

# UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION

## MOZAMBIQUE

# DONOR UPDATE

3 JULY 2007

### UNICEF RESPONDED TO THE IMMEDIATE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS CHILDREN AND WOMEN AFFECTED BY THE 2007 FLOOD AND CYCLONE EMERGENCIES

- UNICEF helped meet the basic needs of over 107,000 flood-affected people sheltered in accommodation centres along the Zambezi River Basin
- UNICEF supported over 35,000 people with basic shelter items in the cyclone affected areas of Inhambane Province
- UNICEF urgently requires US\$ 5.7 million for preparation and response to the upcoming rainy season



## 1. ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

In recent years, Mozambique has made encouraging strides in reducing its crippling poverty levels and is making gradual progress towards benchmarks set by the national Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Nevertheless, Mozambique remains one of the least developed countries in the world, ranking 168 out of 177 countries on the 2005 Human Development Index, mainly due to the country's chronic state of vulnerability and humanitarian crisis.

There are several factors impacting the persistent chronic vulnerability and humanitarian conditions in Mozambique. First, the country is still attempting to rebuild after more than a decade of civil war which decimated the infrastructure of basic social services. The rapidly escalating HIV/AIDS pandemic is weakening national capacities and considerably slowing the rate of development. Mozambique is also threatened by natural disasters including seasonal floods, cyclones and prolonged droughts, disrupting livelihoods and services, and exhausting limited coping mechanisms and exacerbating population vulnerabilities -- especially for women and children.

While the latest assessments indicate that overall national food security and nutrition have improved, households have not fully recovered from persistent drought conditions in the south of the country and will continue to experience humanitarian conditions. Preliminary results from the latest Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) exercise indicate that flood and cyclone affected families in parts of the Zambezi River Basin and in the Province of Vilanculos will not have the capacity to recover from the shocks caused by the 2007 floods and cyclones – and will require continued humanitarian assistance.

Vulnerable populations 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.

Education activities are often threatened by natural disasters, most notably seasonal floods and drought. National and sub-national education authorities are missing the resources and the capacity to quickly resume educational activities after an emergency in order to return some normalcy to the lives of children affected.

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*

On 4 February 2007, the **National Disaster Management Institute of Mozambique (INGC)**, declared a “red alert” calling for the evacuation of communities along the Zambezi River Basin, as rising water levels caused by heavy rains threatened to flood low-lying areas. An estimated 285,000 people were affected by the floods, with over 107,000 sheltered in accommodation centres.

Upon the declaration of the **Red Alert**, UNICEF mobilized emergency education, health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene supplies pre-positioned with line-ministry partners and supplies kept in the UNICEF Maputo warehouse. UNICEF Mozambique also deployed three multi-sector teams to the flood affected areas to carry out preliminary rapid needs assessments with local officials and Cluster partners. These teams established three operational bases in Mopeia (Zambezia Province), Mutarara (Tete Province) and Caia (Sofala Province).

UNICEF supported the creation of the **Mozambique Humanitarian Country Team** and the implementation of the **Cluster Approach** to support the Government in its emergency response efforts. UNICEF assumed leadership of the **WASH** and **Nutrition Clusters**; it co-led the **Education** and **Protection Clusters** with the

Save the Children Alliance; and it was an active participant in the **Health, Logistics, Telecommunications** and **Shelter Clusters** during the emergency response.

Technical, coordination and logistical support was provided to the **INGC Emergency Operations Centre (CENOE)** and line ministry counterparts in Maputo and the Caia Operational Hub, as well as the operational bases established by UNICEF in Mopeia and Mutarara Districts.

Notable achievements in the flood emergency response include:

- **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 mobilization of teachers in accommodation centres and host communities.
- **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 mobilized 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.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** As leader of the WASH Cluster, UNICEF worked with Cluster partners to ensure that all accommodation centres were covered with water, sanitation and hygiene interventions. 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.
- **Protection:** As co-leader of the Protection Cluster, with the Save the Children Alliance, UNICEF and Cluster partners worked to ensure that internationally recognized 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 supported 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-based orientation sessions on child protection techniques for prevention and awareness-raising on protection issues, as well as trainings for humanitarian workers on principled approaches to humanitarian action were also organized. 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 brunt 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 the four districts -- Vilanculos, Inhassoro, Govuro and Massinga.

On 23 February, two UNICEF staff members for emergency coordination and WASH were deployed to Vilanculos to assess the cyclone damage. Supplies were dispatched immediately especially to meet shelter and water and sanitation needs. An Education Officer, and an emergency officer identified through ESARO were subsequently deployed to Vilanculos to augment emergency response capacity.

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.

UNICEF designated one full time emergency planning officer and an emergency coordinator to work with the INGC/CENOE in Vilanculos to assist in the planning, coordination and implementation of the emergency response. This included the preparation and fielding of assessments with the INGC in the various social sectors that were affected, and the development of plans of action for the distribution of relief items. UNICEF also furnished coordination support for the logistical aspects of supply distribution and warehouse management through the hiring of a logistics consultant and a transport/logistics team.

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 school tents, galvanized corrugated roofing sheets and other roofing materials to assist over 330 classrooms. UNICEF also provided and distributed school kits and recreational kits to replace school 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 the Hospital in Vilanculos. UNICEF also supported the mobilization of essential drugs for these health centres. As part of the Mozambique Country Programme, UNICEF continued its regular support to the Ministry of Health at national and local levels to ensure that basic health and nutrition services were restored as soon as possible after the arrival of 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

The 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 response, especially 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 a cooperative ethos between agencies that led to a more coordinated and effective emergency response.

The evaluation also highlighted that the pre-positioning of emergency relief goods strengthened the level of preparedness for the flood and cyclone response. As part of the regular Country Programme, UNICEF supports line ministry emergency preparedness efforts to preposition key emergency supplies at national

and local levels to ensure a rapid response. National water authorities were able to quickly mobilize water and sanitation supplies – such as water bladders, water chlorination supplies, and latrine slabs and plastic sheeting pre-positioned at national and provincial levels with UNICEF support to ensure people sheltered in accommodation centres had adequate access to water and sanitation services from the onset of the emergency. Health authorities were able to mobilize UNICEF furnished tents to establish basic health services in accommodation centres that did not have access to health posts. Nutrition supplies such as BP5 and Corn Soya Blend were also quickly mobilized from existing stocks to ensure the nutritional needs of children under age five were met in accommodation centres. Education supplies pre-positioned at national and provincial levels – including tents for temporary classrooms, school kits, learners' kits and recreational kits – were quickly moved into accommodation centres and neighboring communities to re-establish educational activities as soon as possible for displaced children and to create a child-friendly protective environment.

The level of preparedness of national actors and international actors contributed to the success of the emergency response -- in terms of community disaster preparedness, general agency preparedness, and specific preparedness for the floods. UNICEF and other humanitarian partners contributed to these efforts throughout 2006 – including the development of the INGC Contingency Plan for the 2006-2007 Rainy Season and the implementation of the flood simulation exercises in October 2006. The RTE recommends that the Mozambique Humanitarian Country Team and the Clusters continue to support these types of initiatives to strengthen national capacity for disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and contingency planning.

UNICEF Mozambique undertook an internal review of the emergency response to the flood and cyclone crises which served to highlight lessons learned which are being incorporated into future preparedness and contingency plans. The review noted the effectiveness of deploying multi-sector teams to affected areas to ensure adequate coordination and technical capacity support to national authorities and Cluster partners for the emergency response. This internal analysis also highlighted the need to ensure Country Office staff has access to period emergency related training opportunities to strengthen preparedness, reaction and reporting capacity.

The internal review stressed the need to strengthen the capacity of national counterparts at all levels for emergency preparedness and response. 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 on the hazards of emergency situations – including cholera and malaria prevention, violence, exploitation and abuse, and HIV/AIDS.

Based on these analyses of the emergency response to the flood and cyclone emergencies, and building on the preparedness efforts carried out through the Country Programme in 2006, UNICEF Mozambique will continue to address building in-country capacity for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness. These efforts will be carried out through the regular initiatives of the 2007 Country Programme, with the objective of mitigating the chronic vulnerability and humanitarian conditions resulting from disasters in Mozambique – including slower onset drought conditions that plague the southern part of the country. These efforts will also be carried out through the Delivering as One UN Joint Programme for Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction being developed. An integral component of the Delivering as One UN Joint Programme is to strengthen national capacity for disaster preparedness and response. These overall objectives will be achieved in partnership with the Government of Mozambique, the Humanitarian Country Team and the Mozambique Clusters, and other private sector, bilateral and multilateral stakeholders.

#### **4. APPEAL REQUIREMENTS AND RECEIPTS**

On 7 March 2007 the Mozambique Humanitarian Country Team launched the Flash Appeal for the Floods and Cyclone. The Appeal seeks US \$37.6 million required by the Mozambique Clusters to address the medium term emergency response and early recovery after the flood and cyclone emergencies. The Flash Appeal was intended to further the immediate emergency response facilitated through funding through the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) which allocated US \$11.2 million to the Mozambique Clusters to jump start emergency operations in the flood affected areas.

UNICEF Mozambique's requirements under the Mozambique Flash Appeal were US \$6.6 million; this amount incorporates the US \$5.2 million initially required through the 2007 Humanitarian Action Report (HAR). In total, UNICEF received US \$5.9 to address the Zambezi River Basin Flood Emergency and the

Cyclone Favio Emergency in Inhambane. 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 – as emergency funding was not immediately available to meet the urgent humanitarian needs at the onset of the crises. In total, UNICEF Mozambique employed over US \$6.7 million in preparing and responding to the 2007 flood and cyclone emergencies. This funding allowed UNICEF Mozambique to respond to the flood and cyclone emergencies – in support of Government response efforts, through the effective coordination of the Education, Nutrition, Protection and WASH Clusters, and participation in the Health, Logistics, Shelter, and Telecommunications Clusters.

**Table 1: Funds Received against the Mozambique Flash Appeal for the Floods and Cyclone**

<b>Appeal Sector</b>	<b>UNICEF Flash Appeal Requirements by Sector</b>	<b>CERF Funds Received (US\$)</b>	<b>Other Funds Received (US\$)</b>	<b>Total Funds against Flash Appeal (US\$)**</b>
Education	1,462,197	418,575	249,500	668,075
Health	1,979,418	783,561	852,969	1,636,530
Nutrition	467,000	0	364,452	364,452
Protection	1,244,458	464,027	442,990	907,017
WASH	1,979,418	1,001,355	1,368,959	2,370,314
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,661,968*</b>	<b>2,667,518</b>	<b>3,278,870</b>	<b>5,946,388</b>

\* This amount incorporates the US \$5.2 million initially required through the 2007 Humanitarian Action Report

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

**Table 2: Funds received by Donor against the Mozambique Flash Appeal**

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds Received (US\$)*</b>	<b>Sector</b>
Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF)	2,667,516	Education Cluster, Health Cluster, Protection Cluster, WASH Cluster
US Fund for UNICEF	771,500	Health & Nutrition, Education, WASH, Programme Communication, Emergency Coordination and Operations
Government of Italy	256,410	Health and Nutrition
Portuguese National Committee for UNICEF	397,350	WASH
Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF	397,350	Health & Nutrition, Protection, WASH, Programme Communication, Emergency Coordination and Operations
UK National Committee for UNICEF	51,083	Protection
ECHO (for Zambezi River Basin Flood Emergency)	535,955	Health & Nutrition, Education, Protection, WASH, Programme Communication, Emergency Coordination and Operations
ECHO (for Cyclone Favio Emergency Response)	869,224	Health & Nutrition, Education, Protection, WASH, Emergency Coordination and Operations
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,946,388</b>	

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

## 5. IMPACT OF UNDER-FUNDING AND CURRENT PRIORITIES

Based on the lessons learned from the 2007 flood and cyclone emergencies, UNICEF's priorities for the remainder of 2007 are to continue supporting the Government of Mozambique in the early recovery and resettlement process. UNICEF and its Cluster Partners are providing line ministry counterparts and the INGC with the technical support required to ensure that displaced populations have access to basic services as they transition to resettlement areas. This includes the continuation of education activities, nutrition surveillance, supplementary and therapeutic feeding, health services, protection for the most vulnerable families, and the provision of water and sanitation.

In the flood affected areas in the Zambezi River Basin, UNICEF and its Wash Cluster partners are undertaking an initiative to rehabilitate 122 water points and build 82 new points, as well as to build 8,400 household latrines. As part of a partnership with the European Union and the Government of the Province of Inhambane, UNICEF is working to rehabilitate schools and health facilities across the province, with a special focus on the cyclone affected districts.

UNICEF Mozambique has also developed an emergency supply pre-positioning strategy to support overall emergency preparedness and response plans. The pre-positioning strategy takes into account emergency supply items to meet the immediate needs of 25,000 affected people within the first 72 hours of a natural disaster in line with UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children. The strategy is broken down by (i) essential supplies that will be pre-positioned prior to an emergency, (ii) supplies that will be ordered in the first 24 hours of an emergency, and (iii) emergency supplies to be ordered to meet the needs of the affected as assessed through preliminary rapid assessments. The UNICEF emergency supply pre-positioning strategy will form part of the broader emergency preparedness plans of the Mozambique Clusters and the Humanitarian Country Team. Resources are required to ensure that this minimum emergency supply capacity can be put in place before the arrival of the 2007/2008 rainy season which begins in October.

UNICEF will also continue working to strengthen national capacity for emergency preparedness and response. Through the Mozambique Humanitarian Country Team and the Mozambique Clusters, UNICEF will support the disaster preparedness and risk reduction efforts of the INGC, including the development of contingency plans, disaster assessment and management tools, and in the execution of emergency simulation exercises. These efforts are also in line with the Delivering as One UN Joint Programme for Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction.

The emergency funding received so far in 2007 against the UNICEF Humanitarian Action Report (HAR) and the Mozambique Flash Appeal has allowed UNICEF Mozambique to meet the basic humanitarian response needs for the flood and cyclone crises. The lessons learned from the 2007 flood and cyclone emergency response have highlighted key areas in Government capacity that need to be further strengthened and supported for preparedness and response efforts in the next rainy season. The introduction of the Cluster Approach in Mozambique has also highlighted the need for the strengthening of emergency coordination and response tools that can be employed by Government and Cluster Partners.

UNICEF Mozambique requires US \$5,650,000 for the remainder of the year (July-December 2007) to ensure appropriate emergency preparedness measures and immediate and effective support to national emergency response in the upcoming rainy season which begins in October 2007. 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.

Table 3 shows the revised HAR requirements for UNICEF Mozambique.

**Table 3: UNICEF new emergency funding requirements (July through December 2007)**

HAR Sector	Priorities by Sector*	Requirement by Sector (US\$)
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cholera Mitigation and Response</li> <li>▪ Preventative and Curative Health Care Support in Emergencies (Malaria prevention, IMCI)</li> <li>▪ Nutritional Rehabilitation in Disaster Affected Areas</li> <li>▪ Avian Influenza Prevention and Preparedness</li> </ul>	2,200,000
Water and Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rehabilitation and Construction of Water Points in Disaster Affected Areas</li> <li>▪ Latrine Construction for Affected Populations</li> <li>▪ Trucking of Potable Water in Disaster Hit Areas</li> </ul>	1,500,000
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pre-positioning of School Tents, School Kits, Learners' Kits and Didactic Materials for Teachers</li> <li>▪ Implementation of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for the Education Sector</li> </ul>	800,000
Child Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society to Monitor and Address Gender Based Violence, Exploitation and Abuse, and Psycho-social Care in Emergencies.</li> <li>▪ Meeting the Needs of the Most Vulnerable in Emergency Situations (eg: provision of emergency household kits).</li> </ul>	400,000
Programme Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supporting Community-based Social Mobilization and Outreach Activities (eg: mobile units, community radio, community theatre) in Emergency Situations</li> <li>▪ Providing Social Mobilization Materials for the Prevention of Cholera, Malaria, and HIV/AIDS in Emergency Contexts</li> </ul>	100,000
Emergency Coordination and Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supporting the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) with technical assistance to prepare for, monitor and evaluate disaster response initiatives</li> <li>▪ Providing operational support for emergency assessments, and the transport and distribution of humanitarian supplies during natural disasters</li> </ul>	650,000
<b>Total requirements</b>		<b>5,650,000</b>

\* Coordination is an integral part of emergency preparedness and response factored into all sector priorities of the Humanitarian Action Report.

Details of the Mozambique emergency programme can be obtained from:

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