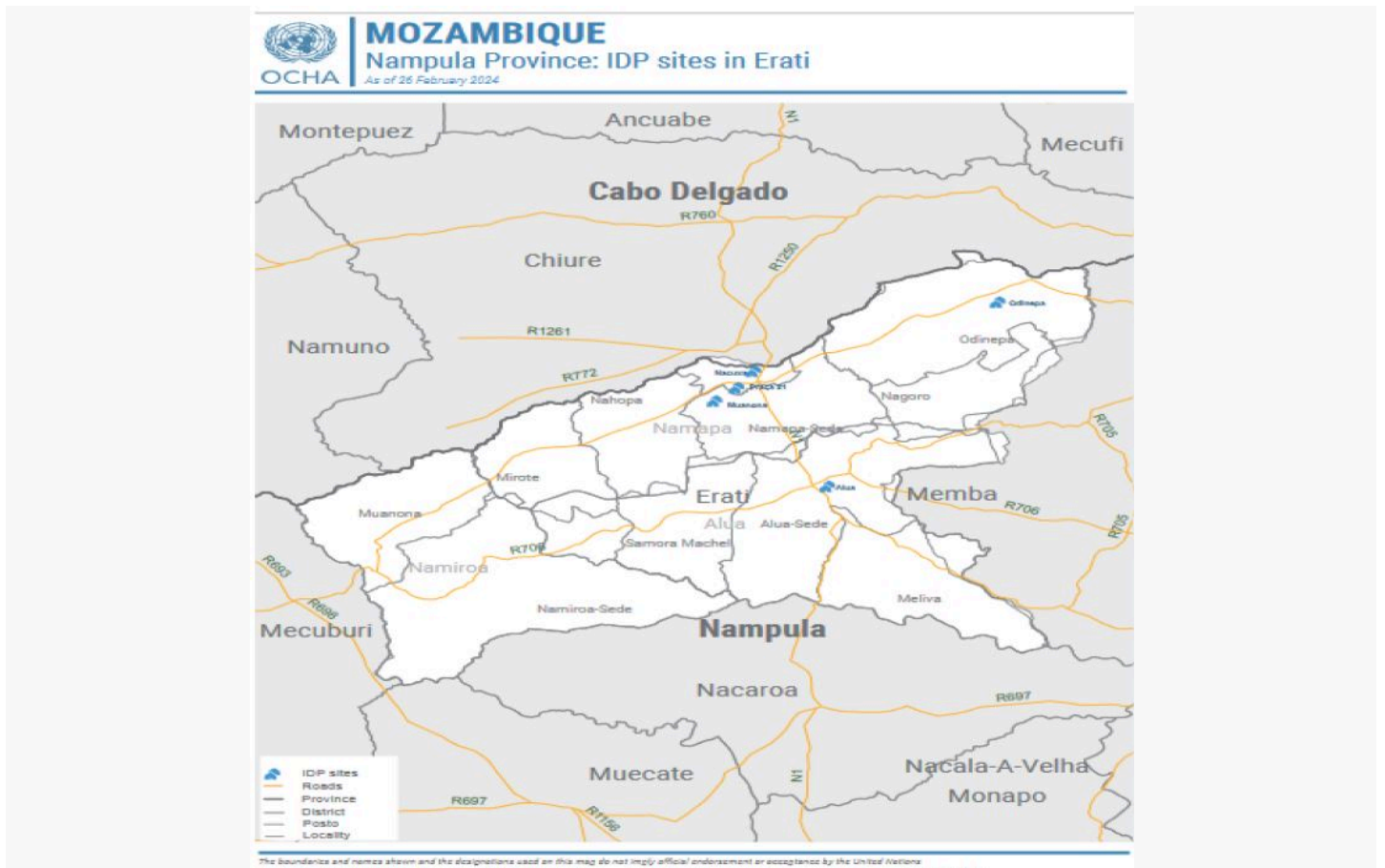




Appeal: MDRMZ023	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 43,726	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Population Movement
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 33,218 people	People Targeted: 1,500 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 12-03-2024	New Operational End Date: 31-07-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 4 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 24-02-2024		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 15-06-2024	
Additional Allocation Requested: 0		Targeted Areas: Nampula	

Description of the Event



ERATI MAP

Date of event

24-02-2024

What happened, where and when?

Due to the increased armed violence in Cabo Delgado, as of February 24th, the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) estimates that 33,218 people were displaced and arrived in Erati district in Nampula province after fleeing Chiure district, Cabo Delgado, due to fear of attacks. 5,973 families, including 4,100 men, 6,898 women, 11,096 boys, and 8,989 girls, among them 249 pregnant women, 60 persons with disabilities, and 419 elderly. District authorities requested immediate assistance from humanitarian organizations during cluster meetings, prompting the plan from CVM and the subsequent DREF operation launched in coordination with country partners.

Early March, returns started to be reported because people noticed improved conditions in their Location of origin and were seeking better conditions in general that were not met in Erati, especially in terms of food access. By 27 March only 1503 IDPs were still in Erati based on UNOCHA report.

Second half of April, attacks restarted in Cabo Delgado province leading to displacement in several villages, Erati and other Nampula districts. Multiple entry points are reported in Nampula province. This creates various paths and destinations, new displacement and further move from the already displaced people that were in Erati. End of April, displacement data are not precise as people are dispersed and on the move between multiple locations, access restriction to IDPs communities. Based on information from some registration points, it is reported that Following the attacks in Macomia, 3,106 people were displaced. This may not represent the overall picture.

Scope and Scale

Due to the heightened armed violence in Cabo Delgado, as of February 24th, the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) estimates that 33,218 individuals (5,976 families, comprising 4,100 men, 6,898 women, 11,096 boys, and 8,989 girls, including 249 pregnant women, 60 persons with disabilities, and 419 elderly) have arrived in Erati district, Nampula province, after fleeing Chiure district, Cabo Delgado, due to fear of attacks.

The situation escalated from the 19th to the 21st of February, with a significant increase in population movement on the 21st and 22nd. Due to the violence and prolonged insurgency, those fleeing from Cabo Delgado into Nampula were more likely to have unmet health and livelihood needs. Humanitarian aid implementers in Cabo Delgado have had to pause aid delivery in the province during various periods of violence. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) going to Nampula province has been rapidly increasing due to the violence and lack of food. Schooling, and health care facilities disrupted in Cabo Delgado.

A joint government-cluster assessment team, including local NGOs, visited Erati on February 24th and 25th. This followed an assessment conducted using methodologies such as focus group discussions with men and women at two sites: Macucha (a transit site where IDPs are hosted at a school) and Muanona (a registration center at a school), key informant interviews with IDPs and government key informants, and observations. The final report is being compiled. The preliminary assessments indicate the need for shelter, water, basic sanitation supplies, and items such as hygiene kits, mosquito nets, and other basic household supplies. Among the IDPs, children, pregnant women, unaccompanied minors, the elderly, and people with disabilities are most at risk of suffering from unmet needs in the areas of health, water, sanitation, hygiene, shelter, education, and other essentials, due to socio-economic hardships and difficulties in traveling long distances. In addition to IDPs, host communities are also being affected by the influx of IDPs and fear of violence reaching their communities. Children in host communities are now out of school as schools are being used as temporary settlement areas for IDPs.

Two weeks after the massive displacements, People started to return from Erati district to their location of origin across Cobo Delgado villages. Only 1503 IDPs were still in Erati districts by 27th March. However, others attacks in different places of Cabo Delgado, include Erati in the second half of April resulted on additional displacements in Nampula province and Cabo Delgado villages. Figures remain unknown on these displacements due to limited access to the IDPs communities and areas, continuous people on the move, diversity of entry new entry points and displacement paths. The available information at the end of April following the recent attacks are limited. After the April attacks, IOM data (Displaced tracking Matrix) indicate that 444 individuals were displaced following attacks in Cabo Delgado villages. 102 families with 373 individuals have been recorded within displacement sites at a few registration points. The fear of attacks by Non-state Armed Groups in Macomia (Cabo Delgado) also triggered the cumulative displacement of 3,106 individuals/ 1,021 families within Cabo Delgado. This may increase the number of people being displaced to Nampula Province. There are multiple entry points now, and the displacement figures are still not available, and these are only from a few points.

Given this context, it is important for the Mozambique Red Cross to have a presence in the Erati and other districts bordering Cabo Delgado. Displacements have been occurring within the districts, particularly near the border with Cabo Delgado, which is approximately 30-60 minutes from the district capitals (for example, Namapa - the capital city of Erati District). Coordination with INGD and other partners is ongoing, but it is important to make some adjustments to the strategy for this operation to align with the current humanitarian priorities agreed upon with clusters.

In our scenario planning, we anticipate that people displaced across Cabo Delgado and potentially Nampula may encounter humanitarian needs. Based on assessments after the February displacement, the IDPs may include several vulnerable groups with unmet needs. Despite the limitations mentioned, the Mozambique Red Cross will begin by adjusting pending activities to the context, maintaining coordination and presence across various platforms, and continuously monitoring the situation and availability of data.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. OCHA	https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/erati-inter-sectoral-needs-assessment-report-24-25-february-2024

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	No
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes



Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
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?	Yes

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

This update aimed to inform on the context evolution since the launch of this DREF operation and to present the operational adjustments made by the NS to adapt to the rapid changes experienced.

The DREF was triggered based on the information that 33,218 people were displaced in February and arrived in the Erati district in Nampula province. Reported by the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD). Two weeks after arrival, thousands of returns were already recorded because of the lack of food in Erati, and the situation in Cabo Delgado had temporarily improved. New attacks in the second half of April led to further displacements and various entry points. According to NS, ICRC, and other stakeholders, relevant data remain unknown, and access to the IDP communities is restricted. Before the new escalation of violence that triggered other displacements, OCHA was reporting by 27th April that only 1'503 IDPs individual were still in Erati districts. Now, with the new attacks, multiple entry points, displacements are reported but no precise data for now. Access to IDP communities is restricted and people are dispersed.

Due to the quick context change, NS intervention through this DREF has been limited to the relief assistance. Mainly the initial distribution and few additional relief support that were made on available resources and to be replenished through the DREF allocation. These distributions reached an initial target of 335 IDP HH. With the start of returns two week after the launch of the operation and context change, the access to the area was ended, stopping the distribution. By that time, distribution was based on a needs and priorities of distribution plan made in coordination with government entities. At the time the situation started changing, NS had achievements as follows:

- On the 300 IDPs Households to be reached with 600 tarpaulins, 75 IDPs HH reached with 75 tarpaulins as per the distribution at the onset of the crisis in February.
- NS has conducted an initial distribution of items made of buckets, and soaps. Reaching other 260 IDPs families.

National society goals remains the same to assist 2,300 Households, 300 of which are IDPs and 2000 households among the host families. But considering the changes on the context previously exposed the operation will be changing its approach.

- While the operation was previously focused on the district of Erati, now that the IDPs from Erati districts have been displaced in others district of Nampula province. The focus of the DREF remains to assist the IDPs who initially arrived in Erati even if they have moved, considering the commitment already made and agreement with clusters. This operational update includes other districts in Nampula where IDPs have moved after their initial arrival in Erati. The pending distribution and activities will be re-organized in those areas.
- This DREF will have a direct targets of 335 IDPs families that have benefit from the relief assistance already provided and will continue to benefit from the health centers services. The indirect target will be the host families and other IDP HHs newly or displaced again that will have also benefit from the chlorine distributed to the 10 health centers.
- The NS will continue their support through new approaches that will contribute to improve the humanitarian condition of IDPs by enhancing their leaving condition and reduce immediate risks for them and the host communities. This comes as a coordinated decision that maintain some humanitarian assistance while access to IDPs communities remain restricted.
- Chlorine will be distributed to health centers as the NS do not have access to IDPs communities. This approach will still benefit the IDPs by improving the capacity in existing health facilities used by families in their new location in Nampula. This is decided in coordination between CVM, health facilities and government authorities. Quantities to be increased from 3000 to 13682 units to match the needs for a minimum of 10 health center in a broader geographical area. All the stocks from the MDRMZ020 TC freddy operations.
- Re-organisation of the trainings for volunteers that will be delivered to volunteers in the affected area.

This update do not cover any timeframe extension or budget changes.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

23-02-2024





<p>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</p>	<p>CVM, alongside Belgian RC, has an ongoing long-term WASH project in Nampula, in Erati and Memba districts running from 2022-2024. They have trained 70 volunteers in cholera response and health promotion activities reaching over 7,000 families in Odinepa, Alua Sede, S. Machel in Erati and b.pinda, memba sede, and geba in Memba during that time period.</p>
<p>Migration And Displacement</p>	<p>The National Society alongside ICRC is currently training volunteers in Nampula province on Restoring Family Links (RFL).</p>
<p>Coordination</p>	<p>Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique (CVM) is working in close coordination with the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD), and other International organizations including UN agencies. CVM activated its emergency operation coordination platform (GODE) on Feb 23, which provides daily situational strategic coordination and monitoring of the ongoing situation and needs on the ground. The CVM leads these meetings, providing updates on the situation and assessing plans of action. In addition, the CVM has technical coordination to enable peer-to-peer support between the CVM, IFRC, and all in-country PNSs, with frequent meetings aimed at defining immediate actions for further validation in the GODE. CVM has also put together a Response plan in response to this crisis and is coordinating the support to this plan with all Movement Partners.</p> <p>CVM is also taking part in 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 aligns the response strategies. The HCT meets on a weekly basis given the emergency situation.</p>
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<p>The National Society (NS) has been collaborating closely with local authorities and monitoring the situation. The NS organized a pre-emergency operation meeting (GODE) with NS partners, ICRC, and IFRC to evaluate the NS's capacity and identify gaps in addressing the needs of displaced people. Additionally, there is a remaining stock of WASH items (soap and chlorine to assist 1,051 households; 5,255 people) and shelter items (tarps) from a previous DREF at the National Society's regional warehouses in Nampula, Sofala, and Maputo. CVM also has stocks ready to be mobilized for mosquito nets, cocina kits, and capulanas from other projects. Furthermore, CVM has trained volunteers in WASH, PGI, CEA, PSS, and RCCE, who are prepared to mobilize for this operation with only a need for quick refreshers, if necessary. In Nampula province alone, 312 volunteers were involved in the cholera response earlier in the year.</p>
<p>Resource Mobilization</p>	<p>CVM has developed a response plan and budget for the planned response to the population movement and shared with RCRC partners in the country. This plan focuses on key sectors such as WASH, Health, Shelter, RFL, basic needs including cross-cutting issues such PGI and CEA targeting.</p>



IFRC, ICRC, and PNSs have reviewed the plan of action and divided activities based on ongoing activities, presence in the field, and the best partner to provide each given type of support. The IFRC will support the CVM plan through this DREF. Resources are being mobilized from ICRC, from Belgian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>IFRC is supporting Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique (CVM) through its Country Cluster Delegation based in Maputo (covering Mozambique and Angola). IFRC plans to support CVM through the launch of this DREF and through it, to contribute to the overall NS response plan. In addition, the IFRC attends coordination meetings with HCT and participates in Shelter and WASH clusters to ensure coordination of response. IFRC does not have the clearance to travel to Erati due to it being a conflict zone, however, it is requesting clearance and it can travel inside the rest of the Nampula province.</p> <p>This DREF is filling key gaps in the response plan under shelter, health, WASH, and CEA, that are not covered by other partners and covers activities that logistically make the most sense for the accelerated implementation of the proposed activities to reach beneficiaries as soon as possible through the distribution of items already in stock from the previous DREF response (mainly hygiene kit items, Chlorine bottles, and tarpaulins).</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>Through the movement coordination (IFRC, PNSs and ICRC) meeting, a collective response plan was developed to address the IDPs needs: each Member committed to the following below:</p> <p>The Belgian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross will help with WASH kit assistance, setting up water boreholes, water distribution, latrine construction, provision of shelter items, and volunteer per-diems, training of volunteers in WASH.</p> <p>The Spanish Red Cross will provide communications and media coverage, visibility, and personal protective equipment for volunteers.</p> <p>ICRC - will conduct rapid assessment of communities in terms of RCCE, services and training of volunteers in RFL and PGI, GBV, provision of material for safe spaces, tent, chairs, and registration material.</p> <p>All partners will also contribute to NSD costs including monitoring, administrative costs, etc. The full plan with the contribution of each PNS for each cost is in the attached excel file (plano de resposta CVM).</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is present in the country, with operations in both Cabo Delgado and Maputo. They are currently providing support within Cabo Delgado and are conducting RFL trainings with the National Society (NS) in Nampula. ICRC intends to support the NS response plan and will also carry out rapid assessments of communities regarding RCCE, services, and the training of volunteers in RFL, PGI, and GBV. Additionally, ICRC will provide materials for safe spaces, including tents, chairs, and registration materials.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>The National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD), a Local government which leads all the all the disaster response and disaster Risk management coordination and actions Mozambique. INDG active in Nampula coordinating with UN clusters. The government has started addressing the need through the food distribution of 32 tons of food to about 19,000 individuals, the ration for three days, mainly rice, pulses, oil, and salt (https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/erati-inter-sectoral-needs-assessment-</p>



report-24-25-february-2024). As the number of the internal displaced people are increasing in daily basis, and other exacerbating factor such as the ongoing cholera outbreak and ongoing rain season influenced the local Government to request support of humanitarian actors within the country.

UN or other actors

- WFP is doing food distribution.
- Joint Response Program (WHO, UNICEF, and UN) is doing assessments.
- UNICEF is supporting the cholera response.
- IOM is tracking displacement and exploring supporting with mobile health services & coordinating NFI distributions with government.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

- Internal movement coordination: GODE activated, daily meetings led by NS.
- HCT meetings: weekly with regular updates by email from OCHA.
- The AHCT activated all the sector working groups to start coordinating with government counterparts to prepare for assessment and response at the provincial level.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

31,811 internally displaced persons (IDPs) arrived in Erati between February 21st and 22nd, all having been forced from their homes. A preliminary assessment revealed that 89.9% of these IDPs have urgent shelter needs. They are currently housed in severely overcrowded shelters, including classrooms, which poses significant risks to their safety and well-being, increasing the likelihood of disease outbreaks, gender-based violence (GBV), sexual abuse, and interpersonal conflicts. At transit centers, women and children are sleeping in classrooms with an estimated 100 people per room, while men are sleeping outside the classrooms or on verandas. Dire humanitarian needs were observed in Namapa Sede, the main settlement area, with food, shelter/non-food items (NFIs), health, water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), protection, and education identified as the most urgent priorities.

Authorities are still deliberating on where to relocate the IDPs. One potential site under consideration for accommodation is near Macucha school, with an estimated land area of 10,000 square meters. Provincial authorities are also exploring the option of relocating families to the Corrane Relocation Site in the Meconta district. This site, established in November 2020 to house IDPs fleeing Cabo Delgado, currently has vacant shelters following the return of some IDPs in 2023. Expanding existing structures at Corrane is seen as more feasible logistically and financially than creating new shelters. However, transportation logistics for moving people to Corrane must be carefully considered.

Regarding the accommodation of IDPs at the Corrane Resettlement Site, members of the AHCT stressed that any decisions should be based on voluntary relocation. They recommended that the government instead establish accommodation sites in Namapa, taking into account the preferences of IDP families, as humanitarian assistance should be tailored to meet the needs and preferences of affected populations.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

IDPs were unable to bring food with them when they fled their homes. Approximately 99.1% of IDPs require food assistance. Preliminary assessments also show that the majority of IDPs are in need of shelter, water, basic sanitation, and supplies such as hygiene kits, mosquito nets, and other household essentials.

Food distribution is being coordinated by INGD and WFP. IOM is collaborating with other organizations to facilitate the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) in Erati. However, this distribution is partly delayed due to the government's pending decision on establishing an accommodation center for the IDPs.





Health

In Chiure District, Mazeze Health Facility, staff housing, and a warehouse containing medical supplies were set ablaze on February 12th. Both Chiure and Erati had previously declared cholera outbreaks before the arrival of the new IDPs. Concerns have been raised about the potential further spread of the epidemic due to reports of diarrhea among people arriving from Chiure.

As of February 19th, Nampula has recorded the highest cumulative cases of cholera nationwide, with 3,759 cases and 12 deaths reported. In Erati district, there have been 421 cases and 1 death reported. UNICEF and the National Society (NS) have been involved in responding to the cholera outbreak in Erati.

Increased healthcare access challenges have been exacerbated by rain and flooding, which are expected to lead to a rise in cholera cases as well as mosquito-borne diseases such as malaria in the area. IOM is collaborating with INGD to bolster the health response through mobile brigades.

A preliminary assessment indicated that 57.5% of IDPs have health needs, a number expected to increase if cholera cases rise. Many women of childbearing age lack monitoring for their general health status, including sexual and reproductive health and serological status, and there is no available gender-based violence (GBV) assistance. At the transit center, four newborn babies have been identified, but lactating mothers are unable to feed them due to a lack of proper diet resulting in the inability to produce milk.

Health authorities have assured that disease surveillance is ongoing. A provincial health service team has been dispatched to Erati to aid in the screening, referral, and treatment of individuals, including psychologists to support the mental health of IDPs.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The preliminary assessment indicates that Namapa sede lacks sufficient clean drinking water. Both Chiure and Erati Districts are experiencing active cholera outbreaks, and the overcrowding and poor sanitation conditions in displacement sites could lead to a further spread of cases. The WASH conditions in Nampula health centers are particularly concerning, with only 20% having a basic level of water, sanitation, hygiene, and solid waste management facilities, as per the WASH cluster assessment on February 8th, 2024. Hygiene conditions are deteriorating due to insufficient latrines and clean water for the influx of people in Namapa. The main water supply system in the village of Namapa is not functioning due to damage, and restoring and expanding the system requires a significant investment that the district authorities cannot afford. IDPs are using the latrines of host communities or practicing open defecation. Response mechanisms and services for IDPs hosted in the transit center of Namapa are limited to the existing health facilities. There are no basic services, including health, in Nacuxa schools, which are serving as a transit site. The transit center at Nacuxa school has two blocks of latrines with two rooms each, which are inadequate for the number of IDPs hosted in the school. UNICEF has installed four latrines and bathrooms at the transit site of Nacuxa and has signed an agreement with a service provider to begin water trucking with a daily delivery capacity of 16 cubic meters for 15 days.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The current attacks and displacement increase the need for civil documentation as some might have been burnt or left behind by displaced persons during flight. A total of 52 children were reported missing or separated from their primary caregivers, while three unaccompanied children were reported living without support. Lack of documentation is impeding access to assistance. Some IDPs reported that they didn't receive assistance because they did not have documentation (identity card) and their name was on the list during food distribution by INGD.



Education

Classes have been suspended in Namapa sede since schools are used as transit centre to accommodate IDPs. The school closures in Erati affects the education of 13,891 students from the district and of 2,500 displaced students. There are no plans as of this time for integration of displaced students into the existing schools. Six schools in Erati are closed: Nacuxa school is used as transit center; one secondary school is occupied by the Mozambican Army; four others are closed due to parents' decision not to send children to school for fear of attacks by NSAGs.





Migration And Displacement

IOM is assisting INGD in registering the arrival of internally displaced persons (IDPs) by establishing five registration points and one transit center in Namapa-sede and Alua. There are reports that residents of Namapa, Erati are also fleeing towards Meconta and Nampula districts due to fear of attacks. INGD estimates that 31,811 individuals (5,973 families, including 4,100 men, 6,898 women, 11,096 boys, and 8,989 girls, along with 249 pregnant women, 60 persons with disabilities, and 419 elderly) have arrived in Erati district, Nampula province, after fleeing Chiure district. Many IDPs have not yet been registered, and considering the fluid situation, the displacement figures are expected to increase. Humanitarian partners should take this into account when planning their response. District authorities have requested assistance for host communities, which are accommodating many displaced people.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The DREF aims to provide assistance to 2,300 households affected by the conflict in Cabo Delgado who have arrived in Nampula, including 300 Internally displaced families (IDPs) and host communities.

The overall CVM response plan is in alignment with Government and aimed to address Internally Displaced People's needs and support host communities.

CVM objective is to

- Contributing on covering the gaps in the CVM response plan that is already supported by NS partners in country. Especially on health, CEA and shelter through increasing of the massive community health promotion and rumors management, distribution chlorine on the CTCs considering that Nampula province continues to be the cholera hot spot which can be exacerbated with the IDPs. In addition, IFRC will also assist with Tarpaulins distribution and transportation of the propositioned NFIs.
- Meet immediate needs and risk is alleviated for the key sectors identified: WASH, Health, Shelter, RFL, basic needs including cross cutting issues such PGI and CEA targeting directly 300hh (1,500 people) that arrived in Erati
- Alleviating suffering and immediate risk of the humanitarian condition faced by IDPs and host families in Erati and others host districts in Nampula as result of the armed insurgency in Cabo Delgado. Include 300 families IDPs and 10,000 people from the hosts communities in Nampula.

The CVM response plan ensures coordination between RCRC movement partners and removes duplication of efforts. Different movement partners have come together to implement different parts of the response plan – together, having a unified response with larger impact. The NS and ICRC are active in the conflict affected areas, while remote support and in-person support to the provincial HQ of Nampula (not in conflict zone) will be provided by IFRC, Belgian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross. IFRC is not physically present in the affected area due to security reasons.

Operation strategy rationale

This DREF operation is part of the CVM national response plan, which is being supported by various Movement partners. It is being launched to address major gaps that other partners are unable to cover. The DREF is used with the purpose of filling critical gaps in the response plan related to shelter, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and community engagement and accountability (CEA) that are not addressed by other partners and in alignment of the priority harmonized with Government.

The rapid context change has required some adjustments on the approach and a pause to the intervention to reorganize the intervention and feasibility. With the challenges of access to the IDPs communities and dispersed IDPs beyond Erati district, the DREF intervention is adjusted to fit the logistically and operationally feasible activities. For the rapid implementation of proposed activities to reach beneficiaries as soon as possible in the context of people potentially still on the move, utilizing items already in stock from the previous DREF response is priorities. This include: 300 hygiene kit items, chlorine bottles, and 600 tarpaulins. With current DREF revision, additional chlorine will be provided.

Any complement for items not available, CVM will engage partners to support and ensure distribution is standardized for all Families.

At the moment, the recent attacks triggered additional movement for which data are still unclear. People are thus in the move in Erati and other districts of Nampula province and Cabo Delgado. Government is actively coordinating the data sharing, type of aid and number of beneficiaries receiving aid to match the population movement. If IDPs move further into Nampula due to a set-up of a settlement area by the government or due to fear of further violence, INGD information will be shared to all partners and CVM. Depending on how situation evolve and information, planning will be revised to meet the request for additional aid as per consolidated information from authorities. In that case, CVM will assess further scaled-up to reach host communities as well as IDPs. Therefore, priority requests from the government at this time is to provide aid that is immediately available (stock) and that IDPs can take with them



in whatever scenario of movement continuity or returns.

Based on this, the DREF's main contribution is to use essential stock already in the country (remainder of stock from previous DREF TC FREDDY) that is ready to be transported and distributed. The DREF will further contribute to the plan supporting activities in the area of RCCE to complement the support given by other movement partners in other areas as described below:

Shelter and basic household items

- The plan was to distribute 600 tarpaulins to the internally displaced persons (IDPs), with each household to receive two tarpaulins. However, due to a shortage of tarpaulins at the time of distribution, only 75 families received one tarpaulin each, for a total of 75 tarpaulins.
- Outside of this DREF, PNS will mobilize 3 sleeping mats per HH, 3 blankets per HH, 3 mosquito nets per HH.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Based on preliminary assessments, access to safe water was essential to IDPs. With new displacements, it is assumed that same needs remain priority and strategy for WASH should be maintained. The DREF initial plan was to mobilize water treatment material, 3 chlorine bottles per HH to IDPs in transit sites. These bottles were already procured and in country ready to be distributed. The DREF also planned the distribution of hygiene kits and dignity kits. Also already in country and ready to be transported and distributed for IDPs. The remainder of items that make up hygiene and dignity kits will be provided by movement partners. Aligned with minimum WASH standards (SPHERE) associated demonstration and sensitization were also planned.

Some items have already been distributed. Include soap and buckets to 780 people. NS is currently planning the distribution of tooth brush, tooth paste and dignity kits. In regards to the chlorine, due to limited community access, the chlorine bottles initially planned for IDPs families will be oriented to the health centers, ensuring at least it benefit the communities even if indirectly. Quantity needed will increase from 3000 to 13682. These distributions will take place in the second half of June and will cover 10 district health centers, including Erati and other host districts in Nampula province. This decision came from the coordination and consultation with health centers and government authorities.

Additionally, outside of this DREF, priority will be given to reinforce the community knowledge on the WASH & health related risk, the promotion of good practices and behavioral changes to avoid the spread of cholera. Volunteers will disseminate messages in the affected communities so that people are aware of key public health risks related to water, sanitation, and hygiene, and can adopt individual and community measures to reduce them. During the community sessions in host communities, additional chlorine bottles will be distributed. This is separate from the distribution to IDP HH's in transit centers. Through other means of support beyond this DREF, efforts will be made to improve access to water through the rehabilitation and treatment of water points. Three boreholes will be drilled, and water will be distributed using trucks. Furthermore, to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and breeding sites for vectors, 70 emergency latrines will be constructed.

HEALTH:

It is clear that the health centres in Nampula require additional support, in particular with the large number of cholera cases that may further escalate with the displacements. Therefore, the DREF will directly provide chlorine to support to Cholera Treatment Centres. CTC are managed by the Ministry of Health. CVM has prior experience providing Chlorine bottles to CTCs during previous cholera outbreaks as the CTCs use chlorine at different concentrations for a number of activities and run out of it quickly.

In addition, with the context changes, 10 health center in a broader geographical area of host districts will benefit from chlorine initially planned for the direct distribution to the IDPs families.

Outside of the DREF and in alignment with WASH community-based activities, 60 volunteers actively be doing sensitization activities in the communities, distributing chlorine bottles, and sharing IEC materials . Volunteers will also receive PPE required to be able to deliver services safely.

PGI:

All PGI and RFL activities will be done by ICRC due to their ongoing work under this topic and in this geographical area. Activities include further training of volunteers on RFL and PGI, setting up 3 safe spaces to provide integrated services of PSS and PFL, printing of PGI and RFL material, and provide GBV specific lines of communication. Specialized briefings for dedicated personnel on child safeguarding to minimize risks to affected children, particularly unaccompanied and undocumented children, will be provided.

CEA:

The DREF will ensure the establishment of a feedback system relating to the various interventions carried out but also for the processing of complaints and sensitive information relating to the protection and security. Community feedback will be collected through quick surveys, as well as during PDMs after distributions. These will be analyzed, and NS will decide how to address based on the type of feedback received. Additionally, NS is in touch with Linha Verde (the feedback mechanisms by UN and the government) which provides monthly reports on community feedback from operations. This feedback is used to adjust operational plans. Additionally, the DREF will



support addressing rumors related to cholera since Mozambique has incidences of violence against health workers that are believed to bring in cholera to communities. Rumors that can be directly addressed will be clarified by volunteers who have trainings in WASH, specific trainings on cholera rumors and RCCE.

Outside of the DREF, the NS will conduct RCCE rapid community assessments and support with translations of identified resources to local languages.

NSD:
The DREF will contribute to monitoring costs and other NSD expenses to support the running of the operation. Outside of this DREF, all refresher trainings will be provided in the field as needed including in data collection/RCCE, WASH, and PGI/RFL. Volunteers will also be trained in safer access. Other movement partners will also support operational costs of the NS.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

NS target will remain the same: 2300 HH from IDPs and host communities. With the context change, the access restriction to IDPs and the new districts receiving displaced families, the target of this intervention will consider for some of the activities to cover Eradi and other districts identified as hosting the IDPs.

- 300 families displaced will be reached in Eradi district. NS will coordinate with local partners and available information to prioritize the people displaced that are in Eradi district. 1500 people being the target.
- 2000 families from host communities targeted in Nampula host districts, Eradi and others. Host communities reach will be 10,000 people
- 2,000 HHs.

The 300 IDPs families will benefit from relief items and the entire assistance while host communities are foreseen to benefit from the improvement of health services that will receive some material support from NS. They will be targeted for community sensitization with health and hygiene activities. The message delivery will also have a broader reach and contribute to a safe and health risk mitigation for the entire communities. at least 11,500 people Host and IDPs communities.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The targeting of IDPs within Eradi district and any other Host districts will be done in alignment with national authorities and the ACHT, as other humanitarian actors are also in the area and the Shelter cluster and government is ensuring coordination and no duplication of efforts.

Given the scale of the displacement, selection amongst IDPs may still be required. In this case priority will be given based on vulnerability criteria including household size, number of children under 5 years old, presence of pregnant and/or breastfeeding women, old people, people with reduced mobility, women heads of households, single parent households, and unaccompanied children.

Total Targeted Population

Women	655	Rural	70%
Girls (under 18)	120	Urban	30%
Men	605	People with disabilities (estimated)	1.2%
Boys (under 18)	120		
Total targeted population	1,500		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
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Continuity of movement due to fear of violence or actual violence.	Through coordination meeting and IDP tracking, humanitarian actors are assessing where IDPs are going to and are deciding where to set up settlement camps in case of further displacement and in case of growing numbers. Operation will target IDPs based on coordination with gov & other stakeholders to cover areas where they may move to. IFRC and NS remain alert to possible scale-up needs as numbers increase & response plans are coordinated with external partners and government.
Safety risk for humanitarian actors in the field due to cholera misinformation	The operation has a strong RCCE lens to ensure community members understand the role of humanitarian actors and that volunteers know how to address rumours related to cholera. Volunteers will be trained in safer access.
Operational capacity constraints	The DREF will provide remote support from IFRC in the areas of monitoring, implementation, and technical support with coordination from the field (province) in the area without security risk. IFRC is requesting clearance from Security to enter areas, alongside guidance from ICRC. IFRC will be able to travel to support the NS at the provincial HQ for enhanced field coordination as most meetings (external & internal) are happening at provincial level and NS has mobilized their HQ staff to Nampula.
Procurement and transportation delays	Due to potential procurement delays, the DREF prioritizes the distribution of items already purchased and in NS warehouses that are ready to be distributed. Transportation delays may occur with heavy rains and flooding later in the season, so mobilizing quickly is a priority.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The displacement of the population is a result of conflict and violence in Cabo Delgado, which has previously spread to northern parts of Nampula. In light of the security situation, IFRC has offered remote technical support for security analysis of the areas. Field coordination and technical support will be provided from Nampula province, specifically from the provincial headquarters, which is outside the conflict zone. Volunteers will receive training in safer access from the ICRC.

Operations in the conflict-affected zones will be conducted in designated areas determined by the government and in coordination with the AHCT, which also conducts security risk analysis.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 2,746

Targeted Persons: 1,500

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with shelter assistance in the response period.	1,500	225

Progress Towards Outcome

- 75 Tarpulins distributed to 75 HHs.



Budget: CHF 2,745

Targeted Persons: 10

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of chlorine bottles distributed to CTCs	13,862	5,000

Progress Towards Outcome

- CVM is revising the chlorine support, which is oriented toward health center support as a broader reach and mitigation measure for health risks, especially cholera risks.

- CVM planned for 13'862 bottles of chlorine. Transported in the first half of June to Nampula CVM Warehouse. Four distributions (5'000 bottles) were completed, and others are to be completed by the end of June.



Budget: CHF 2,745

Targeted Persons: 1,500

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people supported with hygiene & dignity items.	1,500	1,300
# of people supported with chlorine bottles.	1,500	0
# of chlorine bottles distributed during community sessions.	3,000	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Distribution achieved as of Mai 2024.

- Distributed 260 buckets.

- Distributed 780 soap bars.

Pending / Cancel activities (according to accessibilities):

1. Distribution of remaining items for family hygiene:

- Toothbrush (adult), 2 per Households

- Toothbrush (child), 3 per Households

- Toothpaste 150gr/each, 3 per household

2. Distribution of the following item of dignity kits per household: 2 packs of 10-pack menstrual pads.

3. Ongoing Health & hygiene promotion sessions in host communities

Changes

Due to limited access to IDP communities, the distribution of chlorine to the families will be redirected to health centre support to ensure it still benefits the well-being and risk reduction in these communities.





Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 3,501

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of feedback mechanisms implemented.	3	0
# of people reached through dissemination of information and key messages on cholera rumors.	11,500	1,300

Progress Towards Outcome

The translation of a radio message for the cholera prevention campaign is ongoing. Under the DREF, CVM volunteers will be further trained (3rd week of June) on RCCE related to cholera and other communicable diseases and how to establish a proper feedback mechanism for activities.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 15,837

Targeted Persons: 4

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of coordination meetings attended.	12	6
# of surge deployed.	1	1

Progress Towards Outcome

- Field Coordinator was deployed and supported Nampula branch
- Meeting with Government and main cluster partners were done in Nampula and Maputo supporting RCRC coordination mechanism.
- Support resource mobilization and planning, exit strategy etc.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 13,481

Targeted Persons: 15

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of coordination meetings led by CVM	24	6



# of monitoring visits from HQ	4	1
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Progress Towards Outcome

- Distribution of the items in March was delivered
- Distribution for June was plan (Chlorine - Certeza)

About Support Services

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

The NS will deploy 60 volunteers in Nampula province to support with the implementation of the operations, these volunteers will receive all necessary refresher trainings by movement partners (not budgeted under this DREF including insurance, as this will be covered by other partners). The HQ will also deploy a team of staff to Nampula in support of the operation, in addition to engaging provincial staff (15 staff approx total HQ & Province involved).

- NS Volunteers deployed in supporting the RC Movement (ICRC, IFRC, Belgian RC) distribution
- 40 NS Volunteers will be training in June on RCCE activities

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

A field coordinator will be assigned to oversee this operation, as it involves extensive coordination with external partners at the provincial level. IFRC surge personnel will be able to travel to the province and coordinate from the NS provincial headquarters, where NS HQ staff and provincial staff will also be available. In the province, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) holds cluster meetings that necessitate the presence of IFRC and NS representatives to coordinate the response.

No 1 Field Coordinator deployed since April
Several staff from NS (Provincial and HQ) supported the operation

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

This DREF operation will not involve direct procurement, as the necessary items are left over from the previous DREF operation and will be mobilized accordingly. Any small items requiring procurement (such as vehicle fuel, etc.) will be purchased by the NS.

As mentioned only fuel , transporting, maintenance of vehicle.

How will this operation be monitored?

IFRC will assist in monitoring visits at the provincial level (Nampula), outside the conflict-affected district, to directly support provincial staff and volunteers who travel to and from the conflict zone. The NS will conduct monitoring visits with travel from headquarters and will also have monitoring conducted in the field by provincial staff.

- IFRC presence in Nampula with Field Coordinator

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The NS has included budget lines for communication strategy including media outputs (not budgeted under this DREF but as part of the broader operation plan). IFRC will also promote visibility through social media channels of the operation and in coordination with the HCT and cluster working groups.

- No 1 Radio message (RCCE) translated into the local language



Budget Overview

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

V2022.01

DREF budget tool for National Societies

National Society

Mozambique Red Cross

Appeal Code

Date

03/02/2024

Operation

IDPs Nampula

Currency (LC) &

Exchange Rate

MZN

0.01373

Output Code	Description	Budget Group	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost LC	Total Cost CHF
AP005	Tarpaulin (2 HH)	500	600.00	cad	0.00	0.00	0.00
AP005	Transport and distribution costs for NFI' s to communities	594	1.00	lumpsum	200,000.00	200,000.00	2,746.00
TOT_AP005	Shelter assistance to households					200,000.00	2,746.00
PO01	Shelter and Basic Household Items					200,000.00	2,746.00
AP109	Certeza to distribute in CTCs	530	3,000.00	bottle	0.00	0.00	0.00
AP109	Transport and distribution costs for NFI' s to communities	594	1.00	lumpsum	200,000.00	200,000.00	2,746.00
TOT_AP109	Health services in emergencies					200,000.00	2,746.00
PO04	Health					200,000.00	2,746.00
AP111	Procurement of Certeza (3 bottles/family)	530	900.00	bottle	0	0.00	0.00
AP111	Distribution of certeza during community sessions (10000 reached)	530	3,000.00	bottle	0	0.00	0.00
AP111	Balde com Tampa (2 HH)	530	600.00	cad	0	0.00	0.00
AP111	Barra de sabão (multi uso) (3 HH)	530	900.00	cad	0	0.00	0.00
AP111	Escovas de dentes adulto (2 HH)	530	600.00	cad	0	0.00	0.00
AP111	Escovas de dentes crianca (3 HH)	530	900.00	cad	0	0.00	0.00
AP111	Pasta dentrificica / colgate (3 HH)	530	900.00	cad	0	0.00	0.00
AP111	Pensos higiénicos (4 pk/5 toallas)	530	1,200.00	cad	0	0.00	0.00
AP111	Transport and distribution costs for NFI' s to communities	530	1.00	lumpsum	200000	200,000.00	2,746.00
TOT_AP111	WASH in emergencies					200,000.00	2,746.00
PO05	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene					200,000.00	2,746.00
AP129	RCCE/CEA feedback collection methods(caixa reclamacao, linha denuncia e reprodu	667	1.00	lumpsum	105,000.00	105,000.00	1,441.65
AP129	RCCE/Health - scale up social mobilization	667	1.00	lumpsum	150,000.00	150,000.00	2,059.50
TOT_AP129	Community engagement/accountability					255,000.00	3,501.15
PO10	Community Engagement and Accountability					255,000.00	3,501.15
AP122	surge field coordinator 2 months	700	1.00	lumpsum	946,105.33	946,105.33	12,990.03
AP122	flights to Nampula -provincial HQ not a risk area for PMER, Ops, Finance coordinat	700	3.00	flights	30,000.00	90,000.00	1,235.70
AP122	acomodation technical support in province (1 week/3 people)	700	3.00	people	30,000.00	90,000.00	1,235.70
AP122	bank charges	760	4.00	months	6,836.00	27,344.00	375.43
TOT_AP122	Secretariat services strengthening					1,153,449.33	15,836.86
EA02	Secretariat Services					1,153,449.33	15,836.86
AP124	Air ticket for HQ monitoring activities	700	4.00	Pessoa	30,000.00	120,000.00	1,647.60
AP124	Per diem for HQ monitoring staf	662	4.00	Pessoa	15,700.00	62,800.00	862.24
AP124	Acomodation for monitoring HQ	662	4.00	Pessoa	30,000.00	120,000.00	1,647.60
AP124	Travel insurance for monitoring	667	4.00	Pessoa	4,800.00	19,200.00	263.62
AP124	Lesson Learnt workshop	680	1.00	Workshop	300,000.00	300,000.00	4,119.00
AP124	Maintenance of vehicles monitoring of province - CVM	593	1.00	Vehicle	120,000.00	120,000.00	1,647.60
AP124	bank charges (NS)	760	4.00		6,836.00	27,344.00	375.43
AP124	NS admin (7%)	760	0.07		1,814,844.00	127,039.08	1,744.25
AP124	Fuel monitoring at province level (2 provinces and HQ)	662	1.00	lumpsum	85,500.00	85,500.00	1,173.92
TOT_AP124	National Society Development					981,883.08	13,481.25
EA03	National Society Development					981,883.08	13,481.25
DIRECT COSTS total						2,990,332.41	41,057.26
INDIRECT COSTS						194,371.61	2,668.72
TOTAL BUDGET						3,184,704.02	43,725.98

Public

1/1

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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