

2016 STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN

Mozambique

April 2016



Prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team

PERIOD:

April 2016 – April 2017

1.5 million

People in need of humanitarian aid

1.5 million

People targeted for humanitarian aid in this plan

500,000

Farmers lost completely their production

280,000

children and Women in need of humanitarian aid

7 provinces

affected and in need of assistance

 **USD 190.5 million**
requested

SUMMARY

Mozambique is facing severe drought in the Southern and Central region of the country affecting approximately 1.5 million people. Due to the seriousness of the situation, the Government activated the institutional red alert in the most drought affected provinces such as, Tete, Sofala, Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo aiming to intensify and expand the response actions, disburse additional funds planned for emergency situations and mobilize additional resources through the cooperating partners.

The main priority sectors for immediate assistance in the affected provinces are food security, WASH and nutrition. The current response actions are covering only 1/5 of the people in need of food assistance and to cover the 1.5 million people till the next harvest in March 2017 it is needed at least USD 150 million. The nutrition situation is worrisome mainly in Tete and Sofala provinces with children and pregnant women in need of nutritional treatment to prevent increased mortality.

About 18% of the cultivated area was lost due to drought affecting 500,000 farmers and in need of agricultural inputs to restore the livelihood activities. Furthermore, it is estimated that at least 500,000 people are in need of safe drinking water in affected areas.

The current plan aims to complement the government efforts in the drought response and address the main gaps identified. The total estimated funding required to implement the plan is 190.5 million USD.

The plan has three strategic objectives namely:

1. Provide immediate life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to the population affected by droughts through provision of essential commodities;
2. Support the restoration of livelihoods of the drought-affected population through resilience-building activities
3. Ensure the mainstreaming of cross cutting issues (Resilience initiatives and Gender) in drought response through coordination among the HCT members and with the government in the assessment, implementation and monitoring of the response.

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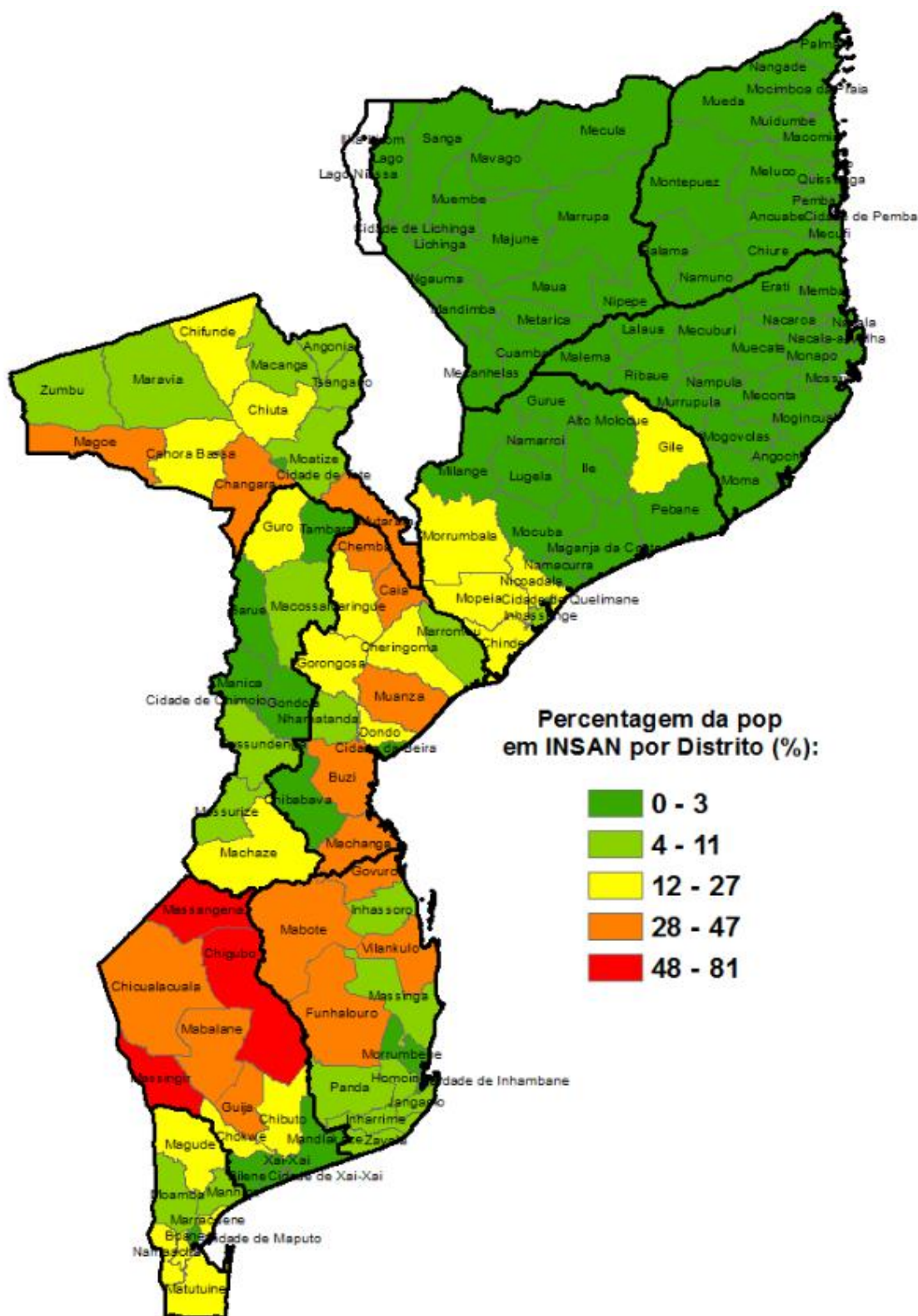


Figure 1: Percentage of population in food insecurity per district. SETSAN March 2016

1. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

1.1 Situation overview

Mozambique suffers recurrent disasters which have negative impacts on development gains in the country. The country ranks third among African countries most exposed to multiple weather-related hazards, suffering from periodic cyclones, droughts, floods, and related epidemics.

The country's economy is not sufficiently diverse and majority of the population is still largely involved in subsistence agriculture. Approximately 89% of households are engaged in agriculture, livestock, fisheries or forestry (Census, 2007) of which 83% are women that makes the country population and its livelihood prone to climate risks. Moreover, the overall water supply and sanitation situation in Mozambique is of concern: about 62% and 87% of the rural households have no access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities respectively (2011 DHS). This makes the impact of the drought especially severe, as many of the households are forced to make use of untreated water sources or simply without any kind of water particularly in rural drought prone areas.

The seasonal forecast for the 2015/2016 rain season indicated occurrence of normal to below normal rainfall in South and Central regions of the country and normal to above normal rainfall for the northern region. Records of rainfall from January to March 2016 showed shortage of precipitation in the southern region and some areas of central region of the country. This rainfall pattern is due to El Niño prevailing conditions in the Southern Africa region which in Mozambique has two different impacts: low rainfall – (drought) in the southern region and excessive rainfall (floods) in the North region.

FEWS NET update as of December 2015, indicates that the ongoing El Niño has led to a delay of the rains in the central and southern Mozambique, by up to 40 days. While most parts of the country experienced a delayed start of the rains, in areas where rains started on time, subsequent periods of prolonged dryness led to failure of crops. In an attempt to recover from lost crops, many households have ad hoc planting whenever it rains, leading to the exhaustion of seed stocks.

Lack of rainfall in the southern and parts of the central provinces of Mozambique is also resulting in water sources becoming unreliable or completely drying up as groundwater table lowers. Field visits in Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Tete provinces conducted by Government and WASH Cluster partners note a concerning lack of access to water. In all drought affected locations, there are reports of having to travel longer distances and spending more time to fetch water. In addition, in Magude district/Maputo province, findings from field assessment indicate cattle and humans using (disputing) the same water sources which negatively affects the quality of water for human consumption. This is significantly concerning as most community members do not treat water prior to consumption¹.

Currently, the country is facing a severe drought in the southern region and parts of central region due to El Niño prevailing conditions which is being reported to be the strongest in 30 years. The food security and nutritional assessment of the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) released in March 2016 estimates 1.5 million people in food insecurity and in need of urgent food assistance in seven provinces (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia). This result shows severe deterioration of food security situation as the last assessment conducted in November 2015 indicated that 167,000 people were food insecure in Gaza, Inhambane and Sofala provinces. There is an increase of food insecurity people by almost 900% (from 167,000 to reported in November 2015 to 1.5 million reported in March 2016), with the most drought affected provinces being Tete, Sofala and Zambezia in the central region of the country accounting for almost 1 million people.

¹ Only 6.2% of rural households undertake point-of-use water treatment – 2012 PRONASAR baseline report

The current drought situation is leading to further worsening of the nutrition situation in South and Central part of Mozambique where an estimated 191,656 children are expected to be malnourished over the next 12 months in the 6 regions affected by the drought.

The preliminary data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA, as of 18 April 2016) indicates that about 875,818 ha of several crops were lost and approximately 464,879 farmers are affected being Manica, Sofala, Tete (in the central region) and Gaza (in the southern region) the most affected provinces. Although this loss represents 18.2% of the total cultivated area in the country, is still a concern to ensure food access to the affected people till the next harvest in March 2017. It is estimated that about 533,692 cattle, 55,193 goats to be at risk and 5,708 cattle died mostly in Maputo and Gaza provinces due to the current drought.

The seriousness of the situation triggered the INGC to call the partners for a meeting where the results of SETSAN assessment were presented and request for additional mobilization was done by INGC general director to address the new needs during the next 12 months. Furthermore, on 12 April 2016, the Government activated the institutional red alert in the most drought affected provinces such as, Tete, Sofala, Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo aiming to intensify and expand the response actions, disburse additional funds planned for emergency situations and mobilize additional resources through the cooperating partners.

1.2 Response to date

Between January-February 2016, the response actions to the current drought in the country were initially being implemented in Gaza, Inhambane and Sofala provinces. From March 2016, the assistance was extended to additional provinces such as Maputo, Tete and Manica. The actions consist of food assistance, provision of agricultural inputs, drilling/rehabilitation of water boreholes and water trucking to affected communities.

In September 2015, the government of Mozambique at central level allocated 10 million MT (222,222 USD) to drill 5 new boreholes in one of the most affected district- Chigubo district, Gaza province. These boreholes were intend to provide water to people and also to affected cattle. The government was also carrying out water trucking operations to assist the affected people in Gaza and Maputo provinces. In February 2016, the Prime minister visited the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane, aiming to see the impact of drought in the affected population. During his visit he announced an additional allocation of about US\$ 1.8 million for water and food assistance in Gaza and Maputo.

The government is also promoting trade fairs in the affected districts to enable the community to sell/exchange their cattle or other type of local resources for food. So far, the provincial and district government organized in total about 70 trade fairs in Gaza province benefitiating 22,565 people. The government and partners also provided seeds (about 3.0 tons of seeds of Maize, Beans and vegetables) in Inhambane and Sofala provinces to about 140,000 beneficiaries. In terms of food assistance, INGC assisted at least 270,000 people with 1,910 tons of cereals and beans in March 2016 in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica and Tete.

In complement of the Government efforts, the Humanitarian partners are also providing assistance to affected people:

- **Under Food security Cluster**

WFP is providing food assistance through food for assets programmes. The food assistance to the drought affected people started in October 2015 and is still ongoing: a maximum of 53,150 people were assisted in this way in the provinces of Gaza and Sofala.

COSACA (a consortium of four NGOs - Concern, Oxfam, CARE and Save the Children) is implementing a Drought response project funded by DFID in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane targeting about 35,000 families. The project provides food assistance through voucher system and 21,335 households (106,675 people) in Inhambane and Gaza province were assisted during 3 months (February-April 2016).

- **WASH Cluster** partners are providing access to potable water through: (i) trucking water to the most affected communities, (ii) rehabilitating/upgrading existing community water points to increase the water yield and the storage capacity, (iii) distribution of chlorine water treatment product (certeza), and (iv) drilling new boreholes where waters tables have dropped significantly. All activities are being done in close coordination with water supply authorities at national and subnational levels:

- COSACA - So far, a total of 75 boreholes were repaired and rehabilitated in the Gaza (16) and Inhambane (59) provinces benefitiating 21,300 people;
 - World Vision – supporting drilling of 31 deep boreholes (of which upgrading of two) in communities, schools and health centers and the rehabilitation of 9 existing boreholes targeting 17,500 people in Gaza province;
 - The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) - supporting provision of emergency safe water through water trucking in eight communities in five districts of Gaza province; targeting about 10,915 people;
 - IOM – supporting water trucking to a total of 3,625 affected people in Moamba districts in Maputo province and public awareness campaign for rational use of water (covering Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane provinces);
 - UNICEF, as WASH Cluster lead, provides assistance to Government for overall coordination. In addition, supports the drilling and upgrading of community water points targeting about 11,100 people and trucking water to about 40,000 people in Maputo and Tete provinces.
- **Nutrition cluster** - UNICEF, WFP, NGO partners and MoH have already initiated the emergency nutrition response in Inhambane and Gaza provinces, the two provinces identified in the November 2015 SETSAN assessment as the most affected. However, based on the latest SETSAN assessment, the emergency nutrition response needs to be extended to the four provinces (i.e. Maputo province, Manica, Sofala and Tete). The Nutrition preparedness and response plan developed by the nutrition cluster has identified early detection and treatment of acute malnutrition as key priority nutrition emergency intervention. Therefore the proposed response will scale-up life-saving nutrition services to the most affected districts in all the six provinces. This will be achieved by intensifying the active case finding and case management. The case management of the acutely malnourished children will be done through the deployment of integrated outreach mobile teams (at least 4 per province), reinforcement of capacity of fixed health centers to deal with the increased caseload and increase technical support to provincial and district health authorities to support and monitor the response.

1.3 Needs analysis

The most updated food security and nutrition assessment released by SETSAN (March 2016) indicated that at the moment, almost all the households do not have cereals reserves for consumption; there are very few households (less than 10%) that expect to harvest some cereals due to the current drought; Most of the households did at least 2 – 3 sowing indicating need of assistance in seeds for the coming season; There was a sharp reduction on the diet quality from November 2015 – March 2016; the nutritional status of the children is worrisome in Sofala, Tete and Manica provinces with very high Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates (over 15% in two provinces).

The estimated number of people in food insecurity situation and in need of humanitarian assistance is **1,493,928** as shown in the table below. The most affected provinces in terms of people that need assistance are Tete and Sofala provinces followed by Zambézia, Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo provinces. These results are within the SETSAN scenarios defined in January 2016 indicating that the number of people that might be in need of assistance would vary from 380,000 people in case of moderate scenario to 1.8 million people considering a worst-case scenario.

Table1. Number of people in food insecurity situation in South and Central region of Mozambique

Província	# Pessoas
Zambézia*	254.379*
Tete	334.413
Manica	92.484
Sofala	329.022
Inhambane	157.388
Gaza	202.282
Maputo Província	123.960
Total	1,493,928

Source: SETSAN report as of March 2016

Furthermore, an estimated 191,656 acutely malnourished children will require life saving nutritional treatment to prevent increased mortality (see table 2) and morbidity while 86,600 pregnant and lactating women will need to receive nutritional support to improve their health status and birth outcome. Although lack of seasonal historical trend on acute malnutrition limit the analysis, the country already recorded an increased number of acutely malnourished children in 5 out of the 6 provinces (based on the MUAC screening data between November 2015 and March 2016 assessment). In the table 2 is indicated an estimated number of children in moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)- 136,539 mostly in Tete, Sofala, Manica and Gaza provinces and in severe acute malnutrition - 55,117 concentrated in Sofala and Tete provinces.

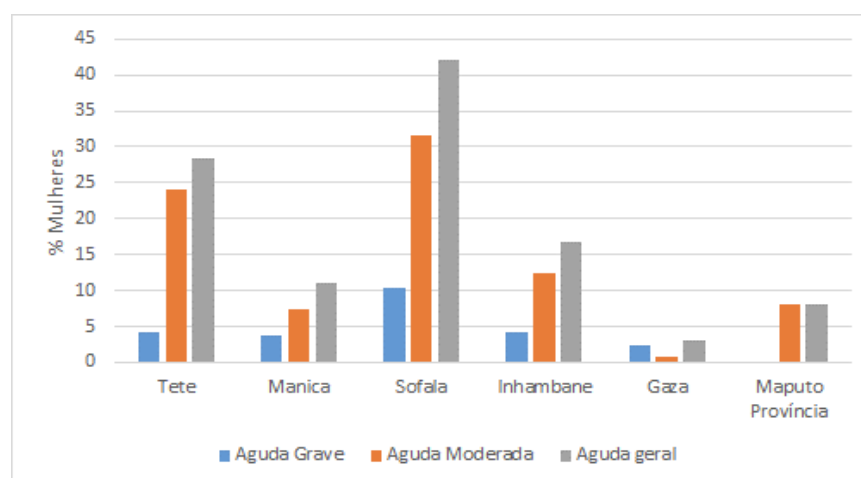
Table 2. Estimated number of children acutely malnourished in the 6 drought affected provinces (based on SETSAN Rapid Assessment, March 2016)

Province	Severe acute malnutrition	Moderate acute malnutrition	Total
Maputo Province	5,404	6,417	11,821
Gaza	843	13,495	14,338
Inhambane	1,612	8,059	9,671
Sofala	24,928	26,977	51,905
Manica	6,816	21,964	28,780
Tete	15,513	59,627	75,140
TOTAL	55,117	136,539	191,656

The drought effect is also increasing the dropouts of children in schools. According to the Ministry of Education and Human Development, at least, 228,000 students need assistance in 6 provinces (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia) through emergency school feeding programs till the end of the year to ensure their attendance in schools. At the moment, WFP will implement emergency school feeding program for 50,000 children in Gaza and Inhambane provinces for 4 months.

The impacts of droughts lead to increases in severe undernutrition in pregnant women (Setsan report, 2016), according to the report there are approximately 26,000 pregnant women with acute malnutrition, with numbers ranging from 25-45% in (Sofala and tete), in some areas associated with HIV infection may have an adverse impact on maternal HIV infection on the fetus. The increased rates of undernutrition in pregnant women's malnutrition contribute to maternal mortality especially with double effects of high prevalence of chronic anaemia, iron deficiency and malaria among population of affected provinces. Assessing and providing appropriate advice regarding diet and providing supplementary food for pregnant women will prevent adverse pregnancy outcomes.

Figure 2. Estimated number of pregnant women with acute malnutrition in the six drought affected provinces



Source: SETSAN report as of March 2016

According to the recent results of the food insecurity situation and ongoing food assistance plans and programs, targeting about **332,116** people as of April 2016, the current gap is estimated to be about **1,161,812** people in need of immediate food assistance (see Table 3). Note that from May 2016, assistance from COSACA (as of 26 April 2016) will not be there leaving behind at least 102,000 people while WFP will increase its assistance targeting at least 157,000 people for three months in Maputo, Gaza, Sofala and Tete provinces.

Table 4: Breakdown of people in need of humanitarian assistance by province

Province	Govt& Partners providing assistance	TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED	TOTAL PEOPLE ASSISTED	TOTAL PEOPLE CURRENT GAP (26 April 2016)
Maputo	INGC	123,960	31,750	92,210
Gaza	INGC, COSCA & WFP	202,282	129,641	72,641
Inhambane	COSACA	157,388	52,500	104,888
Sofala	INGC	329,022	37,700	291,322
Manica	INGC	92,484	37,700	54,784
Tete	INGC & WFP	334,413	42,825	291,588
Zambézia		254,379	0,0	254,379
TOTAL		1,493,928	332,116	1,161,812

Source: Council of Ministers, 26.04.16

As can be seen in table 3, the current plans for food assistance is far below the needs covering only 1/5 of the total people in need of assistance. It is estimated that around 500,000 people (1/3 of 1.5 million impacted) are in need of improved access to potable water of which the WASH Cluster Humanitarian Partners will target 300,000 affected people.

The current drought is not only affecting the population, the livestock (cattle, goats and sheep) are also being severely affected. The southern part of the country is rich in livestock with about 1,067,932 cattle representing about 69% of total cattle in the country. The livestock in the country represents one of the main assets of the population in rural areas in terms of social and economic status. According to MASA, currently 533,692 cattle, 55,193 goats are at risk are and facing lack of water and fodder in south and central region.

The agriculture sector in the South and Central regions of the country is also very affected by drought as most of the population practices rainfed agriculture. According to MASA, 875,818 ha of several crops were lost and approximately 464,879 farmers are affected being Manica, Sofala, Tete (in the central region) and Gaza (in the southern region) the most affected provinces.

Therefore, it is important to shape the drought response towards resilience building and in an integrated way enabling assistance to the population, livestock in need and in the agriculture sector. Furthermore, due to dropouts of students from school recorded in 2015 and also risk of worsening the nutrition status of children, these two areas should also be tackled in the response.

2. RESPONSE STRATEGY

2.1 Scope of response

The scope of the current drought response plan is largely based on the analysis of the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition—SETSAN, which highlights the districts and population facing food insecurity. The geographical coverage of the proposed interventions is limited to the provinces of Tete, Sofala, Manica, Zambézia, Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo.

Sectorally, the proposal prioritises interventions in the areas of Food Security, Nutrition and WASH as critical to reduce the impact of drought, food insecurity and nutrition. Other areas such as protection, and early recovery are also considered toward strengthening the government and HCT capacity in building back better.

In general, the interventions seek to reduce the impact of drought on the most vulnerable demographic, including children, women, elderly, pregnant women, children-headed households and people whose family income is heavily in reliant on rain-fed agriculture. These interventions are proposed for a period of twelve months starting 1st April, 2016 and are aimed to cover the needs in WASH, food security and nutrition of 1,493,928 people reported by SETSAN as in acute food insecurity situation in the affected provinces in the south and central region.

2.2 Rationale

Over 80 percent of the population in Mozambique, including in the drought affected districts rely on rain-fed agriculture and even under normal situation, about 62% of the rural population lacks access to safe drinking water. In fact, agriculture is the major economic contributor for family economy. It represents both income generation and access to food. The SETSAN assessment indicates that 1.5 million people are facing food insecurity and in need of immediate food security and nutritional interventions.

The current drought response plan indicates the prioritization of specific sectoral interventions; WASH, Food Security Nutrition and ER in the drought most critical districts in Tete, Sofala, Zambézia, Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo provinces. Strategically, the objectives behind these interventions are aimed at preventing further deterioration of food security, WASH and nutrition and its impact on the most vulnerable populations. The long-term goal of these humanitarian actions is to prevent the current situation from reaching a higher toll in terms of number of population in food insecurity condition. Along these sectoral interventions, coordination and regular monitoring and evaluation are critical to support interventions and ensure that the needs of the affected populations are adequately addressed.

On 12th April 2016, the government of Mozambique decret the Institutional Red Alert in drought affected provinces due to the deterioration of the food insecurity situation. The activation of this alert level will trigger additional allocation of funds from the Government, intensify the response and monitoring activities in the ground and it represents a signal from the Government to the partners and donors for their contribution to respond to the current Drought situation.

The current capacity to respond in terms of funding is very low as of April 2016, only 1/5 of the affected population were assisted. Therefore, the situation is critical and requiring additional resources from the government and partners to assist at least 1.5 million people for twelve months or till the next harvest in March 2017.

Therefore, this plan is to support and complement the efforts of the Government of Mozambique in continuous upkeep of the affected communities' needs.

The proposed plan is in line with the government request to complement on-going interventions and address critical gaps in Food Security, WASH, Nutrition, Health and ER, coordination and monitoring. Specifically priority activities are aimed at:

- Increasing the % of affected people with access to safe drinking water;
- Increasing the number of multi-purpose boreholes (for people, irrigation and livestock); and cattle;
- Reducing % of people in food insecurity condition;
- Reducing the % of people in the affected districts with acute malnutrition problems;
- Preventing the excess mortality and morbidity associated with acute malnutrition and poor feeding practices amongst women, children under five;
- Improving access of affected farmers receiving agriculture inputs;
- Ensuring access to food and agriculture inputs to affected (blanket and targeted GFDs);
- Reducing the % of livestock mortality rate;
- Reducing the % of communities exposed to risks
- Advocating for resilience initiatives through responses.
- Improving coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

2.3 Implementing strategy and monitoring

The current plan will be implemented through the coordination and leadership of the National Institute for Disaster Management—INGC and the Humanitarian Country Team—HCT. The HCT drought response plans seeks to complement on-going and planned government interventions and builds on the collective efforts of the members of the HCT working group and it is in line with the government priorities and the SADC Regional Appeal.

At the central level, relevant government sectors (WASH, food security, and nutrition), members of the Technical Council for Disaster Management—CTGC and cluster leads in the relevant areas of interventions will provide technical, coordination and leadership support to guide interventions and agree on modalities and priorities.

At the implementation level and in consultation with the local government authorities, the plan will be implemented by HCT members present in the ground and through on-going partnerships or the establishment of new programme cooperation agreements (PCAs) with both national and international NGOs with proven capacities and operations to intervene in the affected districts.

Strategic and sector/cluster objectives have been developed around the priorities for humanitarian assistance to the affected population. In order to be able to measure each sector/cluster objective, the clusters leads in coordination with the cluster members and Government counterparts identified a set of priority activities and outputs with defined targets and baselines (as available). Indicators from the cluster/sector' plans will be used to monitor achievements against the planned objectives. The cluster will regularly monitor outputs and achievements by each participating partner. In addition to field monitoring initiatives to assess the impact of the implemented projects, a monitoring and evaluation report on progress made towards the objectives and targeted indicators – as defined in the plan - will be elaborated twice in September 2016 and March 2017. Mainstreaming of gender, HIV/AIDS, human rights, resilience and other cross-cutting issues will be promoted within the response process.

The plan will focus on a coordinated and integrated approach among the concerned sectors to enable synergies in the response activities. The activities proposed in the plan intend to assist the people in need while building their resilience capacity to better cope with shocks.

3. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE

To provide immediate life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to the population affected by droughts through provision of essential commodities

Indicator	In need	Baseline	Target
# of people in acute food insecurity condition	1,493,928	332,116	1,493,928
# of affected households gaining access to a source of safe drinking-water	300,000	22,000	300,000
# Children < 5 years old with severe and moderate acute malnutrition admitted into nutrition rehabilitation program	191,656	<28,000 (est.)	95,828
# Pregnant women with severe and moderate acute malnutrition on pre-natal consultation (PNC) who receive highly nutritious supplements	74,696	0	52,287

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: MEDIUM TERM RECOVERY

To support the restoration of the livelihoods of drought-affected population through resilience-building activities

Indicator	In need	Baseline	Target
# of affected farmers receiving agriculture inputs	464,879	0,0	464,879
# of water access points for multipurpose use (people and livestock)	NA	0	10
Livestock mortality rate (%): death per livestock at risk	NA	1,1	0.5

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Ensure the mainstreaming of cross cutting issues (Resilience initiatives and Gender) in drought response through coordination among the HCT members and with the government in the assessment, implementation and monitoring of the response

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Established coordination mechanism for Drought response in the affected provinces	0	2
Best practices from the cluster response plans on resilience, gender and protection mainstreaming	0	3
# of joint needs assessment conducted and reports developed	0	3
# of response plans that integrate DRR and CCA concerns at the immediate response phases as well as in the medium to long programming.	0	3

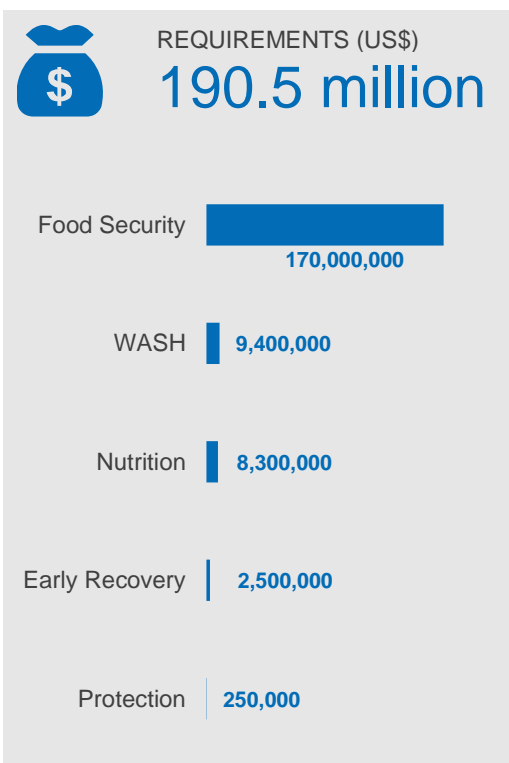
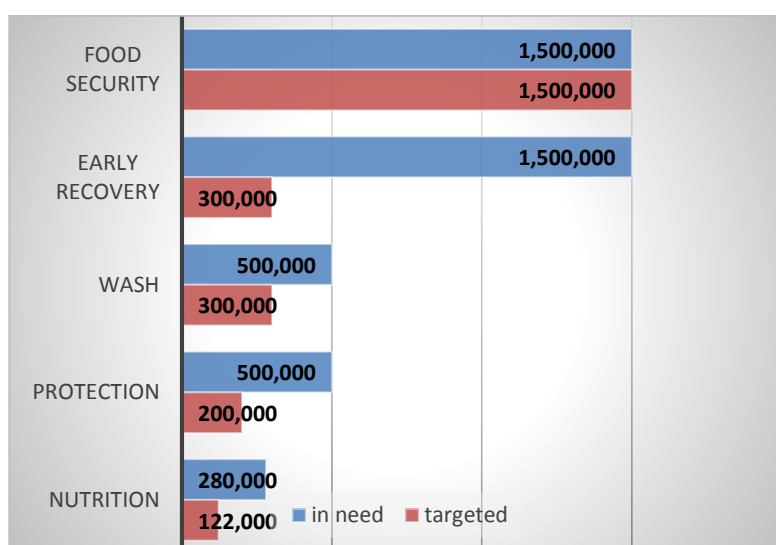
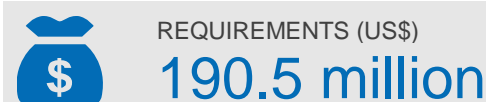
4. CLUSTER PLANS

The following cluster/sector response plans were elaborated in line with the Government priorities in terms of needs to be addressed in the next 12 months or from May 2016 – April 2017. Therefore, the main sectors considered in the current plan are food security – food assistance and agriculture/livestock, WASH – provision of safe drinking water and Nutrition. There are two additional cluster plans included namely the Protection and Early recovery aiming to promote the mainstreaming of protection issues in the response as well as ensure that all response programming for the affected districts incorporate early recovery actions.

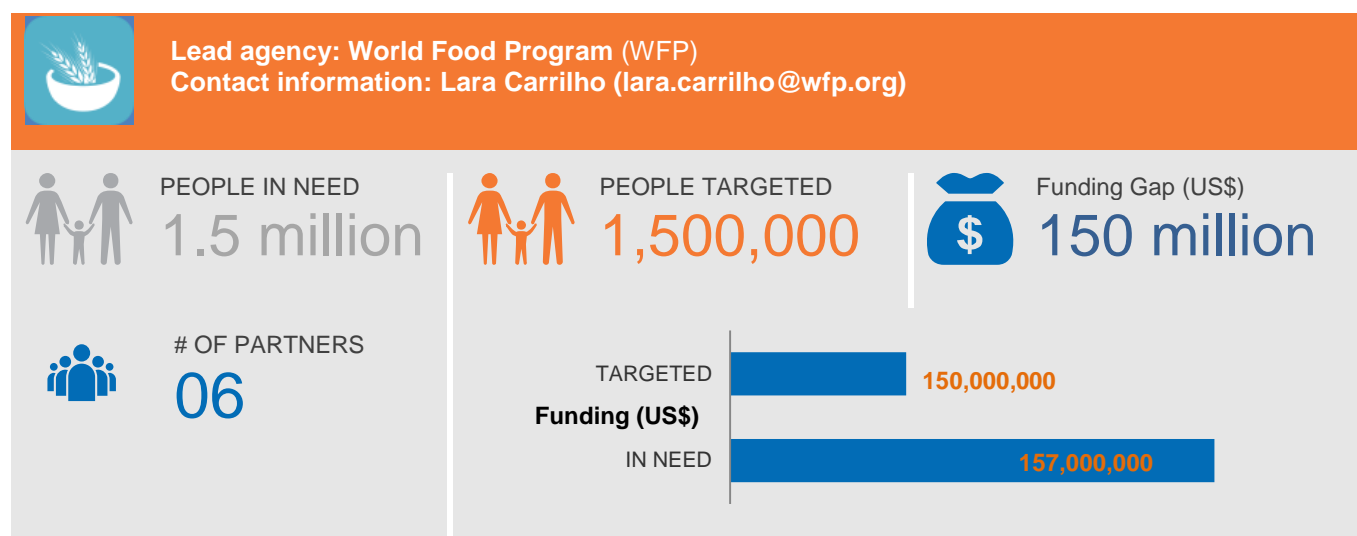
In terms of funding, the total cost of providing food assistance to 1,464,000 acutely food insecure people within the period of May 2016 to April 2017 plus expanding emergency school feeding to a total of 117,000 students until the end of the school year and the interventions for the agriculture/livestock targeting 500,000 farmers is approximately US\$ 180 million. The Food Security Cluster members managed to secure a total of US\$ 10 million leaving US\$ 170 million still to be mobilized.

The interventions planned for the provision of safe drinking water are estimated to cost US\$ 12 million and the cluster was able to mobilize about US\$ 2.6 million having a funding gap of US\$ 9.4 million. The nutrition emergency response is estimated to cost US\$ 9 million for 12 months including purchase of essential supplies and equipment, training and deployment of volunteers. So far the response is 7% funded (funding gap of US\$ 8.3 million) with only US\$ 677,000 mobilized for the nutrition emergency. The Protection and Early recovery clusters interventions estimated a total funding requirements of US\$ 2.75 million.

The decision of the Government of Mozambique to declare a Red Alert for six provinces is a direct reflection of the latest SETSAN assessment and the complex emergency situation. It is clear that the existing financial resources available from the government as well as from active members of the Humanitarian country team are not sufficient to meet the very large demands this latest drought requires. The 2016 United Nations contribution to support the current drought is managed through the One UN Fund for Mozambique in close collaboration with the government. Partners interested in supporting the drought response can channel assistance through the One UN fund and or directly to the Government, and or to non-governmental organizations involved in this response.



4.1 FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER: Food Assistance component



In close coordination and consultation with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), the Food Security Cluster plans to address the food needs of close to 1.5 million (1,464,000) drought-affected people through different types of interventions, namely, Food and Cash Assistance for Assets (FFA/CFA), Food Vouchers (FV), unconditional cash transfers (UCT) and General Food distributions (GFD) for the most vulnerable groups as well as Emergency School Feeding (ESF). This is based on the needs assessment conducted by the Government with coordination and support of the Humanitarian Country Team. The planned interventions aim to combine short and medium term objectives using the most suitable delivery mechanisms to best respond to the specific needs of the affected populations.

The GFD will be implemented by WFP, JAM and LWF. COSACA and Welthungerhilfe-Ação Agraria Alemã will provide food assistance through vouchers and unconditional cash transfers. The ESF will be implemented by WFP and JAM. WFP will implement Food and/or Cash Assistance for Assets (FFA/CFA).

The Food or Cash Assistance for Assets activities have the double purpose of maintaining an acceptable level of food consumption and improving the crop production potential as well as building community and household resilience to shocks. They also serve as an income transfer mechanism that helps prevent the forced sale of assets and promotes the investment of limited household income in durable economic and social activities, thus enabling families to recover from temporary food insecurity more rapidly. GFD, FV and UCT will target vulnerable people unable to engage in productive work in the communities involved in FFA. The beneficiaries of GFD include orphans and vulnerable children and People Living with HIV/AIDS, who are not covered by Social Protection Programs, in order to ensure that their food needs are also met. FV or cash transfers allow the households to choose from a set of food items those that are the most convenient for their family and reduce the logistics required for the food distribution. Emergency school feeding will allow for preventing school dropout, particularly of girls, which is increasing as a result of the drought and the need for children to help look for water and food.

Currently, the maize grain availability in markets of drought-affected areas is limited and households have to travel long distances to buy from larger markets due to production shortfalls experienced during the 2014/15 and 2015/16 agricultural seasons. Maize grain prices are expected to remain well above average until at least September 2016, with some markets reaching prices more than 100 percent above the 5-year average. Therefore, FFA is currently the preferred modality in many areas. However, WFP in coordination with the government and other food security cluster members (COSACA) will be conducting a cash-based transfer assessment in some of the affected districts in the center and southern areas to determine whether cash-based transfers are feasible and more cost efficient. Should the assessment conclude that cash is the preferred modality, WFP will pilot a cash-based intervention for roughly 100,000 beneficiaries.

COSACA is currently providing food assistance to 102,500 beneficiaries through food vouchers and will be piloting a cash intervention for 350 beneficiaries starting in May 2016 following a cash assessment conducted in Gaza province in March 2016. COSACA assessments and implementation experience will be considered in the WFP feasibility assessment to take the final decision on the most cost efficient assistance modality.

Targeting criteria of beneficiaries is based on assets and harvest losses, with priority given to families with high dependency ratios, female-headed households, disabled people, elderly people and households hosting chronically ill members and orphans. Local authorities and community leaders are directly involved in beneficiaries targeting under direct supervision of partners involved in the implementation. Through the creation of food management committees, the involvement of the beneficiaries and the communities in the design of projects and food distribution will be ensured.

The selection of the assets to be created will be done in coordination with the districts authorities through the District Disaster Risk Reduction mitigation and Development plans and through community participatory approaches. Asset selection will always aim to achieve multiple objectives, especially with regards to reducing disaster risk (DRR) and increasing the capacity of households to manage shocks. Additional activities, such as seasonal livelihood planning and community-based participatory planning exercises will be conducted alongside FFA/CFA activities to further enhance the capacity of the drought-affected communities to cope with future shocks. WFP and other food security cluster members will put emphasis on the integration of gender issues and analysis in its response. Moreover, the drought emergency is seen as an opportunity for poor men and women to participate more in decision making and contribute to the rehabilitation process. WFP will contribute to increase the capacity of both women and men to capitalize on the assets rehabilitated, through training and participation in the asset planning and prioritization phases. In coordination with the nutrition cluster, nutrition-sensitive approaches, and nutrition awareness sessions at community level will be undertaken involving also men as household decision makers.

The implementation of the FFA activities and distribution of food commodities will be carried out under the overall coordination of the Government of Mozambique, in partnership with other UN agencies (FAO and UN Women) and with support of national and international NGOs.

Meanwhile, food security cluster members are working with the government on the possibility to better integrate the drought response under the national Social Protection Programmes. As envisaged in the new National Strategy for Social Protection (ENSSB II), the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) expressed its interest to temporarily expand the coverage of its national Social Protection Programmes (PASP and/or PASD) as appropriate to meet the basic food needs of drought-affected populations. In coordination with the National Institute for Social Action (INAS), WFP is planning to assist 40,000 beneficiaries from May 2016 under temporary PASP expansion. This will serve as a pilot and allow to identify broader lessons for the linking of national social safety nets with emergency assistance as envisaged in the ENSSBII.

In regard to emergency school feeding, the prevailing drought has a severe impact on school attendance, and education authorities are already reporting an alarming surge of drop out in most drought affected areas, with about 50% of students reportedly no longer going to schools in Gaza province. Reasons are twofold: children are too frail from hunger to leave their homes and attend class, and/or families are sending their children to work or fetch water in order to cope with the effects of the drought.

Experience shows that provision of school meals with full responsibility of the local government authorities and parents creates an incentive encouraging families to retain children in school during the entire school period, particularly in emergency situations.

In this context, the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) officially requested food security cluster partners to support its efforts to set up an Emergency School Feeding (ESF) programme in Gaza and Inhambane provinces in order to mitigate the drought effects and keep children at school. Preliminary information from MINEDH refers to about 228,000 students needing assistance in 6 provinces (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia), from which over 100,000 are from Gaza and Inhambane in 358 schools. However, as the situation is fluid and keeps developing, this number may further increase.

The ESF intervention will contribute to increasing access to basic education for children, especially girls, in primary schools located in drought affected areas, by stabilising regular attendance, ensuring that pupils spend adequate time in school daily and encouraging their retention in the school system until they complete the school year.

A joint Government/Partners mission to Gaza and Inhambane was conducted to assess the impact of the drought on school attendance and school functioning and to define the needs of assistance and best modalities of intervention.

The total cost of providing food assistance to 1,464,000 acutely food insecure people within the period of May 2016 to April 2017 and expand emergency school feeding to a total of 117,000 students until the end of the school year is USD156.7 million. This includes the costs of purchasing 80,379 metric tons of assorted food commodities, the landside food transport, handling, storage and handling costs, costs for capacity development and augmentation activities, costs of cash and food voucher transfers and related direct and Indirect operational costs. The Food Security Cluster members managed to secure a total of USD6.5 million leaving USD150.2 million still to be mobilised. The available funding will be used to provide immediate food assistance to about 150,000 affected people under Food Assistance for Assets schemes and food vouchers interventions from May 2016 to July 2016 and initiate emergency school feeding for some 50,000 students for 4 months.

Priority for food procurement will be placed on local and regional markets, especially in the most productive areas of Center and the North which were not affected by the drought or floods. The FSC endeavors to procure food locally to support the development of national markets, increase market access to small and medium landholder farmers and improve livelihood opportunities for agriculture based communities. WFP will also procure the food from its Global Commodity Management Facility, which is a regional platform located in Lusaka, Zambia.

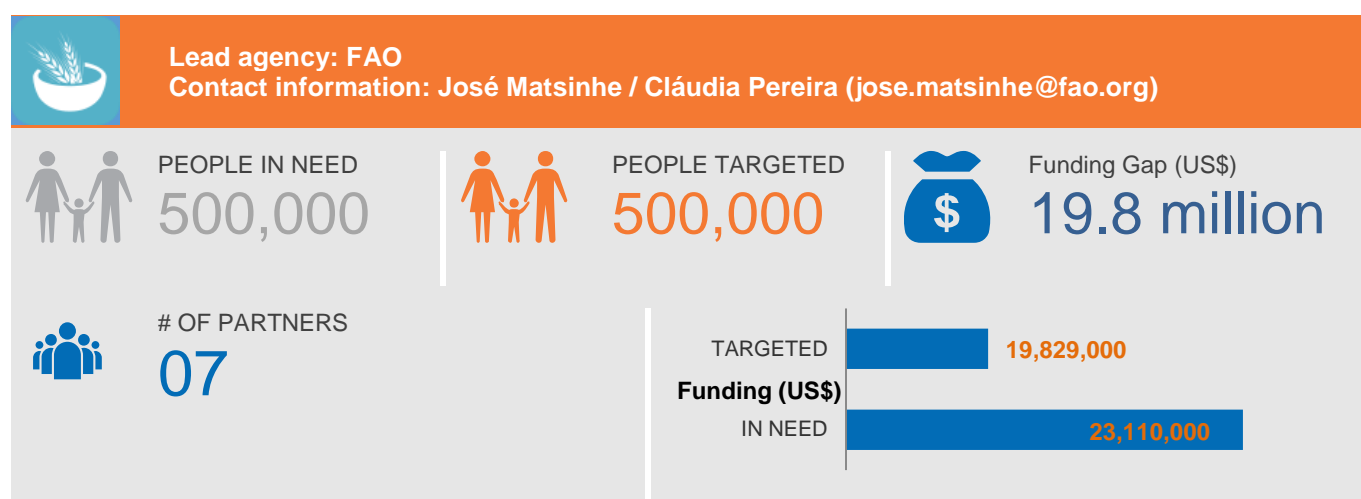
Logistics

Under the HCT framework, WFP leads the logistics cluster and already operates throughout the country delivering food to some 600 destinations in the region. It procures logistics services from the private sector in Mozambique. Port operations, transport, warehousing and handling of cargoes are the main services procured in Mozambique. In close cooperation with the administration and INGC, UN partner agencies, resident international and national NGOs, the logistics cluster will ensure that beneficiaries are targeted effectively and distributions and storage are handled to the fullest extent possible by the local authorities under WFP monitoring.

Cluster Objective 1: Providing food assistance to drought affected population alternatively through Food/Cash Assistance for Assets (FFA/CFA), General Food Distributions (GFD) food vouchers and Emergency School Feeding (ESF) based on government identified assistance needs and suitable delivery modalities.	Supports Strategic Objective 1 2, 3	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures	22%	100%
2. Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and participants	0	300
3. Number of girls, boys in drought-affected areas receiving school meals under emergency school feeding	0	117,000 (70,200 girls and 46,800 boys)

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold meetings with local authorities for the geographical targeting and identification of priority activities to be implemented and preparation of action plan for the preparatory activities 	Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Tete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr of meetings held with the districts authorities List of priority areas to be assisted and priority activities to be implemented Action plan for the preparatory activities prepared 	02 Provincial level and 6 at district level 0	5-Provincial level and 20 at district level 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct consultative meetings with the selected communities to disseminate the program strategy, identify the priorities of the communities, agree on the projects to be implemented, criteria of participant selection, and draft the project proposals 	Maputo, Gaza, Sofala, Manica and Tete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr of consultative community meetings conducted against the plan Nr of priority project identified and agreed with the community against the plan Nr of draft project proposals prepared 	20 0 0	100 100 100
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the preparation of project proposals and budgets 	Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica and Tete	Final project proposals and budgets negotiated and approved against the plan	0	60
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign agreements and advance funds 	Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Tete	Nr of MoUs and Field Level Agreements (FLAs) signed against the plan	0	20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the implementation of the projects FFA and ESF 	Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Tete	Nr of monthly progress reports submitted against the plan	0	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of program implementation 	Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Tete	Nr of joint monitoring visits to the projects and respective reports	2	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWOT analysis exercises conducted and Lessons learned sessions in each district and province 	Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Tete	Nr of sessions held against the plan	0	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement and purchase of food 	Locally and regionally	Metric tons purchased against the plan	1,500	80,380

4.2 FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER: Agriculture and Livestock component



The intervention on agriculture aims at reducing food aid dependency for families that have lost their crops and provide immediate and medium term assistance. The interventions estimated to cost US\$ 23,1 million and will target 500,000 farmers reported by the government as having lost all harvests. So far the Food Security Cluster has secured US\$ 3,28 millions out of the 23,1 million required for intervention in agriculture and livestock sector.

Response strategy

Organizations in the Food Security Cluster are working in the areas affected by drought implementing several development projects. Over the past years those organizations supported the Government coordinating and implementing several emergency projects and willing to join efforts to minimize the negative impact of the current drought over the livelihoods of the people affected by creating conditions for the next crop season. In this regard seven organizations have participated in the preparation of this response plan for 12 months assistance starting from April 2016. The assistance will cover short and medium term needs and will also contribute to increase the resilience of the affected households. The main interventions foreseen include:

Intervention to diversify food sources:

- Provide horticultural seeds for immediate planting;
- Support poultry production at community level;
- Training of farmers in processing of vegetables;
- Support linkages of farmers to markets (mainly for livestock);

Intervention for protecting livelihoods:

- Seed multiplication and distribution for the main crop season;
- Multiplication of cassava cuttings and sweet potato vines;
- Improve access to water for cattle;
- Provide supplementary feeding for cattle;
- Improve access to veterinary services;

Interventions to increase resilience:

- Community multiplication of seeds of drought tolerant crops/varieties;
- Promotion of agricultural practices that are more resilient to droughts;
- Promotion of water saving irrigation equipments and techniques;
- Expand conservation agriculture techniques;
- Fodder production at community level, etc.

Prioritization of the interventions

The implementation of the activities will be subject to the timing the financial resources will be made available. Thus depending on that, specific prioritization of activities will be considered. However, given the long term negative effect of droughts and particularly for this El Niño, the following activities should be considered as nuclear to overcome the effects on agriculture:

1. Intervention on seeds (for vegetable production and multiplication and distribution of cereals and pulse seeds)
2. Intervention on livestock (improve access to water and supplementar feeding)

Geographical distribution of the partners

Most of the partners are concentrated in the south region of the country but are willing to expand their interventions to other provinces to complement the government efforts. The current distribution of the organizations and the planned expansion is presented in the table below:

Organization	Current geographical areas	Geographical coverage under emergency
COSACA	Gaza and Inhambane	Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia
FAO	Gaza, Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia	Maputo, Gaza, Manica and Tete
JAM	Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala	
ISAAC	Maputo, Gaza	Manica, Sofala, Zambézia
Welthungerhilfe – Acção Agraria Alemã	Zambézia	Zambézia, Inhambane
World Vision	Gaza, Zambézia, Tete	Gaza, Zambézia, Tete

Targeting

Targeting criteria, for beneficiary identification and selection will follow a participatory approach. Early assessment records already compiled by district technical staff in coordination with the local community leadership and with the participation of locally based organizations will be consulted updated and used. Special consideration will be given to (i) households that lost at least 60% of their field crops and stored food reserves and have no other sources (incomes or stocks) to cover their food needs, (ii) Affected households with livestock at risk of death due to shortage of water and/or fodder, and (iii) Women and elderly headed households and the most vulnerable food insecure households that will be involved at least in the horticultural processing activities.

Gender, will be an important element in the targeting process and will deserve primacy particularly in the agricultural production groups given their front-line role in the production, processing but will also give privilege of participation of youth smallholders to take advantage of the opportunities and gradually integrate knowledge and practices oriented to DRR and resilience.

Sinergies

Organizations presenting this proposal have comparative advantages for leading the assistance given the fact that they are already positioned in the area implementing other actions and their experience in implementing several projects related to provision of emergency agricultural support and climate change adaptation and mitigation projects.

As part of the strategies these organizations will work closely with the government authorities, particularly the INGC and Agriculture authorities at provincial and district level and will involve local civil society organizations in the implementation. Special attention will be given to strengthening the capacity of the local civil society and communities involved in the assistance to ensure that they are provided with adequate capacity to cope with future shocks.

Coordination

The coordination of proposed activities will be carried out by the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) and their decentralized institutions at provincial and district level.

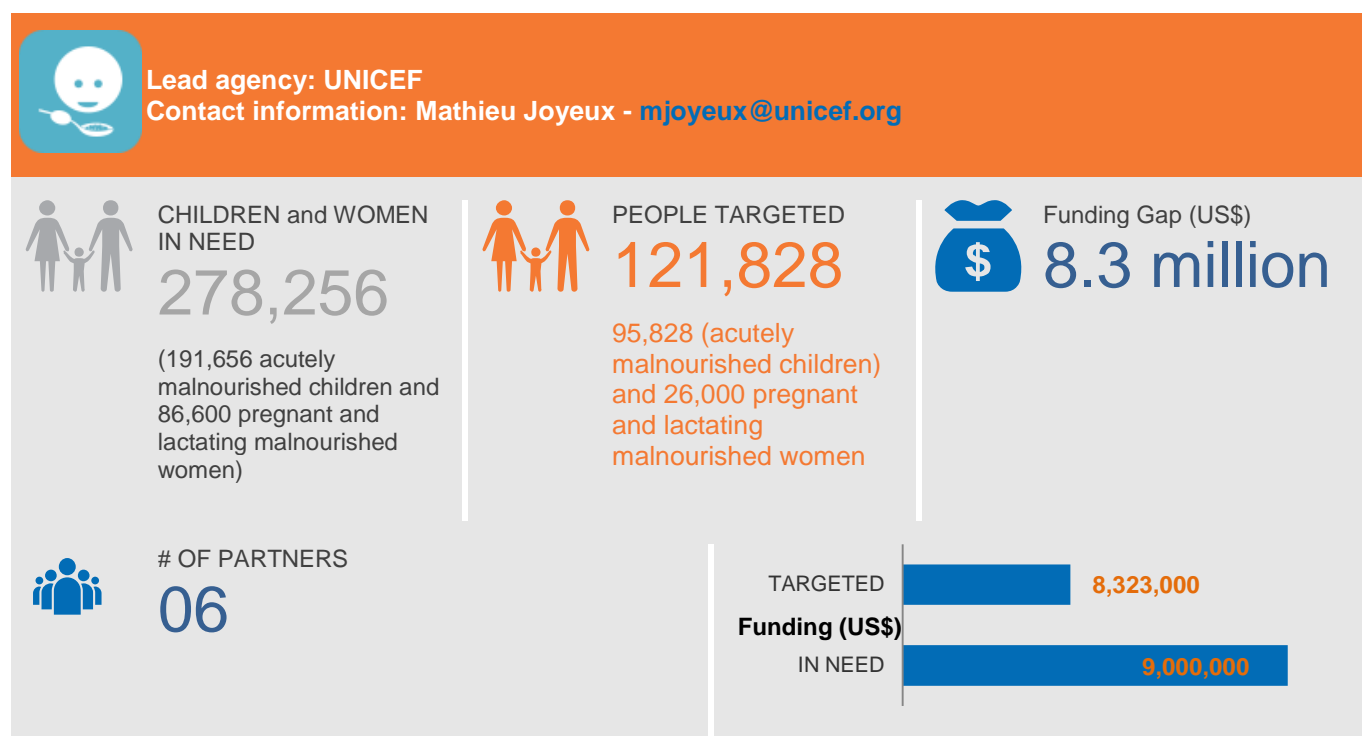
At provincial level it will be constituted Food Security Cluster that will meet regularly and interact with the government for planning and coordination proposes. The Food Security Cluster will also support the planning, coordination and implementing at district and community level. The Food Security Cluster at central level will also provide support and guidance to the lower levels.

Cluster Objective 2: Improved the resilience capacity of households affected by drought in Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia provinces	Supports Strategic Objective 2,3	
	Indicator	Baseline
1. % Mortality rate of cattle due to drought (death toll/cattle at risk)	1.1	0.4
2. # of smallholder producers involved in agricultural production in the low lands	0,0	23,000
3. # of smallholder benefitting from seed distribution	0,0	196,000

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Distribution of vegetable seeds	Maputo, Gaza and Tete	Number of households that received vegetable seeds	0	23,000
• Distribution of seeds, and tools through vouchers and fairs	Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia	• Number of households that benefited from the fairs	0	96,016
• Distribution of seeds of cereals and pulses	Maputo, Gaza, Manica, Tete and Zambézia	• Number of households	0	100,000
• Distribution of cassava cuttings and sweet potatoes vines	Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia	• Number of households	0	50,900
• Training on households in adaptive agricultural techniques for drought conditions	Gaza, Manica, Tete and Zambézia	• Number of households	0	50,000

• Seed multiplication at community level	Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia	• Number of groups involved	0	50
• Training and inputs to school gardens	Gaza, Inhambane	• Number of people involved	0	6,250
• Cattle feeding and sanitary services	Maputo and Gaza	• Number of households	0	22,500
• Provision of mineral supplements	Maputo and Gaza	• Number of animals receiving minerals supplements	0,0	150,000
• Open boreholes for cattle	Maputo and Gaza	• Number of boreholes constructed	0	10
• Support poultry production by smallholders	Maputo, Gaza, and Tete	• Number of households benefitting	0	500
• Opening of wells	Maputo and Gaza	• Number of wells opened	0	20
• Rehabilitation of water reservoirs	Gaza	• Number of reservoirs rehabilitated	0	2
• Provision of small-scale irrigation equipments	Maputo, Gaza and Tete	• Number of households benefitting	0	500

4.3 NUTRITION CLUSTER Response plan



The results from the SETSAN assessment (March 2016) showed a decrease in availability, access and consumption of adequate food in the southern part of Mozambique. An estimated 191,656 children are expected to be malnourished over the next 12 months in the 6 region affected by the drought and the nutrition cluster anticipate further degradation of the nutrition status following a similar trend to food insecurity. This will have implications for female-headed households which are often poorer and acutely vulnerable to even small changes in socioeconomic and climate conditions.

Sofala and Tete are currently the two provinces with the highest number of acutely malnourished children representing 2/3 of the total number of children affected by the drought. The risk of further worsening of the nutrition situation is expected to remain high over the coming 12 months following the failure of the crop season which will have long lasting effect on nutrition status of children.

Furthermore an estimated 86,600 pregnant and lactating women with children are expected to be acutely malnourished over the next 12 months. This situation will affect birth outcome and possibly infant feeding as well as increase health risks to the women themselves.

The nutrition response will be principally implemented by COSACA consortium, World Vision, WFP and UNICEF and UNFPA in support and coordination with the Ministry of health.

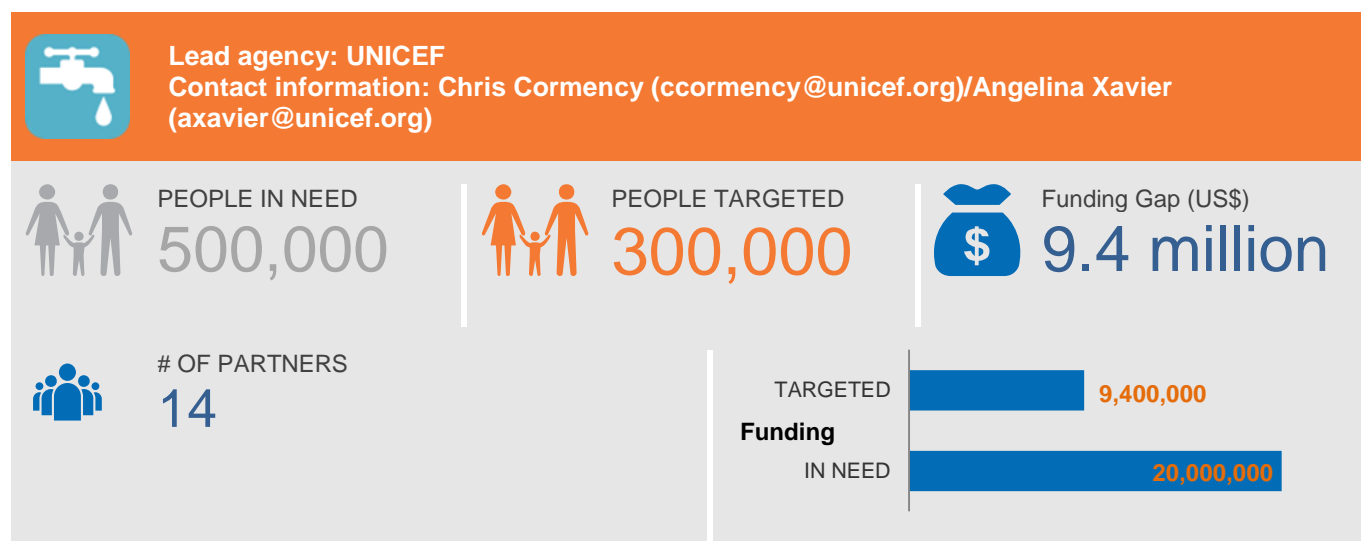
The key nutrition emergency action includes (1) active case finding of malnourished cases at community level (2) case management of acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (3) and support for Infant and Young child feeding in the context of emergency.

Overall financial needs to respond to the nutrition emergency is estimated at US\$ 9 millions for 12 months including purchase of essential supplies and equipment, training and deployment of volunteers and outreach teams for identification of cases and case management and supportive activities (i.e.monitoring, coordination, information management, communication). So far the response is 7% funded with only US\$ 677,000 mobilized for the nutrition emergency.

Cluster Objective : Mitigate the effect of drought on nutrition status of children, pregnant and lactating women		Supports Strategic Objective 1	
Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. Number of acutely malnourished children affected by the drought with access to nutrition services		28,000 (est.)	95,828
2. Number of acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women affected by the drought with access to nutrition services		0	26,000

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the nutrition situation and trend through rapid assessment and secondary data analysis 	Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Tete, Manica and Maputo province	Number of provincial needs assessment carried out	0	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active case finding and referral of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women 	Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Tete, Manica and Maputo province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of children screened for malnutrition 	72,211	875,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale-up the case management of acute malnutrition through health services 	Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Tete, Manica and Maputo province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of children successfully treated for acute malnutrition % of SAM cases admitted into treatment 	70% <10%	>85% >30%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination, monitoring and information management improved at national and provincial level 	Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Tete, Manica and Maputo province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition emergency preparedness and response plan status updated in monthly nutrition "cluster" meeting Percentage of mobile team providing monthly report 	0 N/A	12 80%

4.4 WASH CLUSTER: Provision of potable water



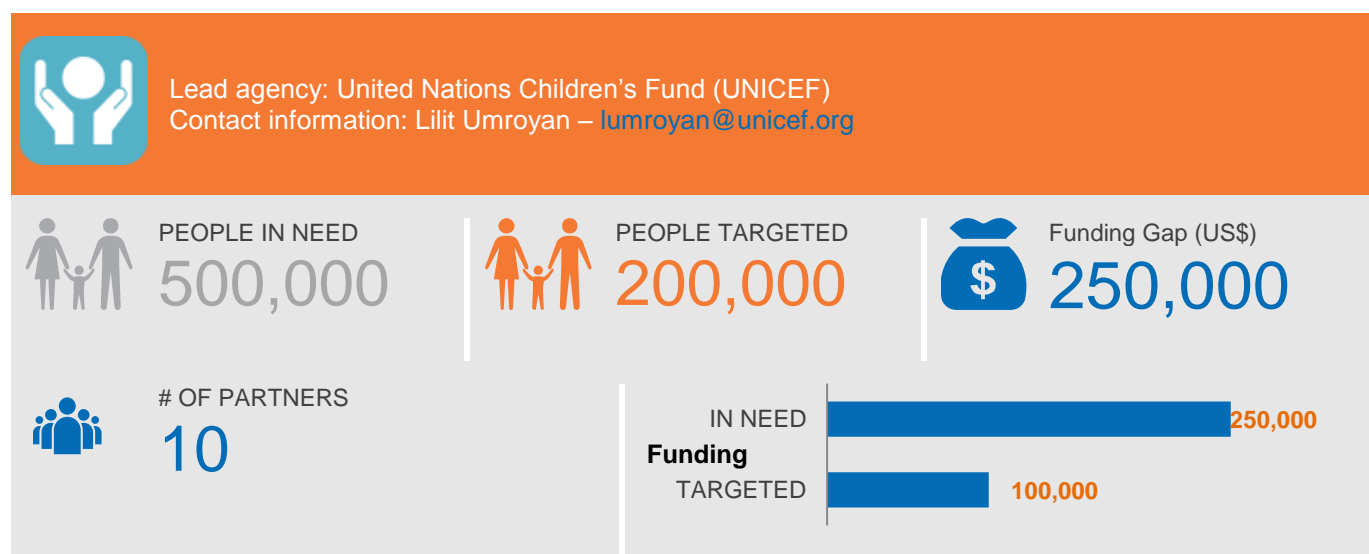
As the drought situation evolves in southern and parts of the central provinces of Mozambique, the needs of safe drinking water are increasing as groundwater tables lower and water sources dry up. In all drought affected locations, there are reports indicating women and girls in particular having to travel longer distances and spending more time collecting water. In most cases, the water collected is not sufficient to meet families' daily needs. Moreover, the drought situation has also exacerbated the poor water quality that characterize most of groundwater aquifers in these drought prone areas. Field monitoring has noted, in some locations, the water salinity has increased to the point that it is non-drinkable.

The aim of the cluster response is to cover the water supply needs of the drought affected populations. The sector estimates 500,000 people (out of 1.5 million drought affected people) are in need of safe drinking water. The Humanitarian WASH Cluster partners will target on 300,000 people while the remaining will be covered by the Government funding. In both cases, a common sector implementation strategy was agreed that includes (i) water trucking where there are no other response options, (ii) rehabilitating/upgrading existing community water points to increase the water yield and storage capacity, (iii) distribution of chlorine water treatment product (certeza), (iv) drilling new boreholes where waters tables have dropped significantly, and (v) installation of community based desalination plant. All these interventions will be supported with active participation of the concerned users for proper maintenance and adoption of safe hygiene practices.

Cluster Objective: Provision of potable water	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. # of people gaining emergency access to potable water supply (10trs/day/person)	20,000	300,000
2. # of people in drought affected districts reached with hygiene promotion and safe water practices.	20,000	300,000

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency water through water trucking 	Maputo, Gaza, Tete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people receiving emergency water at minimum of 10l/day 	14,000	40,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households received water storage supplies 	5,000	20,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of safe water through rehabilitation, upgrading, and construction of water points. 	Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Sofala, Manica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people gaining access to safe drinking water facilities 	6,000	225,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of water points rehabilitated 	70	679
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of water points constructed or deepened 	0	100
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of chlorine household water treatment product (Certeza) 	In all WASH targeted districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of households receiving Certeza supplies 	1,800	60,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of community based desalination plant 	Maputo, Gaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people gaining access to potable water through desalination 	0	5,000

4.5 PROTECTION CLUSTER



Protection cluster activities are primarily focused on provision of technical support, coordination and advocacy to mainstream protection issues in the response to the current emergency in order to promote access to assistance and services for particularly vulnerable individuals and groups.

Protection cluster will support and advocate for mainstreaming of gender-sensitive approaches and promotion of accountability for identification and reporting of any concerns and complaints by the affected individuals and groups. Activities to create awareness and empower women and girls and other vulnerable populations to better claim their rights and access available services will also be supported.

While no sector-specific assessments have yet been conducted to provide a better understanding of the needs of vulnerable groups and/or the existence of protection concerns (especially child marriage, child labor, gender based violence and others which may be exacerbated by the deteriorating food insecurity), the available data on few protection indicators for six provinces provided below illustrates the need for better identification and targeting of vulnerable groups and individuals. It is important to note the gender dimensions and disparities across provinces for various indicators of vulnerability, which is for instance significant for HIV impacting one out of every woman in Gaza province due to high levels of migration.

In this respect, Protection Cluster will provide technical support to develop and/or adapt tools to ensure integration of protection concerns in inter-agency or sectoral assessments and report data disaggregated by sex, age and health status.

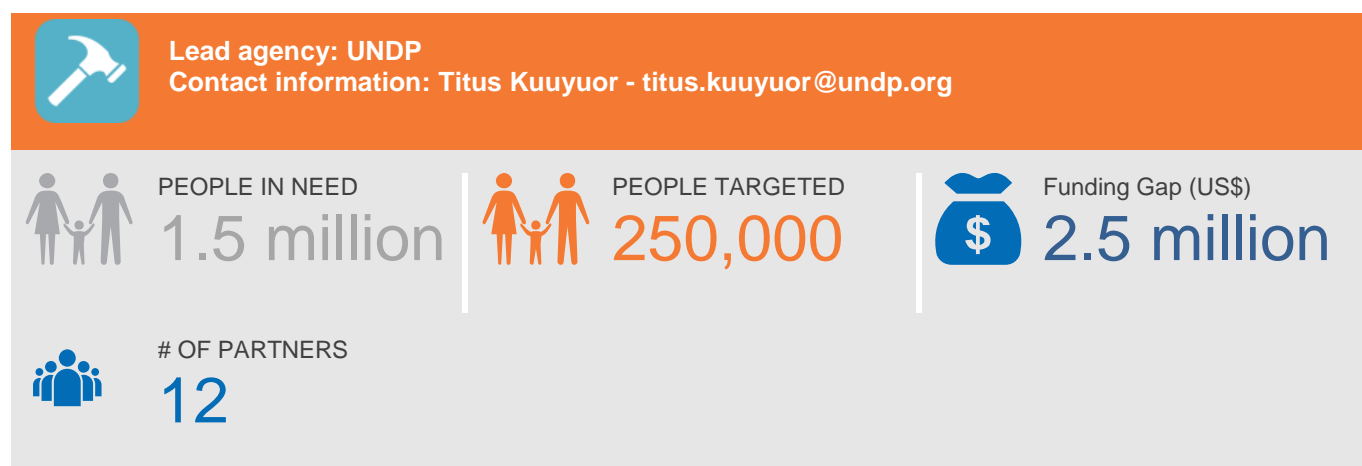
Provinces (including Zambezia for severe scenario)	Number of orphan and vulnerable children receiving multi-sectoral assistance (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action data 2015)	% of children who have lost one or both parents (IDS 2011)	HIV prevalence % of population aged 15-49 (INSIDA 2009)	Number of Adolescent and young people (10 – 24 years) in affected areas (SETSAN 2016)	% of children engaged in child labor (DHS 2011)
Gaza	16,770	20.1	25.1	66,145	26.7
Inhambane	9,751	12.6	8.6	51,465	39.4
Sofala	10,222	16.3	15.5	107,589	30.1
Maputo Province	710	14.3	19.8	40,535	9.6
Maputo City	14,461	12.1	16.2	0,00	10.6
Tete	24,171	10.4	7.0	109,351	24.2
Zambezia	52,042	13.7	12.6	83,181	25.1

Cluster Objective: Vulnerable groups are prioritized and targeted in provision of emergency response services	Supports Strategic Objective 3	
	Baseline	Target
Indicator		
1. # of workshops held to raise awareness on mainstreaming gender and protection issues in the current emergency response and preparedness	0	6
2. Core responding sectors establish criteria to identify, prioritize and target vulnerable populations	0	3 main sectors (WASH, Nutrition, Food Security) have criteria to target vulnerable populations
3. Mechanisms in place to ensure reporting and referral of cases of exploitation and abuse linked to development of assistance	0	1

Activities

1. Provide technical support and tools for addressing protection issues, including gender mainstreaming and gender based violence in sector-specific interventions.
2. Build the capacity of women's groups and organizations to promote participation of women and ensure access to services and assistance provided.
3. Prevention of GBV at food and water distribution points through gender focal points.
4. Prevention of early marriage as coping strategy through sensitization of community leaders and influential people in affected communities.
5. Mobilize peer educators and youth leader to raise awareness of sexual and reproductive health in emergency contexts
6. Support integration of protection concerns in data generation and need assessments, monitoring and reporting.
7. Advocate for and support monitoring and reporting of protection concerns during delivery of assistance to prevent and sanction sexual abuse and exploitation and appropriately refer and address the complaints.

4.6 EARLY RECOVERY CLUSTER



Early Recovery is the application of development principles to humanitarian situations through an integrated, inclusive, and coordinated approach to gradually turn the dividends of humanitarian action into sustainable crisis recovery, resilience building and development opportunities. It is intended to stabilise local and national capacities from further deterioration so that they can provide the foundation for full recovery and stimulate spontaneous recovery activities amongst the affected population. If such national capacities are used and strengthened, they are likely to reduce the overall burden of humanitarian support more rapidly. The Global Cluster on Early Recovery advocates for humanitarian actors to integrate approaches into their humanitarian work, where possible, that will mitigate the impact of a future crisis on a community. Within the humanitarian assistance framework, Early Recovery approaches and building of resilient communities have been increasingly used by interagency standing committee agencies - IASC (UN agencies, national and international NGOs). Lastly, the Early Recovery approach presents important opportunities to promote gender equality. To this end, UNDP as the Lead Agency for the ER Cluster will ensure that all response programming for the affected districts incorporate early recovery actions. Cross-cutting activities not covered in specific sectors will be reflected in this ER Chapter toward building back better.

Strategic Objectives:

- 1) Strengthen capacity of the government and local risk committees to support response and recovery processes
- 2) Conduct needs assessment for the development of early recovery strategy
- 3) Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination and linkages to ongoing programming in the drought affected areas of the country;
- 4) Serve as focal point for early recovery, early warning information and for advocacy at national and international levels
- 5) Ensure that all interventions are of people centred approach that include ER actions and geared towards resilience agenda.

With reference to ongoing drought and the various stakeholders involved in sector responses, ranging from government to the international humanitarian community and national and local actors, and with limited financial resources at global level, effective coordination is critical to maximize impact, efficiency and value for money, while ensuring that the response is needs-based and transparent. UNDP will increase its coordination and ER capacity for humanitarian activities in order to achieve better inter-sectoral coordination and to create the important links to development and resilience programming. This will include the following elements:

- Managing the Humanitarian Programme Cycle: compile and disseminate assessment data, coordinate response activities and serve as focal point for monitoring and financial tracking sectors;
- In collaboration with the government ensure that relevant data is collected and analysed to support humanitarian interventions and the development of a recovery strategy for building back better.

- Working closely with relevant line ministries as well as humanitarian and development partners to ensure a common understanding of the needs, response priorities and ongoing programming;
- Provide a forum for the discussion and integration of cross-cutting issues such as DRR, environment, gender, governance and strengthen accountability to affected populations by all sectors and partners

Cluster Objective: Strengthen government capacity for effective responses and in building communities resilience to the drought and future disasters	Supports Strategic Objective 2,3	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. # of sector response plans that incorporated ER and resilience actions	0	3
2. # of assessment that informed response planning	1	4
3. # of training provincial trainings conducted for government staff in support of the droughts crises.	0	5
4. # of field missions to monitor the implementation of Drought response conducted and reported	2	4
5. # of workshops/sessions on Resilience initiatives, Gender and Protection mainstreaming	0	4

Interventions to be implemented:

Immediate:

1. Train government officials at the provincial levels (affected provinces) to lead data collection and analysis for decision making
2. In collaboration with INGC conduct needs assessment at different stages to inform response planning
3. Undertake field visits to ensure interventions are risk-informed and with resilience lens, especially the provision of water through boreholes
4. Develop capacity of local risk management committees for overseeing the response and recovery initiatives
5. Re-vitalise INGC website and strengthen their capacity for information sharing on the droughts
6. Support the local government to disseminate information on available services including Community Recovery Fund and also provide beneficiaries list to the government;
7. Undertake a continuous update of the ER framework/strategy and livelihoods assessment;
8. Map the livelihoods activities and actors responsible for livelihoods and ensure harmonisation
9. Train local authorities in early recovery and to be ready for transfer of coordination mechanisms for ER
10. Support local risk management committees in adopting an inclusive approach for identifying the activities and beneficiaries of the recovery process in coordination with the local government and relevant partners

Resilience (Medium to long term)

1. Conduct a comprehensive assessment on the impact of the drought and develop a recovery strategy for government and development partners consideration
2. Based on the assessment results, support government to review plans integrating actions recommended from the recovery strategy to build resilience communities to disasters
3. Review existing livelihood maps and super impose these on the updated hazard map to inform design of disaster proof livelihoods activities
4. Gather traditional knowledge/norms to ensure that these are taken into account in the design and implementation of livelihoods activities
5. Support review of policies (including construction codes)
6. Strengthen Early Warning for early action
7. Advocate for review of data sharing mechanisms;
8. Strengthen government capacity for mainstreaming of DRR/CCA into plans.

ANNEX: Emergency coordination mechanism

The government of Mozambique established three main bodies in the country to manage the disaster risk and emergency preparedness and response namely:

a) Coordination Council for Disaster Management (CCGC)

The CCGC is chaired by the Prime Minister and includes all Council of Ministers members from the sectors directly involved in situations of natural disasters. The CCGC is responsible for guaranteeing, at the highest level, the coordination of all emergency operations and the implementation of the Master Plan for the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters. In situations of emergency, this body meets regularly to assess the implementation of the emergency response plans and to provide guidance down to the grassroots level. The CCGC is advised in its oversight role by the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC).

b) Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC)

The CTGC is chaired by the General Director of the INGC and is composed by the National Directors from the relevant sectors, appointed by the Ministers who are members of the Disaster Management Coordination Council (CCGC). The CTGC's main responsibility is to coordinate the sector's alert and early warning systems on the imminence of hydrometrics, geological, epidemic and food security disasters and ensure the multi-sector implementation of different plans within aiming at reducing the vulnerability to and risk of disasters (Figure 2). This structure is replicated at the provincial and district levels where the technical councils report to the Provincial Governor and district administrators respectively/ The CTGC meets ordinarily once a month and extraordinarily whenever the INGC's General Director convenes it. Representatives from the cooperation partners, HCT, civil society and the private sector may be invited to the CTGC meetings.

c) National Emergency Operative Centre (CENOE)

CENOE is a multi-sector coordination and decision-making structure where representatives from different Government sectors, Civil Society Organization and key stakeholders who participate directly in disaster response operations meet. The objective of CENOE is to provide all stakeholders involved in the prevention, mitigation and response to disasters with a guiding instrument with procedures, clearly defined tasks, technical and scientific monitoring actions, issue warnings, monitor operations, and commission and decommission emergency operations.

CENOE is located in Mavalane air base premises, in Maputo, and is rolled-out to the operational regions of Vilanculos (Inhambane), Caia (Sofala) and Nacala (Nampula) and is coordinated by the INGC. The Emergency Operative Centre (COE) represents CENOE rollout in the province level and is coordinated by the Permanent secretary with support of INGC delegation. CENOE has an intervention body, the National Civil Protection Unit (UNAPROC), which is activated in case of emergencies.

CENOE is subdivided into four main sectors, namely: (i) Planning and Information, led by the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD); (ii) Infrastructures, led by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPH); (iii) Social, led by the Ministry of Health (MISAU); and (iv) Communications, co-led by the INGC and the Information Office (GABINFO).

The objectives of the CENOE sectors are to:

- coordinate the efficient and effective use of resources, avoiding waste and duplication of effort;
- provide timely information for decision-making both to the field and within CENOE;
- provide resources to enable emergency assistance and disaster relief.

Their function within CENOE includes:

- planning for prevention, mitigation and response to natural disasters;
- recommending adequate resources for responding to such events;
- recommending the appropriate level of response to such events;
- analyzing, updating and disseminating timely information.

Overall, CENOE and CTGC are involved in mobilizing resources, ensuring linkages between the emergency and rehabilitation phases, and keeping the ministerial level CCGC informed of rehabilitation activities. The humanitarian country team clusters are embedded in these four sectors in support to coordination of relief operations during emergencies (figure 3). The humanitarian country team is composed by 10 clusters and led by the UN Resident coordinator. The Cluster Lead and one NGO Cluster Partner are designated to attend to INGC Working Group meetings - representing other Cluster partners, providing inputs to the National preparedness and response process, and feeding back to the clusters on key developments and decisions made with regard to emergency preparedness and response within the CTGC-INGC sectors.

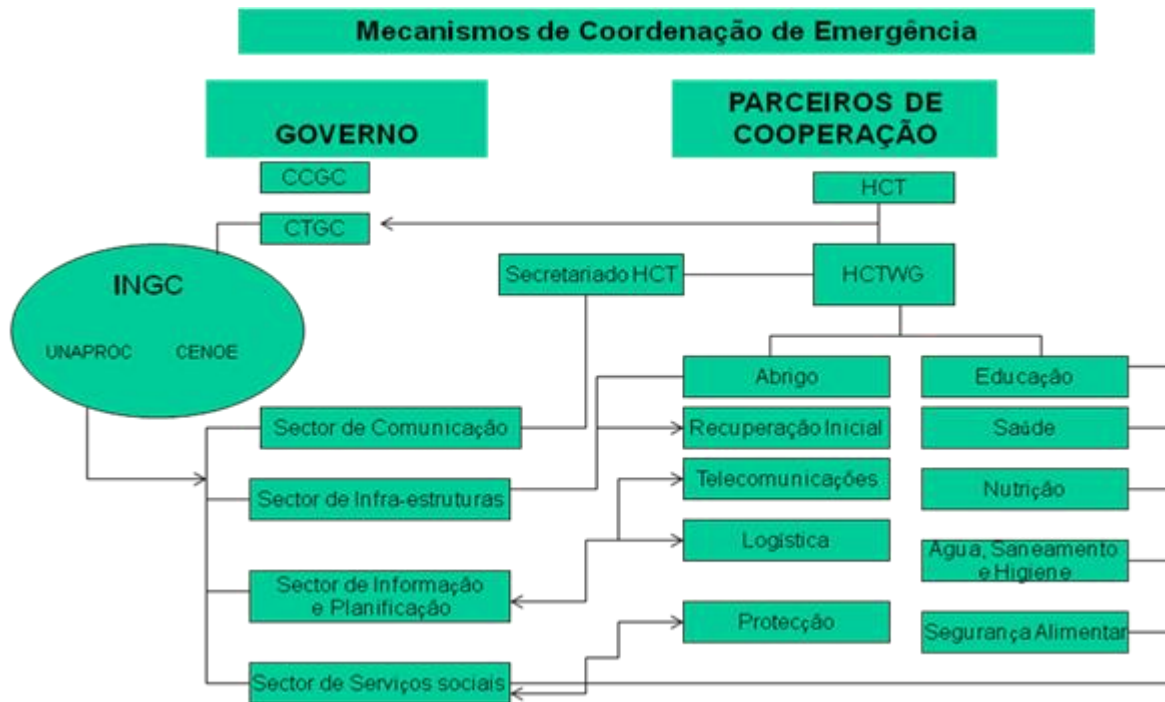


Figure 3: Emergency coordination mechanisms between the Government of Mozambique and the HCT

UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR'S OFFICE IN MOZAMBIQUE

José Caveirinha, 237

Maputo, May 2016

Mozambique

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