

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE HUMANITARIAN/RESIDENT COORDINATOR
ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS**

Country	Mozambique
Humanitarian / Resident Coordinator	Mr. Ndolamb Ngokwey
Reporting Period	January 2007 / December 2007

I. Background

Mozambique is prone to a wide range of natural disasters, mainly floods, cyclones and droughts that draw back the Government efforts in the fight against poverty, negatively impacting the country's socioeconomic status.

On 4 February 2007, the Mozambique National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) declared a "red alert" calling for the evacuation of communities along the Zambezi River Basin, as rising water levels threatened to flood low-lying areas. Heavy rains in the Mozambican territory created this threat, as well as in the neighboring countries of Zambia and Malawi, which also feed the Zambezi River and its tributaries.

An estimated 285,000 people were affected by the floods; out of these, 163,000 were displaced to accommodation centres whilst some were allocated to resettlement centres previously created after the 2001 flood emergency.

Additionally, on 22 February 2007, the coastal area of Mozambique was hit by another natural disaster, cyclone Favio which made landfall in Vilanculos, in the coastal province of Inhambane. An estimated 150,000 people were affected by the cyclone. Essential infrastructure, as well as health centres and educational facilities in those affected areas were severely damaged. Thousands of hectares of crops were also destroyed.

The Government of Mozambique (GoM), through the INGC coordination and with the support of line ministries at national, provincial and district levels, led the emergency response process in both the flood and cyclone emergencies. INGC activated national and regional emergency operations centres (CENOE) in order to ensure the effective coordination of evacuation, rescue and relief operations carried out by national and international, civil and military actors.

The GoM prioritized the allocation of funds for the disaster response to the 2007 floods and cyclone emergencies, however national resources were not sufficient to meet humanitarian needs of the affected population. The Mozambique Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) therefore jointly developed a request for humanitarian assistance to support the national emergency response efforts through the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) including various resource mobilization mechanisms.

In 2007 the ERC allocated US\$ 12,232,994 to enable the humanitarian community in Mozambique to scale up immediate response activities in support of the overall Government coordination and response efforts.

Total amount of humanitarian funding required and received (per reporting year)	Required: US\$ 38, 677,251 (These are the revised requirements for both the Mozambique floods and cyclone flash appeal as per FTS figures as of 31 March 2008) Received: US\$ 26, 582, 033 (these are the total resources available as per FTS tables as of 31 March 2008)			
Total amount of CERF funding received by funding window	Rapid Response: US\$ 12, 232, 994 Grand Total: US\$ 12, 232, 994			
Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency/IOM implementation and total amount forwarded to implementing partners	Total UN agencies/IOM: US\$ 8,832,941 Total implementing partners: US\$ 3, 400, 053			
Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding (disaggregated by sex/age if possible)	Total	under 5 years of age	Female (If available)	Male (If available)
	285,000 persons ¹			
Geographic areas of implementation	The floods affected areas along the Zambezi River Valley and the cyclone affected areas of Inhambane province.			

II. Coordination and Partnership-building

(a) Decision-making process to decide allocation:

In response to the 2007 floods and cyclone Favio, the Mozambique Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) comprising of UN agencies, national and international NGOs adopted the Cluster Approach as the framework to support the Government of Mozambique emergency response.

The HCT agreed to call for nine Clusters² to support the INGC and line ministry partners to ensure that the humanitarian needs of the affected populations were met. The Cluster approach facilitated joint resource mobilization efforts between the UN agencies and NGO partners, improved coordination and information sharing and complemented overall GoM efforts in the mitigation of the natural disasters.

The priority initiatives were identified through a consultative process within and among the nine clusters created, as well as with INGC and line Ministries counterparts. The initiatives were based on data emerging from preliminary needs assessments and multi-sector needs assessments conducted jointly by government counterparts, UN agencies, national and international non governmental partners in the affected areas.

¹ This total number of beneficiaries was the total population assisted by the food security cluster in flood affected areas. While the emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, protection and education clusters targeted mostly displaced persons in accommodation centres, estimated to reach some 142,000 persons, the food security targeted a wider population, which reached this overall total number.

² The nine Clusters formed were for the following sectoral areas: Nutrition, Logistics, Education, Protection, Health, Food Security, Shelter, Emergency Telecommunications and WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)

(b) Coordination amongst the humanitarian country team:

When the emergencies struck, the Resident Coordinator (RC) convened meetings with the HCT members and encouraged strengthened coordination of the emergency response through the cluster approach. Each cluster was responsible for coordinating disaster response plans, mobilizing funds, and reinforcing the CENOE's established mechanisms for information sharing at national and field level.

The GoM successfully led and coordinated the overall emergency response through the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) which falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of State Administration. Since the floods of 2001, the INGC has been significantly strengthened and has established a solid structure for coordinating the emergency response in the affected areas, both at Maputo and Caia (main hub) levels. The Disaster Management Technical Council (CTGC) provided technical back-up to INGC and CENOE held daily briefings throughout the whole emergency period at local (Caia) and central (Maputo) levels until INGC officially declared the end of the "Red alert" on 2 May 2007

(c) Partnerships:

Following the activation of CENOE upon the GoM's (INGC) declaration of the "Red alert", disaster mitigation mechanisms were strengthened to achieve a rapid, efficient and effective emergency response. The nine HCT clusters which were implemented supported the humanitarian interventions efforts of four GoM sectors: Planning and Information; Communication; Infrastructure and Social Services.

The CERF Grant was particularly effective as a rapid funding mechanism to ensure the provision of key emergency supplies and financial resources for field activities. The specific partnerships established with the CERF Funds ensured adequate and timely provision of basic life-saving needs on the ground, which was achieved with the collaboration of INGOs such as OXFAM-GB, International Relief and Development (IRD), Samaritan's Purse (SP), Food for the Hungry International (FHI), World Vision International (WVI), German Agro Action (GAA), Save the Children alliance, CARE International, Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) to name a few, plus many other local NGOs such as the Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM) and *Centros de Estudos de Desenvolvimento do Habitat* (CEDH). The Red Cross movement through the Mozambican Red Cross (Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique - CVM) was also a very active partner.

A good coordination mechanism was established both at the national and regional levels between Government authorities and humanitarian agencies with effective collaboration of INGOs. Overall these partnerships ensured improved coordination of the international response.

These partnerships on different levels enabled the successful implementation of the CERF through excellent cooperation and complementarity between all stakeholders and implementing partners. These partnerships were engaged based on their own sectoral, specialized and geographical coverage. Thus through building these relationships, the CERF funds were more efficiently used as their use was based on experiences and expertise of the different stakeholders.

(d) Prioritization process:

According to the results of the rapid needs assessment, prioritization of needs was established in response to primary life-saving needs, in line with the Government contingency plan using the HCT cluster approach. Non-UN organizations identified at the time of the proposals were also involved in establishing priorities as well as implementation of the activities for which funds were sought. Staff from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), on mission to the country to provide support to the RCO, advised the HCT members through the prioritization process.

III. Implementation and Results

Rapid Response projects

- **How did CERF funding enable prompt, early action to respond to life-saving needs and time critical requirements?**

In general, CERF grants disbursed through the Cluster approach enabled agencies and their partners to procure additional supplies and subsequently divide the geographical coverage in the flood-affected areas amongst all actors. This facilitated and accelerated the implementation of emergency interventions in nearly all clusters.

Food Security

Despite a restricted pipeline at the onset of the flooding in the Zambezi River Valley in early 2007, WFP began to distribute Emergency Food Assistance within two weeks after the first population displacements. CERF funds helped jumpstart WFP's response by providing the collateral necessary to mobilize existing, in-country food commodities while WFP locally purchased new commodities with the CERF funds.

The CERF grant received by FAO was used to support 57,000 Households in the floods affected provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambézia and cyclone affected Province of Inhambane. A total of 17 Districts were covered through 46 Agricultural Input Trade fairs (ITFs) in 41 localities. Due to the timely disbursement of the CERF grant, beneficiaries were able to get access to agricultural inputs for the April-August 2007 second agricultural season, taking advantage of the soil moisture and silt left behind by the floods. The grant supported 75,4% of the global number of beneficiaries and was a "lifesaver" without which there would not have been sufficient support to assist the affected households through Agricultural ITF to restore food production in the Zambezi Valley.

Emergency Telecommunication

The rapid availability of the CERF funds made it possible for the Emergency Telecommunication Cluster to procure, deploy and install all the required telecommunication and data connectivity equipment in both the flood and cyclone affected areas from the onset of the relief response.

Education

Education emergency response activities carried out by UNICEF in cooperation with Cluster partners with CERF funds included:

- Initial and follow-up assessments with the provincial and district education authorities to identify schools and accommodation centres which required temporary education facilities;
- Distribution of UNICEF education materials with provincial and district education authorities to affected schools including 27,033 learners' kits, 1,170 teachers' kits, 75 recreation kits and 400 school kits of education and sports materials so that classes could resume quickly and all school-age children had materials to learn and play;
- Distribution and installation of 33 school tents (72 m²) within the first weeks of the response, to establish temporary learning spaces to replace damaged classrooms, to supplement existing schools with additional learners from accommodation centres and to establish stand-alone schools in accommodation centres;
- Mobilization of additional teachers to schools which were absorbing additional learners from displaced communities in accommodation centres;
- Mobilization activities with School Councils and Gender Units through district education authorities to encourage parents in accommodation centres to send their children, particularly girls, to school;
- Printing and distribution of emergency preparedness materials (such as a school manual and flood board-game) and training of teachers in their use in order to better prepare children in case of future disasters; and
- Ongoing monitoring and supervision of the quality of education provided.

Logistics

The Logistics Cluster mobilized transport vehicles and life-saving emergency supplies for flood victims within days of the initial severe flooding. Due in large part to the early availability of CERF funds, the Logistics Cluster was able to act quickly in support of INGC and the entire humanitarian community. For its rapid response and tireless efforts throughout the emergency, the cluster received high praise from INGC and was noted in the Inter-Agency Real-Time Evaluation, in April 2007, as one of the most successful aspects of the emergency response.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The CERF fund was particularly effective as a rapid funding mechanism to ensure the provision of key emergency supplies and financial resources for field activities. Four specific partnerships (PCAs) were established with the CERF Funds to ensure safe drinking water and adequate sanitation to more than 100,000 people affected by the floods through: i) installation of water treatment stations; ii) provision of drinking water storage equipment and chlorination products; iii) construction and rehabilitation of water wells and installation of hand pumps; and iv) sanitation and hygiene promotion using participatory approaches.

WASH emergency response results with CERF funds included:

- 42,000 people in 31 accommodation centres were provided with safe drinking water through installation of water treatment stations and storage tanks, water trucking and construction and rehabilitation of hand dug wells;
- 44,000 people in 31 accommodation centres were provided with temporary communal latrines;
- 31,000 people benefited from the distribution of hygiene kits (soaps, jerry cans, buckets and purifications tablets), including sessions on hygiene promotion; and
- 140 community activities trained in hygiene promotion to help prevent water borne diseases (no outbreaks of cholera and diarrhoea were registered in the established accommodation centres).

Protection

CERF funds made available to the Protection Cluster provided funds for Save the Children Alliance, UNICEF (Cluster co-leads), the Ministry of Interior and other partners to ensure the minimum standards of protection against abuse, exploitation, violence, discrimination and neglect were maintained for the affected population in the Zambezi River Basin. The response covered all resettlement centres identified by the INGC in the context of the cluster approach. Taking into account geographical and technical comparative advantages, different partners worked in different resettlement centres and different districts. All interventions were coordinated with the two key line ministries at national, provincial and district levels; the Ministry of Women and Social Action and the Ministry of Interior, under the umbrella co-ordination of the INGC.

Shelter

The CERF grant made funds available to the cluster co-leads, IOM and UN-HABITAT, which worked closely with three INGOs, two local NGOs and the Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM) to rapidly respond to the emergency. The shelter cluster co-leads also worked jointly with the Ministry of Environment Affairs (MICOA) and INGC, and built additional synergies with other INGOs (IRD, OXFAM Intermon, SCF) and other Cluster Leads, specifically UNICEF and WFP.

A total of US\$ 402,858 was made available to seven partners for delivering shelter materials, related NFI and technical support for 115,206 beneficiaries as follows:

- Delivery of plastic sheeting and shelter related NFI to flood and cyclone affected families;
- Provision of hand tools and demarcation equipment for resettlement centres in flood affected areas;
- Demarcation of 27,806 family plots and spatial planning in 84 resettlement centres; and
- Introduction of vulnerability reduction measure and provision of technical assistance for the reinforcement of emergency shelters.

(a) How was the monitoring and evaluation of the CERF projects conducted?

Once the CERF grants were disbursed to the different agencies, project implementation began under specific arrangements worked out by the agencies themselves and their main counterparts (see under partnerships section). Each cluster held weekly coordination meetings to review the current situation in affected areas and progress and constraints in terms of the response. In addition, weekly Cluster Leads meetings were also conducted to ensure synergy between the various clusters established in Mozambique and that funds were effectively utilized. The cluster leads also have a weekly meeting with the INGC to ensure effective information sharing, coordination and monitoring of activities.

Implementing agencies also participated in the daily INGC coordination meetings at the central Emergency Operations Centre (CENOE) in Maputo, in order to obtain up-to-date information on the situation in flood affected, and later cyclone affected areas, and to share information on response efforts. Agencies teams also participated in the daily INGC coordination meetings in affected provinces, where progress of activities was continuously monitored;

Specific arrangements for monitoring and evaluation were devised by each of the agencies implementing the specific CERF approved projects, within the structure of the cluster approach and according to the specificities of each cluster. In the case of UNICEF, the following systems enabled effective monitoring of the CERF funded projects:

- Establishment of three operational bases in Caia (Sofala Province), Mutarara (Tete Province) and Mopeia (Zambezia Province). From each of these bases, UNICEF staff worked to coordinate and monitor project activities with government officials and national and international humanitarian partners. All funded supplies and humanitarian personnel were channeled and monitored through the Caia operational hub. The Vilanculos base was the centre of all coordination and monitoring for the cyclone affected districts. There UNICEF staff also worked closely with the INGC CENOE – tasked specifically with the coordination and distribution of humanitarian supplies – as well as the UNICEF commitment to help restore basic services such as water, sanitation, health and education;
- Conference calls were held daily between the team in Maputo and the teams in Caia, Mopeia, Mutarara, and Vilanculos in order to share information, monitor progress of activities and address any issues of concern;
- Each of the field teams completed a 'rolling assessment' matrix, providing a detailed update of activities by sector at provincial, district and accommodation centre levels, and shared this with the Office in advance of conference calls;
- An Emergency Situation Centre (SitCen) was set up in the UNICEF office, with the aim of establishing one central point for the compilation and circulation of information on the emergency situation and response and for external liaison with humanitarian partners. The team included an Emergency Officer, a Planning Officer and a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, who was responsible for monitoring and evaluation, emergency needs assessments and the review of data and indicators on progress from the field;
- Summary monitoring tables were developed during the response to monitor the funding and utilization status related to the emergency. The tables enabled the Country Office to monitor the status of funding and also to monitor the use of resources and these tables were updated regularly.

Food Security

Emergency food assistance activities were monitored by WFP's Food Aid Monitors, who live and work at the district level. WFP regularly employs 35 national Food Aid Monitors and hired additional Emergency Food Monitors during the flood and cyclone responses to ensure full coverage in all the affected districts. Monitoring of activities was also done through the provision of funding from WFP to NGO partners who were responsible for the implementation and supervision of food distributions in the accommodation centres and affected communities.

In the case of FAO, data was collected through Input Trade Fair (ITF) Monitoring and Evaluation tool-kit introduced to improve the measurement of impact of ITFs interventions on beneficiaries. The October

2007 Food Security Assessment (VAC) acknowledged positive impact of ITFs in the flood affected regions and the people in situation of extreme Food Insecurity in some ITF supported districts decreased.

Emergency Telecommunication

Monitoring and evaluation of the project was done on day-to-day basis by ICT Specialists on the ground in the disaster areas and supported by regular field visits of ICT Officers from cluster partner country offices. Financial tracking was done using WFP's WINGS system.

Logistics

The Logistics Cluster monitored its activities with a number of tools: food movements were tracked in WFP's CTS database; NFIs and road and river services were tracked in an emergency database established and maintained by the Logistics Cluster; and air services, including cargo, passengers and airtime were tracked with UNHAS' standard monitoring systems.

Shelter

The Shelter Cluster was able to monitor field coordination and the implementation of partner projects through the presence of five team leaders and support staff based in four provinces for the duration of the CERF. This IOM field-based team worked closely with GoM counterparts, community leaders and members, to provide a valuable interface between accommodation centres and the establishment of resettlement centres through demarcation and allocation of plots.

A post-CERF evaluation was conducted in August and September 2007. IOM's assessments collectively covered four provinces, ten districts, four district administration headquarters, divisions, localities and 27 resettlement centres. This evaluation was conducted in collaboration with the implementing partners and GoM officials. Although IOM noted effective implementation by all the partners of their CERF funded activities, numerous socio-economic gaps remain, especially in the resettlement centres.

Finally, for the **health cluster** WHO deployed Program officers who were involved in the needs assessment mission and an Emergency field coordinator who was deployed from April 2007 jointly with the MOH team, CMZ and other partners. In the health cluster, monitoring was at basic level and monitoring reports dealt more with coverage and inputs rather than its impact.

Lastly, for evaluation of the CERF funded projects, a Real Time Evaluation (RTE) was undertaken as commissioned by a group of IASC agencies in April 2007. The purpose of this RTE evaluation was to assess the effectiveness of the HCT response and its collaboration with the government during the two emergencies. Due to its timing, the RTE however offered an incomplete assessment of the Shelter response as the Shelter activities were still in their early stages of implementation, and for this reason IOM undertook the post-CERF shelter evaluation mentioned above. On the whole, the RTE concluded that the humanitarian response to the floods and cyclone that struck Mozambique in 2007 was overall successful.

(b) How did other initiatives complement the CERF-funded projects?

CERF funds made available to the different clusters supported at the same time other interventions which NGOs were also implementing with their own funds. As an example of this approach, in the **Food Security cluster**, the 2007 CERF funding contributed 75% of the total support for the restoration of food production in floods affected areas whilst NGOs contributed the rest with their own funding. Action Aid, Save the Children, Cáritas, OSEO/ASB intervened with ITF activities whilst World Vision distributed Kits to households in inaccessible areas where it was not possible to hold ITFs.

In the case of the **Education cluster**, CERF grants supported the interventions of Save the Children Alliance, UNICEF (Cluster co-leads), Samaritan's Purse and Concern to ensure the provision of basic education to 47,000 children aged between 5 and 14 across the four provinces affected by the flooding of the Zambezi River. The Cluster members divided the affected region according to their capacity on the

ground and each took overall responsibility for given districts but worked together to distribute the materials required and to support the district and provincial education authorities.

Additionally, for the **WASH cluster**, and to complement the above noted results, a total of 60 accommodation centres in seven districts (Caia, Marromeu, Chemba, Mutarara, Mopeia, Morrumbala and Chinde) in the three target Provinces of Zambezia, Tete and Sofala (an estimated 110,000 people) were supported with the distribution of water and sanitation emergency equipment (bladders, water treatment stations, jerry cans, buckets, chlorine and water purifications tablets, tarpaulins and plastic sheeting).

The objective of the emergency programme was to provide potable water to the beneficiaries in the accommodation centres, as well as to create adequate hygiene and sanitation conditions in the centres to reduce the beneficiaries' vulnerability to sanitation-related diseases, such as malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea and cholera.

IV. Lessons learned

As mentioned above, the Inter-Agency Real Time Evaluation (IA-RTE) commissioned by a group of IASC agencies in April 2007 to assess the effectiveness of the HCT response and its collaboration with the government during the two emergencies, concluded that the humanitarian response to the floods and cyclone that struck Mozambique in 2007 was successful overall. As the RTE noted, this was due to effective coordination and preparedness by the GoM, the leadership role played by the HCT and the positive impact of the humanitarian reforms, particularly the Cluster Approach. Overall, the Cluster Approach in Mozambique resulted in improved coordination, information sharing, and a more coherent link with the Government.

A key finding of the RTE was that coordination was seen to be better between Clusters at field level than at central level. It was also concluded that the Resident Coordinator played a key role in the response serving as a liaison with government and helping to resolve disputes within Clusters.

Many of the findings of the RTE relate to the fact that the Cluster approach was not well understood by partners and the government due to the need to respond quickly to the emergencies and despite plans to raise awareness of the Cluster approach.

Some general findings of the RTE to be considered by all humanitarian partners include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Cluster leadership is quite demanding on agencies, not only in terms of the demands on funding, but also on resources, and the willingness to priorities short-term humanitarian goals over longer term ones and needs to be accounted for in agency planning;
- Surge capacity should include people who can stay in place for at least six weeks and who have appropriate language (Portuguese) skills;
- More clarity is required at the field level on what should be done when a Cluster Lead does not have a presence in a particular area;
- Monitoring of Cluster partners' activities at field level is critical to ensure that commitments are fulfilled and that there are no gaps in humanitarian response. Limited partner capacity needs to be taken into account when implementing the Clusters Sectoral Plans;
- Reporting through Clusters should be rationalized right from the beginning - consistency in the information needs of the humanitarian partners should be encouraged and standardization of assessment and monitoring tools between humanitarian partners and with those of the government is essential.

On a more specific note, the availability of funds at the field level through the MOH was delayed by administrative issues and WHO has acknowledged that it needs to establish a better mechanism to accelerate the availability of funds on an operational level.

V. Results

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners	Expected Results/Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Water and Sanitation	(07-CEF-004) Water and sanitation support for the flood response in Mozambique	1,001,355	110,000 people affected by floods	OXFAM-GB, International Relief and Development (IRD), World Vision, German Agro Action, Samaritan's Purse, Food for the Hungry International (FHI), National Water Directorate (DNA) and provincial water authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency access to potable drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene supplies provided for flood-affected populations in all affected areas. ▪ Adequate access to safe water and sanitation ensured for vulnerable women and children in accommodation centres and resettlement centres, through the provision of a minimum of 15 litres of clean drinking water per day per person, at a maximum of one hour walking distance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 42,000 people in 31 accommodation centres were provided with safe drinking water through installation of water treatment stations and storage tanks, water trucking and construction and rehabilitation of hand dug wells; ▪ 44,000 people in 31 accommodation centres were provided with temporary communal latrines; ▪ 31,000 people benefited with the distribution of hygiene kits (soaps, jerry cans, buckets and purifications tablets), including sessions on hygiene promotion skills; and <p>140 community activists were trained in hygiene promotion, which were effective in the prevention of water borne diseases (no outbreaks of cholera and diarrhoea were registered in the established accommodation centres).</p>
Education	(07-CEF-007) Ensuring access to education for the flood response in Mozambique	418,575	47,000 children aged 5 – 14 living in flood affected areas	Ministry of Education and Culture, Save the Children Alliance, Concern, Samaritan's Purse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All children of school-going age provided with sufficient education facilities, learning and play materials in the flood affected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to education restored for 47,000 children affected by floods through distribution and installation of 66 school tents (72 m²) within first weeks of response, to establish temporary learning spaces to replace damaged classrooms, to supplement existing schools with additional learners from centres and to establish stand-alone schools in accommodation centres ▪ All children and schools affected provided with basic learning materials including 37,216 pre-positioned learners' kits, 75 recreation kits and 400 school kits of education and sports materials; ▪ Mobilization of additional teachers to

						schools which were absorbing additional learners from displaced communities in accommodation centres and distribution of 1,170 teachers' kits
Protection	(07- CEF-006) Protection support for the flood response in Mozambique	464,028	At least 30,000 women and vulnerable children	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Women and Social Action, World Vision, Africare, Save the Children Alliance, Handicap International, Concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Children and women protected from violence and abuse ▪ Household items provided for the most vulnerable children and their careers ▪ Enhanced psycho-social environment provided for children and their careers ▪ Humanitarian workers trained in protection and a principled approach to humanitarian action ▪ Mine Assessment and ensuing Mine Risk Awareness activities carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 105 police officers trained in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Police force also provided with logistical support to ensure a permanent presence in accommodation centres. Community-based orientation sessions on child protection techniques for prevention also provided; ▪ Provision of 3000 emergency kits of basic materials to vulnerable families in identified accommodation centres. Materials consisted of household items to replace those lost during the floods. 9000 sets of clothes provided to vulnerable children in most remote accommodation centres; ▪ 89 activists working in accommodation centres trained on techniques for psycho-social support. To complement this technical training, 60 recreational kits consisting of play materials for use in the accommodation centres also provided ▪ Training for humanitarian workers on a principled approach to humanitarian action conducted and reached 96 participants; ▪ Mine-risk education conducted in affected areas reaching 40 activists who were provided with Information, Education and Communication materials to support their work.
Health	(07-WHO-012) Emergency response to support the Mozambican government in	395,472	Approximately 80,608 affected people	DPS Mozambique Red Cross	Contribute to the provision of essential health services (curative, preventive and promotion) for up to 150,000 people affected by floods in the Zambezi basin area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Humanitarian health activities facilitated by deployment of WHO focal point in Caia, the centre of operation ▪ Support provided to the national authorities in strengthening early warning and response system enabling early detection of and rapid response to

	response to the health needs of flood displaced population					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ communicable disease outbreaks ▪ Capacity established for rapid investigation of rumor of outbreaks at Accommodation centers (AC); ▪ Outbreaks averted and no death by communicable and preventable diseases reported during implementation period ▪ Basic medical equipment supplied ▪ 20 units for radio communication procured ▪ Critical health activities including hygiene promotion, epidemiological surveillance strengthened in all affected districts for the four provinces with financial and technical support of WHO. ▪ Capacity built of MOH personnel, first line health staff and health promoters in the community including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In service training provided to more 100 activists and first aid workers at AC; ○ Four training seminars lasting two days each, for 80 activists and first aid providers, including 8 MOH staff; ○ In service training to MOH staff (8 health Units.) ▪ Up-to-date epidemiological surveillance data available for AC in six districts ▪ IEC materials regarding nutrition, hygiene and prevention of and response to cholera, other diarrheal diseases and malaria Disseminated in 40 AC
Health	(07-CEF-022) Emergency response to support the Mozambican government in response to the health needs of flood displaced population	83,561	About 150,000 affected people	UNICEF, MISAU, CVM, and other cluster members	Contribute to the provision of essential health services (preventive and promotion) for up to 150,000 people affected by floods in the Zambezi basin area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 55,000 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) distributed to affected families (2 nets per household). ▪ 60 cholera cholera/health tents, used as temporary health facilities, were distributed to affected areas. ▪ 40,000 cholera leaflets distributed through activists in all accommodation centres. ▪ Operational support, supervision of the malaria control activities and training of

						activists on health promotion were provided in the flood-affected areas of Tete; community-based preventive health and outreach activities in Manica province; health and nutrition surveillance activities in Zambezia province; training of health activists in Sofala province; and logistic and technical support for the storage and distribution of the nets, tents and other supplies in all areas.
Health	(07-FPA-008) Emergency response to support the Mozambican government in response to the health needs of flood displaced population	505,072	About 80,608 affected people	RCM and CNCS	Contribute to the provision of essential health services (curative, preventive and promotion) for up to 150,000 people affected by floods in the Zambezi basin area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision and distribution of 35,000 dignity kits for women affected by the floods, out of which 31,000 was funded by CERF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tete: 15.500 kits ○ Zambezia: 11,750 kits ○ Manica: 3.100 kits ○ Sofala: 4.650 ▪ Support to HIV prevention and care.
Food Security – Emergency Food	(07-WFP-075) Emergency Response to the effects of drought, floods and cyclone in southern and central Mozambique	1,070,014	475,000 Flood, Cyclone and Drought Victims	Associação Kindlimuka, Associação Moçambicana para o Desenvolvimento da Família (AMDF), Associação Rural de Desenvolvimento de Mágoe (ADRM), Comité Ecuménico de Desenvolvimento Social (CEDES), Conselho Cristão de Moçambique (CCM), ESMABAMA, German Agro Action, International Relief and Development, Médicos del Mundo (Espanha), Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide adequate and timely food support to 471,000 people affected by drought, floods and cyclone, from October 2007 through March 2008 (CERF grant was for 186,000 people for four weeks) ▪ Maintain adequate levels of nutritional well-being, especially for children, through the provision of a nutritious food basket. ▪ Locally purchase and deliver 1,865 tons of cereals for immediate delivery and distribution in affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between October 2007 and February 2008, WFP and cooperating partners distributed over 16,600 tons of life-saving food to a peak number of 475,000 people in 37 districts affected by drought, floods and cyclone. ▪ There have been no incidents of high levels of malnutrition in the affected disaster areas in southern and central Mozambique that are outside the norm for a developing country environment. ▪ WFP used the CERF grant to locally purchase and deliver 1,830 tons of food commodities for the emergency response. In 2007, WFP purchased 46,500 mt of local food commodities for US\$13.2 million for use in its programmes, including the emergency responses.

				US, Serviços Distritais de Saúde, Mulher e Acção Social, World Relief International, World Vision International		
Food Security - Agriculture	(07-FAO-004) Support to restore smallholder food production through Agricultural Input Trade Fairs (ITFs) in the flood-affected provinces of Mozambique	1,102,609	57,000 affected households	Ministry of Agriculture (National Directorate of Agrarian Services, National Seed Services, Provincial Directorates of Agriculture); National Disaster Management Institute (INGC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize at least 14 Input Trade Fairs (ITF) for up to 57,000 vulnerable households in the districts of the provinces affected by floods (Niassa, Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambézia). ▪ Provide an estimated 130 tons of seeds and 18,000 hand tools, which will result in an estimated production of 60,000 tons of food (16,000 tons of maize, 6,000 tons of beans and 40,000 tons of various vegetables). ▪ Made available for purchase small livestock and local food products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organized 46 ITF for up to 57,000 vulnerable households in the 14 districts of Cabo Delgado, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambézia provinces affected by floods and 3 districts of cyclone affected in Inhambane province. ▪ An estimated 193 tonnes of diverse seeds were sold mainly maize, sugar beans, cowpeas and groundnuts and 226,6695 units of agricultural tools ▪ An expected harvest 75,000 tonnes of food, subdivided into: 16,000 tonnes of cereals, 14,000 beans, 5,000 groundnuts and 40,000 of vegetables. ▪ HIV/AIDS awareness activities were promoted at the gathering of the large number of community members at the ITFs. Messages around prevention of diseases, and HIV/AIDS in particular, and its relation to food security and nutrition were issued, using a variety of means, such as theatre plays by local theatre groups, distribution of posters and leaflets. ▪ An environment was provided where people and institutions had a chance to meet and discuss the issues related to agricultural assistance, with an extremely direct, hands-on approach, which is not possible using a standard kit-distribution approach. ▪ Data was collected through Input Trade Fair Monitoring and Evaluation tool-kit introduced to improve the measurement of impact of ITFs interventions on beneficiaries

Food Security – Emergency Food	(07-WFP-004) Food Assistance for Mozambique Flood Victims	2,808,600	190,000	Concern, Comité Ecuménico de Desenvolvimento Social (CEDES), Food for the Hungry International, Conselho Cristão de Moçambique (CCM), Associação Rural de Desenvolvimento de Mágoe (ADRM), World Vision International, German Agro Action, Save the Children UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide life-saving food to up to 285,000 people displaced by floods ▪ Locally purchase and deliver 10,000 tons of emergency food ▪ Maintain levels of nutritional well-being among flood victims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 2007, WFP and cooperating partners distributed over 11,500 tons of food to a peak of 190,000 flood-affected people. (Based on a directive from INGC to provide food assistance until June 2007 only to people displaced by the floods and registered in temporary accommodation centres, the number of beneficiaries reached was less than the initially projected 285,000, which included all those affected, but not necessarily displaced. Following this strategy, and as a result of continuous population movement – both to and from the accommodation centres – the number of actual beneficiaries fluctuated. ▪ WFP used the CERF grant to locally purchase and deliver 4,500 tons of food commodities for use in the emergency response. In 2007, WFP purchased 46,500 mt of local food commodities for US\$13.2 million for use in its programmes, including the emergency responses. ▪ Noting that nutritional levels of flood victims cannot be distinguished from the overall humanitarian response, there were no reported incidents of high levels of malnutrition in central Mozambique that were outside the norm for a developing country environment.
Logistics	(07-WFP-006) Air Support and Logistics Augmentation in Support of Flood Victims (as part of WFP Special Operation 10591.0)	1,972,641	N/A (service provider)	INGC, Africare, German Agro Action, Jacana, Joint Aid Management, Lutheran World Federation, World Relief and World Vision International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide logistics support through the provision of helicopters, all-wheel-drive road transport and river transport in support of WFP and other humanitarian agencies to ensure the transportation of relief aid to areas isolated by floods ▪ Deliver up to 1,000 tons of food aid and essential non-food items to up to 100,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination of 9 aircraft (through UNHAS), 6 boats and a barge and 17 off-road trucks. Also provided 8 temporary warehouses for storage of food and non-food items. ▪ Utilizing air, river and road transportation, over 5,250 tons of food and approximately 597,000 non-food items weighing approximately 670 tons were delivered between 04 February and 30 April 2007, serving a peak of 190,000

	(07-WFP-029) Additional Support to WFP Special Operation 10591.0	352,235			flood victims by air over a period of six weeks in Tete, Zambezia, Manica and Sofala provinces until roads become available.	flood-affected people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air services alone provided transportation for 536 tons of emergency supplies and 1,505 passengers. ▪ Air operations achievements were aided by the availability of additional aircraft that had not been available during the initial planning process.
Emergency Tele-communications	(07-WFP-005) Interagency Emergency Tele-communication Services for Humanitarian Assistance Flood Victims (as part of WFP Special Operation 10591.0) (07-WFP-029) Additional support to WFP Special Operation 10591.0 (cyclone)	120,223 47,765	N/A (service provider)	UNICEF, WFP, TSF, SRSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate inter-agency staff security activities; ▪ Establish a common inter-agency security communication system, based on the UNDSS Minimum Operational Security Standards (MOSS), and on activities identified through the Inter-Agency Telecommunication assessment missions; ▪ Liaise with the Government and relevant authorities to facilitate UN-wide licensing of radio frequencies and importation of radio equipment; ▪ Upon project completion, hand-over to the GoM the installed infrastructure, networks, systems and procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radio rooms/COMCEN were installed in Caia and Vilanculos in accordance with MOSS requirements, including power back-up and data connectivity systems ▪ Two radio operators and approximately 50 radio users from UN Agencies and other humanitarian organizations received training on radio procedures and equipment usage ▪ Internet access through a cyber café was provided to INGC, at least ten UN Agencies and NGOs and various national and international journalists in Caia

Coordination and support services	(07-UNDP-006) Rapid response for the flood emergency situation in Mozambique	395,834	N/A (service provider)	Humanitarian agencies operating through the Logistics cluster in collaboration of INGC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support to Humanitarian agencies through Logistics cluster in their response to the 2007 Floods in Mozambique ▪ Enable a unified approach to procure, transport pooling and information flow and facilitate the speed of the humanitarian response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plans and activities of five NGOs providing emergency assistance on food, drinkable water, health and sanitation and non-food items supported through logistics cluster.
Shelter	(07-IOM-005) Emergency Shelter for Flood and Cyclone Victims in Mozambique	795,010	61,000 targeted; 115,205 reached	International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN-HABITAT, Cruz Vermelha de Mozambique (CVM), Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM), German Agro Action (GAA), CARE International, Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), Centros de Desenvolvimento do Habitat (CEDH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency shelter and shelter related Non Food Items provided to at least 61,000 people affected by floods and cyclone. ▪ Shelter related vulnerabilities adequately addressed through technical capacity building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 115,205 people were provided essential emergency shelter materials and essential household items, including tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen utensils, family kits and treated mosquito nets. ▪ Implementing Partners (CARE and CVM) delivered high quality plastic sheeting valued at USD 650,000 donated in-kind by OFDA. ▪ 27,806 family plots were demarcated. ▪ 84 resettlement centres benefited from spatial planning. ▪ 1,000 community members in 52 accommodation centres were provided with hand tools, demarcation equipment, and protective clothing. ▪ 60 persons trained in shelter vulnerability reduction measures and provision of technical assistance and tools for use in the reinforcement of emergency shelters and environmentally sound harvesting of shelter/building material; reaching more than 6,600 families in two provinces.

VI. CERF IN ACTION: Success stories with photographs

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster



Photo 1. Water Treatment station in Morrumbala

The objective of the emergency programme was to provide potable water to the beneficiaries in the accommodation centers, as well as to create adequate hygiene and sanitation conditions in the centers to reduce the beneficiaries' vulnerability to sanitation-related diseases, such as malaria, dysentery, diarrhea diseases, and cholera.

In Morrumbala district, IRD coordinated with UNICEF the installation of two treatment stations. The two treatment stations, in addition to serving the two

centers where they were installed, also supplied via water trucking an additional three centers. The remaining three accommodation centers were served from chlorinated water from tanks supplied by water pumps. IRD was responsible for the daily potable water supply of all the centers, as well as for maintaining the equipment. IRD distributed water purification solution Certeza, bar soaps, jerry cans and buckets to all families of the accommodation centers. In addition, a total of 52 hygiene activists provided door to door trainings on general hygiene, diarrhea, malaria and cholera prevention.



Photo 2. Beneficiaries in Chinde district

In Chinde district, IRD mobilized a boat that facilitated the humanitarian response in the district. UNICEF provided a water treatment plant that was established in Matilde accommodation center and was linked to two rigid 10,000 liters tanks. In addition, IRD contracted a local association in Marromeu that produces hand pumps to drill and install 3 water wells for the affected population in Casaira and water well in Ilha Salia. The water wells provided an immediate solution to the water problem. IRD health activists were located at each water well providing Certeza (*water treatment product*) to every water recipient.

An additional 10,000 water tank was installed in Jessen supplying chlorinated water. All families received Certeza bottles, bar soaps, jerry cans and buckets. IRD created a team of community health activists in each accommodation center. IRD, with the assistance of UNICEF, trained 68 health activists to provide door to door emergency health and hygiene trainings using locally appropriate health and hygiene materials. In addition, IRD created a theatre group that presents weekly skits on hygiene and sanitation at the camps, the idea being that the affected population gets the same information reinforced in a variety of ways while at the same time providing entertainment and comic relief to each center.

Food Security

It has become common knowledge that mobile and comfortable lifestyles in the North are the main cause of global climate change, and that the lives of people in the South are made more difficult by the corresponding change in weather patterns.

If you listen to Elisa Auguste Teme, who lives in Zifuva community in Moamba district, fifty kilometres from the capital Maputo in southern Mozambique, you get an idea what this means in her everyday life: "In the

earlier days, we planted every year in August and our harvests were fine, so as kids we had plenty to eat,” says the 57 year-old. “Now we can only plant in October and we never know if anything will grow.”

Moamba district is one of the arid areas of Mozambique. The country has always suffered from natural disasters, such as floods, cyclones and droughts, but people do not remember it being as bad as it is now. In recent years, the community has been forced to plant later and later in the year. When the seasonal rains begin to fall, the maize starts to grow – and so do people’s hopes. “But then the rains stop and never come back,” says Teme. In some parts of southern Mozambique, it has not rained at all for a year and a half.

No rain, no harvest – “Most days we ate a sort of mango porridge,” says Teme. And this is why the community used to contribute to the 45% malnutrition rate in Mozambique.

But things are changing in Zifuva. As part of a WFP food-for-work programme, residents of Zifuva have dug a rain water catchment reservoir in a low-lying area near their fields. Water can now be pumped from the new reservoir to the surrounding fields, providing vital moisture for crops all year round.



*WFP food-for-work project – rain water catchments reservoir – in Moamba District, southern Mozambique.
Photo credit: WFP/G. Neuenberg*

“The reservoir brings us a security that we haven’t had for a long time,” says Teme. “Now we can plant enough to eat and have some extra to sell. We’ve even started to grow vegetables and pineapples to sell in Maputo.”

From October 2007 through February 2008, WFP provided emergency food support to drought-affected populations in southern Mozambique and flood-affected people in central Mozambique who lost their food stores and harvests in the devastating climatic events of early 2007. An average of 335,000 people in 37 districts received 3,300 tons of food on a monthly basis during this period. Assistance included direct distributions to vulnerable groups and food-for-work activities like the reservoir project in Zifuva.

Education

CERF funds made available to the Education Cluster provided funds for Save the Children Alliance, UNICEF (Cluster co-leads), Samaritan's Purse and Concern to ensure the maintenance of a basic level of education service provision to over 45,000 learners in some 100 schools across the four provinces affected by the flooding of the Zambezi River and in the initial weeks of the response. The Cluster members divided the affected region according to their capacity on the ground and each took overall responsibility for given districts but worked together to distribute the materials required and to support the district and provincial education authorities.

Chupanga accommodation centre, Sofala PROVINCE, Mozambique, 01 March 2007

Until this week, seven-year-old Joana Minete had never been to school. Never owned a book, and never written with a pencil. Today she beams with all three in her life.

This is the bitter-sweet of an emergency which has left 80,000 children homeless, after weeks of heavy rains caused flash floods along the Zambezi river and its tributaries, washing away bridges, livestock, crops and homes. Every one of the 160,000 people affected would like their old life back as quickly as possible, however UNICEF and partners are ensuring that the situation is as constructive as possible for children such as Joana.



Having been forced from her home by flood waters, Joana arrived in Chupanga 'accommodation centre' – 80 kilometres from Caia in central Mozambique – a week ago. Twenty-four hours later she was in a classroom for the first time in her life. Three ample UNICEF tents – that can house hundreds of children – now stand side by side, offering displaced children a sense of stability, and for many a rare chance to experience education.

"I was scared when we had to travel so far from our home," says Joana, "but then I was here, and they gave me a school bag, and books, and pencils, and I thought 'I like this very much!'" With this she dashes back into the tented classroom, farewelling with her dazzling smile.



Joana's teacher, Phillipe Carvalho, says there are certainly challenges with so many first-time students together, but that "they are so eager to learn that it is a pleasure to teach. Give me just a few months with them and I will have them ready for more formal education," says Mr. Carvalho.

While the rest of the class looks on, Joana is called to the front to solve a problem on Mr. Carvalho's blackboard. It is simple geometry (identifying and drawing shapes), but would have been well beyond her just a few days ago. Today she concentrates, reaches for the chalk, and gets it right.

Protection

CERF funds made available to the Protection Cluster provided funds for Save the Children Alliance, UNICEF (Cluster co-leads), Africare, World Vision, Concern, UNFPA, Handicap International, International HIV/AIDS Alliance and the Ministry of the Interior to ensure the minimum standards of protection against abuse, exploitation, violence, discrimination and neglect were maintained for the affected population in the Zambezia River Basin. The response covered all those Accommodation centres identified by the INGC and was the result of close collaboration at the national and field levels, in the context of the cluster approach. Using geographical and technical comparative advantages, different partners worked in different accommodation centres and different districts. All interventions were coordinated with the two key line ministries at national, provincial and district levels – the Ministry of Women and Social Action and the Ministry of the Interior, under the umbrella co-ordination of the INGC.

- Ongoing **monitoring and supervision** activities were conducted throughout the emergency in the context of the protection cluster, in order to provide quality assurance and the necessary co-ordination both among partners with the government counterparts.



Photo: A mother with children, receiving an emergency kit of basic materials in Chemba District, Sofala Province

For other related cluster stories, please refer to the CERF 2007 mid-year progress report.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACT/LWF	ACT is a worldwide network of churches and related agencies
ADEM	<i>Associação de Desenvolvimento Económico para a Província de Manica / Manica Economic Development Association</i>
ADJDM	<i>Associação Desafio Jovem de Moçambique / Mozambique Youth Chalendge Association</i>
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ADRM	<i>Associação do Desenvolvimento Rural de Magoe / Magoe Rural Development Association</i>
Africare	Internacional NGO
BADES	<i>Banco Africano de Desenvolvimento</i>
CA	Christian Aid
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
CCM	Conselho Cristão Moçambicano / Mozambique Christian Council
CEDH	<i>Centros de Estudo para o Desenvolvimento Social / Center for Social and Development Studies</i>
CERF	Central Emmergency Response Fund
CEDES	<i>Comitê Ecumênico para o Desenvolvimento do Habitat / Ecumenical Committee for Social Development</i>
CENOE	<i>Centro Nacional Operativo de Emergência / National Emergency Operation Center</i>
Concern	Worldwide – International NGO
CVM	Mozambican Red Cross / Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique
CVM	National AIDS Council / Conselho Nacional do Combate ao SIDA
DDS	District Directorate of Health / Direcção Distrital da Saúde
DNA	National Directorate of Water Affairs / Direcção Nacional de Águas
DPMAS	Provincial Directorate of Women and Social Action / Direcção Provincial da Mulher e Acção Social
DPA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture / Direcção Provincial de Agricultura
DPEC	Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture / Direcção Provincial de Educação e Cultura
DPOPH	Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing / Direcção Provincial de Obras Públicas e Habitação
DPS	Provincial Health Directorate / Direcção Provincial da Saúde
ESMABAMA	Estaquinha, Machanga Barada and Mangunde reconstruction project / Projecto de reconstrução Estaquinha, Machanga Barada and Mangunde
Fewsnet	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FH	Food for the Hungry
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FH-Mozambique	Food for the Hungry - Mozambique
GAA	German Agro Action
Geração Biz	<i>Reproductive Sexual Health Programme for Adolescents and Youth / Programa de Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva para Adolescentes e Jovens</i>
GIS	Geographic information system
GoM	Government of Mozambique / Governo de Moçambique
INDE	<i>Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação / Nacional Institute for Education Development</i>
INGC	<i>Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades / National Institute for Disaster Management</i>

IRD	International Relief and Development
JAM	Joint Aid Management
Kulima	Mozambican National NGO working in the area of integrated Rural Development / Organização não Governamental Moçambicana trabalhando na área de Desenvolvimento Rural Integrado
LLINs	Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MdM – P	Médicos do Mundo Portugal / Doctors of the World Portugal
MEC	Ministry of Education and Culture / Ministério da Educação e Cultura
MdM	Medicos do Mundo / Doctors of the World (Médicins Sans Frontieres)
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture / Ministério da Agricultura
MICOA	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action / <i>Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental</i>
MoH	Ministry of Health / Ministério da Saúde
MAE	Ministry of State Administration / Ministério da Administração Estatal
MoPH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing / Ministério das Obras Públicas e Habitação
MINT	Ministry of Interior / Ministério do Interior
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OIKOS	Portuguese NGO working in the area of Development and Cooperation
ONP	National Teachers Association / Organização Nacional dos professores
PDA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture / Direcção Provincial de Agricultura
PHC	Primary Health Care
SC	Save the Children
SETSAN	National Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition / Secretariado Técnico de Segurança Alimentar e Nutrição
SP	Samaritans Purse
SPIR	Samaritan's Purse International Relief
Trocaire	Irish NGO
Terre des Hommes International Federation	-International NGO
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UP	Universidade Pedagógica / Pedagogic University
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WR	Worldwide Relief
WVI	World Vision International