trainers and dissemination of sphere standards allowed that more families could be reached by trainings and would use the received tool kits to improve their shelter conditions addressing Sphere Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A) Shelter – 1 Strategic Planning (improve conditions and recovery efforts by analysing needs and promoting access to services and assets); 4 Construction (improved, safer and self-driven construction practices are used); 5 Environmental Impact (lower impact materials sourcing and construction practices are used).</li> <li>- B) Non Food Items – 1 Access to Assets; 4 Access to Lighting; Access to Tools.</li> </ul> <p>IOM covered the main relocation sites (48) with the DTM and not only the initial envisioned 8 at the request of government and partners so that more actual and consensual figures on the number of displaced individuals could be identified and agreed allowing a better planning and intervention delivery across all sectors</p>	
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
<p>The DTM process in coordination with the authorities and humanitarian partners allowed immediate access to the results of assessments and thus the identification of key needs for the community. The communities participated in the process in a folded way: by being a key source of information gathering on needs and gaps and directly as intervenient on distributions and on trainings to improve shelter reconstruction practices.</p> <p>The IDP communities participated in the data collection meetings and subsequently project activities were aligned with the priorities identified by them during the relocation process, especially the content and training process on Sphere standards and on how to apply them to the identified relocation areas recovery. In each area the results of each of the 4 DTM rounds were also presented to local authorities and to communities so that the community could provide their opinions and feedback about the process and results.</p> <p>In addition, the community participated actively in the distribution of NFI, and on shelter improvement trainings. In some communities the concurrent CCCM trainings fostered the creation of management committees, like in Maganja da Costa for instance. Where with this formalized governance structures communities could participate directly on how assistance reach them and on how recovery could be advanced through other simultaneous project.</p> <p>Final DTM results have been compiled and published in the Monitoring Relocation Communities in Zambezia Province publication that was disseminated at provincial and national level as a cross-sectorial gap analysis and advocacy tool.</p>	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
No evaluation is planned for the project, but the evolution of data collected by DTM has allowed identifying the positive outcomes of the distribution and trainings to communities and allowed the identification of positive transformation and access to services by the reached communities. The DTM publication has several individual human interest stories that illustrate the case.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	WFP		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	19/01/2015– 18/07/2015		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	15-RR-WFP-001		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Food Aid			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Relief Food Assistance To Flood-Affected Population in Zambezia Province					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 10,200,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 4,236,241	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 110,611	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 864,457	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	14,250	13,700	27,950	11,938	8,781	20,719
Adults (above 18)	11,750	10,300	22,050	18,243	10,501	28,744
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>30,181</b>	<b>19,282</b>	<b>49,463</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs	50,000			49,463		
Host population						
Other affected people						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>50,000</b>			<b>49,463</b>		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>			Reached 99 % of the planned beneficiaries. This number represent the total population accommodated in the temporary accommodation centres of Zambézia Province in March 2015. The real number of the assisted female represented 61 per cent of the total beneficiaries assisted and this result was achieved by the measures implemented to ensure that women could benefit equally from food assistance (WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020). The participant's lists were mainly composed by women as representative of the household and aimed to ensure that the food was placed directly in their hands as they take a lead role			

	in household food management. Women were involved in all aspects of the operation to ensure equitable access and representation throughout the project implementation.
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CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	To provide immediate life-saving and life-sustaining food assistance to 50,000 displaced people for 1 month		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	50,000 people receive 1 month of food assistance		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of women who receive food assistance	26,000	30,181
Indicator 1.2	Number of men who receive food assistance	24,000	19,282
Indicator 1.3	Quantity of food distributed by type as % of planned	100%	117%
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Procurement of 803MT of various food commodities	WFP	WFP procured 937.38 metric tonnes of various commodities
Activity 1.2	Dispatch of 803MT of commodities to distribution sites	WFP for food transport from WFP warehouses to extended delivery points WFP and its partners (World Vision, Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action), Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM), Kukumbi) for food transport from extended delivery points to final delivery points	WFP



Activity 1.3	Distribution of complete food rations to 50,000 people	Various international and national NGOs (World Vision, Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action), Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM), Kukumbi)	World Vision Welthungerhilfe, Development and assistance resources Agency (ADRA)
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**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

The Purchased Food commodities represented 117 per cent of the quantities planned in the project. The food commodities have been purchased locally through WFP Forward Purchase Facilities (FPF) mechanism, with both local and regional origin. The FPF is an innovative program that allows WFP to make advance purchases of cereals and other food items at favourable prices, resulting in reduced delivery times and greater cost efficiencies.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

The emergency relief intervention were implemented in close coordination with local authorities. The involvement of local administration and local leaders not only contributed to a safe working environment, but also play a pivotal role in disseminating information among the targeted communities. Although security concerns are limited in Mozambique, WFP and partners, in close coordination with local authorities, always ensure the proximity of distribution sites to beneficiaries.

Before the start of any activity, targeted communities receive all needed information through information sessions. During these meetings, WFP staff, along with cooperating partners' staff and local authorities, briefed beneficiaries on programme objectives, implementation modalities, rations to be received and the schedule of implementation. This ensured that beneficiaries were always aware of their obligations and entitlements.

Throughout the programme implementation cooperating partners ensure day to day communication with beneficiaries. Regular field monitoring visits also give the opportunity to WFP staff to not only keep the beneficiaries informed, but also to collect beneficiaries' complaints if any.



**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	WFP		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	12/02/2015– 11/08/2015		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	15-RR-WFP-002		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Common Logistics			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Common Logistics Service to Ensure Appropriate Access to Populations Affected by Floods in Zambézia Province					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 2,387,819	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,647,514	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 0	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 887,625	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	14,250	13,700	27,950	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	11,750	10,300	22,050	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>8b. Beneficiary Profile</b>						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	50,000			N/A		
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>50,000</b>			<b>N/A</b>		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>				N/A		

CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Provide immediate response to cover the main operational gaps in aerial and surface transportation and storage capacity to ensure that relief assistance reaches in a timely manner 50,000 IDPs in Zambezia Province		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	Operational Capacity of the logistic sector is strengthen and enables the timely delivery of an estimated 2,335 cbm of life-saving relief items to 10,000 families in the flood affected areas in Zambezia		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	The relief items made available are delivered in time to the destinations		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	The availed relief items delivered to final destinations within 1 month of the operation, subject to the availability of funding.	98%	45%
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Coordination of the logistics cluster, including gathering and dissemination of the information	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.2	Contract and manage aerial and surface transport, storage and handling services	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.3	Provision of storage and transport services by road and barge to all Humanitarian community	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.4	In coordination with UNAS and cluster members manage, plan and prioritize the relief items to be transported through air operation	WFP	WFP
<b>12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</b>			
Due to the high level of damage of the road infrastructure and funding constraints (only 68% of the required funds were made available), prioritization were given to extending air operation from 30 days to 45 days, consequently reducing the overall planned handling volumes by other transport modes, while reaching the most critically affected beneficiaries.			
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>			
Due to high road infrastructure damage in Zambezia province, the priority were given to delivering relief items to isolated IDP using airlifting operation.			
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>		EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>	
WFP uses its corporate systems (WINGS and RITA) to monitor the expenditure and track the service rendered.		EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>	
		NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
15-RR-FAO-001	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$19,826
15-RR-FAO-001	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$3,151
15-RR-FAO-001	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$3,347
15-RR-FAO-001	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$3,228
15-RR-IOM-001	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$200,000
15-RR-IOM-001	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$35,000
15-RR-WFP-001	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$46,304
15-RR-WFP-001	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$32,622
15-RR-WFP-001	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$31,685
15-RR-CEF-003	Protection	UNICEF	INGO	\$44,806
15-RR-CEF-003	Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$9,151
15-RR-CEF-003	Protection	UNICEF	GOV	\$14,933
15-RR-CEF-003	Protection	UNICEF	GOV	\$41,956
15-RR-CEF-003	Protection	UNICEF	GOV	\$15,085
15-RR-CEF-002	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$145,822
15-RR-CEF-002	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$182,219
15-RR-CEF-002	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$37,786