

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
MOZAMBIQUE
RAPID RESPONSE
DROUGHT 2016**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Marcia De Castro

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

The AAR was conducted on 30 November 2016 and the sectors present were WASH, Food security, Nutrition represented by UNICEF, WFP and FAO. The agencies have discussed previously with their implementing partners on the lessons learned of the CERF implementation project.

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

YES NO

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

YES NO

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

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 204,000,000		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	4,679,803
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (if applicable)	N/A
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	150,130,445
	TOTAL	154,810,248

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 02-Mar-17			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	16-RR-CEF-036	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	323,975
UNICEF	16-RR-CEF-037	Nutrition	117,711
FAO	16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	732,497
WFP	16-RR-WFP-018	Food Security	3,100,957
WFP	16-RR-WFP-019	Nutrition	404,663
TOTAL			4,679,803

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	4,026,173
Funds forwarded to NGOs and Red Cross / Red Crescent for implementation	442,307
Funds forwarded to government partners	211,323
TOTAL	4,679,803

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Mozambique is the third African country most exposed to multiple weather-related hazards, suffering recurrently from floods, drought, cyclones and related epidemics. Moreover, the country's economy is not sufficiently diverse and majority of the population is still largely involved in subsistence agriculture. Approximately 89% of households are engaged in agriculture, livestock, fisheries or forestry (Census, 2007) of which 83% are women, which makes the country population and its livelihood more prone to climate shocks.

El Niño conditions persisted during the impacts: low rainfall – (drought) in the southern and central region and excessive rainfall (floods) in the North region. The country has been facing drought since 2015 especially in the southern region of the country. These conditions deteriorated in 2016 exacerbating the impacts on the southern to central regions of the country affecting seven provinces and approximately 1.5 million people (updated food security assessment as of March 2016).

In February 2017, the country was still facing the drought impacts especially in the northern region where the rains onset delayed as well as in Maputo city and surrounding areas (Matola and Boane) that are under water supply restrictions due to low water volume in Pequenos Libombos dam (16% of its capacity). Compared to the year of 1997 when the country was last hit by El Niño, the government authorities of National Institute for Meteorology (INAM) and National Directorate of Water and Resource Management (DNGRH) reported that the 2016 El Niño conditions were the strongest ever been recorded in the country.

The humanitarian impact extends beyond food insecurity, including reduced access to water for people and livestock which made the communities to move their cattle to other areas especially in Maputo and Gaza province, increased levels of acute malnutrition in children and pregnant women mainly in Sofala and Tete provinces and increased dropouts of children in schools. Moreover, in an attempt to recover from lost crops, many households have been planting whenever it rains, leading to the exhaustion of seed stocks.

The low harvest due to drought in southern and central region of the country resulted in low food availability in the markets and significant increase of food prices. For example, the maize grain price between August and September 2016 was 120 percent above last year (2015) and 182 percent above the five-year average.

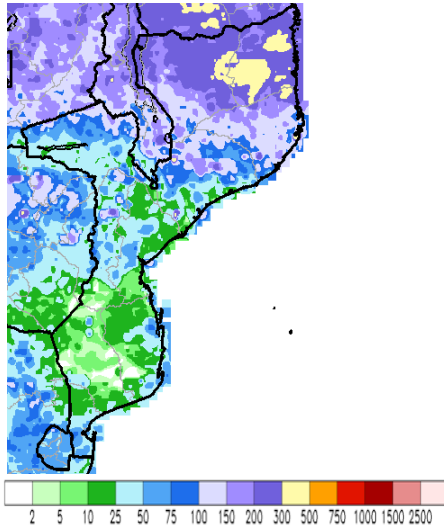
Given the scale of the drought impact on 9th February 2016, the government of Mozambique through National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) sent a formal letter to the UN Resident Coordinator requesting additional support to respond to the situation. As a response to this request as well as to alleviate the suffering of affected people and address gaps in the humanitarian response thus preventing further deterioration of the situation, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in consultation with the government decided to appeal for the CERF funds prioritizing live-saving interventions in three critical areas; Food Security (food assistance and nutrition), WASH and Nutrition.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

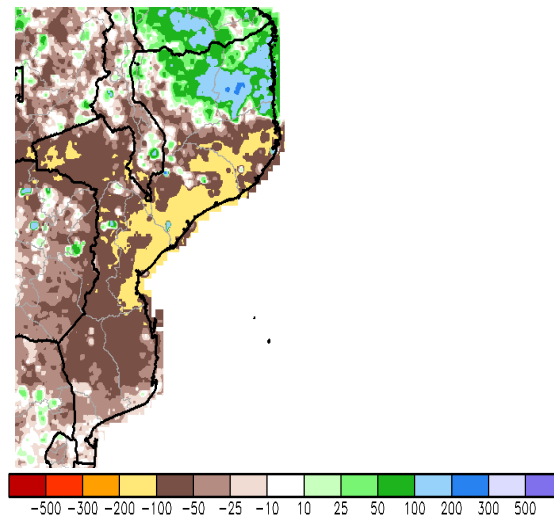
The first half of the 2015/16 agricultural season was extremely poor across much of the southern and central regions of Mozambique, with less than 50 percent of average rainfall received in large areas. While most parts of the country experienced a delayed start to the rains, in areas where rains started on time (October 2015), subsequent periods of prolonged dryness led to failed start. In the second period of the rain season (January – March 2016), the situation of poor rainfall prevailed and looking at the rainfall recorded in February 2016 (map on the left – month total rainfall¹) and compared to the average of 30 years for the same month it is clearly seen a deficit rainfall (map on the right – month total rainfall anomaly) in the South and Central region of the country of more than 50% and in some cases even more than 100%, hence affecting severely the agricultural production and consequently the food security situation.

¹ http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/africa_arc/africa_arc_Feb2016-Feb2016_sa_obs.gif

ARC2 1–Month Total Rainfall (mm)
Period: 01Feb2016 – 29Feb2016



ARC2 1–Month Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 01Feb2016 – 29Feb2016



The food security assessments conducted by Technical Secretariat of Food security and Nutrition (SETSAN) were key and main source of information to plan the drought response. Prior to the elaboration of CERF application, two critical assessments have been conducted on food security, one by Famine Early Warning Systems Network - FEWSNET in January 2016 and one by the Technical secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) in November 2015. SETSAN conducted two additional food security assessments in March and June 2016 as well as monitoring mission in November 2016.

The different assessments were consistent in terms of their findings and both report high numbers of people affected by drought and in food insecurity. At the time of the CERF application (February 2016) there were 380,000 people in need of food assistance (IPC Phase 3), in the southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane, and in the central provinces of Tete, Sofala. The food security assessment conducted by SETSAN in March 2016, indicated deterioration of the food security situation and significant increase in the number of food insecure people that amounted to 1.5 million in 7 provinces of the country.

National Health Week organized in November 2015 with the support of UNICEF and other partners was also key to provide an overview of the acute malnutrition cases. In this week, it was conducted a nutrition screening for children in drought affected provinces. The assessments concluded that the impact of drought on the nutritional status of children was also serious estimated to have affected 72,374 children between November 2016 and April 2017 across five provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Tete.

Assessments conducted (January 2016) by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) informed that about 525,178 hectares (ha) and 260,730 farmers were affected by drought in the country. By April 2016, the situation deteriorated significantly which 875,818 ha of several crops were lost and approximately 464,879 farmers were affected being Manica, Sofala, Tete (in the central region) and Gaza (in the southern region) the most affected provinces.

According to the findings of different assessments mentioned above, the HCT decided to focus in three main sectors namely: food security (food assistance and agriculture), WASH and nutrition. Under **Nutrition** response, the CERF funding was used to ensure that 9,700 children acutely malnourished were screened and referred, also to enable the procurement of essential nutrition commodities for the treatment of acutely malnourished children. World Food Programme ensured treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and UNICEF was responsible to ensure detection and referral of acutely malnourished children and treatment of severely malnourished children.

WFP was meant to procure 250 metric tons of supercereal (a fortified blend of corn and soya) to be distributed between April and June 2016, in pre-selected health centers, agreed with the provincial health authorities (Provincial Health Directorates (DPS) in Gaza and Inhambane. The proposal was approved in February 2016 and the distribution of Super cereal was supposed to be completed by June 2016. In August 2016, WFP submitted a no-cost extension request which allowed for reprogramming. This entailed revising the beneficiary group from 6,638 pregnant and lactating women rather than 8,320 children under five years of age and geographical re-targeting from Inhambane province with the provinces of Sofala and Tete. The distribution started in a phased way in the health facilities of the three provinces during the months of September (Tete) and October (Sofala and Gaza). Distributions were concluded by 31 December 2016.

However, following the upgrading of the UN Codex Alimentarius, the global guidelines for the safety of complementary feeding products for young children, a re-targeting became necessary. Under the new guidelines which came into force in June 2016, WFP cannot distribute Super Cereal to children under five years of age as was the case at the proposal stage. The threshold level of a specific toxin typical of cereals and pulses found in Super Cereal had been lowered and WFP was obliged to substitute Super Cereal and in its place use Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) in children under 5. WFP received its Super Cereal consignments after June and as such used it to treat malnutrition amongst Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW).

WASH interventions under CERF targeted most affected districts in Maputo and Tete provinces with emergency water provision where there was a minimal level of response and minimum number of partners responding to the drought situation. In the **agriculture** side, the intervention intended to increase food availability for the targeted households and preservation their assets for live saving in Maputo, Gaza and Tete through provision of horticulture seeds. On **Food assistance** the CERF contribution was to procure at least 2,106 metric tons of food commodities to assist about 76,300 beneficiaries during 3 months in the most affected districts of Maputo, Gaza, Sofala and Tete provinces.

As harvests were poor and, in many parts, failed altogether, the southern Africa region's supply chain was posed with significant challenges. Furthermore, taking into account a high regional demand for commodities by humanitarian agencies involved in the drought response, products purchased by WFP with CERF funds had its delivery significantly delayed and the food commodities purchased in April 2016, started to arrive in the country in August 2016, which compromised WFP's initial planned dates of distribution. Therefore, WFP requested for a no-cost extension, to implement the interventions in the planned districts. The CERF contribution allowed WFP to procure 2,787 metric tons of food commodities that served to assist some 105,600 beneficiaries respectively, in the Provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Sofala and Tete. Due to little domestic stocks harvested and high food prices in the local markets, WFP purchased the food commodities in the region in South Africa and Malawi. The reasonable costs of food in the region allowed the purchase of additional 681 metric tons and assistance of 139% of the planned beneficiaries.

In terms of geographing targeting, the criteria used included i) number of people in need of assistance; ii) presence of partners responding to drought affected areas; iii) response gaps in terms of people to be assisted; iv) rainfall deficit; v) soil water index; vi) feasibility to implement in terms of access and vii) CERF added value. The combination of all these factors informed the priority provinces to be assisted (see table below). Based on the analysis in the table below, the drought impact was showing to be worse in

Provinces	People in need of urgent assistance	Current response interventions (partners)	People assisted currently	Rainfall patterns – water scarcity	Soil water index	Feasibility to implement	CERF added value
Maputo	102,221	IOM, UNICEF (only WASH)	31,750	Severe	Very low	Very high	High
Gaza	104,763	WFP, COSACA, WV, LWF (food and wash)	75,000	severe	Very low	Very high	Medium-high
Inhambane	103,902	COSACA (food and wash)	52,000	severe	Very low	Very high	High
Sofala	31,125	WFP (food)	20,500	Stress	10-50%	limited	Medium
Tete	33,894	WFP (food)	6,875	stress	10-50%	limited	High

Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane which presented severe rainfall deficit, very low soil water index and more people in need.

The HCT decided then to focus in Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane and Tete provinces although not having all the agencies working in all provinces. However, with the no cost extension requested by WFP, Sofala province was also included in the response from CERF especially for Nutrition interventions. Furthermore, the updated assessments, indicated a deterioration of food security situation in central region especially, Tete, Sofala and Manica provinces.

III. CERF PROCESS

On 9th February 2016 the Government of Mozambique through the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) sent a letter to the Resident Coordinator requesting support to respond to the drought situation given the deterioration of food insecurity situation and limited capacity in terms of resource to respond effectively. As a response to this request the UNCT decided to allocate the remaining ONE UN fund from the UNDAF 2010-2015 to strategically ensure joint UN response to drought given limited funding of concerned agencies. The government request and the emerging needs of affected population triggered the decision for the CERF application.

The complementarity between the One UN fund and CERF allocation were based on immediate lifesaving criteria and restrictions of CERF allocation. On water sector for example, the CERF was used to ensure water tracking operations while the One UN fund was to drill new boreholes and rehabilitate the existing boreholes for multipurpose use (people, livestock and agriculture) and rehabilitation of reservoirs. One UN fund was applied to support coordination, needs assessment, Gender and Protection mainstreaming into drought response.

The HCT coordination mechanism in place target all the existing clusters in the country. However, for the drought emergency the most concerned sectors/clusters were Food security (food assistance and agriculture), WASH and Nutrition and this was very much related with the nature of the needs caused by Drought and the results of the food security assessments. Therefore, within the HCT, these sectors were prioritized for the CERF to address the immediate needs identified to assist the affected people such as food, water, acute malnutrition treatment as well as assistance with agriculture inputs to reduce the dependency of affected people on food aid.

After the green light from the CERF secretariat to proceed with the full CERF application, the concerned agencies met on 29 February 2016 to discuss and agree on the focus of the CERF request. The meeting counted with the participation of UNICEF, FAO, WFP, RCO and UNWOMEN which a set of criteria were defined to decide for example on the geographical area (see section II). The UN WOMEN was invited to the meeting to support the agencies with the gender mainstreaming in the response actions of the different sectors.

The prioritization of the activities and projects were carried out based on the main needs of the affected people and through a consultative and participatory process among the concerned sector/cluster leads. The main parameters considered to select the priority sectors were:

- Most life-saving critical needs
- Most vulnerable people among the affected
- Gaps identified by the Government jointly with HCT
- Response capacity of the Government
- Feasibility to implement considering the security situation in the country at the time of CERF application
- Rainfall pattern and water soil index

The Food security cluster has given priority to food aid as most crop areas were lost and the food security and nutrition situation was already getting worse. The Food Security Cluster, led by WFP and co-led by FAO coordinated all food security activities with other clusters through the Humanitarian Country Team Working Group (HCT WG) and equally ensured alignment with relevant government's sector. Weekly meetings were held in the National Emergency Operative Centre in Maputo city, under the leadership of INGC where activities to be implemented were discussed and agreed between Government and the HCT.

Findings from the multisector drought assessments indicated water supply as one of the main priority area for humanitarian response alongside with food security and nutrition. Through the mapping of Government/partners capacity and drought response plans as well as gap analysis, Maputo and Tete provinces were identified to focus CERF supported interventions.

Children under five and pregnant or lactating women, were prioritized for the nutrition rehabilitation activities based on a global recognition of the higher vulnerability level of those two target groups in terms of morbidity and/or mortality risk. Furthermore, in December 2015, the nutrition sector chaired by the MoH and co-chaired by UNICEF developed the nutrition preparedness and response plan (EPRP).

The plan established priority interventions and priority area as well as a clear division of labour amongst agencies based on established global role, comparative advantages and capacities. This plan was also used by Nutrition sector/cluster to prioritize nutrition interventions under CERF in drought affected districts.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 1,500,000									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	22,265	18,181	40,446	21,392	16,122	37,514	43,657	34,303	77,960
Nutrition	3,514	7,201	10,715	3,244	0,00	3,244	6,758	7,201	13,959
Agriculture	N/A	73,310	73,310	N/A	38,065	38,065	N/A	111,375	111,375
Food Security	30,096	24,816	54,912	28,934	21,754	50,688	59,030	46,570	105,600

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

At the time of the CERF application (February/March 2016), the assessment was indicating that 380,000 people were in food insecurity situation and in need of assistance. With the updated food security assessment released end of March/April 2016, the caseload increased to 1.5 million people in need of assistance. The methods/approaches for the beneficiary estimation varies with the different sectors.

In the Nutrition sector, with the severe acute malnutrition component, the estimations were based on mobile brigade's strategy quarterly reports for Gaza and Inhambane provinces. The reports covered all 3 levels of treatment of acute malnutrition services: outreach, outpatient and inpatient. The report on beneficiaries were sent from a single source - the Ministry of health information system verified by the UNICEF nutrition team.

For the moderate acute malnutrition component, the beneficiary counting was based on Ministry of Health data collection tools such as registry books and beneficiary cards. WFP's corporate post distribution monitoring was conducted periodically as a means of verification.

For WASH sector, the plan was to deliver differentiated WASH interventions, and as a result some beneficiaries for one output could also be beneficiaries in another different output. In order to avoid double counting, the sector counted each beneficiary once despite the fact she/he may have benefitted from interventions under different output areas. The number of beneficiaries were estimated based on the volume of water required per person as well as number of buckets distributed per household.

The output of the beneficiary selection process for the food assistance component were the lists of household representatives responsible to participate in the FFA activities or the person elected by the families of the vulnerable groups to receive the food entitlements for entire household. The lists were manually prepared by the Community Committees and approved by the target communities on a broader meeting under the supervision of the Cooperating partners and WFP field monitors. Additionally, the format of the beneficiary lists included the collection of information of the household composition by age group and sex. The numbers were estimated based on the beneficiary lists approved by the target communities and endorsed by the district authorities.

For the agriculture sector, the estimation of the number of beneficiaries followed an assessment conducted by the local agricultural services on the availability of sources of water for irrigation of vegetables visaa vis the number of people in the surrounding area and the

average number of cattle per household. The number of final beneficiaries was calculated in the base of the lists of distribution of the agricultural inputs prepared by the service providers under the supervision of the agricultural services and the local committees established for the selection of the beneficiaries.

Overall, the best estimate of total beneficiaries directly reached with the CERF projects was based in the maximum number of beneficiaries reached per each sex category (female/male) resulting in 170,405 people.

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING			
	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Female	30,096	73,310	68,161
Male	28,934	38,065	102,244
Total individuals (Female and male)	59,030	111,375	170,405

CERF RESULTS

The CERF funded projects were one of the major contribution for the drought response in the onset of the emergency. It enabled the UN and respective implementing partners to respond to the request of support sent from the Government and hence to the immediate needs of the affected population despite of some delays observed in some sectors.

With the CERF funds the UN and its partners were able to reach approximately 170,405 people through different services and provision of key humanitarian assistance for the mitigation of drought effects such as food assistance, access to potable water, acute malnutrition treatment and agriculture inputs (seeds) to quickly recover from the shock and rely less on assistance. The beneficiaries reached represents 111% when compared to what was targeted with CERF (152,500 people) and 45% of the total people in need at the time of the CERF application (380,000 people).

On the **Nutrition sector**, the CERF funding allowed 6,758 children screened for malnutrition and 616 were treated for acute malnutrition in the two provinces initially affected by the Drought emergency. Furthermore, from September to December 2016, it was provided nutrition rehabilitation to some 7,201 pregnant and lactating women with signs of moderate acute malnutrition in Tete, Sofala and Gaza provinces. Whilst recovery rates were not immediately available in view of the short duration of the assistance period, anecdotal information showed that most beneficiaries assisted recovered fully. In addition, there were trained 120 health staff in treatment of rehabilitation of acute malnutrition. As part of the efforts to contribute to improved health infrastructure, it was provided 7,500 beneficiary cards, 200 registry books for the implementation of the Protocol of Nutrition Rehabilitation and 1,100 MUAC tapes for adults.

In terms of **food security**, with CERF was possible to distribute vegetable seeds that were planted by 22,275 households (97% of the plan) of whom 41% were woman head households. However, the number of swallow wells constructed and the number of cattle benefiting from the project was limited to 66% of the target as a result of lowering of the water table.

Moreover, the CERF funds enabled the provision of life-sustaining food assistance to over 105,600 drought affected people which received 2,787 metric tons of assorted food commodities, during the period of August and November 2016 in Tete, Sofala, Gaza and Maputo Provinces. The food commodities purchased allowed to assist 139% of the planned beneficiaries, contributing to reduce the gaps on food needs that were much higher and also due to the fact that the distributions were completed during the peak of the lean season. However, the delays registered in the procurement process and food deliveries contributed for excessive delays and very low performance distributions during the period of May to August 2016, affecting the overall performance of the Humanitarian Country Team plan.

With CERF contribution, FFA activities implemented included several type of assets such as rehabilitation and maintenance of tertiary roads, multiplication of drought resistant crops, vegetables and income generating crops (fruit trees, cashew nuts multiplication), and construction of community social infrastructures that included: improved granaries, opened reservoirs for irrigation and animal watering low –tech water catchment systems composed by tanks of 5.000 liters and gutters among other interventions.

On the **WASH sector**, the implemented interventions included water trucking and distribution (a minimum of 10 litres/person/day with a free residual of 0.5 mg/l of chlorine) to the most drought affected communities in Magude and the distribution of buckets (20 litres each) for household water storage. Moreover, and to ensure protection against further contamination at household, bottles of CERTEZA, a chlorine based water purifying and disinfecting solution, were distributed. The WASH intervention was accompanied by hygiene promotion activities.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

The WASH sector was able to timely deliver the assistance thanks to the timely disbursement of funds by CERF which enabled the fast procurement of requisite supplies and sped-up the contractual process with implementing partners. CERF funds facilitated the procurement of quality communal tanks, bucket or jerry (20 – 25 litres each) for household water storage, and bottles of CERTEZA for distribution to households in time.

Despite the excessive delays registered in the procurement of the food commodities deliveries, the CERF funds contributed to provide life-saving assistance to additional 105,600 beneficiaries in 7 most drought affected districts that were not covered by the assistance and to reduce the overall gaps on resources during the lean season period. Similar to previous years, the CERF rapid response window acted as a primary driver for launching strategic emergency response and a timelier funding than bilateral humanitarian donors and other pooled funds. Similar situation on the procurement delays were observed in the agriculture sector as the seeds had to be imported. However, the beneficiaries were able to plant and harvest limiting their dependency to food aid and this also increased the availability of food in the villages.

For the nutrition sector, the CERF funds led to a partially fast delivery of assistance because of the limited regional availability of the Super Cereal. The entire region was hit by the same drought emergency, increasing the demand for the products for nutrition response. As a result, the lead time to procure and deliver commodities was not time/cost effective. On the other hand, the capacity for treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition has been improved through strengthening of Ministry of Health's capacities (training of staff and conformation of mobile outreach strategy known as mobile brigades, and through the provision of therapeutic feeding supplies.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs²?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The food distributions have been carried out in a critical period of the lean season contributing to mitigate the effects of the El Niño in some districts of the country. CERF funds have been very useful for the initial response to new and unforeseen humanitarian needs, while it took some time to obtain additional bilateral/multilateral funding. The intervention in agriculture enabled the production of vegetables in the appropriate time, contributing to alleviate the food needs, and providing additional proteins for the beneficiaries.

² Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

Receipt of CERF funds was timely and allowed the immediate responses to the drought as well as to kick-start the planned response intervention. A beneficiary of the provision of basic water supply services through water trucking, distribution of Certeza (household water purification solution) and buckets (20 litres each), the Community leader from Chipfundlane, stated: “Our situation was very desperate, for my wife and five children. The community had no access to water at all. Practically, this intervention saved the life of my family and our community. Otherwise, we’d have to be obliged to migrate to other areas where water is more easily accessible. I’m very grateful the assistance when we needed the most.

In the nutrition sector, the Mobile outreach strategy known as mobile brigades has allowed the Ministry of health to deliver treatment services for children with acute malnutrition in the farthest communities according to national PRN (CMAM) protocol.

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

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funds have been pivotal to start the nutrition response in Gaza and Inhambane. Since that push nutrition response has been able to gather resources to extend its coverage to other 4 provinces and 24 districts. Furthermore, the CERF funds helped improve the mobilization of funding to procure super cereal. UK-DFID has contributed GBP 3.6 million which will be used to reach some 44,000 children and 19,000 pregnant or lactating women with signs of moderate acute malnutrition in 2017.

UNICEF was able to implement the response programme using multi-donor funding that was received soon after CERF funding was received, particularly after the declaration of the emergency drought red alert. With the CERF funds, WFP was able to advocate for additional funding considering that increased the internal capacity to mobilize additional skilled for resource mobilization and the capacity at field level to support the rapid expansion in terms of all the joint preparatory work with Provincial and district Governments. WFP regained the Government trust which allowed the beginning of a coordinated and joint resource mobilization. After CERF allocation, WFP managed to raise additional funds and reach about 650,000 beneficiaries in November 2016.

Based on the intervention with the CERF funding the FAO was exposed to other Donors that contributed with additional funding for the purchase and distribution of seeds as well the promotion of Agriculture Conservation practices.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF provided a good opportunity for NGOs and UN agencies to collaborate closely in the implementation of emergency response interventions. Through the WASH cluster the prioritisation of needs and gap filling, and the use of cluster members as implementing partners ensured the effective use of expertise and technical know-how. Nutrition partners have been able to gather around the nutrition cluster to assure that the nutrition response is coordinated.

The availability of CERF funds strengthened WFP presence and capacity to better coordinate the interventions with other humanitarian partners in the Food Security Cluster and with Government authorities at all levels as additional skilled staff have been hired to cover the gaps that were undermining the quickly and efficiently expansion of the interventions.

CERF improved coordination among WFP in collaboration with UNICEF and the provincial level partners such as Provincial Directorate of Health, NGO’s and communities. The Food Security cluster became more active with the CERF funding since this was one of the first supports received by the UN agencies.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible

Rehabilitation/upgrading of existing water sources should be considered valid activities for the use of CERF funds.	In terms of access to safe water, CERF funds were exclusively available for water trucking, and not for rehabilitation/upgrading of existing water sources. Water point rehabilitation and upgrading is a valid lifesaving activity and is included in the SRP. CERF funds could be more flexible when deciding which activities can be included.	OCHA/CERF secretariat
Need of clear guidance on interventions that can be covered by CERF especially for Drought emergencies	CERF secretariat to prepare a short guidance or list of interventions that can be implemented for drought response in different sectors	OCHA/CERF secretariat

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible
Food Security and nutrition Assessments still need to be strengthened to provide timely and more realistic data on food insecure people in urgent need of food assistant	Agencies to increase the capacity to better support SETSAN	UN agencies (WFP, FAO)
NCE was very useful for agencies that faced procurement challenges to acquire the commodities	Agencies to monitor carefully the project implementation and respective expenditures to avoid return funds	UN agencies
UN partners should be prepared to implement and quickly scale up Cash and voucher interventions following the donors preference for Cash base Transfer (CBT) modalities	An harmonized approach for CBT should be available and endorsed by the Government for faster and efficient assistance WFP and FAO to establish CBT capacity at country office level to quickly scale up in an event of emergency	UN agencies
Focus the intervention of pregnant and lactating women increased the ante-natal care consultation at health facilities (from 1 out of three, to 2 out of three) in project areas.	To strengthen the Infant and Young Children Feeding component in conjunction of the PRN activities for PLW beneficiaries	WFP together with UNICEF and MoH
Regional procurement of Super Cereal was affected by a drought emergency of vast geographical impact. Procurement from outside the region was not time/cost effective.	To strengthen back up strategies for multi-country procurement approaches taking into consideration time and cost-effective elements such as distance, pre-positioning procurement, loans and agreements. On the long run, to build local capacity among Mozambican large millers and fortified porridge producers to manufacture this type of products while fulfilling WFP corporate standards. NB: this lesson learnt helped to mobilize funding for local development of fortified porridges (which includes also Super Cereal).	WFP and private sector, SUN Business Network
Low availability of agricultural inputs in the country	Initiate the procurement process once the project is technically cleared by the competent FAO technical unity.	FAO
There is a need to improve the coordination at the implementation level	Joint field missions to support the implementation	Country teams

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	30/03/2016- 29/09/2016		
2. CERF project code:	16-RR-CEF-036		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency WASH – Maputo and Tete Provinces					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ³ :	US\$ 12,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ⁴ :	US\$ 7,731,219	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 191,700	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 323,975	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 28,554	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	11,424	10,976	22,400	22,265	21,392	43,657
Adults (≥ 18)	9,328	8,272	17,600	18,181	16,122	34,303
Total	20,752	19,248	40,000	40,446	37,514	77,960
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people			40,000		77,960	
Total (same as in 8a)			40,000		77,960	

³ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁴ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>	<p>Originally, the WASH cluster gave priority to about 40,000 people seeking immediate assistance on safe drinking water in Tete and Maputo province. Following detailed assessment, it was concluded that water trucking and Certeza distribution in Tete province were not the appropriate response strategy, rather upgrading of water points was more appropriate. As such CERF funds did not cover the expected water trucking and Certeza distribution activities in Tete, these were implemented exclusively in Maputo province. However, CERF funds prioritized Tete districts in developing and adjusting radio spots for mass media broadcasting, deploying mobile units and C4D messaging on health, hygiene and nutrition promotion. With separate funding, UNICEF supported water point upgrades (the more appropriate technical solution), in line with the Strategic Response Plan, from other funding sources.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provide immediate and life-saving assistance to 40,000 drought affected people in emergency water supply and emergency hygiene promotion, thus providing minimum safe conditions for reducing the risk to public health by water and hygiene-related diseases.		
10. Outcome statement	By the end of May 2016, 40,000 drought affected people are supported with access to safe drinking water and hygiene promotion interventions.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Provision of basic water supply services in most drought affected communities		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	40,000 people have safe water supplies: initial target 10 litres/person/day	400,000 litres/day	132,580 litres/day
Indicator 1.2	8,000 families (40,000 people) have received 'Certeza' to treat water at household	8,000 families	4,792 families
Indicator 1.3	1,600 families (8,000 people) most vulnerable have received bucket or jerry (20 – 25 litres each) for household water storage	1,600 families	2,805 families
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Provision of water supplies (through water trucking) and storage tanks/bladders in drought affected communities	Government, NGOs	Government, Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Activity 1.2	Distribution and instruction on use of 'Certeza' water treatment product	Government, NGOs	Government, Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Activity 1.3	Distribution of household water containers (buckets or jerry cans) to most vulnerable households.	Government, NGOs	Government, Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Output 2	Provision of emergency hygiene promotion including health and nutrition promotion and rational use of water		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Hygiene promotion sessions are conducted in all targeted districts	6	6

Indicator 2.2	Mass media hygiene promotions messages and rational use broadcasted in two targeted provinces	2	2
Indicator 2.3	At least 100 activists are equipped with C4D tools and IEC materials and trained on interpersonal communication skills and lifesaving messages	100	100
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Through NGOs and Government partners, organise and implement hygiene promotion weekly sessions in the drought affected districts	NGOs, Institute of Social Communication, Community Theatre groups	Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Institute of Social Communication, Community Theatre groups
Activity 2.2	Develop/adjust radio spots hygiene promotion messages for mass media broadcasting	NGOs, Institute of Social Communication, Community Radios	Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Institute of Social Communication, Community Radios
Activity 2.3	Deploy C4D tools and IEC materials to implementing partners and train 100 activists on interpersonal communication skills and C4D messaging on health, hygiene and nutrition promotion	NGOs, provincial department of Health	Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Institute of Social Communication, Community Radios

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

As noted above, focus in Tete province was on hygiene promotion, including health and nutrition messages, instead of water trucking and Certeza distribution. Using CERF funds, radio spots for mass media broadcasting were developed and adjusted and mobile units were deployed to affected districts. Community health workers were also engaged for delivering hygiene (including hand washing with soap/ash, household water treatment) health and nutrition education messages to affected communities. To complement these activities, and through other funding sources, rehabilitation and upgrading (equipping them with solar powered pumps) of existing water points was undertaken and still ongoing in the drought affected districts (Marara, Cahora Bassa, Changara). UNICEF, in close coordination with Government, was supporting also the upgrade of the existing water points in other drought affected provinces (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica and Sofala).

For Maputo province, with CERF Funds, UNICEF established a Partnership Agreement with the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) to provide life-saving WASH emergency assistance in Magude district. The implemented interventions included water trucking and distribution (a minimum of 10 litres/person/day with a free residual of 0.5 mg/l of chlorine) to the most drought affected communities in Magude and the distribution of buckets (20 litres each) for household water storage. Moreover, and to ensure protection against further contamination at household, bottles of CERTEZA – water chlorine purifying and disinfecting solution – were distributed to the households in Magude district complemented by hygiene promotion and household training in how to use this product.

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

UNICEF ensured accountability to affected populations into processes and documentation, such as; assessments, project proposal, response, monitoring and evaluation, partnership agreements, reporting, and cluster performance framework.

During the assessments, a mix of primary research methods (e.g. self-observation and semi-structured interviews) were applied with active participation from the users (affected people). Communities were informed in advance about the assessments and they actively participated in the processes. Government authorities at both, national and subnational level (province and district) and, affected communities were actively involved in the project design.

Throughout the response, joint monitoring missions by Government, UNICEF and Implementing Partners were undertaken regularly to project locations and it included monitoring activities of user's satisfaction in relation to services being provided. Moreover, UNICEF ensured that C4D tools and IEC materials were translated into local languages and adequate support for interpretation was provided as necessary.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
No evaluations are planned. This project will not be included into UNICEF CP evaluation framework however, a lesson learned exercise on emergency response will be conducted.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	30/03/2016- 29/09/2016		
2. CERF project code:	16-RR-CEF-037		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Treatment of malnourished children in Gaza and Inhambane provinces					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ⁵ :	US\$ 2,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ⁶ :	US\$ 1,080,000	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 110,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 81,261			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (< 18)</i>	4,656	5,044	9,700	3,514	3,244	6,758
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>						
Total	4,656	5,044	9,700	3,514	3,244	6,758
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>			9,700	6,758		
Total (same as in 8a)			9,700	6,758		

⁵ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁶ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	Initial estimations were based on acute malnutrition prevalence found in several districts and population figures. A later assessment of the acute malnutrition showed a lower prevalence. Number of attended children with severe acute malnutrition was lower than initially anticipated. Nevertheless, capacity for treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition has been increased through strengthening of Ministry of Health capacities and with the provision of therapeutic feeding supplies.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Support with mitigation measures to cope with the effect of drought on nutrition status of children		
10. Outcome statement	Scale-up nutrition life-saving activities in drought affected provinces of Mozambique		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	9,700 children 6-59 months are identified and treated for acute malnutrition		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of children acutely malnourished referred to treatment centre	9,700	6,758
Indicator 1.2	Number of children treated for severe acute malnutrition	926	616
Indicator 1.3	Recovery rate amongst severe acute malnourished children ⁷	>85%	75%
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Carry out nutrition screening of 55,000 children and referral of 9,700 malnourished children for treatment	UNICEF partners (MoH)	Ministry of Health (MoH)
Activity 1.2	Training of 8 brigade mobile team (48 MOH staff) on case management	UNICEF	MoH
Activity 1.3	Treatment of 926 severely malnourished children through mobile team and health facilities	UNICEF partners (MoH)	MoH
Activity 1.4	Supportive supervision to monitor all mobile team and health facilities at least one/month	UNICEF and UNICEF partners (MoH)	MoH

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between

⁷ SAM treatment supplies are already secured through established supply chain system.

planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
<p>Early estimations were based on acute malnutrition prevalence found in March SETSAN assessment made in several hard hit drought districts and projections from population figures. A later SETSAN assessment made on July found that the rates of acute malnutrition showed a lower prevalence than in March hence contributing to the lower number of acutely malnourished cases referred and treated. Lower than expected recovery rate is largely due to high defaulter rates (for which causes needs to be further investigated) while death rate remained within the standards.</p> <p>Nevertheless, capacity for treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition has been improved through strengthening of Ministry of Health capacities (training of staff and conformation of mobile outreach strategy known as mobile brigades, and through the provision of therapeutic feeding supplies.</p>	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
<p>Treatment of acute malnutrition for children between 6-59 months has been done through an outreach strategy: mobile brigades, health facilities and inpatient support. The mobile team strategy comprised of nurses and paramedical staff of the ministry of health visit the most remote and vulnerable communities to provide integrated health and nutrition services, including treatment for children with moderate and severe acute malnutrition. Those outreach activities are done in coordination with local communities to ensure that the maximum number of the targeted population got access to the services provided. The outreach team repeat their visits to the affected communities every 15 days to follow-up evolution of malnutrition cases, and to do new screenings and admissions to nutrition rehabilitation program.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
No specific evaluation of the project has been planned or carried out. This project will not be included into UNICEF CP evaluation framework however, a lesson learned exercise on emergency response will be conducted.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	FAO		5. CERF grant period:	09/03/2016- 21/03/2016		
2. CERF project code:	16-RR-FAO-010		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food security			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency livelihood assistance for drought affected population in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Tete					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ⁸ :	US\$ 8,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ⁹ :	US\$ 4,297,877	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 55,284	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 732,497	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 87,854	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (< 18)</i>						
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	91,500	61,000	152,500	73,310	38,065	111,375
Total	91,500	61,000	152,500	73,310	38,065	111,375
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>	152,500			111,375		
Total (same as in 8a)	152,500			111,375		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either</i>	There was a deviation on the total number of beneficiaries because of the continued reduction of water availability and water quality in almost all provinces. In addition, the					

⁸ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁹ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	number of woman that received directly the agricultural inputs were lower than planned. However, it has to be noted that even the male-headed households had women as part of the beneficiaries
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	The overall objective of the project is to reduce the food aid dependency of 30,500 most vulnerable households from the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Tete by promoting vegetable production and providing improved access to water for cattle and irrigation		
10. Outcome statement	Food aid dependency of 30,500 households reduced		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Farmers access to agricultural inputs		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of kits of horticultural seed purchased	23,000	22,275
Indicator 1.2	Number of households enrolled	23,000	22,275
Indicator 1.3	Number of kits distributed for woman headed households	3,450 (15%)	9,132 (41%)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of the agricultural inputs	FAO	FAO
Activity 1.2	Identification and selection of beneficiaries	Local NGOs and SDAE	Local NGOs and SDAE
Activity 1.3	Listing of beneficiaries	Local NGOs and SDAE	Local NGOs and ISAAC
Output 2	Horticulture crops available for consumption		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Area under horticulture crops per household beneficiary	25 m ²	25 m ²
Indicator 2.2	Number of small gardens established in the vicinity of new wells	100 (at least 2 per location)	80
Indicator 2.3	Number of households beneficiaries harvesting and consuming vegetables	23,000	22,275
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Monitoring sowing and planting	FAO, SDAE	FAO, SDAE
Activity 2.2	Monitoring gardens in the vicinity of the new wells	FAO, SDAE	FAO, SDAE
Activity 2.3	Monitoring the production per household	FAO, SDAE	FAO, SDAE
Output 3	Number of temporary water points for agriculture and cattle increased		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of temporary wells constructed	50	37

Indicator 3.2	Number of cattle with access to water	15,000	9,870
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Construction of temporary wells	FAO	SDAE
Activity 3.2	Establishment of small gardens in the vicinity of new wells	FAO, SDAE, Partners	FAO, SDAE, Local NGOs
Activity 3.3	Reporting and project closure	FAO	FAO

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

The total number of beneficiaries were reduced because of the continuous lowering of the groundwater level which had impact on water availability for irrigation to produce vegetables. For the small gardens the situation was aggravated by the delays in importing the seeds because the quantities involved were not available in the national market.

In terms of woman headed households the number increased substantially as in the period of crises the man immigrate to neighbouring countries searching for job opportunities.

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

Committees composed by local leaders were set up to support of beneficiaries' selection. Those committees were composed of persons with recognized reputation within the communities. During the registration process, these committees participated in coordination meetings involving NGOs, SDAE and FAO to ensure that the process was fast and transparent.

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

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

The evaluation of this project will be carried out jointly with other emergency projects implemented by FAO in the context of the effects of the El Niño in the country.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	15/03/2016- 31/01/2017 (NCE)		
2. CERF project code:	16-RR-WFP-018		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency food assistance to drought affected people in southern and central Mozambique					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹⁰ :	US\$ 89,300,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ¹¹ :	US\$ 62,200,000	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 195,323.15	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 3,100,957	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 6,895.00	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (< 18)</i>	21,748	20,909	42,657	30,096	24,816	54,912
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	17,931	15,712	33,643	28,934	21,754	50,688
Total	39,679	36,621	76,300	59,030	46,570	105,600
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>	76,300			105,600		
Total (same as in 8a)	76,300			105,600		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either</i>	Due to little domestic stocks harvested and high food prices in the local markets, WFP purchased the food commodities in the region. The reasonable costs of food in the					

¹⁰ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹¹ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	region allowed the purchase of additional 681 metric tons and assistance of 139% of the planned beneficiaries, contributing to reduce the gaps on food needs that were much higher and also due to the fact that the distributions were completed during the peak of the lean season.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To provide a minimum of 3-month food assistance to 76,300 people affected by drought through Food for Assets (FFA) schemes		
10. Outcome statement	Stabilized or improved food consumption score and reduced Average Coping Strategy Index over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Food assistance to 76,300 people affected by drought		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of women who receive food assistance	39,679	59,030
Indicator 1.2	Number of men who receive food assistance	36,621	46,570
Indicator 1.3	Quantity of food distributed by type as % of planned	100%	133%
Indicator 1.4	Poor and bordelline food consumption score (target reduced by 80 % of baseline)	80 % (Base value – 13.30%)	Latest value (24.60%)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of 2,106 metric tons of food commodities	WFP	WFP (2,787 metric tons)
Activity 1.2	Dispatch of commodities to the distribution sites	WFP – Transport from the Entry Delivery Points to the Final Distribution Points	WFP and Cooperating partners
Activity 1.3	Distribution of food rations to 76,300 people	WFP partners (LWF, Christian Council of Mozambique, Save The Children, WV)	WFP partners (Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Rural Development Association of Mágoe (ADRM), Agrarian Extension Association (ACEAGRARIOS) and Economic District Services Directorate(SDAE)

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
<p>Notwithstanding WFP food assistance, the percentage of households with poor and borderline consumption score increased by 11.3 % due to the deterioration of food security as a result of the El-Niño induced drought, mainly in the central districts. It is to be noted that Mozambique is experiencing its worst drought in living memory and recovering from the most severe El Niño event in a generation. Also, the delays in scale up of the food assistance to the main affected districts due to unavailability of commodities could also have contributed to poor diet diversity at the household level.</p>	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
<p>The drought response operation were implemented in close coordination with local authorities. The involvement of local administration and local leaders not only contributed to a safe working environment, but also play a pivotal role in disseminating information among the targeted communities. WFP and partners, in close coordination with local authorities, always ensure the proximity of distribution sites to beneficiaries. Serious and localized security concerns have been registered in the central provinces of the country, namely Sofala and Tete, which include some CERF districts. There was some challenges to ensure food deliveries to some of the entrey delivery points on time due to concerns of army attacks. So there was a need to seek for additional transporters to complete the deliveries and ensure full distributions. Despite this constraint, all the food purchased with CERF funds was delivered to the partners and distributed to the legitimate beneficiaries.</p> <p>Other actions that are always taken whenever was possible before the start of any activity, include dissemination and share of information with the targeted communities through community sessions. During these meetings, WFP staff, along with cooperating partners' staff and local authorities, briefed beneficiaries on programme objectives, implementation modalities, rations to be received and the schedule of implementation. This ensured that beneficiaries were always aware of their obligations and entitlements.</p> <p>Throughout the programme implementation, cooperating partners ensured day to day communication with beneficiaries. Regular field monitoring visits also give the opportunity to WFP staff to not only keep the beneficiaries informed, but also to collect beneficiaries' complaints if any.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
At WFP we have the PRRO - Protracted Recovery and Relief Operation for emergency response and DRR interventions. Twice a year our VAM and M&E unit conduct outcome monitoring activities.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	15/03/2016- 31/01/2017 (NCE)		
2. CERF project code:	16-RR-WFP-019		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Originally: "Emergency assistance to children with acute malnutrition in drought affected districts" <i>After NCE&R: "Emergency assistance to pregnant and lactating women with acute malnutrition in drought affected districts"</i>					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹² :	US\$ 9,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ¹³ :	US\$ 2,700,700	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 404,663	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 6,760	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)						
Adults (≥ 18)	6,638		6,638	7,201		7,201
Total	6,638		6,638	7,201		7,201
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people	6,638			7,201		

¹² This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹³ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

Total (same as in 8a)	6,638	7,201
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	While the target number of PLW was in total 6,638, 7,201 PLW benefitted of the nutrition rehabilitation. This can be explained by the fact that the MUAC measurements of the beneficiaries at enrolment (22.4 centimetres in both Sofala and Gaza) were extremely close to the cut-off value (23 centimetres). This suggest that most of the beneficiaries were detected at an early stage of their wasting condition, and that therefore their rehabilitation duration was likely to be brief (min three months). The described situation led to a larger availability of Super Cereal which was promptly absorbed by a case load slightly superior to the estimates. At the closure of the project only 72 per cent of the Super Cereal (70 tons) was distributed. The reconciliation of the remaining stock consisted of a donation to the health facility for the cases of wasting enrolled into the programme after the 31st of December.	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Mitigate the effect of drought on nutrition status of children		
10. Outcome statement	Ensure treatment of malnourished children and prevention of further deterioration of morbidity and mortality due to moderate acute malnutrition in Gaza and Inhambane provinces		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Provision of basic water supply services in most drought affected communities		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of pregnant or lactating women who received nutritional support	6,638	7,201
Indicator 1.2	Quantity of food distributed by type as % of planned	100%	72%
Indicator 1.3	Number of Health centers involved in the implementation of the program	N/A	151
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of 250 metric tons of Super Cereal plus	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.2	Dispatch of commodities to the distribution sites	WFP – Transport from the Entry Delivery Points to the Final Distribution Points-Health Centers and partners warehouses (LWF, Save The Children, CARE)	WFP – Transport from the Entry Delivery Points to the Final Distribution Points-Health Centers and partners warehouses (ARA and LWF)
Activity 1.3	Distribution of food rations to - 6,638 pregnant or lactating women	WFP partners (UNICEF, LWF, Save The Children, CARE)	WFP partner (MoH)

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
Nothing to report, already described in 8a	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
<p>WFP activities are coordinated and implemented in close partnership with government authorities, the Technical Nutrition staff of the Provincial Health Directorate and the local leadership. The involvement of local administration and local leaders helped with organization and disseminating of information among the targeted communities.</p> <p>WFP pursued a principled humanitarian approach to carry out its operation. Before starting any activity, targeted communities received briefings at the pre-distribution address. During those meetings, WFP staff, along with local authorities, brief beneficiaries on programme objectives, implementation modalities, rations to be received and the schedule of implementation.</p> <p>Regular field monitoring visits also provide the opportunity for WFP staff to keep beneficiaries informed, and also to collect beneficiary complaints, if any.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Due to delayed start of activities in targeted areas, there were no evaluations carried out during the implementation phase. Following the end of CERF resources, activities have been scaled-up using resources from DFID and a Project Completion Review is planned in June-July 2017.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
16-RR-CEF-036	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$191,700
16-RR-CEF-036	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$4,407
16-RR-CEF-036	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$24,147
16-RR-WFP-018	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$47,968
16-RR-WFP-018	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$58,961
16-RR-WFP-018	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$24,166
16-RR-WFP-018	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$8,817
16-RR-WFP-018	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$4,697
16-RR-WFP-018	Food Assistance	WFP	GOV	\$3,452
16-RR-WFP-018	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$50,714
16-RR-WFP-018	Food Assistance	WFP	GOV	\$1,490
16-RR-WFP-018	Food Assistance	WFP	GOV	\$490
16-RR-WFP-018	Food Assistance	WFP	GOV	\$1,462
16-RR-WFP-019	Nutrition	WFP	GOV	\$1,541
16-RR-WFP-019	Nutrition	WFP	GOV	\$1,949
16-RR-WFP-019	Nutrition	WFP	GOV	\$3,270
16-RR-CEF-037	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$81,261
16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$2,327
16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$2,327
16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$3,540
16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$3,541
16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$20,624
16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$22,479
16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$24,671
16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$1,123
16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$1,630
16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$3,541
16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$2,051
16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$29,360
16-RR-FAO-010	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$25,924

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAR	After Action Review
CBT	Cash Base Transfer
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CERTEZA	Water purification liquid
COSACA	Consortium of NGOs: Concern, Save the Children, Oxfam and Care
CP	Country Programme
DFID	United Kingdom (UK) Department for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFA	Food for Assets
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
INGC	National Institute for Disaster Management
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MOH	Ministry of Health
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NCE	No Cost Extension
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PLW	Pregnant and Lactant Women
PRN	Nutrition Rehabilitation Program
PRRO	Protracted Recovery and Relief Operation for Emergency Response
RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SDAE	District Economic activity services
SETSAN	Technical Secretariat of Food security and Nutrition
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nation Children Fund
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program