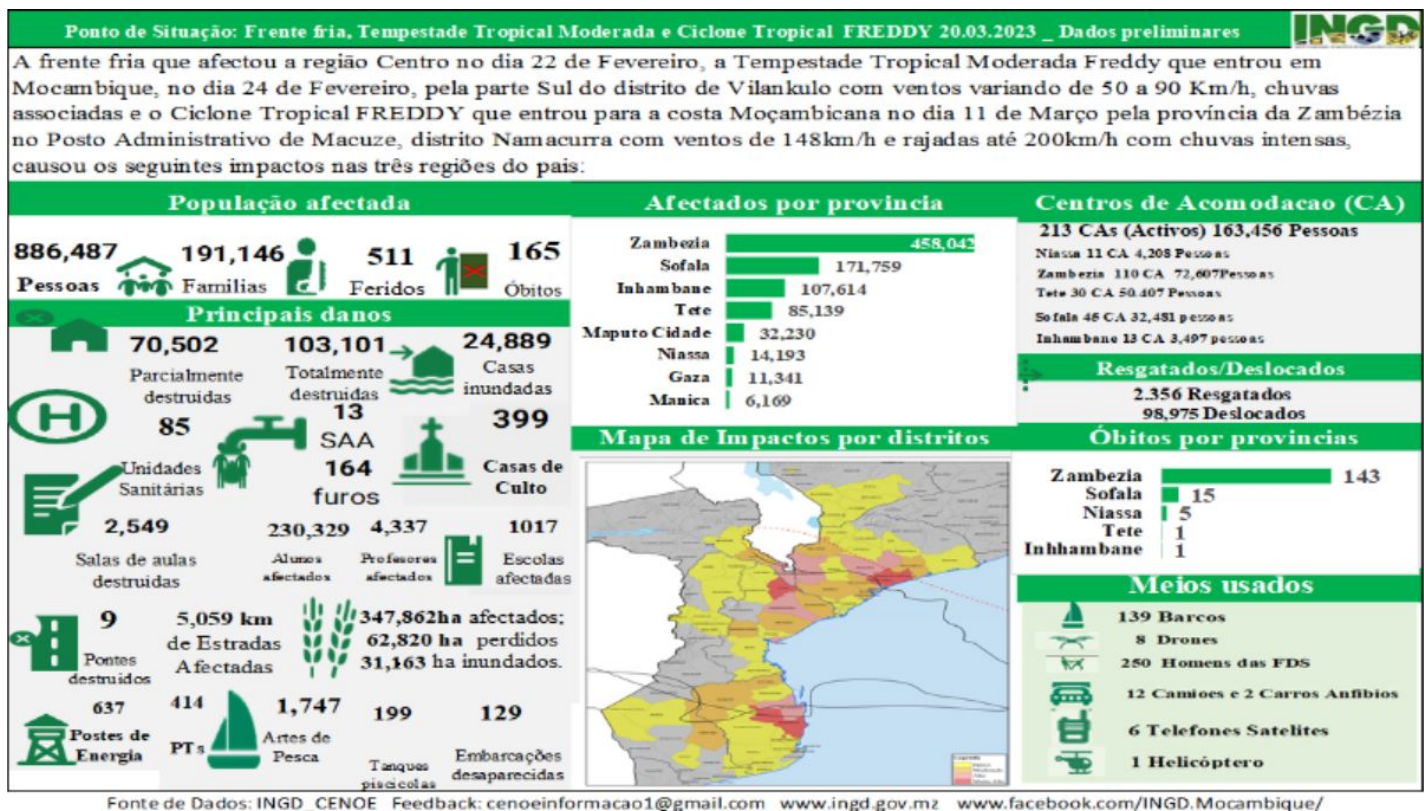


**Mozambique - Floods and Tropical Cyclone Freddy****CVM Volunteers stationed at Escola Secundaria Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, a hosting centre for displaced families**

Appeal: <b>MDRMZ020</b>	Total DREF Allocation <b>CHF 973,954</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Orange</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>GDCS ID: TC 1000961</b>	People Affected: <b>500,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>60,000 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>2023-02-23</b>	New Operational end date: <b>2023-08-31</b>	Total operating timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Additional Allocation Re- quested <b>702,166</b>	Targeted Areas:	<b>Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo, Sofala, Zambezia</b>	

# Description of the Event



Preliminary data on overall impact of TC Freddy I & II landfalls on 24 February and 11 March 2023. Source: INGD

## What happened, where and when?

Mozambique is facing a bad flooding period lasting since February 2023 with intense rainfalls and consequences of Tropical Cyclone and Tropical storm Freddy first and second impacts.

The report issued on 15th March by the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk reduction (INGD), shows the severe impact of TC Freddy winds and rainfalls across Zambezia, Sofala, Manica, Inhambane, Maputo, Tete, and Niassa have worsened the flooding situation already ongoing in-country. Overall, 465,000 people have been cumulatively affected by Freddy direct impacts, while indirect consequences resulting from floods have affected communities at a larger scale.

On 11 March 2023, two weeks after of its first landfall in eastern Madagascar and later in Mozambique, Storm Freddy made a rare trajectory change back towards western Madagascar, reaching Mozambique. This second landfall of TC Freddy impacted Zambezia with maximum sustained winds of 148 KM/h. Although it lost intensity as it made its journey inland, it however still brought intense rains (over 200mm per day) on the provinces of Zambezia, Sofala, Manica, Tete and Niassa, causing flooding across the various provinces which were already affected by floods since early February.

Prior to this, on 24 February, Tropical Storm Freddy made landfall in Mozambique after passage in Eastern Madagascar, landing in the province of Inhambane close to the district of Vilanculos. TS Freddy brought another important wave of heavy rain (between 250-300 mm) over a period of three days which affected the provinces of Gaza,



Inhambane, Manica, and Sofala. The figures INGD reported on 2nd March showed that 9,892 people were displaced, 10 people died and almost 1,637 houses have been fully destroyed across Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Tete and Niassa provinces.

The floods situation in Mozambique started in early February with strong rains (100mm in 24H) which have already severely impacted Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane provinces in majority. From 9th to 16th February, INGD reported floods that had already affected 43,426 people (8,685 families), including 15,891 people displaced in Maputo Province and Maputo city.

Mozambique has received in the past 4 weeks (from week 4 of February to mid-March), which represents more than a year's worth of rainfall. Zambezia being the main affected province after the different shocks as it, unfortunately, was always in the main route of the cyclone. According to UNOSAT figures, Zambezia alone registered about 1,777 Km2 of flooded areas with INGD reporting that 37,302 people had been displaced, 53 people died and almost 18,174 houses have been fully destroyed in Zambezia.

Rains are still ongoing, and the floods situation is alarming, especially with the cholera outbreak sharing the same affected areas. The current response capacity deployed is limited and require to be scaled-up to take into account the current evolution since the second landfall of TC Freddy.



CVM volunteer disseminating early warning messages and supporting evacuation in Niassa province - Cuamba. Damages in Quelimane by CVM

## Scope and Scale

The flooding situation in Mozambique is a result of the intensity of the rainy season started in February and the cumulative impact of Tropical Cyclone Freddy (I & II) which increased floods and brought devastating winds in its route.

The INGD report of 15th March highlighted seven (7) provinces in need of support including Zambezia, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Tete, Niassa and Maputo Province/City. Mozambique Red Cross (CVM) cumulative impact analysis based on INGD reports and assessment conducted by branches summarized the scale of the floods as follows in decreasing order: Zambezia (211,784 people), Inhambane (96,823 people), Maputo City (75,656 people) Sofala (60,176 people and registration is still ongoing), Gaza (10,486 people) and the rest in Tete and Niassa provinces.

The flooding situation has forced a minimum of 65,050 people to displacement, making 73 deaths. Overall, CVM estimates that around 465,000 people have been directly affected by winds and floods before and/or after Freddy across the provinces, while an overall more than 1 million suffer from its indirect consequences. Updates continue as rains are still ongoing in some areas.

The arrival of Freddy has further exacerbated the overall struggle of thousands of families across the country, by impacting their shelter, basic necessities, but also livelihoods and food security (due to the destruction of crops). The provinces of Inhambane and Gaza are particularly at risk and have been forecasted to reach IPC 3 (crisis level of food insecurity) and this long bad flooding season will deteriorate the agricultural season and increase the food insecurity factors in the country. After the first images, field visits were possible to confirm the impact of the events in terms of structural damages, loss of crops and extremely deteriorated sanitation conditions, situation that forced people to leave their homes to accommodation centres to be able to receive immediate assistance and shelter. The report from WFP update 4 issued on 20 March, shows 291,896 Ha of flooded croplands and 1,253,757 people living in flooded lands that are directly or indirectly affected by the floods situation.

The health situation in the country being already challenging with all the current flooded provinces experiencing a cholera outbreak and an upward curve and a high risk of further deterioration.

The sudden displacement put in a high vulnerability situation those with disabilities, pregnant women, children and elderly people. Children have started also face the negative impact through the suspension of educational activities because of the need of use school buildings as temporary shelters. WFP report stated more than 400,000 people are part of the vulnerable groups listed above.

A breakdown of the floods and Freddy impact is provided below:

- The seasonal floods which occurred in early February in the south of the country from 9th to 16th February have resulted in the following:
  - 10 deaths,
  - 43,426 people (8,685 families) affected
  - 15,891 people displaced
  - 35 sanitary units damaged,
  - 8,684 houses flooded and
  - 31 houses damaged or destroyed, the main affected area being Maputo Province and especially Maputo city and surroundings.

Details of the extend of the impact and resulting needs was provided in the initial plan and led to the launch of a floods response by CVM while monitoring the situation as TC Freddy I was forecasted by WFP/Adam forecasts to make landfall on 24th February and later a second forecast for Freddy II was issued for another landfall from 10-12 March across the Indian Ocean Islands.

- Following the forecasts, Freddy hit Mozambique successively on 24 February and 11 March 2023. Freddy itself caused severe damages, loss and an immense impact in the communities: 63 deaths and more than 290 injuries.

The first landfall caused humanitarian needs for 166,280 people (34,903 families), the majority of whom are in Inhambane province (96,823), Maputo City (32,230) Sofala (26,741) and Gaza (10,486), per INGD report of 2 March 2023.

The second landfall mainly hit Zambezia due to the violence of winds and rains that followed Freddy's route. Zambezia became the most affected province with 211,784 people (42,912 families), representing more than 83% of the total figure of Freddy I & II impacts. The Quelimane and Maganja da Costa Districts are severely impacted as the cyclone went across these districts. In second place, Sofala province registered 33,435 people affected as preliminary figures.

Overall, 420,000 people have been directly affected by the passage of Freddy winds and ensuing floods, with almost 49,159 people displaced from their homes. In response, about 130 accommodation centres were activated.

Regarding to the country profile, according to the "Risk watch" of Mozambique on IFRC's GO platform, the risk score for cyclone is "high" for February and "medium" for March and in the last 5 years, more than 795,000 people have been affected for the same type of event following TC IDAI & Kenneth (2019) and TS Eloise (2021).



# Summary of changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	<b>Yes</b>
Are you changing the operational strategy	<b>Yes</b>
Are you changing the target population of the operation	<b>No</b>
Are you changing the geographical location	<b>Yes</b>
Are you making changes to the budget	<b>Yes</b>
Is this a request for a second allocation	<b>Yes</b>
Has the forecasted event materialize?	<b>No</b>

## Please explain the summary of changes and justification

Given the huge impact Tropical Cyclone Freddy has had in Mozambique, the assistance initially planned needed to be revised to better respond to the needs on the ground. This Operation Update thus aims at informing on the context changes and adaptation of the response that Mozambique RC plans to deliver.

The proposed changes have been decided based on the discussions among partners and CVM and the DREF mechanism has been identified as the best emergency response tool to support the CVM's intervention, given the type of activities to be implemented, but also based on an analysis of the fundraising landscape to inform the launch of an Emergency Appeal. CVM and IFRC Country Cluster Delegation in Maputo are engaging donors, but still see the difficulty in being able to get the needed financial support to respond through an Emergency Appeal due to the global increasing number of emergencies which have negatively impacting the funding opportunities across regions - prospects have further plummeted after the earthquake in Türkiye and Syria.

Considering the above, through this Operation Update No. 1, CMV and the IFRC aim to inform stakeholders of the following changes and updates to this operation:

- A budget increase of CHF 702,166 to initially allocated CHF 271,788 for a total DREF grant of CHF 973,954 to cover additional households affected by both landfalls.
- A timeframe extension of 3 months to ensure sufficient time to finalize implementation of the response component. This extends overall implementation timeframe from to 6 months with new end date on 31 August 2023.
- Increased direct targets from 5,000 people (1,000 HH) to 17,500 people (3,500 HH) and indirect targets of 42,500 HH.
- New response activities in Zambesia, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala provinces in response to Cyclone Freddy, as well as updates in the intervention in Maputo City.
- Revised strategy to include shelter activities as a new area of focus (and response) as well as increasing the scope of CEA and PGI approaches oriented towards the prevention of SGBV through the generation of capacities in the National Society
- Provision of additional National Society HQ and Branch level surge deployments to support the response. This will include personnel to cover Ops Management, Field Coordination, WASH, Finance and NSD in emergencies with the aim of enhancing the response.

To note, assessments are still ongoing to measure the full extent of impact of the cyclone's second landfall, but the team is facing some difficulties due to connectivity issues. Nonetheless, first analyses bring to light the vast extent of damage across the country and its infrastructure (including houses and medical centers). As the rains are still ongoing, it is expected that the situation could further worsen as days go by and floods become more prominent. In the meantime, the changes proposed seek to attend the most commonly identified needs at the province level, through the information gathered by the National Society and Government, as well as through, coordination with other actors.

Further to the impact mentioned above, it is also probable that the rain and floods caused by Freddy could further impact the cholera situation and outbreaks in county. As such, this response is planned to work in complementarity to the Cholera response operation active in the country and also funded through the DREF. More specifically, clear areas of intervention have been defined to avoid any duplication between both responses. Technical teams from the Cholera response operation have also been engaged in the development of this Floods and TC Freddy response operation.

It is important to highlight that after the two cyclone impacts, the Government did not declare the state of emergency trusting the in-country capacities, resources and coordination mechanisms with partners to cope with this situation. The National Society also agreed to work within a scaled up DREF operation focused on relief assistance, while building capacity to continue their work on the Early Action Protocols (EAPs).

## Current National Society Actions



Volunteers receiving mats as part of HHIs from CVM HQ



Volunteers supporting cooking activities

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).

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><b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b></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>
<p><b>Coordination</b></p>	<p>CVM is working in coordination with the local meteorological institutions (INAM) and Hydro (DNGRH), as well as the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD). In addition, CVM is also taking part in the national coordination platforms such as the Coordinating Council for DRM (CTGD) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which meets monthly or on an ad-hoc basis, as necessary, for humanitarian emergency updates and align the response strategies. The HCT meets on a weekly basis given the emergency situation.</p> <p>CVM Maputo branch is part of the coordination meeting with the government authority at provincial level, where they receive updates on the 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.</p> <p>When it comes to internal coordination, there is continued close coordination between the CVM, IFRC and all in-country PNSs, with frequent meetings aimed at defining immediate actions.</p>
	<p>CVM and IFRC have been integrated in the multiagency monitoring assessment team. Prior to the floods in Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Zambezia, the National Society has conducted a rapid needs assessment to identify, effectively respond and address the needs in the affected communities and resettlement centers in Maputo, Gaza and Inhamabe provinces.</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.</p> <p>Water management along these rivers generally limits confidence in Glo-FAS in these locations, but from the hydrological bulletins of South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, it can be seen 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</p>



<p><b>Assessment</b></p>	<p>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> <p>After Freddy's second landfall, CVM Provincial Delegation of Zambezia has been participating in multisectoral joint assessment within the HCT platform, initiated at accommodation centres of Quelimane district and field visits to assess the situation of the accessible communities after the impact. The IFRC Shelter Cluster coordinator is also being supporting the province in the after days of the event.</p> <p>The past experiences and work of the CVM in response to this type of event has positioned it as a reference organization in the country, with a wide and substantial presence at district level in terms of coverage. Indeed, volunteers deployed were also being requested by the Government to support search &amp; rescue activities. All the engagement efforts of CVM with government and partners have consolidated the National Society's integration within disaster management coordination platforms at national and provincial levels. A very close partnership with the National Institute of Disaster Management has contributed to timely information sharing, avoiding overlapping of response actions and allowing an increase in the scope of joint actions, as it also happens in coordination with other actors.</p> <p>Preliminary assessment results have been shared and used to plan coherent response actions in terms of resource mapping, gaps, targeting, line of actions, etc. Indeed, the joint efforts of all actors in country and their willfulness to ensure a coordinated response must be highlighted.</p>
<p><b>National Society Readiness</b></p>	<p>CVM activated its teams and volunteers in preparation for the landfall of Freddy. CVM readiness actions included activation of almost 900 volunteers. The National Society also had nine (9) boats available for search and rescue, four (4) warehouses with stocks propositioned and eight (8) 4WD passenger cars positioned. The National Society also had a deployment plan in place in the provinces at risks. For the first landfall, CVM deployed three (3) HQ staff - 1 EAP Manager and communication officer in Inhambane, 1 WASH officer in Gaza. To complement this structure, the IFRC also deployed the DM coordinator as well as the Partnership &amp; Communications officer to support Sofala province.</p> <p>CVM actions included dissemination of early warning, community mobilization, awareness raising on WASH risks and they supported evacuation of people from risk areas to safe areas. Preliminary report indicates 13,606 people (2,722 households) reached out with early warning messages on TC Freddy and support with WASH messages in Sofala, Zambezia, Manica, Inhambane and Gaza. In addition, CVM propositioned boats, fuel and electricity generators in Sofala.</p> <p>In preparedness for the second landfall, CVM put the following measures in place in Nampula and Zambezia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nampula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Branch action plan shared with HQ requesting finance support to cover fuel and volunteers per diem to develop early warning activities at the costal districts. The CVM Branch engaged in activities reaching 10 districts with a participation of 150 volunteers (15 per district).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In terms of logistics, the province has one vehicle available</li> <li>• The branch also has experience in supporting house reconstructions, WASH activities such as community sensitization on household water treatment and psychological support.</li> </ul> <p>2. Zambezia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In terms of resources, this province has a pool of about 300 volunteers which has been activated, developed early warning activities in costal districts, made available 3 boats (2 in Mopeia and 1 in Quelimane)</li> <li>• A meeting led by the INGD has been held to initiate coordination activities with regards to TC Freddy landfall</li> <li>• CVM supported the government with on accommodation centers with preparedness activities and management of these centres</li> <li>• The provincial branch held preparedness activities and planning in preparation for both landfalls</li> </ul>
<b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery</b>	<p>The CVM branches in Maputo, Gaza, Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala and Inhambane supported Government in providing assistance in preparedness for the two landfalls of Freddy. CVM teams and volunteers supported with early warning activities in communities at risk, offering boats around Gaza, Zambezia and Sofala for rescue actions. The National Society also has referred to its EAP to ensure proper guidance within this line of action.</p>
<b>National Society EOC</b>	<p>The National Society is coordinating the operation through the Emergency Operation Group (GODE) meeting, a CVM-led platform for operational updates and decision making.</p>
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	<p>The National Society has been assisting affected communities with WASH activities including hygiene awareness raising through messaging, distribution of chlorine (Certeza), and by prepositioning a 5,000L water tank for initial hygiene in Gaza. The National Societies WASH team worked with the 25 volunteers to conduct awareness raising sessions. In addition, soap, mats and blankets were also distributed to 500 families in the resettlement centres in Maputo Province.</p> <p>In Gaza and Inhambane, CVM has distributed Chlorine bottles to 600HH (300 per province). These items will be replenished within this operation. In preparation for the landfall of TC Freddy, volunteers from Gaza, Zambezia, Inhambane and Sofala also initiated sensitization activities within the accommodation centres, reaching about 7,000 individuals.</p>
<b>Health</b>	<p>Some 25 volunteers have been assisting the affected communities with first aid since floods started in the province of Maputo, mainly in Boane district (the most affected one). Volunteers have also been working in other affected provinces, mainly within the active accommodation centres, developing daily health promotion activities with their shelter colleagues, considering that CVM had permanent presence with trained volunteers in most of the centres.</p> <p>As part of the active Cholera response DREF operation in Mozambique, CVM has been responding to the outbreak in Niassa, Sofala, Zambezia, Gaza and Tete Provinces. The situation is also being closely monitored to measure the impact of the rains and floods on the current number of cases but also to prevent potential spread of the outbreak to other provinces.</p>
	<p>The National Society has conducted a mapping of all their stock available, including shelter kits. This focus on the stocks available in Maputo, Gaza</p>

## Shelter, Housing And Settlements

and Zambezia. CVM volunteers and staff have been trained on how to build shelters in emergency and how to best provide support at accommodation centers. The trainings were held in preparedness so that they can be activated quickly to assist the affected communities.

# Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

## IFRC

IFRC has presence in Mozambique and supports CVM through its Country Cluster Delegation based in Maputo. IFRC is currently supporting CVM with partner coordination and with monitoring the situation and response of the floods and TC Freddy. Coordination meetings with PNS for strategic alignment and well-coordinated support are in place in order to allow the NS to effectively respond and address the needs in the affected communities and resettlement centers.

Before the first landfall, the IFRC mobilized three (3) of its cluster staff to support CVM branches in Sofala and Gaza provinces, to support the preparedness, early action and need assessments with government. For the second landfall, the operation manager and communications officer were also deployed to Zambezia. In addition, communications support was provided by a deployment from the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation in Pretoria.

In preparedness for the second landfall, the IFRC Africa Regional office deployed a regional operations coordinator to Mozambique to provide in-country support while technical support was remotely provided by the Regional office. Through a deployment via the IFRC surge mechanism, IFRC is also supporting the coordination of the Shelter Cluster, and mobilizing and mapping the partners and humanitarian actors with shelter stocks in country and in pipeline.

## ICRC

ICRC is present in Mozambique through its operation in the north, in Cabo Delgado. While the ICRC is not responding to this crisis, they have been involved in the coordination mechanisms put in place for the preparedness and response activities of the floods and TC Freddy.

## Participating National Societies

The PNSs present in-country are French RC, German RC, Belgian RC, Spanish RC and Italian RC. The Swedish RC also plans to open their office in Mozambique soon.

The German Red Cross deployed 20 volunteers from its 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. French Red Cross, through PIROI, is supporting CVM branch with DRR project in Zambezia and keeping weather forecast updates and monitoring through their close collaboration with Météo France. The Belgian Red Cross has also shown the intention to support the Inhambane branch using the crisis modifier. Other PNSs such as Spanish and Italian Red Cross are discussing the need to support with their HQs.



# Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The INGD has supported with the evacuation of people from risk areas and providing food and health assistance to affected communities. Through the INAM and Hydro (DNGRH), the local government continues to monitor the weather and water levels across the provinces. For preparedness of the TC Freddy, the government deployed ministers to support with the coordination and effective decision making at provincial through the activation of the provincial EOC with all humanitarian actors including CVM and IFRC.
UN or other actors	Humanitarian actors including UN agencies, have been supporting with preliminary needs assessment and damages of the Floods and TS Freddy, as well as initial multisectoral emergency response activities, relief, evacuation. This includes support to affected communities with food assistant, WASH and Protection in the accommodation centres. The HCT, which meets on a monthly basis, has also been activated with additional sessions in place to support with coordination.
Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?	
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

Flooding across the county is increasing the risk of spread of waterborne diseases at a time when the country is already struggling to contain the cholera outbreak. Between 1st January and 13 March 2023, Mozambique has reported 15% of regional recorded cholera cases (6082) and 5% deaths (45) (See link here: <https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/weekly-regional-cholera-bulletin-15-march-2023-data-reported-13-march-2023> ).

A cholera vaccination campaign began on 27 February and targets 720,000 people aged one and above, to be vaccinated in eight districts. Due to the strain on the availability of vaccines, which prompted the International Coordinating Group to temporarily suspend the standard two-dose vaccination regimen in cholera outbreak response campaigns, Mozambique will use a single-dose. The campaign is taking place in Niassa, Sofala, Zambezia and Gaza.

The deterioration of the WASH facilities and the high level of stagnant water are favorable context for mosquito vector borne diseases such as malaria which is already endemic in the country and represent one of the highest mortality rates. Dengue fever is also a common disease which can flare up in post flooding periods.

Based on the ongoing risk of cholera and experience of past response interventions, the National Society will continue working with the MoH to update the messages to be disseminated, which will favour 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 could be considered met (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. The second situation is linked to the expected decrease of support after they leave the settlements, mainly in remote 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. Preliminary figures after TC Freddy (I & II) shows 286,769 Hec of crops affected.



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

Tropical Cyclone Freddy generated significant damage to infrastructure. Due to the compounded effects of flooding and TC Freddy (I & II) the INGD estimates that 41,859 houses were partially damaged, 21,908 totally destroyed, 14,049 flooded, 1,656 schools affected, 3,716 kms of road damaged. The return of cyclone Freddy brought major impact to shelter and infrastructures which had not been previously impacted mostly in province of Zambezia and Sofala. As of 15 March, early assessments by INGC reported that in Zambezia alone, more than

37,000 people had been displaced and 18,174 houses destroyed. These are initial figures and the numbers of houses completely or partially destroyed is expected to increase.



## **Education**

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



## **Shelter Cluster Coordination**

The IFRC, together with IOM, lead the coordination of the Shelter Cluster. IFRC is the lead agency in non-conflict affected areas. There is a need to support this global mandate during this response. IFRC is supporting by deploying a specific role to support with this, and by mapping the partners and humanitarian actors with shelter stocks in country and in pipeline.



## **Protection, Gender And Inclusion**

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 with no close relative around have limited access to aid. Considering the exposure of women to potential situations of SGBV during and after disaster, there is need for volunteers and PGI staff to provide support, and therefore to be trained in safeguarding.



## **Community Engagement And Accountability**

The floods and TC Freddy have increased the needs of the affected communities and this is affecting those at the accommodation centres and returnees. Given the vast geographic spread of the impact, there is risk that assistance is not well coordinated and does not ensure community ownership. There is a continuous need to ensure communities are engaged in the responses through community consultation and feedback mechanisms. Through community meetings before assistance and proper feedback mechanism, the team will support development monitoring and effective community feedback response.



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

During the flooding in southern Mozambique in early February, 43,426 people were affected. This number increased to 166,595 people after the second impact of TC Freddy, resulting to 210,021 people in need of WASH assistance, shelter and basic needs such as lack of chlorine, latrine, drinking water and shelter kits. This was particularly seen in those moving from accommodation centres to permanent resettlement.



## **Water, Sanitation And Hygiene**



The previous INGD report indicated 3 sources of drinking water and 19 water pumps supporting the water supply were affected leaving Maputo city and province (bring a big risk to the drinking water). The report clearly identifies that the water and sanitation conditions will considerably worsen as compared to the situation before the rains and consequent floods. The reestablishing 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 areas. Although awareness raising on the subject is in place in the emergency settlements centers, only 36% of the people affected are in these shelters, which leaves a big gap and thousands still to be reached.

The increase of people affected by Floods and TS Freddy from 43,426 to 163,898. The National Society WASH team supported the volunteers in awareness raising session.

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. 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

Following the two landfalls of Tropical Cyclone Freddy and the impact it brought, the operational objective of this operation has been scaled up in order to address the needs of those impacted by the system. This response will focus on the provinces of Sofala, Zambezia, Inhambane Gaza and Maputo City in addition to Maputo Province already planned as part of the original plan of action.

Through this Operation Update, CVM (with the support of the IFRC) aims to respond and directly support 17,500 people (3,500 HH) affected in the provinces mentioned above. This support will be provided through specific interventions in shelter, health and WASH, while also integrating PGI and CEA in order to ensure communities are included at all stages of the response.

To be able to meet the set objectives, the initial operational timeframe is therefore extended by 3 months, for an overall six-month timeframe with new end date on 31 August 2023.

### Operation strategy rationale

This operation aims to ensure assistance is provided to people in dire need, following floods and the impact of TC Freddy (I & II) in the affected provinces of Zambezia, Gaza, Sofala, Inhambane and Maputo City. This is in addition to the activities already included in the initially approved operation to response to the Maputo province floods. Please see link to the EPoA here: [https://www.ifrc.org/appeals?date\\_from=&date\\_to=&appeal\\_code=MDRMZ020&text=](https://www.ifrc.org/appeals?date_from=&date_to=&appeal_code=MDRMZ020&text=) .

CVM will seek to meet the needs of people affected by the rains and consequent floods through its provincial and districts representation. Preliminary assessments with qualified informants such as government and health local representatives have been held at the accommodation centers that were active and some communities. Consultations were also held at high levels such as HCT and Shelter Cluster. The results, so far, identified that the main needs include the provision of support in the areas of:

- Food security and livelihoods (through the distribution of food baskets, seeds and farming tools),
- WASH (hygiene kits, items for safe water storage, chlorine/certeza, rehabilitation of latrines in communities),
- Health (mosquito nets),
- Shelter (shelter kits and others NFIs),
- Protection (dissemination of key messages and referral systems).

Taking this into account, CVM will support the response actions of the government and other actors through the

distribution of non-food items directly to families in the most affected communities, after people have left the temporary settlements and returned to their homes. The response to the floods and TC Freddy aims to directly reach about 17,500 people (3,500HH) in Gaza, Sofala, Inhambane and Maputo (Province and City). This represents about 4% of the affected people. In addition, it is expected that up to 42,500 people will be reached through health and hygiene promotion activities and messaging. This will ensure the involvement from the communities at all times, through a community-based approach that includes CEA and PGI actions such as SGBV messages dissemination.

The Movement in country is ensuring coordination of actions initiated since before TC impacts through close monitoring of the situation, resource mapping and after the impacts, supported with identifying the proper response actions. This Federation-wide approach contributed to define this revised operational strategy. Further explanation of partners contribution to this operation are mentioned in the "Targeting strategy" section.

Considering the existing coordination mentioned between in country humanitarian agencies, the aim of this scale up is to contribute mainly to sensitization activities in the areas of Health and WASH, distribution of food and non-food items already mentioned but avoiding overlapping, therefore, increasing the scope of assistance. Moreso, the current capacity of the National Society was considered when working on identifying a proper response strategy for this crisis.

After the second Freddy landfall, the needs assessment focused on identifying and proposing immediate response actions in the areas of health, shelter and WASH, as well as an accurate targeting process. Monitoring actions will still be carried out considering that Mozambique is still under rainy and cyclone season (with expected values above the average).

To ensure that the response is efficient and meets the expected standards of the Movement, this DREF Operation has also considered strengthening the capacities of the National Society as a priority, especially in regards to the volunteers involved in the response, but also building capacity in the areas of Health, WASH, PGI (SGBV), CEA and Shelter (Build Back Better approach).

Due to the type of event and its health consequences, EPIC capacities will have a special role in helping to control waterborne diseases. As such, this response takes into consideration the current cholera situation and other waterborne diseases that affect the country and that may increase in the coming months. This is particularly important as the country is currently fighting an outbreak of cholera, with some provinces seeing an increasing number of positive cases. The National Society is already responding to this outbreak through another DREF operation, which is being closely coordinated by CVM teams, with support from IFRC, to avoid duplications. With regards to this, capacity building has already started within the provinces reaching 74 volunteers so far with EPIC, ORP, PGI, RCCE and OCV introductory sessions, while noting that deeper trainings are planned within the Cholera DREF operation to reach 360 volunteers trained in Gaza, Niassa, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia, with the possibility of being deployed to other provinces to support the prevention of waterborne diseases which could result from TC Freddy and floods.

To note, the coordination mechanisms had already been activated from onset of floods in early February by the NS and IFRC to bring together all Red Cross partners in order to promote early warning and immediate response actions. Mechanisms already put in place to support other responses, including cholera, will be expanded to provide continued and close engagement when it comes to the response for Freddy and the floods. As part of this DREF operation, CVM will expand its scope and strengthen the provincial representation of the CVM. This will favour a coordinated and aligned response at national level with the appropriate technical support to ensure the success of the interventions. Specific technical gaps have also been identified, thus this DREF operation will support with the deployment of three surge roles to support the response.

Also to ensure proper support to the National Society in terms of human resources, this Operation Update makes provision for:

- Deployment of Ops Manager, Information Management and Finance Surge profiles, because CVM will be implementing a large operation within a period of 6 months and needs support to manage the operation
- Mapping of resources as part of the preparedness activities has been initiated and it is expected that most of the NFI procurement processes will be done through IFRC Regional Office in Nairobi.
- In addition to National Society strengthening, the coordination between CVM, IFRC and PNs will continue, to ensure coherence between this operation and the cholera response already being carried out.

Scaling up an operation from 1 to 5 provinces represents a challenge, especially for the National Society that will need to work closely with branches at all stages of this intervention, planning, executing, monitoring and reporting. This Operation Update will thus support these processes and strengthen actions such as IFRC monitoring visits, the mentioned surge deployments, increase of coordination meeting organized by IFRC, and technical on field and remote support.

Since the launch of this operation, the coordination on country within the Movement has clearly yielded positive impacts to identify the available resources for preparedness and response to these events. This scale up is a new opportunity to continue working together (CVM, IFRC and PNS) to have the same successful results for the operation implementation in terms of efficiency, avoiding overlapping and allowing to increase the scope of targeted households and provinces.

A lesson learnt workshop will be held at the end of the implementation timeframe to contribute, amongst other things, in consolidating and adopting the best practices between CVM, IFRC Maputo Delegation and rest of the RC partners present in the country.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target in total 60,000 people broken down as follows:

- A total 17,500 people (3,500 HH) to be reached with direct assistance within the targeted provinces of Zambezia, Inhambane, Gaza, Sofala, and Maputo (province and city) through distribution of items as detailed below:

# of Affected people	Provinces	Total HH (Fed-wide response)	Total HHs (DREF)	Total people
211,784	Zambezia	1628	628	3,140
96,823	Inhambane	944	944	4,722
32,230	Maputo City	448	448	2,239
43,426	Maputo Province	534	534	2,669
60,491	Sofala	665	665	3,326
10,486	Gaza	281	281	1,404
455,240	TOTAL	4500 HH	3500 HH	17,500 people

Priority districts for this DREF Operation which report the most affected will include (but not be limited to): Maganja da costa, Mocuba, Mopeia Marromeu, Dondo, Chokwe, Guija.

- Regarding the food baskets, it should be noted that there are no changes from the initial operation. No further activities in this regard will be included as other agencies and organizations will be able to support with this need.
- The rest of the 42,500 people targeted will be reached indirectly through sensitization activities at branch level, through messaging on Health and WASH with focus on the prevention of waterborne diseases malaria. SGBV key messages will also be disseminated by trained volunteers.
- Thanks to the coordination efforts within the Movement that has been carried out since the first alerts of the arrival of TC Freddy, with the support of the French Red Cross, the province of Zambezia will have its direct contribution through financial support and the shipment of NFI items food for a total of 1,000 HH. This intervention will allow an IFRC Wide response that will directly reach 4,500 HH so far. It is important to note that more support is under discussion with the PNSs, either with funds, and/or HR to support the branch implementation of activities. Swedish response is assessing the possibility of contributing in Manica and/or Sofala provinces, and a potential ERU relief deployment is also being discussed.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population



After TC Freddy second landfall and as it happened after the first one, the return of the families was delayed because of the roads condition, isolation of communities and floods situation. For the provinces with districts only affected by Freddy I, such as Gaza and Inhambane, the districts selected for the operation implementation are: Chokwe, Guia (Gaza), Vilanculos, Govuro and Inassoro (Inhambane).

Target figures have been calculated based on the proportion of people affected by province over the total number of affected people. Through this calculation, the initial estimate of the number of families to be assisted by province with a total of 3,500 HH has been defined. Above table shows how the items are to be distributed per area.

This estimated and planned distribution segmentation will need to be revised based on the final assessment but also taking into consideration the final planned response of other organizations once their own assessments are also finalized. After TC Freddy second impact, the potential province districts selected for this DREF implementation are: Maganja da costa, Mocuba, Mopeia (DREF), Namacurra, Nicoadala and Quelimane (FRC) for Zambezia province, and Marromeu and Dondo, Sofala districts.

Another reason behind this segmentation is due to the presence of other organizations that are also carrying out their needs assessment processes and that together with the national government and local representations, are promoting and carrying out coordinated planning. The IFRC and CVM participate in different work platforms such as the HCT and local COEs and the different humanitarian clusters, highlighting that the coordination of the Shelter Cluster is in charge of the IFRC with the support of a technician recently deployed and incorporated into the Maputo Delegation.

Considering that this operation will cover about 4% of the affected people affected by the three events, the target criteria will include the most affected and vulnerable families in the flooded communities once they have returned to their homes. These 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. Another priority for this operation is to assist communities that were isolated by the floods and faced challenges to receive immediate assistance by the government or other agencies.

Cholera suspected cases will be monitored to take actions that prevent severe dehydration situations and WASH actions will be implemented to prevent the spread of the disease if detected. The deeper needs assessment is planned to be done when the families return to their homes, so as to have a better understanding of which areas should be prioritized for food and non-food items distribution. 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

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.

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**

Mozambique is experiencing conflict in the province of Cabo Delgado, caused by armed groups' violent. This is not an area where this DREF Operation will be implemented.

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

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	Budget		CHF 16,881
		Targeted Persons		15000
Indicators		Target	Actual	
Number of neighbours mapped on early warning mechanism		20	6	
Number of volunteers involved on early warning activities		300	300	
Number of provinces covered by imminent impact preparedness		5	4	
Number of people reached through early warning activities		15000	14225	
Number of HH reached through preposition of goods		1000		
Progress Towards Outcome				
<p>Some 14,225 people have already been reached through early warning activities at the provinces of Inhambane, Sofala and Manica. with volunteers deployed to at risk districts include Maganja da costa, Mocuba, Mopeia in Zambezia, Marromeu, Dondo in Sofala, Chokwe, Guija in Gaza.</p> <p>A total of 300 volunteers have already been mobilized and have participated within the first Freddy landfall early warning activities.</p> <p>The below distributions have also been completed as complement by NS from other resources. This DREF Operation supported the transport and logistic facilitation to the prepositioning of this stock in early stage of TC Freddy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maputo Province distributed blankets, mats, capulanas, masks, soap and safe water for about 500HH of Boane district.</li><li>• Gaza Province distributed blankets, mats, certeza (to purify water), soap, capulanas for 300HH of Chokwe district.</li><li>• Inhambane Province distributed blankets, mats, certeza(to purify water), soap, capulanas for 300 HH of Vilankulos district.</li></ul>				


	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget		CHF 6,269
		Targeted Persons		17500
Indicators		Target		Actual
Number of volunteers trained on CEA		250		

Percentage of feedback collected which is addressed	100	
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### Progress Towards Outcome


All the team deployed will contribute to collect and addressed the feedback directly to the communities during the visits and awareness activities. During awareness the feedback received will inform the priority messages for the sensitizations. Responses to the feedback will be integrated to the sessions with messages adapted to each group.

To better achieve the above plan and activities detailed under the initial plan, this update will allow all the volunteers to be trained. Meaning 250 volunteers to receive the CEA training instead of 50.

	<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 22,613
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	17500
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of briefing in the intervention on PGI	10		
Percentage of feedbacks linked to protection concerns that are managed	100		
Number of volunteers trained on SGBV	250		
Number of women reached with SGBV materials.	33390		

### Progress Towards Outcome

The indicator for number of women reached with SGBV materials has been increased due to the type of materials to be produced, the inclusion of Zambezia province and operation timeframe extension.

	<b>Shelter Housing And Settlements</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 248,945
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	15250
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of volunteers trained in better house reconstruction	250		
Number of households confirming they received shelter kits for house reconstruction	3050		


### Progress Towards Outcome

Shelter has been included as a new area of focus of this operation to address the identified needs which include several families homeless due to partial and fully damages identified due to TC Freddy impact.

It should be noted that this intervention will be linked to the same sector budget line in the ongoing Cholera response DREF operation, which included a floods preparedness component under which funds have been allocated for distribution of 450 shelter toolkits sufficient for 450 HH in the same provinces for this same flood season. This operation will provide for 3,050 additional kits. Overall, both operations will together reach 3,500 HH.

CVM is planning to conduct the following activities in order to provide shelter support to 3,500HH:

- Distribution of shelter kits (tools and tarps) 3,500 HH
- Training of 250 volunteers on better reconstruction
- Coordinate with technical support from operation coordinator.

	<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 230,371
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	60000
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
PDM conducted	1	1	
Number of HH confirming they received hygiene kits (1 per month 2 month)	17500		
Number of HH reached with Hygiene pro-motion	60000		
Number of families confirming they received water supply material	3500		

### Progress Towards Outcome

The NS has distributed in Gaza and Inhambane distributed Chlorine bottles to 600 HH (300 per province). These items will be replenished within this operation.

Volunteers from Gaza, Maputo province and city, Inhambane and Sofala have already initiated sensitization activities within the accommodation centres, reaching about 7,000 individuals.

The following activities and indicators are being included as part of the DREF scale-up:

- The number of families confirming they have received water supply material indicator has been increased to 3,500 with inclusion of additional affected provinces (Gaza, Maputo City, Sofala, Inhambane) considering that Maputo was already included.
- Number of households reached with Hygiene promotion indicator increased to 60,000 people across the provinces.
- Number of households confirming they received hygiene kits (1 per month 2 month) indicator increased due to the inclusion of provinces

	<b>Health</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 123,810
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	60000



Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of families reached with mosquito nets	3500	1000
Number of volunteers trained on health promotion including Infection prevention and control	250	
Number of neighborhoods covered by assessment	20	
Number of people reached with health awareness messages	60000	7000

### Progress Towards Outcome

- Volunteers from Gaza, Maputo province and city, Inhambane and Sofala has already initiated sensibilization activities within the accommodation centres, reaching about 7,000 individuals.
- Initial assessments have been conducted following the different impact of Freddy and teams are still active to provide updates on significant changes that could be recorded.

The following activities and indicators are being included as part of the DREF scale-up:

- Number of people reached with health awareness messages indicator increased due to the extension of time and provinces
- Number of volunteers trained on health promotion including Infection prevention and control indicator increased due to the inclusion of provinces
- Number of families reached with mosquito nets indicator increased due to the inclusion of provinces.


	<b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 69,318
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	2000
Indicators	Target	Actual	
PDM conducted	1		
Number of families confirming they received food baskets (1 per family x month/3 months)	400		

	<b>Secretariat Services</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 108,025
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	5
Indicators	Target	Actual	
	4	1	

Number of surge deployments for the Rapid Response Team member (Surge, total above all deployments)		
Number of missions from IFRC to support CVM	5	
Coordination meetings organized with IFRC participation	12	

#### Progress Towards Outcome

- Coordination meetings organized with IFRC participation indicator increased due to the extension of time.
- Number of missions from IFRC to support CVM indicator increased due to the extension.
- The IM surge candidate has been identified and is in process of deployment. The IFRC surge deployment plan following NS request is updated and detailed below.
- Specific shelter activities will require mission from shelter delegate in the country.

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>Budget</b>		CHF 141,723
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>		300
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of volunteers trained who are mobilized		250		
Supervision report completed at districts level that are shared with coordinator		6		
Numer of provincial response focal point mobilized and trained		1		
Number of coordination meetings held in GODE		24		

#### Progress Towards Outcome

- GODE meeting indicators increased due to the extension of time.
- Supervision report completed at districts level that are shared with coordinator, indicators increased due to the extension of time.
- Number of volunteers trained who are mobilized indicator increased to 250 due to the inclusion of provinces.

# About Support Services

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

In total, 300 staff and volunteers will be engaged in this operation. This includes volunteers from the provinces of Maputo (and city), Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula, with technical HQ support on WASH, PMER and DM.

Some 250 volunteers will be involved in the assessment, sensitization and distribution activities with the support of the Provincial Secretaries who has been very active since the beginning of the emergency.

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.

In terms of volunteers capacity to implement this intervention, the affected provinces count on 774 already activated that will participate according to the needs. CVM staff as well as PNS and IFRC personnel have already been deployed in Sofala, Gaza and Zambezia before and after TC impacts. Regarding the PNS, it is also important to highlight that they already have a presence through different projects in most of the targeted provinces such as Zambezia, Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo.

Some 50 NS branches staff will be involved and support the response across the different provinces. Disaster management team to coordinate at branches level and to be supported by different technical team and support services for delivery of monitoring and reporting.

IFRC Maputo delegation has been also deployed the Shelter Cluster Coordinator, Operations Manager and Communications Officers to Zambezia and Gaza to support the provinces in needs assessment and representation at the HCT. Maputo Country Delegation also mobilized its DM to Sofala province after the first Freddy landfall.

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

A total of 5 surge will be deployed to reinforce the capacities of the CVM (Branch and HQ) for this operation.

- IM (1 month),
- Finance (2 month),
- Operations Manager (3 months),
- 2 field coordinators (based in the provinces), 2 months each.

The Surges will also work to ensure the technical competencies are transferred to the National Society and capacity building initiated contribute to a sustainable development plan of NS branches and HQ, both for staff and volunteers.

The expectation is that most of these profiles would be based in the provinces and work directly with branches. The Operations coordinator will be based in Maputo with regular travel to affected areas.

## **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 through this operation. Current stocks will first be used for prevention 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 ongoing 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 is already working closely with the NS to promote the visibility of the operation on IFRC and NS social media platforms. Gaza and Sofala province has already received on field support from IFRC communications team.

## Contact Information

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

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