

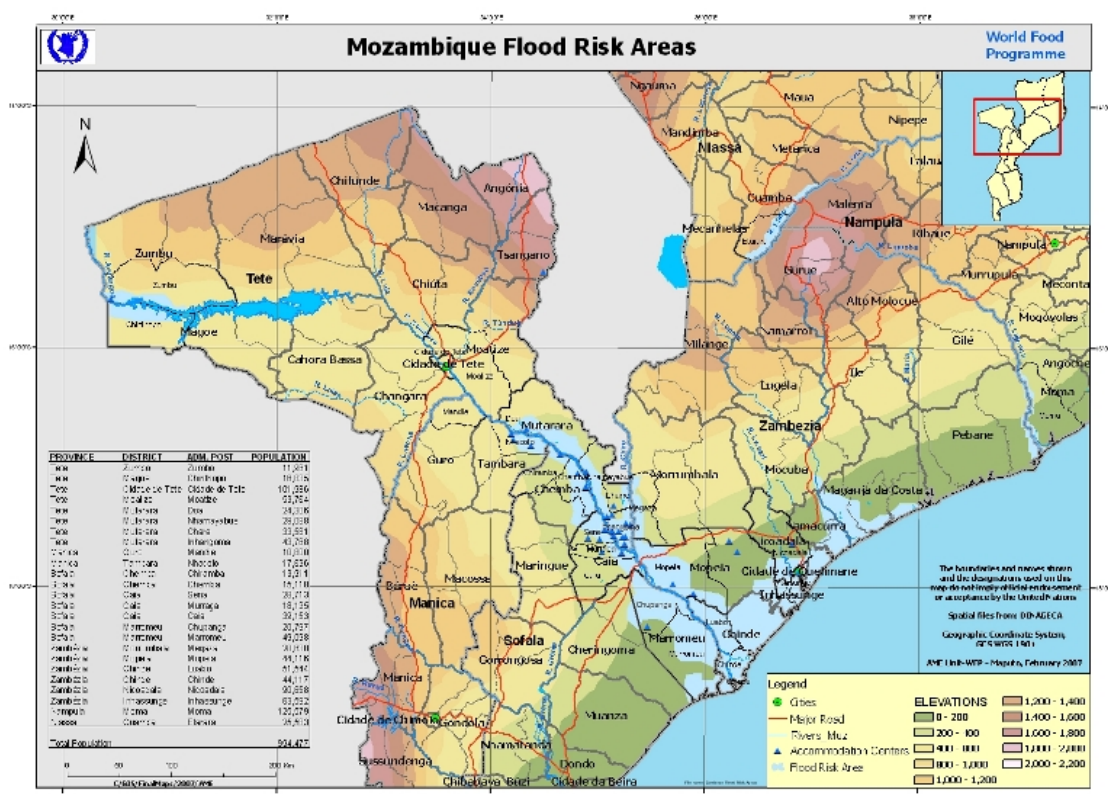
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION UPDATE

MOZAMBIQUE

15 NOVEMBER 2007

UNICEF CONTINUES TO SUPPORT RECOVERY EFFORTS FOLLOWING THE 2007 FLOOD AND CYCLONE EMERGENCIES AND IS PREPARING FOR THE 2007-2008 RAINY SEASON

- UNICEF helped meet the basic needs of over 107,000 flood-affected people sheltered in accommodation centres along the Zambezi River Basin and some 35,000 people in the cyclone affected areas of Inhambane Province
- UNICEF continues to support the resettlement and recovery efforts of the Government and humanitarian Clusters through its regular country programme
- Results from the National Food Security Secretariat show that over 520,000 Mozambicans are at risk of food insecurity due to the current drought in the south of the country
- UNICEF urgently requires US\$ 5.7 million for preparedness and response for the rainy season already underway



1. ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Mozambique is prone to a wide range of natural disasters, which regularly cause major damage and lead to persistent poverty and vulnerability in disaster affected areas. During the first months of 2007, Mozambique experienced two simultaneous natural disasters, the Zambezi River Basin Flood Emergency, which affected an estimated 285,000 people, and Cyclone Favio, which affected a further 133,670 people across the southern province of Inhambane. UNICEF Mozambique worked closely with the Government and other partners to meet the basic needs of over 107,000 flood-affected people sheltered in accommodation centres along the Zambezi River Basin, and supported over 35,000 people with shelter and access to restored basic services in the cyclone affected areas of Inhambane.

UNICEF continues to support recovery and resettlement efforts underway in the flood and cyclone affected areas and supported the Government to develop a Resettlement Plan prioritising the provision of basic services in resettlement zones. Furthermore, UNICEF and its Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) Cluster partners are working with the National Water Directorate to establish water and sanitation facilities in resettlement areas and UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Health and the UN World Food Programme (WFP) to address malnutrition in flood affected districts through the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme. A €2 million recovery programme funded by the European Union is being carried out by UNICEF and the Government of Inhambane to rehabilitate schools and health centres partially and completely destroyed by Cyclone Favio across the province.

Food insecurity has become a threat to those resettling in the affected areas, in addition to drought-affected districts in the south of the country. The Technical Secretariat for Food Security (SETSAN) estimates that 520,000 people are currently in need of food assistance due to the drought in the south, and the flood and cyclone affected families in parts of the Zambezi River Basin and in the Province of Vilanculos. Furthermore, SETSAN predicts that these populations will not have the capacity to recover from the shocks caused by the 2007 floods and cyclones and a total of 660,000 will require continued humanitarian assistance by early next year.

The 2007-2008 rainy season began in Mozambique in October and predictions for the period until March are that rainfall will be at normal to above-normal levels. Populations in districts vulnerable to flooding and cyclones face the constant threat of cholera outbreaks due to the poor availability of clean water and sanitation facilities. Diarrhoea resulting from water-borne diseases is still a major child killer, with a prevalence of 14 per cent among under-five children. Poor access to clean water affects women and girls directly as they are responsible for collecting most of the domestic water at the household level – leaving less time for school attendance and childcare. Nutritional problems are the underlying cause of almost 50 per cent of all child deaths in Mozambique: of an estimated 715,000 children born every year, about 89,000 will die before reaching age one and an additional 39,000 will die before reaching age five. Malaria is responsible for the majority of child deaths in the country.

In 2006, the number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS was estimated at 380,000. This figure is expected to increase to 630,000 by the year 2010. Orphaned children are becoming more and more vulnerable as extended families are unable to meet their basic needs, particularly in areas where the worst humanitarian conditions prevail.

2. UNICEF RESPONSE TO THE 2007 FLOOD AND CYCLONE EMERGENCIES

Zambezi River Basin Flood Emergency

UNICEF was an active participant in the formation of the Mozambique Humanitarian Country Team and the implementation of the Cluster Approach to respond to the Flood and Cyclone emergencies. UNICEF Mozambique is the leader of the WASH and Nutrition Clusters, and co-leads the Education and Protection Clusters with the Save the Children Alliance. UNICEF is also an active participant in the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC).

Technical, coordination and logistical support was provided to the National Disaster Management Institute's (INGC) Emergency Operations Centre (CENOE) and line ministry counterparts in Maputo, and to the regional operations centre, as well as the operational bases established by UNICEF in three affected provinces.

Notable achievements in the flood emergency response include:

- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** As leader of the WASH Cluster, UNICEF worked with Cluster partners to ensure that all accommodation centres had access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and materials. UNICEF supplied water bladders, water purification supplies, water trucking services, jerry cans, buckets, latrine construction materials, soap and hygiene promotion and education materials to provide emergency access to potable drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene for flood-affected populations in all accommodation centres. UNICEF also provided technical, logistical and coordination support to the INGC and water authorities at national and local levels for the assessment of the WASH situation, the delivery of WASH supplies and the installation of WASH facilities and services in accommodation centres.
- **Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF led the Nutrition Cluster at national and local levels, providing technical, logistical and coordination support to health officials at national and local levels for the assessment of the nutritional situation of children in accommodation centres, the delivery of nutrition related services including nutrition surveillance and monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, deworming and the appropriate treatment or referral of moderately and severely malnourished children. Life-saving nutrition supplies were mobilised to support supplementary and therapeutic feeding services, including BP5 and Corn Soya Blend.

UNICEF was an active participant in the Health Cluster at national and local levels, working to ensure that all accommodation centres had access to basic health services, and providing technical support to the Ministry of Health to carry out epidemiological surveillance, cholera prevention, malaria prevention, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, drug distribution and immunisation activities.

- **Education:** As co-lead of the Education Cluster with the Save the Children Alliance, UNICEF and its Cluster partners supported the provision of essential education supplies for accommodation centres and host community schools, including school tents to establish temporary learning spaces, learners' kits, teachers' kits, and school kits. Technical, logistical and coordination support was provided to the INGC and education authorities at national and local levels for the assessment of the education situation, the delivery of education supplies, the installation of education facilities and services, and the mobilisation of teachers in accommodation centres and host communities.
- **Protection:** As co-lead of the Protection Cluster, with the Save the Children Alliance, UNICEF and Cluster partners worked to ensure that internationally recognised minimum standards of protection against abuse, exploitation, violence, discrimination and neglect were maintained for the affected population sheltered in accommodation centres. This was achieved through support for the training of national police on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and the provision of logistical support to ensure a permanent police presence in accommodation centres. Community activists were trained on techniques for psycho-social support for children, and recreational kits consisting of play materials were provided. UNICEF furnished household emergency kits to replace basic items lost during the floods, particularly targeting vulnerable families in accommodation centres.

Cyclone Favio Emergency in Inhambane Province

On 22 February 2007, while in the process of responding to the flood emergency in the Zambezi River Basin, Mozambique suffered the effects of yet another natural disaster when Cyclone Favio made landfall in Vilanculos, in the coastal province of Inhambane. An estimated 133,670 people were affected by the cyclone in four districts across the province.

On 23 February, a UNICEF team was deployed to Vilanculos to assess the cyclone damage and support the distribution of emergency supplies, particularly for immediate shelter and water and sanitation needs, and to support the resumption of basic services. UNICEF worked with the Clusters at the Maputo level to identify how to best support the INGC-led emergency response in the cyclone affected areas, despite the limited presence of Cluster partners in Inhambane Province. UNICEF and partners present in the cyclone-affected area participated in an INGC-led rapid multi-sectoral assessment to determine the extent of damage and the needs of the affected.

Notable achievements in the cyclone emergency response include:

- **Shelter:** UNICEF furnished and coordinated the distribution of shelter materials, including tarpaulins and ropes, to assist 7,000 families in the immediate aftermath of the cyclone.
- **Education:** UNICEF supported the rehabilitation of cyclone affected educational facilities through the provision and coordinated distribution of 50 large school tents, galvanised corrugated roofing sheets and other roofing materials to rehabilitate over 330 classrooms. UNICEF also provided and distributed school kits and recreational kits to replace basic education and sporting materials lost to the cyclone.
- **Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF provided shelter materials, including tents and tarpaulins, to local Health officials to ensure the continuation of basic health services in 18 health centres affected by the cyclone, including Vilanculos Hospital. UNICEF also supported the mobilisation of essential drugs for these health centres. As part of the Mozambique Country Programme, UNICEF continued its regular support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) at national and local levels to ensure that basic health and nutrition services were restored rapidly after the cyclone.
- **Protection:** UNICEF supported vulnerable households in the cyclone affected areas by providing and coordinating the distribution of 1,000 household kits. These household kits contain jerry cans, *capulanas*, bars of soap, water purification supplies, cooking pots, cups, bowls, buckets, spoons, blankets, and mats to meet basic household needs.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** In coordination with provincial water authorities and the INGC, UNICEF provided and coordinated the distribution of water bladders, water treatment chemicals, jerry cans, buckets, and household level water purification supplies to cyclone affected communities. UNICEF facilitated water purification and water trucking of potable water to vulnerable communities, health facilities and educational facilities; provided technical assistance to provincial and district water management authorities on the maintenance of water systems; and supported the construction of latrines in affected areas. UNICEF also supported the efforts of local officials to promote good hygiene practices and cholera prevention through the provision of cholera education materials and soap.

3. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE 2007 FLOOD AND CYCLONE EMERGENCIES

In April 2007, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) commissioned an independent Real Time Evaluation (RTE) of the Flood and Cyclone emergency responses in Mozambique to assess the effectiveness of the response, particularly with regard to the implementation of the IASC Cluster Approach as the framework for emergency coordination. This evaluation found that the introduction of the Cluster approach was a success in Mozambique, encouraging improved cooperation and information sharing between agencies resulting in a more coordinated and effective emergency response.

UNICEF Mozambique also undertook an internal review of the emergency response to the flood and cyclone crises that highlighted important lessons learned which are currently being incorporated into preparedness and contingency plans. Key findings included the effectiveness of deploying multi-sectoral teams to affected areas to ensure adequate coordination and technical support to national authorities and Cluster partners and the need to strengthen the capacity of national counterparts at all levels for emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk mitigation. The review also noted the importance of providing community based information education communication activities and materials from the onset of an emergency to inform affected populations of the hazards of emergency situations – including cholera and malaria prevention, violence, exploitation and abuse, and HIV/AIDS.

The Delivering as One UN Joint Programme for Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction also incorporates these lessons learned and will be implemented by the UN family in Mozambique from 2007 to 2009. The Joint Programme focuses on strengthening national capacity for emergency preparedness of both Government and Civil Society according to the assessed needs of the INGC and CTGC partners, in addition to the strengthening of early warning and information management systems.

4. FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The latest VAC Assessment, carried out in May 2007, found that approximately 520,000 people could experience food insecurity until the end of the year due to drought conditions in the southern and central regions of Mozambique, including the districts affected by February's floods and cyclone. Partners such as WFP are working with Government to provide food assistance and non-food support is being addressed by UNICEF through an integrated approach as part of regular programme activities in Water and Sanitation, and in the area of Nutrition through the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme.

UNICEF Mozambique has been providing technical, financial and coordination support as WASH Cluster lead to the National Directorate of Water (DNA) and NGO partners to build 89 and rehabilitate 148 water points in resettlement centres across the four flood-affected provinces in the centre of the country. The construction of 8,400 household latrines in these resettlement areas is on-going. In the area of nutrition, UNICEF is taking forward its coordination role as Nutrition Cluster lead, and is providing technical, financial and capacity building support and supplies in collaboration with WFP to the MoH for an integrated supplementary feeding programme. The programme delivers CSB, Vitamin A supplementation and de-worming through health facilities in the most vulnerable districts affected by prolonged drought, high HIV prevalence and the 2007 floods, as well as nutrition rehabilitation of severely malnourished children in health facilities and in the community. UNICEF is also working with Save the Children to roll out community-based management of malnutrition, starting in districts most affected by the *triple threat* and scaling up incrementally, complementary to the tripartite partnership with WFP and the MoH.

It is estimated that a total of 660,000 people will become food insecure in drought, flood and cyclone affected areas by the first quarter of 2008 if conditions do not improve. The situation is further compounded by the fact that many of these populations live in areas which are vulnerable to further floods and cyclones during the 2007-2008 rainy season.

5. CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR 2007-2008 RAINY SEASON

The National Meteorological Institute (INAM) held its annual briefing for the 2007/2008 rainy season on 20 September. INAM predicts that there will be a 35 to 40 per cent probability of above-normal rainfall in the latter part of the rainy season which began in October.

UNICEF, WFP and other members of the UN Disaster Management Technical Working Group (UNDMT WG) are currently supporting the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to finalise a Cluster-based Inter-agency Contingency Plan for the rainy season. The Contingency Plan incorporates lessons learned from this year's response, and includes risk assessments and scenario building, highlights geographic coverage of Cluster partners in each sector and outlines each organisation's programmatic and operational capacity for potential expansion in emergency situations. The final plan will complement the Government's contingency plan which is currently being finalised by the National Institute for Disaster Management in coordination with INAM and the relevant line ministries.

6. APPEAL REQUIREMENTS AND RECEIPTS

Under the Mozambique Flash Appeal, UNICEF Mozambique requested US\$ 7.13 million (incorporating the initial HAR 2007 amount of US\$ 5.2 million), of which US\$ 6.3 million has been received to address both the flooding and cyclone emergencies and recovery efforts for both. This included US \$2,667,518 in CERF funds for the Education, Health, Protection and WASH Clusters. In addition, UNICEF Mozambique reprogrammed over US\$800,000 of regular resources for the flood and cyclone emergencies while processing requests for complementary emergency programme funds to meet the urgent humanitarian needs at the onset of the crises. In total, UNICEF Mozambique has spent over US \$7 million in preparing and responding to the 2007 flood and cyclone emergencies – in support of Government response efforts, through the coordination of the Education, Nutrition, Protection and WASH Clusters, and participation in the Health, Logistics, Shelter, and Telecommunications Clusters.

UNICEF Mozambique now requires US \$5,650,000 to ensure appropriate emergency preparedness measures and readiness to ensure immediate and effective support to the planned national emergency response in the upcoming 2007-2008 rainy season, as well as to respond effectively to increased risk generated by the slow-onset drought in the south of the country.

Table 1: Funds Received against Appeal

Appeal Sector	Requirements by Sector (US\$)	Funds Received (US\$)
Health and Nutrition	2,140,000	2,000,982
Water and Environmental Sanitation	1,765,500	2,604,610
Education	802,500	668,075
Child Protection	181,900	936,319
Programme Communication	-	52,169
Emergency Coordination	-	48,821
Total*	5,210,900*	6,310,976**

*The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF's Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

**These funds were received against both the HAR and the Flash Appeal launched in the aftermath of the Zambezi floods.

Table 2: UNICEF new emergency funding requirements (for current rainy season)

HAR Sector	Priorities by Sector*	Requirement by Sector (US\$)
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cholera mitigation and response Preventative and curative health care support in emergencies (Malaria prevention, IMCI) Nutritional rehabilitation in disaster affected areas Avian Influenza prevention and preparedness 	2,200,000
Water and Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and construction of water points in disaster affected areas Latrine construction for affected populations Trucking of potable water to disaster affected areas 	1,500,000
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-positioning of school tents, school kits, learners' kits and didactic materials for teachers Implementation of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) for the Education Sector 	800,000
Child Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the capacity of Civil Society to monitor and address gender based violence, exploitation and abuse, and psycho-social care in emergencies. Meeting the needs of the most vulnerable in emergency situations (e.g. provision of emergency household kits). 	400,000
Programme Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting community-based social mobilisation and outreach activities (e.g. mobile units, community radio, community theatre) in emergency situations Providing social mobilisation materials for the prevention of cholera, malaria, and HIV/AIDS in emergency contexts 	100,000
Emergency Coordination and Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) with technical assistance to prepare for, monitor and evaluate disaster response initiatives Providing operational support for emergency assessments, and the transport and distribution of humanitarian supplies during natural disasters 	650,000
	Total requirements	5,650,000

The UNICEF Mozambique 2007 Humanitarian Action Report focuses on strengthening partnerships and coordination for emergency preparedness and response to address the chronic vulnerabilities exacerbated by natural disasters and humanitarian conditions in the country. Though water levels in

the 2007 floods were higher than in the 2001 floods in the same area, effective national preparedness, contingency planning and response during that emergency helped to mitigate the impact of the floods and minimise human losses as compared to the 2001 flood emergency.

The success of the response to both the flood and cyclone emergencies earlier this year can be attributed to substantial efforts made in strengthening the capacity of national disaster management authorities, the emergency preparedness and response capacity of line-ministry counterparts, and in building partnerships with national and international humanitarian actors for disaster preparedness and response.

The experience and lessons learned from the 2007 flood and cyclone emergency highlight the need to continue enhancing the capacity of national disaster management authorities and line ministries to prepare for and respond to the natural disasters that Mozambique faces on a yearly basis. It also underscores the importance of strengthening coordination and partnerships within the Mozambique Humanitarian Country Team and the Humanitarian Clusters to better support the efforts of the Government of Mozambique in facing the challenges posed by natural disasters and the resulting chronic vulnerability in the country. The momentum generated by this year's emergencies is being harnessed to strengthen collaboration, coordination and partnerships between the Government and the Humanitarian Country Team for future emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation and response efforts.

UNICEF Mozambique requires US \$5,650,000 for the remainder of the year to ensure that these efforts are carried out and that effective support can be provided to the Government to prepare for national emergency response in the rainy season which began in October. Through these preparedness and response efforts, UNICEF will complement the overall capacity building measures for strengthened emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction planned through the joint programming efforts of the Delivering as One UN initiative.

Details of the Mozambique emergency programme can be obtained from:

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