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Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA)

Mozambique: Imminent Tropical Storm

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRMZ017	Glide n°:	ST-2022-000088-MOZ
Date of issue:	21 January 2022	Expected timeframe:	2 months
Operation start date:	21 January 2022	Expected end date:	31 March 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 140,041			
Total number of people at-risk:	16,558,205 (overall population in at-risk provinces)	Number of people to be assisted:	20,000 people (4,000 HH)
Provinces at risk:	Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala	Provinces targeted:	Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Mozambican Red Cross has a network of branches reaching 133 districts with 6,500 active trained volunteers in communities across the country and 17 active warehouses.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Belgium RC, German Red Cross, Spanish RC, French RC, Italian RC, Netherlands Red Cross (remotely), International Committee of the Red Cross			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Meteorological Institute (INAM), National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD),			

<Click [here](#) for budget and [here](#) for contacts>

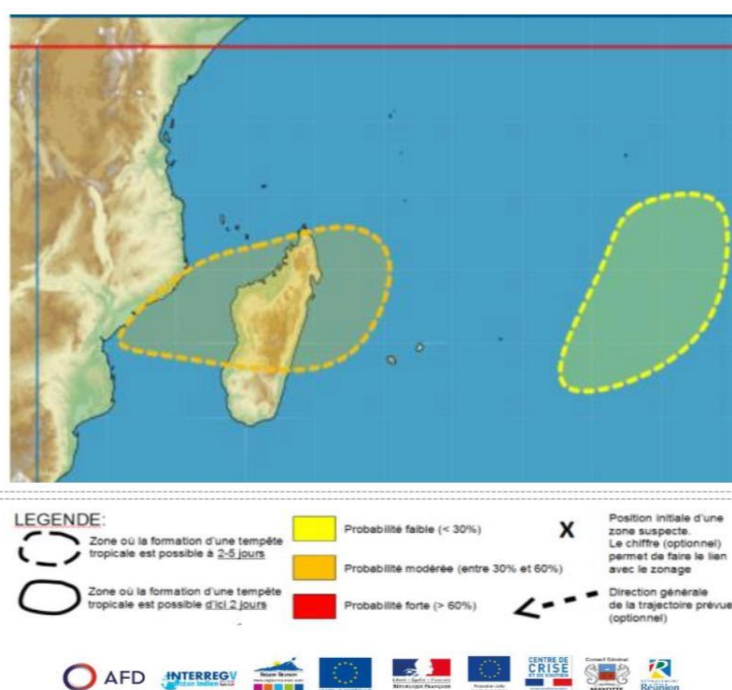
A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The National Meteorological Institute (INAM) in Mozambique sent a notice on 16 January 2022 alerting to the possible formation of a tropical cyclone due to the high temperatures of the surface water in the Southeast Indian Ocean and Mozambican channel with a low-pressure atmosphere.

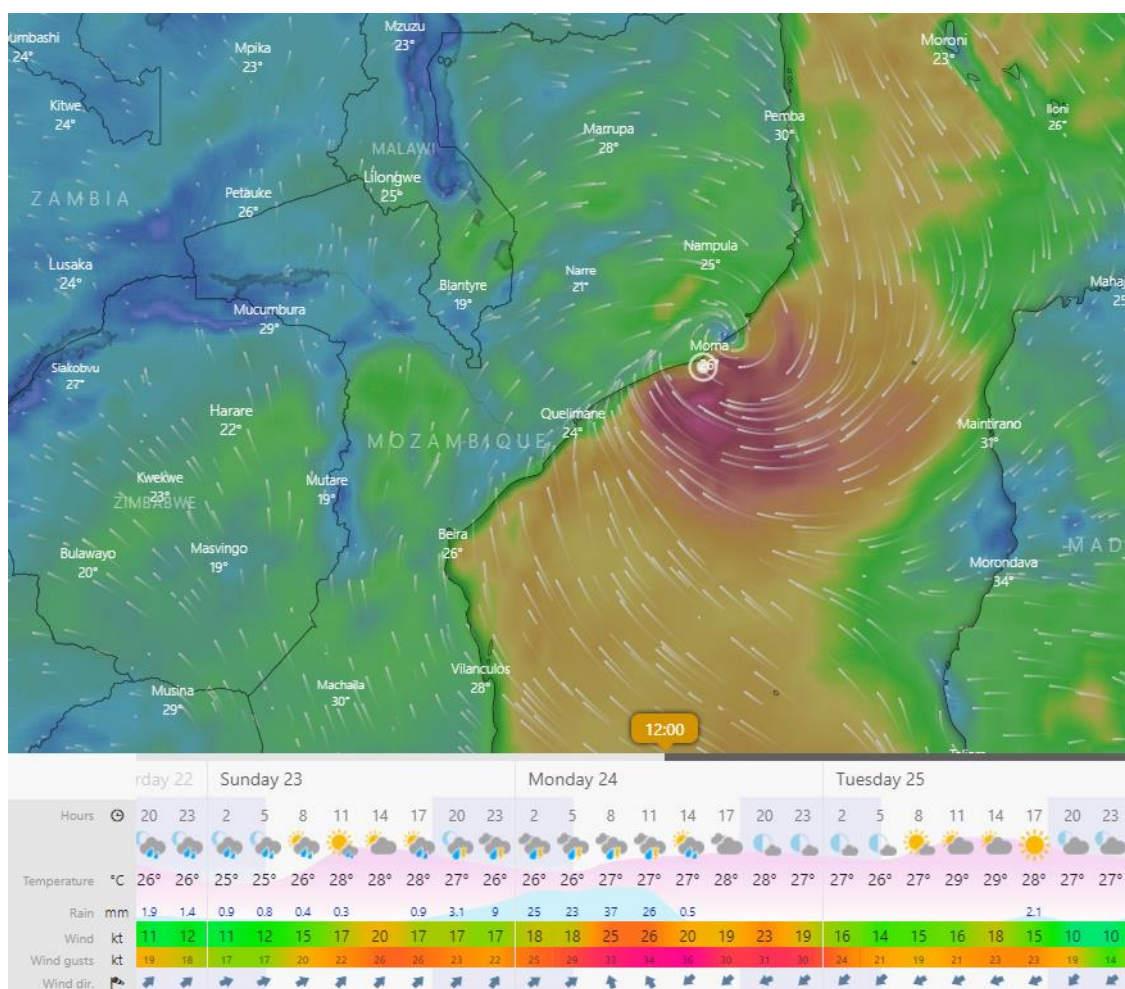
The National Delegation of Hydraulic Resources Management (DNGRH) issued a flood risk alert on 18 January 2022 for increased rainfall starting 25 January and a flood risk for the Zambeze, Buzi, Pungoé, Licungo, Ligonha, Meluli, Montepuez, Messalo, and Megaruma river basins as well as the coastal areas of Zambézia, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado Provinces.

At this time, according to the PIROI models with an expected accuracy of 60%, a tropical cyclone or a tropical storm is expected to make landfall on 24 January in the northern region of Mozambique (see image below), while predicted landfall on Madagascar is 22 January 2022. The current predicted windspeeds (farthest



Picture 1: Cyclone alert outlook for the next few days. Source: Meteo France

known) are up to 108 km/h. The tropical storm may continue to build strength in the Mozambican channel before making landfall again in the central region of Mozambique. There is the prediction of one cyclone making landfall in Mozambique this season, with windspeeds similar to that of TC Idai. As such, the National Society is preparing for a worst-case scenario and for possible impact on Sofala, Nampula and Zambezia.



Picture 2: Visual of possible trajectory of cyclone, status forecasted for Monday 24th January 2022. Source: Windy.com

The total population 'at risk' in the regions is as follows:

(City), Province	Total Population	Men	Women	Total Children (0-15 years)
Beira, Sofala	823,164	295,362	296,728	231,074
Buzi, Sofala	260,048	83,211	94,204	82,633
Nampula	8,274,129	2,659,702	2,823,680	2,790,747
Zambezia	7,200,864	2,396,800	2,605,657	2,198,407
Total	16,558,205	5,435,075	5,820,269	5,302,861

If the projected scenario is realised, this could mean that significant impact is expected, as these are the provinces that hold the majority of the population in Mozambique, according to the last Census conducted in 2017. Nampula alone is home to around 8 million, Sofala host around 1.5 million people and Zambezia is home to around 7 million people.

Sofala's Provincial Authorities' Emergency Operational Centre (EOC) has already been activated and met on 19 January led by the Provincial Administrator with participation of INAM and INDG. The meeting focused on information sharing, with various scenarios presented and discussions around preparedness to respond to the incoming storm. The gaps in prepositioned stocks were also shared (food, NFIs, etc). It is expected that the Nampula EOC will activate in the coming days. These meetings will have CVM and IFRC presence.

Based on the experience from previous cyclones, it is expected there will be flooding during and after the event, requiring a humanitarian intervention.

The National Institute of Disaster Management (INGD) has the lead on organizing the humanitarian effort, however, they rely on coordination with other actors to meet the anticipated needs after landfall. Discussions about preparations have begun at the provincial level and the National Society is a trusted local partner to assist in emergency response activities.

Based on the above, the Mozambican Red Cross Society (CVM) is seeking support through the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to prepare to lead an effective response, through mobilisation of volunteers to conduct early warning early action activities, to mobilise disaster preparedness stock, to mobilize staff to assist in identifying evacuation centres together with Government and start evacuation. The intervention will also ensure resources to conduct detailed assessments of the needs on the ground after the expected impact of the tropical storm, which will inform any strategy changes in the operation. This early action is planned in support of and coordinated with the local Governments preparedness activities.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Operating National Society

CVM has a lot of experience anticipating and responding to cyclones. CVM regularly respond to cyclone events, including interventions for Tropical Cyclones Idai in Kenneth 2019, a combined Emergency Appeal for CHF 32 million, and Eloise in 2021, an Emergency Appeal for CHF 5.1 million.

CVM, with support from German Red Cross has been working on Forecast-based Financing since 2015 and has developed two Early Action Protocols (EAPs), one for cyclone and one for floods, and a third one is under development.

The cyclone EAP was activated in 2020 for TC Chalane. The revised cyclone EAP was submitted for revalidation in December 2021, however since the EAP has not been approved, it cannot be activated. As part of the FbF project, CVM developed a contingency plan for cyclone which includes focus on areas of potential impact as per INAM and France Meteorological satellite (Meteosat) forecasts. The contingency plan promotes a culture of acting early, which is capitalised on as part of this plan of action.

CVM's second EAP is for floods which focuses on four basins, specifically, the Licungo, Zambeze, Buzi and Limpopo. The decision to trigger early action activities will happen once the prescribed water level at the upstream reference stations reaches a water level associated with the five-year return period discharge, which will be indicated in the hydrological forecasts of the public authority DNGRH. It is possible that this EAP may be triggered as a result of the forecasted cyclone.

In terms of the impending cyclone:

- CVM is planning on sending operational management resources to the field for rapid assessments and to prepare provincial teams and volunteers in case the storm makes landfall in the country.
- CVM will also mobilise disaster preparedness stocks from regional warehouses to strategic position for prompt response to vulnerable areas if required. More details on the stocks are available in the operational strategy below.
- Communication has begun between the Mozambique disaster management authority, the National Institute of Disaster Management (INDG), to align the response and close gaps to support people in need.
- The CVM has initiated and participated in internal and external coordination meetings to discuss and coordinate preparedness and response initiatives, including Movement partners, Government Agencies and NGOs.
- The CVM staff are participating in the National and regional disaster committee meetings to keep the information and monitoring updated.
- The CVM logistics team and fleet are on standby and ready to activate as the system gets into cyclone and the trajectory gets clear. It is expected that the clear trajectory will come to surface from 22 January 2022.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The IFRC's Maputo Country Cluster Delegation supports two national societies, the Mozambican Red Cross and the Angolan Red Cross. Support to the Mozambican Red Cross (CVM, Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique) began in March 2019, with the emergency response to Cyclone Idai, a two-year, multi-sectoral project focusing on community recovery and resilience that ended in July 2021. Since then, IFRC has scaled down their operations and undergone a transition to become a Country Cluster Delegation in late 2021. The Mozambican Red Cross is present in all 11 Provinces of Mozambique with projects focusing on health—including COVID-19 mitigation and promotion of vaccines, disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response.

In terms of human resources, IFRC has invested in human and technical resources through the last three emergency response operations and now, Maputo Cluster has an Operations manager, PMER, Health and DM coordinators as well as a Finance manager. This means that the National Society has proximity technical support under the lead of the Head

of Delegation to support implementing and potential scaling up of this operation. In addition, the teams are working on ensuring capacity strengthening of the National Society technical counterparts, to ensure smooth exit in due time.

There are five Partner National Societies currently present in-country, providing long-term support to the Mozambican Red Cross. They are the Spanish Red Cross (SRC), German Red Cross (GRC), Belgian Red Cross (BRC-FL), French Red Cross, and the Italian Red Cross. The Netherlands Red Cross currently does not have in-country presence but continues to partner with CVM.

Other partners who have indicated they could support are the Belgium Red Cross Flanders, who are prepared to support the operation in Nampula. In addition, PIROI has indicated that stocks are available from the French Red Cross for water treatment kits. All other Movement partners are on standby to assist.

Focusing on 2022, below are the regular activities planned by the PNSs:

Partner National Society	Areas of activity
Spanish Red Cross	COVID-19, DRR, WASH, SGBV (Maputo City, Maputo Province)
German Red Cross	DRR, WASH, Shelter (Maputo, Province and Maputo City)
Belgian Red Cross	COVID-19, DRR, WASH, CBHFA (Nampula, Inhambane & Nationally for First aid support)
French Red Cross	Eco-DRR (Zambezia)
Italian Red Cross	COVID-19, Youth and Volunteers Project (Maputo City and Maputo Province)
Netherlands Red Cross	DRR (Sofala); No in-country presence and works through local partners, CVM with support of IFRC

Overview of other actors' actions in country

- The National Institute for Management and Disaster Management (INGD) leads the Governments coordination of the response while Emergency Operations Centres (Centro de Operações de Emergência, COE) are operational at the provincial level. INGD, the National Centre for Emergency Operations (CENOE) and humanitarian partners are working to preposition teams and supplies in relevant areas. INGD issued alerts calling on people in affected areas to evacuate. CVM and IFRC have been actively participating at COE meetings on provincial and district level and is seen as a major partner. Through coordination meetings, different players share their capacities/strengths towards the operation, and in the case of CVM, these are platforms where the value of volunteer network is appreciated, as the National Society would get requests to support various interventions by the government or other stakeholders.
- The COE of Sofala has already been activated and met on 19 January. It is expected that the Nampula COE will activate soon. CVM and IFRC will take part in these meetings.
- The UN Cluster system was activated immediately after Cyclone Idai in various sectors including Health, WASH, FSL, and Shelter. They remained active during the two-year operation to help coordinate the humanitarian response. OCHA also organized bi-weekly and monthly Cluster Coordination meetings. The Community Engagement Working Group, chaired by UNICEF and Plan International, which coordinates community engagement and social mobilization approaches and messages across several agencies was operational during this time. The Shelter Cluster, co-led by IFRC, is active and scaling up the frequency of their meetings in preparation for the storm. Other Clusters are expected to begin meeting as more is known about the storm.

Overall, the National Society is involved in all coordination platforms and attends meetings together with Government at national and provincial levels. They receive support from IFRC, which equally attends meetings and supports in ensuring Red Cross presence in the various Humanitarian Clusters.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Prior to the storm, CVM in coordination with humanitarian partners has identified priority actions such as monitoring, surveillance and urgent cleaning of storm drains, identification of suitable evacuation centres, pre-positioning of life-saving items, search and rescue preparedness, and readiness for rapid needs assessments including the mobilization of human resources.

It is also anticipated that the storm is likely to cause WASH needs for water provision and treatment and health actions in response to potential Acute Watery Diarrhoea including potential cholera outbreaks. Shelter damage is also likely as well as infrastructures such as roads, bridges, electricity, and cell phone networks. Food security may be affected due to crop damage as the main agricultural season is underway and the floods could destroy food supplies.

Based on above analysis, CVM has identified the following as possible impacts of the storm:

- Possible flooding, forcing displacement
- Injuries, trauma with limited access to medical care due to destruction

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- Possible outbreak of waterborne diseases especially cholera due to contamination of drinking water sources
- Worsening of vector related diseases such as malaria due to stagnant water
- Lack of necessities such as access to safe water, access to latrines, access to safe housing
- Increased exposure to COVID-19 as people will not be able to implement physical distancing and basic hygiene
- Flash flooding in urban coastal areas causing injuries and structural damage
- Increase of insecurity from looting, but also linked to political insecurity
- Interruption/destruction of health care service delivery and other social services and sanitation infrastructure
- Destruction of critical public infrastructure such as communications, roads
- Destruction of livelihood assets and activities.

Targeting

Based on the last census conducted by Mozambique National Institute of Statistics in 2017, the potentially affected areas have substantial number of people at-risk. Given that this emergency plan of actions aims at ensuring readiness actions to allow CVM to deploy volunteers and conduct damage assessments, the National Society will focus on a sample of the at-risk population to initiate an emergency intervention. As such, **20,000 people (4,000 households)** will initially be targeted with this operation. Considering capacity and the targeting, the most vulnerable households CVM have initially identified as being most at risk are as follows:

	Sofala, Beira	Sofala, Buzi	Nampula	Zambezia	Total
No of HH to be targeted	500	500	1,500	1,500	4,000

The standard average family size in Mozambique is five members.

Selection criteria include most vulnerable families with children under 5 years, lactating mothers, the elderly, persons with special needs and female-headed households. These criteria will be better refined in the operation update in a few weeks, after landfall.

It is important to highlight that the numbers presented above may change after the needs assessment depending on the scale and impact of the storm/floods.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Response
Scenario 1 - Heavy and continuous rainfall while the wind speed reduces below 100km/h. Not more than 25,000 people are affected within one week following landfall.	<p>Destruction of houses/public infrastructure/roads</p> <p>Displacement of people is registered</p> <p>Loss of assets (crops, animals, personal belongings)</p>	<p>Scale up from preparedness/readiness actions as seen in this EPoA, to include response intervention.</p> <p>CVM response in this case will focus on the vulnerable people in the affected areas and conduct a detailed assessment to inform further response within the allocated timeframe.</p>
Scenario 2 – intense rainfall and a windspeed between 100Km/h to 165Km/h, remains affecting more than 100,000 people within one week.	<p>Number of displaced people increases, leading to a spontaneous settlement in makeshift shelters, exposing communities to the elements and violence.</p> <p>Risk of a cholera outbreak in addition to increased Covid-19 cases in urban areas, as well as malaria due to widespread presence of stagnant waters.</p> <p>Increased vulnerability of affected community due to impact on livelihoods.</p>	<p>Scale up the EPoA to a response intervention with possible Emergency Appeal based on assessment.</p> <p>CVM/IFRC response will be revised through an Operations update to widen the scope of intervention, with possible change of strategy, increased timeframe and possibly a request for a second allocation, increase in target and continued alert while more volunteers are mobilized.</p>
Scenario 3 – Windspeed above 166Km/h and continuous and intense rainfall with more than 300,000 people affected within one week.	Widespread infrastructural damage is recorded with houses completely damaged.	CVM/IFRC immediately launches an Emergency Appeal to ensure that the emergency and recovery needs of affected populations are immediately covered while working on long-term programming to ensure sustainability of

	<p>Widespread agricultural damage and loss of employment leads to severe food and economic insecurity.</p> <p>Low household food consumption and diet diversity leading to increased severe acute malnutrition. Rural to urban migration due to lack of employment and income.</p> <p>WASH situation deteriorates rapidly leading to a cholera outbreak in addition to increased Covid-19 cases in urban areas due to overcrowding in makeshift accommodations.</p>	recovery actions and basis for DRR activities.
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The current DREF operation prepares for scenario 1 and 2 and will be revised as soon as the tropical storm has made landfall and further assessments are carried out. Any changes to the current plan of action will be informed by needs assessments.

Operation Risk Assessment

The Operation Risk Assessment is informed by the present and potential scenarios related to identified risks in Mozambique, how they can impact the operation and the mitigation measures defined to reduce risk.

- **Conflict:** Mozambique is experiencing localized conflict in the province of Cabo Delgado by armed groups' violent actions targeting government structure and officials, with impact on the civilian population. At the time of writing, there have not been consequences to humanitarian personnel.
- **Political stability:** Mozambique continues to have political and social tensions between political parties.
- **Country's infrastructure:** Mozambique's public infrastructure is generally weak, especially in peri-urban and rural areas where population can be cut-off from accessing basic services for several weeks. This situation poses a great challenge to humanitarian deliveries and overall access to areas of operation.
- **Natural disasters:** The recurrence of disasters is increasing as well as the number of affected populations. Other extreme weather events may likely occur in the coming months.
- **COVID-19 Pandemic:** This operation and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support. Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique, with the support of IFRC, has implemented a phased approach to COVID-19 since March 2020 aligned with the operational context and has adapted this during the pandemic's evolution. In the first phase (preparedness) the Business Continuity Plan was developed, and the CVM supported the Ministry of Health in designing and disseminating relevant COVID-19 information to the public through IEC and social media. In April 2020 CVM rapidly leveraged its base by training staff and volunteers on COVID-19 and on Epidemic Control for Volunteers, Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), and PSS support.

B. Operational strategy¹

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of this operation is to ensure preparedness and readiness of Mozambique Red Cross teams to reduce harm and meet the immediate humanitarian needs of at least 20,000 people (4,000 households) exposed to the upcoming Tropical Storm in Nampula, Zambezia and Sofala provinces.

Proposed strategy

The operation will focus on preparedness measures in Sofala, Nampula and/or Zambezia regions, as the trajectory of the cyclone will form in the next 48 hours. To note, CVM has a pool of approximately 880 volunteers trained in various areas including health, food and non-food items distributions and WASH amongst others. As such, focus will be on the following activities as volunteers are ready to deploy immediately:

¹ The plan should be prepared by the National Society, with support from the Secretariat technical departments and support services.

1. Rapid assessments:

Through its local branches, CVM will conduct post-disaster needs assessment and provide technical support from HQ as required with up to 300 volunteers available to support the operation throughout the 3 target provinces. CVM will coordinate with Government and other actors in the field to coordinate assessments.

2. Prepositioning of relief items:

CVM will focus on the prepositioning and readiness for distribution of immediate relief needs for the most vulnerable households displaced because of the floods, including accessories or equipment to support stronger search and rescue or transportation activities in the acute phase of emergency.

The NFIs currently available in the CVM warehouses are as follows:

Items	# Available in Sofala (Caia)	# Available in Zambezia (Mopeia)	# Available in Nampula	# Available in FPLM (Main warehouse)	Total
Tarpaulin	579	-	1,624	-	2,203
Shelter Toolkit	447	-	40	1,890	2,377
Shelter Kit	-	-	578	-	578
WASH Kits	-	11	-	-	11
Kitchen Kits	550	-	1,189	676	2,415
Hygiene Kit	-	-	-	-	492
Mosquito Nets	2,254	100	3,190	1,060	6,604
Soap	3,500	-	4,522 (1,622 without protection)	273kg powdered	8,022 bars, 273kg powder
Plastic buckets w/ lid	47	129 (60 with taps)	37	86	299
5L plastic buckets	-	-	2,006	-	2,006
20L Jerry cans	235	962	363 (138 simple)	-	1,560
Family tents	11	59 (24 used)	-	-	70
Jars	652	-	-	-	652
Rolls of rope	108	69	18	-	95
Cloth (Capulanas)	8,922	-	10,958	7,442	27,322
Mosquito curtains	1,948	-	-	-	1,948
Chlorine water treatment solution (Certeza)	4,842 (expired)	-	836	250 with additional 1,800 expired	1,086 with 6,642 expired
Chlorine water treatment tablets	22,500	-	-	-	22,500
Water filters	122	-	-	320	442
Plastic Mattresses	-	369	-	-	2,202
Blankets	-	347	-	-	336
Generators	-	-	3	7	10
Latrine kits	110	4	50	235	399

3. Warehousing

CVM will increase the warehousing available for protecting offices and other assets that have recently been donated after the closure of Emergency Appeal Idai, especially in Provinces likely to be impacted by the storm. Assets such as building materials and vehicles will be moved to safe storage for the storm.

4. Evacuation (as needed):

CVM will support the government in identifying and preparing evacuation centres as well as support early evacuation for high-risk households, as needed. CVM will ensure special consideration for persons with special needs, especially pregnant women, persons living with disabilities and older people. In addition, CVM will mobilise 300 volunteers to support search and rescue, river crossing transport, and First Aid services in the at-risk locations. The teams will ensure adequate measures are taken to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission during evacuation of vulnerable groups.

5. Dissemination of Early Warning Early Action messages and Hygiene promotion:

CVM will deploy up to 300 volunteers in all possible impacted regions to reach out to the at-risk communities with early warning early action messages. This will include messages on hygiene promotion in flood context to anticipate precarious hygiene situation and access to sanitation and water. COVID-19 prevention messages will be integrated in the communication to support containment measures as prescribed by MoH and WHO. The awareness activities will be made possible through implementation of the following activities:

- House to house visits by volunteers with communication materials in very large prints (people from distance can see maintaining physical distancing norms)
- Volunteers using megaphones
- Engagement of community leaders or other influential community members.

6. Management of the CVM/IFRC EOC

CVM will continue monitoring the situation through its established Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) as needed, regionally or at HQ level. The EOC will monitor and disseminate information to the districts, lead support activities related to communications, reporting, fundraising, donor relationships and other similar.

Information will be captured from various sources including:

1. Deployment of volunteers and staff to monitor and report scenes.
2. Activation of internet, communication packages, VHF, or drone-related activities as is possible or needed

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): CEA will be streamlined throughout the intervention process to guarantee maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities. A specific assessment will be conducted during the in-depth needs assessment to determine the preferred communication channels by communities and preferred feedback mechanism. This will result in the set-up of a communication and complaint/feedback mechanism.

Target communities need timely, accurate and relevant information regarding the disaster response (including programme activities and progress) and best communication approaches to engage with different groups. In response to floods-related disasters, activities such as using radio shows and mobile cinemas for health and hygiene awareness-raising can be set up to ensure communities are informed and participate in the response. A complaint desk will also be put in place for recipients of distributed items to provide direct feedback on the items received. For clarity and for a good flow of information, clear roles and responsibilities will be agreed with representatives, community leaders and committees.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): Like CEA, PGI will be streamlined throughout the operation, as it will be integrated in specific questions during the multi-sectors needs assessment to get information about gender and age specific vulnerabilities and protection risks. Also, sex and age disaggregated data will be collected and analysed to inform activity design, especially in the response phase. The operation will work on integrating PGI minimum standards in the shelter and WASH activities, as well as map and disseminate referral pathways for child protection and SGBV services.

Operational Support Services

Human resources:

CVM will activate national response teams as well as volunteers in the affected locations to deliver the activities summarised above. All 300 volunteers will be insured. The volunteers will be supervised by the Provincial or District Secretaries, under the coordination of the CVM Disaster Management coordinator or deployed Operational Manager (NDRT). In addition, the Disaster management staff will be deployed from HQ will support coordination of preparedness and response activities in the targeted regions. Administration or Office volunteers will be deployed at the EOC to support in the information scanning, feedback collection and sharing updates or deliver other tasks as per instruction from PMER team. Logistics, fundraising, communication, administration, IT, security and finance teams will be active throughout to ensure effective support is provided to the operations.

To support implementation, two officers will be deployed from Pretoria Country Cluster Delegation to support Partnerships and Resource Development (PRD), as well as Communications for one month each. Their costs will be covered through this operation. In the same vein, IFRC Maputo Country Cluster Delegation will support the National Society with monitoring implementation of activities through 3 planned field trips in the targeted provinces. These missions will be focused on operational coordination, logistics and finance as necessary.

CVM's volunteers, working at the grass-root level are the National Society's greatest wealth. Programs invest in transferring knowledge and peer to peer mentoring along the way. Knowledgeable and engaged volunteers are better prepared for relief action, promoting healthier and safer communities and engage in transforming the community environment.

The following numbers of CVM volunteers were trained throughout the Idai Operation from 2019-2021:

- 103 in "Build Back Safer"
- 53 in community engagement and accountability
- 882 in CBHFA, FA, ECV, Malaria, Malnutrition, Pellagra and PSS –including for COVID-19 response
- 592 in PGI and WASH

- 283 in WASH and Hygiene Promotion activities
- 118 in Information Management
- 16 in logistics and warehousing

Should the operation escalate from early action to response, the priority for regional support will be operations management, health and logistics.

Logistics and Procurement:

- **Procurement:** Local procurement will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures by CVM or IFRC.
- **Warehousing:** CVM will use regional or other temporary warehouses to store items in advance of distribution activities.
- **Fleet:** To support the operation, both heavy and lightweight vehicles may be rented locally to reach difficult and inaccessible areas.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER):

IFRC Maputo CCD will provide CVM with necessary PMER support, especially with regards to monitoring and reporting of this DREF operation. Regular field visits by CVM teams will ensure daily or weekly supervision of activities, in the first few weeks of the operation. Continuous needs and situation assessments will be carried out during the implementation to inform decision-making. At the end of the operation, IFRC and CVM will hold a lesson learned workshop with beneficiaries and stakeholders to document lessons learned that can be incorporated in future operations.

CVM will be responsible for providing an operational and financial report (2 months after the end of the operation). IFRC Maputo Country Cluster will consolidate and ensure publishing within 3 months from the end of the operation.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 20,000 (4,000HH)

Male: 8,000

Female: 12,000

Requirements (CHF): 119,025

Needs analysis: CVM has planned to preposition relief materials for immediate response for an estimated first response to 4,000 HH from the central and regional warehouses to the vulnerable areas identified. Volunteers will be receiving a refresher orientation on the Code of Conduct and distribution techniques. There is need to inform the at-risk population in the coastal areas about the expected heavy rains and floods and to prepare evacuation centres as well as early evacuation of most at-risk families. An estimated 20,000 most at-risk people will be reached with EWEA messages.

Population to be assisted: CVM will support the transport of materials to the vulnerable locations to support 4,000 households (20,000 people) with immediate NFI needs.

Risk analysis: Heavy rains which may result to floods might hinder transportation and response operations.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The activities planned in this area of focus will seek to meet the **Sphere standards**.

P&B Output Code	DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	% of targeted population which receives preventive support to minimise potential impact of the tropical storm on their lives (Target: 100% or 4,000 HH)															
	DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of volunteers mobilised and deployed to support immediate relief actions (Target: 300 volunteers) # of rapid assessments conducted after landfall (Target: 3 i.e. 1 per province) # of warehouses in at-risk areas with stocks to support immediate relief (Target: 3 i.e. 1 per province) # of people reached with early warning messages allowing them to be safe (Target: 20,000 people) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
AP001	Mobilise 300 volunteers to be deployed across all 3 provinces																
AP001	Set up a rapid assessment team to stand ready to information after landfall																
AP001	Raise community awareness of risks and appropriate actions through dissemination of the Public Awareness and Public Education DRR key messages																
AP001	Develop and disseminate early warning messaging including preparing household emergency stocks and strengthening and																

	securing shelters, along with specific evacuation plans that Gov provides																		
AP001	Mobilise and transport relief stocks (shelter, WASH, etc) to at-risk areas																		
AP001	Prepare volunteers to support evacuation and first aid actions as necessary																		
AP001	Facilitate mitigation and preventive activities for risks identified																		

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 21,016

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	# of volunteers mobilised and insured (Target: 300 volunteers)																	
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected																		
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																		
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face.																		
AP040	Provide volunteers with visibility and Covid PPE																		
P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place	# of EOC activated and managed (Target: 1 at HQ)																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
AP042	Activation of EOC																		
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of feedback mechanisms set up (2 i.e. 1 hotline and feedback desks in all distribution sites) # of Cluster monitoring trips conducted (Target: 3 i.e. one per province) 																	
	AP049	Deploy PRD and Comms officers to support																	
AP084	Methods are put in place to ensure communities can participate in the response and influence decision-making (feedback desks and activation of hotline)																		
AP049	Ensure Cluster monitoring visits																		

Funding Requirements

The overall amount allocated for implementation of the EPoA is CHF 140,041 as detailed in the budget below:

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in Swiss Francs
(CHF)*

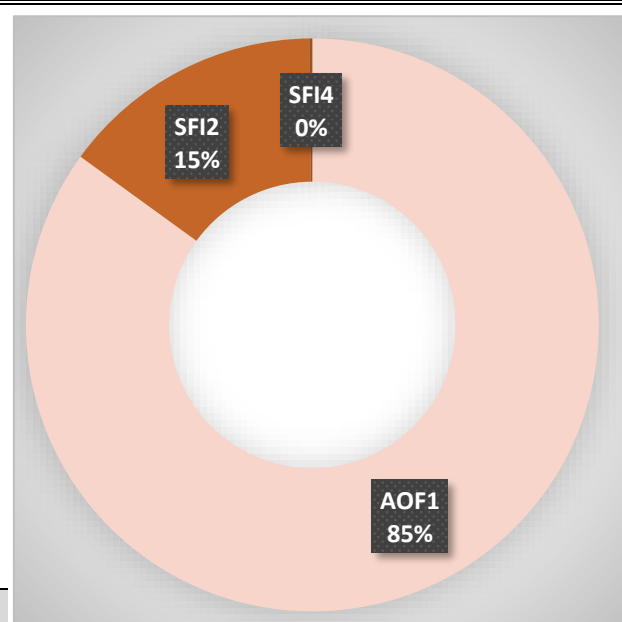
DREF OPERATION

MDRMZ017- Mozambique - Imminent Tropical Storm

20/01/2022

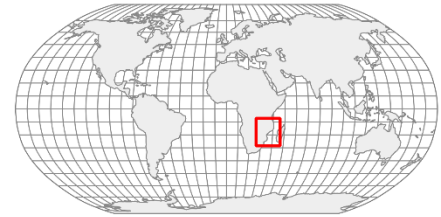
Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,744
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	1,744
Storage	7,192
Distribution & Monitoring	11,479
Transport & Vehicles Costs	28,002
Logistics, Transport & Storage	46,673
National Society Staff	4,301
Volunteers	49,854
Personnel	54,155
Workshops & Training	9,917
Workshops & Training	9,917
Travel	17,770
Communications	1,017
Financial Charges	218
General Expenditure	19,005
DIRECT COSTS	131,494
INDIRECT COSTS	8,547
TOTAL BUDGET	140,041



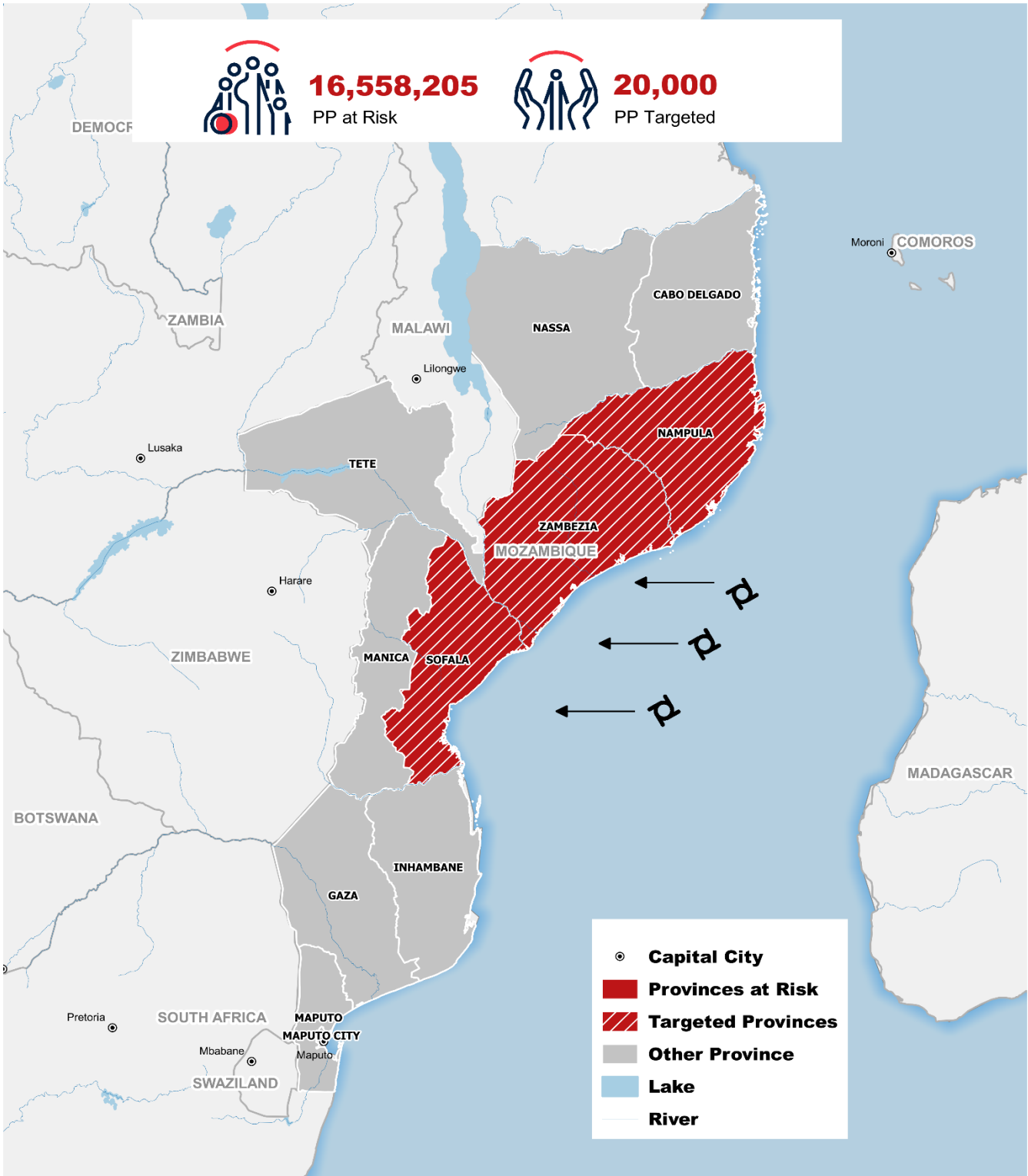
Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	119,025
SF12	Effective International Disaster Management	20,784
SF14	Ensure a strong IFRC	232
TOTAL		140,041

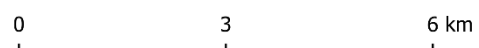


Mozambique : Imminent Tropical Cyclone

21 January 2022 • ST-2022-000088-MOZ



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
 Map data sources: GADM, Mozambique RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



Reference documents

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.