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**HUMANITARIAN AID IN THE AREAS OF SHELTER  
AND WASH FOR THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CYCLONE  
IDAI IN MANICA PROVINCE, MOZAMBIQUE**



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**End-term  
Evaluation**

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## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CEA	Community Engagement and Accountability
CGI	Corrugated Galvanized Iron
CLTS/Santolic	Community Led Total Sanitation/ Saneamento Total Liderado pela comunidade
CCM	Christian Council of Mozambique
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CVM / MRC	Mozambican Red Cross / Cruz Vermelha de Mozambique
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DPOPH	Provincial Department of Public Works and Housing/Departamento Provincial das Obras Públicas e Habitação
ET	Evaluation Team
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FHH	Female Household
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GFF	German Federal Foreign Office
GRC	German Red Cross
GVC	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile
HH	Household
HQ	Headquarters
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
HWF	Hand Washing Facilities
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFRC	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IPs	Implementing Partners
INGD	Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Riscos e Desastres
KII	Key Informant Interview
LWF	Lutheran World Foundation
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MHH	Male Household
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
NGO	No Governmental Organisations
NFI	Non-Food Item
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OECD-DAC	Co-Operation and Development -Development Assistance Committees
PA	Posto Administrativo (Administrative Post)
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Transformation
PPE	Personal Protection Elements
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
RCM	Red Cross Mozambique
SDPI	District Department of Public Work /Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-Estruturas
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
StC	Save the Children
T-Shelter	Temporary Shelter
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

End Line evaluation in Shelter and WASH for the affected people by Cyclone Idai in Dombe, Manica, Mozambique

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WV	World Vision
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# 1. Executive Summary

## Context

In 2019, Cyclone Idai, one of the worst tropical cyclones on record, caused severe devastation in a corridor from Mozambique's coast to neighbouring Zimbabwe; including Manica province (on the border with Zimbabwe). Sussundenga District and the southern Administrative Post (P.A.) of Dombe were strongly hit, affecting around 124.000 people/26.700 families, representing 74% of the total Sussundenga district population. 86% of the buildings in the area were also destroyed (17.660) or damaged (9.274).

The Mozambican Red Cross (CVM) and German Red Cross (GRC) implemented a 30-month emergency project in Sussundenga (Manica Province), responding to the humanitarian needs of 15.000 people in different areas including Shelter, NFIs, Water & Sanitation, Hygiene Knowledge, and Wash Committees.

## Purpose of the Assessment

The purpose of the end-term evaluation is to analyse and comment on the achieved status of the project, and evaluate how effectively and efficiently the project has so far achieved its specific objectives.

A *Final evaluation* of Humanitarian Aid in the Areas of Shelter and WASH for the People Affected by Cyclone Idai project was undertaken in November- December 2021 by an evaluation team consisting of two Metas. Ltd consultants. The evaluation's results and findings on information were obtained from quantitative assessment (100 interviews), focus group discussions with 270 female and 140 male participants, and 15 key informant interviews, with analysis of available quantitative data and field observations.

*The final evaluation was carried out in 10 selected communities of P.A.Dombe: Muwawa, Muvoazi Gudza, Ngurue, Zichao B, Zichao A, Zibuia, Chiruca, Matarara (only quantitative), and Tussene Shoma.*

## Results

The Project's performance was evaluated in the following dimensions: Relevance, Effectiveness/Performance, Efficiency, Impact, Gender, PwD and CEA, Coherence, Connectedness and Exit Strategy. The Evaluation Team (ET's) assessment made use of a 4 point scale (0-4), representing no results, 1 poor results, 2 fair results, 3 good results, and 4 excellent results. The assessment arrived at an overall score for the project of (3) which is **Good**. The Project received its score (3) relevance, (3) effectiveness/performance, (2) efficiency, (2) Impact, (3) Gender, PwD and CEA, (3) Coherence, (2) Connectedness and exit strategy.

The most notable successes of the Project were: the NFI Kits and Hygiene Kits distribution for 3.347 Households (HH) and the provision of materials and kits for construction of temporary shelters received by the most vulnerable, PwD and women heads of the household.

A detailed summary responding to each element follows below:

### **Relevance**

**Overall score: Good**

**R1/1:** Distributed adequate/culturally appropriate construction materials for temporary shelter and kits for construction; reached 640HH (vulnerable and women head of the household) and 172 HH (PwD).

**R3/2:** The CLTS/Approach used complemented the SDPI approach for sanitation, as a result, the community of Zichao B reached ODF status and the models of slabs accommodate PwD.

### **Effectiveness/ performance**

**Overall score: Good**

#### **Access to Shelter:**

**R 1/1:** At present, 88.4% who received shelter materials and construction kits affirm to be currently living in houses that are partially/completely rebuilt with permanent material. The planned number of HH beneficiaries including PwD was 737HH.

**R1/2:** 66.4% of the beneficiaries have knowledge about safe shelter construction and applying hazard-specific construction techniques and following the PASSA method.

13 shelter committees were trained and are active in their communities. HH are trained through the Shelter Committees and SDPI.

**NFIs**

**R 2/1:** 96% of HH received NFIs and are in use as own use the target was 3000HH.



#### **Water quantity:**

**R3/1:** 81% of beneficiaries have access to water with least 20l/day/person, with water quality from a borehole or small water system, with the exception of the communities of Ngurue and Muvoazi.

CVM/GRC distributed recipients (jerry cans) for water storage and treatment to 3.347 families (HH) as well distributed water purifiers (Certeza) to 3.347 HH in 22 communities.

22 CVM Wash committees transmitted messages among the families on how to keep clean the jerry cans for storage of water for consumption.

#### **Sanitation Facilities:**

**R3/2:** 63% of HH members including PwD in 7 communities mentioned using a latrine, the others still practice open defecation (cat method or open air in the bushes).

#### **HWF and bathing facilities:**

**R3/3:** Most of the HH mentioned having bathing facilities and handwashing devices. There was no data available in the reports, and assessment results showed 22% having a handwashing facility and observation in 9 assessed communities found the tippy-taps weren't maintained or absent.

CVM/GRC distributed 813 hand washing stations with soap in 30 communities as part of Covid -19 prevention.

**R3/4:** Hygiene knowledge – 96% of the target population [disaggregated by age and gender and including PwD] know and wash their hands at least four critical moments (after using latrine, before eating, after cleaning a child, before cooking).

#### **Hygiene access kits MHM access:**

100% of girls and women obtained knowledge about Menstrual Hygiene Management and 3439 hygiene kits were distributed.

#### **WASH Committees:**

22 wash committees were formed and Implemented door-to-door campaigns about Malaria, Covid -19 prevention, handwashing at critical moments, MHM, etc.

#### **Efficiency**

***The average score as Fair***

- All administrative processes, as well as the CVM and the GRC, followed the administrative procedures for each organization, ensuring transparency during the supplier selection process, as well as the process of hiring and paying for products or services, but there were delays in delivery.

#### **Impact**

***The average score as Fair***

**R2/1:** The Project had a very positive impact on the community in improving shelter construction techniques, building improved latrines, there are now more effective construction techniques available for the community.

#### **Gender, PwD, CEA**

***Overall score: Good***

- The men in the communities were aware and gave space for women to be included in roles of leadership.
- CVM staff and volunteers know how to identify GBV and promote women's protection, gender inclusion, and provide information and guidance to people participating in project activities
- Wash volunteers raised awareness among the 22 community members about MHM and distributed information and communication material (IEC) about menstruation and GBV.

#### **Connectedness and Exit Strategy**

***Overall score: Fair***

- CVM close partner of SDPI Sussundenga.
- DPOPH/SDPI and CVM/GRC jointly implemented the training for the Shelter and WASH committees.
- Community members were unaware about the end of this project, the only connection that will continue will be between SDPI and local leaders, and SDPI will need financial resources.

#### **Coherence**

***Overall score: Good***

- The Activities of the post-emergency response was coordinated by clusters and the extent to which duplication of assistance and gaps was minimized by CVM/GRC, as a result remote areas such as the community of Ngurue and Zibuia were accessed.

**On the other hand, the principal challenges faced by the Project were:**

- 10 visited villages showed different stages of shelter and latrine construction, some still in the early steps of organizing the house frame
- Ngurue and Muvoazi are still waiting for the borehole planned by the project,
- MHM: disposable sanitary pads wasn't sustainable, women prefer a reusable pad.
- Increasing the number of communities (22) with few CVM/GRC field staff did not help overall quality.