

DREF operation final report



Mozambique: Floods

DREF operation n° MDRMZ006
GLIDE n° FL-2010-000055-MOZ
24 January, 2010

The International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of national societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 282,067 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent's (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 12 March, 2010 to support Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM) in delivering immediate assistance to 10,000 people affected by floods in Mozambique and to replenish disaster preparedness stocks of the National Society.



CVM volunteers helping people to cross river in Buzi District in Sofala Province. Photo CVM

After the heavy rains experienced since February 2010 affecting close to 17,000 people, CVM supported the government initially by mobilizing the affected population to move to safe areas, in the designated relocation camps. The IFRC Southern Africa Regional Representation office provided technical support in all aspects of the relief operation, which focussed on emergency shelter, distribution of non-food items (NFI), sanitation and clean and safe water supply to the targeted 2,000 families. CVM volunteers carried out hygiene and health education to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases.

The National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) as the government's main disaster management body coordinated all humanitarian agencies responding to disasters. CVM complemented the efforts of the INGC in its capacity as a member of the Technical Committee for Disaster Management and the national unit for civil protection (UNAPROC).

The Government of Canada contributed CHF 55,225 (EUR 38,378 or USD 52,198), while the Netherlands Government through the Netherlands Red Cross contributed CHF 57,562 (EUR 40,000 or USD 54,406) towards the replenishment of the DREF allocation made to this operation. The major donors to the DREF were the Canadian, Irish, Italian, Netherlands and Norwegian governments, and ECHO.

Details of all donors can be found on:

<http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/responding/drs/tools/dref/donors.asp>

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

On 9 March 2010, the government of Mozambique declared the red alert for the flood situation, paving the way for the INGC to start using the disaster contingency plan. The heavy rains compelled the local authorities to release water from the major dams in order to protect the economic infrastructure, which aggravated the flood situation in the surrounding areas. The Cabora Bassa Dam, for example, released 4,700 cubic meters of water per second since 10 March 2010, causing flooding in Mutarara, Chemba, Caia, Murrumbala, Mopeia, Marromeu, Chinde and Buzi Districts. It was estimated that 17,000 people were affected, whilst 130,000 were at risk. The floods also disrupted community services such as road networks, where the road linking Beira to Chimoio was cut between Tica and Mutua, in Dondo district. Media reports indicated that five people lost their lives in Buzi district trying to cross the flooded roads.

The water levels of Zambézia, Púngue and Buzi rivers rose at an alarming rate, affecting Buzi, Nhamatanda and Chemba districts in Sofala Province, Mutarara, Cabora Bassa districts and Tete City in Tete Province, Mopeia and Morrumbala districts in Zambézia Province and Sussundenga and Tambara districts in Manica Province. Initial assessments showed that vast agricultural fields were flooded leaving approximately 26,000 households at risk of food insecurity. There were fears that access to clean water would be limited for the population in the Zambézia and Púngue River valleys as the water sources were polluted by the floods. Most of the affected areas had poor sanitation and this presented a risk of an outbreak of water-borne diseases. Morrumbala, Caia and Marromeu reported cases of diarrhoeal disease.

The areas affected by the flooding had also been affected by floods in 2001, 2007 and 2008. People had then been given plots of land and helped to build solid houses in the resettlement areas, but due to the lack of rain, most of people went back to the flood prone areas where they could continue with subsistence farming.

In response to the floods, CVM established an operational centre in Caia to coordinate immediate relief assistance to the most vulnerable through emergency field assessments, relief distributions, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. By 23 March, the red alert changed to orange as the water levels in the Zambezi, Búzi and Púngue River returned to normal as a result of a reduction of upstream flows and decreasing rainfall in the country. In addition most of the affected people had plots on high higher ground whilst others sought shelter with their neighbours.

Due to information provided by the National Water Affairs Directorate and the National Meteorological Institute, the emergency alert was downgraded to yellow alert level and the remaining emergency activities were carried out as normal activities of the CVM branches.

Through the emergency operation, CVM constructed latrines for the affected communities and distributed shelter kits to communities in Chinde, Mopeia, and Mutarara Districts. Assessments revealed problems with accessing water and sanitation facilities particularly in areas where water wells built in previous emergencies were no longer functioning or where communities were not using the temporary latrines that had been built for them. As a result of this assessment a decision was made to repair dysfunctional water wells and to prioritise community sensitization through hygiene promotion in order to avoid an outbreak of water borne disease.

A needs and damage assessment was carried out by a multi-sectoral team led by INGC and included technicians from government, CVM and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

CVM opened a regional disaster operational centre in Caia District to facilitate assessments and coordination of the relief activities. Caia District is strategically located for easy access to all affected districts. The National Society also appointed one of the national staff members to manage the regional disaster operation centre, with technical support remotely provided from the headquarters programme units.

CVM mobilised 340 volunteers who were deployed to the affected districts and six of the volunteers facilitated the transportation of people and goods, whilst another 12 were involved in the setting up of accommodation centres in Buzi and Nhamatanda districts, and the rest were involved in social mobilisation, erecting tents at the accommodation centres, hygiene promotion and water chlorination.

Through the operational centre in Caia, CVM distributed 1,074 shelter kits and constructed 1,267 latrines for affected communities. The National Society also conducted community mobilisation campaigns and hygiene promotion activities that benefitted 8,930 people. In addition, more than 240,000 litres of water were chlorinated benefiting up to 2,372 families.

Achievements against outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: 10,000 (2,000 families) flood-affected persons are provided with emergency assistance for a period of one month with on-going evaluation to determine if further assistance is required.

Outputs and activities planned:

- Conduct assessments in the areas where relocation camps were set up by INGC or other humanitarian agencies (Mutarara, Tambara, Murrumbala, Mopeia, Chemba, Caia, Marromeu, Buzi, Dondo and Nhamatanda districts).
- Set up the regional emergency operation centre in Caia and supply it with office working materials.
- Distribute non-food items (NFI) items to 10,000 affected people, the equivalent to 2,000 families.

Impact

A regional operating centre for coordination of relief activities was set up in Caia. Through the centre, NFI in the form of shelter kits were distributed to 1,074 households in the districts of Mopeia, Chinde, Caia and Mutarara Districts as illustrated on the table below:

Table 1: Distribution of shelter kits by district

Province	District	Shelter kits	Households
Zambézia	Mopeia	100	100
	Chinde	374	374
Sofala	Caia	100	100
Tete	Mutarara	500	500
Total		1,074	1,074

An emergency field assessment that was conducted revealed that it was not necessary to distribute blankets and kitchen sets as people had been evacuated to relocation camps with their belongings. The distribution of shelter kits particularly on the remote and isolated district of Chinde improved the lives and conditions of affected communities who had been without any form of support during the entire duration of the floods.

A needs and damage assessment was carried out by a multi-sectoral team led by INGC and comprising of all stakeholders including CVM. Preliminary data obtained from the assessment was useful in the design of a Plan of Action (PoA) adopted by CVM for the relief operations during the entire span of the operation.

Challenges:

The main constraint was the inaccessibility of some of the affected areas due to damaged roads particularly in the isolated Chinde Island where the demand for relief assistance was highest. Chinde had to be accessed by boats which more often than not experienced constant engine breakdowns impacting on the smooth execution of relief operations.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of water-borne and water-related diseases is reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion to 10,000 people (2,000 families) displaced or relocated to temporary relocation camps.

Outputs and activities planned:

- Assist with the construction of 200 temporary latrines (1 latrine for 50 people).
- Treat 150,000 litres per day of water and distribute to affected communities for 90 days (three months).
- Provide two jerry cans per family, thus 4,000 jerry cans.
- To train target population on safe and proper use of household water treatment chemicals (chlorine).
- Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns within the affected population, focusing on behaviour change.

- Disinfect the contaminated water points.
- Provide information, education and communication (IEC) materials on hygiene promotion (printed posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials).

The focus of CVM in its efforts to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases was on the provision of clean water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion. A total of 6,919 water purification sachets were distributed to 2,372 households resulting in the treatment of more than 240,000 litres of water in Mopeia, Chinde and Mutarara Districts as shown in the table below:

Table 2: Water purification interventions in Mopeia, Chinde and Mutarara Districts

Province	District	Chlorine Sachets	Water treatment in litres	Households Benefiting
Zambézia	Mopeia	2,847	58,940	703
	Chinde	1,386	27,620	617
Tete	Mutarara	2,686	153,720	1,052
Total		6,919	240,280	2,372

CVM partnered with UNICEF in conducting hygiene promotion activities at community level, which benefitted about 9,000 people. Community members were also trained on proper use of household water treatment chemicals (chlorine). CVM also developed health promotion IEC materials in local languages distributed by the volunteers. These interventions resulted in a reduction in outbreaks of water and sanitation related illnesses the three districts.

About 1,300 latrines were built exceeding the target for the operation as a result of partnerships created between CVM, government and other NGOs. Field assessments identified some water wells that were in need of rehabilitation and as a result some community members had resorted to fetching water from contaminated rivers, which presented a risk of the spread of water-borne diseases. A decision was made to repair all the damaged water sources to improve the safe water supply to the affected communities prompting CVM to assist with the rehabilitation of six water points in Mopeia and Mutarara Districts which benefitted 3,000 households. The rehabilitation of water sources reduced the risk of the spread of water-borne diseases in Mopeia and Mutarara Districts.

Challenges:

The main challenge was the use of contaminated river water for drinking, which presented a risk for the spread of water-borne diseases. The situation prompted a need for rehabilitation of more water wells and increased the need for community hygiene promotion campaigns.

Community Health

Outcome: To reduce the risk of communicable diseases (including malaria) through community health activities focusing on the community-based health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach.

Outputs and activities planned:

- Deploy and monitor 350 community-based volunteers on CBHFA and hygiene promotion.
- On-going monitoring of malaria and other public health risks due to flooding.
- Distribute two mosquito nets per each family, thus 4,000 nets.
- Set-up of First Aid posts as needed.
- Carry out health education campaigns within the affected population focusing on prevention of malaria and water-borne diseases.
- Support and provide printed and other materials to be used in the health promotion campaign (such as posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials).

CVM mobilised 50 volunteers and conducted three CBHFA training sessions in Mopeia District. In Zambézia District, 763 people benefitted from malaria treatment at First Aids posts and health centres manned by CVM volunteers and government officers. A total of 115 mosquito nets were distributed to 40 households at Muda Mufo resettlement centre in Búzi District.

Through the assistance from CVM volunteers the National Society conducted a total of 271 health education sessions which benefitted about 11,400 people in the flood affected areas in the six districts of Mopeia, Chinde, Mutterstock, Chambal, Nhamatanda and Búzi in Zambézia, Tete and Sofala Provinces.

Conclusion

The multi-sectoral assessment team involving officers from various government institutions and partners improved the team spirit and enabled a more integrated and effective response. Nevertheless, results of assessment were not promptly made available, which delayed the response process. There is therefore a need to strengthen the coordination mechanism within sectoral teams in future flood operations. The operation however, benefitted from the pre-positioning of relief supplies by CVM particularly along the Zambezi Basin (mainly shelter kits and chlorine) which ensured prompt and efficient distribution of relief stocks to affected people.

The systematic deployment of CVM Provincial Secretaries in their capacities as emergency operation coordinators with the responsibility to lead the assessment process and ensure operationalization of the CVM relief operation plan of action strengthened the response capacity at provincial level.

How we work

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.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Contact information

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MDRMZ006 - Mozambique - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 12 mar 10

Appeal Timeframe: 12 mar 10 to 12 jun 10

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/03-2010/12
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/06
Appeal	MDRMZ006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	282,067					282,067
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Other Income						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	248,352					248,352
C6. Other Income	248,352					248,352
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	248,352					248,352
D. Total Funding = B + C	248,352					248,352
Appeal Coverage	88%					88%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	248,352					248,352
E. Expenditure	-248,352					-248,352
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		282,067					282,067	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	70,000							70,000
Clothing & textiles	38,600							38,600
Water & Sanitation	32,950							32,950
Medical & First Aid	1,500							1,500
Utensils & Tools	54,000							54,000
Total Supplies	197,050							197,050
Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,618							1,618
Distribution & Monitoring	13,000							13,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	11,100							11,100
Total Transport & Storage	25,718							25,718
Personnel								
Regionally Deployed Staff	5,100							5,100
National Society Staff	10,000							10,000
Consultants	6,500							6,500
Total Personnel	21,600							21,600
General Expenditure								
Travel	2,773							2,773
Information & Public Relation	12,278							12,278
Office Costs	1,540							1,540
Communications	3,393							3,393
Financial Charges	500							500
Total General Expenditure	20,484							20,484
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		233,194					233,194	-233,194
Total Contributions & Transfers		233,194					233,194	-233,194
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	17,215	15,158					15,158	2,058
Total Programme & Service Support	17,215	15,158					15,158	2,058
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	282,067	248,352					248,352	33,715
VARIANCE (C - D)		33,715					33,715	