

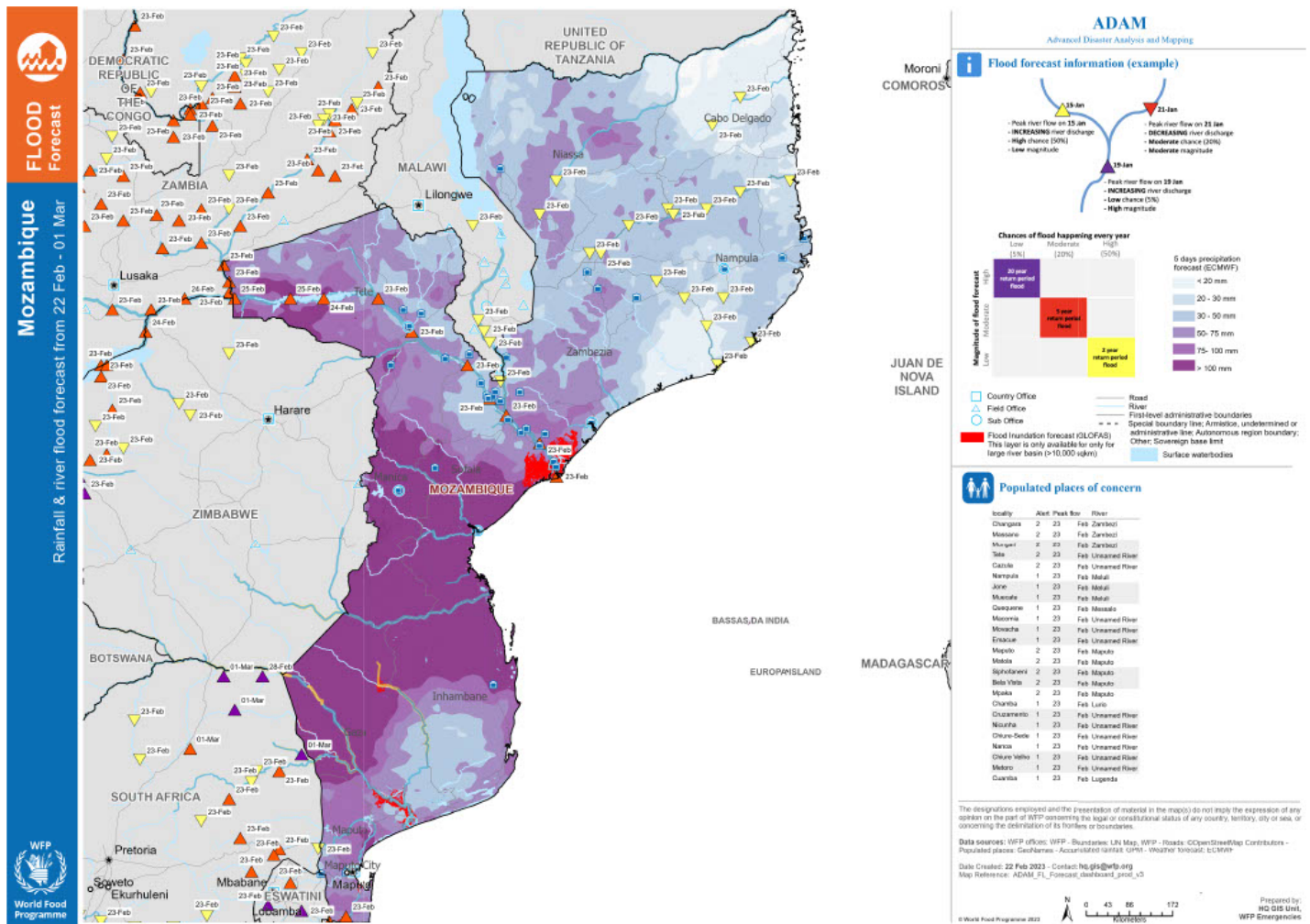


## Mozambique - Floods and Tropical Cyclone Freddy



Appeal: <b>MDRMZ020</b>	DREF Allocated: <b>CHF 271,788</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Orange</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>GDCS ID: TC 1000961</b>	People Affected: <b>1,000,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>60,000 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>2023-02-23</b>	Operation End Date: <b>2023-05-31</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>3 months</b>
	Targeted Areas:	<b>Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia</b>	

# Description of the Event



## What happened, where and when?

The Mozambique National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) press release of 9th February 2023 reported that Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane province, have been hit by heavy rainfall reaching up to 100mm in 24h causing widespread flooding in Maputo city and Maputo province. The floods situation report, released by National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD).

As the heavy rainfall continued, there has been a monitoring of the situation with consideration of successive reports shared by INAM. On 11th of February 2023, floods have affected 30,605 people (5721 families), 4 dead, 422 displaced, including 5 health centres and 15 schools affected in Maputo city and province.

The National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk reduction (INGD) reports On the 16th of February that continuity of floods has affected people up to 43,426 people (8,685 families), including 15,891 people displaced and 10 deaths. 15 emergency settlement are open to provide shelter to 15,853. The reports also indicates that 35 sanitary units has suffer damages, 8,684 houses were flooded, 28 partially damaged and 3 fully damaged, in Maputo City and Province.

The forecasted impact of TC FREDDY will cause additional needs to the current dire situation in Maputo which is part of the areas to experienced river flooding as in the map. The overall floods situation in the country is expected to worsen as TC FREDDY will likely induced rains and floods.

### Cyclone Freddy imminent impact:

The Tropical Cyclone Freddy continues to track west-southwest and its was forecasted to make landing on the east coast of Madagascar, between the districts of Vatamandry and Manakara, on Tuesday 21th February. Tropical Cyclone Freddy is projected to make landfall on 23 February bringing heavy rains and strong wind. After crossing

Madagascar, cyclone Freddy could emerge in the Mozambican Channel and strengthen again before making landfall in Mozambique and potentially moving on to impact Zimbabwe, after decreasing in strength.

From ADAM source, over 3.3 million people were at risk. In Madagascar (2.3 million), 527,000 people in Mozambique and 531,000 people in Zimbabwe could be impacted by wind speeds of 120km/hr during cyclone Freddy's passage across the three countries, according to the World Food Programme's (WFP) Automated Disaster Analysis and Mapping (ADAM). Cyclone also induced severe precipitations with immediate flood, flash flood, river AND COASTAL flooding and areal flooding as per flooding forecast in the map.

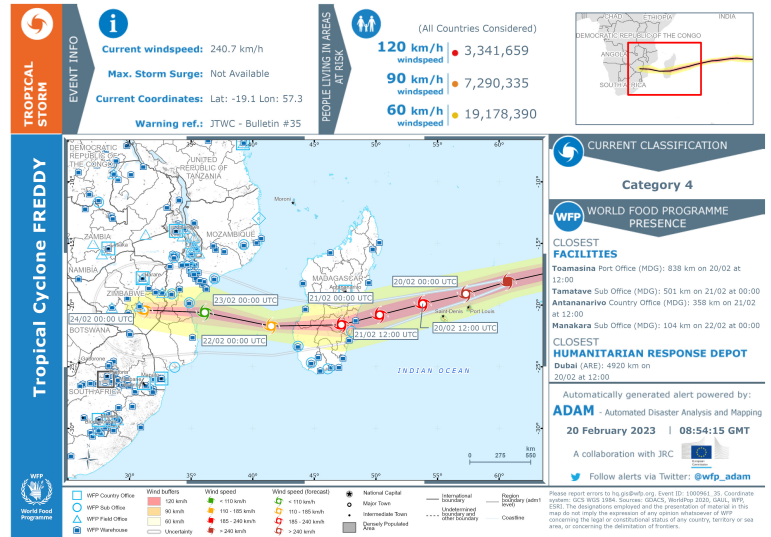
**Y-23 - Population Exposure Estimation based on bulletin n. 35**

The population exposure, summarized by Admin 0, 1 and 2, has been calculated using a 1km resolution VortPop raster (VortPop Database 2018). Admin boundaries are defined by GADM 2015 dataset. Windspeed buffers are produced by GDACS (JRC). This is a preliminary analysis and has not yet been validated in the field.

Analysis performed by ADAM (Automated Disaster Analysis and Mapping) on 20-02-2023 at 08:54 UTC.  
Contact: [hg.gird@wfp.org](mailto:hg.gird@wfp.org)

ADM0 NAME	ADM1 NAME	ADM2 NAME	POPULATION			TOTAL
			60 km/h	90 km/h	120 km/h	
Mozambique	Gaza	Chicalacuala	2,072			2,072
		Chigubo	2,078			2,078
		Massangena	20,028			20,028
		Massangena	25,734			25,734
	Inhambane	Funhalouro	6,900			6,900
		Govuro	43,444	40,810		84,254
		Inhassoro	50,081	3,745		62,566
		Mabote	46,318	237		46,553
	Manica	Machina	7,722			7,722
		Vilankulo	93,027			93,027
		Inhambane - TOT	326,220	44,782		371,002
		Manica	Bane	385,790		
	Sofala	Cidade De Chimoio	284,822			284,822
		Gondola	97,395			97,395
		Machaze	95,776	124,812	45,890	326,578
		Macossa	521			521
	Manica - TOT	Manica	196,229	259,769	291,955	647,953
		Mossurize	259,769			259,769
		Sussundenga	202,719	75,744	154,545	428,008
		Yanduu	195,682			195,682
	Sofala - TOT	Manica	1,788,903	560,325	329,090	2,678,318
		Yanduu	177,723			177,723
		Cheringoma	23,835			23,835
		Chibabava	82,059	82,401	24,594	189,054
Zambezia	Cidade Da Beira	472,067			472,067	
	Dondo	180,596	18,301		198,897	
	Gorongosa	15,688			15,688	
	Machanga	62,000	62,000	31,681	155,681	
Zambezia - TOT	Marromeu	37,058			37,058	
	Manzana	52,507			52,507	
	Nhamatanda	262,521			262,521	
	Sofala - TOT	1,653,369	890,769	88,308	2,632,447	
Zambezia - TOT	Chinde	52,362			52,362	
	Labulo	3,989			3,989	
Mozambique - TOT		3,899,177	1,495,886	527,399	5,873,462	

Source WFP



Source: ADAM

## Scope and Scale

Based on INGD floods situation report of 16th February, Floods cumulative impact range as follow:

- Cumulatively 43,426 people (8,685 families) are affected by floods
- 15,891 people displaced
- 10 deaths.
- 15 emergency settlement are open to provide shelter to 15,853.
- In terms of infrastructure losses, the reports also indicates that 35 sanitary units has suffer damages, 8,684 houses were flooded, 28 partially damaged and 3 fully damaged, in Maputo City and Province.

In addition, the INAM - Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia warned that heavy rains and strong winds will continue to hit the southern provinces of the country, possibly for the next 14 days.

INAM also warned that the Mozambique channel is expecting to be strike by tropical cyclone "FREDDY" on 24th February which could influence the weather and contribute to further rainfall and strong winds, increasing the impact of the floods in Maputo. The OCHA situation report states that the National authorities estimate that an additional 53,000 people could be affected because of weather conditions combined with water releases in dams further upstream.

To note that the INAM also warned that the Mozambique channel is expecting to be strike by tropical cyclone FREDDY on 24th February which could influence the weather and contribute to rainfall and strong winds, increasing the impact of the floods in Maputo.

The above situation is prompting an intervention in the affected Maputo province where immediate response is needed to address basic needs such as food, health and hygiene.

Cyclone Freddy scope and scale:

In the last few days and according to forecasts about the impact of Cyclone in the region, Freddy could make landfall in Mozambique by February 24 on the east and northeast coast of the country. The information shared by different actors indicates that the districts with the highest risk of impact are those of Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, and

Zambezia. The World Food Program has detailed the following estimate in the image attached.

- 527,000 People are at risk.
- High probability of important Precipitation with areal flooding, flash floods and river flooding
- Infrastructure is at risk with direct effect of winds in coastal areas and effect of floods in the cyclone road.

Based on modelling used to develop EAPs for Limpopo and Incomati rivers. From a flood perspective the focus should be on the increased confidence in flooding on the Limpopo and Incomati rivers in Mozambique. Severe (1 in 20 year) flooding is probable on these rivers, and at this stage the forecasts indicate a reasonable worst case scenario of 1 in 100 year flooding. Isolated minor (1 in 2 year return period) flooding is possible in Madagascar but limited to small tributaries under the central track of TC Freddy. Water management along these rivers generally limits our confidence in GloFAS in these locations, but from the hydrological bulletins of South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe we can see that river / reservoir levels are already exceeding local alert levels / at capacity, which adds confidence to this assessment. For the severe (1 in 20) flooding, ~12,500 and ~20,000 people are estimated to be directly at risk from river flooding in the Incomati and Limpopo river basins respectively. For the reasonable worst case scenario of 1 in 100 year flooding, ~25,000 in the Incomati and 75,000 in the Limpopo river basins are at direct risk from river flooding, with Chokwe a hotspot of note.

Considering this information, the internal coordination mechanisms between the CVM, IFRC and NPs have been activated to mobilize the necessary resources for preparation and response.

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	Yes
If yes, please specify which operations	<b>MDRMZ018 – 2021 (Cyclone EAP) MAA63001 – 2022 (Flood EAP) and several Responses operations MDRMZ016 in 2021, MDRMZ014 in 2019 for the re-cents</b>

### **If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent**

Forecasts and historical data points to likelihood of significant amounts of rainfalls that could cause additional flooding in the country. Mozambique being in the corridor of cyclones, the risk is cyclical but the impact and type of impact as well as the exact damage can only be accurately determined once the cyclone has formed and is on its way. This year, with the combined effect of heavy rains starting in the last quarter of 2022, Mozambique is already affected by flooding in Maputo and its surroundings and could see this flooding significantly worsen with the impact of the cyclone. The imminent impact of Cyclone Freddy coupled with the current flooding urge the need to launch this operation.

According to several analyses, the damage caused by the wind, but also by the heavy rainfall and flooding caused by the cyclone could affect up to one million people. More than 6 provinces at risk. This crisis combined with the humanitarian situation in the country's at-risk provinces with cholera and the incidence of drought makes Mozambique vulnerable. A support is already needed for the severe impact of seasonal floods and for TC Freddy assessment and early response.



### **Specify how the lessons learnt from these previous operations are being used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation**

A key lesson learnt from the previous operations was the need to have stocks prepositioned in areas accessible. In previous operations, roads leading to the warehouses were cut off, creating a challenge in moving stocks. It is also important to have stocks in regional warehouses and not only in the forecasted areas. The general readiness of the NS could have been an added value to the speed of the assistance. To overcome these challenges, today the National Society has 3 regional warehouses, stocked, that allow speeding up and improving assistance in the northern, central and southern regions.

Since 2019 the National Society has had the opportunity to incorporate learnings from medium and large-scale operations and from similar types of events. The process of strengthening capacities and institutional development is highlighted, taking into consideration and adopting strategies and intersectoral approaches to give consistent and expected responses within the Movement standards. Having staff trained in CEA and PGI for the inclusion of these components in all stages of the response is one of the most evident changes within the National Society.

Other positive aspects that are evident refer to the coordination between all the partners of the Movement present in the country, which have promoted the development of the National Society in areas of cooperation for the implementation of different projects, highlighting the decentralization of its actions in favor of the most in need.

Early mobilization of volunteers used to play a key role on success implementation and NS will use the same system with Volunteers posted ready for a week since the alert and also conducting readiness activities through MDRZM019 and standard NS actions. Volunteers will also 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.

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. Initial market assessment conducted and monitoring of market will be maintained.

Following logistic challenges and experience of transport delaying the intervention, NS also will gave priority to early prepositioning of some available stocks the nearest possible from the at risk areas.

## **Current National Society Actions**

### **Coordination**

NS is working in coordination with local meteorological institutions (INAM) and Hydro (DNGRH) and the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD). Besides the national platform such as the Coordinating Council for DRM (CTGD), the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which meets monthly or on an adhoc basis as necessary for humanitarian emergency updates and align the response strategies. The NS Maputo branch is part of the coordination meeting at government authority at provincial level where they receive updated in floods situation and needs. In addition, there is an internal (NS led platform) the Emergency Operation Group (GODE) meeting, which provides daily situational monitoring of the ongoing operations and needs on the ground.

### **Resource Mobilization**

NS has started discussion on the recourse mobilization with IFRC and PNS are part of the ongoing discussion.

Current projects that are being developed in the provinces of Sofala will

	contribute to the allocation of resources in case that necessary response actions should be taken if Freddy's hit.
<b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b>	<p>The National Society has a contingency plan which includes different scenarios of floods response. Volunteers and technical staff have been activated to support this emergency. On the 11th and 12th of February, 20 CVM volunteers and 4 staff members were deployed in Maputo Province, in total, an average of 684 families were assisted with hygiene awareness and health promotion, psychosocial support, and NFI, which included: blankets, mats, capulanas, masks and soap, as well as 563 bottles x 5 liters of mineral water (donated by ZAGOPE). MSF also supported the actions with hygiene kits (figure to be verified).</p> <p>Within Mozambique, the CVM has successfully developed two full Early Action Protocols (EAP). Within these protocols, there are several activity packages that can be identified. 1) the prepositioning of stock 2) readiness activities and 3) early actions. All these activities have been completed under both EAPs including triggering into operations; deploying the early actions. Both EAPs are pending revision.</p> <p>Relevant to the floods expected within days after landfall of TS Freddy in the Limpopo river basin are the readiness activities of the EAP on floods (PMZ056). In this light there are several activities that have been completed during the lifespan of the EAP in Maputo, as well as on provincial and district level.</p> <p>In particular for the Limpopo river basin:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mapping and training of volunteers at the district level</li> <li>2. Identification of communities in high risk of flooding</li> <li>3. Coordinate with DNGRH and the ARAs to facilitate training packages and readiness activities.</li> <li>4. Training and simulations exercise with GLGRC, volunteers and communities on message dissemination and evacuation</li> <li>5. Acquisition and pre-positioning in the regional and provincial warehouses of NFI (Mosquito nets, chlorine, buckets, plastic bags, megaphones, whistles) – and the training on how to distribute and use the items.</li> </ol>
<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	NS has no stock for shelter kits in Maputo. But volunteers and staff have been trained on how to build shelter in emergency and resettlement Centre which could be deployed to assist the affected communities.
<b>Health</b>	<p>The 25 volunteers have been assisting the affected communities with First aid since floods started in Maputo province.</p> <p>Trainings for volunteers will include EPIC training should include ECV tool kit for identified top epidemic prone diseases (including AWD/ cholera, malaria, pneumonia/ ARI, vaccine preventable diseases (especially in case of large displacement) identified as predictable public health risks. CBHFA for continuation of health services in case of health facilities disruption, PFA and CBS.</p>
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	The NS WASH team is supporting the volunteers in awareness raising session. Beside the distribution of soap, mat and blankets to 500 families in the resettlement Centre.
	At the level of the province of Sofala, (Freddy preparedness) the CVM is present in the EOC released by the national and local authorities from where commu-

<b>National Society EOC</b>	<p>nications are being made to the national Headquarters and IFRC delegation in Maputo.</p>
<b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery</b>	<p>The IFRC technical team in Maputo, following the guidelines and support received from ARO, is working with the provincial secretaries to ensure that the volunteer teams are working together with the communities at risk in the transmission of early warning messages.</p>
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	<p>The NS Volunteers have with support of German under Red Cross Urban DRR project trained 37 volunteers on First aid and lifesaving skills in the floods context Maputo city and province.</p> <p>For the Freddy preparedness, there is a currently close coordination between the CVM, IFRC and PNs with frequent meetings aimed at defining immediate actions. Surveys of current stocks are being carried out in all provinces with risk of impact.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>NS has conducted a rapid needs assessment to identify and effectively respond and address the needs in the affected communities and resettlement centers in Maputo province.</p> <p>According to the existing information on the possible impact of the cycle and according to the history of this type of event, it is estimated that the main needs will be aimed at covering basic needs, in wash, health, and shelter.</p> <p>Based on modelling used to develop EAPs for Limpopo and Incomati rivers. From a flood perspective the focus should be on the increased confidence in flooding on the Limpopo and Incomati rivers in Mozambique. Severe (1 in 20 year) flooding is probable on these rivers, and at this stage the forecasts indicate a reasonable worst case scenario of 1 in 100 year flooding. Isolated minor (1 in 2 year return period) flooding is possible in Madagascar but limited to small tributaries under the central track of TC Freddy.</p> <p>Water management along these rivers generally limits our confidence in Glo-FAS in these locations, but from the hydrological bulletins of South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe we can see that river / reservoir levels are already exceeding local alert levels / at capacity, which adds confidence to this assessment.</p> <p>For the severe (1 in 20) flooding, ~12,500 and ~20,000 people are estimated to be directly at risk from river flooding in the Incomati and Limpopo river basins respectively. For the reasonable worst case scenario of 1 in 100 year flooding, ~25,000 in the Incomati and 75,000 in the Limpopo river basins are at direct risk from river flooding, with Chokwe a hotspot of note.</p>

## Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>IFRC</b>	<p>IFRC is supporting CVM with coordination and monitoring situation and response of the floods, and meeting with PNS for strategic alignment and well-coordinated support given to NS to effectively respond and address the needs in the affected communities and resettlement centers.</p>

<b>ICRC</b>	ICRC is involved in the response discussion and update will be made to define any specific further actions.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	German Red Cross deployed 20 volunteers of urban DRR project, trained on First Aid and lifesaving skills as well as DRR activities in an urban context in Maputo city and province to support with floods response. The Urban DRR project is supporting with identification of most affected households in Ferroviario, Minguene area, quarteirao (block) 29 in Maputo city.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>The INGD continues to support evacuation of people from risk areas and providing food and health assistant to affected community. Through the INAM and Hydro (DNGRH), the local Government continue monitoring the weather and water levels.</p> <p>At the level of the province of Sofala, the government has established the necessary coordination mechanisms that include relevant actors (including the CVM) for the planning and execution of anticipatory and response actions.</p>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	Humanitarian actors including UN agencies, have been supporting with preliminary needs assessment and damages, as well as initial multsectorial emergency response activities, relief, evacuation.
<b>Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?</b>	
The national platform such as the Coordinating Council for DRM (CTGD), and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings, which meets monthly or on an adhoc basis as necessary for humanitarian emergency updates and align the response strategies.	



# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Health

Around 35 health centers heavy affected by floods in Maputo city and province. Individuals and families who are sheltered in the 15 settlements centers provided by the government have 24-hour medical care and psychological support. The people who returned to their homes do not have access to health care. Cholera (1 case) and Malaria (5 cases) were detected in a resettlement center (Nelson Mandela school), in some community there isn't reported cases because of lack of capacities to send the samples to the laboratory for confirmation. Most of the resettlement centers visited also registered an increase in cases of diarrhea in average of up to 5 cases per day, without signs of dehydration. It is to be expected that after returning home these numbers may increase due to the sanitary conditions of the communities after the decrease in water levels.

The situation in the resettlement centers its very different for those that had stayed at the communities or already returned in terms of access to health care and basic items related to health promotion. Do to the roads situation and availability of emergency settlements all the efforts in terms of basic needs and services provided are concentrated there. The government has encouraged the people to occupy them while the water levels are still high.

Back in the communities waterborne diseases are expected to increase as a lack of the access to water treatment, mosquito nets, health attention and poor sanitation conditions due to the impact of the rainfalls will prevail.

Health structures in the provinces of Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Inhambane are at risk of severe damage, which could limit accessibility to their services after the possible impact of Freddy, this situation may be even more complex due to the damage they are used to to suffer access roads such as roads and routes. The impact on health will be greater for people with chronic illnesses and/or disabilities. Another expected gap is related to the cholera situation that currently affects the country, and that for the provinces at risk could also limit access to timely treatment for people suffering from or acquiring this disease, as well as other waterborne diseases.

CVM has staff and volunteers trained in Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), Community Based Surveillance (CBS) with a focus on active case finding, and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). They also have substantial experience in the implementation of health programs including health in emergencies. The NS have in stock a quantity of 26,525 boxes of Certeza bottles and ORPs will enter in a procurement process within the cholera response DREF but Maputo province is not included as a targeted area because was not considered at risk.

Due to the experience of past response interventions, the National Society will work together with the MoH to update the messages to be disseminated and that will favor improving the practices of the target communities.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Although the basic needs of the people who are in the emergency settlements centers are satisfied, receiving hygiene items, 3 meals a day (4 in the case of children), safe water and medical care, the greatest concern arises from two situations. The first is about the situation of people who have not abandoned their homes or who have quickly returned from the centers to avoid robberies. According to the accounts of community leaders, these people are without access to drinking water, hygiene items, and food, or are scarce thanks to the collaboration of neighbors. In some communities, agriculture was identified as the main means of livelihood, which was also affected with losses of up to 54,760 Hectares of crops according to official government figures. And the second one is because of the expected decrease of support after they leave the settlements, mainly in remotes communities. which could leave a large number of families in a situation of food insecurity.

The impact of the cyclone will undoubtedly make it more difficult to cover the immediate needs of the people affected by the event and it will be important to carry out a needs assessment that allows for the best way to cover these needs, taking into account the logistical challenges that are generated after the event. these kinds of events.



## **Shelter Housing And Settlements**

According to INGD, until February 15th, 8684 houses were affected by the heavy rains, in the needs assessment carried out on 18th February, identified that some families had remained in their homes because fear of being robbed. In some settlements centers had already been determined that the conditions in some neighborhoods allowed some families to return to their homes. However, as the rains continue could force families to leave their houses again. The government's capacity to provide shelter for affected families is positive including most services such as food, hygiene items (although not enough in the most populated centers), safe water, and medical attention. The Maputo provincial branch has the presence of volunteers in some centers that supporting on its management and conducting awareness talks mainly about hygiene promotion. Most of the people affected have lost their assets, and the weather forecasts once again put families at risk of loss in the coming months. The percentage of affected houses in relation to the number of families is low, but a great impact is detected in terms of non-food items.

Regarding the potential impact of Freddy, the history of disasters in the country shows that the main gaps are linked to high levels of partially or totally damaged homes. This situation will result in the displacement of large numbers of people and the need to open temporary shelters to provide protection to these people. By the time they return home and due to potential losses and damage to structures, it will be necessary to strengthen the capacities of the national society in the shelter line to support communities with volunteers for reconstruction activities, in a safer way also distributing the necessary items.



## **Education**

Due to both the flood situation in the Maputo province and the impact of the cyclone in the east and northeast of the country, access to education will be interrupted, this also happens due to the provision of schools as temporary emergency shelters for people displaced from their homes



## **Shelter Cluster Coordination**

The IFRC are lead agency for Shelter Cluster in none conflict affected areas. There is a need to support this global mandate during this response.



## **Protection, Gender And Inclusion**

In extreme events contexts like floods and cyclones women, elderly and children and orphans are the most affected, in such context this group general has no access to assistance and their coping capacities are reduced which leads them to engaging in negative coping mechanisms such as sex trade. In same resettlement centres lack sleeping separation and sanitation areas for males and females, thereby exposing women and girls to sexual harassment. Elderly and people with disabilities who haven't they relative have limited access to aid.

Considering the exposure of women to SGVB situation during and after disaster, it is relevant that the National Society works on build capacity within its teams that allow to plan a develop safety interventions for those at risk.



## **Community Engagement And Accountability**

As needs increases in the resettlement centres and returned community. All assistant address aren't community owned. There is needed to ensure community voice ownership in the response activity, community consultation and feedback mechanism in place.



## **Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery**

Due to the imminent impact of Cyclone Freddy on the east and northeast coast of Mozambique, communities need to receive clear and precise messages on how to prepare for the event.



## **Water, Sanitation And Hygiene**

As previously mentioned, it is necessary to separate the current hygiene conditions of sheltered people from the situation to face after returning home, although the Mozambique Red Cross as well as other organizations are used to distributing insurance for water purification, conditions for consumption will not be guaranteed if the people don't have appropriate containers for purification process.

The structural damage shared by the government (5 sources of drinking water and 19 water pumps supporting the water supply were affected leaving Maputo city and province without drinking water) clearly identifies that the water and sanitation conditions will be considerably worse than their situation before the rains and consequent floods. The restitution of these services is also being affected by the conditions of the access routes to the communities and the still high levels of water in some communities. Although awareness talks on the subject are being held in the emergency settlements centers, only 36% of the people affected are in these shelters.

As the rain continues there is increased risk diseases caused by lack portable water. This can also affect community's ability to keep their hygiene. In the resettlement centres there is to be increasing the awareness session on WASH, provide chlorine for water treatment and hygiene kits.

A considerable impact is also expected on the sanitation and waste disposal systems, as well as the reduction in hygiene conditions due to the interruption of water services, damage to infrastructure, flooding and destruction of latrines. This situation will increase the risks of different waterborne diseases and, above all, will limit access to safe drinking water for people affected by the event. The re-establishment of these services will be subject to favorable logistics conditions as well as existing local capacities.

# **Operational Strategy**

## **Overall objective of the operation**

The overall objective of this operation is to contribute to the Government's efforts to provide assistance to the people of the Maputo province affected by the rains and consequent floods and who could also remain exposed as the other at risk Provinces by forecasted weather due to TC Freddy impact. The CVM will contribute to reduce the impact on

the existing needs for 5,000 people (1000HH) in terms of basic needs, health, WASH and prevention and warning against risk of diseases and further flooding to overall 60,000 people in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia where CVM will scale up readiness activities for the imminent landfall and impact of Tropical Cyclone Freddy.

The operation will also serve as start-up for preparedness and early mobilization of CVM team in the provinces forecasted to receive effect of TC Freddy impact; for a likely escalation of the floods response given the expected weather.

The readiness activities will support and contribute the coordination at the districts at risk of TC Freddy impact through early warning activities, logistics and needs assessments. In this provinces the operation aims to support 15,000 people.

## **Operation strategy rationale**

This operation will aim to ensure assistance is already provided to people in dire need following floods in Maputo while making the CVM mobilized and deployed early for early actions, rescue and assessment in the earliest stage possible after TC FREDDY impact. As such all the actions conducted will pursue 3 main goal: A response to the foods already ongoing, Early mobilisation of NS as part of preparedness for TC Freddy impact and last pillar being the coordination.

### **i) Flood response**

CVM will seek to meet the needs of people affected by the rains and consequent floods, the CVM, through its Maputo Provincial Secretariat, will support the actions of the government and other actors through the distribution of non-food items directly in the most affected communities, after people have left the temporary settlements and returned to their homes. The floods Intervention aims to directly reach 5,000 people (1,000HH) from Maputo Province, representing about a 10% of the affected people, is launched for a period of 3 months, focusing activities on the distribution of food baskets and non-food items, an overall 45,000 people will be reached through health and hygiene promotion activities involving the community at all times of the response through a community-based approach that includes CEA and PGI actions.

Although an identification of items to be distributed has already been made, such as mosquito nets, blankets, hygiene kits, certeza bottles, jerrycans, etc. The 50 volunteers participating in the response will conduct a needs assessment detailing how the event has impacted families once in their homes. This strategy has been raised due to the current situation of sheltered families with access to all services.

The needs assessment will focus on identifying and proposing immediate response actions in the areas of health and sanitation, also considering measures to be taken of a preventive nature, considering that the rainy season (with expected values above the average), still contemplates the months of March and April.

To ensure that the response is efficient and meets the expected standards of the Movement, this DREF has also considered strengthening the capacities of the National Society as a priority, especially in the volunteers involved in the response from the first day of the event.

Due to the type of event and its health consequences, EIPC capacities will have a special role in helping to control waterborne diseases. In this line this DREF request takes into consideration the current situation of cholera and other waterborne diseases that affect the country and that may increase in the coming months. Although the outbreak situation has not been confirmed in the province of Maputo, it should be noted that in the rest of the country there have been considerable increases in cases. This situation represents a challenge because it has been identified that some districts are having difficulties in reporting the cases, which means that when the information is shared with the authorities, some figures are voluminous because they accumulate cases not previously reported.

As mentioned above, on average, 64% of people do not access to the benefits from the services offered by temporary shelters, a situation that will be monitored by the CVM teams in potential future events, with the aim of identifying and carrying out actions that allow humanitarian aid to reach the most vulnerable.

In a synthesized way, this intervention will focus on the distribution of foods baskets, health and hygiene promotion

materials, and community awareness with a CEA approach that will involve the community in all stages of the response from the evaluation to the PDM process. The contents to be worked with the community will seek to reduce the risks of increased waterborne diseases and the CVM provincial representation in Maputo will be strengthened on EIPC to guarantee the success of the operation considering the current country situation. Aspects related to protection and inclusion as well as gender issues will also be considered relevant. In addition to NS strengthening, the coordination between CVM, IFRC and PNs will be present to also ensure coherence between the present DREF and the operation that is already being carried out in response to the cholera situation and preparation for floods.

#### ii) Early mobilization for preparedness to TC FREDDY

The TC FREDDY impact expected in coming days to pass over multiple provinces of Mozambique, the NS will ensure risk reduction is also part of this response with minimum first days needed interventions before and just after the impact with consideration of assessment, evacuation, mapping and mobilization of resources.

The operational strategy is also aligned in terms of lines of action defined to the possibility of an increase in rainfall intensity and river levels due to the arrival of Cyclone Freddy in the Mozambique channel. Potential new displacements of people, loss of crops, increase in waterborne diseases are contemplated in this strategy that seeks to quickly satisfy immediate basic needs, hygiene and health care promotion in communities that are at risk.

#### iii) Coordination

Although Mozambique has defined an annual rainy season that weeks ago has begun to impact the country, mainly in the city and province of Maputo, forecasts of rain and consequent severe flooding have required the activation of different response and coordination mechanisms within the Mozambique Movement, CVM - IFRC - NPs to promote early warning and immediate response actions.

The current coordination between CVM, IFRC and PNS for the response to the cholera situation will expand its scope with the inclusion of the province of Maputo, especially to facilitate preventive and response actions in the communities, strengthening the provincial representation of the CVM. This will favour a coordinated and aligned response at the national level with the appropriate technical support to ensure the success of the interventions.

Finally, the current cyclone alert (FREDDY) will keep in alert and monitoring the situation at the HQ and province level to provide a timely response by activating the necessary mechanisms and resources mobilization.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target in total 60,000 people breakdown as follow:

- □ Approximately 5,000 people (1,000 HH) to be reached with direct assistance from different neighbourhoods of Maputo province.
- □ The more affected neighbourhoods (preliminary) of Maputo province, Boana district are: Gimo, Pontchiana, 25 de setembro, Umpala, PSK, Massaca 1 & 2, Bairro 1 & 2, Fiche, Jota, Sede, Mgoletana, Bairro 6, Campoane, Berduwsh, Aldeia, and Povoação.
- □ The distribution of food and non-food items will be limited to the most in need according to the next selection criteria:
  - □ It will include the most affected and vulnerable families in the flooded communities once they have returned to their homes
  - □ Those affected people will be identified by a close work between the CVM volunteers, government, and community leaders to be sure that no one in need is left behind, especially pregnant women, children and elderly people.
- □ 45,000 individuals to reach through awareness activities. This 45,000 are from all neighbours who will be covered with health and hygiene promotion activities, with focus on the prevention of waterborne diseases like cholera and malaria.
- □ Early warning and pre-stocking activities may reach an estimated number of 3,000 HH, 15,000 people.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Current targeting is done based on the preliminary data, field visits and information shared for the government, and community leaders the mentioned neighbourhoods of Boana district were the most affected by the rains and floods, and within them, some registered higher levels of water generating more impact to those families.



Independently of the localities, those most vulnerable people such as pregnant women, children and elderly people will be prioritized to receive food baskets, hygiene kits, mosquitos' nets, certeza and jerrycans (2 x 15L per family). The direct targeted 1000 Households to receive the above-mentioned items represent about 10% of the people living in the affected areas of the province.

Cholera suspected cases will be monitored to take actions that prevent severe dehydration situations and wash actions to prevent the spread of the disease if detected.

The deeper needs assessment planned to be done at the moment that the families return to their homes will bring a better understanding of which areas should be prioritized for food and non-food items distribution, however in the field visits was collected the information that the neighbour on 25th September was the most affected by the floods. This information it's going to be confirmed as soon as the roads allows the CVM teams to reach that community. Community-based targeting will be used to ensure the most vulnerable ones are supported.

## Total Targeted Population

Women:	31,800	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-	70.00 %	30.00 %
Men:	28,200	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	10.00 %	
Total targeted population:	60,000		

## Risk and security considerations

### Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Due to the current Cholera response and Cyclone alert the NS is carrying out a lot of activities and this DREF might overload the capacity	The IFRC country delegation is day to day supporting the NS through coordination actions that also includes the PNs. A Surge deployed is requested to support this intervention.
Natural disasters: The recurrence of disasters is increasing as well as the number of affected people. Other extreme weather events may likely occur in the coming months. This includes the current Cyclone Freddy alert, expected to hit Mozambique by the 02/23/23	Monitoring weather updates from INAM and ensure security briefings will be given to volunteers and operation team. Increase the coordination and communications with all the branches to take preparation measures as early warnings for the communities.


### Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Conflict: Mozambique is experiencing conflict in the province of Cabo Delgado, caused by armed groups' violent actions targeting Government structure and officials, with an impact on the civilian population as well as growing concern about IDP in some districts of Niassa.

The National Society shall ensure continuous security monitoring in partnership with ICRC, Government, and other

NGOs. Weekly security briefings of staff by the security officer. Risks will be monitored and volunteers will receive a briefing for individual security. Protection equipment is also planned for the engaged staff and volunteers.

# Planned Intervention

	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget	CHF 68,344
		Targeted Persons	2000
Indicators		Target	
Number of families confirming they received food baskets (1 per family x month/3 months)		400	
PDM conducted		1	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Distribution of food baskets that cover basic food needs during the 3 months of operation.</li><li>• PDM conducted after the first distribution to identify the degree of satisfaction of the beneficiaries, and potential changes to be made in their content for the following two distributions.</li><li>• Identify the families most affected by the event and at risk of not receiving support for basic needs from other actors, especially people at risk of exclusion such as pregnant women, elderly people and children.</li></ul>	

	Health	Budget	CHF 37,727
		Targeted Persons	5000
Indicators		Target	
Number of people reached with health awareness messages		45000	
Number of neighborhoods covered by assessment		20	
Number of volunteers trained on health promotion including Infection prevention and control		50	
Number of families reached with mosquito nets		1000	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assessment and mapping of gap per neighborhoods with initial wash assessment</li><li>• Training of 50 volunteers and supervisors on EPIC</li><li>• Develop messages for awareness raising, prevention of communicable diseases and hygiene. Messages will cover health education, knowledge and prevention of common waterborne diseases, focus on cholera prevention messages. Messages will be validated</li></ul>	

**Priority Actions:**

with the MoH

- Procurement of protection materials for 50 volunteers (gloves, gumboots, and facemasks).
- Identify and train 50 volunteers to provide First Aid services and community-based health care
- Procurement and distribution of 3000 mosquito net, 3 x family for 1000HH

**Water, Sanitation And Hygiene****Budget**

CHF 68,558

**Targeted Persons**

45000

**Indicators****Target**

Number of families confirming they received water supply material

1000

Number of HH reached with Hygiene promotion

45000

Number of individuals confirming they received individual hygiene kits (1 per month of operation)

5000


PDM conducted

1

**Priority Actions:**

- The volunteers from the Maputo province branch will conduct a deeper needs assessment by the time the families have returned to their homes to understand better understand what needs could be increased for that moment where they won't be having the emergency settlement services. The CEA and PGI component will take special relevance at that time to Identify:
  - The most effective channels to engage the community in key aspects such as hygiene promotion and health awareness messages
  - Protective measures to be considered and implemented and certainty that those in risk of exclusion are included in the response activities.
- Improve access to safe water for the most exposed communities in the Maputo Province to address the challenge of potable water. WASH items distribution including containers, water purification tablets, personal Hygiene kits, home hygiene kit to ensure appropriate hygiene conditions when they return home.
- Distribute Certeza bottles for water treatment to ensure that households using unsafe water for drinking are treating the water at the point of use (6 bottles per family for three months). Ensure demonstration of the use of Certeza to the communities prior to the distributions, during, and after.
- Ensure hygiene promotion in the communities for four months, with door-to-door visits to sensitize the population in the province on good hygiene practices and environmental sanitation. A total of 50 volunteers to be deployed for that.
- Procure and distribution of water containers 25L (2/family) for

1000HH and 5000 individual hygiene kits (1 per individual x month / 2 month).

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 5,371
		Targeted Persons	5000
Indicators	Target		
Number of women reached with SGBV materials.	2550		
Number of volunteers trained on SGBV	50		
Percentage of feedbacks linked to protection concerns that are managed	100		
Number of briefing in the intervention on PGI	3		
	<div>Priority Actions:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The operation will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women including persons with disabilities. All the 5,000 people targeted with hygiene kits will be reached with PGI interventions.</li><li>• Staff and volunteers will be briefed on the Code of Conduct and on prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse and child safe-guarding as they implement floods response and need assessments interventions.</li><li>• It will ensure all NS, IFRC, PNS staff, and volunteers involved have signed the Code of Conduct.</li><li>• All trainings to be carried out will have dedicated session on PGI to ensure PGI and its application is re-enforced. Volunteers' orientation session on PGI for the Maputo Province branch</li><li>• Protection message dissemination</li><li>• Train 50 volunteers on SGBV to promote advocacy with other actors including the Government and identify referable situations.</li><li>• Design, printing and distribution of SGBV materials</li></ul>		

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 3,028
		Targeted Persons	5000
Indicators		Target	
Percentage of feedback collected which is addressed		100	
Number of volunteers trained on CEA		50	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) strategies will be rolled out throughout the implementation of this operation to</li></ul>	

**Priority Actions:**

ensure that the communities are at the center of all interventions and that there is community ownership.

- Consultative meetings will be held with communities during the assessment and the next steps of the implementation. The meetings aimed at discussing preferences on feedback channels. The community members in the target areas will be involved as fully as possible in the planning stages and throughout the response, to increase their ownership of the response sharing clear information about response activities, selection criteria and distribution processes with communities through community meetings and door to door activities.
- Dedicated sessions on CEA will be incorporated into all main trainings that will be carried out for staff and volunteers.
- Training of 50 volunteers and staff of the Maputo provincial branch
- A CEA focal point is assigned in the Maputo provincial branch
- All direct beneficiaries (5000 reached with hygiene kits) will be targeted for CEA.



### Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

**Budget**

CHF 44,583

**Targeted Persons**

15000

**Indicators****Target**

Number of HH reached through preposition of goods

1000

Number of people reached through early warning activities

15000

Number of provinces covered by imminent impact preparedness

4

Number of volunteers involved on early warning activities

250

Number of neighbours mapped on early warning mechanism

20

**Priority Actions:**

- Preposition of stocks for potential response activities
- Needs assessment to be carried out on 5 provinces at risk for TC Freddy after Freddy's landfall
- Early evacuation support and post-impact evacuation
- Early warning activities to be carried out on at risk provinces



### National Society Strengthening

**Budget**

CHF 28,290

**Targeted Persons**

250

**Indicators****Target**



Number of coordination meetings held in GODE	12
Number of months of deployment for the Rapid Response Team member (Surge)	2
Number of provincial response focal point mobilized and trained	1
Supervision report completed at districts level that are shared with coordinator	1
Number of volunteers trained who are mobilized	250
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide insurance to all volunteers involved</li> <li>• Support until 250 volunteers from 4 provinces to support the Maputo and Freddy preparedness actions.</li> <li>• PPE - including rain protection clothes and visibility materials. Raincoat, backpack, bib, t-shirt, Maputo Province</li> <li>• Conduct induction of the volunteers on key trainings and throughout the operation.</li> <li>• Involve CVM staff from HQ with experience in disaster management actions to strengthen the provincial team.</li> <li>• Surge DM will be deployed to also strengthen the response team.</li> <li>• In terms of response to the floods, CVM will ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Volunteers has the necessary tools and training to conduct needs assessments</li> <li>- Security briefing will be conducted and volunteers equipped</li> <li>-Coordination with other partners will be strengthened</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Transport and fuel costs, car rentals.</li> <li>• Lesson learnt workshop</li> <li>• CVM communications -costs including internet, Freddy 4 provinces</li> <li>• CVM admin and finance costs</li> </ul>

	<b>Secretariat Services</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 15,888
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>		
Percentage of coordination meetings organized with IFRC participation	6		
Number of missions from IFRC to support CVM	2		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFRC missions for technical DM and PMER support</li> <li>• Technical support</li> <li>• 1 Surge deployment will be supported</li> <li>• Remote support</li> </ul>		

# About Support Services

## **How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.**

- In total 54 staff and volunteers will be engaged in this operation. This includes 50 volunteers from the Maputo Province branch, the CVM Maputo Provincial Secretary, wash, PMER and DM technical support from the headquarters.
- The volunteers will be involved in the assessment, sensitization and distribution activities with the support of the Provincial Secretary who has been very active since the beginning of the response.
- Volunteers will be involved in all sectors of the operation, and the branch will be managing their schedules to ensure all villages are covered. At the head office level, the Director of Program will have overall oversight of this operation, and he will be supported by the National Health Coordinator and DM Manager who will be providing technical support to the field teams and ensure all capacities gaps are identified and addressed.

The activities that are being carried out in the regions awaiting the impact of the cyclone are being carried out with the support of more than 200 volunteers, CVM staff deployed to the field, as well as PNS and IFRC representatives who are already in the field. Regarding the NPs, it is also important to highlight that they already had a presence through different projects in most of the provinces at risk.

## **Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.**

- One Field Coordinator (DM) surge will be deployed to reinforce the capacities of the CVM (Branch and HQ) for this operation. The deployment is anticipated for 2 months, to join the operation after the needs assessment is finished to support the implementation of the response activities, capacity building, accountability, reporting and exit strategy.

## **If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?**

- Procurement will be done through IFRC Maputo Delegation in close coordination with the National Society.
- For this intervention, CVM will use the existing stocks and the DREF will support replenishment of the stock used and complement to cover the needed materials. Current stocks will first be used for preventions activities due to the long procurement process sometimes faced which could delay delivery to the communities.

## **How will this operation be monitored?**

- The technical staff from the CVM HQ will ensure that the operation implementation meets the standards of the RCRC procedures, including reporting and accountability.
- CVM will have the overall responsibility of ensuring that the operation is effectively monitored at all levels.
- IFRC PMER will support CVM by providing technical inputs and support with planning, continuous monitoring, assessment results and information management. A monitoring plan will be developed to support the implementation teams in the field. Monitoring reports shall be used to make proper adjustments to the plans and inform on-going actions.
- IFRC will undertake four technical support visits to the province.
- At the end of the operation, the PMER team will lead a joint lesson learnt workshop with all stakeholders to document lessons that can be incorporate in future such operations

## **Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.**

- CVM has a dedicated Communications Officer who will ensure that operation gets good visibility through various social media platforms of the NS and local press. IFRC Communications officer will also work closely with the NS to promote the visibility of the operation on IFRC and NS social media platforms.

# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRMZ020 - CRUZ VERMELA DE MOZAMBIQUE Mozambique - Floods and Tropical Cyclone Freddy

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>227,611</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	68,344
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	37,727
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	68,558
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	5,371
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	44,583
Community Engagement and Accountability	3,028
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>44,177</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	15,888
National Society Strengthening	28,290
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>271,788</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

# Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:**

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[Click here for the reference](#)