

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

Country	Mozambique
Humanitarian / Resident Coordinator	Mr. Ndolamb Ngokwey
Reporting Period	1 January-31 December 2008

I. Executive Summary

Mozambique is persistently hit by frequent natural disasters which inflict major damage and as a result, set back economic growth. Natural disasters such as floods, cyclones and droughts, continue to be the main obstacle for sustainable development and the achievement of the Millenium Developmental Goals (MDGs).

The heavy rains in Mozambique and bordering countries from mid-December 2007 to mid-February 2008 flooded the Save, Buzi, Púngoè and Zambezi river basins in central Mozambique and have created flash floods around the Lugenda, Megaruna, Messalo and Montepuez rivers in the North of the country.

Some 21,476 households (102,155 people) were affected by the 2008 Floods and 20 were reported dead. According to the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) 150,923 Ha of agricultural land were lost due to the 2008 floods.

Following a Council of the Ministers meeting on 3January 2008, the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) declared a “Red Alert” later that afternoon. The Central Emergency Operations Centre (CENOE) was activated on 4 January 2008 and meetings with emergency focal points from the line ministries, relevant Government institutions and the Humanitarian Country Team members through the Cluster approach (WASH-water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Food Security; Logistics; Telecommunications; Shelter; Health; Protection; Education; Nutrition and Early Recovery) took place daily to provide updates on the situation and response in areas affected by the flooding.

On 8 March 2008 the tropical cyclone “Jokwe” hit the coastland of Nampula and Zambezia, leaving behind a trail of destruction with a total of 40,339 households (201,695 people) affected, a death toll of 13 and 68,522 hectares of agricultural land destroyed.

Employing the Cluster approach established during the 2007 emergencies, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) supported the Government’s overall humanitarian response that is based on the developed inter-agency Contingency Plan which is aligned with the Government’s (INGC) Contingency Plan. Although the Government guaranteed an allocation of funds for the 2008 emergencies, there were insufficient national resources to meet the needs of the affected population. In light of this deficit, the HCT requested humanitarian assistance to support the national emergency response efforts through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), successfully raising US\$ 4,839,160 for the floods response.

HCT’s response to the 2008 emergency was based on the information gathered from consultations with the Government of Mozambique, leading to an emergency response process coordinated by INGC and supported by line ministries at national, provincial and district levels. The HCT identified a series of pre-emptive measures that could prevent the outbreak of disease, stabilize food security and nutritional standards, ensure a stable response to the shelter, protection and educational needs of those affected and in addition, build a foundation

for longer-term recovery. While a human rights based approach underlined all aspects of the humanitarian response, HIV/AIDS and gender were key cross-cutting themes. Humanitarian cluster partners worked to ensure coordination and integration of these key areas throughout the response.

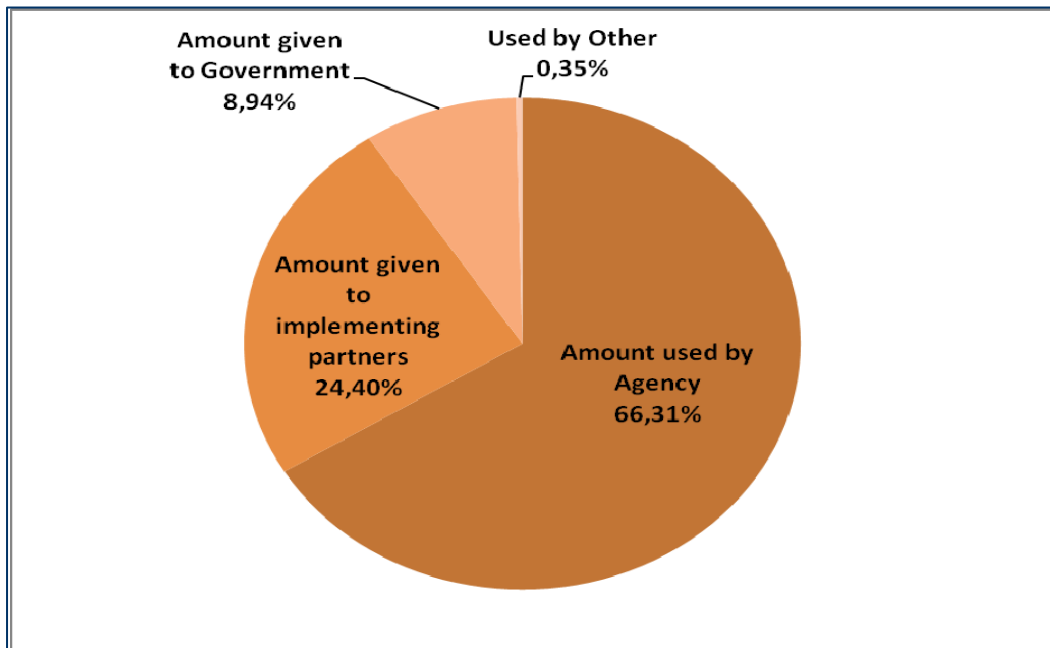
On March 11, 2008, the Government of Mozambique declared an end to the “Red Alert” for the Hydrometric basins of the central region namely: Save, Zambeze, Púngue and Búzi.

Humanitarian Funding Required and Met

Total Amount of Humanitarian Funding require and received during reporting year	REQUIRED:		\$ 21,510,07 for the floods and \$ 548,913 for the cyclone \$ 22,059,615	
	RECEIVED:		\$ 4,839,160	
Total amount requested from CERF	FUNDS (TOTAL REQUESTED):		\$ 22,059,615	
	RAPID RESPONSE:		\$ 4,839,160	
	GRANT TOTAL:		\$ 4,839,160	
Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency / IOM implementation and total amount forwarded to implementing partners	UN AGENCIES:		\$ 3,208,724	
	NGOS:		\$ 1,180,611	
	GOVERNMENT:		\$ 432,795	
	OTHER:		\$ 17,030	
GRANT TOTAL:		\$ 4,839,160		
Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding	TOTAL	Under 5 Years of Age	Female (if available)	Male (if available)
	342,000 people	85,000		

¹ From this total number of beneficiaries, 60,000 people benefited from CERF funds received for cyclone relief in 2008

Total amount of CERF funds received in 2008



II. Background

Following a meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Government of Mozambique declared a Red Alert situation on 3 January 2008 in order to support the affected population along the Save, Buzi, Púngoè and Zambezi river basins in central Mozambique.

Leveraging the Cluster Approach created during the 2007 emergencies, the Mozambique Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) actively engaged in supporting the Government-led emergency response to ensure that humanitarian needs of the affected population were met. The cluster approach facilitated joint resource mobilization, improved coordination and provided a more coherent link with the Government, reinforcing the capacity of Government counterparts for information sharing, assessment, monitoring and evaluation for current and future missions.

Following the Red Alert declaration, the HCT in Mozambique consulted with its cluster partners and government counterparts in order to identify priority initiatives based on data emerging from preliminary needs assessments conducted in the affected areas.

The Resident Coordinator (RC) role was crucial for the overall coordination of the Mozambique HCT activities during the emergencies. The RC served as a liaison with both Government and donors, and facilitated OCHA's coordination role in the country. However, the Government of Mozambique led the emergency overall response through the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC), a body which falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of State Administration.

In January 2008, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) proposal was submitted to the CERF Secretariat in New York and an amount of \$ 4,839,160 was allocated for the floods response in Mozambique. The CERF Grant ensured the adequate and timely provision of key emergency supplies and financial resources needed to carry out field activities. The needs were prioritized according to the conclusions determined by the rapid needs assessment, and were in line with the Government (INGC) National Emergency Contingency Plan. As such, the cluster approach served as a framework to complement and support the Government's emergency response efforts and in addition, the various cluster partners successfully implemented activities organized in response to the 2008 floods and cyclone "Jokwe" emergencies.

III. Implementation and Results

1. Coordination and implementation arrangements

To support the Government of Mozambique emergency response efforts to the 2008 floods and cyclone, the HCT was responsible for the coordination of disaster response plans, mobilization of funds and reinforcement of the CENOE's established mechanisms for information sharing at national and field levels. This was executed through the Cluster Approach.

The Resident Coordinator played a crucial role in the relief efforts and was responsible for the overall coordination of the Mozambique HCT's activities during the emergency period, serving as a liaison with Government and donors, while also facilitating OCHA's coordination role. The Government of Mozambique led the overall emergency response through the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) which falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of State Administration.

The HCT clusters supported the humanitarian interventions efforts of the following four Government of Mozambique sectors: Planning and information; Communication; Infrastructure and Social Services until INGC officially declared the end of the "Red Alert" on 11 March 2008 for the Hydrometric basins of the central region namely: Save, Zambeze, Púngue and Búzi.

Education cluster

Partners used allocated CERF funds for a number of initiatives to:

- Support the government in restoring schooling for over 38,000 children affected by floods through distribution and installation of 34 school tents (72 m²) within the first weeks of response activities;
- Establish temporary learning spaces, replace damaged classrooms, supplement existing schools with additional learners kits and to establish stand-alone schools in accommodation centres;
- Provide basic learning materials (including 34,969 learners' kits, 69 school kits to the children and schools affected), train more than 220 teachers, and distribute 334 teachers' kits;
- Train approximately 100 school council members and mobilize activities with school councils and gender units through district education authorities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) cluster

The received CERF funds were used to:

- Provide safe drinking water through the installation of water treatment units and storage tanks with distribution systems;
- Water trucking and rehabilitation (including chlorination of water supply facilities benefiting 65,700 people in transit and resettlement centres);
- Provision of temporary communal and household latrines to 63,355 people in transit and resettlement centres; and
- Distribution of hygiene kits (soaps, jerry cans, buckets and water purifications products at household level) coupled with a hygiene outreach program for 57,000 people and training of 291 community activities in hygiene promotion in partnership with Programme Communication and Health sector.

Nutrition cluster

Allocated funds enabled supplementary feeding to be provided for 1,993 moderately malnourished children and 130 severely malnourished children, the latter were referred to the nearest appropriate health facility for treatment. Funds were also used to procure 18 tonnes of BP5, in addition to a number of other activities carried out by the cluster to support the government response to the emergency.

Protection cluster

CERF funds within the Protection cluster were distributed to World Vision, Africare, Save the Children Alliance, Handicap International, Concern, HelpAge International, Samaritans Purse, International Relief, UNFPA and UNICEF. The allocated funds were used to:

- Provide 7,500 emergency kits of basic materials to vulnerable families in identified accommodation centres;
- Train 107 police officers in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse;
- Create 27 Child-friendly Spaces in 22 displacement sites that provide a safe play and recreation area for over 6,500 children; and
- Train the police, military, INGC staff and humanitarian workers working in the flood-affected areas (150 in total) on Code of Conduct to prevent sexual exploitation.

Food Security and Logistics Clusters

All flood response interventions were coordinated by the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) and relevant authorities in the affected districts. As lead of the Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications clusters (the latter not funded by the CERF), WFP collaborated with a wide variety of stakeholders to ensure a coordinated and effective response to the emergency operation. Frequent coordination meetings by all three clusters in both Maputo and Caia streamlined the rapid delivery of food and other emergency supplies to flood victims throughout the Zambezi River Valley.

Shelter cluster

Shelter cluster members worked closely with the Government of Mozambique and key partnerships were as follows:

- IOM and INGC - Coordination of resettlement activities and distribution of shelter related non food items;
- IOM, International Relief and Development (IRD), OXFAM Intermon, Save the Children Fund Norway & UK (SCF), UNICEF and WFP - Non funded collaboration for the distribution of NFIs, Food for Work, and either the rehabilitation or construction of social infrastructure;
- IOM, CVM, CARITAS, German Agro Action (GAA) and OIKOS - Direct grants to implement emergency shelter related projects;
- UN-HABITAT - Overall cluster coordination, data collection and dissemination of information regarding the distribution of emergency items.

The effective cooperation and work executed by all stakeholders and implementing partners facilitated the successful implementation of CERF. These partnerships were built according to the sector, specialization and geographic coverage of stakeholders and partners, therefore leading to a more efficient disaster response.

A series of needs assessments carried out during the initial emergency phase determined that the resettlement and temporary accommodation centres urgently needed space for temporary residents, proper water and sanitation, and food provisions. CERF funding obtained by the shelter cluster was used to purchase relief supplies (tarpaulins, emergency shelter materials and tools), and emergency kits containing blankets and cooking utensils. Distribution of

supplies and kits provided timely and life-saving humanitarian assistance to both provide and improve shelter conditions for displaced families.

2. Project activities and results, including actual beneficiaries

Food Security cluster

- CERF funds were used for the local purchase of 1,506 MT of food commodities, fulfilling the emergency needs of 150,600 beneficiaries for a period of one month. The overall food response to the flood emergency reached a peak of over a quarter of a million people and continued its efforts until the April 2009 harvest. The emergency ration included 333 grams of cereals and 40 grams of pulses per person per day. Unfortunately, vegetable oil, which is intended to be a part of the emergency ration, was not available due to import restrictions imposed by the Government of Mozambique.
- Food assistance saved the lives of many flood victims in the early days of emergency and in the months following the disaster, ensured that people were receiving adequate levels of nutrition.

Logistics cluster

- In addition to coordinating the existing road transport contracts, the Logistics Cluster coordinated a fleet of two helicopters, nine boats, and 13 off-road trucks, to access isolated areas. Seven temporary warehouses for food and NFIs were erected in Caia, Marromeu, Mutarara and Tambara during the emergency response to the floods.
- Between 4 January and 30 March 2008, the Logistics Cluster transported approximately 2,900 metric ton of food and 450 metric ton of non-food items (58,000 items) by air, river and road, benefiting more than 100,000 people. The air service alone transported 1,160 metric ton of emergency supplies and 203 passengers in 457 flights. All requests were accommodated to transport passengers by 13 various government, media and humanitarian organizations were met.
- Approximately 80 percent of the deliveries were 'on time' as per formal cargo movement requests; these deliveries were prioritized during roughly 70 Logistics Clusters meetings in Caia throughout the emergency operation.

Shelter cluster

Through CERF funding, approximately 10,050 families received assistance from IOM and their implementing partners. Some of the notable achievements include:

- Procurement and distribution of 7,700 tarpaulins and 1,030 emergency kits to 7,200 families by IOM with assistance from and in coordination with INGC, Caritas and OIKOS;
- Procurement and distribution of shelter materials and tools to 750 families by OIKOS;
- Procurement and distribution by OIKOS of emergency community shelter kits to ten accommodation / resettlement centres, assisting over 2000 families;
- Procurement and distribution of 600 shelter kits by CVM, directly assisting 600 families;
- Procurement and distribution of 1500 tarpaulins and tools by GAA directly assisting 1500 families;
- Procurement and use of 94 emergency community tool kits provided to MICOA for demarcation, site clearing and community shelter construction activities.

Protection cluster

CERF funds made available to the Protection Cluster provided funding to Save the Children Alliance, UNICEF (Cluster co-leads), other organisations and the Ministry of the Interior so that they could ensure that 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 the resettlement and transit centres identified by the INGC.

This identification and coordination resulted from close collaboration at the national and field levels - in the context of the cluster approach - whereby different partners worked in different resettlement centres and districts according to geographical and technical comparative advantages. All interventions were coordinated with the two key line ministries (Ministry of Women and Social Action and Ministry of the Interior) at national, provincial and district levels under the umbrella co-ordination of the INGC at the field level.

There were several key results from the executed protection emergency response activities:

- The provision of 7,500 emergency kits of basic materials, reaching approximately 37,500 people including 22,500 children. The kits contained household items needed on a daily basis to replace those lost during the floods, and were provided to the most vulnerable families in identified resettlement and transit centres in co-ordination with the Ministry of Women and Social Action;
- The creation of 27 Child-friendly Spaces in 22 displacement sites in order to provide over 6,500 children with safe play and recreation areas. Each Child-friendly Space was staffed with volunteers who were trained simultaneously, provided appropriate play materials, and were regarded as a form of psycho-social support;
- The training of police, military, INGC staff and humanitarian workers working in the flood-affected areas (150 in total) on Code of Conduct to prevent sexual exploitation. This was realized with UNAIDS and UNFPA and training regarding HIV prevention was integrated into the training provided to volunteer activists working in the displacement centres;
- The rapid orientation and training of 107 police officers in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for 110,000 displaced people (including 80,000 women and children). The police force was also provided with logistical support to allow for a permanent presence in most of the larger accommodation centres, as well as frequent monitoring visits to the smaller accommodation centres. The training and logistical support was carried out by the Ministry of the Interior with technical guidance from UNICEF, Save the Children Alliance and UNFPA. No incidents of gender-based violence were reported;
- The creation of protocol for awareness and understanding of the existing referral systems through the Police, the Ministry of Women and Social Action and the traditional leadership in the displacement communities; and
- The execution of Monitoring and Supervision activities throughout the emergency - in the context of the protection cluster - in order to maintain high standards and quality and coordination between partners and their government counterparts.

Nutrition cluster results

- UNICEF financed three health staff to give technical support to the Ministry of Health and NGO partners for the duration of the floods in the Zambezi Valley in three centres of Caia, Mopeia and Mutarara. CERF funds financed (including travel costs) two staff for a period of about two weeks each in Caia and Mopeia;
- UNICEF provided technical and financial assistance to mediate the cholera outbreak that occurred in three districts of the Zambezi Valley. Mutarara was the district most affected;
- UNICEF supported DDSs and NGOs for nutritional screening in Sofala (Caia, Marromeu, Chemba), Manica (Tambara), Tete (Mutarara and Zumbu) and Zambezia (Mopeia, Morumbala). Of these, the CERF funds supported the activities in the districts of Caia, Marromeu and Chemba;
- At least 25,109 children who were screened, 2,008 were found to be malnourished and the majority received supplementary feeding; 130 were found to be severely malnourished and were referred to the nearest appropriate health facility for treatment; 13,136 were dewormed and 14,998 received Vitamin A supplements;
- Of the 89,814 Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets distributed, UNICEF procured 44,800 Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets out of which 20,000 were purchased with CERF funds. The other 45,000 Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets purchased and distributed came from USAID Presidents Malaria Initiative (29,000), Oxfam Intermom (5,000), MSF (7,000), and CVM (5,000);

- Apart from the distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets for the prevention of a malaria outbreak during the emergency, UNICEF supported the spraying of shelters with insecticide (houses and tents) in the resettlement and transit centres in both Zambezia (Mopeia) and Sofala (Caia and Marromeu). CERF funds supported the spraying activities in Sofala only;
- UNICEF supported the training of Community Activists in health and sanitation related areas in many districts, and CERF funds supported nutritional training in Chemba;
- UNICEF procured 44 health hospital tents and 18 tonnes of BP5. Tents were distributed in several areas, including cholera centres;
- The Logistics Cluster mobilized transport vehicles and life-saving emergency supplies for flood victims within days of the initial severe flooding. CERF funds supported some these components from the Health Section;

Education cluster worked to minimize the disruption caused to education in the initial weeks of the response, and CERF funds were mobilized to strengthen the Education Cluster's response in four provinces affected by the flooding of the Zambezi River. Project Cooperation Agreements were developed with the organizations Save the Children Alliance, World Vision, Samaritan's Purse and Concern, and together they reached over 38,000 learners in approximately 90 schools in the four provinces. The Cluster members closely collaborated with the district and provincial education authorities in distributing school materials to restore a sense of normalcy in the provision of educational services on the primary level. Since the floods occurred during school vacation, the primary objective of the response was rendered the schools ready to receive children on the opening day of the school.

The education emergency response activities carried out included:

- Initial and follow-up assessments with the provincial and district education authorities to identify schools and accommodation centres which required temporary education facilities;
- Transportation and distribution by Cluster partners of UNICEF-procured education materials to affected schools, in coordination with provincial and district education authorities. 34,969 learners' kits, 334 teachers' kits, 69 school kits of education and sports materials were distributed to ensure that classes started on time and children attended schools with a minimal amount of disruption;
- Distribution and installation of 34 school tents (72 m²) before schools opened and in some districts, within the first few weeks of response, to establish temporary learning spaces that replaced the damaged classrooms, accommodate additional learners at town/resettlement centres and construct stand-alone schools in resettlement centres;
- Training more than 220 teachers in the context of emergency provided in some of the districts;
- Training approximately 100 school council members in the context of emergency provided in some of the districts;
- Mobilization of additional teachers to schools where learners from affected areas were re-allocated;
- Mobilization of 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;
- Ongoing monitoring and supervision activities to ensure that children and teachers were attending schools and those tents were being maintained properly.

These interventions ensured that education activities in the flood affected districts returned to normal.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) cluster

The WASH cluster was led by UNICEF and supported by the collaboration of INGOs local NGOs (OXFAM (Intermon & GB), Magariro, AMURT, Action Aid, SPIR, WVI, CVM, ADJM, ASDC, CEDES, GVC, MSF, IRD), and Government at the national, provincial and district levels

(DNA, MISAU; DPOPHs, DPSs; District Governments). The WASH cluster also collaborated with other clusters (Health, Logistics and Camp Management), and these partnerships were instrumental in reducing the outbreak of cholera and other water-borne diseases in the established transit and resettlement centres.

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. Six specific partnerships (PCAs) with CERF Funds provided safe drinking water and adequate sanitation to more than 140,000 people affected by the floods through:

- i) installation of water treatment and storage equipment with distribution system; rehabilitation/chlorination of water supply facilities and installation of hand pumps
- ii) provision of hygiene kits (soap, buckets, jerry cans, water chlorination products) to households
- iii) support construction of communal and HH latrines by locals
- iv) introduce participatory approaches to create awareness and understanding of proper individual sanitation and hygiene practices in collaboration with Health Cluster and Programme Communication,

3. Partnerships

The CERF Grant was an effective and rapid funding mechanism that provided financial resources for field activities and provision of key emergency supplies to the affected areas. Said activities were achieved because of the collaboration efforts of national partners - e.g. Conselho Cristão de Moçambique, Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique (CVM)- and international NGOs - e.g. ACT/Lutheran World Federation, International Medical Corps, Save the Children Alliance, World Vision International (WVI), Food for the Hungry International (FHI), Joint Aid Management, Samaritan's Purse (SP), German Agro Action (GAA), CARE International, International Relief and Development; OXFAM-GB, OIKOS Cooperation and Development, World Relief International - and various other partners.

Partnerships on different levels enabled successful implementation of the CERF since they were built upon respective sector, specialization and geographic coverage of the partners.

4. Gender-mainstreaming

Cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender were taken into account during the response to critical health needs of flood displaced populations. HIV and Protection/Gender issues were also integrated into the outreach programme. Cluster activities included support for the registration of affected population in order to identify the specific needs of Children under 5, women, pregnant/lactating women, elderly, and children with food and non-food items (NFIs). A number of capacity building activities were carried out in the affected areas. For example, there was training of:

- 107 police officers in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse was carried out in the affected areas;
- police, military, INGC staff and humanitarian workers working in the flood-affected areas (150 participants in total) on Code of Conduct to prevent sexual exploitation; and
- approximately 100 school council members and mobilization activities with School Councils and Gender Units in collaboration with district education authorities to encourage parents in accommodation centres to send their children, particularly girls, to school.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

The Resident Coordinator (RC) convened meetings with the HCT members and encouraged all parties involved to use the Cluster Approach to strengthen coordination when responding to an emergency and further, requested that each cluster assume responsibility for coordinating disaster response plans. Each cluster held weekly coordination meetings to review the situation in the affected areas and confirmed that the regular information sharing meetings held with the

Government (INGC) improve coordination and monitoring of activities in said areas. 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 and cyclone affected areas and in turn, to share information on response efforts.

HCT partners present at the emergency affected areas also actively participated in the daily INGC coordination meetings. At these meetings each of the agencies implementing the CERF projects devised specific arrangements for monitoring and evaluation of the response activities. Monitoring of Cluster partners' activities at the field level was critical to guaranteeing that commitments were fulfilled without any gaps in the humanitarian response.

Food Security Cluster

WFP worked closely with National Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) and provided financial and technical support to the Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) who carried out an assessment in May and a follow-up rapid assessment in October. Since 2003, WFP has been conducting bi-annual *Community and Household Surveillance* (CHS) surveys in southern and central Mozambique. The CHS measures beneficiary and non-beneficiary access to food, food consumption patterns, coping mechanism and a range of other food security related issues. The results are summarized in bi-annual reports that are shared with Government of Mozambique and other partners in Mozambique and the region, and rounds 10 and 11 of the CHS were conducted in March and October 2008, respectively. In tandem with the CHS, WFP also conducts a regular *Post-Distribution Monitoring* (PDM) at the beneficiary level to address food distribution processes in terms of targeting (access), use and satisfaction of the food received.

WFP Field Monitors collect output data, provide technical assistance and advice to implementing partners, and monitor the impact of food assistance on beneficiaries and their communities. WFP employs approximately 40 field monitors and posted them to all 55 rural districts and 11 provinces where they monitor food security with local government counterparts.

CERF funding provided critically important shelter interventions and emergency kits to over 10,000 vulnerable families in Tete, Sofala, Manica and Zambezia provinces. Moreover, because of CERF funding, IOM and its partner organizations had a sustainable field presence in the affected areas and as a result, cultivated stronger relationships with new donors and the Government of Mozambique. Consequently, as a result of its action in the humanitarian response, IOM attracted support from the Swedish International Development Corporation Agency (SIDA) to fund its on-going *Provision of Emergency and Transitional Shelter to Vulnerable Households in resettlement Areas* project.

Shelter cluster

The presence of three team leaders and support staff in three provinces throughout the CERF enabled the shelter cluster to monitor both field coordination and the implementation of partner projects. Support was further provided by the Project Manager through his periodic field visits. IOM has yet to conduct a post-CERF evaluation.

In the case of UNICEF, the following systems facilitated effective monitoring of the CERF funded projects:

- Set up of three operational bases in Caia (Sofala Province), Mutarara (Tete Province) and Mopeia (Zambezia Province) from where UNICEF staff coordinated and monitored project activities with government officials, as well as national and international humanitarian partners. All funded supplies and humanitarian personnel were channelled and monitored through the Caia operational hub;

- Conference calls were held daily between the team in Maputo and the teams in Caia, Mopeia and Mutarara in order to share information, monitor progress of activities and address any concerns;
- 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 in turn, shared this with the Office in advance of conference calls;
- An Emergency Situation Centre (SitCen) was set up in the UNICEF office in order to craft one central point for the compilation and circulation of information related to the emergency situation, information related to the response, and to liaison externally with humanitarian partners. The team included an Emergency Officer, a Planning Officer and a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer; the later was responsible for monitoring and evaluation, writing emergency needs assessments, and reviewing field data and indicators;
- UNICEF 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 status of flood affected areas, and to share information on response efforts. UNICEF teams also participated in the daily INGC coordination meetings in affected provinces where progress of activities was continuously monitored;
- Weekly Cluster meetings were held to review the current situation in affected areas, the response progress, and limitations of the response;
- Cluster leads participated in a weekly meeting with the INGC to ensure effective information sharing, coordination and monitoring of activities;
- Summary monitoring tables were developed during the response to monitor funding needs and allocations and in addition, to monitor the use of resources. These tables were updated regularly.

Health cluster

- WHO,UNAIDS and UNFPA were part of the multi-sectoral assessment teams that were dispersed at the flood outbreak to ensure incorporation of identified cross cutting issues;
- The WHO Emergency field coordinator integrated the operational base in Caia (Sofala Province from end of January 2008) where WHO staff worked to coordinate and monitor project activities with government officials as well as national and international humanitarian partners;
- The field officer provided a detailed update of activities at provincial, district and accommodation centre levels, and reported this information to the Office weekly;
- WHO as health cluster lead coordinated the weekly health cluster meetings;
- Health cluster members 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 areas, and to share information regarding response efforts;
- The UNAIDS humanitarian officer represented both UNFPA and UNAIDS at a field level, while UNFPA represented both UNAIDS and UNFPA in HCT and cluster meetings at a national level. The UNAIDS officer was in daily contact with the UNFPA focal point and reports were written every other week. The information from the field was fed back to the HCT and relevant clusters, and information reported at the national level was fed back to the field level;
- UNAIDS and UNFPA commissioned an extensive independent evaluation of the integration of cross cutting issues a few months after the end of the emergency, and this report has been shared with local government and partners.

IV. Results

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector (Add project nr and title)	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Water and Sanitation	08-CEF-003-D <i>"Water, sanitation and hygiene support for the flood response in Mozambique"</i>	500,000	57,000 people affected by floods	UNICEF, OXFAM-International/Inter mon OXFAM, 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, Concern, Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70 percent of affected people in resettlement and/or accommodation centres with access to safe drinking water 50 percent of affected people in resettlement and/or accommodation centres with access to adequate and safe sanitation 70 percent of affected people given hygiene education to improve knowledge and skills of adequate hygiene practices, including health seeking behaviours during cholera outbreaks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 70 percent of affected people in resettlement and/or accommodation centres with access to safe drinking water At least 50 percent of affected people in resettlement and/or accommodation centres with access to adequate and safe sanitation Strengthened capacity to monitor and supervise WASH emergency interventions at provincial and district levels At least 70 percent of affected people reached with hygiene education for improved knowledge and skills of adequate hygiene practices incl. health seeking behaviours during cholera outbreaks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65,700 people in transit and resettlement centres were provided with safe drinking water with the installation of water treatment units and storage tanks with distribution systems, water trucking and rehabilitation including chlorination of water supply facilities 63,355 people in transit and resettlement centres were provided with communal (temporary) and household latrines 57,000 people received hygiene kits (soaps, jerry cans, buckets and water purifications products at household level), including sessions on hygiene promotion 291 community activities trained in hygiene promotion in partnership with Programme Communication and Health sector; these activists were effective in the prevention and reduction of water borne diseases
Nutrition	08-CEF-003-C <i>"Nutrition support for the flood response in Mozambique"</i>	107,000	Approximately 38,000 under-five children in affected areas	Save the Children Alliance, World Vision, Samaritan's Purse, World Relief, Food for The Hungry, Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,500 malnourished under-fives with adequate nutritional support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 1,500 malnourished under-fives receiving adequate nutritional support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,993 moderately malnourished children received supplementary feeding and a total of 130 severely malnourished children were referred to the nearest appropriate health facility for treatment Procured 18 ton of BP5
Health	08-CEF-003-E <i>"Response to critical health needs of flood displaced"</i>	200,000	57,000 affected people in the provinces of Tete, Manica,	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WORLD VISION, RED CROSS, Medicos Do Mundo, IMC,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) procured and distributed to 80,000 needy people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) procured and distributed to needy populations (Target: 80,000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the 89,814 LLIN distributed, UNICEF procured 44,800 LLINs out of which 20,000 were purchased with CERF funds. The other 45,000 LLINs purchased and distributed came from the USAID Presidents Malaria

	<i>populations"</i>		Sofala, Zambezia and Inhambane.	SC-MOZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary health facilities set up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of temporary health facilities set up 	<p>Initiative (29,000), Oxfam Intermom (5,000), MSF (7,000), and CVM (5,000)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procured and distributed 44 health hospital tents UNICEF supported the spraying of shelters with insecticide (houses and tents) in the resettlement and transit centres in both Zambezia (Mopeia) and Sofala (Caia and Marromeu). CERF funds supported the spraying activities in Sofala only Nutrition surveillance and treatment of malnourished children was carried out in all centres. At least 25,109 children were screened of which 2,008 were found to be moderately malnourished and of which 1,993 received supplementary feeding. The team also found 130 severely malnourished children who were referred to the nearest appropriate health facility for treatment. Of the children screened, 13,136 were dewormed and 14,998 received Vitamin A supplementation UNICEF supported (technically and financially)the cholera outbreak that occurred in three districts of the Zambezi Valley UNICEF supported the training of Community Activists in health and sanitation related areas in many districts. CERF funds supported nutritional training in Chemba. UNICEF supported three health staff that provided technical support to the Ministry of Health and NGO partners for the duration of the floods in the Zambezi Valley in three centres of Caia, Mopeia and Mutarara. CERF funds supported two staff including travel costs for a period of about two weeks each in Caia and Mopeia
Educatio n	08-CEF-003-B <i>"Ensuring access to education for the flood response in</i>	230,050	47,000 children aged 5 – 14 living in flood affected areas	Ministry of Education and Culture, Save the Children Alliance, Concern,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,000 children aged 5 - 14 years with basic learning materials 60 affected schools in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,000 children aged 5 -14 years will have basic learning materials 60 affected schools receive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to education restored for over 38,000 children affected by floods through distribution and installation of 34 school tents (72 m²) within first weeks of response, to establish temporary learning spaces to

	<i>Mozambique"</i>			Samaritan's Purse, World Vision	<p>need with additional education and recreation materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved learning environment as a result of teachers receiving educational materials and training ▪ School management committees reaching out to disadvantaged children and communicating life-saving messages ▪ National, provincial and local authorities monitoring and supporting the response. 	<p>additional education and recreation materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved learning environment as a result of teachers receiving educational materials and training ▪ School management committees reaching out to disadvantaged children and communicating life-saving messages through their schools ▪ National, provincial and local authorities monitoring and supporting the response 	<p>replace damaged classrooms, to supplement existing schools with additional learners from centres and to establish stand-alone schools in accommodation centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All children and schools affected were provided with basic learning materials including 34,969 learners' kits, 69 school kits ▪ Mobilisation of additional teachers to schools which were absorbing additional learners from displaced communities in accommodation centres as well as the training of more than 220 teachers and distribution of 334 teachers' kits ▪ Training of approximately 100 school council members and Mobilization activities with School Councils and Gender Units through district education authorities; objective was to encourage parents in accommodation centres to send their children, particularly girls, to school ▪ Initial and follow-up assessments with the provincial and district education authorities to identify schools and accommodation centres which required temporary education facilities
Protection	08-CEF-003-A <i>"Protection support for the flood response in Mozambique"</i>	196,880	At least 200,000 vulnerable population, including children, women, older people, and persons with disabilities	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Women and Social Action, World Vision, Africare, Save the Children Alliance, Handicap International, Concern, HelpAge International, Samaritans Purse, International Relief, UNFPA and UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household items provided for the most vulnerable children and their caregivers ▪ 10 staff (centre staff, police and community leaders) per centre with increased knowledge on the prevention of and response to violence against children, women and older people, including GBV, HIV/AIDS issues and Accessibility for Disabilities ▪ Monitoring and reporting mechanisms in the resettlement and accommodation centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household items provided for the most vulnerable children and their caregivers ▪ At least 10 staff (centre staff, police and community leaders) per centre have increased knowledge on the prevention of, and response to, violence against children, women and older people, including GBV, HIV/AIDS issues and Accessibility for Disabilities ▪ Monitoring and reporting mechanisms in the resettlement and accommodation centres are enhanced ▪ Psycho-social services are made available for all children and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of 7,500 emergency kits of basic materials to vulnerable families in identified accommodation centres. Materials consisted of household items to replace those lost during the floods. Approximately 37,500 people were reached including 22,500 children ▪ 107 police officers trained in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Police force also provided with logistical support to ensure a permanent presence in most of the larger accommodation centres with frequent visits to the smaller ones. No incidents of gender-based violence were reported ▪ The development of a protocol for awareness on the existing referral systems through the Police, the Ministry of Women and Social Action and the traditional leadership in the displaced communities.

					<p>enhanced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Psycho-social services made available for all children and their caregivers who need support in the resettlement and accommodation centres ▪ All camp managers and humanitarian workers working in and around the resettlement and accommodation centres with basic knowledge on the prevention of violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups in addition to a approach to humanitarian action based on universal principles 	<p>respective caregivers who need support in the resettlement and accommodation centres. All camp managers and humanitarian workers working in and around the resettlement and accommodation centres have basic knowledge on the prevention of violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups; they also have an approach to humanitarian action based on universal principles.</p>	<p>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. The establishment of 27 Child-friendly Spaces in 22 displacement sites in order to provide over 6,500 children with safe play and recreation areas as a form of psycho-social support. Each Child-friendly Space was staffed with rapidly trained volunteers and provided with appropriate play materials in the form of 66 recreational kits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training on Code of Conduct to prevent sexual exploitation was provided to police, military, INGC staff and humanitarian workers working in the flood-affected areas (150 in total), in collaboration with UNAIDS and UNFPA. In addition, HIV was integrated into the training provided to volunteer activists working in the displacement centres
<p>Food Security</p>	<p>08-WFP-005 <i>"Food Assistance for Mozambique Flood Victims"</i></p>	<p>998,323</p>	<p>150,600</p>	<p>CCM CEDES SCUS OIKOS WVI WRI BADES SPIR IRD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3,325 metric tons of cereals purchased in Mozambique ▪ Sufficient stock of emergency food for 282,000 flood-affected people for four (4) weeks ▪ Nutritional well-being of flood victims maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urgently purchase 3,325 metric tons of cereals in Mozambique for immediate delivery and distribution in affected areas ▪ Provide emergency food to 282,000 flood-affected people for four (4) weeks ▪ Maintain adequate levels of nutritional well-being by providing a nutritious food basket 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CERF grant was insufficient to purchase the total amount of food anticipated in the CERF proposal. WFP used the CERF grant to locally purchase and deliver 1,506 tons of food commodities for use in the emergency response. In 2008, WFP purchased a total of 35,500 metric ton of local food commodities for US\$14 million for use in its programmes, including the emergency responses. ▪ The CERF grant was insufficient to reach the total number of beneficiaries planned in the CERF proposal. During the first three months of 2008, WFP and cooperating partners distributed over 6,000 tons of food to a peak of 260,000 flood-affected people. Due to continuous population movement – both to and from the resettlement centres – the number of beneficiaries fluctuated during the emergency response ▪ 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, despite the natural disaster
Food Security	08-WFP-034 "Food Assistance for Mozambique Cyclone Victims"	548,913	60,000	INGC (Government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Metric tons of emergency food distributed to cyclone-affected people ▪ Total number of cyclone-affected people receiving adequate and nutritious food ▪ Time used to purchase and deliver food commodities locally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 710 metric tons of emergency food distributed to cyclone-affected people ▪ 60,000 cyclone-affected people receiving adequate and nutritious food. Immediate loan of existing food stocks while new commodities are purchased with CERF funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP used the CERF grant to locally purchase and deliver 766 tons of food commodities for use in the cyclone emergency response. In 2008, WFP purchased a total of 35,500 mt of local food commodities for US\$14 million for use in its programmes, including the emergency responses ▪ WFP and cooperating partners distributed 766 tons of food as a one-month ration to 60,000 cyclone-affected people ▪ Due to the immediacy of the need for cyclone relief food commodities and the normal lead time of 8-10 weeks for the local purchase of food in Mozambique, upon confirmation of the CERF grant, WFP borrowed food stocks purchased with non-CERF funds for ongoing relief operations to respond to the cyclone disaster. Commodities purchased with CERF funds were used to repay the loaned commodities two months later
Logistics	08-WFP-004 "Augmentation of Logistics Capacity in Support of Flood Victims in Mozambique" (as part of WFP Special Operation 10726.0)	1,020,541	N/A (service provider)	WFP (Lead), UNICEF, ACT/Lutheran World Federation, International Medical Corps, Save the Children, World Vision International, Food for the Hungry, Joint Aid Management, Samaritan's Purse and the Mozambican Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of MTs (food or NFI) transported against requested quantities. Volumes and passengers transported by air through augmented logistics- No. of passengers transported against requested number- No. of agencies utilising the service ▪ No. of prioritisation meetings with stakeholders ▪ Collection and dissemination of information on accessibility and transport. Number of incidents (air safety related) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide logistics support to WFP and other humanitarian agencies by providing helicopters, all-wheel-drive road transport and river transport, ensuring the transportation of relief aid to areas isolated by floods ▪ Deli Deliver life-saving emergency supplies and food to victims in the Zambezi River Valley (Tete, Zambezia, Manica and Sofala provinces). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination of two helicopters (through UNHAS), nine boats and 13 off-road trucks. Also provided seven temporary warehouses for storage of food and non-food items ▪ Utilizing air, river and road transportation, over 2,900 tons of food and approximately 58,000 non-food items weighing approximately 450 tons were delivered between 15 January and 15 April 2008, serving a peak of 260,000 flood-affected people ▪ Air services alone provided transportation for 1,160 tons of emergency supplies and 203 passengers from 13 government, media and humanitarian organizations in 457 flights. ▪ Approximately 80 percent of deliveries were made 'on time' as per formal cargo movement requests, which were prioritized during roughly 70 Logistics Clusters meetings in Cala throughout the emergency operation

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP provided up-to-date road accessibility information, daily cargo prioritization plans and the real-time creation of maps using state-of-the-art GIS software and a plotter located in the emergency hub in Caia ▪ There were three air safety incidents
Health	08-WHO-002 <i>"Response to critical health needs of flood displaced populations"</i>	350,000	57,000 affected people in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Inhambane	DPS/MOH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flood affected people with access to basic health services ▪ Health facilities promoted (including displaced persons camps) reporting weekly on epidemic prone diseases in flood the affected district ▪ Health workers trained in case management of diseases, such as malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, cholera, dysenteries, HIV ▪ Temporary health facilities set up and additional staff deployed ▪ Community health members trained in conducting health promotion activities including HIV, cholera and malaria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of flood affected people with access to basic health services (target: 100 percent) ▪ Proportion of health facilities (including displaced persons camps) reporting weekly on epidemic prone diseases in flood the affected district(100 percent) ▪ Number of health workers trained in case management of diseases, such as malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, cholera, dysenteries, HIV (target 100 percent) ▪ Number of temporary health facilities set up and additional staff deployed ▪ Number of community health members trained in conducting health promotion activities including HIV, cholera and malaria (100 percent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WHO lead rapid health needs assessment in floods affected areas namely in Sofala, Tete, Zambezia provinces ▪ WHO strengthened coordination of International humanitarian health activities facilitated by Deployment of WHO focal point in Caia, the centre of operation ▪ WHO coordinated health partners including the mapping of health clusters partners with W3(What, Who, where) ▪ WHO coordinated Health cluster meeting of health humanitarian partners in Caia , where participated all Health Districts Directors (DDS): Mutarara, Murrumbala, Mopeia and Caia and in presence of National Director/MOH ▪ WHO supported the national authorities in strengthening epidemiological surveillance and response to communicable disease outbreaks with focus on the control of cholera outbreak in Mutarara, one of floods districts affected by choleraWHO supported the Strengthening health care provision by supplying essential medicine, guidelines and training, and deployment of health workers and activists ▪ WHO delivered 90,000 tablets of anti-malaria plus 40, tablets of Paracetamol for RC ▪ WHO through MOH deployed communication equipment :: 10 bases radio VH and 10 radios VHF in 12 districts in Tete province ▪ WHO supported Promotion materials regarding hygiene and prevention and

							<p>response to cholera, other diarrhoeal diseases and malaria Disseminated in affected districts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WHO allocated 105,000 USD for Tete(38,000 USD), Sofala(38,000 USD), Zambezia (30,000 USD) ,Manhica(8,000USD), inhambane(8000)for support Districts plans on emergency response focused on supervision, training of activist on surveillance and treatment of common diseases, payment incentives for activites ▪ WHO supported technically and financially TOT of 20 trainers on surveillance in the emergency situation from all floods affected districts along Zambezi River basin I n Caia ▪ WHO supported both technically and financially cascade training on emergency in the four provinces among them in Tambara/Manhica province with 40 health trained workers, Mutarara /Tete province with 150 trained (health workers and activists), Manhica province with 71 trained (Health workers and activists), Sofa province with training of 85 health workers on main issues of emergency :Caia(13), Buzi(15),Nhamatanda(16),Dondo15),Machanga(12),Beira(6), Marromeu (8);
Health	08-FPA-002 <i>"Response to critical health needs of flood displaced populations"</i>	UNFPA 50,000	57.000 internally displaced people in the provinces of Tete, Sofala and Zambezia. For some of the activities the wider flood affected population of 218.000 were targeted.	MoH, DDSMAS, NDCS, CVM, Geração Biz, UNICEF, WFP, UNAIDS, Pathfinder, NAFEZA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 600 000 condoms distributed to hospitals, clinics, first aid posts, organisations with activists ▪ Leaflets and plastified posters on condom use and HIV transmission distributed to activists and DDS ▪ HIV awareness workshops conducted ▪ Delivery kits distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of condoms distributed to hospitals, clinics, first aid posts, organisations with activists. (Target: 600 000) ▪ Number of leaflets and plastified posters on condom use and HIV transmission distributed to activists and DDS (Target 25.000 and 2000) ▪ Number of HIV awareness workshops conducted ▪ Number of delivery kits distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNFPA representation in almost all meetings held by National Institute for Emergency Management at national and field level, ensuring that concerns regarding HIV and Gender were addressed ▪ UNFPA provided 600 000 condoms to the Ministry of Health. These condoms were mainly distributed to health facilities in all affected districts and also in Red Cross first aid posts put up in the diferent recetlement centers • UNFPA printed information materials about HIV (10.000) distributed by UNAIDS and activists ▪ UNFPA distributed awareness materials to first aid posts and offered to Organizations that required assistance in this regard.

							<p>Advocay for the inclusion of HIV and Gender issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNFPA supported “Geração Biz” activists in conducting awareness activities in resettlement centers related to HIV ▪ UNFPA and UNAIDS supported UNICEF, Concern, Oxfam GB, Oxfam Intermon, CVM and District Health Units in incooperating HIV into the training of their health promotion activists; HIV awareness was incorporated into the training of more than 250 activists ▪ UNFPA funded and gave technical support, to organizing a training on HIV in emergencies and Code of Conduct to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse was given to 150 people working in the emergencies ▪ UNFPA funded training on Child Protection and GBV carried out in all the flood-affected provinces. Sensitization activities on child protection, child work and promotion of child rights took place in Zambezia's districts of Nicoadala (NAFEZA)
Health	<p>08-AID-001 <i>“Response to critical health needs of flood displaced populations”</i></p>	<p>UNAIDS 38,253</p>	<p>57.000 internally displaced people in the provinces of Tete, Sofala and Zambezia. For some of the activities the wider flood affected population of 218.000 were targeted.</p>	<p>MoH, DDSMAS, NDCS, Concern, Oxfam GB, Oxfam Intermon, CVM, UNICEF, WFP, SC-MOZ, Pathfinder, MSF Belgium, AJULSID, NAFEZA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 600 000 condoms distributed to hospitals, clinics, first aid posts, organisations with activists ▪ Leaflets and plastified posters on condom use and HIV transmission distributed to activists and DDS ▪ HIV awareness workshops conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of condoms distributed to hospitals, clinics, first aid posts, organisations with activists. (Target: 600 000) ▪ Number of leaflets and plastified posters on condom use and HIV transmission distributed to activists and DDS (Target 25.000 and 2000) ▪ Number of HIV awareness workshops conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Representation in almost all meetings held by National Institute for Emergency Management at national and field level ensuring that concerns around HIV and Gender were addressed ▪ UNFPA provided 600 000 condoms to the Ministry of Health and UNAIDS facilitated its distribution. These condoms were mainly distributed to health facilities in all affected districts and also in Red Cross first aid posts put up in the diferent recetlement centers ▪ UNAIDS printed leaflets with instructions on how to use a condom was responsible for distributing them with the condoms (25.000) ▪ Plastified posters printed (2000) by UNFPA and various informational materials about HIV (10.000) distributed by UNAIDS and UNFPA to activists

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNAIDS distributed awareness materials to first aid posts and offered to Organizations that required assistance in this regard. Advocacy for the inclusion of HIV and Gender issues ▪ UNFPA and UNAIDS supported UNICEF, Concern, Oxfam GB, Oxfam Intermon, CVM and District Health Units in incorporating HIV into the training of their health promotion activists. In total HIV was incorporated into the training of more than 250 activists ▪ UNAIDS gave technical and logistical support to organizing training on HIV in emergencies and Code of Conduct to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse to 150 people working in the emergencies.
Shelter & Non-Food Items	<i>08-IOM-003 "Provision of Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items to Flood Victims in Zambezi Vally and Lower Save in Mozambique"</i>	599,200	76,000	OIKOS CVM GAA Caritas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency shelter materials for 3,500 vulnerable families in Mozambique Emergency NFI's for 3,500 vulnerable families in Mozambique ▪ Shelter requirements of flood victims maintained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urgently purchase shelter materials for 3500 vulnerable families in Mozambique for immediate delivery and distribution in affected areas; ▪ Urgently purchase NFI's & tools for 3500 vulnerable families in Mozambique for immediate delivery and distribution in affected areas ▪ Maintain adequate levels of shelter through the provision shelter materials ,tools and necessary NFI's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procurement and distribution of 7700 tarpaulins and 1030 emergency kits by IOM with assistance and in coordination with INGC , Caritas and OIKOS which reached a total of 7200 families. ▪ Procurement and distribution of shelter materials and tools to 750 families by OIKOS. ▪ Procurement and distribution by OIKOS of emergency community shelter kits to ten accommodation / resettlement centers which assisted over 2000 families. ▪ Procurement and distribution of 600 shelter kits directly assisting 600 families by CVM. ▪ Procurement and distribution of 1500 tarpaulins and tools by GAA directly assisting 1500 families. ▪ Procurement and use of 94 emergency community tool kits provided to MICOA for demarcation, site clearing and community shelter construction activities.

CERF IN ACTION

WFP

Fifty-eight year old Julia Juliasse lives with her four grandchildren in the two small huts that they built after being displaced from their home in Mutarara, Mozambique along the Zambezi River by floods in early 2008. This is not the first time they have had to leave their home due to rising water – in early 2007, they lost everything when the river burst its bank and they had to flee in the middle of the night.

When the river began to rise again in early 2008, Julia heeded the Government's warnings and packed up as much as she and her four grandchildren could carry to the designated resettlement area, five kilometres away. Four days later, their house was gone beneath the muddy water of the mighty river that runs some 800 km through Mozambique to the Indian Ocean.

With her field inundated and food reserves lost, Julia now relies on food and other emergency supplies provided by WFP and other humanitarian actors. "When we hear the helicopter, we know the food is on its way," says a tired Julia near her new home in Bawe resettlement centre.



Julia Juliasse (pictured), 58, cares for four grandchildren that live with her in the two small huts they built when they were displaced by floodwaters in early 2008. They receive food and other humanitarian support while waiting more permanent housing in a government-designated resettlement community on higher ground. © WFP

Bawe is located in Mutarara District, an area which was left isolated from the rest of Mozambique when the floodwaters covered the main access road from the north and knocked down a bridge to the east. The only way to get food and other supplies to Mutarara is to fly them in using the two helicopters WFP has contracted for the emergency response.

Julia is currently waiting for the Government to provide her with the permanent house which was promised. Building houses – as well as schools, health centres and water stations in the new resettlement communities – takes time, but most rural families in central Mozambique, including Julia's, cannot afford to spend time on community construction because their lives and livelihoods depend on the food they can grow.

As lead of three emergency clusters - Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications - the WFP, with support from CERF funding, ensured the delivery of life-saving food during the 2008 flood emergency. The agency continues to work with flood-affected families through food-for-reconstruction activities, supporting them in re-building their lives in new communities outside the established flood zones. Food assistance helps sustain a family while also ensuring their safety in the case of another flood.

More than 150,000 hectares of crops were destroyed in the 2008 floods in central Mozambique, leaving tens of thousands of farming families without food or income. As the floodwaters receded, families scrambled to re-plant for a second season harvest in July. However, this harvest normally yields only 15 percent of a family's annual production and it was risky to re-plant too soon in fertile, low-lying areas since the rainy season runs through March. Affected families required immediate food assistance during

the early months of 2008 and the most vulnerable will rely on humanitarian assistance until the next main harvest in April 2009.



As the floodwaters rose in central Mozambique, road access quickly became problematic in locations throughout the Zambezi River Valley. WFP used boats to navigate the river and deliver food and other emergency supplies to communities that were cut off by floodwaters. © WFP

Shelter

At the height of the 2008 floods, contact and communication with areas outside of the Zambezi Valley came to a virtual standstill; bridges had collapsed, roads were inaccessible, and telecommunication networks non-existent. By late January, approximately 76,000 people affected by the floods were homeless and evacuated to resettlement areas. There was an immediate need to establish basic living conditions in these areas but resettlement centres such as Tengane and Jonasse had been cut off from

critical support and “had nothing” before CERF project resources arrived. IOM and its implementing partners used the CERF grant and harnessed the power of community volunteers to distribute emergency shelter items (plastic sheeting, tarpaulins, tools and basic materials for building temporary accommodation), and basic household items (blankets, clothing, cooking pots and utensils).



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Humanitarian assistance saves the lives of thousands of extremely vulnerable families in Mozambique. A successful intervention is determined by human capital, material resources and most importantly, a keen sensitivity to local needs. In order to distribute emergency materials in a more expedient, effective and equitable manner, and in accordance with the Government of Mozambique's recent policy of relocating

populations to the areas where their *fumos* (traditional leaders) are based to order to maintain traditional lines of authority, meaningful coordination and communication among CERF partners, affected populations and local authorities

UNICEF

In Baue Resettlement Centre, Mutarrara, Tete Province, UNICEF Health Specialist Christiane Rudert speaks with camp officials and displaced people during an assessment mission to evaluate the health and nutritional status of people who are sheltered in the centre. Baue Resettlement Centre was set up during the 2007 floods as a permanent resettlement area. However, since January 2008 the current flooding has led to a doubled of the number of people sheltered in the centre.



In Baue Resettlement Centre, Mutarrara, Tete Province, displaced people stand in front of UNICEF tent that was set up as a temporary school in the aftermath of the 2007 floods. Several thousands people have been displaced to Baue Resettlement Centre from low-lying areas along the Zambezi River. Baue Resettlement Centre was set up during the 2007 floods as a permanent resettlement area © UNICEF

In the background, families who have been displaced by the floods wait to be registered. They will be allocated a plot of land and basic material to build a shelter. Several thousands people have been displaced to Baue Resettlement Centre over the past few weeks from low-lying areas along the Zambezi River.



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UNICEF staff inspected a tarpaulin-covered latrine at Baue Resettlement Centre in Mutarara District, in Tete Province. The settlement was originally established after the 2007 floods, but the current disaster has led to a doubling of the number of people sheltered in the centre.

The staff are part of a multi-sectoral team to assess whether basic needs are being met at the resettlement centre. The centre is providing food, shelter and other basic supplies and services for people displaced by the flooding.



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

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 Challenge 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 Emergency Response Fund
CENOE	<i>Centro Nacional Operativo de Emergência / National Emergency Operation Center</i>
Concern	Worldwide – International NGO
CVM	Mozambican Red Cross / Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique
CNCS	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
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
INGC	<i>Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades / National Institute for Disaster Management</i>
IRD	International Relief and Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
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
MoPH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing / Ministério das Obras Públicas e Habitação
MINT	Ministry of Interior / Ministério do Interior
NFI	Non-food Item
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OIKOS	Portuguese NGO working in the area of Development and Cooperation
OVC	Orphans and vulnerable Children
PDA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture / Direcção Provincial de Agricultura
PHC	Primary Health Care
SC	Save the Children (Alliance)
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
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-AIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	Fundo das Nações Unidas para a População
UP	Universidade Pedagógica / Pedagogic University
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WR	Worldwide Relief
WVI	World Vision International