



ANNUAL REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS IN MOZAMBIQUE 2011 FOR LIFE-SAVING HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TO STRANDED REFUGEES/ASYLUM SEEKERS AND IRREGULAR MIGRANTS

COUNTRY	MOZAMBIQUE
RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR	Jennifer Topping

I. SUMMARY OF FUNDING IN 2011 – US\$

Funding	1. Total amount required for the humanitarian response		3,702,128	
	2. Breakdown of total response funding received by source	2.1 CERF		1,463,333
		2.2 COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)		N/A
		2.3 OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral) - UNHCR Administration Budget		76,638
		2.4 TOTAL		1,539,548
	3. Breakdown of funds received by window	<input type="checkbox"/> Underfunded		N/A
		1. <i>First Round</i>		N/A
		2. <i>Second Round</i>		N/A
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rapid Response		1,463,333
	4. Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner	4.1 Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation ¹ .	IOM	79,444
			UNHCR	760,137
			WFP	264,178
		4.2 Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	UNHCR (Oxfam Intermoon)	160,000
	4.3 Funds forwarded to government partners	UNHCR (INAR)	3,225.81	
	4.4 TOTAL		1,266,984	

¹ From the total \$275,793 CERF grant received, IOM utilized \$79,444 and has already returned \$196,349.

II. SUMMARY OF BENEFICIARIES PER EMERGENCY

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis	Individuals	8,006
Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding	Female	52
	Male	7,954
	Total individuals (Female and male)	8,006
	Of total, children under 5	23

III. GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

This project was implemented in the village of Palma, (capital of the most northern district of Mozambique), in the Province of Cabo Delgado which borders Tanzania through the Rovuma River – the entry point for refugees and asylum seekers into the Maratane refugee camp in Nampula Province. Maratane is the only officially recognized refugee camp in Mozambique, situated about 800 kilometres from Palma and the destination of most of the asylum seekers. The project was also implemented in Chimoio, a city in the Manica Province of Central Mozambique. Chimoio hosts the Manica provincial detention centre. This was used following the change of the entry route for the refugees and asylum seekers from the northern to central region. The asylum seekers and refugees, when detained in this region, were sent to Chimoio. In this regard, IOM transported 34 Ethiopian asylum seekers from Chimoio to Maratane.

IV. PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

I) Was the CERF report discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators?

YES NO

Remarks: Yes, it was discussed.

II) Was the final CERF report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

Inputs for the formulation of this CERF report came from CERF recipient agencies (UNHCR, IOM and WFP), Government of Mozambique and implementing partners. After the formulation of the first draft, the actors were invited to review and provide comments. Additional inputs and comments were used to complement the previous inputs. The final report was then shared with CERF recipient agencies, including HCT clusters involved in CERF funding discussions (i.e. Shelter, WASH, Food Security, Nutrition and Education-Protection).

V. ANALYSIS

1. The humanitarian context

From January 2010 to January 2011, approximately 8,006 people from Somalia and Ethiopia were received in the Maratane refugee camp. During that period, the number of arrivals in the Maratane refugee camp was nearly equal to the number of people who left the camp (presumably to South Africa). As a result of the continued outflow, the camp did not experience substantial population growth at the Transit Centre within the Marratane refugee camp, and the humanitarian situation stayed within the 2010 budget allocations.

The situation changed dramatically from January to April 2011 when approximately 3,579 Ethiopian and 2900 Somali nationals arrived by boat from Kenya through southern Tanzania to the coastal area of northern Cabo Delgado (about 40 kilometres north of Palma). This high influx presented a challenge to the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Based on interviews with the potential asylum seekers who arrived in Palma, IOM and UNHCR found out that asylum seekers' came to Mozambique from Mombasa, Kenya using buses and travelling by boat for 9 to 15 days with a very limited supply of water and food. Boats transported approximately 110 individuals at a cost of US\$ 300 per person. They disembarked at the estuary of the Rovuma River, usually on the Tanzanian side, and crossed the river with smaller boats.

From there they travelled to Palma, often by foot, and attempted to make their way to the Marratane refugee camp near the town of Nampula about 700 kilometres southwest of Palma. The majority travelled to Nampula either through a network of smugglers active in the area or using official convoys provided by the National Institute for Refugee Assistance (INAR). Many travelled by foot to Nampula and therefore arrived exhausted and with signs of malnourishment.

The following reasons caused the situation to dramatically change: 1) in addition to the 6,479 refugee and asylum seekers, nearly 2,000 people were stranded in Palma unable to move to Marratane; 2) unlike the previous years, the number of departures from the camp was very limited due to the Government of Mozambique's strict measures; 3) in April, asylum seekers in Palma were relocated to an area outside of the village and experienced diminished food security, reduced nutritional levels and increased incidences of malaria and diarrhoea for various reasons (e.g. the location's poor physical conditions, lack of sanitation facilities and clean water); 4) most asylum seekers who recently arrived to Maratane were extremely weak and dehydrated and virtually collapsed upon arrival; and 5) while many were immediately admitted to the health centre, 33 individuals passed away due to the harsh travelling conditions, poor health and poor nutritional status.

Taking into consideration the number of refugees and asylum seekers who had already departed, as of 4 April 2011 the camp population was 10,525 compared to the planned figure of 5,000. This created congestion and led to shortages in shelter, potable water supplies, limited sanitation amenities, inadequate food commodities as well as insufficient amounts of drugs and medical facilities at the health centre. This situation was not initially budgeted by UNHCR and the Government of Mozambique. The majority of refugees and asylum seekers in both Maratane and Palma were young males and were specifically vulnerable to malnutrition. An assessment found that the majority of new arrivals had Body Mass Index (BMI) below acceptable levels, ranging from 15.35 to 17.95. This highlighted the need for supplementary feeding and immediate training in food preparation skills.

The Vice Minister of the Foreign Affairs visited the area in April and subsequently appealed for assistance from the main UN agencies and bilateral donors as the Government of Mozambique struggled to cope with the emergency. In response to the appeal, the Humanitarian Country Team through UNHCR, IOM and WFP presented a proposal to the CERF secretariat to improve the infrastructure in the Marratane camp and to assist in the evacuation of potential asylum seekers from Palma. CERF funding was the only immediately available funding source that could assist.

At the Palma entry point, local authorities identified an alternative area to establish a new Transit Centre (TC) which could facilitate better living conditions for asylum seekers. At the time of the CERF proposal's

submission, the Government of Mozambique had not officially approved the new transit centre's construction

The disbursement of the CERF Grant on 24 May enabled IOM to hire a Programme Manager and to coordinate the logistic arrangements to start activities; UNHCR was able to provide assistance in the Marratane camp; and WFP was able to purchase and provide fortified food commodities and blended food for supplementary feeding. A new assessment was immediately undertaken at the beginning of the project (carried out by the Country Representatives of IOM and UNHCR) before the beginning of the activities. The assessment determined that the number of asylum seekers stranded in the Marratane refugee camp and Palma decreased dramatically during the period between the appeal of the Government and the approval of the funds.

The fundamental change of the initial circumstances affected the humanitarian community's original strategy. The anticipated arrival of 3,000 new asylum seekers over a three-month period did not materialize. The number of asylum seekers initially envisaged reduced considerably by the beginning of June when the project began. Information received by IOM and UNHCR officials from Government officials indicated that the decrease in numbers was due to relocations supported by local authorities as well as asylum seekers' variable movements away from Palma. In addition, the anticipated arrival of new asylum seekers did not occur because the camp had not been officially approved by the relevant authorities as well as changes in asylum seekers' transportation routes.

Moreover, part of the project strategy consisted of building a temporary Transit Centre to allow immediate humanitarian assistance and a preliminary screening and profiling of the potential asylum seekers by the Mozambican authorities. The Transit Centre, however, was not officially authorized by the relevant authorities due to a change in policy, reducing the need for a Transit Centre at this location.

2. Provide brief overview of CERF's role in the country

The field assessment conducted in January 2011 highlighted that the health, food security and the protection situation of asylum seekers and refugees in Palma and Maratane camp was deteriorating. During this period, Humanitarian Country Team members (UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and the Red Cross) and Government counterparts utilized limited resources from their regular programs to provide immediate food assistance, including wet feeding for in-patients and the most vulnerable asylum seekers and refugees at the health centre and the entry point. Resources were utilized to provide non-food items, water, health and sanitation services. The second assessment conducted during the end of March and beginning of April - the peak of the emergency - concluded that the situation was dire and the assistance provided could not meet the survival needs of the population either in Maratane camp or in Palma.

Following the presentation of the assessment's findings to the Humanitarian Country Team and in consultation with Government of Mozambique, the refugees and asylum seekers and those engaged in the refugee sector such as Intermoon Oxfam and Mozambique Red Cross, the HCT concluded that the situation in both the Maratane camp and in Palma was unacceptable and was indeed contrary to the basic human rights and the right to life with respect and dignity.

To respond to the escalating humanitarian suffering, the Humanitarian Country Team, specifically the health, education and protection, shelter and food security clusters represented by UNHCR, WFP and IOM, submitted a proposal to the CERF Rapid Response Window for a total of US\$ 1,462,910. The previously mentioned assessment enabled the collection of disaggregated data by age and sex that informed the process of resource and activity prioritisation for the CERF proposal. The injection of the CERF funds complemented those already allocated from the agencies' regular programmes and enabled the purchase of 414 metric tonnes of food commodities, which were used to provide immediate food assistance to the most vulnerable (women and children), thus stabilising their nutritional status. Inputs also helped to improve the basic health conditions at the camp through improved sanitation facilities, the distribution of essential drugs, improved access to primary health care, control of malaria and diarrheic diseases and the establishment of more temporary shelter facilities for new arrivals. The joint-assessment and field presence of the three CERF-funded agencies enabled a complementary division of labour and service provision.

As demonstrated below, the food assistance component was provided by WFP in both Maratane and Palma while the in-patient wet food was provided by UNHCR. Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, shelter, the provision of NFIs and health screening was the responsibility of UNHCR (in Maratane) and IOM (in Palma). Project implementation was synergised with those from INAR and Intermoon Oxfam, in Marratane camp due to Intermoon Oxfam's expertise in the water sector and good presence in the field, associated with limited timeframe for UNHCR to implement some of the planned activities and in view of avoiding duplication of activities and resources. .

The CERF also contributed to the strengthening of UN agencies, Government of Mozambique (INAR) and partners' intervention capacities, resulting in greater observation of the asylum seekers and refugees' rights and improved access to registration facilities, water and sanitation facilities and an upgrade of the medical care services. The funding was used also to purchase commodities from local markets. Moreover, it served to prevent loss of life, minimized the physical and psychological distress faced by asylum seekers and refugees living outside their home country and contributed towards the restoration of a sense of normalcy at the camp.

3. What was accomplished with CERF funding

With the CERF funding, the UN strengthened its collaboration with the Government and implementing partners. This created an enabling environment for the rapid delivery of life-saving assistance to refugees and asylum seekers, consisting of access to fortified food, health assistance, potable water and enhanced protection services. The UN's negotiation and advocacy roles were enhanced, helping it become an indispensable Government partner in refugee matters. *Below is the summary of key accomplishments.*

UNHCR was able to provide the following services:

- Procure complementary food (maize meal, beans, sugar and vegetable oil) for asylum seekers in Palma and the Maratane camp;
- Improve water supply and distribution points in Maratane camp, drill two new manual hand pumps borehole (one in the Somali Transit Centre and another in the Ethiopian Transit Centre), as well as repair and improve the central water system in Maratane (which provides all the camp's water needs);
- Construct an isolation ward to respond to the outbreak of cholera and malaria in the camp;
- Construct two kitchen stores for asylum seekers in the Transit Centre in Maratane camp;
- Purchase and distribute 5,000 mosquito nets, 5,000 plastic sheets, 10,000 blankets and 13,200 pieces of dignity kits for women to refugees and asylum seekers;
- Prepare wet-feeding and fresh vegetables for low Body Mass Index and malnourished asylum seekers;
- Give wet-feeding to in-patients in the hospital, construct 312 latrines, and established 54 (12 per cent for women) urinals in the market, school, hospital and individual residences.

The assessment data, coupled with the lack of Government approval of the new transit centre in Palma, resulted in the evacuation of 320 asylum seekers in Palma to Marratane refugee camp to alleviate their extremely precarious living conditions. The IOM new temporary sub-office that was established in Palma assisted stranded asylum seekers and provided information regarding the situation in Palma. As part of the first activities undertaken by this project, IOM obtained authorization from the INAR provincial office to evacuate the remaining asylum seekers from Palma to Marratane refugee camp on 16 June. On 18 June, an initial medical examination by the personnel of the local health centre was scheduled and a priority group was selected for transport. A complete "fit for travel" examination of the selected group was held. A similar examination was made on the 23 June. IOM provided all the asylum seekers with hygienic kits, food and water during the transportation.

The evacuation greatly improved the living conditions for the beneficiaries who were able to avail of proper shelter and access to medical assistance in the Marratane refugee camp. This timely transport also reduced the burden in the local community of Palma. The local INAR office in Palma retained a large emergency stockpile of food.

The provision of access to free, assisted and safe transport prevented the degradation of the already precarious condition of asylum seekers. It prevented smuggling networks from taking advantage of the

situation and extorting money from the asylum seekers to transport them to Marratane by unsafe and illegal means. In fact, before IOM's involvement, many asylum seekers were illegally transported by smugglers during the night and, if detected, were abandoned and detained for days in police stations along the route to Nampula-Marratane. Moreover, prior to CERF funding, many migrants, in the absence of any alternative solution, walked the 600 kilometres trip to Nampula and arrived exhausted, without having access to food, water or shelter.

IOM continued supporting INAR to assist the new arrivals of asylum seekers by providing 110 tents to the INAR warehouse, 10 of which were erected in the location chosen for the proposed transit camp to shelter the new arrivals. As the group sizes diminished, logistics assistance was tailored to include public transport and agency vehicles, which were used in coordination with UNHCR to receive asylum seekers in Nampula. 30 people were transported after medical examinations, from Palma to Nampula following the first evacuation.

CERF funding's flexibility allowed IOM to provide assistance to a family of Burundians (mother, father and two children) who were stranded in Pemba. Upon the request of the INAR provincial office, they were transported to the Marratane refugee camp. Similarly, upon request of the Migration Department, IOM transported 34 Ethiopian asylum seekers from a detention facility in Chimoio, Manica province, to Marratane. IOM, in coordination with Community Media for Development (CMFD), developed a pamphlet on safe migration in English, Swahili and Amharic, to provide asylum seekers with the necessary information to apply for asylum and to migrate legally. They also provided information on anti-trafficking as well as basic health and hygienic recommendations.

WFP managed to locally procure and purchase from small-holder farmers associations 414 metric tonnes of cereal grain. These cereals were subsequently milled and distributed to a total of 7,296 beneficiaries most in need in Maratane, including 1,000 beneficiaries in Palma from May to July, preventing further deterioration of their food and nutritional conditions. The overlap between CERF grants and funds from regular programs enabled the assistance to go beyond the initial planned figures (from 5,000 to 7,296 people) covering the newly arrived refugees and part of those already settled in Maratane camp. Moreover, these local purchases and processing of cereals also promoted and stimulated local markets.

Due to the reported cases of malnutrition among the new arrivals, WFP provided "Corn Soya Blend" (CSB) to 1,171 beneficiaries with critical Body Mass Index, helping to improve their nutritional statuses. Daily rations were based on specific needs, nutritional values and included the following categories: (i) regular camp population (200 grams of maize meal and 30 grams of pulses), (ii) population with special needs (400 grams of maize meal, 60 grams of pulses and 50 grams of CSB), (iii) supplementary feeding (400 grams of maize meal, 60 grams of pulses and 333 grams of CSB), and (iv) new arrivals (400 grams of maize meal, 60 grams of pulses and 50 grams of CSB). Food assistance was distributed through INAR/UNHCR with the support of the Provincial Directorate for Social Action.

At the request of the UN and Government of Mozambique, WFP promptly installed two wikhalls, one in Palma and one in Marretane, to serve as temporary shelter to the new arrivals at the peak of the influx. This was done when camp capacities were limited due to increased demand.

4. An analysis of the added value of CERF to the humanitarian response

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries? If so how?

YES **NO**

With the disbursement of CERF grants by 24 May 2011, the Humanitarian Country Team members and respective partners were able, within 10 days, to set up the system and required logistic facilities to procure and provide life-saving assistance to refugees and asylum seekers in the Maratane Camp and Palma.

UNHCR was able to procure and erect two emergency health tents to shelter patients, including refugees and asylum seekers arriving in critical health conditions. UNHCR was also able to supply the hospital with

essential drugs; prepare and provide refugees with wet-feeding and fresh vegetables; increase the quantity (from 20 to 23 litre per person) and quality of water provided; provide shelters as well as sanitation services, ensuring the safe disposal of excreta which prevented the spread of diarrhetic diseases.

In the first week of June 2011, IOM was able to establish logistics and initiate the transportation of 320 stranded migrants to the Maratane refugee camp. This immediately eased the tension between the asylum seekers and the local community in Palma, provided an initial pre-travel screening and medical assistance where needed, and encouraged the Mozambican authorities to facilitate asylum seekers' immediate transportation to Maratane where their needs could be properly addressed.

For WFP, it allowed them to purchase, mill and fortify the food commodities, and set up an operation to assist the refugees and asylum seekers. Fortified food contributed to the rapid rehabilitation of the health and nutritional statuses of the refugees and asylum seekers.

In summary, CERF funding prevented further deterioration of refugees and asylum seekers' health conditions through the provision of transportation and registration services, food and non-food items (e.g. shelter, mosquito nets, blankets and latrines) and assistance that enhanced their protection. Above all, the CERF contributed to reduce their exposure to health risks and suffer further losses of lives.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs?

YES NO

With CERF, it was possible to address the most acute health, nutrition, and protection problems through the provision of medical care, fortified food and sanitation facilities for refugees and asylum seekers in Palma and the Maratane refugee camp. Asylum seekers who arrived critically ill were rehabilitated using in-patient treatment and losses of lives were prevented. Transportation from Palma to Nampula and protection services was provided, helping restore a sense of normalcy for refugees and asylum seekers.

c) Did CERF funds result in other funds being mobilized?

YES NO

The CERF grant complemented the resources initially made available by Humanitarian Country Team members (UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP) and the Government of Mozambique, through INAR. Following the CERF grant disbursement, UNHCR was the only agency that mobilized additional funds: US\$76,638 to manage the project.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

CERF funds enabled a closer collaboration and coordination of the three UN agencies within the framework of the Humanitarian Country Team. At the central level, the Humanitarian Country Team's role was strengthened as the key decision making body on refugees and asylum seekers' issues. The Humanitarian Country Team's advocacy role helped ensure the Government of Mozambique, signatory of the international rules that govern refugees and asylum seekers, systematically observed and fulfilled these rights. At the field-level, daily meetings were held to streamline the response operations and rationalize existing human and material resources. This required a lot of intra-agency coordination as well as with Government of Mozambique sectors to ensure that duplication of activities was avoided. The three agencies involved in the CERF project maintained constant contact with implementing partners such as OXFAM, Red Cross and Foundation against Hunger and the local and national Mozambican authorities.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED	SUGGESTION FOR FOLLOW-UP/IMPROVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
<p>There was timely approval and disbursement of CERF grants from the agencies' HQ. From the HQ to the implementing agency in the field, there was limited time left to implement the planned activities.</p>	<p>It is advisable that in the future events the HQ use a similar CERF approach.</p>	<p>UNHCR Budget Committee. The budget arrived to Mozambique on 28 September 2011</p>
<p>In an emergency situation, humanitarian actors strive to provide immediate assistance to save people's lives, occasionally using funds from programmes that were previously planned. However, replenishment is beyond CERF's scope and agencies face limited abilities to continue their planned activities. For example, UNHCR advanced resources from its previously planned programmes to pay for its emergency programmes but a lack of replenishment hindered the implementation of UNHCR's 2011 planned activities.</p>	<p>There should be some flexibility, especially in emergency situations, whereby for life-saving purposes agencies can advance funds. However, once CERF is disbursed, those resources should be replenished.</p>	<p>CERF managers</p>
<p>Two components in this project were affected by a change in circumstances: i) Transportation assistance, and ii) the Transit Centre in Palma. Both components were included because of the need and official request by the Government. However, a decrease in numbers saw a reduction of transportation required and the Transit Centre was deemed unnecessary and led to a change in the authorities' priorities. For this reason, a proportion of the CERF funding was not fully utilized and will be returned to the CERF secretariat.</p>	<p>Little follow-up action as circumstances were beyond responsible agencies' control. Flexibility to respond to changing circumstances will be important in future CERF projects design.</p>	<p>CERF managers</p>

ANNEX I. INDIVIDUAL PROJECT RESULTS BY AGENCY

UNHCR - HEALTH, SHELTER AND PROTECTION						
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-HCR-025	Total Project Budget	\$ 3,000,000	BENEFICIARIES		Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached	
PROJECT TITLE	Humanitarian Response to Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Maratane Refugee Camp and Palma	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 1,000,000	Individuals	5,000	8,006
				Female	52	52
				Male	4948	7,954
				Total individuals (Female and male)	5,000	8,006
				Of total, children under 5	23	23
TOTAL	5,000	8,006				
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 923,362			
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS
<p>Supply of potable water for refugees and asylum seekers increased or maintained.</p> <p>Improve the general hygiene conditions in the Maratane camp.</p> <p>Food security improved.</p> <p>Shelter/infrastructure improved.</p> <p>Basic domestic items provided.</p> <p>Nutrition well-being improved.</p>		<p>Supply of potable water for refugees and asylum seeker ensured (<i>all water related activities in point 1 and 1.1 were implemented through Intermoon Oxfam</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installed 13 operational water hand pumps (one was damaged beyond repair) and eight electrical boreholes; ▪ Installed and maintained 24 taps in public places; ▪ Improved the central water system near the health centre (root and branch); and ▪ As the Government of Mozambique declined the authorization of the Transit Centre in Palma, the project drilled two manual hand pump borehole in Maratane; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The provision of potable water to refugees and asylum seekers in Marratane camp was increased <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Levels increased from 20 to 23 litres per person per day; ○ Procured required material (diesel for running generators, water testing equipment and chemicals); and ○ Conducted workshops on water system management and maintenance for water committee in the camp. <p>Sanitation and hygiene of the Marratane refugee camp was improved and maintained</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procured and distributed 13,200 sanitary pads and 12,000 soap; ▪ Provided non-food items to refugees in the Maratane camp; and ▪ Constructed 312 latrines and 54 urinals in the market, school, hospital and individuals residences. <p>Food security improved in the Marratane camp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procured 6.75 metric tonnes of sugar, and 9 metric tonnes of vegetable oil. Paid for the milling services of 60 metric tonnes of maize; and ▪ Procured 30 metric tonnes of maize meal and beans for new refugees and asylum seekers stranded in Palma. <p>Shelter/infrastructure improved in the Marratane camp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procured 5,000 plastic sheeting; ▪ Constructed 33 houses for new arrivals who had stayed in the Transit Centre for more than three months; ▪ Procured construction materials for 127 houses; ▪ Improved 22 shelters in the Somali and Ethiopian Transit Centre; ▪ Constructed two kitchen sheds (one for each Transit Centre) within the Maratane camp; ▪ Constructed an isolation ward in the health centre; and 				<p>Joint-UNHCR and INAR monthly and quarterly report.</p> <p>Implementing partner – Intermoon Oxfam – report on project implementation.</p> <p>Focus group discussion with the participation of asylum seekers and refugees on needs and strategies to carry out the activities.</p> <p>Daily coordination meeting among CERF-funded agencies.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Procured one health tent. <p>Basic domestic item provided for people of camps in the Marratane camp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Procured and distributed 10,000 blankets and 5,000 mosquito nets; and▪ Procured and distributed 4,400 litres of kerosene. <p>Nutrition well-being improved in the Marratane camp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Prepared and provided wet-feeding and fresh vegetables.▪ Prepared and distributed wet feeding for in-patients in the hospital.	
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IOM - SHELTER, PROTECTION AND LOGISTICS								
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-IOM-019	Total Project Budget	\$ 500,000	BENEFICIARIES		Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity The target group has been composed essentially of young men. 3 families with female members were always kept together and separated from the other a/s. the sanitation facilities were also prepared for women and men.
PROJECT TITLE	Life-saving Humanitarian Response to Stranded Refugees/Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 275,793	Individuals	3,000	320		
				Female		3		
				Male		317		
				Total individuals (Female and male)	3,000	320		
				Of total, children under 5		2		
TOTAL		3,000	320					
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 275,793	<i>(To Note: Due to a fundamental change of the initial circumstances, the forecasted arrival of new asylum seekers and refugee did not materialize. Therefore, from the total US\$ 275,793 CERF grant received, IOM utilized \$ 79,444 and has already returned \$ 196,349)</i>				
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES					MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>Refugees/asylum seekers provided with transportation from Palma to Maratane Refugee Camp, inclusive of "fitness to travel" assessment.</p> <p>3,000 asylum seekers/refugees arriving in Cabo Delgado (Palma) received humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>3,000 asylum seekers/ refugees received non-food items, safe migration/asylum information and temporary shelter for resting.</p>		<p>320 people were transported to Marratane refugee camp after being medically assessed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The stranded migrants received basic health treatment where necessary and were safely transported in rented coaches to the Maratane refugee camp; ▪ INAR received assistance to manage the remaining caseloads and worked together with IOM and UNHCR to ensure all cases obtained medical assistance where necessary; and ▪ Provided safe transportation from Palma to the Maratane refugee camp. <p><i>To Note: The discrepancy is because the number of asylum seekers reported in the first assessment decreased considerably by the beginning of the activities. The irregular movements by the asylum seekers and the non-approval of the Transit Centre by the Government also dramatically reduced the number of new arrivals requiring assistance.</i></p> <p>The shelter and sanitation assistance at the Transit Camp was not provided because the reduced number of asylum seekers and the lack of official approval by the Government for a Transit Camp in Palma.</p>					<p>An updated register of the people who were transported, including sex and nationality, was kept.</p> <p>A constant coordination with UNHCR office in Nampula was maintained to monitor the arrival of the refugees.</p>	

WFP - FOOD SECURITY

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WFP-032	Total Project Budget	US\$ 462,758	BENEFICIARIES			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Food Provision, Transport and Milling for 5,000 Refugees and Asylum Seekers	Total Funding Received for Project	US\$462,758	Individuals	5,000	7,296	Food was distributed to those experiencing extreme food insecurity regardless of their gender. Due to the existing conditions in both Maratane refugee camp and Palma, the nutritional aspects prevailed over gender.
				Female	52	52	
				Male	4948	7,244	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	5,000	5,000	
				Of total, children under 5	23	23	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed	Amount disbursed from CERF	US\$ 264,178	TOTAL	5,000	7,296	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
Protect and save lives of asylum seekers in Mozambique who suffered from poor feeding conditions and long travel prior to their arrival; and to maintain their adequate food security and nutrition.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 414 metric tonnes of cereal grains was locally purchased, milled and distributed to 5,000 beneficiaries in Maratane and Palma. This helped the beneficiaries to meet their dietary needs and prevented further deterioration of food security conditions; and 30.65 metric tonnes of corn soya blend was distributed to 1,171 beneficiaries per month, to improve the beneficiaries' nutritional status, especially the ones with low Body Mass Index. 				Joint-INAR, UNHCR and WFP Monthly monitoring and reporting; UNHCR/DPMAS reports.	

ANNEX 2. CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS – NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL NGOS AND GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

CERF PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER/ SECTOR	AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER NAME	PARTNER TYPE	TOTAL CERF FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO PARTNER US\$	DATE FIRST INSTALLMENT TRANSFERRED	START DATE OF CERF FUNDED ACTIVITIES BY PARTNER	Comments/ Remarks
11-HCR-025	SHELTER	UNHCR	Instituto Nacional de Apoio ao Refugiado	Implementing Partners	3,225.81	24/05/11	25/05/11	UNHCR to adjust the project to the field demands. They have allocated to Intermon Oxfam, a member of the Humanitarian Community Team WASH cluster, US\$ 160,000 to implement a WASH project in the Maratane camp. They had a good presence and possessed the capacity to set-up a water system and to rehabilitate water systems in the camp within a limited timeframe.
	WASH		Intermon OXFAM	Implementing Partners	160,000			

ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

a/s	Asylum seekers
BMI	Body Mass Index
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CMFD	Community Media for Development
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
DPMAS	Provincial Directorate for Women and Social Affairs
GoM	Government of Mozambique
HCT WG	Humanitarian Country Team Working Group
INAR	National Institute for Refugee Assistance
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OXFAM Intermon	Oxfam Sweden (INGO)
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
TC	Transit Centres
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Program