

# EMERGENCY APPEAL



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

Revised Appeal no. MDRMZ002

GLIDE no. FL-2006-000198-TC-2007-000028-MOZ

## MOZAMBIQUE: FLOODS

14 March 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 185 countries.*

### In Brief

**THIS REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 20,633,392 (USD 16.9m/EUR 12.8m) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 117,235 BENEFICIARIES FOR 6 MONTHS**

[Click here to go directly to the attached Appeal budget](#) or [here to go directly to the attached map](#)

#### 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, in kind or in services, for 6 months to assist 100,000 beneficiaries (20,000 families).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 187,000.

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.

### The situation

Since December 2006, torrential rains throughout southern Africa region (from Angola in the west to Mozambique in the east with Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe in between) have led to overflowing of rivers and pressure on dams, resulting in wide spread flooding in central and southern parts of Mozambique. The Zambezi River, a flood plain river that crosses the Africa continent - with three major dams, burst its banks and its tributaries flowed into Cahora Bassa hydroelectric dam in north-western Mozambique. These heavy rains and storms have subsequently caused destruction of houses, schools, health centres and crops, forcing the affected populations to leave their homes in search of safer grounds. The four most affected provinces re Sofala, Zambezia, Manica and Tete.

According to the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC<sup>1</sup>), 163,045 people have been displaced from their homes by the floods. A total of 107,534 of the displaced people have been sheltered in accommodations centres,

<sup>1</sup> In Potruguese: Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades (INGC):

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while 55,511 others are in resettlements centres that were established by the government after the 2001 floods. INGC had previously anticipated that 285,000 people could be affected, but the water levels are receding and the number of people relocating to accommodation centres has reduced. The government of Mozambique has maintained airlift operations on an isolated “island” in order to continue monitoring the situation, and has down-graded the alert from red to yellow, which means the flooded areas are no longer in an emergency phase.

To further aggravate the situation, on 22 February 2007, Mozambique experienced an intense tropical cyclone, known as cyclone Favio, which caused nine deaths and affected 133,670 people in Vilanculos, Inhassoro, Govuro and Masinga districts in Inhambane Province, and destroyed 20,800 hectares of crops. In Vilanculos District, approximately 6,000 houses built from local materials such as wooden polls, mud and grass were destroyed by the cyclone. As a result of heavy rains generated by the cyclone and overflowing rivers, some flooded areas in Buzy District affected about 20,000 people.

In response, the government has set up two accommodations centres for the affected families. However, only 74 people are in the camp so far, as the majority opted to stay in their roofless houses. More people could have lost their lives had it not been for the alert that was sent out through the early warning system (EWS) and community-based disaster management programmes implemented by Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM)<sup>2</sup>.

Cyclone Favio also caused destruction of infrastructure and public facilities such as schools and health centres. The rural hospital of Vilanculos was seriously damaged, especially the maternity, surgical operation theatre and the HIV and AIDS section where antiretroviral drugs were destroyed. In the neighbouring villages of Vilanculos, seven health centres have also been partially or totally damaged. The government restored the water supply systems and work on restoring electricity supply will start soon.

Affected by both floods and the aftermath of cyclone Favio, this revised emergency appeal addresses the needs of the people affected by both emergencies.

### **Red Cross Red Crescent Action so far**

The CVM immediately responded to the floods and cyclone disasters by mobilizing its volunteers and contingency stocks prepositioned in the various parts of the country. The Federation regional delegation in Harare mobilized relief items and six vehicles from its regional stocks, immediately the floods started. The regional delegation also tracked the cyclones and regularly updated the CVM and all other national societies in the region on the location, intensity and possible time the cyclones would hit the ground.

As per lessons learned from the previous floods in 2001, the INGC has stationed the operational hub for the floods operation in Caia City, which is the intersection of the four most affected provinces (Sofala, Tete, Manica and Zambezia). CVM, together with the Federation as well as all other organizations have set up their operation centre in Caia City for operational and coordination purposes. Additionally, an operation hub has also been created in Vilanculos District.

### **Relief and shelter**

A joint Belgium Netherlands Luxemburg (Benelux) and Spanish Emergency Response Unit (ERU) was deployed on 17 February 2007 in the flooded areas to provide relief and shelter assistance. To date, the ERU has distributed 1,054 tents, 10,664 tarpaulins (reaching 77% of the targeted families), 9 community tents, 9,803 jerry cans, 3,279 buckets, 6,209 kitchen sets, 1,500 bars of bathing soap (reaching 2% of the targeted families), 4,095 bars of laundry soaps, 10,948 blankets, 9,759 sleeping mats and 9,538 mosquito nets in Mutarara, Chemba, Marromeu, Caia, Tambara, Chinde and Mopeia districts.

For the recovery phase, a special kit to re-build houses and agricultural tools to re-start livelihood will be distributed as per the government shelter guidelines.

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<sup>2</sup> In Portuguese: Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique

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### Health

CVM has reached 5,240 beneficiaries in 88 sessions and 10,800 people through home visits during hygiene promotion campaigns. The populations were sensitized on the proper use of latrines and the importance of washing hands. Red Cross volunteers also conducted health and hygiene campaigns on malaria, HIV and AIDS prevention as well as sensitization for immunization and basic statistics on diseases. Hygiene awareness sessions are being conducted through two outreach visits in accommodation centres.

#### *Beneficiaries receiving medical attention at a BHC-ERU health stand*

The basic health care (BHC) ERU has reported that even though the health situation of the people in Vilanculos District is stable, there is a high risk of diarrhoea, measles and cholera outbreaks. On 25 February 2007, a Canadian/Norwegian BHC Emergency Response Unit was deployed in Inhambane Province (where the health facilities were partially destroyed), where they put up a field clinic near the hospital site in Vilanculos District. Since March 5, the BHC team has been receiving 150 patients per day. The team offers services such as outpatient, mother and child care, maternity, vaccination and joint mobile outreach services. These services complement the services offered by Vilanculos Hospital, which include surgery, inpatient and diagnostic services. The Ministry of Health (MoH) has approached the BHC ERU for special instructions and trainings as how to set up and work in field clinics.



### Water and sanitation (WatSan)

A total of four water treatment units have been installed by a Spanish Red Cross WatSan ERU in Caia, Mopeia and Nhacantando districts. These units supply 220 cubic meters of safe clean water to 34,473 people, mainly through water trucking. A total of 81,000 chlorine sachets have been distributed in Tambara, Nhacatando and Mutarara districts. So far, 80 construction materials for latrines (slabs and plastic sheeting) have been distributed to the people with a manual (prepared by CVM) on latrine construction. A total of 344 latrines have been constructed in Caia and Mopeia districts.

### Logistics

The joint Danish and Swiss logistics ERU was mobilised to Mozambique on 16 February 2007 for the flood operation, and has now been split into two smaller teams since the cyclone operation became active. Goods are arriving into the country through southern port of Beira, and transported north to the hub warehouse in Caia. From here, the relief ERU is working with representatives of CVM to distribute the goods to beneficiaries in the flood affected area.

FACT Logistics coordinator was deployed as a key part of the FACT team. Infrastructure and processes have been established in the following areas to meet this objective:

- ERU Logistician in Beira to receive and process goods through air and sea ports as well as coordinating local procurements.
- ERU logisticians in Caia coordinating warehouse operations
- Mobilisation table published on DMIS with an updated list of outstanding needs
- Ongoing communication between Operation / Dubai RLU / Donors in order to coordinate the flow of goods
- Suppliers of goods and transport are on stand-by to mobilise relief items as required
- Six Vehicles have been pre-positioned to the area and are already being used for the operation.

The list of needs has been revised since the initial appeal, and this information has been updated on the latest mobilisation table which is attached to this appeal, and the latest version is always available on DMIS. Shipping instructions will be provided to donors from Dubai RLU, with a Consignment Tracking Number which must be

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issued prior to shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through the RLU.

The logistics team participates in daily and weekly meetings with other members of the logistics cluster in Caia, Maputo and Vilanculos districts. The team also ensures flow of communications between the floods and cyclones operations, the Dubai regional logistics unit and donors, in order to coordinate the flow of goods.

### **Information technology and radio communication**

On 27 February 2007, the Spanish Red Cross telecommunication ERU arrived in Mozambique and repaired high frequency (HF) communications, based in CVM offices in Vilanculos and Govuro, which had been damaged during the cyclone. They have also boosted the electric power supply with solar panels. In addition, a service centre – with voice, data and radio communications – has been put up in the Spanish Red Cross Telecom ERU office and the Norwegian/Canadian BHC ERU camp in Vilanculos District.

### **Coordination**

The CVM, supported by the Federation, works in close coordination with the INGC and non-governmental agencies to provide the most effective support to people in need. The government officially requested CVM to be the lead agency in terms of the provision of temporary shelter and relief items. Furthermore, the Federation and CVM are coordinating emergency shelter as part of the international response through the cluster process and have a dedicated shelter coordination team in country to undertake this role including a shelter coordinator, shelter technical advisor, information manager and mapping advisor.

With the formal activation of the "cluster" process, and in keeping with the formal commitment of the International Federation to UN OCHA, the International Federation and CVM were designated to convene the shelter sector actors. The International Federation deployed a shelter coordination team, comprising a coordinator, technical advisor, information manager and mapping advisor, to work alongside CVM in providing the required coordination and supporting services to the shelter sector agencies. As the Government's lead agency for relief and shelter, CVM participated in other Government-led coordination mechanisms and was also engaged in the International Federation/CVM-led Shelter Working Group as an operational shelter agency. INGC counterparts were identified at national and field level to ensure effective support for Government-led coordination mechanisms. The International Federation represented the shelter sector in meetings with other cluster leads and in overall coordination meetings with INGC.

Shelter Working Group meetings were convened at national and field level, and an email and web-based information exchange mechanism rapidly established to ensure easy access to all shelter-sector related information and activities to all interested parties. Activities of the Shelter Working Group (SWG) initially focussed on coordinating the shelter agencies to ensure adequate coverage of the needs of the affected households with the available resources. The SWG also worked together to define an appropriate emergency shelter "kit" comprising plastic sheeting, tools and fixings to ensure consistency in relief programming and to enable the affected households to construct their own shelters. Following the cyclone, and with the focus shifting to return and resettlement, the SWG has focussed on supporting Government guidelines on shelter assistance through agreeing a revised shelter kit with more durable materials and complementary promotion of better building practices.

From the outset of the response, the International Federation had requested UN Habitat to support the Shelter Working Group as focal agency for return and resettlement issues. With the Government emphasis now shifting to promoting return and durable solutions, the International Federation is formally handing over the role of Shelter Working Group coordinating agency to UN Habitat, who will also oversee the coordination of outstanding emergency shelter needs.

The Federation has also been closely coordinating efforts with ECHO (both in the field and in Brussels), with timely and generous support provided by ECHO for both the floods and cyclone operations (*see photo below*). This good collaboration and support is expected to continue as the revised operation is implemented.

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The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is taking the lead in the coordination of WatSan activities. Regular emergency meetings are held at CVM, government and UN levels, where latest information on the situation is exchanged, roles and responsibilities are clarified and plans of actions are discussed.

Coordination of Red Cross action at the local level is carried out by the provincial branches of CVM and the district commission, in close collaboration with the public bodies, which report to CVM headquarters. Together with the Federation, the Belgian, Danish, Finnish, German, Icelandic, Netherlands, Spanish and Swedish Red Cross societies are supporting the operation, and attend coordination meetings hosted by CVM.

### The needs

The needs have been reported to be similar for both floods and cyclone affected populations. According to INGC, lack of food and clean water is becoming a concern and could be worsened by the expected rains. There are fears that malaria and cholera cases can increase. Another major challenge is inaccessibility to some accommodations centres by road.



Although the displaced people have employed coping mechanisms such as rebuilding shelter from grass and wooden sticks, the structures are below the SPHERE minimum standards. Provision of shelter and non-food items (NFIs) remains the immediate needs. In Vilanculos, the accommodation centre requires rehabilitation and/or construction of water supply and sanitation systems. In order to prevent the spread of diseases such as cholera and malaria there is need to scale up health and hygiene promotion campaigns.

### The proposed operation

This appeal has been revised to include the floods operation taking place in Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete provinces as well as cyclone Favio in Inhambane Province and in the south of Sofala Province. The operation will last for six months, and will target a total of 23,447 families with relief assistance during the emergency recovery phase.

In Inhambane Province, CVM will target areas that have not been reached from other agencies. Efforts will be concentrated on the most vulnerable families in Govuro, Inhassoro, Vilanculos and Massinga districts. For the recovery phase, CVM will target 5,000 out of 23,447 families in the most affected districts namely Mutarara in Tete province, Tambara in Manica Province, Caia, Chemba and Machanga in Sofala Province and Mopeia in Zambezia Province. These families will be assisted in rehabilitating their homes.

To emphasize the impact on the affected populations, the CVM/Federation has adopted an integrated approach combining relief and WatSan together with health activities. The integrated operation will be implemented through CVM's network of first aid posts in the accommodations and resettlements centres. This approach will continue after the relief phase, and will focus on specific working areas to develop integrated activities.

Experiences of the 2001 floods show that the majority of the displaced people resettle in safer and higher areas but continue cultivating their crops along the rivers. Through an integrated approach for the recovery phase, CVM will focus on assisting re-settlers by improving their livelihoods and developing community-based disaster management

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systems. Special focus will be on the most vulnerable groups such as the elderly, single mothers, families with more than three children aged under five years and people with disabilities, among others.

In response to the increased need for shelter, CVM will provide 23,447 families with tarpaulins or tents and shelter kits (machete, pliers, wire and rope) for temporary shelters during the relief phase. Shelter kits that will be distributed in the cyclone-affected areas will be different from the ones in the floods-affected areas. Construction methods are different from one area to another and the shelter unit pays particular attention in respecting people's habits. The beneficiaries will also be supplied with non-food items such as sleeping mats, blankets, jerry cans, personal and laundry soaps and mosquito nets to replenish their household equipment.

As part of this appeal, the Federation will pay particular attention to the replenishment of CVM stocks. The operation could take off quickly, thanks to CVM stocks that were pre-positioned in different branches and could be distributed. Therefore, the distributed relief items are included in the non-food items needs listed in this appeal document for the purpose of replenishing stocks in case of another emergency occurrence.

The Federation will continue supporting CVM health activities in the operation. Efforts will be concentrated on first aid activities, refresher trainings for CVM volunteers as well as hygiene promotion and health awareness to prevent communicable diseases. So far, CVM works in 28 first aid posts in the floods-affected areas and aims to increase them to 33 posts. Water and sanitation activities will focus on ensuring improved access to safe water for people sheltered in accommodation centres. Sanitation is a main component of the CVM plan of action, through the construction of latrines and hygiene promotion campaigns.

### **Objectives and activities planned**

**Overall objective: To provide humanitarian assistance to 23,447 families in the floods and cyclones-affected provinces (Manica, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia and Inhambane) in Mozambique.**

**Objective 1 (Shelter and non-food items): To provide temporary shelter and non-food items to 23,447 families in Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete provinces.**

#### **Activities to reach the objective**

- Providing temporary shelter through procuring and distributing the following:
  - 2,739 tents (one per family);
  - 24,947 tarpaulins<sup>3</sup> (one per family- some families are being assisted by other organizations).
  - 5 community tents;
  - 46,894 jerry cans (two per family);
  - 46,894 buckets (two per family);
  - 23,697 kitchen sets<sup>4</sup> (one per family);
  - 234.470 bars of bathing soap (1,25 kg per family for 4 months);
  - 93,788 bars of laundry soap (1 kg per family for 4 months);
  - 48,394 blankets<sup>5</sup>;
  - 46,894 sleeping mats;
  - 46,894 mosquito nets (supplied by UNICEF).
- Providing 2,500 shelter kits (1 machete, 1 pair pliers, 20m of wire and 20m of rope) to 23,447 families in the floods and cyclones-affected areas.
- Deployment of a relief ERU to organize assessments and distributions.
- Deployment of a logistics ERU to assist in setting up a logistics structure for the operation.

<sup>3</sup> 1,500 tarpaulins were distributed in Buzi District.

<sup>4</sup> 250 kitchen sets were distributed in Buzi District.

<sup>5</sup> 1,500 blankets were distributed in Buzi District.

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**Objective 2 (Recovery, rehabilitation and restoration of livelihoods): To provide support to 5,000 families for their resettlements through rehabilitation of shelter and livelihood activities.**

**Activities to reach the objective**

- Identifying and providing 2,500 resettlements kits (shelter tools and agricultural inputs) and 2,500 rehabilitation kits.
- Training of 200 CVM volunteers in disseminating improved techniques for shelter construction.
- Monitoring the use of resettlements kits.
- Printing and distributing 2,500 information, education and communication (IEC) materials on safer housing practices.
- Providing 2,500 fruit trees seedlings.

**Objective 3 (Health): To provide community-based first aid (CBFA) and basic health care to 23,447 families in the floods and cyclones-affected areas.**

**Activities to reach the objective**

- Providing 4 cholera kits, to be pre-positioned in the most affected provinces.
- Providing CBFA by procuring 4 Inter-agency emergency health kits.
- Providing 220 fully-equipped first-aid bag packs for volunteers working in the 33 first aid posts and 500 others for stock replenishment.
- Training of 65 trainers and supervisors in CBFA.
- Training of 220 volunteers on CBFA and the use of inter-agency emergency health kits.
- Conducting refresher training sessions for 550 volunteers.
- Conducting community-based health education on disease prevention, health promotion, nutrition and immunization for floods-affected population in resettlement areas.
- Monitoring malaria cases, tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS, leprosy and referral of serious cases to government health centres.
- Managing 33 first aid posts for floods-affected population in accommodation centres.
- Distributing condoms through volunteers
- Establishing 10 first aid posts in resettlement areas.
- Establishing 10 local committees in the resettlement areas.
- Printing and distributing IEC materials (50,000 brochures) on health awareness and prevention of disease outbreaks as well as HIV and AIDS prevention.
- Deployment of 1 basic health care ERU to support the Vilanculos District Hospital.
- Rehabilitating 3 health centres in Inhambane Province.

**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 the five provinces, meeting SPHERE minimum standards.**

**Activities to reach the objective**

- Providing safe and clean water through procuring and distributing 1 million chlorine sachets for household level water disinfection.
- Installing 2 watsan kits including water pumps, bladder water tanks, tap stands as well as chlorinating water for distribution in water centres.
- Monitoring and testing of water quality.
- Providing adequate sanitation facilities by procuring and distributing materials for construction of 1,500 latrines (1,500 slabs, 100 rolls of 50m plastic sheeting, nails, wood and hand tools) for the relief phase.
- Providing 3,000 sanitation platforms (SanPlats) and 3,000 improved family pit latrines for 3,000 families during the recovery phase.
- Procuring 4 motorbikes and 60 bicycles to conduct water and sanitation activities.

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- Conducting hygiene promotion campaigns in the accommodation centres, in cooperation with World Health Organization (WHO), government authorities and other humanitarian organizations, to influence good hygiene practices.
- Monitoring incidence of waterborne or diseases.
- Deployment and installation of 4 water treatments units from the Spanish Red Cross to provide safe and clean water to 6,000 families.
- Establishing water supply facilities to 1,000 families in the affected areas by rehabilitating 30 boreholes and drill 30 additional boreholes.
- Conducting refresher training for 10 water committees' for the purpose of managing and having appropriate cost recovery systems.
- Training of sanitation promotion teams (1,500 volunteers) to conduct hygiene promotion campaigns.
- Producing of 100 Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) kits and training 60 volunteers on PHAST.
- Constructing 9 gutters in schools, health centres and health posts.
- Deployment of a watsan ERU to provide safe water and adequate sanitation facilities.

**Objective 5: (Institutional development and disaster preparedness): To have appropriate and sustainable organizational structures at provincial and branch levels, with equipment and training to improve the capacity in disaster management.**

**Activities to reach the objective**

- Improving and extending early warning system from 9 to 15 districts.
- Deployment of 1 telecommunication ERU and improvement of a communication systems by procuring and installing very high frequency (VHF) handsets, computers, printers, mobile phones and accessories.
- Training of 30 CVM staff at provincial level on assessment, needs identification, finance, reporting, logistics and telecommunication as part of emergency response skills of national disaster response teams
- Training 15 reporting focal points at the headquarters and branches level.
- Conducting national and provincial programme management meetings in each of the 11 provinces earmarked for strengthening communication, volunteer base and branch development. training
- Procuring and positioning emergency response equipment and materials at all CVM provincial offices.
- Constructing 2 CVM districts offices with warehouses and rehabilitating 2 districts offices in the cyclones-affected areas.
- Rehabilitating 3 warehouses in Beira, Zambezia City and Manica District.
- Creating an operational base in Caia, with office rehabilitation.
- Providing 1,000 staff and volunteers with kits (gumboots, raincoats, torches, mosquito domes, sleeping bags, overalls, caps, back packs, reflective jackets and mosquito repellents, among others).
- Evaluating and improving the fleet management system.
- Conducting regular monitoring and evaluation of the operation.
- Documentation on good practices
- Developing a CVM disaster management master plan that defines the role and standards to be achieved.

**Communications – Advocacy and public information**

The Federation, through the national society, pays particular attention to the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, giving special emphasis on voluntary service and humanity, gender equality and targeting women and children in the implementation of its activities. This should help build a better understanding of the Red Cross/Red Crescent and encourage a better understanding of humanitarian relief surrounding floods and cyclone emergencies. The Red Cross will enlist the participation of women and children as they are key actors in family health, and more specifically water and hygiene-related issues.

Communications, advocacy and public information includes providing material for the web-based news pages, Federation press releases, photographic and audio-visual material for training and other purposes. These materials

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are available for use by the CVM information department as well as the media. In addition, it is anticipated that public information campaigns will provide a vital element in raising public awareness of good hygiene practices.

### **Capacity of the national society**

CVM's capacity building will be developed in coordination with the Federation regional delegation's disaster management department to improve CVM's disaster response. Community-based disaster preparedness will be reinforced by developing and extending the government's early warning system, already distributed by CVM in all provinces. A disaster management master plan will be produced to define CVM's role and scope of work in coordination with the government.

One of the main issues in the set up of this operation has been information gathering, a special emphasis will be given to structure the reporting system at CVM headquarters as well as develop reporting and communication systems at the local branches level. The Spanish Red Cross telecommunication ERU, deployed in Mozambique on 28 February 2007, are working on strengthening CVM's telecommunications.

CVM increased its capacity through experiences gained in preparedness and response to floods emergencies of 2001 and 2002. The national society has been conducting contingency planning and flood rescue simulation exercises on a regular basis, using the latest contingency plan that was updated in November 2006. A six-member team from the CVM headquarters has been deployed in the affected provinces to conduct assessments and provide technical support to the volunteers.

### **Capacity of the Federation**

The Federation assisted CVM with coordination and detailed assessments as well as the development of a plan of action and revised appeal for immediate and longer-term response operations. The Federation regional delegation in Harare has provided technical support through a regional task force composed of disaster management, health, WatSan, hygiene promotion, reporting, finance and information staff. The task force is coordinating regional response, which includes mobilizing technical support and resources. Regular meetings and teleconferences are held with Geneva, Harare and counterparts in Mozambique to share information and to ensure a well-coordinated response. Coordination task force meetings were also held at national society and Geneva level.

Upon a request from the Secretariat, Danish RC has provided the operation with a much needed Base Camp module, which arrived in Caia on Sunday 4 March, where three Danish RC staff members oversaw the set-up. The objective of the Base Camp is to provide acceptable working conditions for all Red Cross staff: NS and Federation staff engaged in the emergency operation in Caia, where services such as accommodation, hygiene, kitchen and office/admin facilities are hardly available. The Base Camp serves several purposes: it provides tented accommodation conditioned for the hot weather, appropriate toilet facilities, hot showers, recreational facilities, a kitchen and IT/communication facilities. The delegates based in Caia have moved into the camp and it is foreseen that a total of 24 delegates and eight CVM staff will stay in the camp

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

The Federation is supporting CVM in developing an operational plan for the relief and recovery phases. Monitoring of the operation is carried out by CVM programme coordinators and supported by the Federation staff in the field. A joint real time evaluation will be carried out by the Federation and CVM after three months, and a full evaluation after completion of the operation. Regular updates, press releases, information and health education bulletins will be issued regularly to raise awareness and update interested parties on developments. A reporting delegate is being recruited for the operation to strengthen the reporting system and capacity.

### **Budget summary**

See Annex 1 for details.

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*All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

*For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the federation's annual appeal. for support to or for further information concerning federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

**[< Budget and map below; click here to return to the title page and contact information >](#)**

## **APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY**

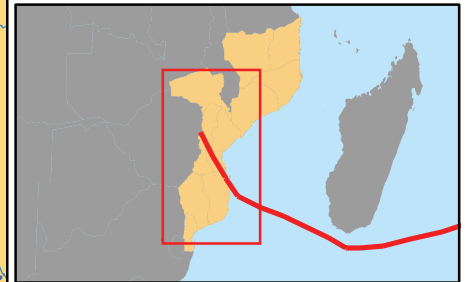
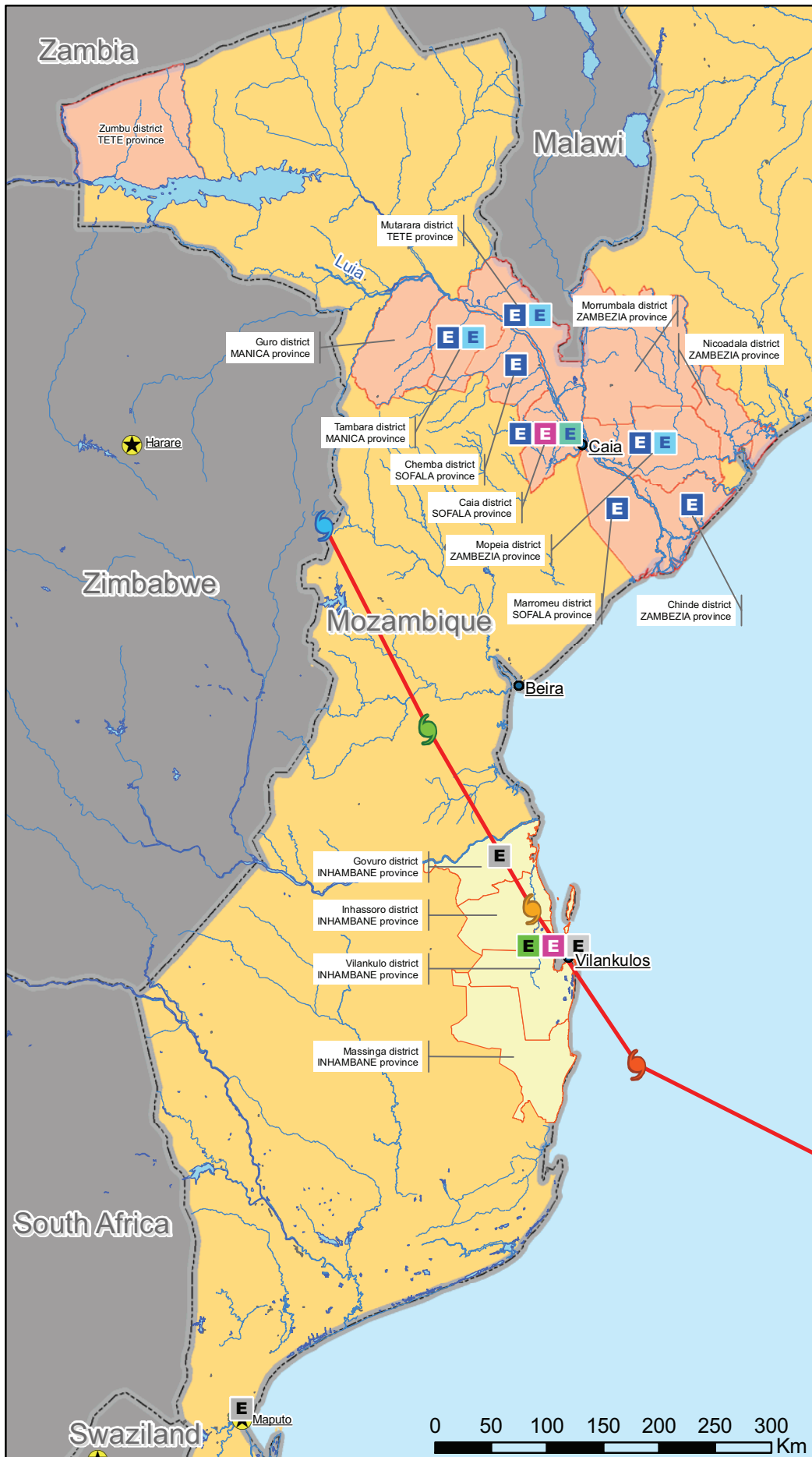
### **MOZAMBIQUE FLOODS**

MDRMZ002

	<b>ORIGINAL</b>	<b>REVISED</b>	<b>VARIANCE</b>
<b><u>RELIEF NEEDS</u></b>			
Shelter	2,753,000	1,595,073	1,157,927
Construction Materials	0	5,640,000	-5,640,000
Clothing & Textiles	719,600	1,073,916	-354,316
Food	0	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	52,500	-52,500
Water & Sanitation	337,285	1,042,789	-705,504
Medical & First Aid	75,560	766,016	-690,456
Teaching Materials	0	187,500	-187,500
Utensils & Tools	783,996	1,523,844	-739,848
Other Supplies & Services	216,000	525,213	-309,213
<b>Total Relief Needs</b>	<b>4,885,441</b>	<b>12,406,851</b>	<b>-7,521,410</b>
<b><u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u></b>			
Land & Buildings	0	0	0
Vehicles Purchase	0	35,000	-35,000
Computers & Telecom Equipment	70,912	310,547	-239,635
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	15,000	0	15,000
Medical Equipment	0	0	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0	0
<b><u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE &amp; VEHICLES</u></b>			
Storage - Warehouse	74,500	817,973	-743,473
Distribution & Monitoring	85,000	0	85,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	154,125	524,804	-370,679
<b><u>PERSONNEL</u></b>			
International Staff	540,000	1,125,833	-585,833
Regionally Deployed Staff	72,000	1,102,350	-1,030,350
National Staff	122,060	0	122,060
National Society Staff		0	0
Consultants	30,000	0	30,000
<b><u>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</u></b>			
Workshops & Training	4,500	329,656	-325,156
<b><u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u></b>			
Travel	109,915	196,175	-86,260
Information & Public Relations	33,000	60,800	-27,800
Office running costs	14,500	276,840	-262,340
Communication Costs	45,750	108,550	-62,800
Professional Fees	0	45,000	-45,000
Financial Charges	3,000	0	3,000
Other General Expenses	720,000	1,951,842	-1,231,842
<b><u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u></b>			
Programme Support - PSR	485,220	1,341,170	-855,950
<b>Total Operational Needs</b>	<b>2,579,482</b>	<b>8,226,541</b>	<b>-5,647,059</b>
<b>Total Appeal Budget (Cash &amp; Kind)</b>	<b>7,464,923</b>	<b>20,633,392</b>	<b>-13,168,469</b>
<b>Available Ressources</b>			
<b>Net Request</b>	<b>7,464,923</b>	<b>20,633,392</b>	



# Mozambique: Floods



★ Capital

● Cities

~ Rivers

### ERUs

**E** Relief and shelter

**E** Health

**E** WatSan

**E** Logistics

**E** IT/Telecom

**Most affected districts by floods**

**Districts affected by FAVIO**

### Intensity

**TROPICAL DEPRESSION**

**TROPICAL STORM**

**CYCLONE-1**

**CYCLONE-2**

**CYCLONE-3**

**CYCLONE-4**

**Path of FAVIO**

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 Km

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.