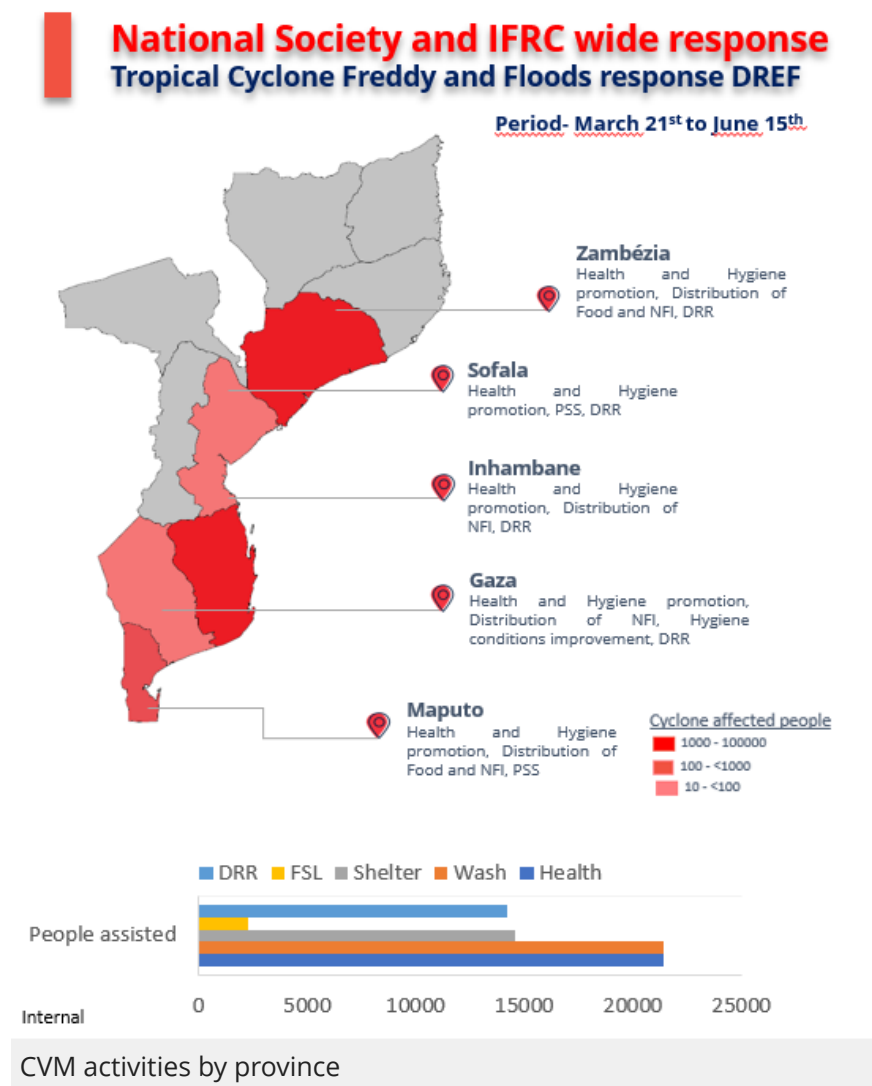




NFIs arriving in the province of Zambézia to be distributed to families in the districts affected by cyclone Freddy's second landfall.

Appeal: MDRMZ020	Total DREF Allocation CHF 973,954	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: GDCS ID: TC 1000961	People Affected: 500,000 people	People Targeted: 60,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 2023-02-23	New Operational end date: 2023-11-30	Total operating timeframe: 9 months
Additional Allocation Re- quested -	Targeted Areas:	Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo (city), Maputo, Sofala, Zambezia	

Description of the Event



What happened, where and when?

Mozambique faced a bad flooding period lasting starting in February 2023 due to intense rainfalls but also due to the impacts of Tropical Cyclone Freddy, which hit the country twice.

In the period between February and mid-March, Mozambique received heavy rains which represented more than a year's worth of rainfall. Zambezia was the main affected province after the different shocks as it, unfortunately, was also late impact by TC Freddy. According to UNOSAT figures, the country registered a peak of 18,500 Km² of flooded areas.

On 24 February, Tropical Storm Freddy made its first 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.

On 11 March 2023, two weeks after of its first landfall in eastern Madagascar and later in Mozambique, Cyclone Freddy made a rare trajectory change back towards western Madagascar, reaching Mozambique for a second time. 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.

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 at that period. Overall, 1,230,691 people have been cumulatively affected by Freddy direct impacts, while indirect consequences resulting from floods have affected communities at a larger scale.

The landfall of the TC Freddy also impacted on the cholera situation in the country, where new outbreaks were declared as consequence.



A large part of the province of Zambézia was left flooded after cyclone Freddy's second landfall, resulting in widespread damages across the province.

Scope and Scale

By the 11th of April, affectation figures reached 1,230,691 of people affected (and the 43,426 from the first floods on February) in 8 provinces as follows:

Zambezia-----741,136

Sofala -----171,759

Inhambane---107,614

Tete-----101,407

Maputo City---32,230

Niassa-----15,609

Gaza-----11,341

Manica-----6,169

During these events 698 people get injured, and 183 deaths were reported. Other relevant figures showed that 123,000 people were registered at accommodation centers as internal displaced people, 132,000 houses were destroyed, 67,000 flooded, 123 health facilities and 1,017 schools reported damages too. A considerable impact to the livelihoods were also confirmed through the affectation of 390,000 hectares of land.

As mentioned before, the impact of TC Freddy second landfall has exacerbated consequences for Zambezia, were the lack of access to safe water in the days after contributed with a fast dissemination of a cholera outbreak specially in Quelimane City. The province reported 2,250 new cases in only 15 days and this situation quickly took the attention of most of the humanitarian agencies, generating challenges in terms of logistics, resources and prioritization to respond timely to both events.

The higher number of people internally displaced within the provinces (by the 04/17/2023, 43,499 individual across 21 active accommodation centres/temporary)also influenced the response actions, limiting the development of needs assessment directly in the affected communities, allowing only to assist covering immediate basic needs at

the accommodation centers. The final and real affectation figures were shared weeks after the second impact influencing all actors response plans. Most of the temporary shelters were set at schools, and due to the need of continuity of the education activities, some families had to return to their communities even without the conditions to re-inhabit their houses. New resettlement areas were improvised while their communities of origin were flooded.

Many communities were also isolated due to damaged roads and flooded areas, limiting the access to humanitarian aid to cover basic needs and repair their houses. This situation also diffculted the information flow about final affectation figures.

Summary of changes

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

Please explain the summary of changes and justification

This Operation Update is to request a three (3) months no-cost extension of this operation in order to finalize all activities yet to be carried out due to the following challenges:

- Logistics challenges, due to the inaccessibility to several affected communities because of damaged roads and extended flooded areas.
- Delays in Procurement at national and international level. Other agencies faced these challenges (procurement, access to isolated communities), and it is estimated that the final gap in terms of NFIs distributions (considering agencies planned activities) will be around a 70% of people unreached.
- Unavailability of focal points to develop trainings, though this is being solved through close coordination with NS technicians aiming to cover all the provinces as initially expected.
- Increased workload for NS, particularly in Zambezia where a Cholera outbreak was declared a few days after TC Freddy's second landfall and where CVM has been implementing the Cholera response DREF in parallel.

This extension does not include a change in strategy or geographic targeting but will allow CVM to finalize the following activities:

- Delivery of purchased items from HQ warehouse to the provincial delegations
 - o Needs assessments updates
 - o Beneficiaries registration
 - o Design and printing of IEC and PGI/SGVB materials
- Distribution of food and NFIs in Maputo Province (district of Boane), Maputo City (districts of Katembe, Ka-Mahota and Ka-Mubukwana), Gaza (districts of Chokwe and Chibuto), Zambezia (district of Maganja da Costa), Inhambane (districts of Mabote, Inhassoro, Govuro and Vilankulos) and Sofala (district of Marromeu).
- Trainings (one per province)
 - o CEA: Provinces of Gaza, Maputo City and Inhambane



- o PGI: Provinces of Gaza, Maputo City and Province
- o Health: Provinces of Maputo City, Inhambane and Sofala
- o WASH: Provinces of Maputo City and Inhambane
- Community sensitization activities on WASH, Health and PGI/SGBV
- Post-distribution monitoring
- Lessons learned workshop

To support this, the IFRC is planning to deploy a PMER staff to support data collection and indicators tracking before the closure of the project. The extension will also ensure that the volunteers involved in the operation receive their corresponding incentives. This is because it has been verified that the system used by the National Society for payments presents considerable delays after the activities are finished.

IFRC together with the CVM is conducting weekly meetings with the CVM provincial delegation's secretaries to ensure close coordination and monitoring of these response actions.

Current National Society Actions



In Namacurra, Through the IFRC wide response, CVM were able to extend the NFIs distribution in Katembe district, Maputo from the impact cyclone Freddy's landfall in the province.

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.

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.

So far the key health activity made was the community mobilization, within the accommodation centres and at community level, developed at all the affected provinces reaching 21,396 with the following breakdown:

Health	Maputo Province-12,375 Maputo City-1,418 Gaza-1,776 Inhambane-2,855 Sofala-1,465 Zambezia-1,513 This activity will continue until the end of the intervention and IEC materials are currently under procurement process. Other activities reported by the CVM are (activity-people reached) First aids-7,005 Psychosocial Support-4,135 Search and Rescue-2,684 Distribution of mosquito nets, community mobilization and volunteers training are still planned to happen.
Shelter, Housing And Settlements	The National Society has conducted a mapping of all their stock available, including shelter kits. This focus on the stocks available in Maputo, Gaza 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. Since the very beginning of the emergency the CVM assisted the affected population through distributions of Shelter tools and NFIs, with the following breakdown: Total HH/people reached. 3138/15695 Total HH/people reached with NFIs. 3138/15690 (total) Total HH/people reached with Shelter kits (tools and tarps) 1320/6600 Province/HH/people reached: Gaza- 431/2,155 Inhambane- 300/1,500 Maputo province- 750/3,750 Maputo City- 100/500 Zambezia-1,557/7,785 The NFI distributed were mainly: Blankets, Plastic mats, capulanas, lantern/solar, kitchen set mosquito nets, jerrycans and buckets. IFRC through the country cluster delegation it's also chairing the SC coordination. This was initially supported directly with a Global Shelter Cluster deployment for 1 month. More distributions of shelter and NFIs are planned for all the provinces targeted within this DREF.
	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

Activation Of Contingency Plans

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.

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.

In particular for the Limpopo River basin:

1. Mapping and training of volunteers at the district level
2. Identification of communities in high risk of flooding
3. Coordinate with DNGRH and the ARAs to facilitate training packages and readiness activities.
4. Training and simulations exercise with GLGRC, volunteers and communities on message dissemination and evacuation
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.

CVM

- ☐ Mobilization of an advance team to Inhambane
- ☐ IFRC technical support to the province of sofala
- ☐ Harmonization of provincial plans and budgets
- ☐ Training and refreshment for volunteers in risk areas
- ☐ An ambulance is moved to support the evacuation and rescue, search and rescue of those affected in risk areas
- ☐ Organization and updating of the rapid needs and damages assessment questionnaire
- ☐ Dissemination of the early warning and awareness system, mobilization of communities to withdraw from risk areas (Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica and Zambezia).

Specific for Sofala is detailed:

- ☐ Coordination with INGD
- ☐ IFRC team present with 2 coordinators
- ☐ Supply of vessels with 200 liters available (100 for Buzi and 100 for Machanga)
- ☐ Internal coordination meetings CVM - IFRC
- ☐ Coordination meetings with partners
- ☐ Visit to temporary settlements

Prior to TCF 1st landfall stocks and other resources were updated and shared also with PNS to clearly identify the current IFRC wide capacity to respond to the event.

1 CVM is working in coordination with the local meteorological institutions (INAM) and Hydro (DNGRH), as well as the National Institute for Disaster Risk



Coordination	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. CVM Maputo branch is part of the coordination meeting with the government authority at provincial level, where they receive updates on the flood's 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. 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.
Assessment	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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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 & 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. 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.
National Society Readiness	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 & Communications officer to support Sofala province. 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. In preparedness for the second landfall, CVM put the following measures in place in Nampula and Zambezia: 1. Nampula • 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). • In terms of logistics, the province has one vehicle available • The branch also has experience in supporting house reconstructions, WASH activities such as community sensitization on household water treatment and psychological support. 2. Zambezia • 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) • A meeting led by the INGD has been held to initiate coordination activities with regards to TC Freddy landfall • CVM supported the government with on accommodation centers with preparedness activities and management of these centres • The provincial branch held preparedness activities and planning in preparation for both landfalls

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	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. CVM and IFRC deployed personal to at risk areas to support this activities including the representation of the Movement at inter-agencies coordination platforms.
National Society EOC	The National Society is coordinating the operation through the Emergency Operation Group (GODE) meeting, a CVM-led platform for operational updates and decision making.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	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. Volunteers from Maputo City and Province, Gaza, Zambezia, Inhambane and Sofala also initiated sensitization activities within the accommodation centres, reaching about 21,402 individuals. In Gaza province the CVM provincial delegation supported directly 60 resettled households through the construction of 4 latrines. This immediately improved the dignity and sanitation conditions of these families who had to forcibly leave their community of origin. Breakdown province/people reached through community mobilization activities: - Maputo Province-12,375 - Maputo City-1,418 - Gaza-1,776 - Inhambane-2,855 - Sofala-1,465 - Zambezia-1,513

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

	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 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
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Secretariat	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 by mobilizing and mapping the partners and humanitarian actors with shelter stocks in country and in pipeline.
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.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

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.

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.
	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.

UN or other actors

This includes support to affected communities with food assistant, WASH and Protection in the accommodation centres. The HCT, which meets on a monthly basis, was 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.

Several Clusters were also active in this operation highlighting Protection, Education, WASH, Health, FSL, and Shelter, lead by IFRC.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



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 deployed 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 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) after the floods. The report clearly identified that the water and sanitation conditions could be considerably worsen as compared to the situation before the rains and consequent floods. The re-establishing of services was 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 at that point were in these shelters, leaving 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 was 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 increased the risks of different waterborne diseases and, above all, will limit access to safe drinking water for people affected.



Flooding across the county increased 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 targeted 720,000 people aged one and above (in 8 districts). The strain on the availability of vaccines, prompted the International Coordinating Group to temporarily suspend the standard two-dose vaccination regimen in cholera outbreak response campaigns, and for Mozambique to move to 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 that 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 favor improving the practices of the target communities.



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 made it more difficult for many families to cover the immediate needs. Preliminary figures after TC Freddy (I & II) showed 286,769 Hec of crops were 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 was interrupted as schools, were used as temporary emergency shelters for people displaced from their homes.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

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 was scaled up in order to address the needs of those impacted by the system. This response focused on the provinces of Sofala, Zambezia, Inhambe Gaza and Maputo City in addition to Maputo Province (Which was 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 is being given 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, an additional timeframe extension of three months is being requested, for an overall nine-month timeframe.



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= .

CVM seeks 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 supports 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 its 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 aims to 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
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CVM provincial delegations already developed distribution of NFIs in the following provinces/districts and in parenthesis are specified current and new districts identified for the upcoming distributions:

Gaza: Chokwe and Chibuto (Chokwe and Chibuto)

Inhambane: Vilankulos (Vilankulos, Mabote, Inhassoro and Govuro)

Maputo Province: Boane (Boane)

Maputo City: Katembe (Katembe, Ka-mahota and ka-mubukwana)

Zambezia: Quelimane, Maganja da Costa, Namacurra, Mopeia, Luabo (Maganja da Costa)

- Regarding the food baskets, it should be noted that there are no changes from the initial operation. No further activities in this regard have been 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 received a direct contribution through financial support and the shipment of NFI items for a total of 1,000 HH. This intervention allowed an IFRC Wide response that will directly reach 4,500 HH.

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. In late July some families were still sheltered in accommodation centers.

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.

Another reason behind this segmentation is due to the presence of other organizations that were also carrying out needs assessment processes and that together with the national government and local representations, are promoted and carried out coordinated planning.

This estimated and planned distribution segmentation has been checked with WASH and Shelter Clusters in the country to avoid duplications, and the new districts targeted were already identified in the previous section.

It's important to note that as the NS is planning new distributions, existing needs assessments are under an update process at all the targeted provinces, including joint activities with other agencies that are also developing assessments during august.

Considering that this operation will cover about 4% of the affected people affected by the three events, the target criteria included the most affected and vulnerable families in the flooded communities once they have returned to their homes. Since the very beginning of the events, the NS worked closely to the Government, community leaderships and other actors involved in the humanitarian response.

Throughout the operation this approach has contributed to a good acceptability of the work of the national society in the communities, also allowing a positive resolution of common operational challenges.

Although currently the cases of cholera in the country have decreased significantly, increase of cases are monitored



with the support of the IFRC Health and Care officer in direct communication with the CVM provincial delegations to take actions that prevent spread situations. Community-based targeting has been done 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.
Goods hijack threats: After the TC Freddy second land-fall some security incidents were reported in Zambezia province involving CVM-IFRC convoys and transport of goods. In the first days of August the provincial delegation of Maputo Province also reported threats of hijacking goods from some communities that demand distributions for all the inhabitants of that location. Its important to note that other agencies also reported this kind of incidents during aid distributions	The CVM CEA coordinator was deployed to Zambezia to support the community engagement activities prior to distributions, also the IFRC Security Unit was informed, and developed a security check list to be filled by all the provinces involved in distribution process. After the implementation of this tool, no security incidents were reported in Zambezia. In the last week were requested to the rest of the provinces to fill the checklist before scheduling new distributions. Maputo Province is also planning CEA actions at field level to ensure a good understanding of the RCRC actions by the community members

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

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 147,722
		Targeted Persons	300
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of coordination meetings held in GODE	24	24	
Numer of provincial response focal point mobilized and trained	6	6	
Number of volunteers trained who are mobilized	250	147	

Progress Towards Outcome

GODE meetings were held at least 3 times a week since the beginning of the floods in Maputo Province to coordinate preparedness and response actions. Since late April these meetings moved to “operational weekly meetings” led by IFRC.

- Supervision reports completed at districts level that are shared with coordinator- This indicator has been deleted because the NS is implementing a data sharing through PMER activities. This includes the use of a matrix fed with information collected at province level. A specific PMER group is working with representatives from all the provinces involved in the operation.

-Initial 147 volunteers were refreshed on humanitarian response support the initial activities. New trainings and volunteers' activations are planned to implement pending activities.

-Number of provincial response focal point mobilized and trained indicator corrected from 1 to 6. So far, the operational meetings are attended by the provincial secretaries and related staff at province level and an additional WhatsApp group was created to improve the response coordination. Other volunteers are appointed for specific tasks.

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	Budget	CHF 16,881
		Targeted Persons	15000
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of HH reached through preposition of goods	1000	0	
Number of people reached through early warning activities	15000	14225	

Number of provinces covered by early actions (message dissemination, provision of goods, evacuation)	5	4
Number of volunteers involved on early warning activities	300	300
Number of communities reached by early warning messages	20	6

Progress Towards Outcome

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.

A total of 300 volunteers have already been mobilized and have participated within the first Freddy landfall early warning activities.

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.

- Maputo Province distributed blankets, mats, capulanas, masks, soap and safe water for about 500HH of Boane district.
- Gaza Province distributed blankets, mats, certeza (to purify water), soap, capulanas for 300HH of Chokwe district.
- Inhambane Province distributed blankets, mats, certeza(to purify water), soap, capulanas for 300 HH of Vilankulos district.

Indicator has been rephrased to: # of communities reached by early warning messages.

Indicator has been rephrased to: # of provinces covered by early actions (message dissemination, provision of goods, evacuation)

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 6,269
		Targeted Persons	17500
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Percentage of feedback collected which is addressed	100	0	
Number of volunteers trained on CEA	250	41	

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.

CEA activities are also been implemented prior to distributions to ensure the understanding and acceptance of RCRC response actions, specially in locations where there 's the perception of possible security incidents. This occurred in Zambezia province where different actors reported hijacking, and after CEA activities no incidents were reported. Maputo Province identified some risks in the last day and CEA support was requested.

CEA trainings for other provinces are still planned.

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 22,613
		Targeted Persons	17500
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of women reached with SGBV materials.	33390	0	
Number of volunteers trained on SGBV	250	0	
Percentage of feedbacks linked to protection concerns that are managed	100	0	
Number of briefing in the intervention on PGI	10	0	
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.			

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 248,945
		Targeted Persons	15250
Indicators	Target	Actual	
# Households that received shelter kits for house reconstruction	3500	1298	
Number of volunteers trained in better house reconstruction	250	0	
Progress Towards Outcome			
CVM reached 1,298 HHs through the direct distribution of Shelter tool kits and tarps in the province of Zambezia (1,167) and Gaza (131). New distributions are planned but now adding Maputo (City and Province), Inhambane and Sofala to achieve the goal of 3,500 HH reached.			

The Global Shelter Cluster supported the coordination activities deploying a shelter cluster coordinator for one month, after that this position was held by the IFRC operations manager. The GSC is evaluating support the maintaining of this position after the end of the DREF in order to strengthen the role of the IFRC in this function on an ongoing basis.

Through the shelter cluster IFRC is also looking for partners interested on develop a join training for volunteers on better house reconstruction but this is not confirmed so far.

Indicator has been rephrased to # Households that received shelter kits for house reconstruction, 3500HHs.

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 230,371
		Targeted Persons	60000
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of household reached through water supply materials distributions	3500	600	
Number of HH reached with Hygiene pro-motion	60000	21396	
Number of household reached through Hygiene kits distributions	3500	0	
PDM conducted	1	0	

Progress Towards Outcome

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

Volunteers from Gaza, Maputo province and city, Inhambane and Sofala and Zambezia are developing sensitization activities within accommodation centres and affected communities, reaching about 21,396 individuals.

-Indicator has been modified to number of household reached through Hygiene kits distributions and corrected to 3500HHs.

-Indicator modified to number of households reached through water supply materials distributions.

-Particularly for Zambezia province, due to the cholera outbreak declared days after TC Freddy second landfall, distributions of chlorine were made to reduce the spread of the disease. Even though many families that received this support were also affected by the cyclone, independent distributions of Certeza to assist 628 households (initial DREF goal for the province) are still planned.

	Health	Budget	CHF 123,810
		Targeted Persons	60000
Indicators	Target	Actual	
	60000	21402	

Number of people reached with health awareness messages		
Number of communities covered by needs assessment	20	0
Number of volunteers trained on health promotion including Infection prevention and control	250	0
Number of families reached with mosquito nets	3500	1000

Progress Towards Outcome

• Volunteers from Gaza, Maputo province and city, Inhambane and Sofala has already initiated sensibilization activities within the accommodation centres, reaching about 21,402 individuals. The sensibilization activities included hygiene promotion messages as well.

Breakdown by province:

Maputo Provincia (5 districts)-12,375 people

Maputo City (3 districts)-1,418 people

Gaza-1,776 people

Inhambane (5 districts)-2,855

Sofala (2 districts)-1,465

Zambezia (6 districts)-1,513

It's important to note also that since the beginning of the emergency some provinces developed PSS activities, reaching 4,135 people.

• 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 number of neighborhoods covered by assessment indicator under health will cover all the areas of intervention. For an accurate response avoiding duplications, specific needs assessment will be submitted before goods distribution planned for August.

Indicator has been rephrased to: # of communities covered by needs assessment.

	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget		CHF 69,318
		Targeted Persons		2000
Indicators		Target	Actual	
Number of HHs that receive food baskets (1 per family)		1200	0	
PDM conducted		1	0	
Progress Towards Outcome				

The CVM Maputo Provincial Delegation had pre-selected 5 communities within Boane district to reach 1,200 families through the distribution of food baskets. Initially the plan was to assist 400HH, but due to logistic delays and with the support of CVM technicians it was decided to increase the number of families to be assisted by reducing the number of deliveries. The selected communities from the Boane Sede administrative post are:
 Felipe Samuel Magaia (50HH)
 Campoane Povoação (170HH)
 25 de Setembro (430HH)
 Mazambanine (270HH)
 Gimo (280HH)

After the distributions the PMER team (CVM+IFRC) will develop the PDM process.

Indicator has been rephrased to: # of HHs that receive food baskets (1 per family), valued changed from 400 targeted to receive 1 food baskets 3 times to 1200 targeted with a single delivery. This is due to a reduction on the time available to distribute more than once, an operational decision was took together with the NS to reach more families insted.

	Secretariat Services	Budget		CHF 108,025
		Targeted Persons		5
Indicators		Target	Actual	
Number of month withs consultant services hired to support the operation management		3	2	
Number of coordination meetings organized with IFRC participation		16	10	
Number of missions from IFRC to support CVM		7	5	
Number of surge deployments for the Rapid Response Team member (Surge, total above all deployments)		4	1	

Progress Towards Outcome

- Coordination meetings organized with IFRC participation indicator increased due to the extension of time.

-Since before TC Freddy hits, the IFRC team participated in all the GODE (Emergency operations management), and since late April new “operational meetings” are been held, led by IFRC, involving all IFRC departments, PNSs, CVM Directors, Coordinators and Provincial secretaries. In this platform each week operational info is shared and issues related the DREF implementation are addressed. Additionally, through this platform the IFRC built capacities on different topics such as disaster management, (response cycle, planning, needs assessments) communications (photography on emergency response activities) and PMER (data collection and reporting).

- Number of missions from IFRC to support CVM indicator increased due to the extension.
- Before the first TC Freddy landfall IFRC deployed the DM and Communications Officers to support preparedness activities in Sofala province including the representation of the Movement at inter-agencies coordination

platforms.

Other missions were at Gaza Provinces (IFRC OPS and Comms) to support distributions and needs assessments, Zambezia (IFRC OPS and Comms, Field Co, Relief Officer from Belgian red cross) to support coordination with other actors, needs assessments and distributions, Inhambane (IFRC Ops) for needs assessment and coordination with other actors. All these deployments also contributed building capacities at provincial and district level to support the CVM actions for the DREF implementation.

-New indicator added for operation management consultant services, initially for 3 months but with potential extension to support the DREF closure. The consultant has been working with IFRC and CVM since the middle of June. This resource is also supporting IFRC as National Shelter Cluster Coordinator.

- Specific shelter activities will require mission from shelter delegate in the country.

-Due to unavailability of requested profiles only a Finance officer deployment has been done and no more deployments are expected.



About Support Services

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

So far, 942 volunteers from the 6 targeted provinces have been involved in the 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.

Volunteers were involved in all sectors of the operation, and the branch has been managing their schedules to ensure all villages are covered. At the head office level, the Director of Program had overall oversight of this operation, and was supported by the National Health Coordinator and DM Manager who provide technical support to the field teams and ensure all capacities gaps are identified and addressed.

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 are 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.

This operation was supported by the mission extension of the Cholera response DREF operations manager (surge) for 1 month, one Finance officer (still in country), and the hiring of a consultant on operation management for 3 months.

It's important to highlight that other resources were deployed through bilateral supports. The Belgian RC deployed a Relief Officer for one month, based in Zambezia, the Portuguese RC supported with a field coordinator, initially for the Cholera DREF but that contributed also with the Zambezia province for one month.

The French RC, which has projects running in Zambezia deployed ops and project manager.

The Global Shelter Cluster also deployed for one month a SC Coordinator, supporting the IFRC representation at national and provincial level.

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

- Procurement is done through IFRC Maputo Delegation in close coordination with the National Society.

- For this intervention, CVM used the existing stocks and the DREF is supporting with replenishment of the stocks used and complement to cover the needed materials through this operation. Current stocks were used for prevention activities due to the long procurement process sometimes faced which could delay delivery to the communities.

Items procured locally include:

- Hygiene kits
- Food baskets
- Chlorine
- Buckets 16L and 25L

Items imported include:

- Shelter tool kits



- Tarps
- Mosquito nets
- Foldable Jerrycans

How will this operation be monitored?

In order to support the coordination of the response, the IFRC together with the CVM is conducting weekly meetings with the CVM provincial delegations' secretaries to ensure close coordination and monitoring of the response actions. In the last weeks, these meetings were aimed at planning the upcoming distribution as distributions were the priority.

- The technical staff from the CVM HQ have been ensuring 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 has been 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 has undertaken four technical support visits to the province.
- After completion of field activities, a specific PMER mission is planned for deep data collection and PDMs development.
- 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 ensures 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.

During August the NS with the support of the IFRC developed a communications plan aimed to bust the media content production and diffusion in preparedness of the pending distributions that will start at the same time in all the involved provinces.

The visibility of these activities will be done through a "Communications plan" developed by the CVM+IFRC that includes an online training for volunteers on "photography for social media", CVM and IFRC comms officers will be deployed also to support this plan implementation.

PMER team (CVM+IFRC) will also be deployed to several provinces to support with data collection (indicators tracking) and development of PDMs.



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