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Final Report

Mozambique: Tropical Storm Chalane



Early Action Protocol (EAP) Number: MDRMZ015 EAP2020MZ02	Date of EAP activation: 27 December 2020
Early Action Timeframe: 5 Years	Early Action Protocol Approved: 04 March 2019
Number of people at risk: 7,500 people	Number of people reached: 7500 (Male: 3628 Female: 3872)
Budget: CHF 88,074.35	Date of publication: 20 September 2019
Host National Society: Mozambique Red Cross (CVM)	
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Mozambique Red Cross (CVM), German Red Cross (GRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Partner institution National Disaster Management Institute (INGD), National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)	

<Click [here](#) for the final financial report and [here](#) for contacts>

The Forecast-based Action (FbA) by the DREF allocated CHF 216,169 to implement early actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of Cyclones in Mozambique in the frame of the Cyclone Early Action Protocol (EAP) and the tripartite FbA Fund Project Funding Agreement (PFA) between CVM, German Red Cross (GRC) and IFRC.

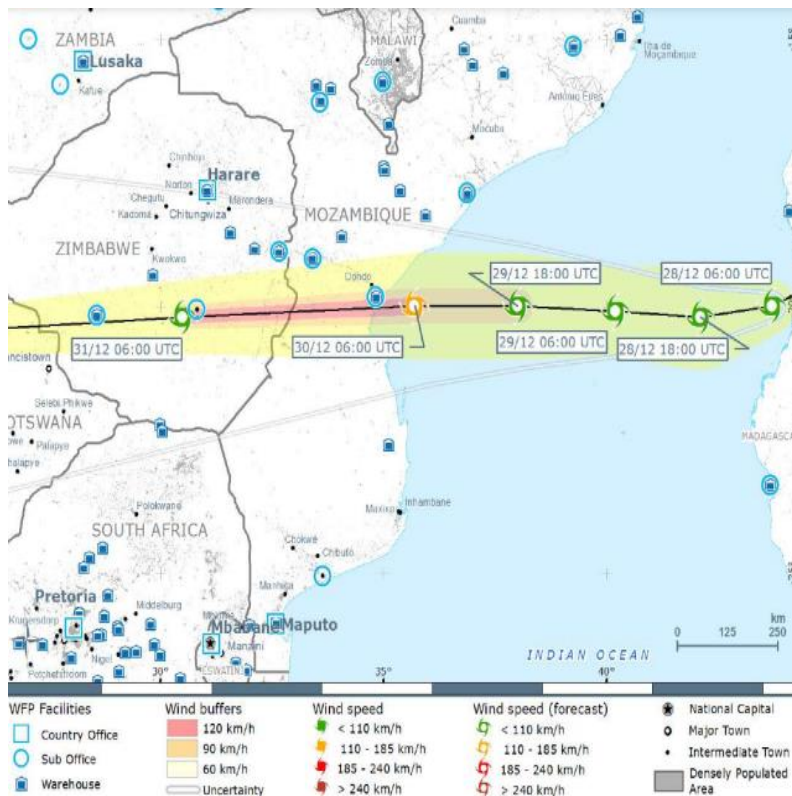
The global budget is sub-divided into three budget categories allocated to the pre-positioning of stock, implementation of readiness activities, as well as the early action intervention to be disbursed once the protocol is activated. The present report serves as a narrative for the activities financed through the PFA funds and outlines the main achievements and overview of people reached through the Cyclone EAP activation on 27 December 2020.

This is the first activation for Mozambique since the approval of the EAP in 2019 and it occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic State of Calamity declared by the Government of Mozambique as well as during CVM's collective holidays with headquarter staff on leave. The consortium of the PFA managed, nevertheless, to activate the Cyclone EAP and assure the deployment of the readiness team to the district of intervention, as well as mobilize 50 Red Cross volunteers to support the early action operation in the three days of lead time on the ground.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Situational Overview

On 22 December 2020, CVM's FbF team was alerted by its credible international forecast sources – PIROI and Météo-France – that a tropical depression was forming in the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean that continued to strengthen as it moved westward towards Madagascar. The tropical depression evolved into a tropical storm on 24 December and was named "Chalane", with forecasts indicating an intensifying trend in its evolution and high likelihood of reaching the Tropical Cyclone (TC) category. The national competent meteorological agency, the National Meteorological Institute of Mozambique (INAM), indicated that the forecasted cyclone track was signalling a high likelihood of landfall on the coastline central Mozambique between the 29 and 30 December, impacting on the provinces of Nampula, Zambézia and Sofala.



Tripartite Activation Decision-Making

The Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM) made the decision to activate its Cyclone EAP in anticipation of **Tropical Cyclone “Chalane”** on the evening of Sunday, the 27 December 2020. The tripartite decision to activate was made based on the available forecast for that day from the defined forecast sources, Météo-France and INAM, which indicated Chalane making landfall with maximum sustained wind speeds just below the defined trigger of 120 km/h. Despite the trigger not having been met as per forecasts from 27 December 2020, the decision was made to activate the protocol, as experts from INAM indicated a high probability of rapid intensification of TC Chalane over the Mozambique channel due to favourable conditions (high sea surface temperature, high levels of humidity) in the channel.

Next to the expert opinion provided, a joint analysis considered heightened levels of vulnerability, as the trigger of the Cyclone

EAP was developed based on a reality of vulnerabilities of the Mozambican population prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, the forecasted track signalled TC Chalane making landfall in the region most heavily impacted by TC Idai, which had led to a severe humanitarian crisis and left communities with a lengthy process of recovery and reconstruction. The heightened levels of vulnerability, paired with expert opinions signalling the high likelihood of rapid intensification of TC Chalane over the Mozambique channel, led to a joint, consensus-based decision to activate the Cyclone EAP. The Early Action Notification was sent to the Cyclone EAP project manager at IFRC on the evening of the 27 December and FbA by DREF funds allocated by the Treasury in Geneva on the 28 December.

Based on CVM’s composite vulnerability index, exposure in accordance with the forecasted cyclone track, as well as operational capacity of CVM’s district branches, the decision was made to target the early action operation to 1,500 households of Búzi District, Guara-Guara Administrative Post.

The wider humanitarian community in Mozambique was alarmed by the approaching hazard but signalled little availability of financial and human resources to initiate action based on the forecasts, as they had shifted their operational focus to Cabo Delgado due to the intensifying armed conflict in that region. The Mozambique Red Cross was at a later stage congratulated by the Resident Coordinator (RC) on behalf of the humanitarian country team (HCT) for their ability for swift, early action and for representing the wider humanitarian community in such a positive light.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

The overall objective of this operation was to ensure that at least 7,500 people (1500 households) forecasted to be affected by TC Chalane receive adequate assistance for early actions in a timely, effective and efficient manner and that they were provided with the necessary support to mitigate its impact on the WASH and shelter sectors.

The anticipatory actions concentrated on:

- Dissemination of credible early warnings to at-risk households
- Dissemination of a shelter and WASH kits along with rapid trainings conducted by Red Cross volunteers on the reinforcement of houses and correct use of water purification to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and reduce the damages on vulnerable housing structures
- Dissemination of COVID-19 protection kits with personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent the spread of the virus prior and post-impact

Summary of EAP implementation

Operational Overview of the Host National Society – Mozambique Red Cross (CVM)

CVM is present throughout the national territory with its delegations in all 11 provinces of the country, currently covering 133 districts with its district commissions out of a total of 154 districts in Mozambique. The extensive network of volunteers allows the protocol to be practicable and flexible wherever the event goes. CVM operates three regional warehouses distributed in the three major regions of the country (North, Center and South). Cyclone EAP-related NFIs had been pre-positioned in the Center warehouse in the district of Caia.

Operational Overview of the EAP Activation

Province of Intervention: Sofala Province
Deployment Period: 26 December 2020 to 06 January 2021
Deployment Team: 7 technical officers from CVM headquarters

Summary of Cyclone EAP Components

Priority risks to be addressed through anticipatory action	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damage to individual houses (destruction of roof and walls) 2. Destruction of infrastructure such as schools, health centers (in particular roofing) 3. Increase in endemic diseases due to damage from drinking water sources, drainage networks, etc. 4. Deaths caused by falling buildings 5. Damage to household goods due to the intrusion of strong winds and water in the houses as cyclones are usually accompanied by heavy rain
Triggers	Maximum sustained wind speed at landfall of above or equal to 120 km/h
Early Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness messages (radio, TV, megaphone) 2. Rapid training in housing and school reinforcement techniques 3. Housing reinforcements 4. Reinforcement of elementary school units built with precarious material 5. WASH kit distribution (water purification and jerry cans)
Target population	1,500 HHs (7500 people) in 3 districts
Credible forecast sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) ➤ International: RSMC for the SWIO region, Météo-France (La Réunion)

Composition of CVM Deployment Team

The early action operation at the provincial and district level was driven by a ten-person team composed of headquarter and provincial CVM staff members. The deployment of the team was vital to ensure the community mobilization, strong liaison, and operational coordination with stakeholders, as well as the full implementation of the early actions in accordance with the Cyclone EAP.

#	Position	Operation Function
1	FbF Project Manager, CVM HQ	Direct action and operations oversight, stakeholder liaison
2	Cyclone EAP Manager, CVM HQ	Direct action and operations oversight, community mobilization
3	Drought EAP Manager, CVM HQ	M&E Focal Point, real-time observation monitoring
4	National Shelter Officer, CVM HQ	Shelter training and field support
5	National WASH Officer, CVM HQ	Wash training and field support
6	EAP Operations Manager, CVM HQ	Coordination with operational partners at national and provincial level
7	National Logistics Coordinator, CVM HQ	Coordination and oversight of logistics supply chain
8	Communications Officer, CVM HQ	Documentation, PR (photos and movies)
10	Provincial Secretary, CVM Sofala	Provincial and district-level coordination

EAP Activation Action Components

- Mobilization of Red Cross volunteers and local disaster management committees (CLGRD) to support the early action activation
- Distribution of early warning messages through megaphones by Red Cross volunteers and CLGRD members, paired with general sensitization on the COVID-19 pandemic
- Identification and selection of beneficiary households
- Distribution of shelter, WASH and COVID-19 kits to selected households
- Participation in different coordination meetings, as in CENOE (National Emergency Operations Center), led by the national disaster management authority (INGD) and HCT at all levels

EAP Activation Timeline



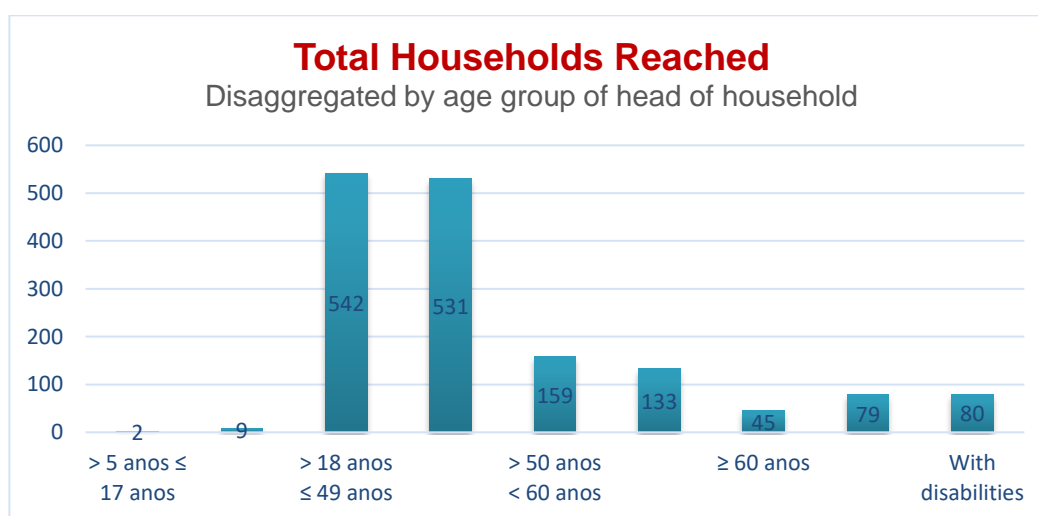
Operational Challenges

Due to a sudden change in the time of landfall forecasted by the two defined forecast sources of the Cyclone EAP, the operational lead-time to cyclone impact was reduced to two full days (48 hours) for the implementation of early actions. The complexity of the logistics supply chain with a total of 450 km of transport trajectory from the warehouse to the district of intervention and difficult road conditions only allowed for half of the Cyclone EAP kits to arrive prior to landfall within the 48-hour time window in the community of Guara-Guara.

The remaining NFIs were distributed immediately after cyclone impact, in order to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases.

Overview of People Reached

A total of 1,500 households were reached on an average household size of five members. The graph below visualizes data on the responsible heads of households disaggregated by gender, age group, as well as people living with disabilities (PWD).



Households Reached		Total
Female-Headed Household	Male-Headed Household	1,500
748	752	

As mentioned in the narrative above, due to a sudden shift in the forecasted time of landfall, the time window for early actions was reduced by 24 hours, meaning a large number of households could only be reached after the impact of TC Chalane. The below indicates the number of households reached prior, as well as after cyclone impact. The data of the responsible heads of households is disaggregated by gender, age group, as well as people living with disabilities (PWD).

Households Reached – prior to Cyclone Impact		Total
Female-Headed Household	Male-Headed Household	610
245	365	

Households Reached – post-Cyclone Impact		Total
Female-Headed Household	Male-Headed Household	890
503	387	

Stakeholder Cooperation and Coordination

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The partners of CVM in the country were actively involved in the Cyclone EAP activation process through the emergency coordination meetings held by CVM leadership during the days leading up to the activation (GODE) or as a direct operational partner, such as the German Red Cross, during the lead time for early actions leading up to TC Chalane landfall. The German Red Cross ensured the availability of in-country funds to finance the early actions through a contingency fund to buffer against delays in the arrival of FbA by DREF funds in-country with an advance of funds to the National Society since the transfer would take many days to arrive in the country.

Coordination with non-RCRC actors in-country.

The actors that are not part of the RCRC in the country, as is the case with the main FbF governmental counterparts, the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD) and National Institute of Meteorology (INAM), were closely involved in the decision-making process leading up to the EAP activation, as well as during the early action operation, ranging from the central to the district level. The involvement of the local government was crucial for the early actions that took place in the district of Buzi (e.g., the limitation in means of transport was resolved with much merit and support from the local government). The national meteorological institute gave permanent guidance to the deployment team on the ground. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) was kept aware of the activation of the Cyclone EAP by the CVM and strongly endorsed the anticipatory actions, which were implemented at a time when many organizations were operationally focused on the intensifying Cabo Delgado crisis in Northern Mozambique.

Operational support services

Human Resources

The CVM mobilized 50 Red Cross volunteers on the ground and deployed an inter-disciplinary team to the area of intervention to coordinate and implement the early actions on the ground.

Logistics and supply chain

The logistics for the activation included the request for the bank transfer of the early action budget on behalf of the CVM to the IFRC. All the items used in the activation were already prepositioned in the CVM Caia warehouse and, therefore, their deployment was a smooth operation per se. The CVM Logistics Coordinator took a lead on the supply chain management and ensure the successful deployment of the NFIs.

Communications and Information

CVM ensured the close involvement of the communications department in the operation in order to secure media liaison and solid coverage of the activation. The communications focal point part of the deployment team ensured real-time coverage through CVM 's media platforms (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, LinkedIn) and the local media.

The communications officer was assigned to the field mission to ensure national and international visibility. The federation made a press release sent to regional and international media outlets, showcasing the statements of the Head of IFRC Country Office Mozambique.

Security

All security protocols were obeyed so that volunteers and staff were not at risk.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

In order to ensure solid PMER of the EAP Activation, the deployment team included one PMER focal point who was responsible for the real-time observation monitoring during the days of early actions. Together, CVM and German Red Cross hired an external consultancy firm, which led the post-trigger evaluation process in alignment with the Mozambique PMER Guide for FbF. The post-trigger evaluation methodology is threefold and builds on the real-time observation, key informant interviews and household surveys with beneficiary households, as well as comparison households. A total of 22 key informants were interviewed and 660 households surveyed as part of the evaluation process.

The evaluation process showed remarkable robustness within the cohesion and cooperation between FbF stakeholders in Mozambique, which allowed for quick decision-making and action leading up to and during the operation. The main shortcomings were a lack of detail in the logistics, finance and administration procedures for the activation which led to delays in the funding flow in-country and hick-ups in the logistics supply chain.

Amongst others, data analysis of the household surveys revealed the following:

- 98.9% of the beneficiary households were satisfied with the services provided by CVM and partners during the activation, out of which 86.2% signalled complete satisfaction;
- 69.6% of surveyed beneficiary households believe that the early actions reached women and men in an equal manner;
- 67.6% of surveyed households think the anticipatory assistance reached the most vulnerable households of the community;
- 69% of beneficiary households think more favourably of the CVM.

The in-depth evaluation report is provided to the IFRC along with this narrative report. The findings of the post-trigger evaluation inform the EAP revision process, which is currently underway.

Administration and Finance

The first early action expenses were covered by the in-country German Red Cross contingency fund, which was able to bridge the period of eight days transaction processing time from Geneva to Mozambique. Lessons learned show a need for more in-depth administration and finance procedures for an activation in order to reduce more lengthy bilateral decision-making between CVM and German Red Cross around the flow of funds between headquarter and provincial levels. Detailed administration and finance protocols are currently being developed as part of the EAP revision process.

Challenges and lessons learned

The post-trigger evaluation process provided a synthesis of the main learnings from the activation, which are summarized in the following organized by findings, lessons learned and main recommendations.

Findings

A. Trigger

- The definition of the trigger did not consider the vulnerability of the communities, caused by the impacts of the previous cyclones (Idai and Kenneth) and the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic
- Time spent due to uncertainty in the decision to activate the protocol based on the 120 km/h trigger given the context of increased levels of vulnerability during the COVID-19 pandemic

B. Logistics

- Room for improvement for the packaging of both the shelter and WASH kits
- No robust pre-agreements with transport providers in place, only smaller trucks available for the transport of NFIs
- Delays in the logistics supply chain due to bad road conditions

C. Finances

- FbF Funds arrived in the country 9 days after the EAP activation
- Absence of the finance officer in the deployment team
- Execution of FbF funds lies relatively low at 17% of total budget allocated to early actions

Lessons Learned

A. Trigger

- Need to reassess trigger to be able to consider changing contexts of dynamic vulnerabilities in Mozambique
- Need to adjust trigger to the impact and damage caused by a cyclone on the type of housing structures and vulnerabilities targeted through the early actions, with lower magnitude winds (below the defined trigger) already causing significant damage

B. Logistics

- Warehouse and stock management needs to be enhanced, in order to ensure quicker deployment of shelter and WASH kits in case of an activation

- Investment in better kit assembly and packaging needed

C. Communication and Coordination

- Required revision of clear lines of command within the Red Cross movement
- Required development of precise terms of reference for each deployment team member in order to ensure clear roles and responsibilities during the early action operation
- Early actions proved to be highly work-intensive and operationally complex in a short time frame for action

D. Finances

- Availability of in-country contingency fund proved to be necessary to buffer against the duration of the transfer of FbA by DREF funds

Recommendations

A. Trigger

- Build impact-based trigger building on the combination of the vulnerability index, cyclone forecasts and exposure map, in order to move away from a hazard-based trigger of 120km/h

B. Logistics

- Enhance packaging and storage of FbF NFI kits
- Create robust pre-agreements with a minimum of two transportation service providers to respond to extreme and unpredictable events
- Create procedures for entering and leaving goods in the warehouse to facilitate stock verification

C. Communication and Coordination

- Improve the CVM's command line in the scope of operations with clear terms of references for the activities and the area of action of each deployment team member in the scope of the activities of the anticipatory actions
- Further endorsement for the CVM to take full ownership of FbF and the EAP through continued dissemination workshops and simulations
- Create conditions for each province to have trained technicians capable of responding to activities of the anticipatory actions in order to further decentralize the FbF mechanism in Mozambique
- Create openness to other humanitarian agencies within the scope of the FbF

D. Finances

- Establishment of a procedure for in-country contingency funds
- Review or propose the extension of the activation lead time of the EAP from 72h to 120h, to give more time to prepare
- Advance the possibility of requesting funds even before the activation of the EAP to fully respond to the event and, if not justified, to create return mechanisms
- Ensure that involvement of a provincial finance technician, capable of handling issues of unforeseen circumstances (integrate training technicians at the level of all provinces into the readiness work plan)

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached¹: 7500 (1500 HHs)

Male: 3628

Female: 3872

Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people assisted with housing reinforcement and targeted through the distribution of shelter kits	7,500 people (1,500 HHs)	Prior to TC Impact 3.060 people (612 HHs) Post-TC Impact 4.440 people (888 HHs)

	Activities planned	Timeframe
AP006	Dissemination of information on expected event	72 hours before forecasted impact or as soon as the CTGC has allowed for activation
AP006	Technical support and guidance to reinforce houses	48 hours before forecasted impact

Narrative description of achievements

The anticipatory actions targeting the shelter sector were carried out prior to landfall of TC Chalane, yet due to the abrupt change in the forecasted time of landfall the time frame for action was cut short by 24 hours, which led to 888 households only being attended after TC impact on 30 December 2020. 612 households were reached prior to TC impact through:

- Distribution of home reinforcement kits to reinforce houses in selected communities and educational leaflets.
- Demonstration of how to reinforce houses.
- Strengthening of individual houses - strengthening of shelters was done by volunteers especially for the most vulnerable including the elderly, PwSN, single-mother heads of households etc. Simultaneously, communities were trained in shelter strengthening techniques, which enabled them to participate in the activity

¹ The disaggregated data of total people reached is calculated based on the latest census data (INS, 2017), which indicates a gender ratio of 48% male and 52% female population for Mozambique. The total number of people reached is calculated taking the average household size reported in the post-trigger evaluation household survey, which lies at five household members. During the EAP activation, the deployment team registered disaggregated data for the household heads, which is incorporated into the reporting.



Figure 2. community demonstration of how to reinforce houses. Photo credit CVM

Shelter Kit	Hammer	1500					
	Saw	1500					
	Tying wire	7500 kg					
	Nails	1500 kg					
	Nylon rope roll (30m)	1500 rolls					
	Plastic sheets (30m)	1500 rolls					
	Two tarpaulins (4x6m)	3000					
	Pliers	1500					
Families Assited		1500hh					
	1431hh	Guara Guara RS					
	69hh	vila sede					
Distribution Dates		29-Dec-20	610HH	Guara-Guara			
	03-Jan-21	821HH	Guara-Guara				
	06-Jan-21	69HH	Vila Sede-Buzi				
Coordination		IFRC, CVM, German RC, Gvt					
Materials Distributed		kits abrigo 2 tarpaulins 4x6 30m plastic sheet 30m nylon rope 1 saw 1 machete 1 hammer 5kg of wire pliers NFIs 2 buckets of 20l each Covid-19 Material soap gel certeza water treatment					



Health

People reached: 7500 (1500 HHs)


Male: **3628**

Female: **3872**

Health Outcome 1: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services

Output 1.1: Communities are supported by NS to effectively respond to health and psychosocial needs during an emergency

Indicators:		Target	Actual
Protect communities with COVID-19 Personal Protective Material		7.500 people (1.500 HHs)	Prior to TC Impact 3.060 people (612 HHs) Post-TC Impact 4.440 people (888 HHs)
	Activities planned	Timeframe	
AP022	Provide COVID 19 kit to target households	Before, during and after the impact	
Narrative description of achievements			
<p>The anticipatory actions targeting the health sector were carried out prior to landfall of TC Chalane, yet due to the abrupt change in the forecasted time of landfall the time frame for action was cut short by 24 hours, which led to 888 households only being attended after TC impact on 30 December 2020. 612 households were reached prior to TC impact through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitization speeches on the COVID-19 pandemic and preventative measures ▪ Distribution of COVID-19 protection kits to beneficiary households 			
COVID-19		Kit	1500
		Hand sanitizer	3000
		Mask	3000

 Water, sanitation and hygiene People reached: 7500 (1500 HHs) Male: 3628 Female: 3872			
WASH Outcome 1: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services			
Output 1.1: Communities are provided with improved access to safe water.			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
People reached with hygiene material and water purifying supplies		7.500 people (1.500 HHs)	Prior to TC Impact 3.060 people (612 HHs) Post-TC Impact 4.440 people (888 HHs)
	Activities planned	Timeframe	

AP026	Distribution of Certeza and buckets	Material will be distributed 48 hours before impact together with other materials
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The anticipatory actions targeting the WASH sector were carried out prior to landfall of TC Chalane, yet due to the abrupt change in the forecasted time of landfall the time frame for action was cut short by 24 hours, which led to 888 households only being attended after TC impact on 30 December 2020. 612 households were reached prior to TC impact through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings on the correct use of water purifier (chlorine solution) • Distribution of WASH kits 		
	WASH Kit	
	Jerry cans	3000
	Bingo soap	3000
	Water purification solution	3000

Strategies for Implementation

Influence others as leading strategic partner	
Indicators:	Target
IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	Yes
# of PMER monitoring visits.	1
<i>EAP has contributed to effectively and efficiently complement other disaster risk management systems</i>	Yes
Narrative description of achievements	
<p>The CVM communication department was leading communications in this operation. Since the beginning of the forecast, the CVM has released daily information for awareness and public information via Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook.</p> <p>CVM has always been at the forefront, supported by IFRC and German Red Cross in strategic decisions and the dissemination of key information internationally. CVM visibility as the anticipatory actor was of great value throughout the operation and was positively commented on by the wider HCT of Mozambique.</p>	

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC	
Indicators:	Target
Narrative description of achievements	
Financial transfer mechanism is successfully implemented	Yes
<p>The relationship between CVM and IFRC is extremely reliable and the FbA by DREF mechanism proved to function, despite delays related to the international transfer. The tripartite set-up between CVM, German Red Cross and IFRC proved to be robust and expedited decision-making towards action.</p>	

D. Financial report

See the Financial Report attached to the end of this report below

Expenditure Variance Explanation				
Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Variance Explanation
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	711		711	All materials already in place during readiness
Teaching Materials	711		711	
Logistics, Transport & Storage	27,351	7,612	19,739	Not able to distribute in all districts planned (1 of 3 districts reached due to higher complexity on the ground).
Distribution & Monitoring		6,144	-6,144	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	27,351	1,469	25,883	
Personnel	2,372	8,085	-5,714	Complexity on the ground during activation & during monitoring increase in support required.
International Staff		478	-478	Travel costs international staff not budgeted, however during activation/monitoring
National Society Staff		3,482	-3,482	Not budgeted, however participated in workshop and travel during activation
Volunteers	2,372	4,126	-1,754	More volunteers deployed and needed during monitoring and part used during consultancy.
Consultants & Professional Fees	2,688		2,688	Was captured under volunteers & portion of the consultancy expenses is part of the cash transfer to NS/GRC
Consultants	2,688		2,688	
Workshops & Training	2,372		2,372	Was captured under participating national society staff since it was per diem and air/land travel.
Workshops & Training	2,372		2,372	
General Expenditure	61,675	413	61,262	Due to complexity on the ground only one of three districts was targeted, and less time was available during the early action window to distribute.
Travel	57,248	508	56,740	Less travel required, fewer districts to cover
Information & Public Relations	4,111	55	4,056	Limited time to explore this activity during activation
Communications	316	12	304	Limited area of scope

Financial Charges		-162	162	Not budgeted, but while transferring the funds to NS/GRC and NS transferring to suppliers and branches, financial charges occurred.
Contributions & Transfers		9,094	-9,094	On the budgeting tool cost structured/budgeted by accounting groups, however working with cash transfer to NS/GRC funds transferred under 8301 (contribution in cash) & report is not specified by accounting groups. Used to finance M&E fieldwork, workshop and reporting.
Cash Transfers National Societies		9,094	-9,094	
Indirect Costs	6,316	1,638	4,678	Less total costs spent
Program & Services Support Recover	6,316	1,638	4,678	
Grand Total	103,484	26,843	76,641	

Reference documents

For a more comprehensive description of activities see the [Early Action Protocol summary](#).

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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FBAF Early Actions

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Time 2020/12-2021/12	Operation PMZ057
Budget Timeframe 2020-2021	Budget APPROVED

Prepared on 04/Mar/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMZ015 - Mozambique - Tropical Storm Chalane /

Early Actions Timeframe: 27 Dec 2020 to 31 Mar 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	103,484
FBAF Allocations	103,484
Expenditure	-26,843
Closing Balance	76,641

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	89,051	26,334	62,717
AOF2 - Shelter	4,748	509	4,239
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	93,799	26,843	66,956
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	9,685		9,685
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	9,685		9,685
Grand Total	103,484	26,843	76,641

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	711		711
Teaching Materials	711		711
Logistics, Transport & Storage	27,351	7,612	19,739
Distribution & Monitoring		6,144	-6,144
Transport & Vehicles Costs	27,351	1,469	25,883
Personnel	2,372	8,085	-5,714
International Staff		478	-478
National Society Staff		3,482	-3,482
Volunteers	2,372	4,126	-1,754
Consultants & Professional Fees	2,688		2,688
Consultants	2,688		2,688
Workshops & Training	2,372		2,372
Workshops & Training	2,372		2,372
General Expenditure	61,675	413	61,262
Travel	57,248	508	56,740
Information & Public Relations	4,111	55	4,056
Communications	316	12	304
Financial Charges		-162	162
Contributions & Transfers		9,094	-9,094
Cash Transfers National Societies		9,094	-9,094
Indirect Costs	6,316	1,638	4,678
Programme & Services Support Recover	6,316	1,638	4,678
Grand Total	103,484	26,843	76,641