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| DREF n° MDRMZ013 | Glide n° FL-2017-000012-MOZ |
| Operation revision no 2 | Timeframe covered by this update: 21st March – 16 th June, 2017 |
| Date of Issue: 16th June, 2017 | Operational timeframe: 6 months (17th February to 17 August 2017) |
| Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Florence Manngwende, DM, Southern Africa Cluster | Point of contact: Marla Dava, NS Programs manager |
| DREF allocated: CHF 113,532 | |
| Additional allocation n° 1: CHF 128,406 | |
| Total allocation: CHF 241,938 | |
| Total number of people affected: approximately 750,000 people | Number of people to be assisted: 7,500 people (1,500 HHs) |
| Host National Society presence: 6,500 volunteers, 18 NDRT Staff members and 10 MRC staff members at the Headquarters. | |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross and ICRC | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Disaster Management Institute(INGC), UN-Habitat, IOM, World Health Organisation, UNICEF, Ministry of Health, COSACA, (CONCERN, CARE, Save the Children) KULIMA, WFP, World Vision International, UNILEVER and other stakeholders | |

This Operations update seeks to provide an update of the activities conducted so far as well as to request of a 2-month extension with no budget changes for the DREF operation which will allow the CVM to complete the remaining procurement process for the replenishment of shelter kits which were distributed during the response. The rest of the activities have been implemented as planned.

A. Situation analysis

A.1 Description of the disaster

On 15 February 2017, a strong cyclone moving from the Indian Ocean landed and hit the Southern coastal part of Mozambique bringing with it strong winds exceeding 100km/hr, rough sea and torrential rains. According to MTOTEC (satellite imagery, surface analysis, and storm system information for the South West Indian Ocean cyclone basin), the storm evolved from severe tropical storm to Category III Tropical Cyclone and reclassified as Ex-Dineo, affecting Inhambane province. A total number of 11 districts of Inhambane province were affected by the cyclone, namely, Inhambane City, Funhalouro, Homoine, Jangamo, Inharrime, Massinga, Maxixe, Morrumbene, Vilanculos, Panda, and Zavala. Projection figures provided by National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC), declared approximately 750,000 people had been affected, and later with detailed assessments, the INGC provincial structure and Inhambane Province Government reported that the cyclone affected about 550,691 people (112,513 families) out of which 7,651 families were considered to be the most vulnerable. In Gaza province (the

districts of Chibuto, Guja and Chokwe) were the most affected where a total number of 1,743 households were reported to have been affected, 1,313 houses destroyed and about 13,477 hectares of crops inundated.

The affected population moved to safer areas as their houses were flooded. From the 19th of February, four accommodation Centres were established in Maxixe and Inhambane City Districts. Between the 19th and the 20th of February, Mozambique Red Cross (CVM) staff and volunteers joined the National Committee for disaster management for a joint assessment of the affected areas. The CVM conducted assessment in Inhambane City, Jangamo and Vilanculos, as part of Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) response strategy.

On the 24th of February, the Government officially published the estimated figures of the impact of the cyclone, indicating that 112,207 households (548,566 affected people) were affected, of those affected, 6,506 households were rated as the most vulnerable. A total number of 33,014 houses were totally destroyed, whilst 62 houses were partially destroyed. Seven deaths were recorded, whilst 15 people severely injured and 85 people had minor injuries.

A DREF allocation of CHF113, 532 was approved on the 18th of February by the IFRC to support the CVM to conduct assessments and monitoring in the affected areas as well as assist 1,000 households with emergency shelter. From the 2nd of March distribution of response materials provided for by the CVM and UNILEVER were conducted in Massinga and Morrumbene districts of Inhambane province. A Logistics and Procurement, refresher training was conducted with the support of the RDRT Logistics in Maputo, and logisticians from the South Branch Offices (Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo City and Maputo Province) and Head Quarters participated in the training.

A.2 Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

In view of the projected needs, and after analysing demands on its capacity, the Mozambique Red Cross (CVM) requested assistance from the IFRC to support its current response and preparations for scaled-up operation related to the effects of the cyclone and its aftermath. IFRC launched an operation response through support from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). The support was aimed at supporting the initial response including mobilization of Red Cross personnel, prepositioned relief supplies and specialized equipment. This enabled CVM to disseminate alerts to the affected population, initiate rapid needs assessments and immediate distribution of relief supplies. The CVM mobilised its volunteers and staff to provide rapid and efficient assistance to the population.

At the National level, the NS has participated in the coordination meetings, organised by the INGS and attended by other several humanitarian actors. The CVM is a member of shelter cluster and plays a big role in shelter assistance and strategic orientations.

Overview of RCRC Movement

The IFRC Cluster Office, Southern Africa and IFRC African Regional Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response, and Recovery (DCPRR) Unit have been supporting CVM with the initial launch of the operation through technical support on the design and formulation of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) request. CVM has also been closely coordinating with in-country Partner National Societies (PNS) to support implementation of the rapid response.

Two PNS, the Spanish and German Red Cross Societies, operate in the country and are working closely with the NS on a variety of projects in different sectorial areas. The German Red Cross supported the NS to conduct assessment in Gaza province recently affected by the floods. The NS also works closely with the ICRC to complement its conflict prevention and response work in the central and Northern regions of the country. CVM also coordinates with PNS' in the standing Emergency Decision Group (GODE) and ICRC is actually supporting emergency operations at Central Region of the Country.

Overview of Non-RCRC actors in country

The Governmental response mechanisms were activated by 12 February 2017, in anticipation of Dineo making land fall. The National, Provincial and District Emergency Committees, where CVM is a permanent and key member, were activated and were functioning at full capacity. As well, the Early Warning System was fully operational and information and warnings were being spread throughout affected communities and districts within the storm's path. Schools were closed and most vulnerable villages were evacuated either to upper and safer zones within the village

or to safer buildings such as schools and public places. CVM staff joined the INGC and other humanitarian partners to support in evacuation processes as well as the provision of temporary accommodation site for displaced populations. The Government deployed teams to the districts to support the local Government to implement recommendations after its assessment and to initiate response measures. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) joined the Government and has already identified an assessment team. CVM staff joined the INGC and other stakeholders to form part of the assessment.

B. Needs Analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Needs assessments

Cyclone Dineo was classified as a Category III Tropical Cyclone before it made landfall in Mozambique and the Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS) projected it to have a medium humanitarian impact based on population statistics and vulnerability profile. Initial reports from Provincial Authorities in Mozambique estimated some 750,000 people could be affected. However, upon completion of a multi-sectorial rapid needs assessments the figure reported was 550,691 people (112,513 families) of which 6,506 families were considered to be the most vulnerable. The cyclone resulted in a great need for shelter and NFIs, water and sanitation services, mainly hygiene related issues and safe drinking water. Based on the results of the assessments conducted from the 3rd to the 5th of March by the Disaster Management Committee (CVM being a member), the identified needs were classified in terms of shelter, WASH, Food and Livelihoods for the population affected by the cyclone. The same needs were also identified from the assessment organised by the same team in Gaza province (the districts of Chibuto, Guíja and Chokwe).

Beneficiary selection

Beneficiary selection was driven by the Red Cross/Red Crescent's Fundamental Principles and vulnerability profiles of the affected population. CVM ensured that interventions were aligned with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, vulnerable men and boys, families that had not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own. Assistance to the intended beneficiaries was coordinated with other humanitarian partners operating in the affected districts to ensure no-duplication of service delivery. CVM focused its shelter response in Inhambane where 1,000 households were supported with shelter kits, mosquito nets and soaps. In Gaza province, CVM's focused on reaching 500 vulnerable households with shelter kits, water storage materials, water purification, mosquito nets, blankets and sanitary pads for women. Blankets and mosquito nets have been particularly distributed to the pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Summary of response by the 3rd of March in Inhambane Province

| Source | IFRC | | | | | UNILEVER |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| District | Locality | Beneficiary hhs | Tool kits | Tarpaulins | Bed nets | Soaps |
| Morrumbene | Mucoduene | 163 | 163 | 326 | 163 | 815 |
| | Cambine | 50 | 50 | 100 | 50 | 250 |
| | MorrumbeneSede | 287 | 287 | 574 | 287 | 1,435 |
| | Sub Total | 500 | 500 | 1,000 | 500 | 2,500 |
| Massinga | Chicomo | 23 | 23 | 46 | 23 | 115 |
| | MassingaSede | 177 | 177 | 354 | 177 | 885 |
| | Guma | 300 | 300 | 600 | 300 | 1,500 |
| | Sub Total | 500 | 500 | 1,000 | 500 | 2,500 |
| TOTAL | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 |

Summary of response by the 2nd of May in Gaza Province.

| District | Jerry cans | Buckets | Water Purification | Soaps | Mosquito net | Sanitary Pads | Blanket | Total by District |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| Guija | 203 | 203 | 406 | 406 | 203 | 1306 | 203 | 2930 |
| Chokwe | 90 | 90 | 180 | 180 | 90 | 628 | 90 | 1348 |
| Chibuto | 207 | 207 | 414 | 414 | 207 | 1330 | 207 | 2986 |
| Total | 500 | 500 | 1000 | 1000 | 500 | 3264 | 500 | 7264 |

The replenishment of shelter kits is outstanding and will be completed with the extension of the DREF operation.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

This DREF allocation aims was to enable CVM and the IFRC system to respond to the immediate needs of the most affected populations in Mozambique. This was achieved through the deployment of CVM staff and IFRC surge capacity to conduct an initial multi-sectoral rapid needs assessment, either joint or harmonized with humanitarian partners in-country as well as Government, and mobilization of the necessary relief supplies to launch rapid response.

The overall objective of the revised DREF is to replenish the stocks distributed through the initial response to the cyclone and procure and distribute further items to the population affected by the floods.

Proposed strategy

The DREF Operation has the timeframe for 6 months and was designed to support an initial multi-sectoral rapid needs assessment as well as the provision of 1,000 shelter kits to the most vulnerable populations. As new districts in Gaza province were affected, the operation also supported 500 most vulnerable households with the provision of shelter, water and hygiene promotion.

Activity 1: Situation assessment, including immediate risks, damages and potential needs.

In conjunction with the Government and humanitarian partners in-country, CVM conducted a multi-sectoral initial rapid needs assessment both in Inhambane and Gaza provinces.

Activity 2: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households.

CVM is the cluster lead for the Shelter cluster in Mozambique. From initial situation analyses conducted by CVM's branch staff, shelter was a significant and immediate requirement in the affected areas. As such, this initial DREF allocation supported the provision of 1,000 shelter kits to the most vulnerable households in Inhambane province. With the DREF extension, a total of 500 most vulnerable households in Gaza province were also supported with shelter kits. A total of 500 blankets were distributed to the pregnant and breastfeeding women. The CVM also distributed 750 iron sheets and 250 poles of timber to vulnerable households in Massinga.

Activity 3: The most vulnerable households are assisted in water storage materials and hygiene promotion.



CVM volunteers distributing hygiene materials

The Spanish Red Cross (ECHO funds) supported the CVM to distribute 1,000 mosquito nets to 1,000 identified households and 5,000 pieces of soaps donated by UNILEVER (a Company for soaps and oil production) to CVM. The DREF extension also enabled the CVM to support 500 more households with jerry cans, buckets, water purification, sanitary pads, mosquito nets and soaps. The CVM volunteers organized sensitization activities on the usage of the materials and hygiene promotion to avoid waterborne diseases in the flooded communities.

The added activities:

1. Refresher training in logistics and procurement for volunteers and staff, with support from the RDRT member,
2. Shelter: Provision of 500 shelter kits (with timber) and 500 blankets for the newly affected in Gaza province,
3. WASH: provision of 500 jerry cans, 500 buckets, 1,000 bottles of water purification product, 500 mosquito nets, 500 sanitary pads, 500 bars of soaps, hygiene promotion
4. Beneficiary satisfaction survey
5. Lessons learnt workshop

Operational support services

Human resources

Key technical staff and volunteers from CVM are necessary for the successful implementation of the operation. As such, CVM assigned 6 staff members from CVM HQ and province level together with 50 volunteers to carry out shelter construction, distributions, assessments and loading/offloading of response materials. Volunteers were trained on shelter construction and sensitization sessions were organized for beneficiaries on the usage of the shelter kits. In Gaza province, 30 volunteers are mobilized for joint assessment, beneficiaries' identification, distribution, sensitization and monitoring.

To support CVM in its initial coordination of the operation, IFRC Southern Africa office deployed 2 staff in charge of disaster management. An RDRT Logistician was also deployed to support on all Logistics related matters in anticipation for the scale-up on the emergency response.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics planning, procurement, and stock management were integral to the success of the operation. Proper adherence to logistics and standards ensured that relief items are delivered to the appropriate locations on time in the right quantities. Considerable work is required to handle any customs clearance as well as the transportation of goods from Maputo to warehouses and the affected areas. A logistics officer from the National Society is involved in mobilizing the relief items from the NS warehouse to be dispatched to the affected areas for distributions.

Procurement plan

An RDRT logistics and procurement was deployed to support Mozambique Red Cross in the logistics and procurement process. All required materials were procured as per IFRC global logistics standards. IFRC logistics directly procured those materials that could only be sourced outside the country and also managed the procurement processes locally. Currently a purchase requisition of 1.500 shelter kits has been sent to IFRC Logistics Unit. The CVM is expecting the delivery of the shelter kits to arrive by the end of June from IFRC Kuala Lumpur to Mozambique, process started with the support of the RDRT in logistics, and followed up by the logistician of NS.

Warehouse and storage plans

Procured and mobilized items will be stored at CVM main warehouse in Maputo or delivered straight to the forward storage facilities in the affected districts. CVM will ensure proper documentation of all transactions to ensure

accountability and better performance monitoring. A detailed distribution plan will be developed for the rapid response

Communications

IFRC Africa Regional office Communications team were closely coordinating communication activities with the National Society and IFRC Geneva. CVM, with support from the IFRC regional communications team, aims to coordinate various awareness and publicity activities, to sensitize the public, media and donors on the situation on the ground and the humanitarian response. IFRC staff will engage with the ICRC to issue joint communications on the response as necessary.

Security

The National Society set up in place mechanisms to ensure security environment in the areas of the operations, and ensure that all RCRC personnel were kept informed about security. All related security protocols to a secure and safe working environment have been followed.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)

PMER will continue to be key to the delivery of the planned operation to ensure evidence based reporting, upholding accountability and compliance to the established standards.

In addition, an operational review/lessons learnt workshop was carried out on June 13th with technical support from the SARO. A total number of 22 members of staff took part in the process which aimed at drawing lessons from the operation to improve future responses. A report of the process will be developed and shared with partners.

Administration and Finance

CVM had a very high standard of financial management for this operation, and has already recruited additional qualified staff. The IFRC South Africa Country Cluster will support with regular visits by the Finance Office

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

| Quantity programming/ Areas common to all sectors | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|----|-----------------------|
| Outcome 1: The operation provides quality assistance to reflect the needs of the affected population | Outputs | | | % of achievement |
| | Output 1.1: The situation, including immediate risks, damages and potential needs is assessed | | | 100% |
| Activities | | Is implementation on time? | | % progress (estimate) |
| | | Yes | No | |
| 1.1.1 | Mobilise CVM personnel to undertake assessments (40 volunteers and 6staff) | x | | 100% |
| 1.1.2 | Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries. | x | | 100% |
| 1.1.3 | Lessons learnt workshop | x | | 100% |
| Progress towards outcomes | | | | |
| <p>Mobilise ZRCS personnel to undertake assessments (100 volunteers and 10 staff)</p> <p>From the beginning of the operation, the CVM mobilised 6 NS staff and 50 volunteers who joined the National Committee for disaster management for a joint assessment team in the affected areas. In Gaza province, 30 volunteers were mobilised for assessment, beneficiaries' selection, distribution, sensitization and monitoring.</p> | | | | |

From 19th to 20th February, the CVM conducted assessment in Inhambane City, Jangamo and Vilanculos. Other actors took the remaining areas. After the assessments, a report was compiled which provided relevant information on the number of the affected populations according to districts as well the property damage. The assessment conducted from 3rd to 5th by the National committee of disaster management (CVM being a member), mentioned that a total of 1,743 households have been affected, 1,313 destroyed houses, 7 deaths, 62 destroyed classrooms, 2 destroyed health centres and 13, 477ha of crops flooded. A total of 5 volunteers and 2 staff were involved in the joint assessment. The German Red Cross financed the assessment mission for the volunteers and the staff.

The CVM conducted a lessons learnt workshop on the 13th of June which saw 22 member of the staff who participated in the response coming together to review the response. The main objective of the workshop was to consolidate the positive aspects of the process, identify gaps, and improve preparedness for upcoming extreme events that can occur in both urban and rural areas. The process went on effectively and a lesson learnt report will be developed and shared with partners.

| Shelter and settlements | | | | |
|--|--|---|----|-----------------------|
| Outcome 2: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being through shelter and settlement solutions. | | Outputs | | % of achievement |
| | | Output 2.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households | | 90% |
| Activities | | Is implementation on time? | | % progress (estimate) |
| | | Yes | No | |
| 1.1.1 | Mobilization of 1500 shelter kits from NS prepositioned stocks | x | | 100% |
| 1.1.2 | Distribution of NFIs to 1500 families (shelter kits) | x | | 100% |
| 1.1.3 | Orientation for volunteers on safe use of shelter kits | x | | 100% |
| 1.1.4 | Information sessions for beneficiaries on safe use of the shelter kits | x | | 100% |
| 1.1.5 | Procure 1000 shelter kits to replenish those distributed (and 500 shelter kits for the newly affected population in Gaza province) | x | | 90% |
| 1.1.6 | Procure 500 blankets for the pregnant and breastfeeding women | x | | 100% |
| Progress towards outcomes | | | | |
| <p>To avoid delay on providing rapid assistance to the affected population, the CVM mobilised 1,000 shelter kits from the prepositioned stock. This allowed a rapid distribution to the beneficiaries. The CVM distributed 1,000 shelter kits to the most vulnerable households in Inhambane province. With the DREF extension, a total of 500 most vulnerable households in Gaza province were also supported with shelter kits.</p> <p>The replenishment of 1,500 shelter kits will be finalized following IFRC procurement guidelines with the extension of this DREF. International procurement requires 6 weeks for the supplies to arrive.</p> <p>From 2nd March, the distribution process started in Massinga and Morrumbene districts (Inhambane province). A total of 1,000 tool kits, 2,000 tarpaulins, 1,000 bed-nets and 5,000 soaps were distributed to 1,000 identified households. In Gaza Province, at Chocwe, Guija and Chibuto, 500 most vulnerable households have been provided with 500 jerry cans, 500 buckets (2 water storage item per household, after a specific request from beneficiaries during the assessments as they consider buckets more multiple purpose), 1000 water purification</p> | | | | |

(two per household), 500 sanitary pads, 500 mosquito nets and 500 bars of soaps (one per household). A total of 500 blankets were distributed to the pregnant and breastfeeding women in the same Province of Gaza.

Before deploying the volunteers to conduct the assessment and distribution activities, an orientation (briefing) session was organised for all the volunteers to equip them with the skills to administer the tools. Volunteers were also able to demonstrate how to use the shelter kits to the affected communities whilst at the same time supporting the elderly and the people living with disabilities who could not set up the kits on their own.

To facilitate the quality of assistance and ensure efficient preparedness, the items taken from the NS stock will need to be replenished and the procurement process has commenced, however the NS is awaiting the final transport measures of the shelter kits (and tarpaulins). The shelter kits (and tarpaulins) arrived on June 15th in Maputo and it is expected to take up to 10 days to be distributed to the regional warehouses so long as there are no delays encountered.

| Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion | | | | |
|--|--|----|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas have improved access to drinking water and hygiene facilities | Outputs | | | 100% of achievement |
| | Output1.1: Communities affected have access to safe water through distribution of water storage materials, water purification and hygiene promotion (approximately 500 households) | | | 100% |
| Activities | Is implementation on time? | | 100 % progress (estimate) | |
| | Yes | No | | |
| 1.1.1 | Procurement of water purification products | | x | 100% |
| 1.1.2 | Distribution of water purification products | | x | 100% |
| 1.1.3 | Conduct hygiene promotion and monitor the use of water purification product | | x | 100% |
| 1.1.4 | Provide mosquito nets to the pregnant women and children under 5 years old | | x | 100% |
| 1.1.5 | Conduct hygiene promotion and monitor the use of water purification product | | x | 100% |
| Progress towards outcomes | | | | |
| <p>The CVM managed to Procure and distribute 1000 water purification products (two per household water) and distributed them to 500 households in Gaza province. A total number of 500 jerry cans and 500 buckets were also distributed to the identified households. CVM also managed to provide mosquito nets and soaps to the households with pregnant women and children under 5 years old. The volunteers also conducted hygiene promotion and continued to monitor the use of water purification products.</p> | | | | |

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.

Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.