

Network Emergency Response Final Report



Project Number: *EM(19-021)*

1. Project Summary

Project Title:	Mozambique Emergency Project	
Country:	Mozambique	
Location, Coordinate:	Zambezia province (Mocuba), -17° 00' 0.00" S, 37° 00' 0.00" E and Sofala province (Nhamatanda, Caia), -19° 00' 0.00" S, 34° 44' 59.99" E and Tete province, -16° 09' 23.00" S, 33° 35' 12.01" E	
Submission Date:	6/15/2019	
Project Duration:	2 month	
Project Start Date:	1 May 2019	
Project End Date:	31 May 2019	
Project Duration Extended:	1 month	
Final Report date:	31 May 2019	
Amount Requested from Network:	US\$ 312,155	
Amount from Other Source:	US\$ Enter amount.	
Total US\$ Amount of Project:	US\$ Enter amount.	
Total US\$ Received:	US\$ 312,155	
Total Spent:	US\$ Enter amount.	
Project Balance:	US\$ Enter amount.	
Number & Type of Direct Beneficiaries: (IDP, refugees, etc.) Note: Disaggregated information will also be required in the final report	Females:	4245
	Males:	3845
	Total:	8,090
	Children:	4653
	Disabled:	260
	Elderly (+60):	516
Sector of Intervention:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Enter text. <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Enter text.
<input type="checkbox"/> Camp Management <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Early Recovery		

2. Emergency overview

The Tropical Cyclone Intenso (IDAI), category 4, entered the mainland on 14th lunch time along the Sofala coast (Beira city), and late on reduced to Category 3 Tropical Cyclone, with winds of 140 kilometers per hour and gusts up to 160 kilometers as it move to Manica Province on 15th March. This caused heavy rains in Mozambique (> 100mm in 24h) together with thunderstorms and strong winds resulting to bad floods in Tete, Zambezia and Sofala Province. Nearly 141,000 displaced people are sheltering in 161 sites across Sofala (109,700 people), Manica (15,200 people), Zambezia (13,200 people), Tete (2,650 people) as of 29 March, of whom more than 7,400 were identified as vulnerable, according to the Government. Nearly 100,000 houses

were identified as totally destroyed (55,463), partially destroyed (28,070) or flooded (15,784) as of 29 March; an increase of more than 7,000 since 28 March. Five alternative temporary spaces were identified for displaced people who were due to be relocated out of schools to allow the resumption of education. Partners have highlighted that the proposed relocation of displaced people should be done on a voluntarily basis.

ADRA in conjunction with other stakeholders carried out needs assessment in Caia 400 households and Nhamatanda 11214hhs district in Sofala province. In the accommodation centres there was an urgent need for tents in Caia with 400 households affected with 11214 beneficiaries. One of the accommodation centres, Tchetcha 2, visited by the assessment team had 126 people sleeping on the floor of classrooms during the night and the same classes during the days children are having lessons. People stayed out without any shelter (tarp). In Tchetcha 1 at a school 217 families were accommodated at the school as well. The communities used kapulanas as blankets and there was no psychosocial assistance to the affected communities. In district there was only one psychology medical Doctor and was not able to move around all accommodation centers. People will be moving from transit accommodations centers to resettlement areas; therefore, the government was only allocating the land, there was no support on roof materials or cement. Food assistance was being provided by sometimes there are breaks due to shortage of food in INGC warehouse. All accommodations center at least have two sources of water, mainly a hand pump water. In Zambezia and Tete food was the major constraints and shelter a=was being provided by other partners. From the assessment there were no security constrains in all affected district besides the fact that some of them are isolated like Chinde, Maganja da Costa and Luabo in Zambezia. For those ones, support will be provided by WFP through aerial assistance by one helicopter.

This intervention aims to reduce the immediate impact of floods, ensuring the availability of basic food to the most affected 600hhs in Tete and Zambezia Province, with 300hhs targeted in Moatize district and 300hhs targeted in Mocuba district, Zambezia Province. The shelter kits to 1000hhs in Caia and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province, with 200 households targeted in Caia and 800 households targeted in Nhamatanda. This emergency response result from the government request and the intervention it's aligned with the response plan designed by the government and taking into account the actions of other partners operating in the target area. So far, the funds made available recently by the central government to National Institute for Management of Disasters INGC as well as the existing funds of Humanitarian Country Team HCT members are very limited to respond the current demand for food, shelter, water, hygiene and sanitation

3. Description of the Intervention & Project Performance

The project started in all the three provinces in 4 districts in April 2019. This initiated with the training of the staff on the 2nd of April 2019 in Tete for the team in Tete, on the 3rd of April in Caia for the Caia and Nhamatanda teams and on the 4th of April in Mocuba for the Mocuba team. A total of 37 people was trained. The following table show the number of participants per district who were trained.

Province	District	Number of participants	
		Males	Females
Sofala	Caia and Nhamatanda	6	7
Zambezia	Mocuba	4	10
Tete	Moatize	6	4
Total		16	21

The training included the following:

- The project overview with the material to be distributed for Nhamatanda and Caia district, number of beneficiaries and the period of the project.
- The importance of obeying the standards of SPHERE during Humanitarian work was explained to the implementers. A presentation on the Core Basic Humanitarian Principles was presented to the team which include Humanity, Neutrality and Impartiality. This session was joined together with the Prevention of Sexual Exploration and Abuse. The team discussed about different ways one may experience sexual exploitation and abuse. The team had a session of discussing ways PSEA may be achieved during the implementation which included the beneficiaries knowing that the help they are getting is for free and having everyone involved in the project trained as well as having effective feedback mechanisms during implementation.
- A topic on the registration of beneficiaries was done with explanation of the beneficiary selection criteria and how to create. A practical on how to fill in the forms of registration and distribution forms was done.
- Training on how the warehouse the team was going to be used should be maintained was done accompanied by a practical on how the warehouse forms were to be filled, that is, the stock cards, way bills and request forms.
- The team was also trained on how to create distribution plans, distribution reports and the dates for submission which was weekly situation updates and monthly monitoring narrative reports was requested.
- The team was trained on incidences, types of incidences and how they were supposed to be resolved.
- How to carry out distributions.

At the end of the training ADRA had a meetings with the local government in all the districts introducing the project and introducing the team that was going to be held. The meeting was held in the presence of the Permanent Secretary, Director of District Infrastructure, Director of District Agriculture Department, Education Director, Health Director as well as INGC representative in all the district except in Mocuba where they managed to hold the meeting with the district administrator.

Soon after the meetings with the government, ADRA joined the Coordination Operations on Emergency in each district. Through the meetings and the coordination with the district and the

target areas were identified for ADRA to work on. In each district community targeted registrations were done by the teams in coordination with the local leaders. Each week there were coordination meetings at district level to make sure that there was no duplication of efforts. These meetings were coordinated by the National Institute of Disaster Management and all the partners would attend. ADRA was expected to share the plans for distribution and the reports for distribution as well as the progress of activities during the intervention in the meetings.

The only change was with donation of shelter kits where we received 3000 pcs of equipment not for 3000 HH. Donation included 2000 tarps and 1000 tool kits for 1000 shelter kits that suffice for 1000 HH. In Zambezia province we were able to reach 297 families instead of 300 families and that is also the case for second distribution, as for Mocuba in the second distribution 15 families were additionally targeted to cover the target of 300 HH. This means that the project targets 1,612 HH in Mocuba, Nhamatanda, Caia and Tete. The following table shows the targeted households 1,612 and the total individuals who benefited from the project equivalent to 8090.

Province	Districts	Total Household number	Children Below 5 years	Children 5 to 18 years	Adults	Elderly	Total	PLW
Zambezia	Mocuba	297	356	625	332	187	1500	27
Tete	Tete	315	366	615	286	233	1500	21
Sofala	Caia	200	113	255	713	9	1090	15
Sofala	Nhamatanda	800	878	1445	1590	87	4000	25
Total		1612	1713	2940	2921	516	8090	88

In Sofala province, registrations were done using the criteria of households which had lost their houses and are living in the accommodation centers or in the community with other families. Based on the criteria, priority was given to child headed households, the disabled, the elderly and pregnant and lactating and the chronically ill before assisting households with many children. In Zambezia and Tete where food was distributed criteria of families which have lost their houses and produce starting with the child headed households, the disabled, the elderly and pregnant and lactating and the chronically ill before assisting households with many children was used.

The project ran for 2 months in all the districts as the teams had to register, distribute and post distribution monitoring had to be done. The project ran as it was supposed to run with the following communities targeted during the implementation per district and a total of 1612 households were targeted as planned.

Province	Districts	Total number of households	Total number of communities	Communities
Zambezia	Mocuba	297	9	Milange, Lissava, Mucelo 1, Mucelo 2, Macuia, Mario, Magogoda, Bilane and Damiao
Tete	Tete	315	7	Zobue Sede, Kondendzi, Mussakama, Kapizandjiri, Samoa, Cambulatsitsi and Necungas.

Sofala	Caia	200	1	Tchetcha 1
Sofala	Nhamatanda	800	10	Aguas Rural, Mutemarega, 1 de Maio Mecuzi, Mecuzi 2, 13 Bairro j. Chissanno, Nhamassingue 2, 8 Bairro j. Marra, Uni A, uni B and Uni C
Total		1612	27	

The total material distributed under the shelter sector in Sofala province is as in the table below:

District	Number of participants		Date of Distribution	Tarpaulins	Kits
	Households	Beneficiaries			
Tchetcha 1	200	1,090	9/5/2019	400	200
Nhamatanda	800	4000	22- 23/4/2019	1600	800
Total	1000	5,090		2000	1000

As shown in the table the distributions were held on the 22nd and 23rd of April 2019 in Nhamatanda district and in Caia on the 9th of May 2019. From the distribution each family received 2 tarpaulins and 1 kit for the tools.

The table below shows the food distributed during the 2 months in the two districts:

District	Number of participants		Food Distributed in Metric tonnes			
	Households	Beneficiaries	Rice	Beans	Vegetable oil	salt
Mocuba	297	1,500	36.000	6.000	2.250	0.300
Nhamatanda	315	1,500	36.000	6.000	2.250	0.300
Total	612	3,000	72.000	12.000	2.500	0.600

In the food distribution food was distributed according to the number of individuals per family and this managed to have the project targeting more than 300 households in Tete and less than 300 households in Mocuba for the family sizes were bigger than the planned average of 5 members per family. Each person received 12kg of rice per person per month, 2kg per person per month of beans, 0.75kg or 800ml of vegetable oil per person per month and 0.1kg per person per month of salt. These rations were done following the SPHERE of standards.

ADRA Mozambique made sure that the work was done under an environment free of sexual exploitation and Abuse. ADRA started with a training of staff on PSEA where afterwards a code of conduct which include PSEA will be signed by each employee involved in the project. After the team is trained. The team was given all the material necessary for them to train all the people involved in the implementation from Community leader, Volunteers, Food distribution committees

and the driver of the car and the truck which will carry food on PSEA. The group also had the PSEA code of conduct signed after the training. ADRA set up all different channels of information dissemination on PSEA to beneficiaries during field work through the use of banners which contain messages of PSEA. ADRA ensured adequate awareness of all beneficiaries of their entitlements, how the general food distribution will work and what each participant should bring to access the food distribution point.

Before each and every distribution, ADRA held a pre-distribution meeting with beneficiaries to inform them of the assistance they will receive, the period of the assistance, the commodity and quantities, that assistance is provided without any discrimination and regardless of ethnicity, religion, gender, age or any political affiliations. ADRA also sensitized the communities on their rights and that no beneficiary should be asked for payments in kind or in cash for the receipt of food aid, storage, porters, security officers or any other cost related to the distribution. ADRA ensured that there is an adequate number of staff/community volunteers available who speak the same language and ensured that beneficiaries can ask for support and raise issues in their own language which were responded during the meeting before distributions were held. ADRA Mozambique clearly informed the beneficiaries of all the channels of feedback mechanisms which will include the help desk and the suggestion box present during every time ADRA is working with the community.

4. Project Achievements – (Refer to your Proposal Logframe Matrix)

Implemented project activities are described below in the context of project objectives and measurable indicators described in the Network Proposal. A detailed explanation is provided where there were any implementation constraints and where the project objectives have not been fully met.

Overall Objective: Reduce immediate impact of floods	
Planned Outcome 1.	Affected communities have adequate access to staple nutritious foods.
Achieved Outcome 1.	Increased access of food to 600 households
Planned Output(s) 1.1.	Food kits distributed to households.
Achieved Output(s) 1.1.	89.1 metric tonnes of food distributed to 612 families.
Measurable Performance Indicators (Expected Results)	Number of households provided with food (600 households) and Metric tonnes of food kits distributed to the households (89.1 metric tonnes)
Achieved Results 1.1.	

	100% metric tonnes of the food kits were distributed to 102% of households were targeted.
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Planned Outcome 2.	Affected households have adequate shelter
Achieved Outcome 2.	Increased access of 1000 household to shelter
Planned Output(s) 2.1.	Shelter kits distributed to households
Achieved Output(s) 2.1.	2.1.1)100 families received 2000 tarpaulins 2.1.2) 1000 kits which consisted as 1000 shelter kits.
Measurable Performance Indicators (Expected Results)	2.1.1Number of shelter kits distributed to the households (1000) 2.2.1 Number of households who were provided with shelter kits (1000)
Achieved Results 2.2.	100% of shelter kits were distributed to 100% of households

Planned Outcome 3.	
Achieved Outcome 3.	
Planned Output(s) 3.1.	
Achieved Output(s) 3.1.	
Measurable Performance Indicators (Expected Results)	
Achieved Results 3.	

5. Financial Report – Please complete the Financial Report table and attach it to this report.

There was an underspend on the cars and the fuel because the cars which were hired were 4 instead of 8 because the project small team sizes there was no need for 2 cars per district hence the reduction in fuel. The warehouses were not rented because the district got help from the local government in Caia and Nhamatanda where they used the warehouses at no

costs. The underspent in food was because the budget was depending on the cost of 1kg instead of using the cost of bulk rice, vegetable oil and beans. The cost of food in bulk is cheaper than the cost of food per kg or per liter hence the big difference.

6) Project Income

Please provide a table of income showing each partner, the date their funds were received, and how much was actually received from the wire transfer.

- List all partners and their financial contribution(s) for this disaster response.
- If any, interest accrued on outstanding funds must be shown as income.
- All amounts must be given in USD as well as the local currency, with exchange rate included. The average weighted exchange rate will be used for the financial reporting.

7) Evaluation

The plan for the project to have 600 households receiving 60kg of rice, 10kg of beans, 3,75kg (4 litres) of vegetable oil and 0.5kg of salt. However, instead of giving the families the same ration size, the districts received food per individual with each individual receiving 12kg of rice, 2kg of beans, 800ml or 0.75kg of vegetable oil and 0.1kg of salt per month. This allowed all the beneficiaries to reach 2,100kcal per day during the 2 months of implementation which is recommended in the SPHERE standards.

During the implementation a post distribution monitoring came up with the following recommendations which serves as the lessons learnt from the project implemented. There is a need to introduce complaint desk for targeted individuals at every distribution site. The desk should involve both local leadership and humanitarians, and can both serve to address complaints:

The team has to look for better ways of transmitting information to the communities in terms of measurements of ration sizes especially when they do not receive the same ration sizes due to different household sizes.

Verification of selected HHs to benefit from the Assistance is very important and providing proof of verification to targeted households as a form of accountability to Donors is crucial.

8) Public Relations

The link below gives all the photos of the work done during the Mozambique Emergency Project :

<https://mega.nz/#F!wbZUGC5L!N8aOijHavOhtmk0qB3ETKA>

Community Engagement

Figure 1: Community meeting, at Nadala Village Mocuba District



“Putting community at the center during humanitarian interventions promotes participation, ownership, and the community feel that they are part of the implementation” This is a living testimony for Nadala local authorities during a community meeting held in June 3rd, 2019 (photo). They shared that ADRA staff consulted them as they were going to start the intervention in their village. The community leaders have been involved in different activities such as verifying and registration of

households, identifying distribution points; verifying beneficiaries on the day of distribution, mobilization of beneficiaries, handling beneficiary’s complaints as well as ensuring that there is peace and order during and after distributions. ***“We feel we are not left out, we are part of this and respected”***. Let’s continue implementing this project as one team to provide assistance to the intended beneficiaries. It is very important for humanitarian partners to utilize local authorities as avenues for collecting feedback about their response as well as addressing their complaints.

Special care for EVIs (Extremely Vulnerable Individuals)



Meet Pordina Naculimissa aged 89, a resident of Milange village. She is one of the beneficiary of food assistance. Pordina was very happy after being verified by ADRA staff to benefit from this assistance. She stays with 5 grandchildren and feeding has been a serious problem since she is aged. She used to depend on relatives and neighbors but now it’s no longer a challenge thanks to ADRA network for this kind of Assistance. She narrated how she was privileged to be served first on the distribution day.

“Special People needs Special Care!”

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8) Signatures (mandatory)

By signing below, we verify that the contents of this document are true and accurate to the best of our knowledge and that the project will be coordinated, monitored, and reported on according to the rules and regulations of the donor(s) listed above:

Name & Signature of Authorized Party for Programmatic Matters Enter date.
Title: Country Director, Program Director, or designee

Name & Signature of Authorized Party for Financial Matters Enter date.
Title: Finance Director, Chief Accountant, or designee