

Mozambique

FLOODS
AND
CYCLONE

2007



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UNITED NATIONS

Mozambique

FLOODS
AND
CYCLONE

2007



Mutarara District / 2007 © EC/ECHO/François Goemans



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FLASH
APPEAL



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary; and
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- Stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans; and
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2007.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2007:

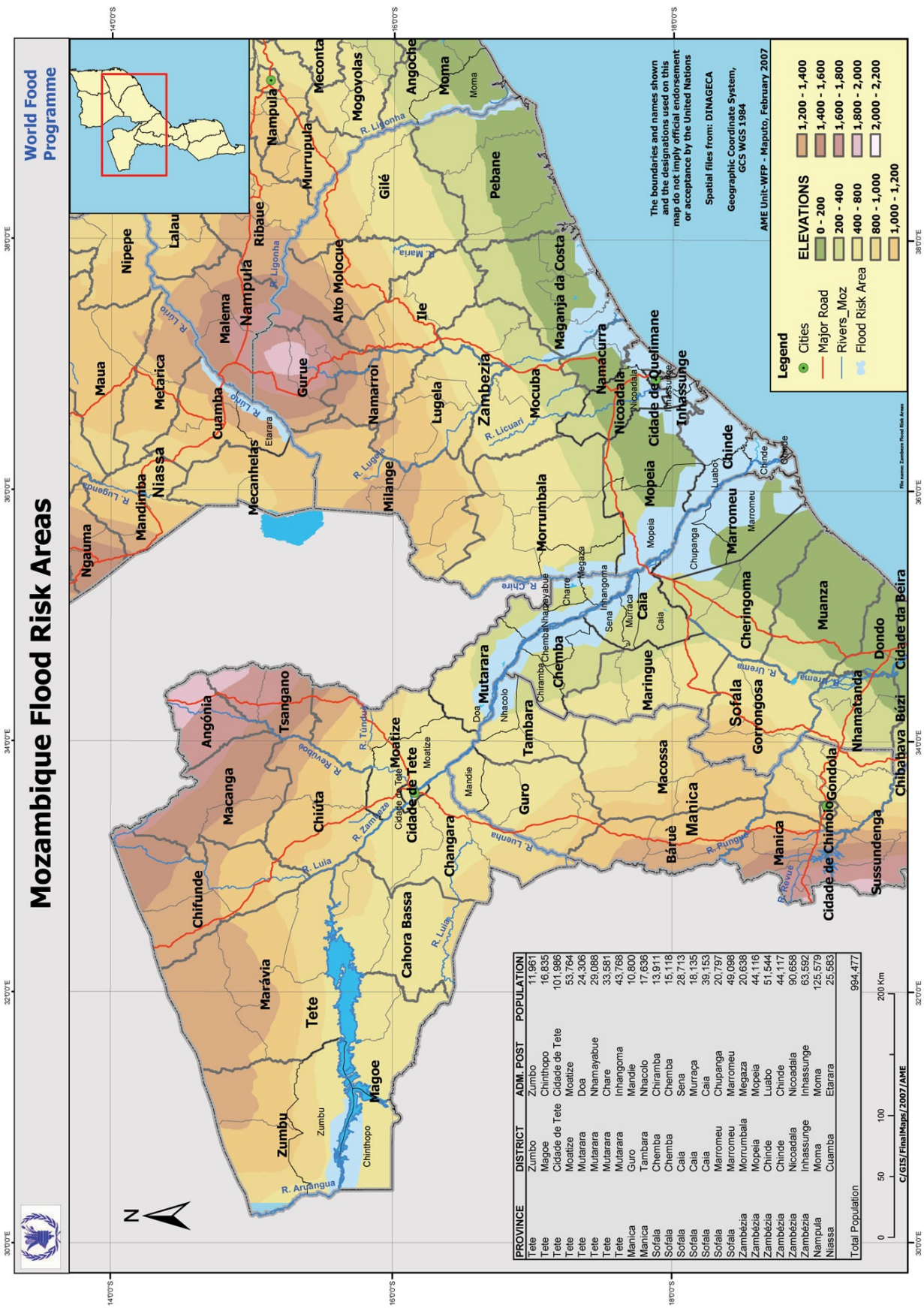
AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	ILO	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	INTERSOS	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IOM	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRC	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRD	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	IRIN	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	JVSF	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MALAO	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MCI	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDA	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MDM	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MENTOR	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	MERLIN	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NNA	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	NRC	STF	ZOARC
CENAP		OA		

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.

Mozambique Flood Risk Areas



PROVINCE	DISTRICT	ADM. POST	POPULATION
Tete	Zumbo	Zumbo	11,961
Tete	Magoe	Chimthopo	16,835
Tete	Cidade de Tete	Cidade de Tete	101,966
Tete	Moatize	Moatize	53,764
Tete	Mutarara	Doa	24,306
Tete	Mutarara	Nhamayabue	29,068
Tete	Mutarara	Chare	33,681
Tete	Mutarara	Inhangoma	43,768
Tete	Guro	Mandile	10,800
Manica	Tambarara	Nhacolo	17,636
Sofala	Chimba	Chimamba	13,911
Sofala	Chimba	Chimba	15,118
Sofala	Cala	Sena	28,713
Sofala	Cala	Murracã	16,135
Sofala	Cala	Cala	39,153
Sofala	Marromeu	Chupanga	20,797
Sofala	Marromeu	Marromeu	49,098
Zambézia	Morrumbala	Megaza	20,638
Zambézia	Mopeia	Mopeia	44,116
Zambézia	Chinde	Luabo	51,544
Zambézia	Chinde	Chinde	44,117
Zambézia	Nicoadala	Nicoadala	90,658
Zambézia	Inhassunge	Inhassunge	63,592
Nampula	Moma	Moma	125,579
Nampula	Cuamba	Eitarara	25,563
Total Population			984,477

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Humanitarian Country Team is appealing for a further US\$ 24 million¹ to support the Government of Mozambique in its efforts to address the emergency needs arising from the floods in the Zambezi River Basin and the impact of Cyclone Favio in Inhambane and Sofala Provinces. The Mozambique Flash Appeal for Floods and Cyclone has been developed through collaborative efforts of United Nations agencies, the Government of Mozambique, and international and national humanitarian organisations present in Mozambique, under the framework of the Cluster Leadership Approach.

On 4 February 2007, the *Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades* (INGC), the National Disaster Management Institute of Mozambique, declared a “red alert” calling for the evacuation of communities along the Zambezi River Basin, as rising water levels threatened to flood low-lying areas. Heavy rains in Mozambican territory created this threat, as well as in the neighbouring countries of Zambia and Malawi, which also feed the Zambezi River and its tributaries. An estimated 285,000 people have been affected by the floods; of these 163,000 have been displaced, with some sheltered in newly established accommodation centres, and some in resettlement centres created after the flood emergency in 2001.

National authorities managed to mitigate the potential flood damage by carefully controlling and coordinating the discharge rate from the Cahora Bassa Dam. The success of the national emergency coordination and response efforts can be attributed to the extensive preparedness and response planning that had been ongoing throughout the year, under the leadership of the INGC. This process was further strengthened at the advent of the rainy season in October, with the preparation of national, provincial and district contingency plans for flood prone-areas, and the pre-positioning of essential supplies for emergency response.

On 22 February 2007, Mozambique suffered the brunt of yet another natural disaster, when Cyclone Favio made landfall in Vilanculos, in the coastal province of Inhambane. An estimated 150,000 people were affected by the cyclone. Essential infrastructures, as well as health centres and educational facilities, in affected areas were severely damaged. Additionally, thousands of hectares of crops were destroyed.

The Government of Mozambique, through coordination by the INGC, with the support of line ministries at national, provincial and district levels, has been leading the emergency response process in both the flood and cyclone emergencies. National and regional emergency operations centres (CENOs) were activated by the INGC, in order to ensure the effective coordination of evacuation, rescue and relief operations carried out by national and international, civil and military actors.

The United Nations, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, and the wider international humanitarian community in Mozambique decided to apply the Cluster Approach as a framework to complement Government emergency coordination efforts. The nine clusters created in the Mozambique context mirror the sector working groups created in the national and regional CENOs, and have contributed to a more coordinated, timely and predictable approach to humanitarian response to the flood and cyclone emergencies.

While the Government of Mozambique prioritised the allocation of funds for the disaster response to the floods and cyclone emergencies, national resources are not sufficient to meet the humanitarian needs of the affected populations. The international humanitarian community in Mozambique has therefore been supporting national emergency response efforts through various resource mobilisation mechanisms. In the initial phase of the flood response, UN agencies and other humanitarian partners reprogrammed existing resources to meet the emergency needs. The Humanitarian Country Team in then jointly developed a request for humanitarian assistance to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) managed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC). The ERC allocated \$10.76 million to the response, enabling the humanitarian community in Mozambique to scale up immediate response activities in support of overall Government coordination and response efforts.

¹ All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding, updated daily, on the CAP 2007 page (<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>).

The Mozambique Flash Appeal represents a portion of the intermediate financial needs required by Cluster partners to continue key life-saving humanitarian activities in response to the flood and cyclone emergencies. The priority initiatives included in this appeal were identified through a consultative process within and between the nine Clusters created, as well as with the INGC and line ministry counterparts. The initiatives are based on data deriving from preliminary rapid assessments and ongoing multi-sector assessments conducted jointly by government counterparts, UN agencies, national and international non-governmental partners in affected areas.

It is important to note that the needs contained in the Mozambique Flash Appeal do not represent the entirety of requirements for the floods and cyclone emergency response. Individual UN agencies and partners are investing their own emergency resources in the humanitarian response, but the pledges and commitments received from donors in-country and globally thus far do not meet the totality of the needs as outlined in this appeal. (The appeal aims to count all suitably high-priority and coordinated project proposals. Organisations that have not counted their proposed projects in this common appeal may still do so anytime; the added projects and funding will be reflected on line.)

Though water levels continue to decrease in flood-affected areas, and clean-up and restoration of services has begun in cyclone-affected areas, it is not yet clear how long populations will remain displaced and in need of assistance.

While the Humanitarian Country Team's response plan focuses mainly on relief and early recovery, the Government of Mozambique launched a reconstruction plan on 05 March 2007 to address recovery issues in the disaster-affected areas. The overall objectives of the \$70.9 million plan are to reduce vulnerability of affected populations, and restore normality to the social and economic conditions of natural disaster-affected areas through continued humanitarian and resettlement assistance, the restoration of agricultural and economic activity, and the rehabilitation of basic services and infrastructures. Sectors addressed in the Government Plan include: Education, Health, Agriculture, and Water. The plan also provides a framework for the relocation and resettlement of populations currently sheltered in accommodation centres – including the provision of land, tools and construction materials, as well as special assistance to the most vulnerable populations (e.g. female-headed households, orphaned and vulnerable children and their caregivers, the chronically ill and the disabled, etc.).

The Humanitarian Country Team in Mozambique will continue to support relief efforts, assisting affected populations while they remain in accommodation centres, and as they transition towards longer-term recovery and rehabilitation. It has also been agreed within the Humanitarian Country Team that efforts should be strengthened to more effectively address early recovery needs, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to recovery and reconstruction. Coordination mechanisms will be reinforced between the Humanitarian Country Team and national and international development partners to create improved linkages between early recovery and development. Capacity will also be strengthened to ensure an effective development response to the medium- and long-term aspects of Government early recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation plans.

Mozambique Flash Appeal for Floods and Cyclone 2007

Summary of Requirements - by Cluster*
as of 20 March 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

* The amounts appealed for in the CERF and Mozambique Flash appeal for Floods and Cyclone represent only a portion of funding requirements to meet the needs of the emergency response to the floods and cyclone emergencies. It is important to note that appealing organisations and other cluster members have invested emergency resources in carrying out response activities to date.

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Cluster	Full Requirements (\$)	Committed CERF Funding	Other commitments or contributions	Unmet Requirements
CAMP COORDINATION & CAMP MANAGEMENT	600,000	0	0	600,000
EARLY RECOVERY	500,000	0	0	500,000
EDUCATION	2,557,255	418,575	0	2,138,680
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	308,599	120,223	45,600	142,776
FOOD SECURITY	19,606,660	3,911,209	986,508	14,708,943
HEALTH	4,637,962	1,684,105	73,000	2,880,857
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION	382,000	0	0	382,000
LOGISTICS	3,190,713	2,368,475	0	822,238
NUTRITION	467,000	0	0	467,000
PROTECTION	1,333,258	464,027	0	869,231
SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,605,340	795,010	10,000	800,330
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE	2,430,895	1,001,355	0	1,429,540
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	0	0	1,705,205	(1,705,205)
TOTAL	37,619,682	10,762,979	2,820,313	24,036,390

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 20 March 2007. For continuously updated information on this appeal's projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

On-going contributions from Cruz Vermelha Mozabicana (CVM) and Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) in terms of emergency shelter are difficult to estimate at this moment.

**NOTE: evolving practice is to show funding per 'sector' (or sometimes 'cluster') following the sector groupings used in country, to be in accordance with the coordination structures on the ground and in the appeal text. Funding per standard Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) sector is also tracked (see Annex IV), because the fixed standard allows comparison across appeals. FTS on-line tables will offer both groupings.*

Mozambique Flash Appeal for Floods and Cyclone 2007

Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation
as of 20 March 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Organisation	Full Requirements* (\$)	Committed CERF Funding	Other commitments or contributions	Unmet Requirements
AA	75,000	0	0	75,000
Concern	144,870	0	0	144,870
CVM	100,000	0	0	100,000
FAO	2,942,929	1,102,609	0	1,840,320
FHI	111,000	0	0	111,000
GAA	432,400	0	0	432,400
IOM	1,812,310	795,010	10,000	1,007,300
MDM	120,000	0	0	120,000
OCHA	157,000	0	0	157,000
SC	987,670	0	0	987,670
UNDP	1,120,834	395,834	0	725,000
UNFPA	931,872	505,072	73,000	353,800
UN-HABITAT	393,030	0	0	393,030
UNESCO	356,370	0	0	356,370
UNICEF	7,128,968	2,667,518	1,705,205	2,756,245
WFP	18,569,957	4,901,464	1,032,108	12,636,385
WHO	1,545,472	395,472	0	1,150,000
WVI	690,000	0	0	690,000
TOTAL	37,619,682	10,762,979	2,820,313	24,036,390

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 20 March 2007. For continuously updated information on this appeal's projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

* A portion of the "Full Requirements" amount includes proposals put forth by appealing organisations to bilateral donors, which have not yet been funded.

** Please note that the needs presented in this appeal do not reflect the global need for the response. It is only the need presented by the appealing organisations. However, all organisations with suitably high-priority projects are welcome to have them counted in this appeal.

2. CONTEXT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

2.1 CONTEXT

Zambezi River Basin Floods

Localised flooding is common in Mozambique during the southern Africa rainy season, which lasts from October to March. The 2006/2007 season, however, has brought more rainfall and subsequent flooding than is usual at this stage of the season. The high level of rainfall in Mozambique throughout the month of January and the first half of February, compounded by persistent heavy rains in neighbouring countries Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi, have led to extremely high water levels in the Zambezi River and its tributaries, as well as in the Cahora Bassa Dam reservoir.

The Zambezi River, which runs nearly 800 kilometres across central Mozambique, has been above alert levels at most meter stations for nearly a month, threatening up to 285,000 people in ten districts of Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia provinces. As of 28 February, the flooding had displaced roughly 163,000 people, 137,000 of whom are living in temporary accommodations centres (see Annex III for full list). Early estimates show that over 78,000 hectares of crops have been lost in the flooding. Dozens of primary and secondary roads are under water, isolating many communities, including the district capitals of Zumbo, Mutarara and Tambara.

Heavy rains in Zambia throughout January filled the Cahora Bassa Dam reservoir in Tete province at an alarming rate – 10,000 cubic meters per second for nearly three weeks – prompting a scaled but dramatic increase in the dam's discharge rate – from 2,400 metres per second on 24 January to 8,400 meters per second on 11 February. The discharged water exacerbated flooding in the lower Zambezi River basin to levels not seen since the catastrophic floods of 2001. Severely affected districts include: Zumbo, Magoe and Mutarara (Tete province); Tambara (Manica province); Chemba, Caia and Marromeu (Sofala province); and Morrumbala, Mopeia and Chinde (Zambezia province).

The emergency began on 4 February 2007 when the Government of Mozambique issued a 'red alert' for the entire Zambezi River valley. The national disaster response plan for flooding was activated and the relocation of low-lying communities began.

The Government of Mozambique's response is coordinated by the INGC, under the Ministry of State Administration. Since the floods of 2001, the INGC has been significantly strengthened and has established a solid structure for coordinating the emergency response in the affected areas, both at the Maputo and Caia (main field hub) levels.

INGC has based its preparedness and response measures to the current floods on the flood contingency plans developed after the catastrophic floods of 2001 and updated annually since then. Immediate needs are being identified by district level INGC officials in conjunction with humanitarian partners, including the Red Cross of Mozambique (CVM)/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

The humanitarian implications of the floods are particularly significant since Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking number 168 on the Human Development Index (HDI), with approximately 54% of the population living below the poverty line. The country is prone to a wide range of natural disasters that regularly cause damage to the local communities as well as setbacks to economic growth.

While the Cahora Bassa Dam has now reduced its outflows, and water levels have begun to return to normal in some upstream districts of the Zambezi River valley, the threat of floods is still persistent. With four weeks remaining of the rainy season, major rains can still cause flooding in the unregulated Luia, Revubue and Chire rivers, downstream of the Cahora Bassa Dam. Meanwhile, forecasts predict continued rains in neighbouring countries upstream of the Cahora Bassa, which may lead to swelling of the Luanga River, and the increase of discharges from the Kariba Dam in Zambia.

As a result, the INGC estimates that 285,000 people in river communities along the Zambezi River continue to be at risk of floods until the end of March 2007.

Cyclone Favio

At noon on 22 February 2007, *Cyclone Favio* struck the coast of Mozambique as a Category 4 cyclone. At the time of landfall, the storm, which originated on the eastern side of Madagascar two weeks earlier, was generating torrential rains and wind speeds of up to 220 kilometres per hour.

On 23 February 2007, *Cyclone Favio* was downgraded to a tropical storm, but the continued rains in central Sofala and Manica provinces had caused rivers, particularly the Buzi River and its tributaries, to swell, displacing people and washing away crops. In the districts of Vilanculos, Inhassoro, Govuro, Massinga, Machanga and Buzi, large swathes of crop land were flattened and washed away in the flash flooding, resulting from the heavy rains. Many families in these largely rural and agrarian districts lost their entire agricultural season crop, just one month prior to harvest.

In total, it is estimated that in the province of Inhambane nearly 134,000 thousand people have been affected by the cyclone. Estimates from Sofala province are still to be confirmed. Preliminary assessments indicate that 80% of homes have been damaged, and that the electrical infrastructure has been extensively damaged. The rural hospital in Vilanculos was partially destroyed and tents are currently being used to continue providing basic services such as triage and maternity services. Seventeen health centres have been damaged; access to safe water and adequate sanitation has been compromised in many facilities, and drug stocks and equipment have been lost. It is estimated that 332 classrooms and 38 public administration buildings have been damaged. In addition, 20,800 hectares of crops have been destroyed as a result of the cyclone.

Cyclone damage has also been reported in the districts of Buzi, Machanga, Dondo and Chibabava in Sofala province. The Buzi River has surpassed alert levels as a result of the cyclone rains, leading to the relocation of vulnerable river communities. A multi-sector rapid assessment of the area led by the INGC was completed on 04 March. Preliminary results identify provision of shelter and construction materials, non-food items and food assistance as the most crucial needs. Rapid assessments are also ongoing in affected communities on islands off the coast of Vilanculos, including Bazaruto.



Vilanculos / 2007 © EC/ECHO/François Goemans

2.2 NEEDS ANALYSIS

Zambezi River Basin Floods

Initial planning figures for the humanitarian response to the floods disaster ranged between 142,000 and 285,000 people, depending on the cluster. While emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, protection and education target primarily displaced persons in the accommodation centres, now estimated at 137,000 persons, the food assistance and food security response targets the wider population of 285,000 who have been made food insecure due to loss of food reserves and the first agricultural season's harvest, whether or not they have been displaced. It must, however, be noted that the situation remains extremely fluid, and that weather patterns, including potential cyclones, over the next weeks will be critical for the scope of the emergency response.

A multi-sector assessment was undertaken in flood-affected areas from 18 to 23 February, by five teams composed of representatives from Government, UN and NGO partners. The teams conducted key informant interviews and visited accommodation centres in seven districts of five affected provinces: Caia and Marromeu in Sofala province; Mutarara in Tete province; Tambara in Manica province; Morrumbala and Mopeia in Zambezia province; and Moma in Nampula province.

An initial draft of the assessment report has been circulated, outlining the immediate priorities identified by the assessment teams, including food, health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion actions, seeds for the second agricultural season, tools for agricultural production and the rehabilitation of accommodation, and basic health education, particularly in the areas of malaria, cholera and Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) prevention. The limited access to some affected areas as a result of the logistical obstacles posed by the floods was highlighted as a major constraint.

The report proposes a number of recommendations for immediate sector actions, including: the strengthening of centre management and registration systems in order to ensure the availability of accurate, disaggregated population data; the food pipeline services to remote areas; the provision of supplementary feeding for malnourished children; reactivation of essential health services, sustained and accelerated water, sanitation and hygiene actions; the provision of agricultural seeds and tools to support the rehabilitation of accommodation by communities; and the provision of condoms in accommodation centres. The provision of a cash grant to members of affected communities is also included in this appeal as an alternative to direct food aid where market conditions, community mobilisation and other key criteria have been met.

Cyclone Favio

Priority needs emerging from preliminary assessments at this stage of the humanitarian response include support to cyclone affected families with shelter and construction materials, non-food items and food assistance. Support is also required to restore services in damaged health centres, including the provision of basic construction materials for immediate repairs, the replenishment of essential drugs, and the reestablishment of the cold chain. Classrooms need to be rehabilitated and learning materials replaced to ensure children in affected communities are able to resume educational activities and return to normality in a child friendly environment in the aftermath of the cyclone. Agricultural inputs and investments are also required to ensure affected populations can prepare for the upcoming second agricultural season from March through June.

A multi-sector needs assessment mission is planned for mid-March in both affected areas. The aim of the mission is to identify early recovery needs that are not covered either by the Humanitarian Flash Appeal, or by the Government Reconstruction Plan.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

3.1 FOOD SECURITY

Needs analysis

Floods

The food security cluster identifies three response phases which are fluid in their transition: 1) displacement; 2) return & resettlement; and 3) protracted relief and transition towards recovery. Food and cash assistance are the main direct support needs during the displacement and return/resettlement phases. The possibility to exit from relief support and/or transition to recovery is directly associated with the availability of produce from the next harvest. This is enabled by the urgent replanting and re-establishment of agricultural and fisheries activities during the return/resettlement phase.

Cyclone

In the cyclone affected areas the needs of the population are associated with immediate food assistance, urgent rehabilitation of productive assets and replanting of crops so as to enable benefits from the second agricultural season.

For both emergency situations, the second agricultural season in 2006/2007 (April–July) forms the timeframe for the possible phase out of relief support. Thus, relief activities are anticipated through July. The requirements proposed in this appeal thus cover the period March through July. The in-depth vulnerability assessment planned for early April, and the proposed assessment included in the food security cluster appeal (May) will provide guidance on the scale of the need and the most appropriate actions during the relief and transition phase.

Response plan

The actions proposed by the members of the Food Security Cluster are complementary in nature. Close coordination between organisations will avoid overlap as well as gaps in activities.

Direct food assistance

Food assistance actions will be led by WFP in close coordination with NGO partners, following guidance from INGC. Food will be provided through distribution of dry household entitlements. For ease of food preparation, cereals will be provided in milled form (unless pipeline constraints dictate otherwise). The frequency of distributions will depend on availability of stocks at central coordination level and capacities of available logistics modalities.

Food commodities will be purchased in Mozambique for speedy delivery to the affected locations. Importantly, local purchase will also support local trade and development of the agricultural sector, including market expansion for semi-subsistence farmers. This will have a positive impact on the agricultural economy of small and medium sized holders who rely on the sale of surplus basic crops. This contributes to the Government's poverty alleviation strategy.

The food assistance requirements are based on the numbers provided by the Government of Mozambique in its action plan for post-disaster reconstruction, released on 5 March (some differences may occur based on WFP-Govt consultations specific to food needs). In the immediate response period (March–April) food rations will meet full daily macronutrient needs. In the transition period (May–July) rations may be reduced to the level provided to other vulnerable groups in Mozambique (approximately 70% of daily need).

The food supply will be managed by WFP and include partial payment of distribution management costs incurred by the partners. NGOs may supply minor amounts of food during times of pipeline delays using their own resources. To date, WFP and partners have provided some 720 metric tonnes (MTs) of mixed commodities to 118,000 flood affected people in accommodation centres.

Agricultural Input Trade Fairs

Agricultural Input Trade Fairs (ITF), organised by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), will help provide the critical agricultural inputs necessary for families to replant in the coming second agricultural season as supported by the Government Reconstruction Plan for the flood and cyclone affected areas. Vouchers will be made available to households identified by INGC and the local Ministry of Agriculture authorities. The vouchers can be redeemed for seeds, tools and other

implements and small livestock at agricultural fairs organised at local levels in affected districts. The fairs will attract commercial traders and thus also support local trade development. The seeds and tools provided through this project will allow affected families who lost part or all of their agricultural livelihoods to quickly restore food production, and regain some level of self-reliance. The trade fairs will be organised at the time that return and resettlement become feasible options. Based on lessons learned over the past five years in Mozambique, the ITF approach has the following main advantages:

- (a) It allows beneficiaries to choose what they need among a range of agricultural inputs. They can better adapt external aid to their real needs and habits, and to local conditions, by selecting the kind, variety and quantity of inputs they receive;
- (b) A significant percentage of external aid money is retained within the impacted area, as opposed to being disbursed elsewhere for the procurement of input kits. Thus, the affected community as a whole somehow benefits from the assistance, strengthening the overall impact of the initiative;
- (c) Local produce is valued, thus encouraging both its production and its trade. The valorisation of local crops/varieties has beneficial effects on the general food security conditions of the area, and on the smallholding farmer's terms of trade;
- (d) An environment is provided where people and institutions have a chance to meet and discuss the issues related to agricultural assistance, with an extremely direct, hands-on approach, which is not possible using a standard kit-distribution approach;
- (e) During the past two seasons, the gathering of such a large number of community members has also been utilised to bring Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) awareness activities. Messages around prevention of diseases, and HIV/AIDS in particular, and its relation to food security and nutrition, have been issued, using a variety of means, such as theatre plays by local theatre groups, distribution of posters and leaflets. This has been done in coordination with local and national NGOs, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and National Council for the Fight Against AIDS (CNCS) offices;
- (f) The deeper involvement of the Ministry of Agriculture's (MINAG) local structures (Doha Development Agenda (DDA) and Provincial Directorate of Agriculture (DPA)) in this methodology has had the side effect of building a local capacity to react to emergencies, to the extent that the action is now one of the priority activities in the majority of districts and is incorporated in the Government's annual planning and budgeting through the Programme in Agriculture (PROAGRI) (Annual Budget Activity Plan [PAAO]).

Direct seed and tool distributions

Direct distributions of seeds and tools as well as fisheries equipment will complement the input from trade fairs, particularly in areas that have limited access to trade activities. Furthermore, specialised and quick growing plant varieties and fisheries equipment may be made available to selected communities to ensure a speedy rehabilitation and prepare for early recovery activities. The provision of basic fishing equipment will also prevent the use of other material resources such as mosquito nets. The latter may undermine health sector efforts in the fight against malaria and result in over-fishing.

Immediate animal disease outbreak prevention in the flood-affected provinces

Due to increased uncontrolled movement of people and animals in the flood-affected areas there is a high risk of potential epidemic outbreaks of diseases like Rabies, Anthrax, Rift Valley Fever and Newcastle disease. It is of immediate importance to carry out a vaccination and awareness campaigns, as an outbreak of any of these diseases will impose a negative impact on public health, food security, and nutrition and livelihoods of the already vulnerable households.

Cash transfers

The cash grants initiative will dovetail with other relief responses to ensure the food security of flood-affected households and enable the initiation of early recovery of livelihoods and the community economy. WFP and implementing partners will provide food needs for displaced populations while FAO and civil society organisations will collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture in the organisation of input trade fairs and direct distributions of seeds and implements. From mid-April, in Mopeia district in Zambezia province, a limited cash grant programme is being proposed that will reach all flood-affected households in the district. Mopeia District is the ideal location for the cash grant initiative for several reasons: flourishing grain and food markets are fed by non-affected areas; there is no major infrastructure damage that would cause inaccessibility; and the implementing partner, Save the Children Alliance (SCA), has been working in the communities for more than 15 years and has experience with community cash grants for the past three years.

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Cash grants in emergency situations have had major success in Africa, including in Mozambique during the 2000 floods, and in other disasters worldwide, e.g. Asian tsunami in 2004 and Pakistani earthquake in 2005. The Mopeia cash grant initiative assumes that the target populations are dependent on agriculture and have lost the majority of their first season production; have access to lowlands for second season planting; and will be able to plant in May for harvest in July/August. Given that the agricultural production in the non flood-affected areas in central Mozambique is predicted to be above average (although drought persists in the South) and the market system is functional, food will be available in the local markets to fulfil household needs. It is also assumed that other income sources have been severely affected by the floods and that households have experienced loss of assets. The cash grant will ensure that households are able to meet their basic food needs while at the same time supporting rehabilitation and recovery of assets.

Objectives

The objectives of the combined food, cash, agriculture and fisheries support activities coordinated in this cluster are:

- Save lives of flood and cyclone affected populations:
 - ⇒ Prevent mortality and malnutrition associated with displacement and loss of and/or damage to assets.
- Save and protect livelihoods associated with agriculture and fisheries:
 - ⇒ Facilitate quick replanting to maximise benefit from the second agricultural season 2006/2007;
 - ⇒ Restore production capacity and family revenue of fishing communities;
 - ⇒ Prevent animal disease outbreak by immediate vaccination and awareness campaigns.
- Support the capacity building of local government services and civil society to address the effects of the floods and cyclone.

FOOD SECURITY – FOOD & CASH		\$
WFP MOZ-07/F01	<p>Project Title: Emergency food support to flood-affected populations Objective: Prevent mortality and malnutrition resulting from displacement as well as crop and asset loss. Food support will be directed at displaced people in accommodation centres. Upon return and resettlement, the vulnerability of all households will be considered, including those who reside in resettlement areas but farm in the flooded area, as well as those who are currently living with relatives. INGC and NGO partners in the various locations will guide registration of beneficiaries. Cash grants will be introduced in Mopeia district upon return of the population with a commensurate and gradual phase out of food support (see below). Beneficiaries: 163,000 people for two months and 263,000 people for three months. Partners: <i>Comité Ecuménico para o Desenvolvimento Social</i> (CEDES), Mozambican Association for Development (ADMR), Food for the Hungry International (FHI), World Vision International (WVI), World Relief International (WRI), Save the Children-United Kingdom (SC-UK), German Agro Action (GAA), Caritas and others.</p>	<p>Total requirement 8,323,728</p> <p>CERF 2,808,600</p> <p>Other contributions 324,256</p> <p>Balance: 5,190,872</p>

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FOOD SECURITY – FOOD & CASH		\$
<p align="center">Save the Children Alliance</p> <p align="center">MOZ-07/F02</p>	<p>Project Title: Cash grants for flood-affected households in Mopeia district, Zambezia Province.</p> <p>Objective: Improve access of flood-affected populations to basic food and non-food items, through cash grants to returning households, in order to secure food needs and support the process of asset recovery.</p> <p>The cash grants will be introduced from the moment of resettlement (estimated mid April) and run through the transition period up to end July. Two cash payments will be made during that period. The grants will cover food needs, essential non-food items, and support to asset recovery.</p> <p>The beneficiary population will be based on current beneficiary lists used for food distributions and field-level verification. The transition from food to cash will be initiated in close collaboration with INGC and WFP.</p> <p>Save the Children Alliance will be responsible for the disbursement programme in strict collaboration with National Institute of Social Action (INAS)/INGC. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officer will undertake monitoring of the programme.</p> <p>An external evaluation will be carried out at the end of the programme. There will also be an audit carried out at the end of the programme.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 4,400 flood-affected households (22,000 people) in Mopeia District in Zambezia Province.</p> <p>Partners: Provincial delegation of INGC; Provincial delegation of INAS; District Administration; Community-based Organisations (CBOs).</p>	<p>708,852</p>
<p align="center">WFP</p> <p align="center">MOZ-07/F03</p>	<p>Project Title: Emergency food support to cyclone affected populations.</p> <p>Objective: Prevent mortality and malnutrition resulting from damage to crop and assets.</p> <p>Food support to cyclone-affected population will be distributed within their home area. INGC and NGO partners in the various locations will guide registration of beneficiaries.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 137,000 people for two months and 200,000 people for 3 months.</p> <p>Partners: GAA, International Relief and Development (IRD), Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM), <i>Instituto Marquêz de Valle Flor</i> (IMVF) and others.</p>	<p>Total requirements 7,112,751</p> <p>Other contributions 662,252</p> <p>Balance 6,450,499</p>
<p align="center">WFP</p> <p align="center">MOZ-07/F04</p>	<p>Project Title: Assessment of protracted relief needs, results of food and cash actions and estimate adequacy of market mechanisms.</p> <p>Objective: Inform protracted relief and early recovery assistance needs and appropriate action modalities.</p> <p>An integrated food security assessment is planned to take place in late May to measure the remaining relief needs, early results from the cash and food support actions and judge adequacy of market mechanisms. The findings will contribute to decision-making on protracted relief requirements associated with the transition to recovery.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 0</p> <p>Partners: INGC, Technical Secretariat of Food Security, and Nutrition (SETSAN), FAO, food aid partners.</p>	<p>30,000</p>
TOTAL		12,380,223

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FOOD SECURITY - AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES		\$
<p align="center">FAO MOZ-07/A01</p>	<p>Project Title: Support to restore smallholder food production through Agricultural ITFs in the flood and cyclone affected provinces in Mozambique. Objectives: Support the immediate needs of flood and cyclone affected families for quick replanting while weather conditions still permit agricultural production during the 2006/7 second agricultural season; Strengthen the food security status of vulnerable, agriculture-based households in flood and cyclone affected provinces; Support capacity building of local government services and civil society to address the effects of the cyclone and floods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organise at least two ITFs in each district in provinces affected by cyclone and floods for up to 87,000 vulnerable households. ▪ Make available an estimated 198 MTs of seeds and 27,500 hand tools, which will result in an estimated production of 94,500 MTs of food (24,400 MTs of maize, 9,100 MTs of beans and 61,000 MTs of various vegetables). ▪ Make small livestock available for purchase. <p>Beneficiaries: 87,000 households (435,000 people). Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and the National Disaster Management Institute.</p>	<p align="center">Total requirements 1,692,929</p> <p align="center">CERF 1,102,609</p> <p align="center">Balance 590,320</p>
<p align="center">FAO MOZ-07/A02</p>	<p>Project Title: Support to fisherfolk affected by cyclone and floods in Mozambique. Objective: Respond to the immediate needs of 6,000 cyclone and flood-affected fisherfolk to restore production capacity and family revenue through provision of fishing nets and simple fishing instruments. Beneficiaries: 6,000 fisherman (30,000 people). Partners: Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and National Disaster Management Institute.</p>	<p>600,000</p>
<p align="center">FAO MOZ-07/A03</p>	<p>Project Title: Support in the prevention of animal-borne disease outbreaks in the flood-affected provinces of Mozambique. Objective: To support vaccination and awareness campaigns in response to flood and non-flood related livestock and poultry diseases to 60,000 households. Beneficiaries: 60,000 households (300,000 people). Partners: National Veterinary Services and the National Disaster Management Institute.</p>	<p>650,000</p>
<p align="center">World Vision MOZ-07/A04</p>	<p>Project Title: Emergency Agricultural Support to Mutarara. Objective: Provide logistical support and coordination to flood-affected families to access ITFs in obtaining and utilising agricultural tools and seeds in Mutarara District. Provide monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities of beneficiaries. Beneficiaries: 5,000 flood-affected households in Mutarara District (25,000 people). Partners: FAO, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Disaster Management Institute.</p>	<p>150,000</p>
<p align="center">Food for the Hungry International (FHI) MOZ-07/A05</p>	<p>Project Title: Support to urgent replanting & poultry activities. Objective: 2,000 hectares planted with improved varieties of adapted crops, increase household chicken flocks. Beneficiaries: 4,250 households (21,250 people) Partners: Ministry of Agriculture, FAO</p>	<p>111,000</p>
<p align="center">German Agro-Action (GAA) MOZ-07/A06</p>	<p>Project Title: Provision of fishing-nets and HIV-AIDS prevention in the Chinde-District (Zambezi-Delta). Objective: Provision of fishing-nets to the small-scale fishermen along with HIV-AIDS prevention activities. Beneficiaries: 500 fishermen (2,500 beneficiaries). Partners: Kulima, Ministry of Fisheries.</p>	<p>50,000</p>
<p align="center">German Agro-Action (GAA) MOZ-07/A07</p>	<p>Project Title: Provision of seeds and tools for flood-affected people in Chinde District (Zambezi-Delta). Objective: Direct provision of seeds (16 MTs) and tools (2,000 units) to remote communities with limited trade activity (limited access to ITFs). Beneficiaries: 2,000 households (10,000 persons). Partners: Kulima.</p>	<p>92,000</p>

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FOOD SECURITY - AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES		\$
German Agro-Action (GAA) MOZ-07/A08	Project Title: Provision of seeds for sweet corn and vegetables in the Districts of Vilanculos and Inhassoro. Objective: Provision of quick growing sweet corn (two months to harvest), and vegetable seeds for urgent replanting in cyclone-affected areas. Beneficiaries: 5,000 households (25,000 persons) in Districts of Vilanculos and Inhassoro. Partners: Kulima.	85,400
TOTAL		2,328,720

3.2 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Needs Analysis

The findings of ongoing assessments and the comprehensive multi-sector assessment undertaken in flood-affected areas have all highlighted water, sanitation and hygiene as the immediate priorities. In areas affected by the cyclone focus should be more on sanitation and hygiene promotion. A very small percentage of accommodation centres have functioning wells, and at the start of the emergency, the majority of those centres had no means of providing water. The immediate humanitarian response focused on the provision of chlorine to disinfect water and the provision of water storage tanks, both of which have prevented any outbreaks of water-borne diseases. Actions in the area of water have been progressively scaled up, and at present, the water needs of affected populations are being met through a combination of approaches, including the installation of water treatment plants and water trucking operations, although in some accommodation centres the response has not yet reached minimum required levels.

In the initial stages of the response, there were no sanitation facilities in the accommodation centres. In spite of concerted efforts by a wide range of partners to support the construction, appropriate use and maintenance of communal latrines by affected populations, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene practices are a concern in the majority of the centres. Sanitation coverage remains low and combined with poor hygiene practices, significantly increases the risk of outbreaks of diarrhoeal diseases or cholera.

Response Plan

Support will be provided to ensure the continued provision of safe water, improvements in sanitary conditions and the promotion of hygiene education for the affected populations living temporarily in accommodation centres. Support will also be provided to people returning to their own communities or to resettlement areas. The objectives of the response plan are to:

- Continue implementing the following activities in accommodation centres:
 - ⇒ Hygiene promotion;
 - ⇒ Construction of latrines within the accommodation centres and for the surrounding affected populations;
 - ⇒ Management and operation of water supply and treatment systems;
 - ⇒ -Training of centre management in proper hygiene and sanitation, and the operation of water supply and treatment systems.
- Assist people returning to their previous living areas or to resettlement areas with rehabilitation and/or construction of wells or boreholes and safe household latrines. Family hygiene kits will be also provided and will include items such as jerry cans, buckets, soap, water purification products, cooking pots, sewing kit and capulanas. These family hygiene kits will provide families with essential hygiene and household items to support their transition back to their communities.

WATER AND SANITATION		\$
UNICEF MOZ-07/WS01	Project Title: Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene. Objective: To provide safe water, sanitation and hygiene education to the flood-affected population living in accommodation centres in all affected areas in Zambeze Valley and Buzi, and to provide support to people returning to their communities. Beneficiaries: Approximately 120,000 people. Partners: UNICEF and IRD.	974,540

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WATER AND SANITATION		\$
World Vision International (WVI) MOZ-07/WS02	Project Title: Provision of water, sanitation, and hygiene. Objective: To provide safe water, sanitation and hygiene education to the affected population living in accommodation centres in Miswaswa, Doa, Sinjal, Kosana and Incoletche- Beneficiaries: Approximately 8,000 people.	250,000
German Agro Action (GAA) MOZ-07/WS03	Project Title: Provision of water, sanitation, and hygiene. Objective: To provide safe water, sanitation and hygiene education to the affected population living in Chinde, Matilde, Island Salia and Jessen. Beneficiaries: Approximately 10,600 people.	110,000
German Agro Action (GAA) MOZ-07/WS04	Project title: Provision of water purification, sanitation facilities, sanitation equipment and HIV/AIDS prevention materials. Objective: Construction of 500 latrines, provision of soap, buckets, water purification-liquid, HIV/AIDS prevention kits. Beneficiaries: 30,000 persons (Districts of Vilanculos and Inhassoro). Partners: Kulima.	95,000
UNICEF (for the WASH Cluster) MOZ-07/WS05	Project Title: Water and sanitation rapid response support for the flood response in Mozambique. Objective: To provide emergency access to potable drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene supplies for flood-affected populations in all affected areas; and to ensure adequate access to safe water and sanitation for vulnerable women and children in accommodation centres and resettlement centres, through the provision of a minimum of 15 litres of clean drinking water per day per person, at a maximum of one hour walking distance. Beneficiaries: 22,000 families in Marromeu and Caia districts (Sofala province); Mopeia, Morrumbala and Chinde districts (Zambezia province); Chemba district (Sofala province); Mutarara, Zumbo and Magoe (Tete province). Partners: OXFAM-GB, IRD, WVI, GAA, Samaritan's Purse, FHI, National Water Directorate (DNA) and provincial water authorities.	1,001,355 (Fully funded by CERF)
TOTAL		1,429,540

3.3 HEALTH CLUSTER

Needs Analysis

While the immediate impact of natural disasters on the transmission of communicable diseases is limited, the risk for water borne disease and vector-transmitted disease can be exacerbated. Human exposure to disease vectors can be increased due to changes in the physical environment meanwhile prolonged difficult access to safe water is a precondition for diarrhoea diseases outbreaks. Moreover, high HIV prevalence in the affected regions and further risk of HIV infection due to consequences of the disaster necessitate that HIV and AIDS be specifically addressed. The impact of the cyclone on the health infrastructures and all lifeline systems has been massive and resulted in disruption of basic health care services in the affected areas. The combined effect of those situations could result in higher morbidity and mortality rates.

Governmental and non-governmental partners have undertaken initial health assessments in the flood and cyclone affected areas as well as in the temporary accommodation centres. In the flood-affected areas, the assessment findings indicate that most of the accommodation centres have been established close to district/provincial capitals with functioning health posts and hospitals however, despite any efforts from the Ministry of Health (MoH) and health partners, water and sanitation systems in those camps are still poor and health services provided are still very basic, particularly in the areas of epidemiological surveillance and continuous availability of essential drugs. In addition medical equipment has been seriously damaged and health workers and activists are in need of refreshment training to deal with epidemic preparedness and response and health promotion. Accessibility to humanitarian aid is still problematic for people living in remote area. In the area affected by the cyclone, existing health facilities, including one district hospital, have been damaged. Roofs have been destroyed and medical equipment severely damaged.

Response Plan

With the overall objective of reducing avoidable losses of lives and morbidity within the affected population, Health Cluster partners intend to focus their actions for the next three months on:

- Monitoring the health status of the affected population expanding assessment activities to communities living in remote area;
- Strengthening diseases surveillance and outbreak response capacity;
- Filling gaps in the provision of essential health services;
- Coordinating their actions within the framework of the health cluster approach;
- Strengthening existing national health system capacities.

Objectives

The objectives of this plan of action for the Health Cluster are to:

- Contribute to the general well being of women and girls, boys and men displaced;
- Contribute to the provision of essential primary health care services curative, prevention and promotion for people affected by flood and cyclone;
- Identify and monitor priority health needs jointly;
- Continue and expand the health cluster approach;
- Raise awareness on priority communicable diseases including HIV and AIDS;
- Contribute to reducing mortality for communicable disease outbreaks.

HEALTH		\$
<p>UNFPA MOZ-07/H01</p>	<p>Project Title Provision of hygiene and delivery kits for displaced women and girls Objective: To improve the conditions, in particular the sexual and reproductive health, of displaced women and girls (above the age of 10) through the provision of hygiene and delivery kits. Beneficiaries: 56,500 women and girls Partners: NEFEZA (a Mozambican NGO), Provincial Directorate of Women and Social Action (DPMAS), and Health Cluster partners.</p>	<p>Total requirements 893,072</p> <p>CERF 505,072</p> <p>Other resources 73,000</p> <p>Balance 315,000</p>
<p>UNICEF MOZ-07/H02</p>	<p>Project Title: Primary Health Care for people affected by flood and cyclone. Objective: To contribute to the provision of essential primary health care services curative, preventing and promotion for people affected by flood and cyclone. Beneficiaries: 300,000 affected people. Partners: MoH, UN agencies, International and National NGOs.</p>	<p>1,195,857</p>
<p>WHO MOZ-07/H03</p>	<p>Project Title: Support the national authorities in monitoring the health impact of the crisis and in coordinating the international humanitarian health assistance. Objective: Priority health needs jointly identified and monitored; health cluster approach continue to be in place in Maputo and is strengthen in Caia and Vilanculos. Partners: MoH, Health Cluster partners.</p>	<p>350,000</p>
<p>WHO MOZ-07/H04</p>	<p>Project Title: Support the national authorities in strengthening early warning and response system for early detection and rapid response to communicable diseases outbreaks. Objective: contribute in reducing mortality for communicable disease outbreaks. Beneficiaries: 300,000 affected people. Partners: MoH, Health Cluster partners.</p>	<p>300,000</p>
<p>WHO MOZ-07/H05</p>	<p>Project Title: Supply of basic medical equipment and commodities. Objective: contribute in re-establishing basic health service performance in selected health facilities. Beneficiaries: 300,000 affected people. Partners: MoH, Health Cluster partners.</p>	<p>Total requirements 895,472</p> <p>CERF 395,472</p> <p>Balance 500,000</p>

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HEALTH		\$
Mozambican Red Cross (CVM) MOZ-07/H06	Project Title: Health education to population affected by flood and cyclone. Objective: Raise awareness on priority communicable diseases including HIV and AIDS. Beneficiaries: 300,000 affected people and 600 community workers. Partners: MoH, WV, and other Health Cluster partners.	100,000
Medicos do Mundo (MDM) MOZ-07/H07	Project Title: Primary Health care and water and sanitation services and health education to affected population living in selected accommodation centres. Objective: To reduce the impact of communicable diseases such as malaria and acute diarrhoeal diseases, including Cholera, in displaced people living in selected accommodation centres. Beneficiaries: 12,000 affected people. Partners: Provincial Health Department (DPS) and TRIMODER (national NGO).	120,000
UNICEF MOZ-07/H08	Project Title: Emergency response to support the Mozambican government in response to the health needs of flood displaced population. Objective: To procure and distribute 80,000 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs), 29 tents for temporary health facilities and health information, education, and communication (IEC) materials; and to support training for health activists. Beneficiaries: 80,608 affected people Partners: WHO, UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP, WV, Red Cross, Medicos Do Mundo (MDM)	783,561 <i>(Fully funded by CERF)</i>
TOTAL		2,880,857

3.4 NUTRITION

Needs Analysis

In Mozambique, malnutrition rates in the general population are quite high. The 2002/3 Demographic and Health Survey indicated that 41% of Mozambican children are stunted and 24% underweight. Malnutrition remains the major underlying cause of child mortality in the country. HIV and AIDS make the population even more vulnerable to malnutrition. The HIV prevalence rate was 16.2% in 2004 and the flood-affected provinces have with the highest HIV prevalence rates in the country. Given the already precarious situation in relation to nutrition among young children, the effects of the flood emergency have the potential to create serious negative implications for the nutritional status of children.

In the flood-affected areas, both the existing health posts and the temporary health facilities are conducting activities such as food and micronutrient supplementation, therapeutic feeding and health and nutrition education. Nutrition surveillance activities have been implemented on a small scale in the accommodation centres. Several cases of child malnutrition have been identified. Most of these children were moderately malnourished, but a small number was severely malnourished. It is expected that these numbers may increase in the early recovery period.

Response Plan

Immediately after the onset of the emergency, nutrition surveillance, supplementary feeding and nutrition education activities in the affected areas were intensified. The setting up of supplementary feeding in flood-affected areas has already materialised in six out of nine districts. Building on these initial response activities, the therapeutic feeding component will also be strengthened, and nutrition education will be broadened to ensure support to optimal infant feeding practices. The objectives of the response plan are to:

- Provide nutrition surveillance. Four visits will be conducted per province per month, covering an estimated 38,000 children under five. Data on numbers of malnourished children will be disaggregated by gender and age, and made available on a weekly basis;
- Support selective feeding. A minimum of four health facilities will offer integrated supplementary feeding or therapeutic feeding actions to an estimated number of 2,000 children;

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- Support the provision of nutrition education, counselling and support. Caregivers of children under-five will receive nutrition education and counselling and mothers will be supported to ensure optimal infant feeding practices. Practices that undermine optimal infant feeding, such as the inappropriate distribution of milk products to displaced populations, will be acted upon and documented.

As proposed by the international NGOs, discussed and agreed upon in the nutrition cluster, the requested funds will only have one recipient, the nutrition cluster lead. Funds will be disbursed to four NGOs (Samaritan's Purse, SC-UK, WV, FHI) by the cluster lead, in accordance with Project Cooperation Agreements.

NUTRITION		\$
UNICEF MOZ-07/H09	Project Title: Nutrition Surveillance. Objective: Increased nutrition surveillance of children in flood-affected areas in order to timely detect and treat malnourished children. Beneficiaries: 38,000 children under-five (all children under-five in the affected population). Partners: Samaritan's Purse, SC-UK, WV, FHI, other international NGOs, national NGOs, MoH at national and provincial levels.	134,000
UNICEF MOZ-07/H10	Project Title: Selective Feeding. Objective: To contribute to ensuring adequate nutrition supplementation and therapeutic feeding for acutely malnourished children. Beneficiaries: 2,000 acutely malnourished children in the population affected by the floods. Partners: Samaritan's Purse, SC-UK, WV, FHI, other international NGOs, national NGOs, MoH at national and provincial levels.	205,000
UNICEF MOZ-07/H11	Project Title: Nutrition Education, Counselling and Support. Objective: To provide nutrition education, counselling and support to caregivers of children under-five, with an emphasis on support for optimal infant feeding practices. Beneficiaries: 38,000 children under-five and their caregivers. Partners: Samaritan's Purse, SC-UK, WV, FHI, other international NGOs, national NGOs, MoH at national and provincial levels.	128,000
TOTAL		467,000

3.5 EDUCATION

Needs Analysis

Information from the Government, UN and NGO partners consistently confirms that access to schooling has been severely disrupted as a result of the floods and the cyclone. Many schools are damaged and/or made inaccessible, with other schools - estimated to be 35% of the schools in the flood affected districts and 50% in the cyclone affected districts - receiving displaced children and therefore requiring additional support. Almost all displaced children have lost learning supplies that were provided at the beginning of the school year (29 January), and schools in affected areas have also lost learning and teaching materials. In those accommodation centres not located near formal schools, temporary learning facilities have been established and all students and affected teachers provided with basic learning and teaching materials. Temporary classrooms have been established to act as "annexes" to the formal schools to strengthen the capacity of the schools to absorb the increased numbers of children. As the flood waters recede and the cyclone rains cease and children return to their communities, children, teachers and communities will need support to ensure that children effectively make the transition back to school and that schools can be repaired to enable a return to normal activities.

Response Plan

Support will be provided to up to 100,000 learners and 15,000 teachers, 300 teacher trainers and supervisors as well as 500 school and cluster heads, to ensure that they have basic learning and teaching materials when they return to schooling in their own communities. Schools will need to be repaired and will be supported to serve as a platform for reaching children with important life-saving messages, including messages related to hygiene, sanitation, basic health and HIV and AIDS. The capacity of teachers, students and communities to prepare for and respond to floods, cyclones and

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other emergencies in the future will be strengthened. Teachers, school and cluster heads, supervisors, school councils and communities in the catchment areas of 50 flood affected schools will be supported to increase the quality of the education service and to promote their involvement in reaching vulnerable children and ensuring access to school. Support supervision will help to ensure a sufficient level of quality and the involvement of all stakeholders related to education during this transition process. The objectives of the response plan are to:

- Provide basic learning and teaching materials to displaced children and their teachers to facilitate their transition back to their communities;
- Provide basic construction materials for repairing damaged schools;
- Provide tents to serve as temporary classrooms;
- Support school councils and community participation during transition process, including the identification and support of vulnerable children;
- Provide training to heads of affected schools on crisis management and contingency planning;
- Train teachers in guidance and counseling including HIV/AIDS prevention education;
- Support school councils, teachers and communities to communicate messages related to key life-saving behaviours related to the transition;
- Provide support to teachers, including training on psycho-social support and interactive learning;
- Provide monitoring and support to the supervision of schools to promote access and a minimum standard of quality during the transition process.

EDUCATION		\$
ActionAid MOZ-07/E01	Project Title: Facilitating access to quality education to children affected by floods in the transition period. Objective: To assist 10,000 children affected by the floods by promoting access to quality education. Beneficiaries: 10,000 children, 25 schools. Partners: Communities in Tambara district.	75,000
Concern Worldwide MOZ-07/E02	Project Title: Educational support to children affected by floods in Tambara district. Objective: To assist 2,000 children affected by the floods by ensuring access to quality education and psychosocial support. Beneficiaries: 2,000 children, five schools. Partners: Communities in Tambara district.	144,870
SC Alliance MOZ-07/E03	Project Title: Emergency education for communities in areas of return. Objective: To facilitate access to school and quality learning experiences. Beneficiaries: 8,000 children and 30 schools. Partners: Communities in Tambara, Caia, Mopeia, Chimara, Murrumbala.	278,818
UNICEF MOZ-07/E04	Project Title: Learners able to restart learning activities in schools. Objective: To provide children with the minimal school materials required for effective learning activities. Beneficiaries: Up to 100,000 children. Partners: Ministry of Education - District Services in the affected districts in the provinces of Inhambane, Sofala, Manica and Zambézia.	417,451
UNICEF MOZ-07/E05	Project Title: Adequate school environment re-established. Objective: To re-establish school physical conditions and replenish educational school materials. Beneficiaries: Up to 100,000 children. Partners: Ministry of Education - District Services in the affected districts of Inhambane, Sofala, Manica and Zambézia provinces.	626,171
World Vision International MOZ-07/E06	Project Title: Education for Zambezia Valley flood-affected children. Objective: To provide school kits and space for education to the flood-affected children and teachers of Mutarara district. Beneficiaries: 10,000 children. Partners: Communities in the affected district of Mutarara and the Ministry of Education.	240,000

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EDUCATION		\$
UNICEF (for the Education Cluster) MOZ-07/E07	<p>Project Title: Ensuring access to education for the flood response in Mozambique.</p> <p>Objective: To provide sufficient education facilities, learning and play materials for all children of school-going age in the flood affected areas.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 47,000 children aged 5 – 14 living in flood-affected areas.</p> <p>Partners: Concern, Save the Children Alliance, Samaritan's Purse, Ministry of Education, and Culture.</p>	418,575 <i>(Fully funded by CERF)</i>
UNESCO MOZ-07/E08	<p>Project Title: Strengthened capacity of school and cluster heads to manage crises.</p> <p>Objective: To build capacity through increased knowledge and skills for the management of crisis.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Up to 500 school and cluster heads.</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Education – Provincial directorates and District Services in the affected districts of Inhambane, Sofala, Tete, Manica and Zambézia provinces.</p>	75,370
UNESCO MOZ-07/E09	<p>Project Title: supporting teachers for the implementation of local curricula.</p> <p>Objective: To provide teachers manual on local curricula and train trainers on its use in the classroom.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Up to 15,000 teachers, and 100 teacher trainers and supervisors.</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Education – National Institute of Educational Development (INDE), Provincial Directorates and District Services in the affected districts of Inhambane, Sofala, Tete, Manica and Zambézia provinces.</p>	187,867
UNESCO MOZ-07/E10	<p>Project Title: Teachers knowledge and skills on Guidance and counseling increased.</p> <p>Objective: To train and provide training material to teacher trainers in guidance and counseling including HIV/AIDS prevention education.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Up to 150 teacher trainers and supervisors.</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Education – National directorate of basic education, Provincial directorate of Education, and District Services in the affected districts of Inhambane, Sofala, Tete, Manica and Zambézia provinces.</p>	93,133
TOTAL		2,138,680

3.6 PROTECTION

Needs Analysis

Protection is a key concern in emergency responses to natural disasters. The protective and psychosocial environment of accommodation centres established to accommodate displaced populations can be precarious and has the potential to endanger the rights of children, women and men to be free from violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and discrimination. Additional risk of HIV infection associated with gender-based violence and sexual exploitation, as well as specific HIV related discrimination also warrant urgent action.

Ongoing monitoring of the accommodation centres in flood-affected areas indicates that basic protection structures have been put in place, including the deployment of police staff, who are receiving rapid refresher training on the prevention of and response to gender-based violence, and activists that are being trained on psychosocial support and prevention against violence and abuse. While some of the accommodation centres have received adequate and immediate support in the immediate term, however, other centres - particularly those in more remote areas - are still lacking basic support services for children and women and consistent monitoring of the psychosocial environment.

The most recent accommodation centres set up in the cyclone affected areas require immediate support in terms of ensuring that centre staff members are trained on the prevention of gender-based violence and related gender issues.

Response Plan

Support will be provided to strengthen the protective and psychosocial environment of the accommodation centres in both flood and cyclone affected areas, in order to guarantee the right of children, women and men to be free from violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and discrimination. The objectives of the response plan are to:

- Provide additional training to staff and health workers on the prevention of gender-based violence and assistance to women and children victims in accommodation centres in flood and cyclone affected areas;
- Establish a monitoring system to prevent the violence / abuse / exploitation for a full range of protection concerns;
- Enhance the coordination, monitoring and provision of psycho-social support to women and children and expand the child friendly spaces in accommodation centres in the flood and cyclone affected areas;
- Provide rape treatment kits to the cyclone affected areas;
- Provide emergency household kits to affected families and recreational kits to children in both areas.

PROTECTION		\$
World Vision International MOZ-07/P/HR/RL01	Project Title: Ensuring a protective environment in flood-affected areas in Mozambique. Objective: To provide psycho-social support and protection from gender-based violence to women and children and establish child friendly spaces in five accommodation centres. Beneficiaries: Women and children in affected districts of Tete. Partners: Communities in the district of Mutarara.	50,000
UNFPA MOZ-07/P/HR/RL02	Project Title: Ensuring a protective environment in cyclone affected areas in Mozambique. Objective: To train accommodation centre staff and health workers on the protection of women and children from gender-based violence and to provide rape treatment kits. Beneficiaries: Women and children in affected districts of Inhambane. Partners: Communities in the province of Inhambane.	38,800
UNICEF MOZ-07/P/HR/RL03	Project Title: Ensuring a protective environment in flood and cyclone affected areas in Mozambique. Objective: To train health workers and humanitarian workers on protection and prevention of gender-based violence; to provide basic household and recreational kits to affected populations from floods and cyclone; to provide psycho-social support to children and women in flood and cyclone affected areas. Beneficiaries: Affected population from the floods and the cyclone Partners: Ministry for Women and Social Action, UNFPA, WFP.	780,431
UNICEF (for the Protection Cluster) MOZ-07/P/HR/RL04	Project Title: Protection support for the flood response in Mozambique. Objectives: To protect children and women from violence and abuse; provide household items for the most vulnerable children and their carers; enhance the psycho-social environment for children and their carers; train Humanitarian workers in protection and a principled approach to humanitarian action; and to carry out Mine Assessment and ensuing Mine-risk Awareness activities. Beneficiaries: At least 30,000 women and vulnerable children Partners: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Women and Social Action, WV, Africare, SCA, Handicap International, Concern	464,027 (Fully funded by CERF)
TOTAL		869,231

3.7 SHELTER CLUSTER

Needs analysis

In the flood-affected areas, emergency shelter items such as plastic sheets, blankets and other non-food items have already been mobilised by the CVM, MSF and UNICEF to assist some 120,000 people displaced. Latest assessments estimate that some 20,000 more people are in need of shelter assistance. Similarly, in the four districts reached by Cyclone Favio in Inhambane Province where

approximately 135,000 people have been affected, an immediate shelter response is being undertaken in coordination with the INGC and local authorities, while a more detailed shelter needs assessment is taking place. Emergency shelter requirements for both disasters will be covered under a specific CERF application which has been formulated by the emergency shelter cluster led by IFRC, with International Organization for Migration (IOM) as requesting agency, and submitted on 9 March 2007. Assuming emergency needs are covered if CERF is approved, this project will make a clear link with the emergency operations by carrying out urgently needed planning activities to secure an early recovery process jointly with the responsible Government institutions. Furthermore, on 5 March 2007 the Government issued a proposal for the reconstruction phase with the following main recommendations concerning housing and urbanisation: (i) technical support to the housing reconstruction process; (ii) assessment of territorial planning needs; (iii) risk mapping and identification of safe areas; (iv) participatory land use planning; and, (v) plot demarcation activities.

Response plan

In full coordination with the Government plan, the two objectives of the Shelter Cluster response plan are:

1. To ensure that people displaced by the flooding and storms in central Mozambique are provided with adequate emergency shelter in a timely manner, accounting for shelter-related vulnerabilities and in accordance with INGC guidelines and SPHERE standards (a project on Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response).
2. To ensure an adequate transition from the emergency situation to the recovery phase by assisting the most affected communities in carrying out urgent planning activities such as settlement planning and development, addressing land tenure concerns and performing plot demarcation, through direct community participation, supporting the local authorities in the planning process.

Consequently, under Objective 1, i.e. during the emergency phase, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Provision of emergency shelter materials including plastic sheeting, tarpaulins, framing elements, tools and fixings;
- Provision of essential household items including blankets and sleeping mats, etc;
- Consideration will be given to the location and planning of settlements to minimise local hazards, provide adequate and safe accommodation, and ensure access to essential facilities.

Under Objective 2, i.e. in the early recovery phase, the following will be done:

- Recollection and analysis of existing information, including satellite imagery and maps for flood risk mapping purposes, focussing on settlement needs;
- Quick assessments on shelter damage and related land tenure issues in four identified districts among the most affected areas;
- In identified affected areas of the four selected districts, provide support, technical assistance and means for carrying out urgently needed planning activities through direct community participation and supporting the local authorities, such as: (i) distributing basic planning equipment for land surveying and plot demarcation; (ii) addressing land tenure concerns; (iii) performing sound settlement planning that takes into consideration construction of infrastructure (roads, drainage, etc.), basic services (water and sanitation) and public facilities (schools, health posts); (iv) carrying out plot demarcation; (v) providing guidance for implementing low-cost building techniques for ensuring both safe construction and reducing house's site vulnerability to future disasters; (vi) geographic information system (GIS) and settlement mapping; (vii) identifying solutions for transforming public buildings in safe havens; and (viii) raising awareness on HIV and Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), gender and environmental issues;
- Through participatory approach, develop settlement plans and solutions at the local level for each district that will benefit at least 50,000 affected people, by adopting strategies for both: (i) people in resettlement areas; and, (ii) people willing to return to their original area;
- Assist the Government in mobilising resources for the reconstruction phase through identification of potential donors and partners;
- Assist the Government in formulating specific proposals within the reconstruction plan for funding.

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SHELTER		\$
UN-HABITAT MOZ-07/S/NF01	<p>Project Title: Ensuring adequate transition from emergency to recovery in the shelter sector for building safer and resilient communities.</p> <p>Objective: To ensure an adequate transition from the emergency situation to the recovery phase by assisting the most affected population in carrying out urgent planning activities through direct community participation and the active involvement of the local authorities.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: At least 50,000 affected people in four districts.</p> <p>Partners: Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA), Ministry of Public Works and Habitation (MoPH), INGC, local authorities, UNDP, Habitat for Humanity and Kulima.</p>	393,030
IOM MOZ-07/S/NF02	<p>Project Title: Emergency Shelter for flood & cyclone victims in Mozambique.</p> <p>Objective: To ensure that people displaced by the flooding and storms in central Mozambique are provided with adequate emergency shelter in a timely manner, accounting for shelter-related vulnerabilities and in accordance with INGC guidelines and SPHERE standards.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 61,000 displaced people.</p> <p>Partners: Caritas, GAA, CARE, MSF, CVM and other agencies.</p>	<p>Total requirements 1,212,310</p> <p>CERF: 795,010</p> <p>Other resources 10,000</p> <p>Balance 407,300</p>
TOTAL		800,330

3.8 CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Needs analysis

As numbers of displaced and disaster affected increase, there is a growing need for action in coordination and management of accommodation and resettlement centres for displaced persons. In that view, areas to be addressed include the prospective beneficiaries' registration and needs analysis within the displacement settings. These will include a technical capacity building component for INGC, provincial and district authorities prioritising an on-the-job training approach, enabling them to adequately respond to similar needs in the future. Relief assistance gaps also need to be identified, and rapidly filled, particularly on basic household non-food items like mosquito nets, blankets and soap. HIV prevention and gender mainstreaming activities in accommodation centres remain a challenge and will be addressed through this action.

Response plan

- Closely coordinate and prioritise actions with local leadership, Government of Mozambique, and other relevant relief partners on the ground.
- Deploy IOM database, camp coordination and camp management experts to the field to support the locally existing government (INGC) capacity.
- Support in registration and profiling of the IDP beneficiary caseload.
- Consideration will be given to the location and planning of settlements to minimise local hazards, provide adequate and safe accommodation, and ensure access to essential facilities.
- Assistance for safe return will be provided as per assessed needs and when the conditions allow.
- Purchase and transportation of newly identified emergency non-food item (NFI) needs for floods affected populations, including those displaced as a result of cyclone *Favio*, such as mosquito nets, blankets and soap;
- Mainstreaming of HIV awareness and gender-related activities in all humanitarian activities targeting displaced populations.

Response Activities to date

- IOM has deployed a staff member from its mission in Zimbabwe to support the setting up of camp coordination and camp management activities in the affected areas in collaboration with INGC and other partners present on the ground, including UN agencies and NGOs. Field personnel will be deployed to the displacement settings from the first week of March and the action will also count on the involvement of NGO implementing partners taking advantage of their presence on the ground;

- WFP has been supporting INGC teams in existing beneficiaries' data and deliverables management for some of the camps;
- UNICEF has been very active in ensuring that critical aspects of camp management like protection are addressed with Government of Mozambique authorities in some priority accommodation and resettlement centres;
- Government of Mozambique authorities continue to coordinate and manage emergency sites, with assistance from UN agencies and NGOs.

Objectives

- Database established reflecting numbers, identities, profiles, and vulnerabilities of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) caseload.
- Field assessments conducted to identify gaps in non-food items and action taken to address these gaps in accommodation centres.
- NGOs and other partners identified and supported to supplement ongoing INGC management and other humanitarian actors' activities, especially in areas with limited humanitarian response, following confirmed levels of vulnerability and assessed needs.
- Humanitarian actors using the same data from the created registration database for their reference and programming;
- Communication and coordination mechanisms between the different camp management teams clearly established.
- Up to ten INGC database clerks trained in the set up, maintenance and use of the IDP database.
- Up to 39 INGC personnel and local authorities trained in camp set-up, coordination and camp management.
- HIV/AIDS behaviour change communication materials developed/adapted and disseminated and gender-related activities mainstreamed in all accommodation and resettlement centres, in coordination with other clusters.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT		\$
IOM MOZ-07/CSS01	<p>Project Title: Technical support for Coordination and Management of Centres for displaced persons.</p> <p>Objective: To fill the expertise gap in camp co-ordination and camp management, NFI provision as well as HIV prevention and gender mainstreaming activities in the humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 49 INGC and local government authorities and at least 160,000 displaced/affected people residing in accommodation and resettlement camps in 13 districts, four provinces.</p> <p>Partners: INGC, local authorities, UNICEF, WFP, and local and international NGOs.</p>	600,000

3.9 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

Needs Analysis

In response to the current crises, the Government of Mozambique, through the INGC, rapidly triggered standby coordination procedures. OCHA will continue to work with the Resident Coordinator and the country team to support the coordination of humanitarian response and early recovery activities. This support includes facilitating inter-agency assessments; developing and implementing inter-agency response strategies; mobilising resources; and facilitating information exchange. OCHA has already deployed surge capacity to both Caia and Maputo, and is supporting the establishment of an inter-agency joint mapping facility as well as building capacity within the INGC. However, a longer-term support is required support coordination, data collection and emergency information management capacity within the UN RCO and INGC. Early recovery planning will critically depend on the quality and access to assessment and field information.

Response Plan

Initially, OCHA will provide short-term capacity support to the UN country team and the INGC. As part of this support, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) will transfer capacity to the National Officer for Emergency Coordination in the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). In addition, the UN RC will recruit a Disaster Information Management Officer to interface with INGC. The Provision of a Disaster Database & information Assistant to the UN RC Office will be necessary during the response and recovery period. The overall objective of this is to ensure alignment of

Government actions, the UN and NGOs response. To facilitate lessons learned in this specific context, humanitarian partners will undertake an inter-agency, real-time evaluation of the response, with a particular emphasis on the application and effectiveness of the cluster approach and humanitarian financing.

Objectives

- Effective coordination among all partners through the continued application of the cluster approach to ensure a needs-based and timely response;
- Strengthen the process of information collection, management, processing and dissemination to all partners in a timely fashion to support emergency decision making;
- Support timely and accurate reporting on actions carried out under the response strategy;
- Link short-term response measures and longer-term activities, particularly through effective capacity transfer to INGC in information management;
- Strengthen humanitarian coordination capacity within the RCO as well as at the field level, in line with humanitarian reform principles;
- Support field management decision-making and provide real-time feedback to senior managers to facilitate planning and implementation.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION		\$
UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNDP) MOZ-07/CSS02	Project Title: Information Management (IM) capacity support. Objective: Staff capacity & support to assessments. Beneficiaries: UNCT, NGOs & INGC. Partners: INGC.	225,000
OCHA MOZ-07/CSS03	Project title: Support to coordination of humanitarian response activities. Objective: UNRCO effective and timely coordination of humanitarian response and early recovery activities in line with humanitarian reform principles. Beneficiaries: UNCT, NGOs, INGC and affected populations. Partners: UN agencies, NGOs, IOs, INGC.	97,000
OCHA MOZ-07/CSS04	Project Title: Real-Time Evaluation Objective: Support field management decision-making and provide real-time feedback to senior managers to facilitate planning and implementation. Beneficiaries: UNCT, NGOs, INGC, and effected populations. Partners: UN agencies, NGOs, INGC.	60,000
TOTAL		382,000

3.10 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Needs analysis

Telecommunication needs are identified in the areas of data connectivity and voice communications. In Caia, limited data connectivity has been put in place in the early days of the response. The main gap identified is in the area of voice communications, more specifically in 'security telecommunications'. This requires the coordination and management of, as well as technical support to, radio communications of the humanitarian community at large. The CERF support to this cluster covers the needs in this area for a period of one month. However, with the prolonged presence of the humanitarian community in Caia, there is a need to extend the period of emergency telecommunication as well, to a total of two months.

In the cyclone-affected areas, similar voice communications support will be required for a period of two months. Thus equipment and staff need to be put in place in Vilanculos to meet the needs of the humanitarian community in Inhambane province. Specialised data connectivity support is currently not deemed necessary.

Response Plan

The response includes the establishment of two complete Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliant radio-rooms in Caia and Vilanculos. The facilities will be equipped with high frequency (HF), very high frequency (VHF) and satellite voice communication means, power back-up system, as well as data connectivity capabilities. Staff will be put in place to establish and manage the

emergency telecommunications including an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) officer to coordinate the Project, a telecommunication specialist, four radio operators, and a radio-trainer. The facilities will be made available for a period of two months.

Télécoms sans Frontières (TSF), Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA), UNICEF, and WFP have worked closely together to make available both data and voice communications to the government counterparts (INGC, CENOE) and humanitarian actors in the initial start up of the response. Activities during this phase have been funded through a CERF contribution to WFP on behalf of the cluster.

Objectives

The cluster aims to assure adequate and timely connectivity for voice and data communications to facilitate relief response operations.

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS		\$
WFP MOZ-07/CSS05	Project Title: Emergency Telecommunication Cluster. Objective: To provide reliable and secure voice communications and data connectivity services for UN agencies, INGC, and NGO partners working in Caia flood-affected and Vilanculos cyclone-affected areas, in support of the overall relief effort. Beneficiaries: UN agencies, INGC, and NGO partners involved in the emergency response. Partners: UNICEF, TSF, SRSA.	Total Requirements 308,599
		CERF 120,223
		Other contributions 45,600
		Balance 142,776

3.11 EARLY RECOVERY

“Early recovery” is defined as recovery that begins early in the humanitarian setting. As such, it is not intended as a separate phase within the relief-reconstruction continuum in Mozambique, but rather as an effort to strengthen the effectiveness of the linkage.

Early recovery aims to:

- Augment on-going emergency assistance operations in the areas affected by the floods and the cyclone Favio, through quick-impact measures that both foster the self-reliance of affected populations and meet critical needs to save their livelihoods;
- Ensure that the spontaneous recovery initiatives of affected populations are sustainable and reduce future risk;
- Ensure that relief efforts take into account longer-term reconstruction considerations and “do no harm”;
- Establish the foundations for longer-term recovery.

During the next three months, the Early Recovery Network will serve the following purposes:

- Identify early recovery needs in the areas affected by both the floods and the cyclone Favio;
- Design an early recovery strategy in collaboration with the INGC, and Government Clusters;
- Ensure accountability, leadership, and clearly define roles and responsibilities;
- Strengthen the recovery coordination framework with INGC and within the Humanitarian Country Team;
- Strengthen the recovery response capacity by mobilising basic recovery response in certain areas of activity;
- Strengthen the role of national and local institutions.

Early Recovery activities include:

- Early Recovery activities in each of the Clusters within respective response plans;
- Build-up of country capacities for disaster management, transition and recovery;
- Sustainable resettlement;
- Area-based and community-driven social and economic recovery;
- Small scale basic recovery infrastructure;

- Coordination of Early Recovery.

Project criteria for Early Recovery action. An early recovery project should display most of the following criteria:

- Phasing out relief or addressing the next step after saving lives;
- Activities address underlying causes of disaster (floods or cyclone);
- Immediate or basic capacities of communities to cope with crises are strengthened;
- Potential or existing capacities of national or local governments to plan, manage, and coordinate crises as well as for subsequent recovery phase are strengthened;
- Action undertaken with sustainability in mind; particularly inclusive of communities in shaping and implementing the action and thus building capacity;
- Action planned and coordinated through an integrated area-based framework;
- Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS and environment;
- Not longer term recovery/reconstruction/development in nature;
- Not emergency/relief in nature.

EARLY RECOVERY		\$
<p>UNDP</p> <p>MOZ-07/ERI01</p>	<p>Project Title: Coordination of Early Recovery strategic planning and response.</p> <p>Objective: Design an early recovery strategy and coordinate early recovery response on the basis of identified needs.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 300,000 people (165,000 affected by floods; 135,000 affected by cyclone Favio) *** disaggregate: # women; # children.</p> <p>Partners: IASC Humanitarian Country Team; INGC; CBOs.</p>	<p>500,000</p>

3.12 LOGISTICS

Needs Analysis

In response to the Zambezi floods which started early February 2007, the need for augmented logistics services to the humanitarian community was quickly identified as infrastructure was severely affected by the flooding and many districts had become difficult to reach. A combination of off-road transport, river-and-air transport assets were required to deliver food and NFIs from forward hubs to approximately 140,000 beneficiaries in rudimentary accommodation centres, and continue to be necessary to implement the overall response. Some sixteen trucks have been mobilised, as well as a 40 MTs barge complemented by small boats from South Africa and NGOs, and an air transport fleet which currently consists of one MI8 (the second one having completed its hours), two Orynx helicopters from the South African Air Force supported by a Casa fixed wing aircraft, two light helicopters for assessments (one S. African, one from INGC) and one Cessna Caravan for passenger movement. In addition, eight temporary storage units were set up for interagency use in Caia, and five in Inhambane in response to the cyclone which hit the province on 22 February affecting up to 102,000 people in four districts.

Response Plan

The Logistics Cluster, through the lead agency WFP has set up a common transport service ex Caia to final delivery points via air, water and surface transport. Assets available through the Logistics Cluster currently are two helicopters, one aircraft, one barge, four smaller boats, and 13 trucks including all wheel drive. In addition, four helicopters are made available to be tasked through the common service by INGC and the South African Government. Warehousing capacity for inter-agency use is available in Caia and Vilanculo as well as upon request.

A logistics coordination structure has been set up both in Caia and Maputo, with active participation from the INGC at both levels. On a daily basis, request for transport and storage assistance are consolidated. Transport is prioritised and modes of transport determined by user groups at field level in coordination with Maputo. Updates on deliveries and other logistics activities are sent to the Logistics Cluster.

The augmented logistics services through WFP Special Operation currently in place are anticipated to remain required through the next weeks, gradually downsizing until end April 2007.

Objectives

The overall objective is to provide augmented logistics support through the provision of air transport, all wheel drive road transport and river transport, as well as logistics coordination in support of humanitarian organisations and the government to ensure timely delivery of relief aid to flood victims in areas of difficult access. Further objectives are:

- Effective coordination among all partners through the continued application of the cluster approach to ensure a needs-based and timely response;
- Strengthen the process of information collection, management, processing and dissemination to all partners in a timely fashion to support emergency decision making;
- Support timely and accurate reporting on interventions carried out under the response strategy;
- Link short-term response measures and longer-term activities, particularly through effective capacity transfer to INGC in information management;
- Strengthen humanitarian coordination capacity within the RCO as well as at the field level, in line with humanitarian reform principles;
- Support field management decision-making and provide real-time feedback to senior managers to facilitate planning and implementation.

LOGISTICS		\$
WFP MOZ-07/CSS06	<p>Project Title: Air support and Logistics Augmentation in Support of Flood-Affected Population in Mozambique. Objective: Provide logistics support through the provision of helicopters, all-wheel drive road transport, and river transport in support of WFP and other humanitarian agencies to ensure the transport of relief aid to areas isolated by floods; Delivery of up to 2,000 MTs of food aid and essential NFIs to reach up to 163,000 flood victims over a period of ten weeks in Tete, Zambezia, Manica and Sofala provinces until roads become accessible. Beneficiaries: 163,000.</p>	<p>Total requirements 2,794,879</p> <p>CERF 1,972,641</p> <p>Balance 822,238</p>
UNDP MOZ-07/CSS07	<p>Project Title: Logistics support for Emergency Operations. Objective: To provide logistics capacity (vehicle and boats) for humanitarian partners to transport relief and early recovery needs to affected populations in the flooded areas.</p>	<p>395,834 <i>(fully funded by CERF)</i></p>
TOTAL		822,238

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Mozambican Government has taken a strong lead in the coordination of the emergency response to both the floods and the cyclone-affected areas, through the INGC, under the Ministry of State Administration.

INGC has based its preparedness and response measures on contingency plans developed after the catastrophic floods of 2001, subsequently updated on an annual basis. Immediate needs are being identified by district level INGC officials in conjunction with humanitarian partners, including the Red Cross of Mozambique (CVM), IFRC, NGOs, WFP, UNICEF and WHO.

As the critical needs identified far exceed the Government's resources, the INGC requested the support of in-country humanitarian partners to respond to the immediate humanitarian needs.

Based on this request, the United Nations, and the wider international humanitarian community, decided to apply the cluster approach to the emergency response to provide strengthened and a more predictable partnership with the Government, resulting in more timely and coordinated response to the affected populations.

As such, priorities in this Flash appeal were determined jointly within the clusters as prioritised humanitarian activities to be covered until the reconstruction phase commences. As outlined in the project proposals, non-UN organisations have been involved in establishing priorities, as well as in the implementation of the activities for which funds are sought. The needs to which this appeal will respond were determined through multi-sector assessments carried out jointly by the Government, UN and non-UN partners.

At both Maputo and the field level, activities carried out by the international humanitarian community are all implemented in close coordination with the INGC, through the cluster leads.

Since the beginning of the current emergency, UNICEF, WFP and OCHA have been issuing daily situation reports. OCHA, with no permanent representation in Mozambique, deployed surge capacity to the Resident Coordinator and the wider humanitarian community through the OCHA Regional Office for Southern Africa. Briefings to the donor community have taken place regularly, while the ad hoc IASC country team has met regularly to discuss and decide on the humanitarian strategy. Clusters are meeting weekly with the INGC to ensure better integration of coordination efforts. Several organisations have deployed surge capacity to support ongoing efforts at the country level.

It is important to note that much of the response to date has been carried out with individual organisational resources and supplies pre-positioned by Government, UN agencies and non-governmental humanitarian partners as part of the ongoing disaster preparedness planning. These resources are being quickly exhausted.

Please refer to the table below for Cluster Leads and Participants in Mozambique. This table will be updated regularly as new organisations join the clusters:

Cluster for emergency response	Cluster lead	Cluster participants
Logistics	WFP	UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, IFRC, NGOs
Food Security	WFP/FAO	IRD, SCA, WV, World Relief, CEDES, ADMR, FHI, GAA, CARITAS, IMVF, CCM, Kulima
Telecommunications	WFP	UNICEF, TSF, SRSA
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	OXFAM, Samaritans Purse, MSF-L, IRD, FHI, Concern, IFRC, CVM, Spanish Red Cross, WV, GAA
Nutrition	UNICEF	SCA, WHO, FAO, WFP, CARE, WV, FHI, World Relief, Samaritans Purse; UNAIDS
Health	WHO	Medicus Mundi, WV, NEFEZA, TRIMODER, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS

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Cluster for emergency response	Cluster lead	Cluster participants
Education	UNICEF / Save the Children Alliance	WV, CONCERN, UNESCO, Africare, Samaritans Purse, Instituto da Comunicação Social, Action Aid
Protection	UNICEF / SCA	WV, UNFPA, Africare, HI, Samaritans Purse, WFP, Action Aid, Concern, Halo Trust, ASADEC, ASV/IMO, CVM
Emergency Shelter	CVM/IFRC	Habitat for Humanity, GAA, Samaritans Purse, UNICEF, Kulima, IOM, UNDP, UNHABITAT
Early Recovery Network	UNDP	All Partners

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EARLY RECOVERY:

Early recovery, being a multi-dimensional process as opposed to a sector, is organised differently from the way other sector-based groupings function. The Government of Mozambique leads recovery and reconstruction efforts, through the coordination of INGC. The RC in Mozambique has overall responsibility for the strategic planning and coordination of early recovery efforts among international actors, in support to the efforts of the national authorities and organisations. UNDP, in its role as cluster lead, will deploy an Early Recovery Coordinator, attached to the RC's office, to ensure the "mainstreaming" of early recovery concerns into each sector and the design of integrated planning and strategic approach to early recovery coordinated with INGC.

Early recovery is not limited to the work of one Cluster, but is a common concern that needs to be addressed by and integrated throughout all the sectors within the humanitarian response in Mozambique. It is the responsibility of Cluster Leads to address early recovery concerns and needs within the work and programmes of their respective sectors, in coordination with the respective Government Clusters. In order to ensure this, an early recovery "network" model has been adopted, rather than creating a separate, independent cluster group. The early recovery coordinator facilitates the early recovery network and supports the RC's efforts to ensure joint recovery planning and monitoring. The network is composed of:

- Early recovery focal points designated by each cluster, who are responsible for ensuring that early recovery actions are planned in their respective sector and implemented in an integrated manner within an overall early recovery strategy and with the other sectors;
- Ad-hoc groups to be established in "gap" areas, which are not traditionally included in the humanitarian coordination structure (e.g. land and property issues) if not covered under other sectors and therefore not explicitly integrated in the humanitarian response mechanism;
- Focal points for each cross-cutting issue [Gender, HIV/AIDS, Environment, Protection (including Human Rights)] who are responsible for ensuring those are integrated in all aspects of the early recovery response.

UNDP as the cluster lead is accountable to the RC to provide early recovery expertise to support him in early recovery coordination, strategic planning and monitoring, preparedness, and advocacy. This will be done, with the support of early recovery focal points in each sector, in ways that enhance the complementarity of the various stakeholders' response, strengthen the involvement of national (INGC) and local institutions, and make the best use of available resources. Each Cluster Lead is responsible for addressing early recovery issues within its own sector. UNDP will also advocate for the integration of crosscutting issues (Gender, HIV/AIDS and Environment) into early recovery programming.

ANNEX I.

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

Summary

Responding to the situation described in this Flash Appeal, and the resulting humanitarian needs, and following a request from the Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM)² the Federation launched a Preliminary Emergency Appeal on 16 February 2007 for CHF 7,464,923 (USD 5,971,938 or EUR 4,524,196) to support the CVM in delivering assistance to 100,000 beneficiaries (20,000 families) for 6 months. CHF 187,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) in order to support the initial relief and response operation.

The CVM and the Federation have now revised the Preliminary Appeal based on a revised plan of action and budget. The provisional details of the revised plan of action and appeal are presented below (pending changes when the revised appeal is launched). The final revised budget will also be issued with the Revised Appeal.

Red Cross Red Crescent Action so far

CVM conducting hygiene promotion in one of the accommodation centres.

As per lessons learnt of the previous floods in 2001, the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC)³ has stationed the operational hub for the floods operation in the city of Caia, being at the intersection of the four most affected provinces (Sofala, Tete, Manica and Zambezia). CVM with the Federation as well as all other organisations have set up their operation centre in Caia for operational reasons as well as for coordination purpose. On the same basis, an operation hub has also been created in Vilanculos concerning the cyclone operation.

A joint Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg (Benelux) and Spanish Emergency Response Unit (ERU) was deployed since 17 February 2007 in the

flooded areas to operate on the relief/ shelter issues. Meanwhile, a joint Danish and Swiss Red Cross ERU was deployed on 16 February to assist the Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT) as well as the Relief ERU in assessing and starting activities implementation. To date, the Relief ERU has distributed 1,054 tents, 9,044 tarpaulins, 8 community tents, 9,503 jerry cans, 3,279 buckets, 5,385 kitchen sets, 1,500 bars of personal soap, 4,095 bars of laundry soaps, 10,648 blankets, 9,459 sleeping mats and 9,618 mosquito nets in Mutarara, Chemba, Marromeu, Caia, Tambara, Chinde and Mopeia districts in the floods affected areas. For the recovery phase, a special kit to re-build houses added with agricultural tools to re-start livelihood will be distributed in coordination with the government shelter guidelines.

Through hygiene promotion campaign, such as use of latrines and washing hands, CVM has reached 5,240 beneficiaries in 88 sessions and 10,800 people through home visits. Volunteers also conduct malaria and HIV and AIDS prevention campaigns, sensitisation for immunisation and basic statistics on diseases. In Inhambane provinces, where the health facilities are partially destroyed, a Canadian/Norwegian Basic Health Care (BHC) ERU has been deployed since 17 February and installed nearby the hospital site in Vilanculos. The BHC ERU focuses its tasks on five functions; outpatients, mother and child care, maternity, vaccination and joint mobile outreach services. These services support Vilanculos hospital, which focuses on surgery, in-patients and diagnostic services.

² In Portuguese: *Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique*

³ INGC: *Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades*

The Ministry of Health has approached the BHC ERU for special instructions and trainings as how to set up and work in field clinics. Hygiene awareness has started through two outreach visits conducted in accommodation centres. The BHC ERU also reports that even though health status in the Vilanculos district is stable, there is high risk for diarrhoea, measles and cholera outbreaks.

A total of four water treatment units have been installed by a Spanish Red Cross water and sanitation team in Caia, Mopeia and Nhacantundo providing 220 M3 of safe clean water to 34,473 people mainly through water trucking. A total of 81,000 water maker sachets have been distributed in Tambara, Nhacatando and Mutarara districts. So far, 80 construction materials for latrines (slabs, plastic sheeting) have been distributed to the people with instructions about latrines construction prepared by CVM and 344 latrines have been built in Caia and Mopeia districts. The hygiene promotion campaign is about to start with the arrival of a CVM officer.

The proposed operation

This appeal has been revised to include the floods operation taking place in Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete provinces and cyclone Favio in Inhambane and in the south of the Sofala province. The operation is planned for six months, provisionally targeting a total of 23,447 people with relief assistance, and a recovery phase. In Inhambane province, CVM targets areas, which have not received assistance from other agencies. Efforts will be concentrated on 5,947 most vulnerable families in Govuro, Inhassoro, Vilanculos and Massinga districts. For the recovery phase, the CVM is targeting 5,000 families and rehabilitation of facilities in the most affected districts namely Mutarara in Tete province, Tambara in Manica, Caia, Chemba and Machanga in Sofala province and Mopeia in Zambezia

In order to maximise the impact of assistance delivered to the affected populations, the CVM and the Federation plan to develop an integrated approach combining relief, water and sanitation 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 by focusing on specific working areas and developing integrated activities.

Experience from the 2001 floods shows 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 systems. Special focus is made on the most vulnerable groups such as the elderly, single mothers, families with than more three children under five, handicapped, etc.

In response to the increased need for shelter, CVM will provide some 23,447 families with tarpaulins or tents and tools (machete, pliers, wire and rope) for temporary shelters during the relief phase. The same families are supplied with non-food items, such as sleeping mats, blankets, jerry cans, personal and laundry soaps, mosquito nets, to replenish their household equipment.

The Federation will continue supporting CVM health activities in the operation. Efforts will be concentrated on first-aid activities, refreshment 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 work in 33. 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 cyclone 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 planned to reach the objective:

- Provision of temporary shelter through procuring and distributing:
 - ⇒ 1,450 tents (one per family);
 - ⇒ 29,947 tarpaulins (one per family);
 - ⇒ 26 community tents;
 - ⇒ 46,894 jerry cans (two per family);
 - ⇒ 46,894 buckets (two per family);
 - ⇒ 23,697 kitchen sets (one per family);
 - ⇒ 183,205 bars (250g) of personal soap;
 - ⇒ 151,605 bars (200g) of laundry soap;
 - ⇒ 48,394 blankets;
 - ⇒ 45,494 sleeping mats;
 - ⇒ 46,894 mosquito nets (supplied by UNICEF in the country).
- Provision of shelter kits (a bag with 1 machete, 1 pliers, 20m of wire and 20m of rope) to 13,000 families in the flood-affected areas;
- Provision of adequate shelter kits to 6,000 families in the cyclone affected area;
- Deploying a Relief ERU for assessments and distributions organisation;
- Deploying a Logistics ERU to assist in setting up logistics structure for the operation.

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 planned to reach the objective:

- Identifying and providing resettlements kits (shelter tools and agricultural inputs) and rehabilitation kits for permanent shelters for 5,000 families;
- Training 200 CVM volunteers in disseminating improved techniques for shelter construction.
- Monitoring the use of resettlements kits;
- Printing and distribution of 5,000 brochures on information, education and communication (IEC) on safer housing practices;
- Providing fruit trees seedlings to 5,000 families.

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

Activities planned to reach the objective:

- Providing community-based first aid by procuring five Interagency Emergency Health Kits;
- Providing 220 first-aid fully equipped bag packs for volunteers and 500 kits for stock replenishment;
- Training 65 trainers and supervisors in community-based first aid;
- Training 220 volunteers on community-based first-aid and the use of Interagency Emergency Health Kits;
- Conducting refresher trainings of 450 volunteers;
- Conducting community-based health education on disease prevention, health promotion, nutrition and immunisation for flood affected population in resettlement area;
- Managing 33 first aid posts for flood affected population in accommodation centres;
- Procuring medical supplies for 33 first aid posts;
- Distributing condoms through volunteers;
- Constructing ten first-aid posts in resettlement areas;
- Monitoring of disease outbreaks;
- Establishing ten local committees in the resettlement areas;
- Printing and distribution IEC material namely 50,000 brochures on health awareness and prevention of disease outbreaks and HIV and AIDS prevention;
- Deploying of a Basic Health Care ERU to support the Vilanculos District hospital (catchment population 140,000 people);
- Rehabilitating three 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 planned to reach the objective:

- Providing safe and clean water through procuring and distributing one million water maker sachets (for household level water disinfection);
- Installing water pumps, bladder water tanks, tap stands and 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 50 metres plastic sheeting, nails, wood and hand tools) for the relief phase;
- Providing 3,000 sanitation platforms (SanPlat) produced and 3,000 improved family pit latrines for 3,000 families during the recovery phase;
- Conducting hygiene promotion and targeted hygiene campaigns in the accommodation centres, in cooperation with WHO, government authorities and other humanitarian organisations, to influence good hygiene practices;
- Monitoring incidence of water-borne or water-washed diseases;
- Deployment and installation of four water treatments units from the Spanish Red Cross to provide safe and clean water to 6,000 families;
- Establishing of water supply facilities to 1,000 families in the areas affected by rehabilitating ten boreholes;
- Conducting refresher training for ten water committees (managing and having appropriate cost recovery system in place);
- Training sanitation promotion teams (100 volunteers) to conduct hygiene promotion and targeted hygiene campaigns and production of 100 Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) kits;
- Constructing 15 gutters in schools, health centres and health posts.

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

Activities planned to reach the objective:

- Improving and extending early warning system from 9 to 15 districts;
- Deploying of a Telecommunication ERU and improving telecommunication systems by procuring and installing VHF handsets, computers, printers and accessories;
- Training CVM staff at provincial level on assessment needs identification, financial, reporting, logistics and telecommunication;
- Training 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;
- Procuring and positioning emergency response equipment and materials at all CVM provincial offices;
- Constructing two CVM districts offices with warehouses and rehabilitating two districts offices in the cyclone affected area;
- Providing 1,000 staff and volunteers kits (gumboots, raincoat, torch, mosquito dome, sleeping bag, overall, cap, back pack, reflective jacket, mosquito repellent, etc.);
- Training of national disaster response teams on emergency response;
- Evaluating and improving fleet management system;
- Conducting regular monitoring and evaluation of the operation.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

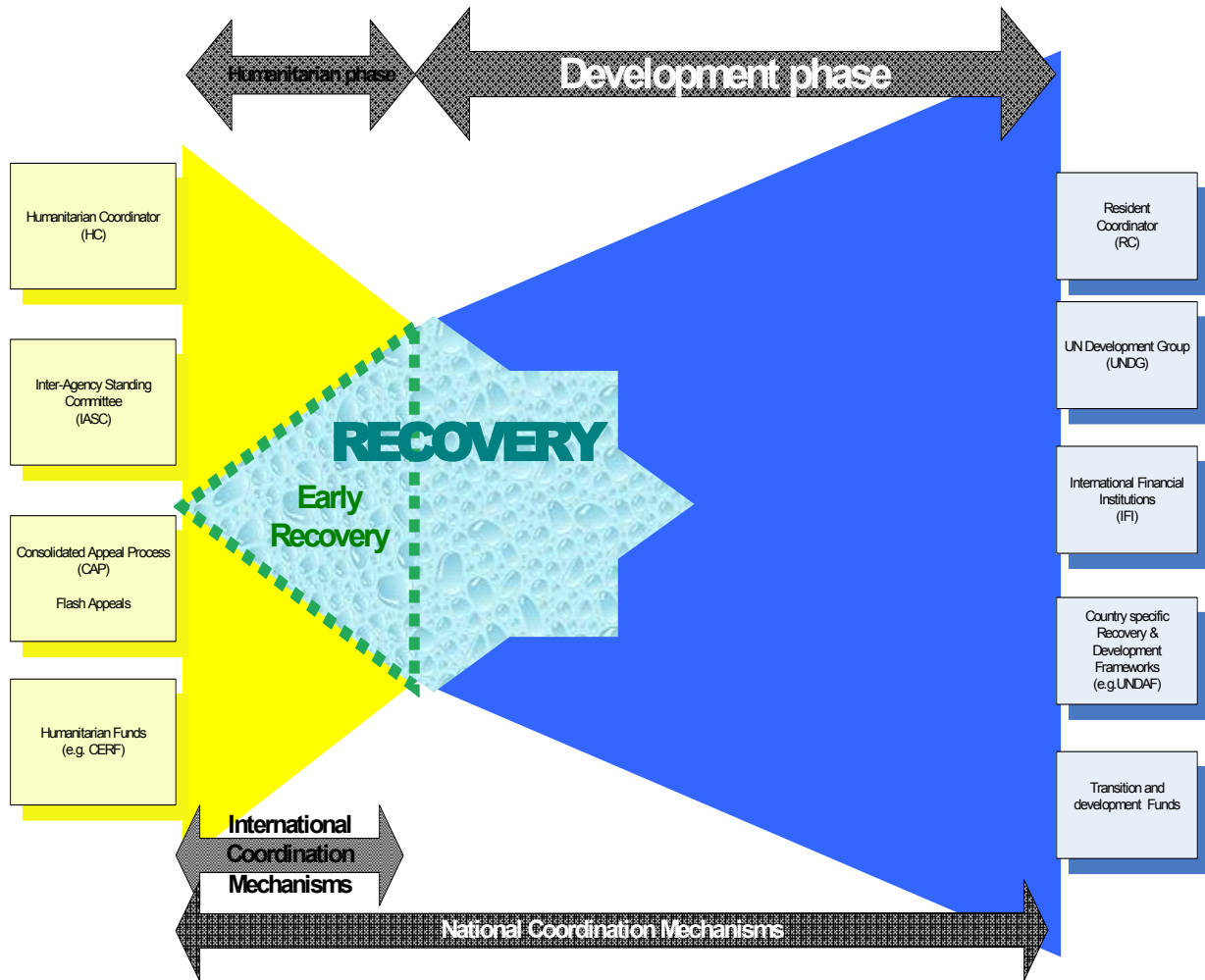
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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter 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>

ANNEX II.

EARLY RECOVERY DIAGRAM – DEVELOPED BY UNDP-BCPR



ANNEX III.

 INGC TABLE ON LOCATIONS AND NUMBERS OF AFFECTED POPULATIONS
 IN THE ZAMBEZI RIVER BASIN FLOOD EMERGENCY

 Ministério da Administração Estatal
 Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades

Controlo de Dados sobre Centros de Acomodacao												
Data: 27 de Fevereiro de 2007												
Provincia	Distrito	PA	Localidade	População Em Risco (PR)	População Afetada (PA)				Défice		NR de CA	
					Novo Registo	Acumulado	C A	C R	PR-PA			
Tete				85,000	-	68,784	52,024	16,760	16,760	-	21,796	21
Zumbo	Zumbo	Zumbo	Zumbo	15,000	-	16,760	-	16,760	-	1,760	1	
			Zumbo	15,000	0	16760	0	16,760	-	1,760	1	
	Mutarara	Charre	Charre	Charre	55,000	-	52,024	52,024	-	11,056	20	
				Nhumbo	10,000	0	4,472	4,472	-	5,528	7	
				Njanjanja		0	629	629	-	629	1	
				Kkuleche		0	397	397	-	397	1	
				Charre		0	254	254	-	254	1	
				Bawe		0	104	104	-	9,896	1	
				Mpane		0	2271	2271	-	2,271	1	
				Jardine		0	325	325	-	325	1	
				Jardine		0	492	492	-	492	1	
				Nhamayabue		10,000	0	925	925	0	0	1
				Sinjal		0	925	925	-		1	
				Inhangoma		25,000	0	46,627	46,627	-	11,179	11
				Cassambala		25,000	0	2009	2009	0	22,991	1
				Miswaswa		0	6161	6161	0	6,161	1	
				Jardim Sede		0	3382	3382	0	3,382	1	
	Chilembwe		0	4276	4276	0	4,276	1				
	Canja		0	4293	4293	0	4,293	1				
	Gologoti		0	12152	12152	0	12,152	1				
	Cachasso		0	2353	2353	0	2,353	1				
	Mapulanga		0	1071	1071	0	1,071	1				
	Kozana		0	448	448	0		1				
	Kanhungue		0	2207	2207	0	2,207	1				
	Samarucha		0	4713	4713	0	4,713	1				
	Canzo		0	1111	1111	0	1,111	1				
	Gopane		0	1010	1010	0	1,010	1				
	DOA		10,000	0	1441	1441	-	8,559	1			
	Magoe	Mpheende	Mpheende	Mpheende	15,000	0	0	0	0	12,500	0	
				Mpheende	2,500					2,500	0	
				Mpheende							0	
				Mpheende							0	
	Chinthopo	Chinthopo	Chinthopo	Chinthopo	10,000					10,000	0	
				Chinthopo							0	
	Mukumbura		2,500							0		
	Sofala				80,000	-	57,397	18,646	38,751	22,603	4	
	Chemba	Chiramba	Chiramba	Chiramba	30,000	-	26,602	7,951	18,651	33,398	2	
				Chiramba	30,000		18651		18,651	11,349	0	
				Chiramba			3930	3,930	0	3,930	1	
		Senambuzo	Senambuzo	Senambuzo	Senambuzo	30,000	-	4021	4,021	0	25,979	1
					Senambuzo	30,000		20,100		20,100	9,900	0
Caia		Sena	Sena	Tchetcha	30,000	0	2058	0	2058	27,942	0	
				Nhacadzidzi		0	1205	0	1205	1,205	0	
				Namacherene		0	345	0	345	345	0	
				Magagade		0	385	0	385	385	0	
				Mapalane		0	325	0	325	325	0	
				DAF		0	1618	0	1618	1,618	0	
				Zimbawe		0	554	0	554	554	0	
		Sede	Sede	Sede	Chandimba		0	1585	0	1585	1,585	0
					Nhambalo1		0	4390	0	4390	4,390	0
					Nhambalo2		0	1892	0	1892	1,892	0
					Mfumo Conkho		0	488	0	488	488	0
					Chipuazo		0	300	0	300	300	0
					Chiramba 2		0	232	0	232	232	0
					Njezera		0	1955	0	1955	1,955	0
					Marra		0	1205	0	1205	1,205	0
		Murraça	Murraça	Murraça	Mfumo Muanalesa		0	579	0	579	579	0
					Sachombe/Mpfumo Sabuca		0	375	0	375	375	0
Mfumo Inacio Bingala Lole						0	264	0	264	264	0	
Mpfumo Macruzo						0	345	0	345	345	0	
Marromeu		Chupanga	Chupanga	Chupanga	20000	0	10695	10695	0	9,305	2	
				Chupanga	20000	0	6825	6825	0	13,175	1	
Daude			3870		3870	0	-	3,870	1			
Manica				25,000	2,456	4,370	4,370	-	20,630	3		
Tambara	Nhacolo	Campange	Campange	15000	2456	4,370	4,370	0	0	3		
			Chigoza		90	935	935	0	0	1		
			Sabeta		154	1,223	1,223	0	0	1		
	Guro	Guro	Guro	Guro		2212	2,212	2,212	0	0	1	
				Guro	10000	0	0	0	0	0		
				Guro	10000							
Zambezia				95,000	0	32,494	32,494	0	62,506	12		
Chinde	Luabo	Luabo	Maltide Sede	55,000	0	6,694	6,694	0	48,306	1		
			Jenseen	55,000	0	3764	3764	-	51,236	1		
			Salia		0	755	755	-	755	0		
			Salia		0	2175	2175	-	2,175	0		
			Salia		0	22,915	22,915	0	7,085	8		
	Mopeia	Chimuara	Chimuara	Nawere	30,000	0	4005	4005	-	25,995	1	
				Nhacatundo		0	3500	3500	-	3,500	1	
				Comun. Bras		0	3190	3190	-	3,190	1	
				Cocorico		0	0	0	-		1	
				24 de Julho		0	3776	3776	-	3,776	1	
				Nzanza		0	3961	3961	-	3,961	1	
	Morrumbala	Derre	Derre	Namirere		0	983	983	-	983	1	
				EP Sanguimbe		0	3500	3500	-	3,500	1	
				Pinda	10,000	0	2350	2350	0	7,650	1	
Megaza Sede		10,000	0	1830	1830	-	8,170	1				
Nicoadala		0	0	520	520	-	520					
Nicoadala	Sede	Bate Muziva	Bate Muziva	0	0	280	280	0	280	1		
			Bate Muziva	0	0	280	280	-	280	1		
Quelimane	Cidade	Cidade	Cidade	0	0	255	255	0	255	1		
			Cidade	0	0	255	255	-	255	1		
Total Vale do Zambeze				285,000	2,456	163,045	107,534	55,511	121,955	40		

ANNEX IV.

REQUIREMENTS BY (STANDARD) SECTOR

Sector	Full Requirements (\$)	Committed CERF Funding	Other commitments or contributions	Unmet Requirements
AGRICULTURE	3,431,329	1,102,609	0	2,328,720
COORDINATION & SUPPORT SERVICES	4,481,312	2,488,698	45,600	1,947,014
EDUCATION	2,557,255	418,575	0	2,138,680
ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE	500,000	0	0	500,000
FOOD	16,175,331	2,808,600	986,508	12,380,223
HEALTH	5,104,962	1,684,105	73,000	3,347,857
PROTECTION /HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	1,333,258	464,027	0	869,231
SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,605,340	795,010	10,000	800,330
WATER & SANITATION	2,430,895	1,001,355	0	1,429,540
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	0	0	1,705,205	(1,705,205)
	37,619,682	10,762,979	2,820,313	24,036,390

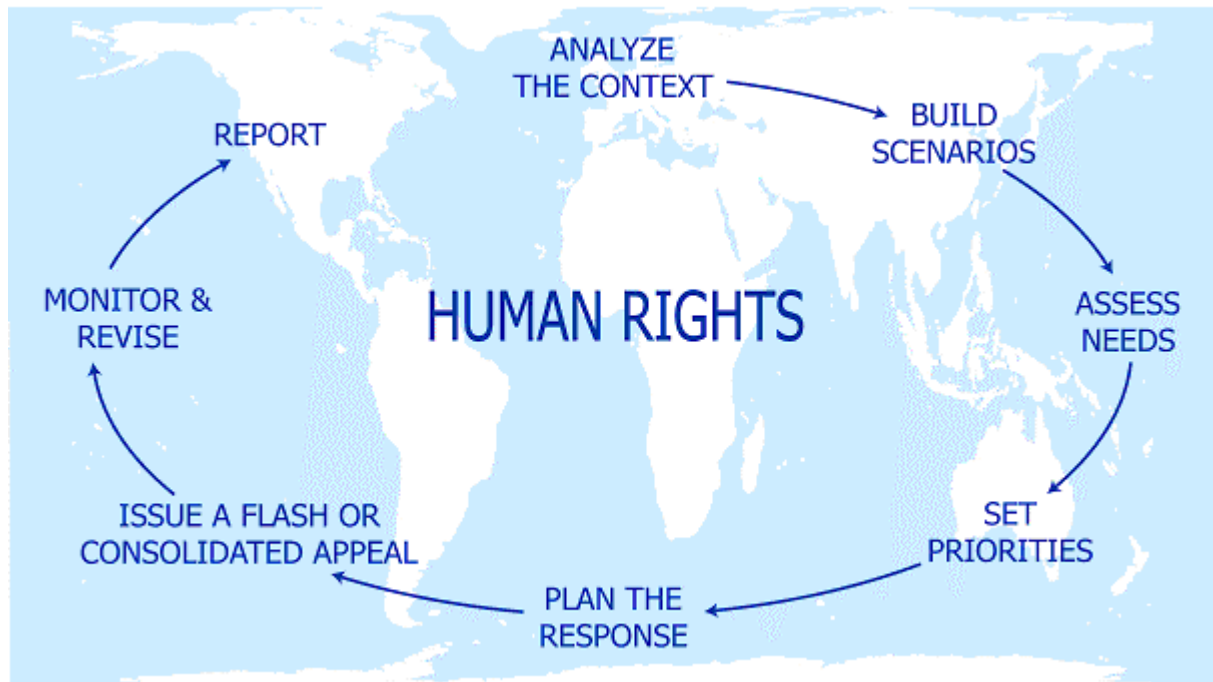
**ANNEX V.
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
ADMR	<i>Associação do Desenvolvimento Mozambicano</i> (Mozambican Association for Development)
ADRA	Adventist Development Relief Agency
ASADEC	(a Mozambican national NGO)
ASVIMO	<i>Associação de Apoio às Viúvas e Crianças Vulneráveis de Moçambique</i> (Mozambican Association for Support to Widows and Vulnerable Children, a national NGO)
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CBO	community-based organisation
CCM	<i>Conselho Cristão de Moçambique</i> (Christian Council of Mozambique)
CEDES	<i>Comité Ecuménico para o Desenvolvimento Social</i>
CENOE	<i>Centro Nacional Operativo de Emergência</i>
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CNCS	National Council for the Fight Against AIDS
CVM	<i>Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique</i> (Mozambican Red Cross)
DDA	Doha Development Agenda
DPA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture (of Zambézia Province)
DPMAS	Provincial Directorate of Women and Social Action
DPS	Provincial Health Department
ETC	emergency telecommunications
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GAA	German Agro Action
GIS	geographic information system
GoM	Government of Mozambique
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HDI	Human Development Index
HF	high frequency
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IFI	international financial institution
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IM	information management
IMVF	<i>Instituto Marquês de Valle Flor</i>
INDE	National Institute of Educational Development
INAS	National Institute of Social Action
INGC	<i>Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades</i> (National Institute of Disaster Management)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRD	International Relief and Development
ITF	input trade fair
LLINS	Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets
MICOA	<i>Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental</i> (Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action)
MINAG	<i>Ministério da Agricultura</i> (Ministry of Agriculture)
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoPH	<i>Ministério de Obras Públicas e Habitação</i> (Ministry of Public Works and Habitation)
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MTs	metric tonnes
MSF	<i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i>
NEFEZA	(a Mozambican national NGO)
NFI	non-food item

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NGO	non-governmental organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OXFAM-UK	OXFAM United Kingdom
PAAO	Annual Budget Activity Plan
PROAGRI	Programme in Agriculture
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SC	Save the Children
SETSAN	<i>Secretariado Técnico de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional</i> (Technical Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition)
SO	Special Operation
SPHERE	A project on Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
SRSA	Swedish Rescue Services Agency
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TRIMODER	(a Mozambican national NGO)
TSF	<i>Télécoms Sans Frontières</i>
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
VHF	very high frequency
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WatSan	water and sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WRI	World Relief International
WVI	World Vision International

CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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