

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

MOZAMBIQUE: FLOODS & CYCLONE

Emergency Appeal No. MDRMZ002
(Glide no. FL-2006-000198-MOZ)
20 July 2007

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries.

In Brief

Appeal no. MDRMZ002; Operations Update no. 4; Period covered: 1 May to 31 May, 2007; Appeal coverage: 34%; [<click here to go directly to the attached Financial Report>](#)

Appeal history:

- Preliminary appeal launched on 16 February 2007 for CHF 7,464,923 (USD 5,971,938 or EUR 4,524,196) in cash, kind or services, for six months to assist 100,000 beneficiaries (20,000 families).
- Operations Update no.1 was issued on 23 February 2007.
- Revised appeal launched on 14 March 2007 for CHF 20,633,392 (USD 16.9m or EUR 12.8m) in cash, kind or services for six months to assist 117,235 beneficiaries (23,447 families).
- Operations Update no. 2 was issued on 12 April 2007
- Operations Update no. 3 was issued on 16 May 2007
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 187,000.

Operational Summary: The emergency response phase, which included provision of emergency water supplies, temporary latrines, food and health care, is drawing to a close and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, is now focusing on recovery and rehabilitation for people affected by floods and cyclone. In floods affected areas, many non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and humanitarian agencies operational during the emergency phase now only have a skeleton staff left in Caia, the operational hub for the floods operations. A delegation from European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), accompanied by representatives from Mozambique Red Cross Society¹ (CVM) and Red Cross partners, recently visited flood affected areas to review the use of ECHO funding and the flood response to date.

Regular food distributions have stopped and the World Food programme (WFP) has now started food for work programmes in resettlement areas. The government of Mozambique has allocated land in permanent resettlement areas for affected populations, but construction of permanent houses has not yet started and most people are in temporary huts or tents. Rehabilitation/ construction of boreholes and pumps is ongoing and already complete in some areas, however in a number of areas people only have access to water 1- 3 km distance from the camp area. The latrine situation is generally poor, and in some cases there is only one latrine/ 300 people. Overall, although the government has identified permanent resettlement sites for families, there is a lot of work to be done to set up infrastructure and basic facilities for families relocating to these sites.

Red Cross volunteers trained in first aid and community-based health continue to provide basic medical assistance to displaced communities through house-to-house visits and at first aid posts. A total of eight cholera kits and four interagency emergency health kits (IEHKs) are on standby in the Beira warehouse to further boost CVM health capacity.

The Norwegian/ Canadian Red Cross basic health care Emergency Response Unit (ERU) in Vilankulos, supporting

¹ In Portuguese: Cruz Vermelha de Mocambique (CVM)

Mozambique: Floods and Cyclone; Appeal no. MDRMZ002; Operations Update no. 4

the cyclone-damaged hospital, has provided medical assistance to more than 14,700 patients and handed over equipment and materials to boost capacity of the local CVM and the Ministry of Health on 20 May 2007.

In flood affected areas Red Cross volunteers are finalising distributions of shelter kits.

CVM, the Federation and partner national societies (PNS) continue to operate in close coordination and consultation with the National Centre for Disaster Management (INGC²), which has overall coordination of the relief effort, and with humanitarian actors involved in the relief effort through the UN-established sectoral cluster groups.

In all affected areas, CVM staff and volunteers continue to demonstrate their commitment to assist vulnerable populations. CVM has finalised a recovery plan of action and is seeking additional funds to support rehabilitation and recovery plans in floods and cyclone affected areas. In line with the mission of the CVM, the plan of action seeks to improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable people, alleviating human suffering wherever possible, through the dedicated work of volunteers. Priorities include: provision of shelter for displaced populations; increased access to health and care through training for CVM volunteers, provision of first aid equipment and establishment of first aid posts; sustainable water and sanitation (WatSan) through drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes, latrines and continued hygiene promotion campaigns; expansion of the proven early warning system to increase preparedness in disaster prone areas.

This operation is aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- **Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.**
- **Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.**
- **Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.**
- **Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.**

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Mozambique:** Fernanda Teixeira, Secretary General, Mozambique Red Cross Society, Maputo; Email: fernanda.teixeira@redcross.org.mz; Phone +258.1.497.721; +258.1.490.943; Mobile +258.82.31.16.25; Fax +258.1.497.725; Robert Przedpelski, Head of Operation, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Maputo; Email: robert.przedpelski@ifrc.org; Phone + 258.21.497.721; Mobile + 258. 82.700.4848; Fax. +258.21.497.725.
- **In Zimbabwe:** Françoise Le Goff, Head of Southern Africa Regional Delegation, Harare; Email: françoise.legoff@ifrc.org; Phone +263.4.70.61.55, +263.4.72.03.15; Fax +263.4.70.87.84
- **In Geneva:** John Roche, Federation Regional Officer for Southern Africa, Africa Dept., Geneva Email: john.roche@ifrc.org; Phone +41.22.730.44.00; Fax +41.22.733.03.95

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Background

Floods, drought and cyclones are a common phenomenon in Mozambique - the country's coastline forms almost the entire western perimeter of an extremely active tropical cyclone belt – the SouthWest Indian Ocean Basin - producing almost 10% of the world's cyclones annually.

² In Portuguese: Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades (INGC)

Mozambique: Floods and Cyclone; Appeal no. MDRMZ002; Operations Update no. 4

Since December 2006, torrential rains throughout the Southern Africa region have led to overflowing of rivers and pressure on dams, resulting in widespread flooding in central and southern parts of Mozambique. As a result the Cahoba Bassa hydroelectric dam began discharging surplus water on 9 February 2007, and this – together with the rainfall – resulted in widespread flooding along the flood plain. The heavy rains and storms destroyed houses, schools, health centres and crops, forcing 163,045 people from their homes, according to the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC). A total of 107,534 displaced people have been sheltered in accommodations centres, while 55,511 others are in resettlements centres established by the Government of Mozambique after the 2001 floods. The four most affected provinces are Sofala, Zambezia, Manica and Tete.



Widespread flooding in central and southern parts of Mozambique displaced more than 163,000 people in early 2007.

National capacity to respond to these floods was compounded by the arrival of cyclone Favio, which hit Inhambane province on 22 February 2007 causing nine deaths and affecting 133,670 people in Vilanculos, Inhassoro, Govuro and Massinga districts in Inhambane province, and Machanga district in Sofala province. The cyclone also caused destruction of infrastructure and public facilities, seriously damaging Vilanculos rural hospital, in particular the maternity, surgical operation theatre and destroying antiretroviral drugs. Seven health centres were partially damaged.

The operation is moving into the rehabilitation phase. Regular food distributions have stopped and the World Food Programme (WFP) has now started food-for-work programmes in resettlement areas. The government of Mozambique has allocated land in permanent

resettlement areas for affected populations, but construction of permanent houses has not yet started and most people are in temporary huts or tents. Rehabilitation/ construction of boreholes and pumps is on-going and already complete in some areas, however in a number of areas people only have access to water 1- 3 km distance from the camp area. The latrine situation is generally poor, and in some places there is one latrine/ 300 people. Although the government has identified permanent resettlement sites for families, there is a lot of work to be done to set up infrastructure and basic facilities for families relocating to these sites.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Response

The Red Cross Movement is now focusing on recovery and rehabilitation for people affected by floods and cyclone.

Emergency response

Objective 1. (Shelter and non food items): to provide temporary shelter and non food items to 23,447 families in Inhambane (cyclone affected areas) and Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia (floods affected) provinces.

In floods affected areas: In total, Red Cross provided non food relief items to 58% total number of displaced people (18,000 families) in over half of the accommodation centres (35 of 65 centres) in flood affected areas. In June 2007, CVM will support distribution of hygiene/ dignity kits provided through United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

In cyclone affected areas: By the beginning of May 2007, distributions of non-food relief items in cyclone affected Inhambane province were complete. Distributions were carried out by CVM in cooperation with the Spanish Red Cross, and targeted a total of 6,338 families (31,675 individuals). Beneficiary selection criteria

Mozambique: Floods and Cyclone; Appeal no. MDRMZ002; Operations Update no. 4

prioritised communities and settlements in remote areas that had not received assistance from the government or other humanitarian actors, in the districts of Govuro, Inhassoro, Vilankulo and Massinga. Since the majority of families affected by the cyclone were able to rescue some of their belongings from damaged houses, the distributions were intended to complement and improve existing living conditions of families.

Coordination: During the operation, regular meetings and updates were held at the field level and at the central level in Maputo to coordinate activities of various organizations. Spanish Red Cross and CVM adapted their distribution plan and list of items for distribution in response to relief distributions conducted by other organisations and the changing needs on the ground; for example, the provision of buckets and jerry cans by Belgian Red Cross enabled Spanish Red Cross to purchase sleeping mats; planned distribution of bleach was revised since water supply was not a major problem in affected areas; and personal soap was substituted with laundry soap since the local population prefers it for personal hygiene due to its high levels of caustic soda which helps prevent scabies.

Spanish Red Cross distributed the following items purchased locally: tarpaulins (4x6 m); kitchen sets, laundry soap, insecticide treated mosquito nets, blankets, shelter kits and sleeping mats. In addition, CVM and Spanish Red Cross distributed jerry cans (4,600), buckets (12,246) and additional shelter kits (1,000) provided by Belgian Red Cross, and items provided by United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). Visibility of ECHO, who funded the Spanish Red Cross operation and purchase and distribution of other non-food relief items, was ensured through t-shirts and caps worn by the Red Cross volunteers and marked with the ECHO and Red Cross logos, banners, flags and stickers.

Constraints: Some cyclone affected villages are in remote areas accessible only by 4x4 vehicles, with many beneficiary villages more than 150 – 300km away from the CVM warehouse in Vilanculos. Assessments beneficiary identification and distributions were further hampered by rain and muddy roads and frequent power cuts.

Table 1: Beneficiary families in cyclone affected Inhambane province

District	Target Families/ population
Govuro	1,914
Inhassoro	2,364
Vilankulo	1,210
Massinga	850
Total	6,338

Table 2: Total items distributed in flood and cyclone-affected areas and remaining in CVM warehouses at end May 2007

Item description	Floods affected areas	Cyclone affected areas	Remaining stock
Kitchen set	19,296	6,747	6,167
Bucket	39,957	14,952	12,597
Blanket	52,825	13,588	23,383
Personal soap	486,584	-	-
Laundry soap	176,755	13,109	25,121
Jerry can	30,961	6,270	6,148
Sleeping mat	17,685	12,163	1,914
Tarpaulin/ plastic sheeting	23,904	5,416	6,655
Mosquito net	18,555	13,250	7,653
Tent	3,617	-	2,416
Family kits		500	17

Donors include (in alphabetical order): American Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross – Flanders, Belgian Red Cross Luxemburg, British Red Cross, CVM, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, INGC (Mozambican National Centre for Disaster Management), Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, UNICEF, World Food Programme, ZMW.

Shelter and livelihoods:

Objective 2: (Recovery, rehabilitation and restoration of livelihoods): to provide support to families for their resettlement through rehabilitation of shelter /through shelter tool kits) and livelihoods activities

Shelter kits: Distribution of shelter kits in floods affected areas started on 14 May 2007 in flood affected areas, and by 25 May 2007 had reached district offices of CVM for distribution to target beneficiaries. A total of 12,075 kits will be distributed (one kit per family) to the areas as indicated in the table below. Each kit contains: One machete, 20m rope, 20m wire and one pair pliers. The distribution plan has been revised to reflect needs in the accommodation centres/ resettlement sites as some families have moved away from higher ground back to the site of their original flooded homes. Distributions will continue throughout June 2007.

In cyclone affected Inhambane province, 3,000 kits have been distributed. Each kit contains 20m wire, one hammer, one machete, two hoes, one pair pliers, 2kg nails.

Table 3: Distribution of shelter kits at end May 2007

Province	District	Number of shelter kits	
		Total planned per district	Distributed so far
Manica	Tambara	629	631
Tete	Mutarara	5,420	5,017
Zambezia	Mopeia	2,949	2,237
Sofala	Chemba	174	-
	Marromeu	1,356	-
	Caia	2,447	-
Inhambane	-	3,600	3,000
Total	-	16,275	10,885

**Includes 2,000 kits provided by Spanish Red Cross with ECHO funding; includes 1,600 kits contributed by Belgian Red Cross Flanders with support of the Flemish government.*

Zinc sheets, bags of cement, blankets: South African Red Cross, with funding from Vodacom, has 1,062 zinc sheets, 3,062 bags of cement and 2,400 blankets for support to cyclone affected families. However, these items are still in South Africa while negotiations continue with the government of Mozambique to allow the goods to enter Mozambique tax free. In the initial stages of the relief operation, relief items for floods and cyclone imported into Mozambique were tax-exempt.

Livelihoods support: In Inhambane province, CVM plans to support 1,360 families with distribution of vegetable seed kits, beans and cassava; and to support 2,500 families with distribution of 7,500 fruit and other trees. There has been no progress due to a lack of funding.

Capacity building in floods and cyclone resistant housing: CVM plans to increase its capacity to support construction of cyclone and floods resistant housing through development of relevant training materials, training of volunteers and skilled workers, and construction of “model” houses to demonstrate appropriate construction techniques at the community level. CVM has been working in consultation with the Federation’s shelter department in Geneva on development of these activities, and at the beginning of June 2007 a representative from the Federation shelter department visited Mozambique to support development of project activities.

Health and Care

Objective 3: to provide community based health and basic health care to 23,447 families in the floods and cyclone affected areas.

Community based health care and First Aid: Throughout the emergency phase, CVM provided emergency first aid and community based health training (ranging from 7 – 10 day training courses) for 567 volunteers. From the end of May 2007, 489 trained volunteers continued to provide community health and first aid to displaced communities in floods and cyclone affected areas, through house-to house visits and at first aid posts. Activities to

Mozambique: Floods and Cyclone; Appeal no. MDRMZ002; Operations Update no. 4

improve health of displaced communities included health education sessions; treatment/ diagnosis of the most common health problems during house to house visits and at first aid posts (diarrhoea, respiratory infections, conjunctivitis); supporting the Ministry of Health (MoH) vaccination campaign; distribution of health information materials provided by MoH, UNICEF and others.

Table 4: Number of health volunteers, first aid posts, and numbers of beneficiaries

Province	Active volunteers	First aid posts	Beneficiaries
Manica	10	1	705
Sofala	33	5	1,772
Tete	97	13	5,334
Zambezia	198	10	11,825
Inhambane*	151	-	2,755
Total	489	29	22,391

*Volunteers in Inhambane conduct community based health activities on a house to house basis and are not based at first aid posts, as in floods affected areas.

Four IEHK kits are currently at the transitional warehouse in Beira and will be opened during planned training sessions for volunteers. As floods affected families move to permanent resettlement sites, CVM will establish permanent first aid posts with local first aid committees, and carry out comprehensive training-of-trainers and training for volunteers in community-based health.

Cholera: Eight cholera kits (funded by Belgian and Danish Red Cross, and the International Federation) are on standby at the transitional warehouse in Beira. The biggest concern of the floods response operation was a cholera outbreak, and while it is difficult to establish why the outbreak did not happen, the combined result of safe water, sanitation and health activities, as well as and non food relief items including soap, buckets, jerry cans, etc, may have played a role. The cholera kits will remain on standby in case of cholera outbreak during the resettlement phase and CVM with the Federation is in the process of establishing a plan for use of these kits prior to their expiry date, in cooperation and discussion with the Ministry of Health.

Basic Health Care unit: The Norwegian/ Canadian Red Cross basic health care (BHC) emergency response unit (ERU), set up on 26 February 2007 in Vilanculos, Inhambane province (where facilities were partially destroyed), handed over equipment and supplies to the value of approximately USD 143,508 to the Mozambique government Ministry of health on 20 May 2007. Selected items and supplies have also been handed over to CVM. The handover has contributed towards strengthening of the public health care capacities in Mozambique and ability to better respond locally for future disasters. Equipment and related services will be accessible to all persons in need through usage in the hospital outpatient department.

The handover specifies that the Ministry of Health assumes full responsibility for management and financing the ERU, including provision of appropriate storage and maintenance for equipment received. To support effective management of the BHC ERU, at the beginning of May, 23 CVM staff, volunteers and representatives of the Ministry of Health participated in a practical and theoretical workshop on planning, set up, and management of a basic health unit.

The ERU team left Mozambique after the handover of equipment. In the meantime, the BHC ERU will continue to function, under the management of the MoH, as a temporary medical facility until the permanent hospital staff and equipment can be relocated to a rebuilt or



Red Cross volunteers provide basic health advice and treatment of common diseases such as diarrhoea, respiratory infections and conjunctivitis at first aid posts in flood affected areas.

Mozambique: Floods and Cyclone; Appeal no. MDRMZ002; Operations Update no. 4

rehabilitated permanent structure. The Ministry of Health will ensure continued ECHO visibility of all items received. The Ministry is also committed to maintaining complete records as to patient utilization of the donated BHC ERU, and subsequent complete and accessible records as to use, storage, and/or movement of donated equipment and supplies.

From 5 March to 19 May 2007, the BHU, fully staffed by local Ministry of Health staff with support of Norwegian and Canadian Red Cross delegates, received 14,791 patients in total. Major causes of morbidity recorded were malaria, respiratory tract infections and other unspecified infections. During May 2007, there was a small rise in skin infections due to the colder weather, and the team noted that the local population seems to decrease hygiene standards during winter time. Among other activities, the ERU also conducted hygiene awareness training, universal precaution, healthcare training for hospital staff and a hospital clean up campaign, and distributed mosquito nets to pregnant women. The project was financially supported by Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department ECHO, Norwegian Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross.

Further planned support to improve access to health care in the Vilanculos area includes the Norwegian Red Cross funded rehabilitation of the hospital and health centres, and health education for CVM volunteers. A consultant is currently working on designs and cost estimates for reconstruction of part of the damaged hospital.

Water and Sanitation

Objective 4. (Water and sanitation and hygiene promotion): to ensure community access to adequate safe and clean water as well as sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion to 9,000 families in floods and cyclone affected provinces, meeting SPHERE minimum standards.

CVM and the Federation are among the very few humanitarian actors still committed to providing water and sanitation support to residents in accommodation centres in flood affected areas. In addition to distribution of water treatment materials outlines below, Red Cross is continuing with construction of bore holes and installation of hand pumps; latrine construction; and hygiene promotion.

Water sanitation equipment: During May, the water sanitation team in floods affected areas completed an inventory of Red Cross water sanitation equipment in the treatment and distribution of water, including equipment imported to Mozambique for the floods response and handed over to CVM for use in future emergencies. Equipment has been transferred to the CVM district warehouse in Mopeia for storage, and includes seven water treatment units used during the emergency phase (four provided by Spanish Red Cross water sanitation ERU, and three from existing stocks in the CVM central warehouse in Maputo).

Water treatment: During May, the distribution of water treatment materials (waterMaker chlorine and Certeza) at household level ensured access to clean water for 1,691 households. The Red Cross operational centre in Caia received a total of 27,527 bottles of Certeza and 821,770 water maker chlorine sachets in May for water treatment for 16,905 families in accommodation centres in the four flood affected provinces. The population of accommodation centres has demonstrated strong interest in using water treatment products throughout distributions to date. Distributions will continue during June 2007.

Table 5: Planned distribution of water maker chlorine sachets and Certeza bottles

Province	District	No of families	Certeza	WaterMaker chlorine sachets
Sofala	Caia Chemba Marromeu	5,429	5,429	244,305
Tete	Mutarara Doa	4,170	4,170	187,650
Manica	Tambara	874	874	39,330
Zambezia	Mopeia	6,432	6,432	289,440
Total	7	16,905	16,905	760,725

Table 6: Actual distribution of water maker chlorine sachets and Certeza bottles in May 2007

Province	District	Accommodation centre	No of families	Certeza bottles	WaterMaker chlorine sachets*
Sofala	Caia	Mfumo Domingos	136	136	6,120
		Nhambalo 1	213	213	9,585
		Nhambalo 2	282	282	12,690
		Marra	295	295	13,275
		Tche-Tcha	218	218	9,810
		Chipuazo	60	60	2,700
		Chamdimba	487	487	21,915
Total	1	8	1,691	1691	76,095

*each family receives 45 water maker sachets

Water purification at the household level:

Certeza – a locally produced water treatment product: As a dilute chlorine solution, Certeza decreases the incidence of diarrhoea by approximately 50% by inactivating bacteria, viruses, and most parasites. One capful of solution typically treats 20 litres of water (roughly five gallons), which is the size of most jerry cans and containers people use to obtain and store their water. Most people in Mozambique obtain their water from a central source, such as a well, borehole, pump, lake, or river and carry it home in jerry cans or other containers. During transport and storage, even water from a clean source often becomes contaminated. Contaminated surface water sources and large, poorly functioning municipal water distribution systems contribute to the transmission of water-related diseases. Certeza is a simple, affordable and effective intervention. Preventing re-contamination with a chlorine residual, it keeps properly stored water safe for 24 hours after treatment.

WaterMaker chlorine sachets – for water purification at the household level: Each sachet is able to purify approximately 25 litres. WaterMaker chlorine sachets are generally donations received by CVM from abroad.

Hygiene promotion: CVM volunteers have been trained in water and sanitation, and their continued presence will ensure sustainability of efforts to improve water and sanitation in target areas when the floods and cyclone operation has finished. Volunteers trained in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) are continuing to improve health among people living in temporary accommodation centres and resettlement sites through effective hygiene promotion campaigns. Overall hygiene levels have significantly improved in all accommodation centres where Red Cross is operational.

Construction and rehabilitation of boreholes: Planned construction and rehabilitation of boreholes started at the beginning of June 2007. Further information will be provided in the next operations update.

Latrine construction: CVM is currently identifying companies to produce 1,000 latrine slabs for construction of permanent latrines for 1000 families. Identification of 1,000 beneficiary families is already complete. CVM is no longer able to use plastic sanitary platforms (sanplats) in construction of latrines due to government restrictions stipulating that the plastic sanplats are only for use in emergency situations. The sanplats are in storage in the Caia warehouse and will be used during future emergencies. Red Cross is aiming to meet SPHERE³ standards in latrine construction (20 people per latrine); the current scenario in accommodation centres is one latrine per 25 people.

Water production: Water production for beneficiary consumption has stopped. For information on water treatment and distribution, please refer to operations update no. 3 at: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/07/MDRMZ00203.pdf>.

Coordination: CVM and Federation continue to attend water sanitation cluster meetings in Caia, headed by UNICEF and including all humanitarian actors and government agencies involved in water sanitation. The cluster group is ensuring a coordinated approach to cover the water sanitation needs of populations in temporary accommodation centres and permanent resettlement sites.

³ SPHERE, Humanitarian Charter and Minimum standards in disaster response, www.sphereproject.org

Disaster Management/ Organisational development

Objective 5: Institutional development and disaster preparedness: to have appropriate and sustainable organisational structures at provincial and branch levels, with equipment and training to improve the CVM capacity in disaster management.

The CVM action plan for floods and cyclone response outlines activities to increase awareness and capacity to implement early warning systems; to preposition disaster relief stocks in case of future emergencies; to improve infrastructure (repair of cyclone damaged buildings, rehabilitation of strategically located warehouses and construction of a regional operational base in Caia); to improve the existing communication and transport system; and to increase overall capacity through lessons learnt, on the job training in report writing, NDRT training, experience exchange activities and documentation and dissemination of information materials on good practices and lessons learnt.

To date activities have been largely restricted to distribution of shelter kits and other non food relief items (see **emergency relief** section above) due to a lack of funding. Specific activities related to logistics were carried out in May 2007 as follows:

Logistics: Since the departure of the logistics ERU at the end of April, CVM has been wholly responsible for management and reporting of relief stocks remaining in CVM warehouses in floods and cyclone affected areas.

The Federation logistics delegate has been supporting introduction and effective use of Federation standard logistics systems at CVM headquarters, specifically with regard to vehicle management (including plans to set up maintenance/repair and fuel contracts) and fleet reporting. The Federation logistics delegate is working closely with the CVM fleet manager and has conducted training for CVM in operating a fleet wave system. This training is an ongoing process and will continue throughout the coming months.

Four new vehicles are expected in Maputo in June 2007 and will contribute to improving the quality of the CVM fleet. In the meantime, CVM is following a plan drawn up to dispose of/ sell vehicles that do not meet appropriate standards necessary for field work. One vehicle received from the regional delegation to support the emergency operation has been returned to Harare.

Humanitarian Values

In May, the CVM continued to provide weekly updates to ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) about the political, social and economic situation in Mozambique.

Public awareness of Red Cross and its role and activities in Mozambique was highlighted through two Portuguese language newsletters, two programmes on national radio and an operations update on the floods and cyclone response to date. In addition, CVM volunteers in Maputo celebrated International Red Cross Red Crescent Day on 8th May by recalling their experiences working to assist survivors of recent explosions from a munitions factory that hit the capital's suburbs. Over 100 people were killed and more than 500 injured in the tragedy, and Red Cross volunteers and staff played a vital rescue and response role in volatile circumstances, providing shelter, food and water to survivors, and helping transfer dead and injured to hospital. In speeches marked with reminders of the seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, the secretary general of Mozambique Red Cross, and head of delegation for the International Federation in Mozambique, praised the volunteers for their courage, strength and hard work in the aftermath of the explosions. The event ended with a presentation of certificates from the Mozambique Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in recognition of the remarkable commitment and courage of these volunteers during the emergency operation.

Outside the floods and cyclone operation, dissemination workshops on the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement were held in Catembe district, Maputo city for 16 volunteers and 28 community leaders, and in district no. 4 of Maputo city for 18 community leaders. A dissemination session was also conducted for finance staff from CVM headquarters and CVM branches of Maputo city and Maputo province.

Coordination

For this emergency the UN established cluster approach has been activated. By appointing specific organisations as lead agency in a specific field, clear coordinating structures have been set up. Disaster response coordination at a national level is being handled by the INGC, which is part of the Ministry of State Administration. The UN Resident Coordinator is in charge of coordinating UN support to the government. The OCHA regional office and the UN country team are supporting the UN resident coordinator's office in implementing the cluster approach.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMZ002 - MOZAMBIQUE - FLOODS & CYCLONES

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/6
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/7
Appeal	MDRMZ002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		20'644'994				20'644'994
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross		8'858				8'858
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)		73'582				73'582
British Red Cross		1'181'372				1'181'372
Canadian Red Cross		415'800				415'800
Danish Red Cross		11'475				11'475
Finnish Red Cross		81'000				81'000
French Red Cross		2'080				2'080
German Red Cross		194'400				194'400
Great Britain - Private Donors		11'950				11'950
Hong Kong Red Cross		1'210				1'210
Icelandic Red Cross		169'866				169'866
Irish Government		402'500				402'500
Irish Red Cross		48'276				48'276
Japanese Red Cross		305'275				305'275
Liechtenstein Red Cross		10'000				10'000
Luxembourg Red Cross		5'494				5'494
Monaco Red Cross		50'850				50'850
On Line donations		458				458
Spanish Red Cross		45'676				45'676
C1. Cash contributions		3'020'122				3'020'122
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
Austrian Red Cross		82'850				82'850
German Red Cross		77'713				77'713
Hong Kong Red Cross		-0				-0
Icelandic Red Cross		300				300
Norwegian Red Cross		208'600				208'600
Turkish Government		49'200				49'200
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		418'663				418'663
Inkind Goods & Transport						
Other		3'166'718				3'166'718
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport		3'166'718				3'166'718
Inkind Personnel						
Other		30'793				30'793
C5. Inkind Personnel		30'793				30'793
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		6'636'295				6'636'295
D. Total Funding = B + C		6'636'295				6'636'295

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		6'636'295				6'636'295
E. Expenditure		-5'946'123				-5'946'123
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		690'172				690'172

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMZ002 - MOZAMBIQUE - FLOODS & CYCLONES

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/6
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/7
Appeal	MDRMZ002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		20'644'994					20'644'994	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	1'595'073		471'744			471'744	1'123'329	
Shelter - Transitional			646'840			646'840	-646'840	
Construction Materials	5'640'000		2'082			2'082	5'637'918	
Clothing & textiles	1'073'916		441'188			441'188	632'729	
Seeds,Plants	52'500						52'500	
Water & Sanitation	1'042'789		320'804			320'804	721'985	
Medical & First Aid	766'016		171'808			171'808	594'208	
Teaching Materials	187'500						187'500	
Utensils & Tools	1'534'692		972'242			972'242	562'450	
Other Supplies & Services	525'213		714'095			714'095	-188'882	
Total Supplies	12'417'699		3'740'803			3'740'803	8'676'896	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	35'000						35'000	
Computers & Telecom	310'547		40'550			40'550	269'997	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	345'547		40'550			40'550	304'997	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	817'973		10'978			10'978	806'995	
Distribution & Monitoring			328'378			328'378	-328'378	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	524'804		39'982			39'982	484'823	
Total Transport & Storage	1'342'777		379'338			379'338	963'440	
Personnel Expenditures								
International Staff Payroll Benef	312'000		193'907			193'907	118'093	
Delegate Benefits	813'833						813'833	
Regionally Deployed Staff	1'102'350						1'102'350	
National Staff			1'779			1'779	-1'779	
National Society Staff			59			59	-59	
Consultants			38'038			38'038	-38'038	
Total Personnel Expenditures	2'228'183		233'783			233'783	1'994'400	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	329'656						329'656	
Total Workshops & Training	329'656						329'656	
General Expenditure								
Travel	196'175		70'421			70'421	125'754	
Information & Public Relation	60'800		101			101	60'699	
Office Costs	276'840		1'482			1'482	275'358	
Communications	108'550		4'810			4'810	103'740	
Professional Fees	45'000						45'000	
Financial Charges	1'951'842		-93			-93	1'951'935	
Other General Expenses			5'502			5'502	-5'502	
Total General Expenditure	2'639'207		82'224			82'224	2'556'983	
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societi			1'179'238			1'179'238	-1'179'238	
Total Federation Contributions & Transfers			1'179'238			1'179'238	-1'179'238	
Program Support								
Program Support	1'341'925		287'250			287'250	1'054'674	
Total Program Support	1'341'925		287'250			287'250	1'054'674	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			2'937			2'937	-2'937	
Total Operational Provisions			2'937			2'937	-2'937	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	20'644'994		5'946'123			5'946'123	14'698'871	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMZ002 - MOZAMBIQUE - FLOODS & CYCLONES

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/6
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/7
Appeal	MDRMZ002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		20'644'994					20'644'994	
VARIANCE (C - D)		14'698'871					14'698'871	