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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Mozambique: Floods



DREF operation	Operation n° MDRMZ013
Date of Issue: 18 February 2017	Glide number: FL-2017-000012-MOZ
Date of disaster: 15 February 2017	
Operation start date: 18 February 2017	Operation end date: 17 August 2017
Host National Society: Mozambique Red Cross	Operation budget: DREF Allocated CHF 113,532 Additional allocation n° 1: CHF 128,406 Total allocation: CHF 241,938
Number of people affected: 750,000 people	Number of people assisted: 7,500 people (1,500 HHs)
Host National Society Host: Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM): 6,500 volunteers; 18 NDRT members and 10 MRCS staff members at the Headquarters	
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Spanish, and German Red Cross, ICRC, IFRC and CVM	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: National Disaster Management Institute(INGC), UN-Habitat, IOM, World Health Organization, UNICEF, Ministry of Health, COSACA, (CONCERN, CARE, Save the Children) KULIMA, WFP, World Vision International, UNILEVER and Government.	

A. Situation analysis

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 affected.

The affected population moved to safer areas as their houses were flooded. From 19 February, 04 accommodation centers were established in Maxixe and Inhambane City Districts. Between 19 and 20 February, Mozambique Red Cross Society 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 24 February, the Government officially published the estimated figures of the impact of the cyclone, indicating that 550,000 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. Some 13,477 hectares of crops had been inundated.

A DREF allocation of CHF 113, 532 was approved on 18 February by the IFRC to support the CVM to conduct assessments and monitoring in the affected areas and assist 1,000 households with emergency shelter. The DREF was revised after a needs' assessment to a total of CHF 241,938 to meet the needs of 500 more beneficiaries in Gaza province.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

In view of the projected needs, and after analyzing demands on its capacity, the CVM requested assistance from IFRC to support its 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 mobilized its volunteers and staff to provide rapid and efficient assistance to the population. At the National level, the NS participated in the coordination meetings, organized by the INGS and attended by other several humanitarian actors. The CVM as a member of shelter cluster played a big role in shelter assistance and strategic orientations.

Summary of response in Inhambane Province (target 1,000 HH)

Source	IFRC					UNILEVER	
	District	Locality	Total by District (HHs)	Tool kits	Tarpaulins		Mosquito nets (through Spanish RC)
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 in Gaza District (target 500 HH).

District	Jerry cans	Buckets	Water purification	Soaps	Mosquito nets	Sanitary pads	Blanket	Shelter toolkit
Guija	203	203	406	203	203	203	203	203
Chokwe	90	90	180	90	90	90	90	90
Chibuto	207	207	414	207	207	207	207	207
Total	500	500	1,000	500	500	500	500	500

Financial Summary

The CVM received a total funding of CHF 241,938, through the DREF support. Of the funds received the NS utilized a total amount of CHF 191,934 which is about 79% of the total funds received. This was mainly due to over budgeting under the shelter component which had a budget of about CHF 131,029 and the NS only managed to use about CHF 76,320 leaving a variance of about CHF 54,709. There were over expenditure due to the needs to meet staff costs and volunteer costs which were under budgeted for in the DREF resulting in a variance of about CHF 11,889. Less expenditure was experienced under workshops and training budget and travel budget lines. In total funds amounting to CHF 50,005 remain unutilized in the DREF and these will be returned to the DREF fund.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Cluster Office, Southern Africa and IFRC African Regional Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response, and Recovery (DCPRR) Unit supported the CVM with the initial launch of the operation through technical support on the design and formulation of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) request. The CVM closely coordinated 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 in implementing long term developmental projects. The German Red Cross supported the NS to conduct assessment in Gaza province. 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 landfall. 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) also supported the government in conducting the needs assessments in the affected areas.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

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 3 to 5 March 2017 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 organized by the same team in Gaza province (the districts of Chibuto, Guija and Chokwe).

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 consider 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.

Risk Analysis

No major risks were experienced during the operation.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The DREF allocated 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-sectorial rapid needs assessment, either joint or harmonized with humanitarian partners in-country and Government, and mobilization of the necessary relief supplies to launch rapid response.

The second objective of the revised DREF was 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

Initially the operation was supposed to last for two months but after the needs assessment it was extended with an additional two months to meet the needs of affected communities in Gaza and later another extension was issued to make the implementation period six months. The DREF operation lasted for 6 months during which the NS conducted initial rapid needs assessment as well as the provision of shelter-, health- and WASH-related NFI's to the most vulnerable flood-affected populations (1,500 households). The DREF extension also allowed the NS to carry out lessons learnt workshop a multi-process which involved the Government and other humanitarian players and to finalize international procurements. The operation fulfilled the overall objective through the following activities:

Activity 1: Situation assessment, including immediate risks, damages and potential needs. In conjunction with the Government and humanitarian partners in-country, the CVM conducted a multi-sectorial initial rapid needs assessment both in Inhambane and Gaza provinces. The CVM also conducted a Beneficiary satisfaction survey which was meant to provide feedback on how the communities felt about the response and this also fed into the lessons learnt workshop.

Activity 2: The most vulnerable households are assisted with water storage materials and hygiene promotion - 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 soap donated by UNILEVER (a Company for soaps and oil production) to CVM in Inhambane. The extension of the DREF also enabled the CVM to support a total of 500 most vulnerable households with jerry cans, buckets (2 water storage items per household, after a specific request from beneficiaries during the assessments); 1,000 bottles of water purification product (two per household); 500 sanitary pads; 500 mosquito nets and 500 pieces of soap (one per household). The CVM volunteers also conducted hygiene promotion activities to avoid waterborne diseases in the flooded communities.

Activity 3: Short-term, immediate emergency shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households - CVM as the lead for the Shelter cluster in Mozambique played a significant role in the provision of shelter in the affected districts. From initial situation analyses conducted by CVM's branch staff, shelter was a significant and immediate requirement in the affected areas. As such, through the initial DREF allocation 1,000 shelter kits were distributed in Inhambane province. With the DREF extension, a total of 500 most vulnerable households in Gaza Province were also assisted with shelter kits and poles. CVM volunteers also assisted the communities in setting up the shelter. A total of 500 blankets were distributed to the pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

Key technical staff and volunteers from CVM were 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 were 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 02 staff members in charge of disaster management. An RDRT Logistician was also deployed to support on all logistics related matters.

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 was required to handle any customs clearance and the transportation of goods from Maputo to warehouses and to the affected areas. A logistics officer from the National Society was involved in mobilizing the relief items from the NS warehouse to be dispatched to the affected areas for distribution.

An RDRT member for 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 (1,500 shelter kits) that could only be sourced outside the country and managed the procurement processes locally.

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, managed to coordinate various awareness and publicity activities, to sensitize the public, media and donors on the situation on the ground and the humanitarian response.

Security

The National Society set up in place mechanisms to ensure a secure environment in the areas of the operations, and ensured that all RCRC personnel were kept informed about security. All related security protocols to a secure and safe working environment were followed. There were no security incidences that were recorded during the operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

PMER had been delivered according to 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 13 June with technical support from SARO. A total number of 22 members of staff took part in the process which aimed at drawing lessons from the operation and to see how future responses can be improved.

DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Early warning & emergency response preparedness

Early warning & emergency response preparedness
<p>Outcome 1: The operation provides quality assistance to reflect the needs of the affected population</p> <p>Output 1.1: The situation, including immediate risks, damages and potential needs is assessed</p> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize CVM personnel to undertake assessments (40 volunteers and 6 staff members) • Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries. • Refresher training in logistics and procurement • Conduct the beneficiary satisfaction survey • Lessons learnt workshop
<p>Achievements</p> <p><i>Mobilise CVM personnel to undertake assessments (100 volunteers and 10 staff)</i></p> <p>From the beginning of the operation, the CVM mobilized 6 NS staff members 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 mobilized for assessment, beneficiaries' selection, distribution, sensitization and monitoring. From 19 to 20 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 population according to districts as well the property damage. The assessment was conducted from 3 to 5 by the National Committee</p>

of Disaster Management (CVM being a member). 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.

Logistics training

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.

Monitoring and feedback

A beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted to assess and provide feedback on how the assisted communities viewed the assistance received from CVM. The CVM conducted some lessons learnt workshop on 13 June which saw 22 members 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 produced and shared with partners.

Challenges

There was no harmony for the collection of damages and necessities, so the data obtained by CVM were not the same as those obtained by the Government, so there was an imposition to validate the Government data. Delays in validation of data also affected the response time of reaching out the affected communities.

Lessons Learned

A more coordinated approach in conducting assessments and analyzing data is very important. There is need to share tools with Government, conduct assessments together and this will ensure that more accurate data is used to influence response.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 2: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas have improved access to drinking water and hygiene facilities

Output 2.1: Communities affected have access to safe water through distribution of water storage materials, water purification and hygiene promotion (approximately 500 households)

Activities

- Procurement of water purification products
- Distribution of water purification products
- Conduct hygiene promotion and monitor the use of water purification product
- Provide mosquito nets to pregnant women and children under 5 years old
- Conduct hygiene promotion and monitor the use of water purification product

Achievements

The CVM managed to procure and distribute 1,000 water purification products (two per household) 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 provided mosquito nets and soap to 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.

Challenges

There were no major challenges that were experienced on this component during the operation.

Lessons learned

Volunteers played an important role in terms of educating communities on hygiene promotion. The NS learnt that they are key when it comes to community mobilization and ensuring that the message is passed to many people at once. It is essential thus to continue to provide volunteers with training and capacity building for effective information dissemination.

Shelter and Settlements

Shelter and settlements

Outcome 3: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being through shelter and settlement solutions.

Output 3.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Activities

- Mobilization of 1,500 shelter kits from NS prepositioned stocks
- Distribution of NFIs to 1,500 families (shelter kits)
- Orientation for volunteers on safe use of shelter
- Information sessions for beneficiaries on safe use of shelter kits
- Procure 1,000 shelter kits to replenish those distributed (and 500 shelter kits for the newly affected population in Gaza province)
- Procure 500 blankets for pregnant and breastfeeding women

Achievements*Shelter*

To avoid delay on providing rapid assistance to the affected population, the CVM mobilized 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. A total number of 1,500 shelter kits were also procured to allow for the replenishment of relief items that were distributed. Before deploying the volunteers to conduct the assessment and the 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.

Non-food Items (NFIs)

From 2 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 bars of soap 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 items per household, after a specific request from beneficiaries during the assessments as they consider buckets more multiple purpose), 1,000 water purification units (two per household), 500 sanitary pads, 500 mosquito nets and 500 bars of soap (one per household). A total of 500 blankets were distributed to pregnant and breastfeeding women in the same Province of Gaza.

Challenges

One of the major challenges experienced had to do with local procurements as some local suppliers had no stocks available and there was a slight rise of prices in local markets. This affected local procurements as the prices were slightly higher than anticipated and budgeted for.

CVM had some stocks of shelter kits and non-food items but not in Inhambane province due to the lack of security of the CVM's warehouse in Inhambane, so this meant that the items had to be transported from Maputo which also delayed response of the NS.

During the distribution of shelter kits, zinc sheets, bars, mosquito nets and soap, there was a small disturbance within the families that were not in the list of beneficiaries, which ended up with vandalism and aggression.

Lessons learned

There is need to engage with local markets and have prior agreements as this will help in limiting the challenges posed by unexpected price increases.

Having a well-maintained warehouse system is important as it allows local prepositioning of stocks and results in early response.

Registration and selection of beneficiaries is a process that needs to involve both community leaders and the beneficiaries themselves. This will avoid conflict and will install ownership amongst community members.

D. THE BUDGET

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Mozambique Red Cross (CVM):** Ernestina Jama, Acting Secretary General; phone: +258 824177740; email: ernestinajama@gmail.com
- **IFRC Cluster Representation:** Lorraine Mangwiro, Head of Southern Africa Cluster; phone: +27113039715; email: lorraine.mangwiro@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Africa Region:** Florent DelPinto, Disaster Management Unit; Nairobi; phone: +254 20 2835213; email: florent.delpinto@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Alma Alsayed, Senior Officer, Response and Recovery; phone: +41 22 730 4566; Email: alma.alsayed@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Region Logistics Unit; phone: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Kentaro Nagazumi, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi; phone: +254202835155; email: kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

- **IFRC Zone:** Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator; phone: +254780771139

email: Fiona.gatere@ifrc.org



[Click here](#)

1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget (*if needed*) [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

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 (NGO's) 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.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMZ013 - Mozambique - Tropical Cyclone Dineo

Timeframe: 17 Feb 17 to 17 Aug 17

Appeal Launch Date: 17 Feb 17

Final report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/2-2017/8	Programme	MDRMZ013
Budget Timeframe	2017/2-2017/8	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		241,938				241,938	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		241,938				241,938	
C4. Other Income		241,938				241,938	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		241,938				241,938	
D. Total Funding = B +C		241,938				241,938	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		241,938				241,938	
E. Expenditure		-191,934				-191,934	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		50,004				50,004	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			241,938			241,938		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	131,029		76,320			76,320	54,709	
Construction Materials			30,650			30,650	-30,650	
Clothing & Textiles	12,500		12,558			12,558	-58	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	500		2,493			2,493	-1,993	
Utensils & Tools	5,950		5,914			5,914	36	
Other Supplies & Services	1,500						1,500	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	151,479		127,935			127,935	23,544	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	320		743			743	-423	
Distribution & Monitoring			4,398			4,398	-4,398	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	12,700		3,053			3,053	9,647	
Logistics Services	5,000		5,344			5,344	-344	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	18,020		13,539			13,539	4,481	
Personnel								
International Staff			584			584	-584	
National Society Staff	750		9,901			9,901	-9,151	
Volunteers	3,990		6,144			6,144	-2,154	
Total Personnel	4,740		16,629			16,629	-11,889	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	15,500		9,840			9,840	5,660	
Total Workshops & Training	15,500		9,840			9,840	5,660	
General Expenditure								
Travel	27,922		9,743			9,743	18,179	
Information & Public Relations	1,200						1,200	
Office Costs	4,621		3,518			3,518	1,103	
Communications	690		542			542	148	
Financial Charges	3,000		-1,541			-1,541	4,541	
Other General Expenses			15			15	-15	
Total General Expenditure	37,433		12,277			12,277	25,156	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	14,766		11,714			11,714	3,052	
Total Indirect Costs	14,766		11,714			11,714	3,052	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	241,938		191,934			191,934	50,005	
VARIANCE (C - D)			50,005			50,005		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRMZ013 - Mozambique - Tropical Cyclone Dineo**

Timeframe: 17 Feb 17 to 17 Aug 17

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Selected Parameters

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	241,938		241,938	241,938	191,934	50,004	
Subtotal BL2	241,938		241,938	241,938	191,934	50,004	
GRAND TOTAL	241,938		241,938	241,938	191,934	50,004	