



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Mozambique, Republic of (MZ)

Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and Disaster Affected Populations in Mozambique

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200355
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	609,450
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	256,450
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	182,217

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	March 15, 2012
Planned Start Date	March 01, 2012
Actual Start Date	March 01, 2012
Project End Date	December 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	41,076,979
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,236,442
Direct Support Costs	7,589,575
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	N/A
Indirect Support Costs	3,493,210
Total	53,396,206

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	11,183
Actual Commodities 2015	5,479
Total Approved Commodities	54,946

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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Mozambique is a low-income, food-deficit country, with a population of 25 million and ranks 180 out of 188 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index. It emerged from a 10 year liberation war and a 16 year civil war that ended with the General Peace Agreement in Rome in October 1992. As a result of these conflicts, it has become one of the most impoverished countries in the world. Despite impressive economic progress in recent years, the country still faces significant socio-economic and political challenges as the former contending warring parts, Government of Mozambique (GoM) and the former rebel movement, Renamo, have not yet settled their differences. Half a million children aged 6-23 months are undernourished and 34 percent of the population is chronically food-insecure. While the vast majority, 70 percent, of Mozambique's population lives in rural areas, urban food insecurity is also an increasing problem. The country's stunting prevalence for children under age five is high at 43 percent. These problems are further aggravated by the high HIV prevalence (10.8 percent and ranked 8th globally), and chronic exposure to weather-related hazards. More than half of the population lives below the poverty line.

While the Southern and Central regions are prone to droughts, floods occur every two to three years along the major river basins and in poorly drained urban settlements. More than 60 percent of the population lives in coastal areas highly vulnerable to rapid onset disasters such as cyclones, storms and flash floods. Besides damaging lives and livelihoods, climatic shocks destroy infrastructure and restrict economic growth. The impact on the country's development is significant, particularly on the efforts to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and to achieve environmental sustainability.

During the first quarter of 2015, excessive rains caused substantial damages and displacements of populations in the Central provinces of Zambézia and Tete and the Northern province of Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Nampula. The Central provinces of Sofala and Manica and the Southern provinces of Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo, however, have been experiencing persistent lack of rain at the most critical period of the agriculture season, causing extensive crop failure. Each year, households with transient food-insecurity require short-term support and when the response capacity of the government's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) is exceeded, this generally triggers a formal request for support from WFP and other partners.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which has been extended through 2016, is fully aligned with national priorities outlined in the previous Government's Five Year Plan, the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2011-2014) and national sector policies. Mozambique is a United Nations 'Delivering as One' country.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP's 2012-2015 Country Strategy (CS) prioritizes human and social development, market access and disaster risk management. It pursues WFP's transition from food aid to food assistance by enhancing government programmes to build up sustainable national solutions to food insecurity. To prevent and protect from food insecurity, WFP Mozambique also uses innovative delivery methods such as cash and vouchers in districts where the necessary infrastructure is present and food is available in the local markets, thus contributing to the local economy. With the support of headquarters, Mozambique is carrying out a Strategic Review and is currently developing a new Country Strategy for the period 2017-2021, which will be based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Zero Hunger Challenge.

In 2015, WFP pursued these objectives through a Country Programme (CP), a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and a Special Operation (SO). WFP also implements a Bilateral Agreement designed to provide procurement and logistics services in support of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN), which was established by the Government of Mozambique. Through a Trust Fund to accelerate progress towards Millennium Development Goal 1 (target "c"), halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, WFP is able to focus additional support on nutrition activities and strengthening market access. The Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot has also been mainstreamed into the Trust Fund. This pilot aimed at building capacity of smallholder farmers to help them become competitive in agricultural markets, with a particular focus on women.

Under the Country Programme, which began in 2012 and will continue through 2016, WFP aimed to support human and social development through improved basic nutrition and scaling up social protection programmes. Specific activities include supporting home-grown school feeding; strengthening livelihoods by enhancing smallholder farmers' opportunities to access markets; and improving food security information for disaster risk reduction. The Country Programme's components converge to create an integrated safety net system, mirroring and complementing the approach adopted by the Government of Mozambique in order to build its national social protection programme.

The PRRO, which also commenced in 2012 and has been extended to December 2016, aims at enabling rapid and effective response to emergency needs and to support early recovery from shocks. Furthermore, WFP seeks to build government entities such as the National Institute for Disaster Management's (INGC) capacity to mitigate disasters and respond to emergencies. To this end, WFP is preparing the INGC for a future hand-over by building relief and recovery adeptness at the local level. WFP coordinates these long-term sustainability efforts through the Humanitarian Country Team Working Group, composed of all UN agencies.

The SO was established in response to severe flooding throughout Zambézia province in early 2015. On 12 January, the government declared a "red alert" for the central and northern regions as a result of the heavy rains. Over 327,000 people were affected by the floods, of which, some 56,000 people were temporarily displaced. In addition to destroying homes and critically impacting people's livelihoods, the floods also damaged crucial infrastructure, including roads, bridges, railways, water supply systems, and schools. The SO provides additional logistics and emergency telecommunications assistance to organizations that are part of INGC's overall floods response. WFP is the "Lead Agency" for the Logistics and Telecommunications Clusters, which supports coordination between specific humanitarian sectors, manages logistics assets, and disseminates information on the emergency response.

As part of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in Mozambique, WFP chairs the SUN Business Network in partnership with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), and is an active member of the SUN UN Network.

WFP provided gender-sensitization trainings to the government and partners assisting with its productive safety-net activities. It also set up food management committees to ensure gender equality in its emergency food assistance.

WFP's operations in Mozambique are strengthened by collaborations with other UN agencies, as well as with national and international NGOs. WFP interventions in Mozambique support the achievement of all eight Millennium Development Goals.

It's important to highlight that following the October 2014 presidential elections, the Government of Mozambique has extended the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (2011-2014) to 2015. As a result, the UNDAF has also been extended by one year (to 2016) to align the UNDAF process to the GoM's planning cycle 2015-2019. WFP Mozambique thus proposed to extend its CP until the end of December 2016, by one year, to align programming to the UNDAF cycle. All components of WFP's CP will be extended and remain relevant during the one year extension, except Component 5 (Market Access) which will be removed from the CP as it is being implemented through a separate Trust Fund.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	32,688	31,393	64,081
Children (5-18 years)	110,747	100,894	211,641
Adults (18 years plus)	62,040	76,286	138,326
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	205,475	208,573	414,048

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	3,760	109	623	574	32	5,098
Single Country PRRO	4,617	142	638	83	0	5,479
Total Food Distributed in 2015	8,378	250	1,260	657	32	10,577

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

As one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, Mozambique is highly vulnerable to extreme climate conditions. While the southern and central regions are prone to droughts, floods also occur every two to three years along the major river basins, particularly in the northern region and in poorly drained urban settlements. More than 60 percent of the population live in coastal areas highly vulnerable to rapid onset disasters such as cyclones, storms and flash floods. As small-scale cultivation is the basis of Mozambique's agricultural production and an important source of income for most rural households, climactic shocks destroy lives and livelihoods, infrastructure, and restrict economic growth. The impact of such shocks on the country's development is significant, particularly on efforts to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and to achieve environmental sustainability.

Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200355 was launched to provide food assistance to populations who have become transiently food insecure as a result of recurrent shocks. In 2015, relief and early recovery activities targeted disaster-affected households, as well as the refugees and asylum seekers who also face acute food insecurity and require humanitarian support.

In the first quarter of 2015, excessive rains caused substantial damage and the displacement of populations in the central and northern provinces of the country, namely Zambézia, Tete, Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Nampula, while the central provinces of Sofala and Manica and the southern provinces of Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo experienced a continuous lack of rain during the most critical period of the agriculture season, causing extensive crop failure.

In May 2015, the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security (SETSAN) and the Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) carried out a quantitative assessment in all affected provinces except for Maputo city. The findings indicated that in Gaza and Inhambane provinces, 138,000 people (about 72,000 of whom are women) were facing a stressed acute food insecurity situation. The findings also demonstrated that an additional 903,000 people were at risk of food insecurity, especially considering the upcoming lean season (September 2015 until the next harvest in March 2016), when production, reserves and income are usually not enough to allow for adequate food consumption of households that are already facing acute food insecurity conditions. An update of the food security situation was conducted by SETSAN in November 2015 and the main findings indicated that the food security situation in the drought-affected areas had worsened, resulting in some 180,000 food insecure requiring immediate food assistance. Other populations in certain areas of the country experienced an improvement in food security following key interventions carried out after flooding, reducing the number of people at risk to 575,455.

Additionally, for more than two decades, the Government of Mozambique has provided a safe haven for asylum seekers and refugees from conflict-stricken countries in the region. Currently, Mozambique hosts over 14,800 asylum-seekers, the majority of whom originate from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Rwanda and Somalia. Of these, more than 11,000 live in Maratane camp, the country's only refugee camp, which is located in the northern province of Nampula. The camp registers some 200 new arrivals each month, a figure likely to increase with ongoing unrest in the Great Lakes region.

Through the leadership of the government, WFP also supports emergency coordination through the Humanitarian Country Team Working Group (HCTWG) and provides leadership to Food Security, Logistics and Telecommunications Clusters in emergency preparedness and response. In 2015, WFP provided logistics support to various partners in delivering much needed non-food items to flood-affected populations.

PRRO 200355 is aligned to WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2. This operation is embedded in the "Delivering as One" initiative in Mozambique and in the 2012-2015 United Nations Development Assistance Framework. The PRRO underpins the National Action Plan for Poverty Reduction 2011-2014, the Disaster Management Master Plan and the national contingency plan. As a "Delivering as One" country, WFP actively participates in the relevant United Nations agencies' working groups to ensure continued co-ordination of programme activities. PRRO 200355 has been extended until December 2016.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

From January to May 2015, WFP, under the leadership of the government through the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) and in partnership with the district governments and NGOs such as World Vision (WV) and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), provided relief food assistance to some 56,800 flood-affected people registered in accommodation centres and later transferred to resettlement centres. This assistance covered the districts of Nicoadala, Mopeia, Namacurra, Maganja da Costa and Pebane in Zambezia Province and Mutarara in Tete Province, and served to meet urgent food needs through emergency general food distribution (GFD).

WFP geographical targeting was agreed with INGC, as INGC covered other affected districts with fewer people requiring food assistance. The fact that the government took over assistance in some districts explains why WFP assisted fewer beneficiaries than planned with GFD, and why commodities distributed were less than planned.

Through the relief assistance, WFP distributed seven- to 15-day rations in most of the relief distribution rounds, but in some cases 21-day rations were given to compensate for distribution delays. The GFD relief assistance was composed of a daily ration of 400g of fortified maize meal, 60g of pulses, 25g of fortified vegetable oil and 50g of Super Cereal, corresponding to a daily intake of 2,050 Kcal per person. While flood-affected people were hosted in temporary accommodation centres, the beneficiaries were counted and assisted in tents or classrooms; all the resettlement centres had a list of families and their respective composition sheltered in each centre. Before any food distribution, the lists were reviewed in coordination with the heads of the centres, local authorities and partners, and the beneficiaries were organized in groups to facilitate food distributions.

Following the results of additional food security assessments, WFP was solicited by the government to support early recovery interventions, through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, aiming at supporting the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the assets destroyed by the floods and promoting livelihoods for the newly-resettled people; hence the higher numbers of FFA participants than planned. With partners, WFP therefore provided life-sustaining food assistance to over 116,249 people, between June and December 2015 in Zambezia, Nampula, Tete and Sofala provinces, with assistance for 3 months per beneficiary. Households with members with the capacity to work participated in the reconstruction of community assets. Households with no members able to work were assisted through the existing Social Safety Net Programmes implemented by the National Institute of Social Affairs. The monthly food rations were composed of 266g of maize and 40g of pulses per person per day, corresponding to a daily intake of 1,090 kcal.

Women represented 59 and 51 percent of the total beneficiaries under relief and recovery activities respectively. These results were achieved due to the measures implemented to ensure that women and men could benefit equally from food assistance (WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020). Participants' lists were mainly composed of women as household representatives and the aim was to ensure the food was given directly to them, as they tend to take a lead role in household food management. Women were involved in all aspects of the operation to ensure equitable access and representation throughout the project implementation.

During the relief assistance, the Ministry of Health organised HIV awareness and sensitization sessions, distribution of condoms (female and male), and tracking of HIV patients receiving anti-retroviral (ART) and tuberculosis (TB), to ensure that patients continued with their treatment. These activities were implemented with support of partners such as UNFPA, Mozambican Red Cross and ADRA. During the recovery period, ADRA continued with the awareness sessions to the FFA beneficiaries.

Food assistance to the affected population contributed to the double objective of helping them maintain an acceptable level of food consumption, enabling families to recover from temporary food insecurity more rapidly and return to normal life, and participate proactively in recovery interventions to prevent further deterioration of the food security situation and minimize human, social and economic losses.

In general, humanitarian assistance to the flood-affected people started with a delay, one month after declaration of red alert by the government, due to several factors including the need to coordinate actions with INGC and partners, the lack of timely and comprehensive needs assessments and weak information flow between central and decentralized government levels. The delays contributed to late fundraising processes and consequently delays in the assistance.

The early recovery phase (FFA), which was previously planned to be implemented from April to June 2015 started late due to the need to conduct a proper needs assessment in terms of assets to be rehabilitated and beneficiaries to be involved in the implementation. The poor conditions of the roads to reach some of the affected communities also delayed the planning process. Other reasons for the delays were related to the difficulties in identifying capable cooperating partners with capacity to implement the planned interventions in all the districts. In some of those districts, WFP had to partner with government institutions. The implementation of FFA started in June and was completed in November 2015 in Zambézia province, and started in August and was extended to January 2016 in

Nampula province.

In 2015, WFP, in coordination with UNHCR and the National Institute for Refugees (INAR), continued to provide food assistance to approximately 9,100 refugees and asylum seekers through GFD in the Maratane refugee camp in the northern province of Nampula. The food basket was composed of approximately 477g cereals, 60g of pulses and 20g of fortified oil for the new arrivals and respective half rations for the long-term refugees with livelihoods. Resource shortages meant that distributions were irregular throughout the year.

A nutrition survey and a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted by WFP and UNHCR in May 2015 revealed that refugees were dissatisfied with the WFP food basket, specifically with the quantity of maize and type of beans distributed, and with irregularities in distributions. Due to resource shortages, WFP was unable to procure different types of beans according to the refugee preferences during the reporting period. However, this will continue being explored. Further adjustments to the refugee ration responding to findings of the nutrition survey and JAM will be introduced in 2016. In order to improve food management and the regularity of distributions, WFP conducted a training with UNHCR and INAR staff to facilitate better management of the warehouse and food handling, an improved food distributions process and the quality of reporting on distributions and stocks.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	123,096	133,354	256,450	92,021	90,196	182,217	74.8%	67.6%	71.1%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	24,106	24,876	48,982	19,238	19,578	38,816	79.8%	78.7%	79.2%
Children (5-18 years)	46,161	48,213	94,374	36,969	30,198	67,167	80.1%	62.6%	71.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	52,829	60,265	113,094	35,814	40,420	76,234	67.8%	67.1%	67.4%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	4,801	5,201	10,002	3,672	5,439	9,111	76.5%	104.6%	91.1%
Residents	118,295	128,153	246,448	89,842	83,264	173,106	75.9%	65.0%	70.2%

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	206,450	-	206,450	65,968	-	65,968	32.0%	-	32.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	50,000	-	50,000	116,249	-	116,249	232.5%	-	232.5%

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	22,891	24,799	47,690	8,270	11,075	19,345	36.1%	44.7%	40.6%
Total participants	22,891	24,799	47,690	8,270	11,075	19,345	36.1%	44.7%	40.6%
Total beneficiaries	101,161	105,289	206,450	27,027	38,941	65,968	26.7%	37.0%	32.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
People participating in asset-creation activities	4,800	5,200	10,000	11,160	12,090	23,250	232.5%	232.5%	232.5%
Total participants	4,800	5,200	10,000	11,160	12,090	23,250	232.5%	232.5%	232.5%
Total beneficiaries	24,500	25,500	50,000	56,962	59,287	116,249	232.5%	232.5%	232.5%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	103	83	80.5%
Iodised Salt	14	-	-
Maize	9,576	2,730	28.5%
Maize Meal	-	1,887	-
Peas	1,386	638	46.0%
Vegetable Oil	105	142	135.3%
Total	11,183	5,479	49.0%

Story Worth Telling

Ruquia Armando, aged 60, and her family, living in Gugurune village, Maganja da Costa district, in Zambézia Province, are among the over 300,000 people that were temporarily displaced from their homes due to heavy floods that hit the northern and central provinces of Mozambique beginning in January 2015. WFP's food assistance has been essential to improving their livelihoods since this disaster.

"The floods occurred so quickly. We had to flee our home to save our lives but we lost everything we had," said Ruquia. "Thanks to the food we are getting from WFP, our whole family can have something to eat over the coming days, taking care of our most immediate food needs."

In addition to its initial response with GFD, WFP also supported flood-affected communities through FFA with the cleaning of resettlement areas, opening of access roads, construction of breaks, and edification of houses.

"Once we have WFP food, we can focus on rebuilding our lives, working in the fields where we grow rice and cassava. From the harvest, we can not only contribute with additional food for our household, but also sell a portion and buy other essential foods such as sugar, oil, salt and milk, to improve the diet of our family, especially our children."

Through PRRO 200355 in 2015, WFP provided food assistance to more than 50,000 flood-affected people, just like Ruquia and her five children, ensuring their food needs were met until the next harvest period, while helping to rebuild communities.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

To address the needs of women and men equally, the design of the FFA activities was developed based on the results of consultative meetings conducted with the communities, ensuring gender parity of the participants. Sensitization sessions were organized and facilitated by WFP field monitors and partners during the meetings to give equal opportunity to men and women to participate in the selection, project design, implementation and evaluation of the FFA activities, with respect to the dignity, integrity and the rights of the beneficiaries. Approximately 136 community working group committees with a gender balanced composition of members (at least 50 percent women and 50 percent men) were created in all project sites. Women represented 51 percent of all participants and received the food assistance directly.

In some areas of the country, especially in Nampula and in the northern part of Zambezia Province, the number of committees led by women was less than those led by men due to cultural traditions. In these areas, women typically stay at home to take care of domestic responsibilities, while men work and take care of aspects outside of the home. As the majority of the population are Muslim, there were also barriers to men and women working together. These factors contributed to delays in the initiation of some activities, as in-depth sensitisation and awareness sessions were initially required, which aimed to highlight the importance of involving both women and men in all phases of planning, implementation and monitoring of projects at community level. These sensitization sessions however ensured increased ownership of the project by the beneficiaries, as they participated in the selection of the assets and were involved in beneficiary selection. The sensitisation also ensured the participation of both women and men in project implementation and with respect to the work norms defined by the groups. The implementation period of some of the planned activities had to be revised and extended to account for the start-up delays.

The outcome results showed strong involvement of women in project management committees, where they occupied more than half of the leadership positions, due to extensive sensitization efforts. Additionally, the strong involvement of women in the selection of assets and design of projects ensured that priority needs of both men and women were equally considered.

Protection and rights of the participants were also respected and safeguarded. For example, in case of lactating women selected to participate in the activity implementation, time and privacy was provided to allow them to breastfeed during work periods. In case of absences due to illness, the participants could still receive the entire food package. For physically intensive activities, such as cutting stakes and reeds for construction of community assets and opening and cleaning of new access roads, the working groups included more men than women. Women were therefore involved in less intensive activities (cutting grass, opening of small water drainage walls, etc). The age and physical condition of the participants was considered when organizing working groups for the different activities.

The outcome monitoring results also showed a slight increase in the proportion of households where women and men made joint decisions over the use of food assistance, from 43 percent to 44 percent. This is a positive sign, although still below the target of 50 percent. At the same time, the proportion of households where females took this decision dropped by 5 percentage points, while the proportion of households where men took decisions over the use of food assistance increased by 4 percentage points compared to the previous year. Overall, these figures show that behaviour change is a slow process on the part of all involved and requires continued sensitisation efforts.

Please note that the base value is taken from 2014 figures; hence there is no previous follow up available.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	42.80		44.40
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=30.00	41.80		36.70
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=20.00	15.40		18.90
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	52.00		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=60.00	60.00		

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP interventions under PRRO activities are always coordinated and implemented in close partnership with local government authorities. The involvement of local administration and local leaders play a pivotal role in disseminating information among the targeted communities.

Though security concerns are still limited in Mozambique, WFP and its partners, in close coordination with local authorities, always pay attention to ensure security and safety in the proximity of distribution sites to beneficiaries.

Before starting any activity, targeted communities receive, through information sessions, needed information. During those meetings, WFP staff, along with cooperating partners' staff and local authorities, brief beneficiaries on programme objectives, implementation modalities, rations to be received and the schedule of implementation. Throughout programme implementation, cooperating partners ensure day to day communication with beneficiaries. Regular field monitoring visits also provide the opportunity for WFP staff to keep beneficiaries informed, and also to collect beneficiary complaints, if any.

During relief interventions, a major challenge was carrying out food distributions in resettlement centres located near host communities whose households had also lost their crops due to the floods. Considering the level of poverty and food insecurity in most of these areas, the population surrounding the accommodation or resettlement areas typically expected to be included in the distribution list. This resulted in some conflict, even sabotage or invasion attempts. An isolated security situation was reported during a distribution process in Cabuir locality in Maganja da Costa district, where community members around a resettlement centre attacked local police and looted the remaining food stocks. In addition to the loss of food, four people were injured amongst the police and attackers. No beneficiaries were injured.

Strong control measures therefore had to be implemented to ensure the safe completion of planned food distributions. These included information and sensitization sessions, highlighting that only beneficiary lists validated by the government were considered for food assistance, and close monitoring of the distribution sites to avoid further invasions. In some cases, a police escort was necessary during the food distributions.

However, no beneficiaries experienced direct safety concerns at, or travelling to or from project sites.

To better identify the problems and issues concerning the beneficiaries, including protection, fraud and diversion, and in order to allow WFP to gather information from primary stakeholders about the quality and effectiveness of the interventions, WFP is working to test and establish a beneficiary feedback mechanism. Contacts and discussions with various mobile telephone companies have been initiated and budgetary implications assessed. This beneficiary feedback mechanism will be implemented in 2016.

As no protection and accountability indicators were included in this project until 2015, these are the figures used as the base value.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=30.00	30.00		
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=90.00	100.00		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	40.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	70.00		
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00		

Outputs

WFP and its cooperating partners, primarily provincial and district governments and NGOs such as World Vision (WV) and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), assisted some 116,000 people through early recovery FFA activities, focused on infrastructure rehabilitation and agricultural recovery. The planning and implementation of these activities was done in collaboration with relevant line district services, and local authorities and relevant district service staff were an important part of the assessment process, in approving the projects selected by the communities. FFA assets created and rehabilitated included feeder roads and bridges damaged by the flooding, the multiplication of improved seeds through school farming, clearance of land for crops, the construction or rehabilitation of classrooms, and the creation of community markets in resettlement centres and in districts severely affected by the floods.

These activities contributed towards improving the food security and supporting income-generating activities of vulnerable displaced populations, and thus contributed to mitigate their exposure to future disasters.

WFP and its partners were responsible for targeting, verification and food management while technical assistance was provided by the Departments of Agriculture and Infrastructure at provincial and district level.

By providing technical support to local government, WFP contributed to strengthening the capacities of provincial and district technical departments and, through partnerships with local NGOs, also served to strengthen the coordination of local government with civil society.

Several planned assets were not implemented to the extent planned, including the construction of water ponds and the production of tree seedlings to give to households. The primary reasons for this under-achievement were the late purchase and delivery of non-food items (NFIs) due to a lack of adequate stocks from suppliers at the time. Sweet potato seeds, and fruit and shadow trees, for example, were not readily available and depended on government resources to purchase part of the items which often experienced significant delays. The short duration of the FFA implementation period (three months) also posed a challenge in that large quantities of NFIs often could not be established in time. The amount of trees planted was half a hectare, although this was automatically rounded in the outputs table to one.

Many resettled people had left behind their agricultural land when escaping the floods; while there were individual attempts to acquire land and local authorities tried to locate unused land for allocation, or landowners in the area willing to let their land be used, there was overall limited suitable land for crop production and gardening. Group work was therefore encouraged among those without individual plots, which had the added advantage of enabling knowledge sharing.

Activities also suffered from a lack of rain in the assisted areas during the recovery phase. This resulted in a number of planned activities, such as vegetable and fruit tree plantation and fish pond construction, being cancelled and substituted by other activities such as construction of classrooms and feeder roads; hence the overachievement for these activities.

WFP supported emergency coordination through the Humanitarian Country Team Working Group (HCTWG) and provided leadership to Food Security, Logistics and Telecommunications Clusters. WFP was able to support humanitarian coordination at field level through the deployment of staff to assist the interventions in the affected districts.

Additionally, continued food assistance to the refugees and asylum seekers hosted in Mozambique helped them maintain an acceptable level of food consumption, enabling a recovery from temporary food insecurity.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	12	10	83.3
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	1	1	50.0
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	17	17	100.0
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	1	1	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	15	8	53.3
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	1,119	1,271	113.6
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	1	1	100.0
Number of classrooms constructed	classroom	50	75	150.0
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	3	0	0
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	3	3	100.0
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	tree seedling	120,000	2,000	1.7

Outcomes

In 2015, food assistance provided under FFA and GFD contributed towards the food security of people affected by shocks. However, floods in the early part of the year affected central and northern provinces and dry spells affected central and southern provinces.

Households with a poor food consumption score (FCS) increased from 10 to 12 percent compared to the previous year, in Zambézia, Nampula and Tete which were affected by floods. In Zambézia, FCS data was collected at the end of November, two months after WFP food assistance when households were facing problems of food access. Assisted households in flood-affected districts harvested mainly rice but no vegetables, beans or other foods in order to contribute to an improved FCS.

In Nampula, assistance started from August, (due to the need to conduct proper needs assessments in terms of assets to be rehabilitated and beneficiaries to be assisted) and affected households had a reduced harvest causing low access to food. This also explains the low dietary diversity score (DDS). The populations of Zambézia and Nampula provinces were not prepared to face such severe floods, which occurred for the first time in decades, and

therefore employed more coping mechanisms thereby contributing to the increased average Coping Strategy Index (CSI).

WFP had planned to conduct a workshop with INGC in late 2015. This was postponed due to the unavailability of government partners and is now scheduled for early 2016; hence there is no Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index (EPCI) value reported for 2015. The workshop will be led by INGC and will involve WFP and many other partners supporting INGC and district governments in emergency preparedness and response activities. The workshop will provide an opportunity to gain a better overview of the support received and of any capacity and assistance gaps, as well as to enhance better coordination and reduce any overlap among partner interventions. The EPCI will be reported in 2016.

A feasibility study for the use of cash-transfers in the refugee operation was conducted in July 2015, and the report recommended the use of both cash and vouchers as appropriate transfer modalities for refugees. However, detailed analysis on specific modalities and cost efficiency is ongoing and further progress is expected to be made in 2016.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS , Project End Target: 2015.12 outcome monitoring , Base value: 2012.03 WFP programme monitoring WFP baseline study , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey outcome monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring</i>	=4.00	20.00	10.00	13.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS , Project End Target: 2015.12 outcome monitoring , Base value: 2012.03 WFP survey outcome monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey outcome monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring</i>	=4.00	21.00	16.00	15.90
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS , Project End Target: 2015.12 outcome monitoring , Base value: 2012.03 WFP survey WFP baseline study , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey outcome monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring</i>	=3.00	15.30	8.00	12.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS , Project End Target: 2015.12 outcome monitoring , Base value: 2014.09 WFP survey WFP baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring</i>	>5.00	4.52	-	4.52
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS , Project End Target: 2015.12 outcome monitoring , Base value: 2014.09 WFP survey outcome monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring</i>	>5.00	4.25	-	4.41
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS , Project End Target: 2015.12 outcome monitoring , Base value: 2014.09 WFP survey WFP baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring</i>	>5.00	4.60	-	4.57

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
ALL ASSISTED DISTRICTS , Project End Target: 2015.12 outcome monitoring , Base value: 2014.09 WFP survey WFP baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey outcome monitoring	<9.00	9.00	-	13.25

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Continuous investment in government capacity by WFP over the years has led to INGC showing increased preparedness and response capabilities in dealing with small and medium-scale emergencies, and is now requiring support from other humanitarian partners for large-scale emergencies only.

Through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), WFP provided technical and financial support to INGC for the preparation of the 2015/2016 National Contingency Plan, and early warning information and maps were shared to support the analysis of scenarios for rainy seasons. The INGC National Contingency Plan preparation process is reflecting increased capacity of the government to plan, budget, mobilize funds, and ensure better and more coordinated involvement with other humanitarian actors.

A simulation exercise organized by the government was held in Zambézia Province, Mocuba district, with the provision of experienced staff, in preparation for the 2015/16 flooding season. This exercise helped to identify government technical and managerial capacity gaps to be strengthened. These gaps are predominantly related to insufficient technical capacity at district and provincial level to conduct emergency rapid assessments, data collection, analysis of the damages resulting from natural disasters, and the quality and accuracy of information shared.

Following an INGC request to reinforce the capacity of district and provincial governments, WFP, in coordination with INGC and the UN Resident Coordinators' Office, conducted trainings in Nampula and Gaza provinces. These trainings were aimed at provincial and district staff and focused on Initial Emergency Food Security Assessments, Climate Change Adaptation, and Information Management Systems in emergencies, and warehouse management. In addition, WFP seconded staff who worked directly with provincial and district government partners in the implementation of FFA activities, thus providing on-the-job capacity building in food assistance planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting.

During the post-emergency interventions, there was strong possession by local communities and local authorities of recovery activities. This was due to the recovery activities contribution to improve the living conditions and accessibility in the affected areas, and also that the activities implemented were jointly identified by the communities and the local authorities, and benefited from technical assistance of the provincial and district departments of agriculture and infrastructure. As a result, most of the communities interviewed stated that they will continue maintenance and implementation after the three-month period of WFP support, and the motivation of communities and local authorities to ensuring the positive impact of the assets created remained high.

Not only did food support play a catalysing role in initiating the activities foreseen in the district development plans, but WFP financial and technical support to national NGOs (responsible for targeting verification and food handling) and to local authorities strengthened national capacities in implementing, coordinating and monitoring locally-designed activities.

Mozambique is still recording an average of 200 new refugee and asylum seekers requiring assistance per month, and hence the need for WFP's continued food assistance. In 2015, two assessments were conducted in the camp – a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) and cash-based intervention assessment, in coordination with UNHCR, the National Institute for Refugees (INAR), and respective WFP regional bureaux. These assessments helped to define sustainable and appropriate interventions to ensure the self-reliance of the refugees and aiming for a smooth handover of refugee assistance to the government in the next two to three years.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Despite the current challenging financial context of Mozambique, WFP maintained focus on mobilizing resources and establishing strategic partnerships, regularly engaging with donors, demonstrating results and advocating needs.

The active involvement of local governmental authorities in planning, implementing and monitoring WFP-supported activities resulted in substantial material contributions from local district and provincial administrations, especially in terms of complementary non-food items. Despite the donors' generous support and WFP efforts to mobilize additional resources, financial contributions covered only 61 percent of the planned needs.

Very limited resources have been received to cover the refugee operation, which meant that an incomplete food basket was distributed and that distributions were irregular on several occasions. As an alternative, WFP used carryover stocks from previous years and other operations in order to assure assistance to the refugees. Additionally, WFP mobilized funds to procure, transport and distribute food or transfer cash to the people affected by the floods in the first quarter of the year.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Italy	0	87	87
MULTILATERAL	0	1,653	1,593
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	937	872
USA	0	2,147	2,147
Total	0	4,824	4,699

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Food commodities were purchased locally, regionally, and through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) mechanism, of both local and regional origin. Approximately 81 percent of the total commodities were purchased under the GCMF, of which half were procured locally. The GCMF mechanism allowed WFP Mozambique to make advance purchases of cereals and other food items at favorable prices, resulting in reduced delivery times and greater cost efficiencies for the relief operation, during the first semester of the year. However, the situation changed in the second half of the year, particularly for local purchase, when the drought situation caused the prices of maize and pulses to increase significantly. This particularly affected pulse prices which registered a 100 percent increase.

Additionally, WFP faced challenges in that several contributions were received in October and due to be used by the end of the year.

Overall, in 2015, 57 percent of the food commodities were purchased locally and the remaining 42 percent purchased regionally.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	130	0	27
Maize	542	0	0	3,680
Peas	236	0	0	112
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0	98

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Total	778	130	0	3,917

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

By working in close cooperation with government counterparts, and service providers including transporters and food suppliers, WFP managed to streamline the logistics operation setup and ensure an efficient relief response to flood affected populations in Zambézia and Nampula Provinces.

To expedite the response operation, WFP purchased maize from Zambia GCMF stocks which needed to be milled before being shipped to Mozambique. However, as a result of the low capacity of the Zambian milling company, significant food distribution delays for the recovery operation were experienced in some locations.

Post-Delivery Losses

WFP continues sensitizing and raising awareness among service providers and cooperating partners to minimize commodity losses and/or damage. However, as a result of the heavy rains and floods in early 2015, one of the cooperating partners' warehouse in Zambézia Province was flooded and, consequently, significant food losses were registered at cooperating partner level. All transport related losses were duly recovered from the transporter invoices.

The disposal of food commodity losses from previous years was completed in 2015.

Management

Partnerships

In 2015, WFP continued to work in partnership with provincial and district governments and national and international organizations to implement relief and FFA activities. Partners complemented WFP activities through the provision of technical expertise, NFIs, and participated in project identification, design and implementation ensuring community mobilization and active participation. In coordination with UNHCR, WFP continued to provide food assistance to the vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers in Mozambique.

WFP continued to co-chair the Humanitarian Country Team Working Group (HCTWG) together with UNICEF. The HCTWG is composed of all UN agencies, including FAO, UNDP, IOM, WHO and UN Habitat, and national and international NGOs working in humanitarian assistance, including World Vision International, Samaritan's Purse for International Relief, Concern Worldwide, Save the Children, Care, International Relief and Development and Plan International. WFP also co-led the Food Security Cluster jointly with FAO in Maputo and Zambézia province in order to coordinate food assistance planning and implementation amongst cluster members. In addition, WFP and FAO targeted the same districts and communities in the implementation of FFA activities, distribution of seeds and other agricultural inputs. WFP also supported the government and humanitarian community through leadership to Logistics and Telecommunication Clusters.

WFP worked closely with NGOs in implementing relief and recovery activities, also building their capacity in the process. For example, NGO partners attended trainings in initial Emergency Food Security Assessments, Climate Change Adaptation, Information Management Systems in emergencies and warehouse management that WFP organised in Nampula and Gaza provinces for government staff.

As part of the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement of Mozambique, WFP continued to co-chair the SUN Business Network in partnership with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and is an active member of the SUN UN Network together with FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and IFAD. In addition, WFP participates in the Nutrition Partner Forum for Mozambique, which is chaired by USAID and IrishAid and composed of most donors active in nutrition (World Bank, Irish Aid, USAID, EU, Dutch and Belgian Cooperation, among others) along with UN partners and one representative of the Civil Society network.

Mozambique has been a "Delivering as One" country since 2007. WFP continued implementing joint programmes with partner agencies, for example regarding the Adaptation and Resilience for the Limpopo River Basin

programme with FAO, UN Habitat, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF and UNIDO, on the HIV/AIDS programme with ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO and on Social Protection with ILO and UNICEF.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	1	2		1

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=7.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MOZAMBIQUE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=20.00	15.00

Lessons Learned

A joint lessons learned exercise was conducted by the Humanitarian Country Team in April 2015 on the performance of its emergency preparedness and response to the 2015 floods. A detailed report on this exercise, which was facilitated by OCHA, was released in May 2015. The topics discussed were coordination, assessment, information management, logistics and funding on the basis of SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) analyses conducted by each cluster. The priority actions identified through the exercise included the following: strengthening HCT coordination mechanism at provincial level, training for cluster coordinators, clarifying with the government the trigger for HCT intervention, identifying a common assessment framework, establishing an information management platform for inter-cluster issues and using the One UN Fund for immediate emergency response. Since the exercise, a workshop on how to develop a common rapid needs assessment framework was organised and some of the materials are now being used in assessments conducted for the drought. The government agreed in general to send written requests when needing HCT assistance, and this has been included in the contingency plan for the 2015/2016 emergency season. A workshop for cluster leaders and government counterparts took place in February, which agreed on ways to better coordinate between clusters and sectoral working groups under the government's Technical Disaster Management Committee. Terms of Reference for provincial level HCT focal points were also prepared.

Regarding the food security cluster and WFP's intervention, the lessons learned exercise found that the availability and flexibility of partners and clear division of geographical areas of assistance between WFP and INGC had contributed to increased efficiency and effectiveness of the operation. However, there was a need for a harmonised approach to emergency assessments since assessments were conducted by government and partners using different methodologies and reports were not systematically shared and harmonised. This caused confusion regarding actual needs and delays in the release of reports by the government, which in turn resulted in delays in resource mobilisation and initiating the assistance by WFP and other humanitarian partners.

Food distributions were directly handled by government with the technical support of WFP staff deployed in the field. WFP played an important role in coordinating and monitoring the overall intervention. This underscores the importance of WFP field presence and coordination with national entities. As mentioned above, WFP support for recovery FFA activities through district development plans created conditions for improved sustainability, and contributes to build national capacities in responding to emergencies.

On the other hand, the relevance of the FFA activities depended greatly on the technical capacities of local authorities in identifying asset creation or restoration which will address the most critical infrastructure, to ensure the rapid recovery of the communities or to minimize the impacts of any further floods. This technical capacity varied greatly from one district to another, and depended heavily on the government and community leaders. In addition, government budgetary constraints limited the provision of material and non-food-items and many assets were created using the few tools that the households could provide, which affect their quality and thus their longevity. This highlights the need to further strengthen capacity building at decentralized level in order to ensure that supported local development plans are both relevant and implemented with quality.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	47,690	-	47,690	19,345	-	19,345	40.6%	-	40.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	10,000	-	10,000	23,250	-	23,250	232.5%	-	232.5%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Italy	ITA-C-00167-04	Peas	0	87	87
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	86	86
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	1,434	1,434
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	0	73	73
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	60	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01202-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	70	43
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01202-01	Maize	0	735	735
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01202-01	Peas	0	94	94
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01202-01	Vegetable Oil	0	38	0
USA	USA-C-01111-01	Maize	0	1,793	1,793
USA	USA-C-01111-01	Peas	0	74	74
USA	USA-C-01147-01	Maize	0	260	260
USA	USA-C-01147-01	Peas	0	20	20
Total			0	4,824	4,699