

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS MOZAMBIQUE

Country	Mozambique
Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator	Jennifer Topping
Reporting Period	1 January 2010 – 31 December 2010

I. Summary of Funding and Beneficiaries

Funding	Total amount required for the humanitarian response:	US\$ 6,670,000		
	Total amount received for the humanitarian response:	US\$ 3,123,107		
	Breakdown of total country funding received by source:	CERF:	US\$ 2,624,107	
		CHF/HRF COUNTRY LEVEL FUNDS:	US\$	
		OTHER: (Bilateral/Multilateral)	US\$ 500,000	
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Rapid Response window:	US\$ 2,632,107		
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Underfunded window:	US\$		
	Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner:	a. Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation:	US\$ 2,574,107	
		b. Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation (in Annex, please provide a list of each NGO and amount of CERF funding forwarded):	US\$ 50,000	
		c. Funds for Government implementation:	US\$	
d. TOTAL:		US\$ 2,624,107		
Beneficiaries	Total number of individuals affected by the crisis:	289,401 total individuals		
	Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding:	289,401 total individuals		
		50,255 children under 5		
		95,031 females		
Geographical areas of implementation:	Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia and Nampula			

II. Analysis

Mozambique lies at the receiving end of several major hydrographical basins, which cause cyclical weather-related hazards including floods, cyclones and droughts. As such, Mozambique is ranked third amongst the African countries most affected by climate change. During the key planting months of October 2009 to January 2010, erratic rainfall led to high crop failure and placed 267,000 people in a food insecure situation.

Drought and ensuing food insecurity affected people living in 32 districts located in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia. To deal with the hardship of the drought and save their harvest, smallholders moved their farm plots to lower lands but their efforts were in vain. Farmers found themselves unable to access critical agricultural inputs such as seeds and tools because they could not afford the necessary subsidised inputs. In this critical situation, smallholders required immediate agricultural inputs to secure success in the second agriculture season (late February to June 2010) which was crucial in restoring food production and ultimately reducing the loss of livelihoods. At the end of March 2010, localised flooding in the central region occurred before the first season harvest and affected vast crop areas in the districts of Mutarara, Morrumbala, Mopeia and Chinde further worsened the food security situation.

In March 2010, the Government of Mozambique requested assistance from the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT) to address protracted issues pertaining to food insecurity. The World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) led the Food Security Cluster and cooperated with the HCT to carry out a rapid food security assessment to identify the location and needs of the most vulnerable people. United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) led the Nutrition Cluster and coordinated with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to establish a set of key priorities for the malnourished children. Based on the priorities, UNICEF carried out an assessment using its results as the basis of the CERF funding application.

Food Security

The CERF funds allowed WFP to reach most beneficiaries within the first two weeks of the emergency, even in communities isolated by the flood. Food assistance was delivered to the most vulnerable people in the districts of Cahora Bassa, Changara, Mutarara, Mágoe and Tambara (Tete), Chemba, Chibabava and Machanga (Sofala), Chibuto, Chicualacuala, Guija, Mabalane, Massangena and Chigubo (Gaza) Chinde, Mopeia and Morrumbala (Zambezia), Panda and Funhalouro (Inhambane), Moamba and Magude (Maputo).

WFP reached 182,401 beneficiaries, including 87,370 men, 95,031 women and 18,255 children under-five years of age -9,693 girls and 8,562 boys-, 104 per cent of the initial target. The project focused on highly vulnerable populations, such as pregnant and lactating women and children under five years of age, orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). For instance, district administrations were encouraged to promote women as recipients of food rations as the distribution focal points on behalf of their families.

CERF funding enabled FAO to provide agricultural inputs, which facilitated planting for the 2010 second agricultural season. The FAO project helped instigate the livelihood recovery and address future food security needs of 15,000 families (75,000 people). Initially the project targeted only 10,000 households (50,000 people) using CERF funds but due to the high number of affected households, the value per agricultural Input Trade Fairs (ITF) voucher was decreased from MZN 900 to 500. The decreased value of ITF vouchers remained sufficient to buy seeds and tools for the second season and supported 150 per cent more beneficiaries, 15,000 households. During the second agricultural season, an estimated 63,656 kg of seeds and 18,700 units of agricultural tools were traded at the agricultural ITFs, which improved food security after the first agricultural season drought.

Nutrition Cluster

The Nutrition Cluster procured emergency food rations (23 Mt of BP-5) to cover the needs of approximately 4,590 malnourished children. Through emergency nutrition intervention activities, around 190 malnourished children received supplementary food (BP-5 or Plumpy'Nut) in two of the affected districts of Sofala and Zambezia provinces. Through routine health services, around 1,150 malnourished children received supplementary food in five districts of the Gaza province. CERF funds enabled training in supplementary feeding for 52 health workers from 48 health centres in five districts of Gaza province. Twenty health workers from six health centres in one district of Sofala province as well as 60 women from mothers groups were trained in nutrition and good Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF).

CERF funding enabled the HCT to:

- Provide life-saving nutritional support for drought and flood affected populations in the early days of emergency and secured the rehabilitation of 50,255 children under-five;
- Reduce the use of negative coping strategies by food insecure communities and smallholders farms;
- Ensure that the beneficiaries did not suffer from further nutritional deterioration and received adequate levels of nutrition whilst residing in temporary locations;
- Help to build future resilience to recurring crises through the creation of Food for Work assets and ITFs;
- Contribute to the district development plans and National Institute for Disasters Management's (INGC) Disaster Mitigation Master Plan through the creation of water channels, water dams, dykes and irrigation channels;
- Produce information, education and communication (IEC) materials: radio and television spots, 21,000 durable (laminated) posters about infant and young child feeding, which are used as job aids during counselling sessions and 500 posters about breastfeeding, which communicated key messages to caregivers;
- Ensure that a percentage of money invested in the affected districts was retained in the form of agricultural production and ensured that farmers had markets to sell in and local access points to purchase vital inputs.

CERF's Added Value

The rapid and timely availability of CERF funds:

- Prevented loss of life due to acute malnutrition and supported the Government's effort to stabilise the nutritional levels of the affected populations;
- Prevented distressed livestock and productive asset sales and early consumption of crops, which reduced the food and nutrition security status of households in the 2010/2011 agricultural cycle.

After the emergency phase, the CERF funds enabled the three agencies to continue providing assistance to the drought and flood affected populations. These activities were integrated into Livelihood Protection and Promotion (LPP) activities under the ongoing Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). The training and IEC material produced on breastfeeding practices reduced the need for therapeutic interventions in malnutrition at a later stage in districts with high cases. The initiative enabled the creation of in-country capacity to address infant's breastfeeding and feeding needs because beneficiaries were able to meet the minimum caloric requirements. If the CERF funding had not been available in March 2010, WFP, FAO and UNICEF would have required a greater economic investment and widespread medical interventions to prevent an abrupt deterioration in food security and to ensure the rehabilitation of malnourished children in the following lean period (Oct 2010 - March 2011).

CERF donations prevented funding pipeline breaks, ensured the mobilisation of existing in-country food commodities, and enabled WFP to purchase commodities locally. FAO was able to promote ITFs where seeds and tools were made readily accessible during a critical planting period.

CERF funds prevented the further nutritional deterioration of flood-affected communities by enabling the establishment of medium to long term solutions to prevent future exposure to risk through training and the provision of agricultural inputs. It also bolstered the Ministry of Agriculture's (MINAG) campaign for the second agricultural season and ensured greater capacity to resist climate related shocks at the provincial, district and community level. It also enabled support for selective feeding facilities in highly food insecure areas, ensured the procurement of emergency nutritional supplies and provided technical support to the MoH to address the nutritional needs of the affected populations. Finally, early release of CERF funds enabled the technical support of two national nutrition staff and enabled the Logistics Cluster to carry out a rapid need assessment to distribute the emergency goods and services promptly.

The UN Reform processes played a significant role in strengthening the links and synergies between UN agencies in terms of emergency preparedness and response. The successful adoption and implementation in 2007 of the Cluster Approach, and the subsequent development of the first Cluster-based Inter-Agency Contingency Plan, in line with the Government's Contingency Plan, ensured a higher level of coordination and the avoidance of activity duplication during inter-agency humanitarian

interventions. All humanitarian activities including CERF related projects were coordinated and prepared under this platform, composed by HCT WG in collaboration with INGC, SETSAN, National Institute for Social Action (INAS), MoH, MINAG, provincial and district authorities and representatives from the local communities. Part of the activities included a review of the needs assessment data, identification of gaps, priority setting, preparation of operational and logistical issues pertaining to ITF sites, voucher booklet delivery, elaboration of the general work plan per locality and district, and the development of selection criteria for projects to be supported under CERF.

During the implementation, regular inter-agency coordination meetings enabled the consolidation of data and decisions and streamlined delivery of assistance with the understanding that whilst the needs might have been different, the target group and affected sites were the same. The agencies provided extensive technical assistance and capacity development on-site at the central, provincial and district levels to strengthen national capacity to prepare for and respond to rapid and slow onset disasters.

The activities also supported the development of technical expertise and leadership in the areas of surveillance, the implementation of nutrition programmes, disaster risk analysis, vulnerability mapping, improvement of the early warning systems, telecommunication infrastructure design and development, protection of social, stock pre-positioning, scenario planning, emergency relief targeting, distribution and development of monitoring and rapid assessment tools.

III. Results

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
Food Security Cluster	10-WFP-001 (PRRO 106000) Emergency Food Assistance for Severely Food Insecure Populations in Food Insecure Areas in Mozambique	2,000,900 (CERF) and 500,000 (EMOP)	5,300,000	182,401	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 175,000 people received a balanced food basket during the month of February ▪ 80 communities were supported with community work projects aimed at building resilience of the vulnerable households throughout the lean season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP used the CERF grant to locally purchase and deliver 2,817 tons of food commodities for distribution to 182,401 beneficiaries for one month. It allowed affected populations to participate in livelihood programmes in all drought-affected areas and in reconstructions in flood- affected areas. ▪ Under the leadership of INGC community members participated in irrigations schemes 	CERF funds allowed the continuation of food assistance to the people identified by the authorities in October 2009 as well as flood affected populations in the districts of Mutarara, Morrumbala, Mopeia and Chinde, in the central region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each affected district was monitored, and weekly updates of the situation were provided ▪ Food Security Partners including WFP and its partners conducted monthly monitoring missions throughout the duration of the interventions. The results were discussed at the national level in the presence of the national authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project targeted primarily food insecure and flood affected households, which were mostly headed by women, children and the chronically ill. ▪ More than 60 per cent of the beneficiaries were women

Food Security	<p>10-FAO-001 (OSRO-MOZ - 001- CHA) Agricultural Inputs Support (ITFs) to Vulnerable Smallholders in Highly Food Insecure Areas in Mozambique</p>	423,132	423,132	15, 000 smallholders farmers (75 000 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ITFs were organised in most affected districts in the provinces of Tete, Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo, targeting 10,000 vulnerable smallholders ▪ Seeds (estimated over 5 tons) and 7,500 hand tools made accessible to smallholders farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15 000 smallholders farmers (75 000 people) received support, meaning that 150 per cent beneficiaries were covered. Due to the high number of affected households, the value per ITFs voucher was decreased from MZN 900 to 500. ▪ 63.7 tons of various seeds and 18, 700 units of agricultural tools were made accessible to farmers ▪ ITFs were huge social events with a high concentration of agricultural input suppliers, which led to competitive prices beneficial to the buyers who consequently buy more inputs with the same money. ▪ Total food production of 59, 733 tons 	<p>Allowed the project to begin immediately after the needs were assessed</p> <p>Funds from this project supported 100 per cent of the global number of beneficiaries assisted</p> <p>Without CERF, FAO would not have been able to assist households through Agricultural ITFs to restore food production in the second agricultural season</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Provincial and District Agricultural authorities (DPA, SDAE), INGC, traditional authorities, representatives from the communities participated in participative monitoring activities that included organising total drought affected beneficiaries selection, operational and logistical issues pertaining to ITF sites, voucher booklets distribution, and purchase of inputs. ▪ The National Seed Department actively participated and ensured strict control of sale of certified seeds. monitoring was conducted from the project inception until the post harvest evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There was considerable participation of women in the ITF process. ▪ There was no system mounted to register demographic data because once a households receive seeds and tools, they benefit the whole family.
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Nutrition	10-CEF-001 UNICEF Nutrition Support in Highly Food Insecure Areas in Mozambique	200,075	200,075	Approximately 32,000 under-five children in affected areas including 1,500 targeted for the selective feeding programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 1,500 under-five malnourished children receive adequate support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through emergency screening and routine health services, at least 1,200 malnourished children received supplementary food in affected districts of Gaza and Tete provinces. Numbers from other provinces were incorporated in routine reports (since a part of the drought response was implemented by the routine services) and could not be disaggregated. Procurement of 23 MT of BP-5 (1,938 boxes, which supported approximately 4,590 malnourished children) 	Allowed the project to begin immediately after the needs were identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH with the support of UNICEF undertook nutritional screening and supplementation activities in the emergency affected zones in March and early April. The results of this screening are reflected in the results column 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All malnourished boys and girls received equally supplements. Data were not disaggregated by gender. This is based on observations and verbal reports.
				32 health workers (one per health facility)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen health workers' capacity for emergency nutrition response At least 32 selected health units in affected districts monitored and its staff supervised once a month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision and technical support provided to 102 health workers and community health workers in five affected districts of Gaza province and three of Sofala province 	Enabled the project to provide immediate technical support to health staff and community health workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-service monitoring and supervision undertaken by MoH officers in March and April 2010 	

				<p>All caregivers of affected children (32,000)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen nutrition knowledge in communities ▪ At least 32 selected health units in affected districts supplied with quality (IEC) material promoting Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) correct practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training on supplementary feeding provided to 52 health workers from 48 health centres in five districts of Gaza province ▪ Training on supplementary feeding provided to 20 health workers from 6 health centres in one district of Sofala province ▪ Training on community nutrition and IYCF provided to 60 women-mothers group and to 15 health workers from three districts of Sofala province ▪ Production of IEC materials (posters, TV and Radio spots) on exclusive breastfeeding and IYCF for dissemination 	<p>Allowed the project to provide immediate technical support to health staff and community health workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation was not done because it was an extensive exercise requiring a baseline and follow up assessment for which no time or funds was available. ▪ The posters were pre-tested to make sure they were understood and well received by the target group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Several of the posters showed a father supporting his wife to breastfeed. The TV spot made explicit mention of the importance of fathers' support of breastfeeding
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Annex 1: NGOS and CERF Funds Forwarded to Each Implementing NGO Partner

NGO Partner	Sector	Project Number	Amount Forwarded (US\$)	Date Funds Forwarded
DPA Maputo Province	Food Security - Agriculture	OSRO-MOZ -001-CHA	10,000	17 February 2010
DPA Gaza Province	Food Security - Agriculture	OSRO-MOZ -001-CHA	10,000	17 February 2010
DPA Inhambane Province	Food Security - Agriculture	OSRO-MOZ -001-CHA	10,000	17 February 2010
DPA Sofala Province	Food Security - Agriculture	OSRO-MOZ -001-CHA	10,000	17 February 2010
DPA Tete Province	Food Security - Agriculture	OSRO-MOZ -001-CHA	10,000	17 February 2010

Annex 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations

DPA	Provincial Directorate for Agriculture
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
Ha	Hectare
HCT WG	Humanitarian Country Team Working Group
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
INAS	National Institute for Social Action
INGC	National Institute for Disasters Management
ITF	Input Trade Fair
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
Kg	Kilogram
LPP	Livelihood Protection and Promotion
MICS	Multiple Indicators Clusters Survey
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SDAE	District Directorate of Agriculture
SETSAN	Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
VAC	Vulnerability Analysis Committee
WFP	World Food Programme