



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Mozambique, Republic of (MZ)

SO-MZCO-Prov. of Logistics and Emer.Telecommunications Support to Humanitarian Emergency Operations in Flood Affected Areas of Mozambique

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200814
Project Category	Single Country Special Operation
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	N/A
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	N/A
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	N/A

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	February 16, 2015
Planned Start Date	January 23, 2015
Actual Start Date	February 08, 2015
Project End Date	August 08, 2015
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	N/A
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,986,744
Direct Support Costs	244,862
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	N/A
Indirect Support Costs	156,212
Total	2,387,819

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	0
Actual Commodities 2015	0
Total Approved Commodities	N/A

Table Of Contents

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Country Background

Summary Of WFP Assistance

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Results

Story Worth Telling

Outputs

Outcomes

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Management

Partnerships

Lessons Learned

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

On 8 January 2015, the Government of Mozambique Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) activated the orange alert following heavy rainfall in the centre and north of the country, which reached approximately 100 mm in 24 hours. These rains resulted in rising water levels in the Zambeze and Licungo river basins and Chire river, exposing the population to a moderate to high risk of floods. Subsequently, the government started prepositioning relief assistance in at-risk areas to assist in a timely manner in the evacuation and transport of affected people. On 12 January 2015, the Council of Ministers declared an institutional red alert for the central and northern regions to strengthen the government and partner actions to respond to the humanitarian needs of the affected people. The worst-hit areas were Zambezia, Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces, where 144,330 people (32,285 families) were affected. Approximately 70 percent of usable lands in Zambezia province became inaccessible by land.

Following a request for support from the government, WFP established Special Operation 200814 for a duration of six months from February to August 2015. The overall aim of the Operation was to enhance the predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the logistics response under the national Logistics Cluster approach and to ensure humanitarian personnel access to the affected populations, thereby ensuring operational continuity. Through this Special Operation, in its capacity as Logistics and Telecommunications Cluster lead and custodian of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in Mozambique, WFP supported the efforts of the humanitarian community to respond to the crisis in the country throughout the reporting period.

The Operation had four main objectives: I) To enhance the coordination, predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the logistics response under the cluster approach; II) To support and augment the logistics capacity of the government and the humanitarian community to respond and operate in the affected areas; III) To ensure the timely and continuous delivery of emergency relief items to the affected populations (an estimate of 14,000m3 or 4,250 mt of relief items); and IV) To provide common emergency telecommunications infrastructure and services to the humanitarian community in Zambézia province, covering data connectivity and security communications, which are essential to support staff safety and effective operations.

Special Operation 200814 facilitated efforts to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, in line with WFP's Strategic Objective 1.

Results

Story Worth Telling

Belita and her family were among the many people who were displaced from their homes by floods that affected the northern and central provinces of Mozambique from January 2015 onwards. They used to live in Mongonhane village on the side of the Licungo River. Following the floods, Belita, her husband and their three children found themselves living in tents about 250 kms north of Quelimane, the capital of Zambézia province. Most of the families accommodated in Mongonhane lost their houses and crops, sometimes taking cover in trees to escape the rising water. The government allocated them fields near the camp in which they can grow crops. "Our biggest concern was to get food to the hungry fast," says WFP Emergency Coordinator Johannes Braun. "Access by road proved to be a huge constraint, even after the rains stopped. Thanks to our donors, we were able to deploy an Mi-8 helicopter which helped reach the most isolated communities."

"With the food we got from WFP, we had enough to eat for weeks," says Belita. "Instead we could focus on our new life and work in the fields to produce rice and cassava. From what we harvested, we were able to sell a portion and use most of the income to buy basic items and clothing for our three children."

Outputs

From January, upon the onset of the flooding, and throughout the duration of the Special Operation, WFP, as lead of the national Logistics and Telecommunications Cluster and custodian of the UNHAS air service, contributed to

the efficient and effective coordination of Logistics Cluster and humanitarian community activities countrywide.

Logistics common services were provided in terms of air (UNHAS contracted an MI8 helicopter with capacity for one and half tonnes), primary and secondary road and water transport, as well as common storage facilities in Maputo, Beira, Mocuba and Nicoadala.

Due to the damage to road infrastructure in Zambézia province and the increasing number of areas inaccessible by road and water transport, final beneficiary locations were different than originally planned, and the requirements for air transport increased. Air operation days therefore increased from a planned 30 days to 45 days. WFP reallocated funds planned for the primary and secondary road and water transport to ensure adequate funding for the air operation. While this resulted in a reduction of planned volumes handled by the other transport modes, the air operation ensured relief items reached the most critically affected beneficiaries. Additionally, partners used funds from their on-going programmes to respond swiftly to the emergency by providing road transport to any areas that were still accessible by land.

The Logistics Cluster initially planned to transport 14,000 cubic meters during the operation. However, the primary road transportation from Maputo and Beira to intermediate storage in key locations (Nicoadala, Quelimane, Murrumbala and Mocuba) and transportation to final destinations by road, river and air only allowed the movement of 3,713 cubic meters of relief items (26 percent of the plan). These items included shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) items, education kits and food commodities, to reach the most critically affected, an estimated 50,000 people in 49 temporary accommodation centres.

In Quelimane, a 1,000 metric ton fixed warehouse was used for storage and a 500 metric ton wiik-hall was brought in and erected. In addition, central storage was made available in the WFP warehouses in Beira and Maputo, to cater for organizations to use WFP provided storage, though less storage space than planned were required. This was due to some organisations receiving funding for their own relief activities in Zambezia province, thereby resulting in fewer organisations needing to use a common storage facility. Additionally, in several locations, it was possible to transport relief items directly to the affected area.

Two coordination cells were set up in Maputo and Quelimane and these arrangements enhanced information flow and coordination among the humanitarian partners (UN agencies, national and international NGOs), the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), and other government institutions. Weekly Cluster meetings were held in Maputo, and daily and weekly operational meetings in Quelimane.

In terms of information management, the Logistics Cluster provided valuable information management services, including geographic information systems (GIS)/mapping services, hard copy maps of affected areas and logistic infrastructure, as well as the overall logistics picture from the humanitarian community and local authorities, and identified logistics gaps and bottlenecks that supported the operational decision-making and improved the efficiency of the logistics response. The main beneficiaries of the information management services were INGC, local authorities and the humanitarian community involved in the operation.

Cluster meeting minutes and 21 briefs, including nine situation reports (SITREPs), were prepared and disseminated online via the global Logistics Cluster website.

Due to a lack of funding, the activities towards the provision of common emergency telecommunications infrastructure were not implemented.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Special Operation (Air Ops) and Special Operation (Cluster) and Special Operation (Feeder Roads) and Special Operation (Logistics)				
Cubic meters of cargo transported	m3	14,000	3,713	26.5
Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	11	14	127.3
Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	agency/organization	11	4	36.4
Number of agencies and organizations using transport services	agency/organization	11	14	127.3
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	item	24	21	87.5
Number of passengers transported	individual	30	25	83.3

Outcomes

Through this Special Operation, WFP assisted humanitarian agencies and organisations in storing and transporting relief items for education, WASH, shelter and food security sectors to some 50,000 displaced people affected by the floods, thereby contributing to the success of life-saving humanitarian operations in Mozambique.

The close collaboration and coordination between the humanitarian partners and with government sectors at central, provincial and district levels ensured the rapid scale up of humanitarian assistance, and the delivery of essential services to beneficiaries across the flood-affected districts.

The availability of funds, which enabled the provision of a helicopter for emergency air operations, and the strong coordination and logistics services of the Logistics Cluster ensured the timeliness and efficiency of WFP and the humanitarian community's deliveries of life-saving relief items.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies				
User satisfaction rate				
ZAMBEZIA, NAMPULA , Project End Target: 2015.08 Survey Questionnaire , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey Survey Questionnaire	=80.00		-	98.00

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP initiated this Special Operation in response to a request from the government following severe flooding in early 2015. Throughout the duration of the operation, WFP worked in close consultation with government institutions at central and provincial levels, particularly the INGC, and with the humanitarian community in the country for the planning and implementation of emergency response activities.

Following past emergencies, INGC has been working to develop and build on partnerships (including with private sector and SADC government counterparts) and has been budgeting for an air operation to respond to the initial stage of emergencies. However, a lack of government resources have meant this initial air support is for too short a duration. WFP has encouraged the government to engage in further resource mobilization, which would enable air transport for longer periods, thereby allowing the government to reach more of the affected population.

The Logistics Cluster relied heavily on local transporters, thereby raising their awareness and knowledge around humanitarian interventions and emergency response. Employing local transporters has laid the foundation for future partnerships with local businesses such as fuel suppliers, and other transporters and loaders. The Special Operation also enhanced the capacity for the government to respond to the disaster through the provision of improved and augmented storage capacity.

As the emergency response moved away from its critical phase, the government took over and continued relief efforts through internal transport capacity, providing the resources and means to ensure reconstruction of the damaged infrastructure.

Management

Partnerships

In Mozambique, the Logistics Cluster has been used as a partnership forum for the prepositioning of relief items for the emergency season. COSACA - a consortium of several NGOs (Care, Concern, Save the Children and Oxfam) and UN agencies (UNICEF and UNFPA) – use the WFP central warehouses in Beira and Maputo to preposition relief items. At the start of the flood season, NGOs and the UN agencies relied on the Logistics Cluster partnership to combine and coordinate the transport of relief items to the affected areas. Through the Logistics Cluster, WFP collaborated closely with partners with deep field presence and experience, and used this to support transport of relief items to the most critically-affected populations. Partnerships were established under full-cost recovery service-level agreements (SLA).

Lessons Learned

At the end of the operation in August 2015, the Logistics Cluster, led by WFP, conducted a lessons learned exercise. The key highlight was the extent to which the efficient level of coordination between partners – the humanitarian community and the INGC – at both central and field level was vital for the effective implementation of support to the beneficiaries.

The strategy of ensuring coordination and operational decision making capabilities at field level served to expedite the emergency response, ensure continuous alignment between government and humanitarian community priorities, and maximize information sharing and accuracy, helping to overcome any potential logistics bottlenecks or constraints.

Due to investments in preparedness during the year and continued coordination with the partners, the implementation of the emergency response was swift. However, maintaining preparedness levels requires continued investment. To avoid any response delays, partners had to divert part of their regular programme funds to respond to the initial stage of the operation.