

# PROGRAMME 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

Appeal No. MAAMZ001  
5 July 2006

*The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its 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

Programme Update no. 1.

Period covered: January to May 2006.

Appeal target: CHF 4,187,000 (USD 3,191,000 or EUR 2,706,000).

Appeal coverage: 17.5%.

Outstanding needs: CHF 3,455,000 (USD 2,809,000 or EUR 2,201,000).

Appeal 2006-2007: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual06/MAAMZ001.pdf>

[<Click here for the interim financial report>](#)

*The programmes herein are aligned with the 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":*

- *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.*

**Programme summary:** The Mozambique Red Cross Society (MRCS), supported by the Federation regional delegation in Harare, is implementing a food security intervention, combined with water and sanitation (WatSan) interventions in drought affected regions of Mozambique. A HIV and AIDS programme on prevention and home-based care (HBC) is also being implemented under a consortium of donors, with support provided through the Federation.

Another proposal for the WatSan programme under the European Union – African, Caribbean Pacific (EU-ACP) water facility support and supported by the Federation, is under preparation. The sustainability of this programme will be ensured through building community ownership and management systems for water facilities.

The MRCS is the implementing partner for the disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme, funded by the British government's Department for International Development (DFID), through the Federation regional delegation in Harare. The DRR programme is being implemented in Gaza, Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces for three years.

**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](mailto:fernanda.teixeira@redcross.org.mz); Phone +258.21.497.721 ; +258.1.490.943; Mobile +258.82.31.16.25; Fax +258.1.497.725

## **Mozambique: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAAMZ001; Programme Update no. 1**

- **In Zimbabwe:** Françoise Le Goff, Head of Southern Africa Regional Delegation, Harare; Email: [francoise.legoff@ifrc.org](mailto:francoise.legoff@ifrc.org); Phone +263.4.70.61.55, +263.4.72.03.15; Fax +263.4.70.87.84
- **In Geneva:** Terry Carney, Federation Regional officer for Southern Africa, Africa Dept.; Email: [terry.carney@ifrc.org](mailto:terry.carney@ifrc.org); Phone +41.22.730.42.98, Fax +41. 22.733.03.97

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 quality and accountable 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>

### **Operational developments**

An earthquake with a magnitude of 7.5 on the Richter's scale and with an epicentre in Espungabera (Manica Province) was registered in 23 February 2006 in Manica, Tete, Sofala, Gaza and Maputo provinces. A total of four people in Machaze and Mossuril (Manica Province) died, 30 people sustained injuries and 251 houses were destroyed. The effects of the earthquake were felt almost in every district of Manica, Sofala, Inhambane and Gaza provinces, including some areas of Tete province. It had a greater impact in Espungabera, Mussorize and Machaze districts (in Manica Province), Chibabava and Nhamatanda (in Sofala Province) and Massangena, Guijá and Chókwe (in Gaza Province).

There was an outbreak of a cholera epidemic in the first months of the year, which was restricted to the central provinces of Sofala, Manica and Zambézia, reaching Nampula in April. Since the beginning of the rainy season in November 2005, heavy rains led to the contamination of wells with faecal matter from the surrounding bushes. From 2 January to 30 May 2006, about 5,714 cases of cholera have been diagnosed. There were 26 reported deaths from Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula provinces, with a mortality rate of 0.5%. According to the May 2006 analysis from the Ministry of Health (MoH), the cholera epidemic patterns during the last two years demonstrate that rapid progression is common, thus there is a high risk for the outbreak to spread to neighbouring provinces such as Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Tete.

The MRCS WatSan department conducted several monitoring visits to determine if volunteers are implementing activities using participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) methodology. The monitoring visits included a follow-up of the activities of the water committees. During the World Water Day, the WatSan coordinator handed over the rehabilitated water points to the communities in Ribawe district. Most of the planned activities were not implemented due to lack of funding.

The MRCS has initiated projects focused on climatic changes in order to mitigate the impact of disasters to the vulnerable communities. The DRR programme was initiated and the human resources structures were set up in the project areas of Gaza, Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces.

### **Health and care: community-based health and care (CBHC)**

The MRCS distributed 400,000 insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs) by December 2005 in Manica and Sofala provinces. In 2006, the national society (NS) has planned for the 'keep-up' project that will start in July. The preliminary results of the evaluation by the US government's Centre for Disease Control (CDC) showed that the MRCS was effective in the sensitization of communities, resulting to 95.73% in Sofala and 96.72% in Manica. Children from 440 households in Manica and 507 households in Sofala are now sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs). The Manica Province ITNs contributed to the reduction of malaria by 12.37% in the first quarter of 2006.

The main objective of the 'keep-up' project is to integrate the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) and the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) strategies to sustain high community coverage rates for immunization and malaria control. These strategies will be implemented in the targeted districts. Activities for malaria control include; the promotion of early home treatment for children aged under five years, referral of serious cases to local health centres and promotion as well as the usage of ITNs. For immunization, the activities include; identifying infants at the household level, following up to ensure adherence to the infant immunization programme, referring pregnant mothers to pre-natal facilities for intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) and tetanus toxoid vaccinations. This will be done in collaboration with the MoH's technical and operational units through systematic, ongoing community education and follow-up by networks of the MRCS community volunteers.

## **Mozambique: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAAMZ001; Programme Update no. 1**

The CBHC activities were implemented by 4,444 volunteers, 12 provincial health technicians and 5 field officers who are supported by 3 national officers. During the first quarter of the year, the health programme assisted 317,005 people.

**Goal: The Mozambique Red Cross Society ensures a sustainable improvement in the health and well-being of the vulnerable population in 11 districts by 2007.**

**Objective: The incidence and impact of major health problems on the vulnerable population in 11 provinces and 25 districts is reduced by 2007.**

### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

**Expected result 1:** Vulnerable people have acquired knowledge and skills to avoid and control the most communicable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV and AIDS as well as diarrhoeal diseases.

A total of 20 volunteers from Tete Province were trained in CBHC and an additional 50 received a refresher course. The volunteers reached approximately 32,700 people through health education campaigns. It is estimated that 3,200 home visits were conducted by the MRCS volunteers, reaching 21,534 people during the first quarter of 2006.

For basic first aid and treatment of most common illnesses, the volunteers reached over 20,104 people throughout the provinces. The NS finished the construction of the first aid post in Sofala Province.

**Expected result 2:** Malnutrition in vulnerable children under five years is reduced.

No activities were conducted during this reporting period.

**Expected result 3:** The incidence and impact of cholera and other hygiene related diseases on vulnerable people in target areas is reduced.

The NS trained 220 volunteers on cholera prevention and response, and an additional 47 volunteers received refresher training. A total of 21,000 oral rehydration solutions (ORS) sachets were purchased and distributed in Manica Province.

**Expected result 4:** Mozambique Red Cross Society institutional capacity to carry out the health programme is strengthened.

No activities were conducted during this reporting period.

**Expected result 5:** The Mozambique Red Cross Society's capacity to respond to major health emergencies is strengthened.

Following an outbreak of cholera, which was restricted to Mozambique's central provinces of Sofala, Manica and Zambezia but later spread to the northern parts of the country, the Federation provided CHF 50,000 from DREF to the MZRCs. For the DREF Bulletin, please refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRMZ001.pdf>. The DREF funds have been used to scale-up health and hygiene promotion activities, targeting to reach 19,500 people in three months. To date, the NS has implemented the following activities:

- Health, hygiene education and community mobilization for the prevention and control of cholera;
- Distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials in Nampula, Zambézia, Sofala, Manica, Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Tete, Gaza and Maputo provinces;
- Conducting house-to-house campaigns and identifying cholera cases as well as monitoring hygiene practices;
- Chlorination of drinking water;
- Participation in coordinating meetings facilitated by the MoH at national, provincial and district levels;
- Distribution of relief items such as ORS sachets, chlorine and buckets;
- Support of the health workers at cholera treatment centres (CTCs) by MRCS volunteers;
- Provision of first aid services such as ORS administration and referral to the nearest CTCs.

## **Mozambique: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAAMZ001; Programme Update no. 1**

### **Impact**

- The distribution of ITNs in Manica Province has contributed to the reduction in the number of malaria cases reported in the first quarter of 2006.

### **Constraint**

- Donor response to this Appeal has been slow, and the late disbursement of funds, especially for emergency response, made it impossible to accomplish the targets.

## **Health and care: water and sanitation (WatSan)**

The MRCS, supported by the British Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross and the Federation regional delegation in Harare, processed an application through the Federation's Global WatSan Initiative (GWSI) to the European Commission for funding in order to scale up WatSan activities for three years (2006 to 2008). The application was kept on the reserve list; hence in 2006, Mozambique is likely to miss the ACP-EU funding. The proposed programme is in line with the water supply and sanitation (WSS) of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Federation's GWSI while advocating and acting on behalf of the poorest and most vulnerable, for equity in WSS provision, with a special focus on people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA), women and children, the elderly and other vulnerable groups.

Nampula Province was chosen as the target area for the project implementation due to the fact that, according to the government statistics, it has the lowest safe water coverage (17%). As a result of assessment missions and consultations with the Directorate of Rural Water (responsible for rural water supplies under the Ministry of Public Works) as well as provincial water authorities, the districts of Malema and Ribawe in Nampula Province were selected for the following reasons:

- Low safe water coverage of less than 10% in both Malema and Ribawe districts (based on the information from the water supply officer in Malema, the figure could be as low as 4.8% due to non-functioning facilities);
- Lack of government or other organizations working in WatSan sector in the two districts;
- People in these areas have inadequate information and resources for the use of WatSan facilities and they are unaware of priority hygiene practices creating health risk;
- Risk of cholera outbreaks in the region. There was an outbreak of cholera two years ago due to the poor state of hygiene and sanitation;
- Reasonably high number of target population thus making the action cost-effective.

Therefore, the justification of contributing to the MDGs for WSS and of targeting towards the vulnerable is well met. The MRCS will be responsible for the direct implementation of the project while the Federation regional delegation in Harare and partner national societies (PNSs) will provide technical support.

**Goal: Sustainable improvement in health and well being for the vulnerable population in Malema and Ribawe districts of Nampula Province.**

**Objective: Establishment of sound, sustainable water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion services to the vulnerable population in Malema and Ribawe districts in Nampula Province by 2009.**

### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

Due lack of funding, activities outlined in the Appeal have not been implemented apart from the interventions to the cholera outbreak. However, the NS continued to support WatSan facilities provided to the communities during the previous programmes.

### **Impact**

The experience gained and lessons learnt from other districts will make the start-up of the new project easier as the MRCS has extensive experience in carrying out WSS.

### **Constraints**

- Without funding to implement projects, the NS is faced with the challenges of remunerating WatSan human resources for the six months.

## **Mozambique: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAAMZ001; Programme Update no. 1**

- The cost of drilling wells in Mozambique is very high compared to other countries implementing the same project such as Malawi and Zimbabwe. One borehole in Mozambique costs between USD 7,000 to 9,000, while in Malawi it costs less than USD 4,200. The high cost is likely to result in lower coverage.

### **Disaster management**

The NS has recruited three disaster risk reduction (DRR) officers for Gaza, Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces. The newly recruited national disaster management officer is the focal person for the climatic changes and DRR projects.

At national level, the NS established an emergency operation group which meets to share information. In the event of a disaster, the group meets on a weekly basis in order to coordinate response activities in the affected provinces. Coordination is also done during weekly meetings that are held with representatives from the PNSs based in Mozambique.

The MRCS is also a member of various working groups that have been established at the National Institute for Disaster Management. Other meetings attended and/or organized included the MRCS management meeting held in Maputo in February 2006, food security meeting held in Johannesburg and the vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) knowledge sharing workshop held in Cape Town.

**Goal: The impact of disasters on target communities in disaster-prone areas is reduced.**

**Objective: The Mozambique Red Cross Society's capacity to respond to disasters is strengthened to reduce vulnerability of the communities in disaster-prone areas.**

#### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

**Expected result 1:** The capacity of Mozambique Red Cross Society staff and volunteers in disaster management is increased through tailor-made training.

A DRR induction workshop was held at the MRCS training centre in Chimoio, from 31 May to 3 June 2006. It was attended by; DRR provincial officers, provincial secretaries for Gaza, Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces, the disaster management coordinator and officer, the provincial disaster management officer for Maputo and Maputo branch, the Federation regional DRR officer and the food security delegate.

A consultant from the Netherlands Red Cross visited the MRCS in order to support the development of a pilot project on disaster preparedness/climate change to be undertaken in Gaza Province, Chokwe district. The most important features of the proposed programme include:

- Using climate change to strengthen MRCS's capacity to reduce vulnerability;
- Incorporating climatic changes aspects throughout all levels of the NS;
- Hiring provincial project managers and involving at least 20 volunteers at the community level;
- Developing a community-level pilot project in Chokwe district, which is vulnerable to severe floods and droughts;
- Incorporating rigorous assessment of the impacts of interventions to learn from the field and supporting the case for a subsequent phase.

Following the visit, a workshop on climate change/disaster management was held with support from the consultant. Participants came from the main institutions dealing with disaster management related activities, including the National Institute for Disaster Management, the National Meteorology Institute, the Ministry for Environmental Affairs, representatives from the PNSs operating in the country as well as the MRCS senior management and staff members.

**Expected result 2:** Vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) is conducted in seven disaster prone districts in order to design and prioritize community-based disaster preparedness activities in seven communities.

Following the induction workshop, the trained provincial branch officers have planned to conduct VCAs in the DRR intervention areas, with support from the Federation.

## **Mozambique: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAAMZ001; Programme Update no. 1**

**Expected result 3:** Mozambique Red Cross Society's effective disaster response capacity is strengthened through consolidation of local structures for prompt and effective response to disasters.

Funds were provided for Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula provincial branches in response activities, due to heavy rains and storms in Manica, Tete and Maputo provincial branches as well as for monitoring the food insecurity situation. The initiatives were supported by the Danish Red Cross and through local fundraising. The Federation provided the NS with USD 1,000 to conduct needs and damage assessment following the heavy rains that affected Zambézia province in the second quarter of 2006. The MRCS volunteers assisted in moving affected people to safer areas during the operation.

In order to assist people who were affected by the earthquake that hit Mozambique on 23 February 2006, the MRCS launched a local fundraising campaign which resulted in various contributions from national and international organizations. The NS distributed 40 blankets, 25 family tents, 34 buckets, 35 jerry cans, 30 kitchen sets and 7 bales of used clothes. Information updates were promptly shared with the various partners.

Funds sourced from national companies and/or organizations to cover response activities in the framework of drought/food insecurity situation include:

- MZM 450 million (USD 18,000) in food aid provided by the Mozambique cellphone company (Mcel) and allocated to Gaza and Sofala provinces;
- USD 5,000 donated by HCB to purchase telecommunication materials;
- 20 boxes of soap donated by the International Bank of Mozambique (BIM<sup>1</sup>) and distributed to groups of affected people;
- 20 sacks of maize donated by the Methodist Church and distributed to groups of affected people;
- MZM 50 million (USD 2,000) raised from a show that was jointly organized by the MRCS and the national television station (TVM). These funds were aimed at supporting orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) who were affected by drought;
- MZM 25 million (USD 1,000) received from BCI Fomento Bank.

The disaster management department continues to undertake a community-based disaster preparedness project in Gaza and Inhambane provinces, with financial support from the Danish Red Cross. Food distribution activities have been taking place in the same provinces with support from the World Food Programme (WFP) as well as distribution of seeds and pesticides, supported by the Federation.

### **Impact**

- Red Cross volunteer systems are well-established at community level such that other humanitarian organizations are working closely with the NS in disaster response activities at the grass roots level. The MRCS volunteers trained in community-based disaster management are instrumental in gathering information and providing relief assistance.
- Relief supplies are pre-positioned and some of the humanitarian organizations in the country usually approach the NS for assistance with the emergency stocks. At national level, local journalists, embassies, media from South Africa and other humanitarian organizations frequently contact the MRCS in search of information on disasters. This is an indication that the NS has increased its credibility.

### **Constraints**

- Some long-term activities could not be implemented due to emergencies/disasters such as heavy rains, flooding, storms and the earthquake as well as delayed recruitment of DRR officers at provincial levels.

## **Humanitarian Values**

Promotion of Humanitarian Values is a fundamental component of NS's focus, as this propagates the mandate of the Red Cross Movement in the country. It also helps to build a good humanitarian image, where the MRCS is trusted by its key stakeholders such as government departments, local companies, the diplomatic sector, civic society and other humanitarian organizations. It is the most powerful tool used to raise awareness on the plight of vulnerable groups and visibility of the Red Cross interventions, whilst generating and promoting support for the NS.

---

<sup>1</sup> Banque Internationale de Mozambique.

**Mozambique: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAAMZ001; Programme Update no. 1**

**Goal: Red Cross principles, mission and activities are well known and understood in Mozambique.**

**Objective: Increased understanding of the Fundamental Principles, Humanitarian Values and Mozambique Red Cross Society mission amongst staff and volunteers, various targets groups and the general public.**

**Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

**Expected result 1:** Mozambique Red Cross Society staff and volunteers and stakeholders have knowledge on the Humanitarian Values, Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent as well as the International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

More than eight dissemination workshops were held in Maputo, targeting different stakeholders who include senior police officers, public and private university students and lecturers as well as medical doctors. More than 560 people were trained on the Fundamental Principles, Humanitarian Values and the history of the Red Cross. Coupled with dissemination to the media organizations, it helped to build a better understanding of the Red Cross in Mozambique.

**Expected result 2:** Mozambique Red Cross Society visibility and profile is increased through networking and publicity activities.

Apart from running a bi-monthly radio programme and some television news slots, the MRCS joins the world in commemorating international events such as the International Women's Day, World Water Day, World Tuberculosis Day, World Health Day, World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day and Malaria Day. The NS participated at the regional HBC symposium where news interviews were held. The MRCS also held a press conference to highlight the significance of the symposium and to mark the World Health Day.

A media tour was held early this year to showcase the food security operation and to highlight some of the humanitarian challenges faced by communities in Mozambique. The tour was mainly attended by local media.

**Expected result 3:** Mozambique Red Cross Society institutional capacity to carry out this programme is strengthened.

Through support from the Federation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the MRCS continues to build its capacity in order to maintain its status as a leading humanitarian organization in the country. Some volunteers who were trained during the dissemination workshops assist the information department to disseminate the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values in the provinces. This is aimed at helping the information department, which has only two officers, to cover the entire country.

### **Impact**

- The dissemination of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values to key stakeholders has improved the understanding of the MRCS.
- Commemoration of events has enabled the NS to be a point of reference for the media and other humanitarian organizations.
- The continued support from the private sector demonstrates the credibility the NS enjoys in Mozambique.

### **Constraints**

- The information department continues to face a shortage of equipment to improve on information delivery.
- Two officers are not enough to cover the country programmes and there is need to support volunteer information disseminators in the provinces.

### **Organizational development**

The NS reviewed its constitution and has submitted it to the joint commission for approval in June 2006. Once the constitution is approved by the governing board, it will be shared with the government of Mozambique. This will assist the NS in getting support for various activities from the government, at local authority level. The NS has requested for technical support from the Federation regional delegation in Harare to support the review of the 2002 cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) and to develop a new one.

**Mozambique: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAAMZ001; Programme Update no. 1**

**Goal: The capacity of Mozambique Red Cross Society to provide services that improve the lives of the most vulnerable people is improved.**

**Objective: The national society's structure, systems and human resource skills have been strengthened at all levels in order to increase its capacity for sustainable and quality service delivery.**

**Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

**Expected result 1 (governance):** The governing body better understands and practices the governance role at national and branch levels.

The governance and management induction workshop which had been planned for March 2006 has not yet been carried out due to other commitments.

**Expected result 2 (programme management development):** Leadership and managerial skills of senior management and programme officers are strengthened.

The Federation regional planning and reporting officer conducted on-the-job training on drafting annual reports in March 2006. The officer worked with all departments at the headquarters, providing guidelines and developing the report writing skills of the NS staff.

**Expected result 3 (branch development):** The Mozambique Red Cross Society branch structures are developed and strengthened in service delivery.

No activities were conducted during this reporting period.

**Expected result 4 (volunteer management):** The capacity of the Mozambique Red Cross Society to develop, manage and retain volunteers is improved.

No activities were conducted during this reporting period.

**Expected result 5 (youth development):** The Mozambique Red Cross Society youth structure is strengthened and youth members are elected to be part of governing body at national and branch levels.

No activities were conducted during this reporting period.

**Expected result 6 (finance development):** Mozambique Red Cross Society finance management is improved at national, provincial and district levels.

The NS is currently developing a detailed plan of action (PoA) on resource mobilization in order to increase its financial base. This is a follow-up on the technical support from the regional resource mobilization delegate on how to manage its core cost. With the technical support from regional finance development delegate, the society is in the process of moving its old financial computerized system (SORT software) to Navision. A training demonstration will be done in July 2006 as a way of providing the NS with knowledge on how Navision operates.

**Expected result 7 (information systems development):** Mozambique Red Cross Society's telecommunications, radio and computer systems are improved.

No activities were conducted during this reporting period.

**Expected result 8 (human resources development):** Human resources management and development is improved at all levels.

No activities were conducted during this reporting period.

**Impact**

- The NS will move from the old financial software to Navision and join five other NSs in the region using the same software.
- The finalization of the constitution will assist the NS in the development of its structures, as well as enable it to get support from the government.

**Constraint**

- Much of the planned activities could not take place as there was very little response to the appeal by donors.

**Mozambique: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAAMZ001; Programme Update no. 1**

**Implementation and coordination**

The implementation and coordination of this Appeal is governed by the Federation’s Framework for Action (FFA) which will orient capacity building actions over the next five years, with the aim of building a well-functioning Federation network. The framework is a clear set of actions to reform and renew the Federation to ensure that it remains relevant and effective as an organization. This calls for collective leadership and accountability at all levels.

Below is a table reflecting the activities undertaken by Red Cross/Red Crescent partners in Mozambique as well as other non-Movement partners.

<b>Movement partners</b>	<b>Summary of activities (during the reporting period)</b>
ICRC	Information and promotion of Humanitarian Values and Fundamental Principles.
Federation	Technical support to all projects, coordination and management, finance management and control, monitoring and evaluation.
American Red Cross	Community-based health – ‘keep up’ malaria.
Belgian Red Cross	Integrated community-based health, including HIV and AIDS and WatSan in Manica and Tete provinces.
British Red Cross	HIV and AIDS, WatSan, disaster management, organizational development.
Canadian Red Cross	Community-based health – distribution of ITNs.
Danish Red Cross	Community-based health and care - Inhambane province Community-based disaster preparedness in Zambézia and Inhambane.
Finnish Red Cross	Community-based health and care in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Tete, Sofala, Gaza, Maputo city, Zambézia provinces and bilaterally in Niassa Province.
Icelandic Red Cross	Community-based health and care – Maputo Province.
Netherlands Red Cross	Disaster management (climate change), organizational development.
Norwegian Red Cross	‘Keep-up’ malaria (preparation) – Manica and Sofala provinces; WatSan – (drilling rig); resource mobilization and organizational development.
German Red Cross	HIV and AIDS, WatSan in Gaza.
Austrian Red Cross	WatSan in Sofala.
Spanish Red Cross	HIV and AIDS, organizational development, (finished in June 2006), WatSan – a new proposal has been submitted to the European Union.
<b>Non-Movement partners</b>	
Consortium (Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)/Swedish Red Cross Society and Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI)	HIV and AIDS.
DFID	Disaster risk reduction.
World Food Programme	Food distribution.
Government- National Aids Council (CNCS)	HIV and AIDS – HBC.
WFP	Food parcels to OVC and PLWHA.

*[Interim financial report below;](#)*  
*[Click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)*

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MAAMZ001 - MOZAMBIQUE

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAAMZ001
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	2'889'344	838'724	0	459'018	0	4'187'086
B. Opening Balance	72'346	67'703	0	2'347	0	142'396
<b>Income</b>						
Cash contributions						
Finnish Red Cross	237'651					237'651
C1. Cash contributions	237'651					237'651
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
British Red Cross		289'843				289'843
Finnish Red Cross	62'361					62'361
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	62'361	289'843				352'204
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	300'012	289'843	0	0	0	589'855
D. Total Funding = B + C	372'358	357'546	0	2'347	0	732'251

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	72'346	67'703	0	2'347	0	142'396
C. Income	300'012	289'843	0	0	0	589'855
E. Expenditure	-55'372			-42		-55'414
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	316'986	357'546	0	2'305	0	676'837

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MAAMZ001 - MOZAMBIQUE

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAAMZ001
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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		2'889'344	838'724	0	459'018	0	4'187'086	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Construction	13'491							13'491
Water & Sanitation	1'122'071							1'122'071
Medical & First Aid	66'820							66'820
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>1'202'382</b>							<b>1'202'382</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	97'899							97'899
Computers & Telecom	17'053							17'053
Office/Household Furniture & Eq	6'192							6'192
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipme</b>	<b>121'144</b>							<b>121'144</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	2'400							2'400
Distribution & Monitoring	1'221							1'221
Transport & Vehicle Costs	225'380				40		40	225'341
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>229'001</b>				<b>40</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>228'961</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
Delegates Payroll	195'240							195'240
Delegate Benefits	72'000							72'000
Regionally Deployed Staff	61'920							61'920
National Society Staff	882'352							882'352
Consultants	51'224							51'224
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>1'262'736</b>							<b>1'262'736</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	609'113							609'113
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>609'113</b>							<b>609'113</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	142'103	215					215	141'888
Information & Public Relation	70'412							70'412
Office Costs	117'821							117'821
Communications	25'748							25'748
Professional Fees	40'047							40'047
Financial Charges	8'141							8'141
Other General Expenses	86'277							86'277
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>490'549</b>	<b>215</b>					<b>215</b>	<b>490'335</b>
<b>Federation Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societi		51'558					51'558	-51'558
<b>Total Federation Contributions &amp; T</b>		<b>51'558</b>					<b>51'558</b>	<b>-51'558</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	272'161	3'599			3		3'602	268'559
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>272'161</b>	<b>3'599</b>			<b>3</b>		<b>3'602</b>	<b>268'559</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>4'187'086</b>	<b>55'372</b>			<b>42</b>		<b>55'414</b>	<b>4'131'672</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>2'833'972</b>	<b>838'724</b>		<b>458'975</b>		<b>4'131'672</b>	