

# Southern African Region

## Preparedness and Response Plan



February 2008

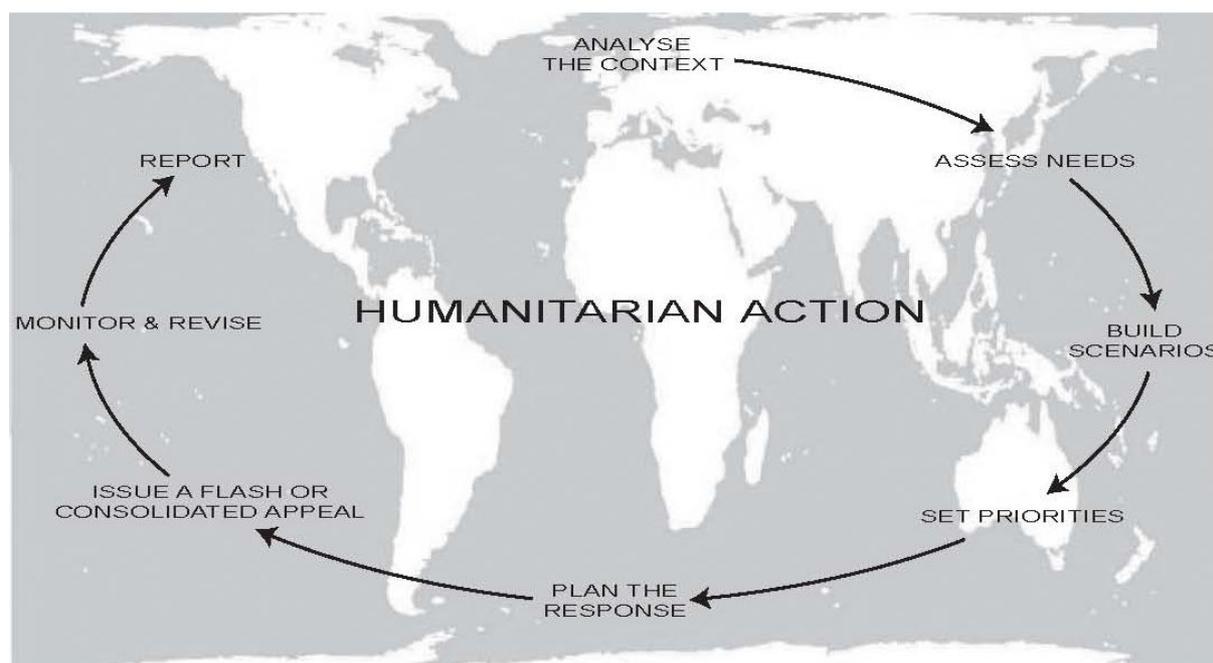
# 2008

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)



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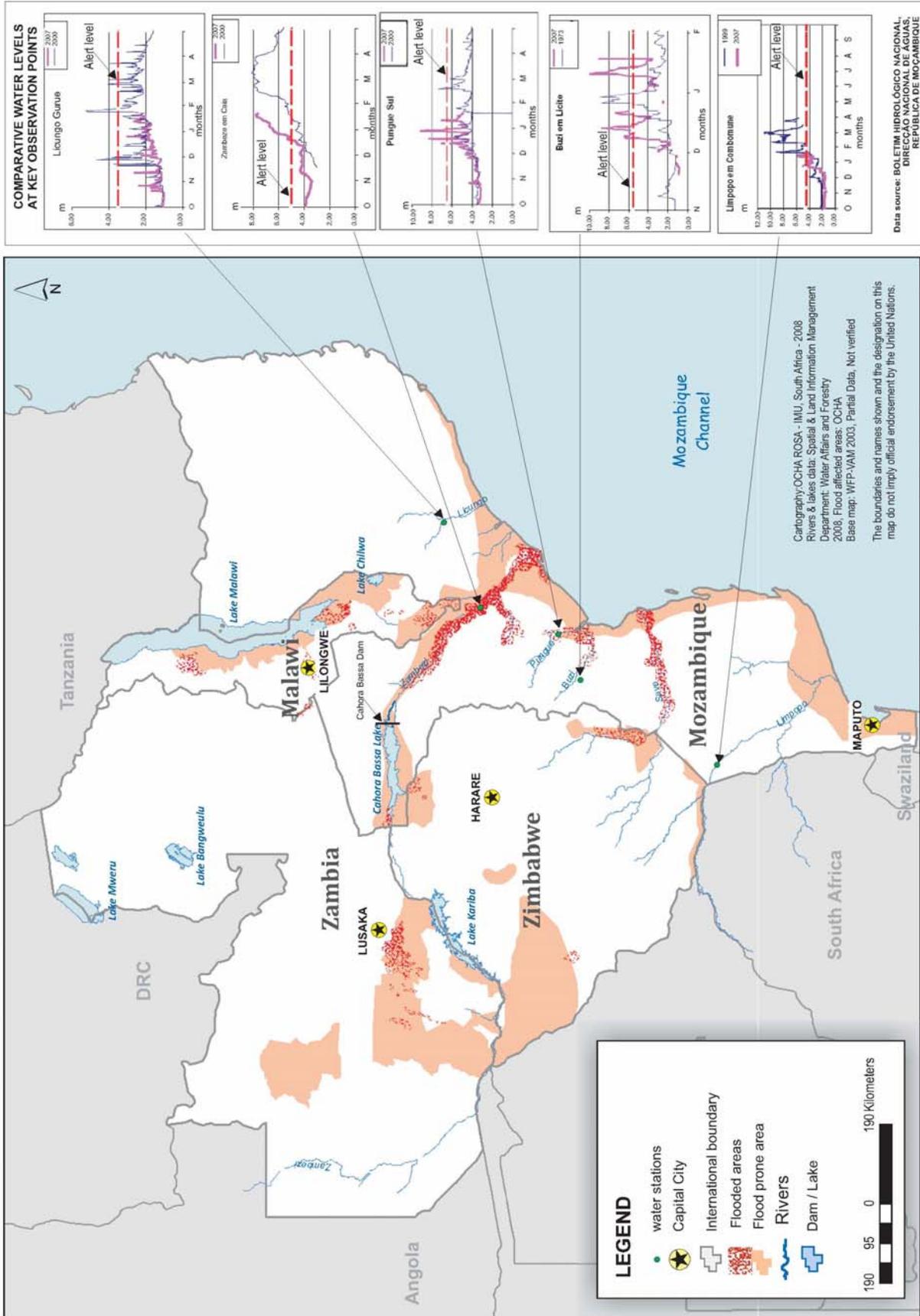
ACF	CRS	FOST	ORAP	SDJEDT
ACT	C-SAFE	GAA	OXFAM	SETSAN
ACT/LWF	CTDC	GMB	PDA	SP
ADEMI	CVM	Goal	PSDC	SPIR
ADJDM	DAA	GoM	PSI	TDH
ADRA	DAAC	GoMZ	MACO	TROCAIRE
ADRM	DAPP	GRZ	MEC	UNAIDS
Africare	DCO	GERAÇÃO BIZ	Medicos Do	UNDP
AGDM	DFID	IFRC	Mundo	UNESCO,
AKSM	DHO	IMBISA	MICOA,	UNFPA
ASAP	DDMC	IMC	MINAG	UN-HABITAT
AusAID	DMMU	IMF	MDC	UNHCR
BADES	DMCF	INDE	MDM	UNICEF
CA	DoDMA	INGC	MdM – P	UNRCO
CAFOD	DPoPHS	IOM	MoA	UP
CARE	DoPWH	IPA	MoF	VAC
CARITAS	DPA	IRD	MoH	WFP
CCF	DPEC	JAM	MoHCW	WHO
C-FAARM	DPMAS	JRS	MoPH	WR
CCZ	DPS	JIG	MRCs	WVI
CCM	ECHO	Kulima	MSA	ZACH
CEDES	EFZ	LWF	NFN	ZCDT
CEDH	FACHIG	NANGO	SADC	ZimAHEAD
CENOE	FAO	NFN	SAFIRE	ZINAHCO
CIAT	FAWEZI	NMRL	SC	ZRC
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CPD	FHI	NTCG	SC-UK	
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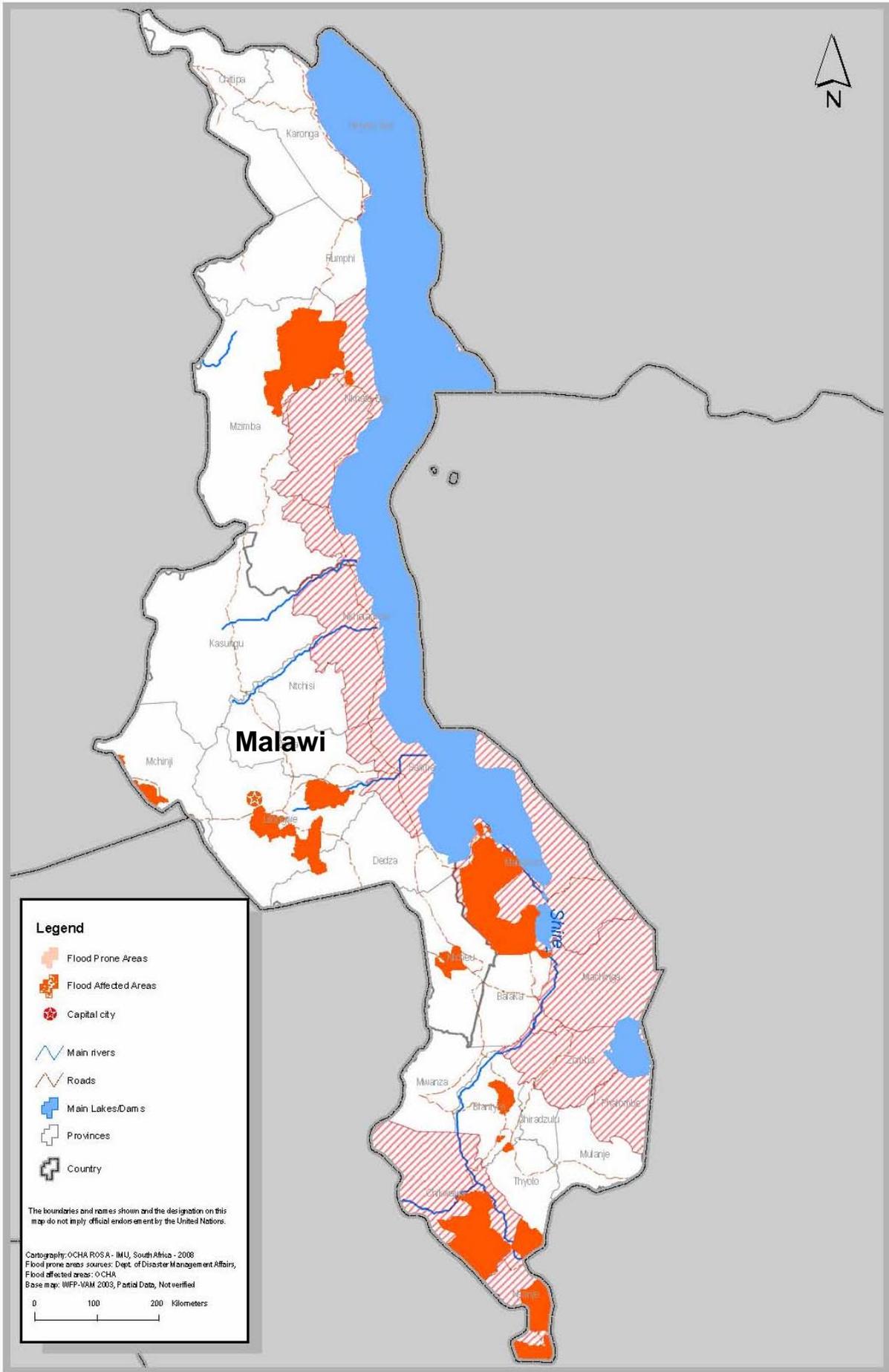
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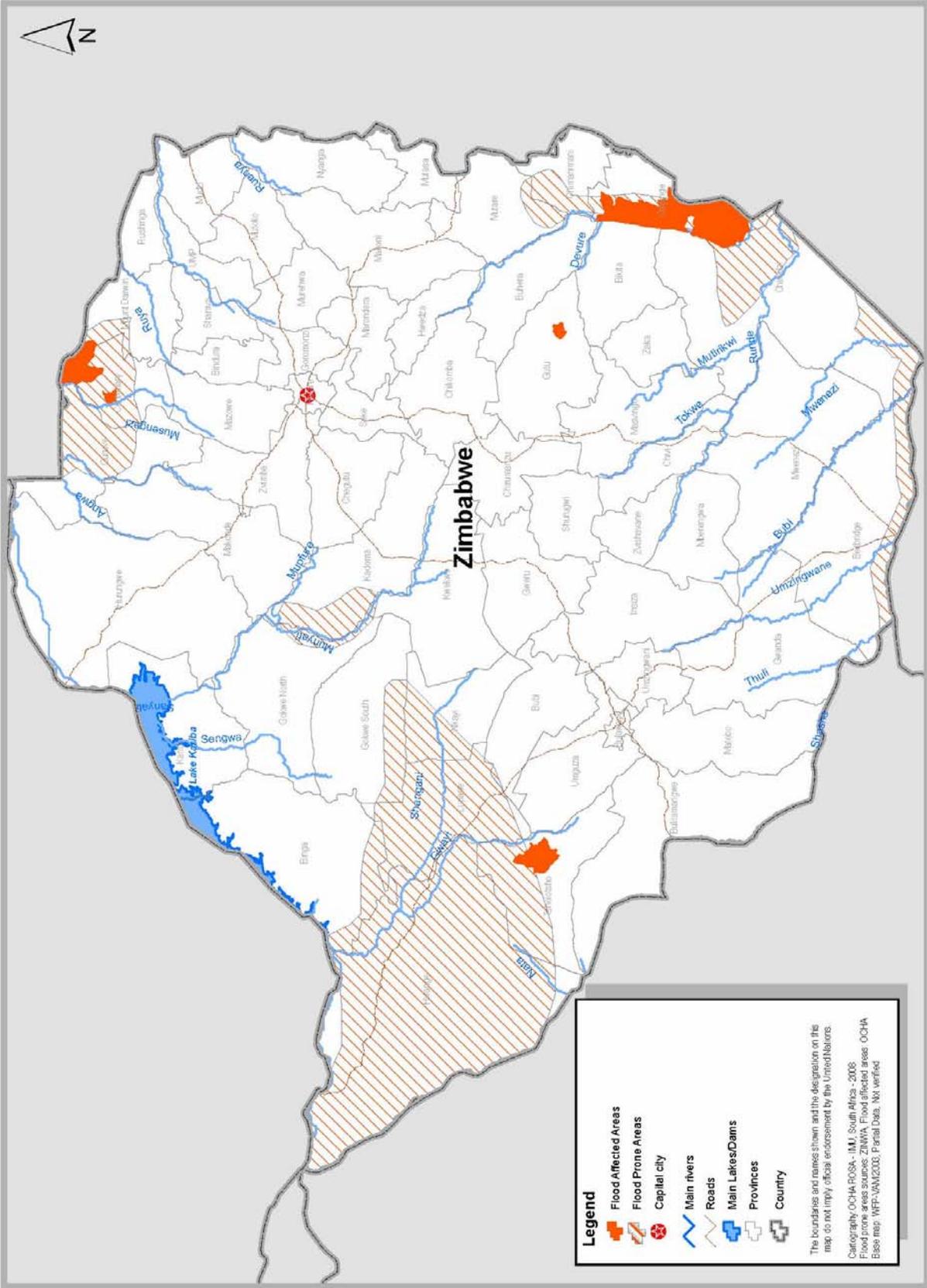
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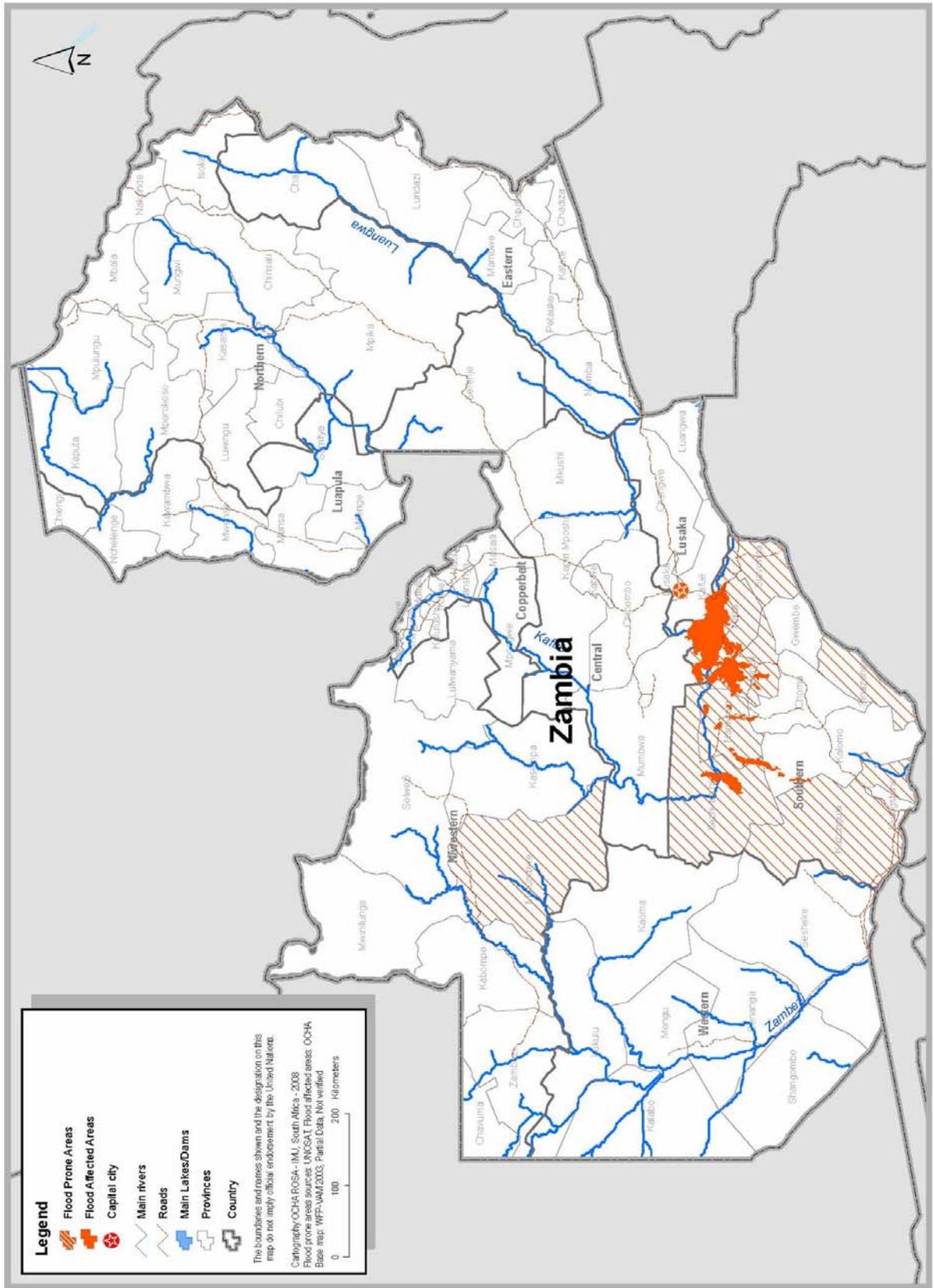
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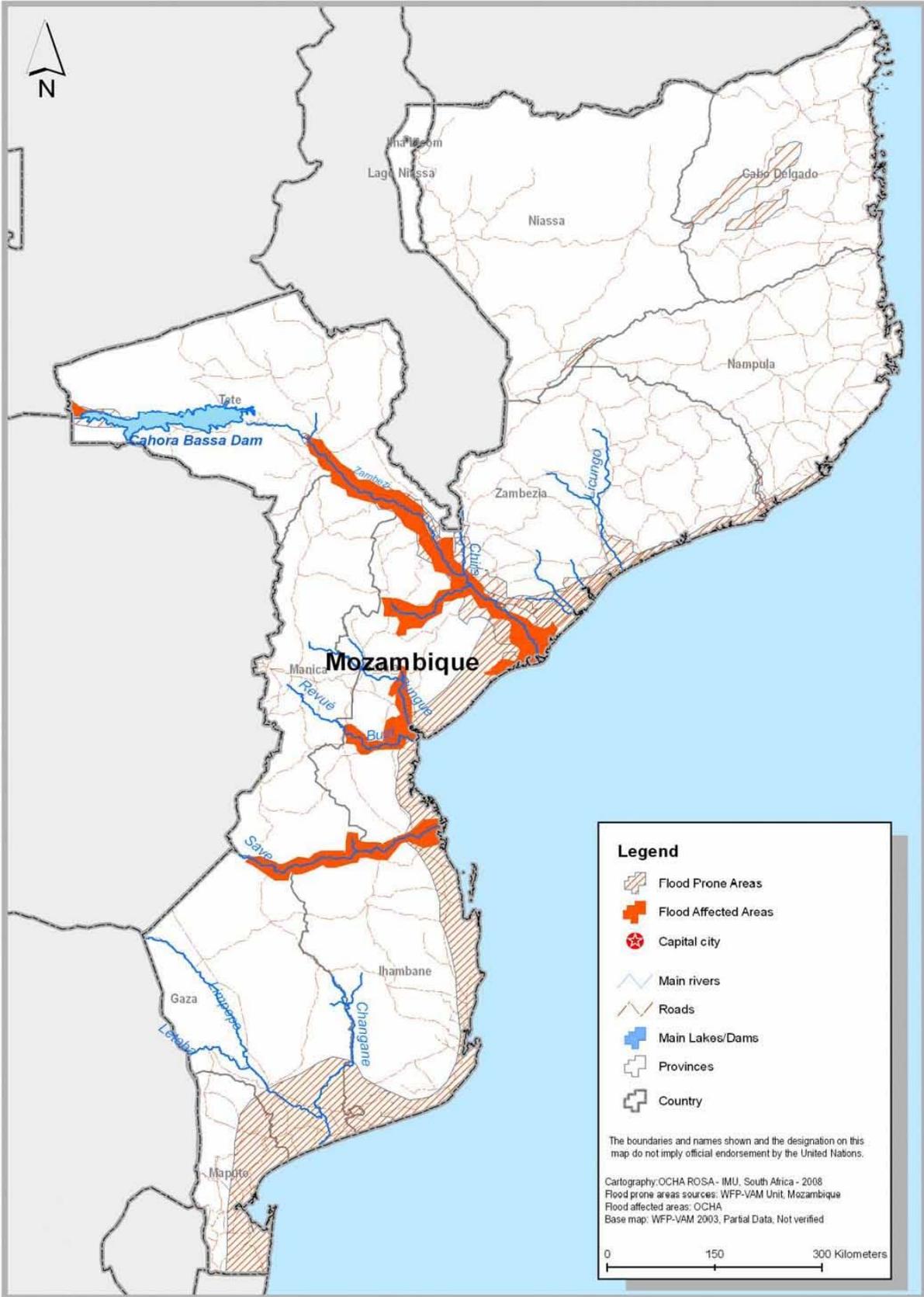
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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Having hardly recovered from the floods of 2007, Southern Africa is once again facing unusually early and torrential rainfall that has so far – with half the rainy season still to come – damaged the homes and crops of about 449,000 people in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.<sup>1</sup> Among these, at least 120,000 have been displaced, more than 80% of them in Mozambique.

Regional forecasts indicate a likelihood of above-normal rainfall across most of Southern Africa until April 2008, and national weather authorities in the four affected countries predict that the rain is likely to continue with the same severity. At the same time, so far this season 11 tropical storms have formed, making it likely that by the end of the season in April 2008, the region will have experienced well over the predicted 12. This follows the most active and damaging cyclone season in recent memory in 2006/2007.

In all four countries, Governments have been the first responders. Given the very early onset and likelihood of further steady rainfall, all Governments have sought international assistance in implementing their contingency and response plans, in particular taking immediate preparedness measures to ensure a rapid response to a likely deterioration of the situation.

In Mozambique, which is already the most heavily affected and likely to be even more so in the coming weeks, there is a need to continue responding to the needs of resettled and newly displaced populations, while at the same increasing preparedness for a further deterioration of the situation.

While the flooding in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe has so far been localised, the early onset of the rains, and the likelihood of more, pose an imminent threat to populations living in the catchment areas of rising rivers, dams and lakes. Even normal levels of precipitation for the rest of the season would have a significant impact on the areas already affected by the heavy rainfall: some areas had already received 75% of their expected rainfall for the entire season by 10 January 2008, while others are recording more than double the amount of rain compared to the 30-year average.

To this end, there is an urgent need to prepare for this known and imminent threat, and to support the implementation of national contingency plans. It is particularly important to ensure the timely purchase of the required food, non-food items (NFIs), shelter materials, and supplies for health, nutritional, water, sanitation and education, because: 1) procurement of some commodities can take between one to four months; and, 2) many areas already are, or may become, inaccessible as roads and bridges are washed away or become submerged.

This plan represents an attempt to change the pattern of previous flood appeals for Southern Africa, which have tended to be launched some time after the peak of the floods and after humanitarian needs had already become acute and large-scale. It argues that prevention will be cheaper than remedy, and more important, will be more effective in averting suffering and deepening of vulnerability that would set back the region's development agenda again. Moreover, the plans for international organisations crystallised in this appeal dovetail with national plans and reflect an agreed division of labour with the respective Governments in flood preparation and response.

This appeal seeks **US\$<sup>2</sup> 89 million** to help international partners (27 non-governmental organisations [NGOs], 11 United Nations organisations, the International Organization for Migration [IOM], and the Mozambican Red Cross) support Governments in addressing the needs of more than 449,000 people already affected by the floods, as well as to undertake preparedness measures in all four countries to address the needs of another approximately 805,000 at immediate risk of being affected, for **a total targeted population of 1.3 million**. Targeted assistance will be provided during the next six months, while concerted efforts will be made to mobilise longer-term programmes for recovery and mitigation. Regular assessments will be undertaken to ensure that the planned preparedness and response actions and the resources being sought for them remain relevant, timely and effective. The appeal will be regularly updated to reflect new needs as the situation evolves.

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<sup>1</sup> Swaziland and Lesotho have also experienced heavy rains affecting some 2,600 people. These Governments have not sought international assistance and are therefore not included in this appeal. Activities in this appeal for Zimbabwe focus on the impact of floods during the 2007/08 rainy season, and complement broader activities already included in the *2008 Consolidated Appeal for Zimbabwe*.

<sup>2</sup> All dollar signs in the document denote United States dollars. Funding for this plan should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)).

**SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION**

**Table I: Flash Appeal: Southern African Region  
Preparedness and Response Plan 2008**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector  
as of 8 February 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	9,908,898
COORDINATION AND INFORMATION	1,180,714
EARLY RECOVERY	9,405,000
EDUCATION	5,274,970
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	876,192
FOOD	25,896,078
HEALTH	4,496,418
LOGISTICS	7,600,661
NUTRITION	2,254,077
PROTECTION	1,746,000
SHELTER	9,838,307
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	10,701,100
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>89,178,415</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 February 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table II: Flash Appeal: Southern African Region  
Preparedness and Response Plan 2008**

Summary of Requirements - by Country  
as of 8 February 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Country	Original Requirements (US\$)
MALAWI	16,868,497
MOZAMBIQUE	35,264,795
REGION	2,780,714
ZAMBIA	18,474,822
ZIMBABWE	15,789,587
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>89,178,415</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 February 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table III: Flash Appeal: Southern African Region  
Preparedness and Response Plan 2008**  
Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation  
as of 8 February 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation. Page 1 of 2

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
ACF-Z	147,000
ActionAid	219,000
ADRA	27,200
Africare	70,000
CARE	150,000
CARITAS	65,000
Christian Care	650,600
CONCERN	130,000
CRS	15,000
CVM	492,150
CW	198,000
FAO	9,501,972
FH	275,000
GAA	400,000
HelpAge International	73,000
HI	96,000
IOM	8,700,860
IRD	800,000
MdM - P	18,000
Mercy Corps	200,000
OCHA	695,714
OIKOS	65,696
OXFAM International	1,200,000
Plan	189,000
PUMP AID	779,000
Samaritan's Purse	48,030
SC	254,000
SC - Norway	750,000
SC - UK	209,970
UNAIDS	107,500
UNDP	7,075,000
UNESCO	360,000
UNFPA	550,000
UN-HABITAT	3,256,724
UNHCR	385,723
UNICEF	14,062,845
WFP	34,352,931

**Table III: Flash Appeal: Southern African Region  
Preparedness and Response Plan 2008**  
Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation  
as of 8 February 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation. Page 2 of 2

<b>Appealing Organisation</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
WHO	1,870,000
WLWR	94,500
WR Mozambique	83,000
WV	330,000
WVI	230,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>89,178,415</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 February 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## 2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

### CONTEXT

Starting in October 2007, the region experienced early and unusually heavy rains as a result of the current strength of "La Niña," the weather phenomenon linked to the cooling of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. This tends to push the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone, the low pressure system that triggers active regions of rain in Southern Africa, further south than usual.

As a result, the rains that pelted Zambia in the first half of November 2007 were atypical, not only in their intensity, but in their distribution. Usually predominant in the northwest, they this year covered the drought stricken low-lying areas of southeastern Zambia, where they poured into the Magoye and Kafue rivers, which empty into the Zambezi River. The rains have so far also covered a larger geographical area than in all of 2007, including parts of Western, Southern, Central, Lusaka and Eastern provinces. This caused severe flash floods in low-lying areas, in particular in the Luangwa and Zambezi river valleys, and over-soaked fields in the central, southern and western plateaus.

As a result of the same storm front, central and southern Malawi experienced heavier than usual rains in the second half of November 2007, affecting seven out of 28 districts, including Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Machinga, Mwanza, Mangochi and Mzimba. Since then, eight more districts, including Mchinji, Blantyre, Balaka, Ntcheu, Chitipa, Karonga, Lilongwe and Zomba, have suffered damage caused by rains and flooding along the river valleys, particularly the Shire River that drains further south into the Zambezi River. Nsanje, currently one of the worst-affected districts, with some areas accessible only by boat, is also receiving hundreds of Mozambicans escaping flooding in their home country.

Similarly, flash floods washed through Muzarabani in northeastern Zimbabwe in mid-December 2007. Four days after Christmas, the rain-engorged Save River burst its banks, affecting residents of villages and a refugee camp in the districts of Chipinge and Chiredzi.

As the heavy rain continued in January 2008, runoff from Zambia and Zimbabwe swelled and filled the Cahora Bassa dam reservoir in Mozambique, at one point backing up and spilling over the banks of the Musengezi River in Zimbabwe. At the same time, heavy rains in Malawi drained into the tributaries of the Zambezi, in particular the Shire River, causing flooding along the Zambezi River valley. Additional rainfall since mid-December 2007 has poured directly into the Zambezi, as well as the Púngue, Buzi and Save river systems to the south.

As a result, water authorities in Mozambique were forced, in the beginning of January 2008 (approximately five weeks earlier than they had in 2007), to gradually increase the outflow of water from the Cahora Bassa dam, peaking at 6,600 cubic meters per second on 14 January 2008. The increased outflow pushed the water levels downstream to above alert levels at nearly all monitoring stations, and water-logged most of the Zambezi basin. On 1 February 2008, the Zambezi River Authority notified the public and concerned governments that they will open one spillway gate of the Lake Kariba Dam in Zambia on 11 February 2008, as a preventative measure to control the flow of water. The Authority further indicated that depending on the intensity of the rainfall in coming weeks, they may open additional gates without further notice. The impact downstream will depend on the quantity of water released. Downstream communities between Lake Kariba and Cahora Bassa Dams were encouraged to evacuate as, while in Mozambique the national disaster authority was planning for possible additional flooding in the event it is forced by the Kariba release to discharge water from the Cahora Bassa Dam.

With half of the rainy season yet to come, approximately 449,000 people have already been affected in these four countries, and more than 111,000 hectares of farmland destroyed. About 60% of the affected are in Mozambique which receives most of the water resulting from rainfall in the region. (See regional map of affected areas and river levels on page IV.)

**Table IV.**  
**Estimated population and land affected by flooding in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe**  
*(October 2007 – 24 January 2008)*

	Affected persons *	Confirmed dead	Affected land (hectares)
<b>Malawi</b> (HH = 5.5 persons)	<b>155,469</b> -- 54,181 persons with damaged homes -- 98,488 affected (some asset loss) -- 2,800 displaced from Mozambique Based on government estimates	<b>3</b>	<b>10,080</b>
<b>Mozambique</b> (HH = Five persons)	<b>258,000</b> <u>Roughly:</u> -- 92,000 evacuated to resettlement centres in 2008 -- 160,000 2007 caseload w/crop loss, most of them in resettlement centres since 2001 or 2007 Based on National Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition assessment	<b>9</b>	<b>89,000</b>
<b>Zambia</b> (HH = Six persons)	<b>20,022</b> <u>Displaced as follows:</u> -- 17,754 staying with host families -- 1,164 in tents -- 1,104 in schools Based on Zambia VAC	<b>8</b>	44% destruction of the maize crop in the six districts affected
<b>Zimbabwe</b> (HH = Five persons)	<b>15,168</b> -- Displaced, or homes and/or crops partially or fully destroyed Based on Joint Government / UN / IOM / Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (ZRCS) multi-sectoral assessment	<b>1</b>	<b>12,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>448,659</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>&gt;111,080</b>

**\* NOTE:** In all of the countries, limited access to affected areas, fluctuating population movements and changing weather make it difficult to estimate the number of people displaced or otherwise affected through damage to their homes or crops. Further, current estimates are not disaggregated by sex and age to allow a better understanding of the different impact on women, girls, boys and men. The figures are based on the best available estimates from the Government sources listed below. In Mozambique, the Government, in collaboration with partners, is conducting a verification exercise, while in Malawi, the Government, in collaboration with partners, is planning verification exercises to selected districts in February 2008.

**Sources:** Government of Malawi's Department of Disaster Management Affairs (affected, deaths, land).

**Sources:** Government of Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) and National Technical Secretariat for Food Security (SETSAN) (affected, deaths); Provincial Directorates of Agriculture (land).

**Sources:** Government of Zambia's Vulnerability Assessment Committee (affected, land, deaths).

**Sources:** Government of Zimbabwe's Civil Protection Unit (CPU) and District Administrators (affected, deaths); District Administrator in Muzarabani (land).

## THE RESPONSE TO DATE

In all four countries, Governments were the first responders, supported in some cases by international partners. Given the very early onset of the rains, and likelihood of further steady rainfall, in January 2008 all sought international assistance in implementing their contingency and response plans, in particular taking immediate preparedness measures to ensure a rapid response to a likely deterioration of the situation.

As alert levels were reached at various monitoring stations, the Government of Mozambique (GoM) on 3 January 2008 declared a red alert, the highest level of warning for natural disaster. Simultaneously, the National Emergency Operation Centre (*Centro Nacional de Operacoes de Emergencias*, CENOE), led by the National Institute for Disaster Management (*Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades*, INGC) was activated, operating on a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week basis. Following the declaration of red alert, the Government started search and rescue operations, with evacuations still ongoing from the Save, Buzi, Púnguè and Zambezi river basins. The contingency plan for floods was activated and support from the UN and other partners was requested to complement the Government's efforts to provide relief to the flooded areas. The Government and partners have provided immediate relief to the affected population through the timely distribution of pre-positioned supplies, including food, tents, water, sanitation and educational items. In addition, health supplies including mosquito nets and cholera equipment have been distributed. Access to safe water and sanitation facilities has been assured through the installation of water treatment plants, trucking of water and provision of water bladders.

In Zambia, the Government has responded to the immediate needs of the population in the six affected districts by providing food, including 15,000 metric tonnes (MTs) of white maize, tents, blankets, mosquito nets and chlorine, and released funds for the procurement and supply of additional relief items. The Government is also providing 1,000 tents for emergency shelter for people currently occupying schools and community buildings. On 8 January 2008, the Government activated its national contingency plan for floods, providing the framework for preparedness and response activities. Subsequently, the President on 15 January 2008 asked for the support of the international community in implementing the plan, in particular in pre-positioning food and non-food items, including tents, water and sanitation facilities, and medical and household equipment, as well as other livelihood support assets.

In Zimbabwe, the Government has provided the affected population with 20 MTs of mealie (maize) meal, bread, blankets, shelter materials and fuel, while partners assisted by covering some of the additional flood-related needs through their existing programmes and stockpiles, including emergency food rations for more than 8,000 people for one month. Expecting a possible deterioration in the situation, the Government on 7 January 2008 requested the international community to be prepared to assist in conducting rapid assessments, providing logistical support and procuring and delivering relief supplies to flood-affected areas, particularly in the areas of shelter and non-food items, as well as water, sanitation and health supplies. The Government and its partners have also formed four standby teams, which can be deployed on short notice to affected areas to conduct integrated, rapid assessments.

In Malawi, the Government has provided 530 MTs of food commodities as well as NFIs, including blankets, plastic cups, plates, jerry cans and plastic sheeting to those affected, but indicated to partners that, if greater numbers were to become affected, it would require assistance meeting food, non-food, shelter and livelihood needs. During 2007 flood sensitisation and coordination activities in the four districts most vulnerable to floods was initiated. On 22 January 2008, the inter-agency Flood Contingency Plan for Malawi was released, in consultation with the Government. In keeping with the plan, the Government expects that in the event of a further deterioration of the situation, the relevant UN agencies will assume their lead cluster responsibilities under the overall coordination of UN Resident Coordinator's Office.

## SCENARIO

So far in this rainy season, eastern Angola, Zambia, Malawi and central Mozambique have received above-normal rain,<sup>3</sup> with areas in Malawi already receiving 75% of the expected rainfall for the entire season by 10 January 2008. Areas in the Southern Province of Zambia are recording more than

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<sup>3</sup> As measured by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission. See 'Cumulative Rainfall Maps.'

double the amount of rain compared to the 30-year average.<sup>4</sup> As a result, the middle and upper parts of the Zambezi basin have received higher than usual amounts of water, causing flooding along the main river valleys that drain rainfall in Southern Africa into the Indian Ocean; and causing river levels in the central river basins of Mozambique to breach flood alert levels much earlier and with peaks higher than in 2007.

At the same time, tropical storms and cyclones from the Indian Ocean are expected to contribute to higher precipitation levels and destructive high winds, particularly in Madagascar, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. To date, 11 tropical storms have already formed out of the 11.8<sup>5</sup> predicted for this season, which is already above the 9.9 average of the basin.<sup>6</sup> The two most significant tropical storms, Elnus and Fame, caused localised flooding in Madagascar. Given the already high incidence of tropical storms so early in the season, there is a good chance that by April 2008 the region will have experienced more storms than typical, based on historical trends and records.

Additionally, if the rain continues as predicted forcing officials to release large amounts of water from the Lake Kariba Dam on the Zambia/Zimbabwe boarder, the effects would be felt in Mozambique, as well as in other neighboring countries, as the water backs up along the Shire River in Malawi and Musengezi River in Zimbabwe.

Regional forecasts indicate that there is a likelihood of above-normal rainfall across most of Southern Africa until April 2008,<sup>7</sup> and national weather authorities in the four affected countries concur that the rain will continue with the same severity.

Mozambican authorities on 25 January 2008 reduced the discharge of the Cahora Bassa dam (on the Zambezi River) to 3,700 cubic meters per second (m<sup>3</sup>/s), but were forced again to increase it to 5,900 m<sup>3</sup>/s at the end of the month. The water levels of the Zambezi, Púnguè, Búzi and Save Rivers have been fluctuating with periodic peaks. However, levels in most sections of all four rivers still remain above alert levels, and in some monitoring stations are already above peaks registered in 2001 and 2007. Authorities monitoring water levels warn that with the expected rains there is a high probability that the current floods will be worse than 2007, and similar to those of 2000/01, when the flood peak lasted over a period of about 45 days. Populations in most of these areas depend almost entirely on subsistence agriculture. Since the 2007 floods and the inadequate harvests of 2007, many have remained dependent on humanitarian assistance, in particular food relief.

The Zambia Meteorological Department and Department of Water Affairs has identified 23 districts at severe risk of flooding in the coming months, with potential impact on infrastructure, crops, livestock, water and sanitation, health and livelihoods. These include: Lundazi, Nyimba, Petauke, Chama, Katete, Mambwe in Eastern Province; Mkushi, Serenje in Central Province; Siavonga, Monze, Kazungula, Mazabuka, Gwembe, Namwala, Sinazongwe, Itezhi-tezhi in Southern Province; Luangwa in Lusaka Province; Kalabo, Lukulu, Senanga, Mongu, Shang'ombo in Western Province; and Zambezi in Northwestern Province. Most of the districts are predominantly rural with poverty levels exceeding 70%, with some of the highest Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) prevalence rates.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>Percentage departure since 1 July 2007 compared to average rainfall measured for period 1971–2000. Zambia Meteorological Department: Crop Weather Bulletin: period 1 to 10 January 2008, p.3.

<sup>5</sup> European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasting, prediction for the South West Indian Ocean basin.

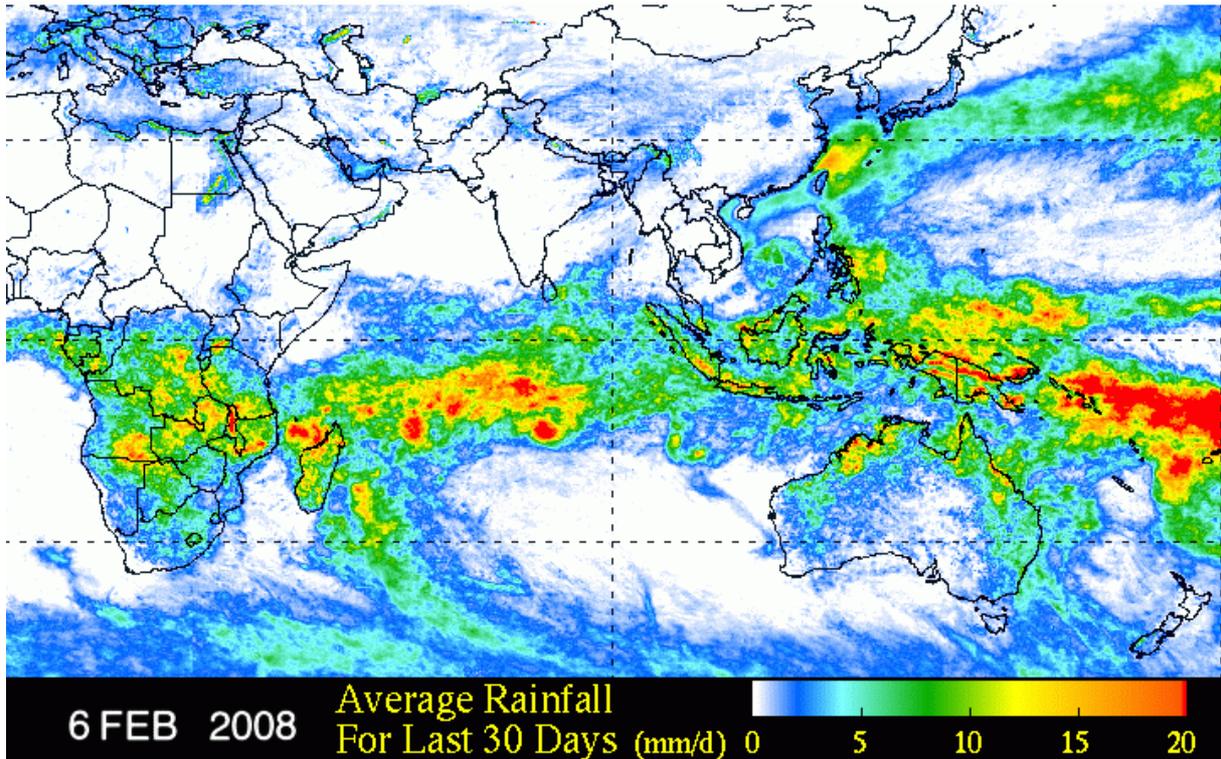
<sup>6</sup> World Meteorological Centre Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre-Pretoria for SADC, hosted by the South African Weather Service.

<sup>7</sup> International Research Institute for Climate and Society Multi-Model System. The IRI was established as a cooperative agreement between NOAA's Climate Programme Office and Columbia University. See <http://portal.iri.columbia.edu/portal/server.pt>.

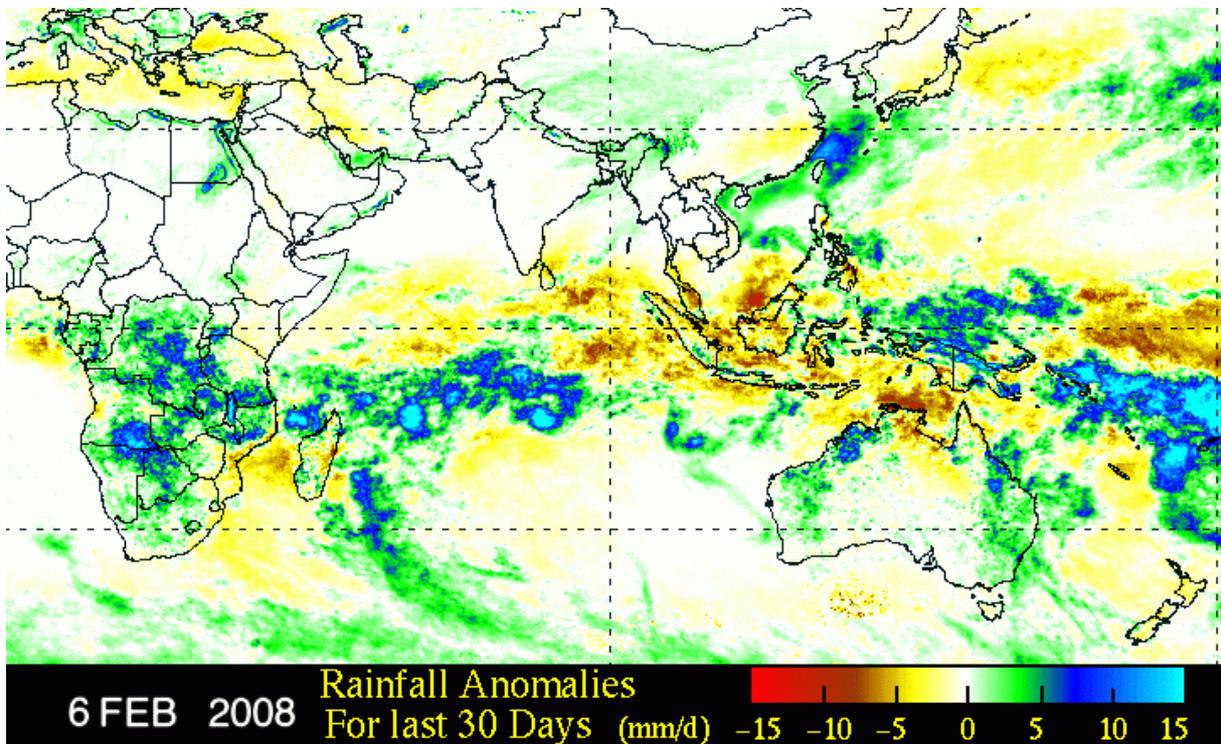
<sup>8</sup> Zambia Living Condition Monitoring Survey 2006.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION

CUMULATIVE RAINFALL



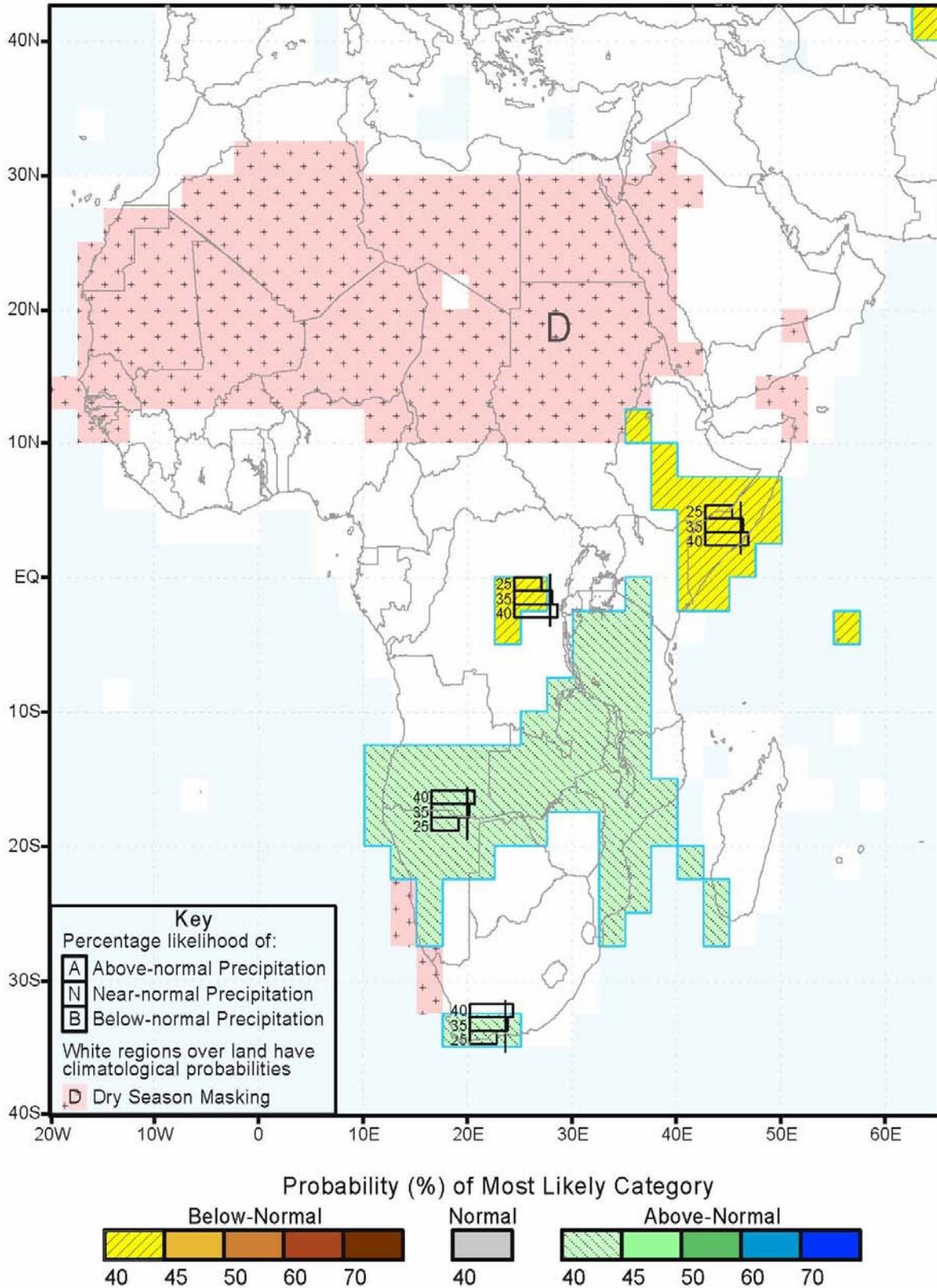
Average daily rainfall for the past 30 days up to 31 January 2008. **Source:** NASA Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission. See: [http://trmm.gsfc.nasa.gov/trmm\\_rain/Events/thirty\\_day.html](http://trmm.gsfc.nasa.gov/trmm_rain/Events/thirty_day.html).



Average daily rainfall anomalies for the past 30 days. Darkened areas show parts of Southern Africa that have received above-normal rainfall in the past 30 days, based on a six year average. **Source:** NASA Rainfall Measuring Mission. See: [http://trmm.gsfc.nasa.gov/trmm\\_rain/Events/thirty\\_day.html](http://trmm.gsfc.nasa.gov/trmm_rain/Events/thirty_day.html).

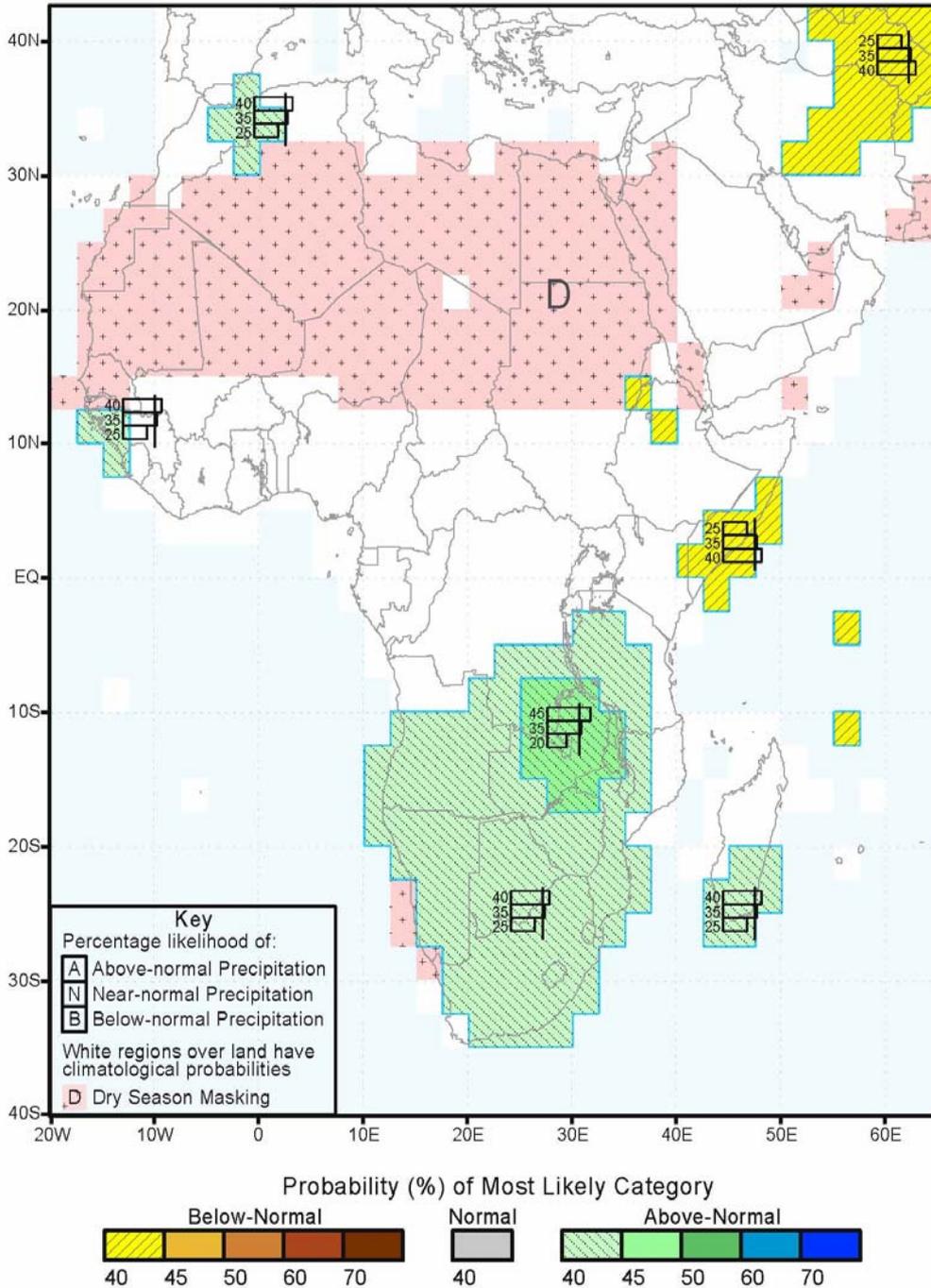
PREDICTED RAINFALL

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation for February-March-April 2008, Issued January 2008



IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecasting for Precipitation for February-March-April 2008, issued January 2008. The shaded areas show the parts of Southern Africa likely to receive above-normal rainfall in this period. **Source:** International Research Institute for Climate Prediction. See <http://portal.iri.columbia.edu/portal/server.pt>.

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation  
for March-April-May 2008, Issued January 2008



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## SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION

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The Zimbabwean Meteorological Department predicts more heavy rainfall across the country, particularly in the north. Consequently, several flood-prone areas, including communities along the Save, Zambezi and possibly the Limpopo River, are at risk of more severe floods during the peak of the rainy season. They also warn of the risk of a backflow of water into the Muzarabani area from the Cahora Bassa Dam in Mozambique, causing further displacement. According to civil protection authorities, the following districts are most vulnerable to flooding during the current rainy season: Centenary and Guruve (includes Muzarabani) in Mashonaland Central Province; Kariba in Mashonaland West Province; Chipinge in Manicaland Province; Chiredzi in Masvingo Province; Beitbridge in Matabeleland South Province; Thsolotsho and Hwange in Matabeleland North Province; and Mvuma in Midlands Province. These areas are remote, difficult to access and suffering from poor communication, making emergency operations difficult. They are also highly vulnerable, being typically drought-prone with high levels of food insecurity and malaria.

In Malawi, forecasts by the Meteorological Services of the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources indicate high likelihood of normal to above-normal rainfall, with an increased chance of flooding, particularly in the Lower Shire Valley. The districts most vulnerable to moderate to severe floods during the rainy season are those located in the catchment areas of rivers, dams and lakes such as Salima, Karonga, Mangochi, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Zomba and Machinga districts. Levels of vulnerability are particularly high as Malawi is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 166 out of 177 on the UN Human Development Index (HDI). Over half of the population (52%) live below the poverty line, with high incidences of HIV and gender disparities further compounding vulnerability.

In conclusion, as the rainy season progresses, even normal levels of precipitation will have a significant impact on the damage already caused by the heavy rainfall.

The most likely scenario is that the region will receive above-normal rainfall until April 2008, which combined with this rainy season's early onset and likelihood of cyclones making landfall will cause further flood-related displacement and damage. This document is based on the most likely scenario.

The impact will likely be greatest downstream in Mozambique, where large-scale displacements are ongoing. There is therefore a need to continue responding to the needs of resettled and newly displaced populations through the provision of urgent life-saving and life-preserving assistance, while at the same time increasing preparedness for a further deterioration of the situation.

Although the impact of the floods in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi has so far been localised, there is an urgent need to undertake preparedness measures for this known and imminent threat. This is particularly important to ensure the timely purchase of required food, health, nutritional, water, sanitation, shelter and education supplies because: 1) procurement of some commodities can take from one to four months; and, 2) many areas may become inaccessible as roads and bridges are washed away or become submerged.

To this end, this appeal seeks to address the needs of nearly **449,000 people already affected** by the floods, as well as to undertake preparedness measures in all four countries to address the needs of another approximately **805,000 at immediate risk** of being affected by heavy rains, floods and strong winds, for a **total of nearly 1.3 million**. It is envisioned that even as many as 2.8 million people in the region could be affected, as planned for in the worst case scenario of the four countries' national contingency plans depicted below.

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**Table V. Estimated population at risk of being affected by heavy rains/floods/high winds in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe \* (Nov. 07 to April 08)**

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
	<i>Persons already affected from Table IV</i>	<i>Persons at immediate risk (Based on current planning scenarios)</i>	<i>Total Affected (Col.1) + those at immediate risk (Col.2) (The needs of whom this appeal is currently seeking to address)</i>	<i>Total potential caseload in worst case scenario (Based on more widespread flooding, combined with cyclones)</i>
<b>Malawi</b> (HH = 5.5 persons)	<b>155,469</b> Based on government estimate	<b>67,331</b> <u>Contingency Planning (CP) scenario 2:</u> Localised flooding with 50% temporarily displaced	<b>220,000</b> (plus 2,800 Mozambican caseload)	<b>825,000</b> <u>CP scenario 3:</u> Large scale flooding across districts and border with Mozambique
<b>Mozambique</b> (HH = Five persons)	<b>258,000</b> Based on National Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition assessment	<b>429,262</b> <u>CP scenario 2:</u> Currently affected basins (Zambezi, Púnguè, Buzi and Save) and high probability of cyclones	<b>687,262</b>	<b>996,706</b> <u>CP scenario 3:</u> Includes additional cyclones and floods in other river basins (Nomtepeuz, Messalo, Lurio)
<b>Zambia</b> (HH = Six persons)	<b>20,022</b> Based on Zambia VAC	<b>229,978</b> <u>CP most likely scenario:</u> 23 districts at severe risk of floods	<b>250,000</b>	<b>480,000</b> <u>CP worst case scenario:</u> More widespread flooding
<b>Zimbabwe</b> (HH = Five persons)	<b>15,168</b> Based on Joint Government / UN / IOM / Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (ZRCS) multi-sectoral assessment	<b>78,832</b> <u>Current govt projections based on:</u> Flooding in Mashonaland Central, Manicaland, and other provinces	<b>94,000</b>	<b>500,000</b> <u>CP worst case scenario:</u> Flooding in all flood-prone areas
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>448,659</b>	<b>805,403</b>	<b>1,254,062</b>	<b>2,801,706</b>

**\*NOTE:** These figures include only flood and cyclone-related vulnerabilities. They **DO NOT** include other, often chronic, vulnerabilities, equally in need of urgent attention. For instance, all of Mozambique's contingency planning scenarios anticipate the need to address the requirements of additional 660,000 drought-affected citizens within the next six months.

**Sources:** Government of Malawi's joint UN/Red Cross Inter-Agency Flood Contingency Plan.

**Sources:** Government of Mozambique's *Plano de Contingencia Para 2007/2008*, *Ministerio de Administracao Estatal, Conselho Technico de Gestao de Calamidades* (Oct. 2007).

**Sources:** Government of Zambia's National Contingency Plan for Floods, Drought and Cholera.

**Sources:** Government of Zimbabwe's Civil Protection Unit (at immediate risk); UN Inter-Agency Contingency Plan 2007 (worst case).

**NEEDS**

In all four countries, the flooding is impacting already highly vulnerable populations in resource-poor, rain-dependent and largely rural communities with overstretched social services. Their main livelihood is subsistence farming, which is likely to suffer heavy damages as a result of floods. The majority of those living in poverty are women; and in general both women and children are at greater risk due to the lack of medical support, compounded in many cases by trauma, malnutrition, disease and exposure to violence. The four flood-affected countries also have some of the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world (14.4% in Malawi and around 16% in the other three countries), while the flood-affected regions tend to have higher HIV prevalence rates than the national average, as high as 19 and 22%. A large portion of the currently affected population also suffered through last year's floods and has not yet had time to recover. Against this backdrop, the lives and livelihoods of those affected, or likely to become affected, are exceptionally vulnerable to the impact of further shocks and hazards.

In Mozambique, approximately 32,000 families who remained in resettlement centres since 2001 and 2007, but maintained their agricultural fields in the Zambezi river basin, have now lost their entire expected harvest. As a result of the floods, approximately 258,000 people will require food assistance in February and March 2008. This number will be reduced to an estimated 226,500 through July 2008, as people are expected to regain their livelihoods as the waters recede. In Malawi, 519,000 people will be unable to meet their food requirements until April 2008 in eight districts, five of which are likely to face further shocks due to flooding. In Zambia, estimated crop and income loss ranges from 40 to 60%, and many households have already run out of self-produced food stocks.<sup>9</sup> In Zimbabwe, an estimated 3,000 hectares of maize, 6,000 of cotton and 3,000 of sorghum had already been ruined by floods by mid-January in Muzarabani area. Further losses are expected once assessments are completed.

In general, fast-running water will wash away crops, leach soils, make weeding difficult and destroy granaries. Surviving staple and cash crops will perform poorly due to the leaching of soil nutrients, increasing the likelihood of food gaps in the weeks and months to come. Even if the floods do not escalate, the harvest may be inferior to last year's.

In all four countries, preliminary data show that the floods are likely to worsen the already precarious nutritional status of children. In Malawi, the southern region experienced an increase in GAM in children under-five, from 2.7% to 6.1%, between June and November 2007. While it was not raining during this period, the deterioration is associated with the increased burden due to last year's floods.<sup>10</sup> While malnutrition rates in Mozambique are known to be high, surveillance in Mozambique of under-five children has not yet shown increases in acute malnutrition rates, but the impact may become evident in a nutrition survey to be undertaken in March 2008.

Water distribution and sanitation systems are already or are likely to be affected. Accessible water is also likely to become contaminated by debris, chemicals and raw sewage. In Zambia, latrines are collapsing in low-lying areas due to high water levels, while toilets in schools and homes have also collapsed and/or flooded, and water sources are in danger of imminent contamination. In Zimbabwe, needs assessments found that more than 80 latrines in Chipinge district have been damaged as a result of floods, and at least 21 boreholes were contaminated. In Mozambique, some displaced populations are benefiting from water points installed in resettlement camps in 2007, while many more are in need of rehabilitation. As a result, many families do not have access to potable water and latrines, and overcrowded conditions are causing sanitary problems.

Cholera and other water-borne diseases, compounded by poor water and sanitation conditions, are also expected to impact the nutritional and health status of the affected populations. Several countries have already experienced cholera outbreaks, including Malawi, where 586 cases of cholera and seven deaths were reported between 14-20 January,<sup>11</sup> and Mozambique where 1,377 cases and 14 deaths were reported in seven provinces from 8 October 2007 to 21 January 2008. Without appropriate preventive measures, the outbreaks could spread, in particular to resettlement camps in Mozambique. Malaria presents another risk. The disease is endemic in the region and is the primary cause of child mortality in Mozambique and Zambia. In Zimbabwe, rapid needs assessments<sup>12</sup> conducted in affected areas found that cases of diarrhoea and malaria had increased rapidly, and sometimes

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<sup>9</sup> Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC).

<sup>10</sup> UNICEF Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC).

<sup>11</sup> Ministry of Health (MoH), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO) joint assessment mission.

<sup>12</sup> Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)-Luzembourg health assessment.

doubled less than two weeks after the floods, affecting children in particular. In Zambia, officials expect outbreaks of diarrhoea and fear that overcrowding due to displacement and the return of communities to faecally contaminated shallow wells will further spread disease.

Access to reproductive health services is another concern. Pregnant women need assistance to deliver in a clean and safe environment. Reproductive health commodities and services are needed for women, men, adolescent girls and boys to decrease the risk of unwanted pregnancies and transmission of HIV/Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and other sexually-transmitted infections (STIs).

While Mozambique presently copes with the largest displaced population, all countries are preparing to meet urgent shelter needs as greater numbers of people become affected. In Mozambique, the Government was still building homes for those affected in 2007 when this year's floods struck. People interviewed indicate that access to adequate shelter was their third greatest priority need after food and water. Field assessments estimate that 40% of the displaced population has built temporary shelter using local materials, or has been assisted in terms of emergency shelter and related NFIs. A significant number of families are staying in public buildings in Buzi, Nhamatanda and Dondo districts, or are in host households, as in Mopeia district. Tents have been distributed in resettlement centres close to the Save River mouth, but in insufficient numbers, leading to situations in which several families are sharing the same tent. In addition to providing for urgent shelter needs, the Government of Mozambique is being challenged to resolve longer-term land tenure rights and shelter conditions in a manner that respects the minimum dignity standards of the displaced families. If these are not properly addressed, thousands of families are likely to return to the flood-prone areas, perpetuating the cycle of displacement. In Zambia, many displaced are currently residing in 11 schools while tents are sought to shelter them, allowing approximately 7,700 children to return to their studies.

Under these circumstances, women and other vulnerable groups face an increased risk of sexual abuse and violence. To this end, programmes in all countries will aim to ensure their protection through sensitisation, monitoring, treatment for victims and survivors of abuse and the creation of psycho-socially supportive environments for all vulnerable groups, especially children, their caregivers and women. At present, orphaned children have been registered in resettlement centres in Mozambique, but there have been no reports to date of unaccompanied children or children separated from their families in the course of the rescue operations.

Creating a sense of normality, in particular for children, also means ensuring access to schooling during the emergency. In Mozambique at least 145 schools have been damaged or destroyed,<sup>13</sup> affecting some 65,000 learners across five provinces. The opening of the new school year in Mozambique was the 28 January 2008. To this end, the education cluster members are in the process of erecting 61 temporary educational facilities in the resettlement centres, or as annexes to existing nearby schools to absorb the additional learners. In Zimbabwe, at least ten schools in Muzarabani and Chipinge districts have been damaged.

The displacements and losses caused by floods will have more serious consequences for HIV-affected households, through the disruption of HIV services, such as prevention, treatment, care and support programmes. As mentioned, some of the affected areas already suffer from the worst HIV prevalence rate in their countries, including in Zambia, where the Lusaka and Southern province show prevalence rates of 22 and 18% respectively, compared to the national average of 16; and in Malawi, where the southern region exhibits a 19.7% prevalence rate compared to the national average of 14.4%. Most households affected by HIV/AIDS are already struggling to cope with multiple socio-economic challenges, such as increased demand for health care, depleting resources and a high number of orphaned dependents. Floods will further undermine these households' coping mechanisms. Further, emergency settings tend to increase the vulnerability of certain populations, including women, youth and children to STIs and HIV infection, due to the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, transactional sex and other related risky behaviours.

In addition to the impact to populations, physical infrastructure and productive activities throughout the four countries are being affected, in particular in Mozambique. In all countries, roads and bridges have been damaged, leaving some areas completely or partially cut off; rendering boat or helicopter support critical to ensuring the delivery of aid. Adequate institutional capacities are prerequisite for effectively support to communities in recovering and building back better. The expected worsening of

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<sup>13</sup> Preliminary assessments by education cluster members and local authorities.

the flood situation in the coming weeks may lead to additional large displacements. It is therefore important to enhance governance systems to bridge the on-going humanitarian operations with a timely early recovery process. Stemming these sudden shocks is absolutely critical if poor people are to retain the means to sustain their livelihoods.

The Governments and their humanitarian partners have identified the following most urgent priorities for the first phase of emergency response to the floods:

- Pre-positioning critical relief supplies in advance of further heavy rainfall;
- Preventing disease outbreaks, including through the provision of potable water and sanitation, and ensuring capacity to respond to health emergencies;
- Stabilising the initial food security and nutritional situation;
- Responding to the shelter, protection and education needs of the most vulnerable bringing a sense of normality in their lives; and
- Ensuring physical access to the most vulnerable.

As required, this document will be updated to meet new needs.

### 3. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS

The following criteria for the selection of projects were agreed to by all organisations participating in the development of this document. To this end, all projects included in this document:

- Target the following critical areas of intervention, either through preparedness or response measures to the current/predicted floods:
  - Loss of lifesaving assets and needs: food, shelter, water and sanitation facilities, destruction of crops and livestock, or other livelihood support systems, including where applicable fishing equipment;
  - Immediate secondary effects: cholera, malaria, lack of access due to relocation to education or health services, including quality reproductive health care;
  - Interventions for which timely inputs are critical, like agriculture, and if not provided within the next four to six months may result in loss of life or heightened vulnerability;
- Are proportionate to assessed or predicted needs;
- Are in full compliance with Government contingency and response plans;
- Do not duplicate other organisation's humanitarian or early recovery interventions that are already planned or underway in the same region or area;
- Can demonstrate a measurable impact within four to six months; and,
- Will be carried out by organisations with the necessary operational capacity, as well as the comparative advantage to do so.

Consideration was also given to:

- Disaster Risk Reduction;
- The special needs of: 1) people living with, or at risk of contracting HIV and those impacted by the epidemic; and, 2) women, girls, boys and men.

## 4. RESPONSE PLANS

### AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

#### Situation Analysis

The main cropping season in Southern Africa is between October and April. The severe flooding that has occurred in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malawi from late December has had serious effects on crops and livestock in lower-lying areas along river banks and flood plains, as well as on higher ground. Intense rainfall has inundated and destroyed crops on low ground. Leaching of nitrogen and weeding infestation resulting from the flooding will also have an adverse effect on yield. In the short to medium term, the expected direct negative impacts of the floods on vulnerable farm households in Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique are as follows:

- Loss of stocks and reduced harvest in affected areas resulting in household food insecurity, increased vulnerability and inability to procure agricultural inputs for second season cropping;
- Leaching of fertiliser and essential nutrients resulting in low soil fertility in high rainfall areas;
- Inadequate availability of planting material for the next cropping season;
- Increased livestock disease incidence, including Rift Valley Fever (which also affects humans), due to high pre-disposing factors such as crowding and water-borne parasites;
- Sale of household assets as a coping strategy resulting in higher level of economic vulnerability and inadequate availability of planting material for the next cropping season; and
- Danger of spread of Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS) fish disease through flooding.

#### Objectives

- Timely provision of life-saving livelihood assets associated with agriculture, livestock and fisheries.
- Support the capacity-building of local government services and civil society to mitigate the impact of the floods, and “build back better”.

#### Strategy

The primary strategy is to assist flood-affected farmers through the immediate provision of inputs needed to take advantage of the remaining agricultural growing season as flood waters recede. Secondly, to ensure the provision of time-sensitive input to allow adequate preparation for the main planting season by September 2008. Within livestock, the emphasis is to prevent diseases such as Rift Valley Fever, Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia, Foot and Mouth Disease and Blackleg. In fisheries, a regional project is proposed to help prevent the spread of EUS, identified in the Zambezi-Chobe river system in 2007. If flooding facilitates its spread, the economic effects would be catastrophic on the livelihoods of millions of people. The interventions will be underpinned by regional coordination, technical support and monitoring to ensure that international standards and norms are met. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable households such as the elderly, women- child-headed households and children living in single male-headed households.

#### Output

- In Zambia, agricultural inputs will be provided, including 191.3 MTs of seeds and planting materials, and 1,200 MTs of fertilisers to 30,000 vulnerable farmer households, together with 90,000 doses of livestock vaccines for a further 10,000 households.
- In Mozambique, Input Trade Fairs will be organised in six provinces, meeting the needs of 51,600 families. In addition, various NGOs will reach further 22,930 families through the implementation of agricultural projects.
- In Zimbabwe the emphasis will be on provision of vegetable seeds and appropriate training and extension to 3,000 families.
- In Malawi, 40,000 affected households will benefit from training and provision of inputs, including 2,000 MTs of fertiliser and other support for crop and livestock production. Input will include improved breeds of goats, poultry and varieties of cassava cuttings; sweet potato vines and assorted vegetables. The beneficiary household will be required to multiply and redistribute the planting materials in a pass on scheme.
- Increased awareness and surveillance actions to reduce the risk of spread and potential impact of Rift Valley Fever and EUS.

#### Impact

- The agricultural relief programmes will contribute to a reduced risk of food insecurity associated with displacement/resettlement and loss of and/or damage to assets.

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- Maximise benefit from the second agricultural season 2007/2008 through quick replanting, restocking of livestock and introduction of sustainable agricultural technologies.
- The design and capacity-building approach of the interventions will support early recovery and reduce the risk and vulnerability to future disasters through diversification of livelihoods and cropping patterns.
- Prevent the spread of serious animal diseases, such as Rift Valley Fever, in small stock and the spread of the newly-discovered fish disease, EUS, from the Zambezi-Chobe river system into aquaculture.
- Interventions will meet international standards and norms through technical support and standardised monitoring activities.

**SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS**

Country	Appealing Agency	Partners	Beneficiaries	\$
<b>Malawi</b>	FAO	Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), UN agencies and NGOs (when appropriate) BA	40,000 households, or approximately 200,000 people	<b>2,926,000</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>	FAO SC-UK FH Concern GAA Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) OIKOS Mozambique Red Cross Samaritan's Purse (SP)	INGC, SETSAN, MoA, World Relief (WR), Africare, Economical Community for Social Development (CEDES), Concern, Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (Cafod), Fewsnet, Food for the Hungry (FH), German Agro-Action (GAA), Kulima, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Samaritans Purse, World Vision (WV), Joint Aid Management (JAM), UNICEF, International Relief and Development (IRD), Trocaire, Magoe Rural Development Association (ADRM), <i>Conselho Cristão Moçambicano</i> , <i>Bades</i> , Save the Children (SC), National NGO Working in Development and Cooperation (OIKOS)	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): 101,600 <sup>14</sup> hh 558,800 people NGOs: 22,930 hh or estimated 126,115 people	<b>3,443,495</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	FAO	OXFAM, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Children Christian Fund (CCF), Consortium for Food Security, Agriculture and Nutrition, AIDS Relief, Resiliency and Markets (C-FAARM), LWF, CARITAS, Africare, District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO), Concern, WV	40,000 households or approximately 240,000 people	<b>1,553,000</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	FAO	Fachig, National Food and Nutrition (NFN), Zim Ahead	3,000 households or 15,000 people	<b>386,403</b>
<b>Regional</b>	FAO			<b>1,600,000</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>9,908,898</b>

<sup>14</sup> FAO Mozambique: some households in the resettlement areas may receive a combination of interventions (crop & livestock).

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**COUNTRY PROJECTS FOR AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

Country	Malawi	Food Security Sector	\$
FAO SA/MWI-08/A01	<b>Project Title</b>	Agricultural response to flood-affected population (Focusing on preparedness for Immediate response and early recovery)	2,926,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	To prevent food insecurity resulting from loss of productive assets in flood-affected areas	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Estimated 40,000 flood-affected households in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Machinga, Mangochi, Zomba, Salima, Nkhhotakota and Karonga districts. FAO will have two approaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediate agricultural response: targeting 40,000 households</li> <li>• Agricultural preparedness for early recovery: targeting 10,000 households</li> </ul>	
	<b>Partners</b>	DoDMA, MoA, UN agencies and NGOs (when appropriate)	
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,926,000</b>

Country	Mozambique	Agriculture Sector	\$
FAO SA/MOZ-08/A02	<b>Project Title</b>	Support the urgent provision of agricultural inputs (ITFs) to ensure rapid and timely restoration of smallholder food production in the flood-affected provinces of Mozambique Respond to the immediate need of 51,600 flood-affected families for quick replanting while weather conditions still permit agricultural production during the 2007/8 second agricultural season	1,486,569
	<b>Objectives</b>	Strengthen the food security status of vulnerable, agriculture-based households in flood-affected provinces  Support the government with coordination of agricultural relief and rehabilitation response, taking a capacity-building approach	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	51,600 households	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoA and the National Disaster Management Institute	
FAO SA/MOZ-08/A03	<b>Project Title</b>	Support to smallholder farmers in small livestock restocking in the flood-affected provinces of Mozambique.	600,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	To assist the family sector to recover from flood-related small livestock losses to 30,000 households. To strengthen the capacity for early response to flood-related poultry diseases for 30,000 households	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	30,000 households	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoA and the National Disaster Management Institute	
FAO SA/MOZ-08/A04	<b>Project Title</b>	Support to floods affected resettled households through agricultural gardens in the Flood-affected provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambézia, Inhambane	800,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Strengthen the food security status of the vulnerable flood-affected resettled households using sustainable technologies	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	20,000 households	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and the National Disaster Management Institute	
Save the Children UK SA/MOZ-08/A05	<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency Crop production Recovery for flood-affected population in Zambezi River Valley, Mozambique	127,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Rapid and timely restoration of smallholder food production in the flood-affected Mopeia and Morrumbala districts of Zambézia province in Mozambique	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	An estimated 5,000 households will receive vouchers for agricultural inputs in the month of March 2008 for planting season 2007/8	
	<b>Partners</b>	District services for economic activities, FAO	

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Country	Mozambique	Agriculture Sector	\$
<b>Food for the Hungry (FH)</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/A06</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Improved, drought tolerant, replicable, nutritious and cash crop seed distribution and multiplication in flood-affected communities	<b>100,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restart production of fresh green "second season"</li> <li>Replenish seed stocks of food and cash crops through ITFs and multiplication</li> <li>Through introduction of productivity enhancing improved replicable seeds, reduce vulnerability to future shocks</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	6,000 households in 18 communities of Caia, Marromeu and Chemba	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoA through district authorities (SDAE)	
<b>Concern</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/A07</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Early recovery for vulnerable households in Tambara and Machaze District.	<b>55,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure that 1,500 vulnerable households in Tambara and Machaze district, affected by the floods, have the seeds and tools to plant for the upcoming planting season in order to safeguard their food security	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,500 households	
	<b>Partners</b>	Magariro (Tambara), AKSM (Machaze)	
<b>German Agro Action (GAA)</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/A08</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Early recovery for vulnerable households in Chinde District	<b>50,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure that 1,000 vulnerable households in Chinde district, affected by the floods, have the seeds and tools to plant for the upcoming planting season to safeguard their food security	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,000 households	
	<b>Partners</b>	National: Kulima International: Concern Government: DPA Quelimane, SETSAN	
<b>ADRA</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/A09</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Promotion of Integrated food production in the floods resettlement area of Jenga in Govuro district of Inhambane province	<b>27,200</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To improve food security in Govuro district resettlement areas	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	800 households	
	<b>Partners</b>	District Agricultural Authorities, FAO	
<b>OIKOS</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/A10</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Farming recovery for flood-affected households in Mutarara and Morrumbala	<b>65,696</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Support 5,000 flood-affected households in Morrumbala district (Zambezia) and Mutarara district (Tete) with agricultural inputs and technical training to ensure a rapid return to farming production for the second agricultural season	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	5,000 households who have lost their crops in Mutarara and Morrumbala	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoA, District Agricultural Authorities	
<b>Mozambique Red Cross (CVM<sup>15</sup>)</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/A11</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Support to food production in the resettlement areas	<b>84,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Improve livelihood for the most vulnerable in the resettlement areas	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,330 households	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoA, District Agricultural Authorities	

<sup>15</sup> Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique..

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Country	Mozambique	Agriculture Sector	\$
<b>Samaritan's Purse (SP)</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/A12</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Food production recovery for flood-affected households of km 18 in Govuro District	<b>48,030</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To provide 1,300 families in two resettlement centres of Govuro District with agricultural inputs needed to re-establish household food production and maximise agricultural inputs by providing training on improved agronomic practices  To assist local authorities in carrying out land designation for household food production for 1,300 families in two resettlement centres of Govuro District	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,300 food insecure households in two resettlement centres of Govuro District	
	<b>Partners</b>	Govuro District Government	
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,443,495</b>

Country	Zambia	Agriculture Sector	\$
<b>FAO</b> <b>SA/ZMB-08/A13</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency provision of Agricultural Inputs to vulnerable farmers affected by 2007/8 floods	<b>1,103,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Support to 30,000 flood-affected vulnerable farm households in Southern central province and other parts of Zambia to recover and restore their household agricultural production base during 2008	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	30,000 households	
	<b>Partners</b>	OXFAM, CRS, CCF, C-FAARM, LWF, CARITAS, Africare, MACO, DMMU, Concern, WV	
<b>FAO</b> <b>SA/ZMB-08/A14</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency vaccination of livestock against Trans-boundary Animal Diseases in flood-affected areas	<b>450,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Support emergency immunisation of cattle in areas affected by floods through provision of vaccines and operations in the field	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	10,000 households	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoA, Land O Lakes, CARE	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,553,000</b>

Country	Zimbabwe	Agriculture Sector	\$
<b>FAO</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/A15</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Enhance food and nutrition security through vegetable production (inputs, training, extension)	<b>386,403</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Enhance food and nutrition security through the empowerment of communities in winter gardening crop production activities and impart skills on gardening, vegetable production and nutrition through training and extension	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3,000 households (15,000 people)	
	<b>Partners</b>	Fachig in Muzarabani, NFN and Zim Ahead in Chipinge	
<b>Total</b>			<b>386,403</b>

**Agriculture and Food Security  
Regional Project**

**Emergency assistance to combat EUS in the Chobe/Zambezi River system and to prevent its spread to other rivers systems and to aquaculture**

**Situation Analysis**

The fresh water fishing industry in the Zambezi Valley and elsewhere in smaller lakes and rivers is of paramount importance to employment and livelihoods, currently facing a formidable challenge from the fish disease, EUS, which was identified in the Zambezi/Chobe River System in June 2007. This disease was first seen in Asia and Australia in the 1970s, and since then has spread to fifteen countries, including United States of America (USA), and caused billions of dollars worth of losses to the fishing industries affected. It is essential that the disease is contained, given that the fishing industry is a significant source of income in several of the countries involved (e.g. in Zambia it is the third largest employer in the country). In response to this emergency, FAO is implementing a project from its Technical Cooperation Programme entitled "Emergency assistance to combat Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome in the Chobe/Zambezi River system". Although the \$153,000 available to the

project will allow the development and implementation of preliminary surveillance activities to assess the status of different locations, resources are insufficient to inform the 32 million people living in the Zambezi basin of this threat, and of management strategies aimed at minimising the impact of the disease.

EUS is known to occur mostly during periods of temperatures between 18 and 22°C, and after periods of heavy rainfall. Outbreaks generally occur in wild fish, for then to spread to fish ponds. Flooding is considered as one of the major course of spread of disease along the rivers, waterways and also incursion of the disease into isolated water bodies.

Control of EUS in natural waters is often impossible, although in outbreaks occurring in small, closed water-bodies, liming water and improving water quality, together with removal of infected fish, can be effective in reducing mortalities and controlling the disease. Therefore, the most effective way of controlling EUS spread is to restrict the movement of fish and/or contaminated material from infected areas to uninfected areas. This would require a substantial effort in terms of publicity, surveillance and training of fisheries staff, fishermen and women, fish marketers, aquaculture practitioners and the general public about this disease.

### **Objectives**

- To inform fisheries staff about EUS disease and how to limit its spread in southern Africa.
- To train fisheries staff and those involved in all aspects of fishing in identifying the disease, and contributing to surveillance efforts.
- To implement an effective public awareness campaign on EUS.

### **Strategy, gaps and requirements**

The proposed project would build on the preliminary efforts conducted through the existing FAO Technical Cooperation Project which is currently being implemented in seven southern African countries (i.e. Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia).

Input is envisioned for the following:

- One International Expert on Aquatic Animal Disease Epidemiology and Surveillance (six months);
- One Training Centre on Development Cooperation (TCDC) Expert on EUS (six months);
- National Experts (National Consultants) (three months each);
- Two FAO Technical Support Service experts;
- Equipment for EUS surveillance including nets, other fishing equipment, laboratory equipment, camping equipment;
- Training courses and training equipment;
- Printing of posters, other publicity material and advertising on national and local press and other mass media on the dangers of EUS and how to mitigate its spread;
- Transport costs, including boat transport.

The above input will allow the achievement of the following deliverables:

- Fishing communities & stakeholder involved with the marketing of fish and fisheries products in southern Africa aware of EUS, reporting requirements and management strategies to minimise EUS impact;
- 50,000 households benefiting from improved EUS awareness and management;
- Capacity on EUS and aquatic animal health management strengthened among government officials.

The project will be implemented in partnership with the Ministries/Departments of Fisheries and other relevant competent authorities, NGOs and stakeholders involved in supporting fishing communities in Southern African countries.

### **Regional Project**

**Support to prevention of Rift Valley Fever in the flood-affected provinces of Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe**

**Background**

Flooding is normally associated with outbreaks of livestock diseases such as Rift Valley Fever (RVF), which are transmitted by insect vectors, such as mosquitoes. Livestock are important sources of wealth and income, and are normally used to cushion people during times of reduced food security.

RVF is a disease of small and to a lesser extent, large ruminants, and is characterised by spontaneous abortions in all pregnant animals with 90% mortality of lambs and kids. The disease also causes the affected mothers to miss two or three breeding cycles, having a devastating effect on reproductive efficiency, reducing livelihoods and food security of rural people. The most economically affected are women and children, as small ruminants are some of the few livestock they can own.

Humans can also be infected by RVF, either through transmission from infected mosquitoes, or from handling infected tissues. Mortality in humans is low, but can be exaggerated in those who are immune-compromised, such as those living with HIV.

**Objectives**

- To prevent the threat of Rift Valley Fever through vaccinating ruminants against RVF before the outbreaks occur.
- To strengthen the capacity of Veterinary and Human Health Services in the region so that they will be able to detect the disease early.

**Strategy**

The project would require an experienced regional veterinarian to coordinate the activities and work with the Departments of Veterinary Services in the countries. Ruminants in the affected and surrounding areas would be vaccinated against RVF. Surveillance for RVF for the Veterinary services would have to be strengthened and improved, using existing mobile phone technology in use for other livestock diseases. The project would also implement a major public information campaign through government information services and the extension services.

Organisation	Budget Items		\$
<b>FAO Regional SA/REG- 08/A16</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency support to prevention of spread of EUS fish disease from the Zambezi/Chobe River system	<b>600,000</b>
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	50,000 households involved in fishing and marketing of fish in southern Africa. Fish pond owners. Accurate Information on EUS provided to the general public	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministries of Fisheries, Departments of Fisheries, NGOs involved in supporting fishing communities	
<b>FAO Regional SA/REG- 08/A17</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Support to prevention of Rift Valley Fever in the flood-affected provinces of Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe	<b>1,000,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Support surveillance, vaccination and awareness campaigns to prevent the spread of Rift Valley Fever in livestock and human populations	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	60,000 households	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministries of Agriculture, Departments of Veterinary Services and the National Disaster Management Agency in each country	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,600,000</b>

## **COORDINATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES**

### **Context**

In all four countries, Governments have sought international assistance in supporting both preparedness and response measures to the floods. This has placed a heavy burden on the Resident Coordinators and international humanitarian partners in dealing with increased demands placed on them by these sudden-onset emergencies, not only in terms of their own operations, but also within the context of humanitarian reform, placing additional coordination responsibilities on agencies acting as cluster leads. During this critical phase of sudden onset emergency, there is thus a strong need to support the efforts of international partners to ensure that the response is coordinated leading to a timely, effective and principled response to needs in line with national priorities.

Governments and humanitarian partners should also be provided with necessary technical expertise in gap areas. These include in particular the agriculture and food security sector, as the majority of households in the region are reliant on agriculturally based livelihoods. Broad information management support is also identified as a need. Based on lessons learned from 2007 and current requests from Governments and their partners, there is an urgent need to support information management within and between the clusters, and between the governments and the international humanitarian community. Effective information management will ensure that all available information is shared, gathered, analysed and disseminated to targeted audiences, in order to support response planning, advocacy and resource mobilisation. It is also essential that the most technically appropriate and effective means are put in place to alleviate the effects of flooding on the agriculture and food security sector and support early recovery.

### **Objectives**

- Effective coordination among all partners to ensure a needs-based, timely and technically appropriate response to floods and cyclones in the context of humanitarian reform.
- Strengthen humanitarian coordination capacity within the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), as well as at the regional and field levels.
- Strengthen the process of information collection, management, processing and dissemination to all partners in a timely fashion to support emergency response decision-making.
- Link short-term response measures and longer-term activities, particularly through effective capacity transfer to national disaster management teams.
- Support field management decision-making and provide real-time feedback to senior managers to facilitate planning and implementation.
- Standardise monitoring activities in the agricultural and food security sector to enable lessons to be drawn and compared across the region.

### **Strategy**

OCHA will support the RCs and Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) to ensure a consistent response across the region, in support of government efforts. OCHA will build on lessons learned from 2007 to:

- Improve accountability, coherence, and prioritisation of the response;
- Avoid clusters duplicating existing national structures;
- Ensure adequate and optimal needs assessments and information management;
- Ensure awareness of cross-cutting issues like HIV/AIDS and gender; and
- Support the integration of early recovery considerations from the outset in order to ensure a smooth transition.

FAO will provide the services of an experienced international agronomist and an international expert in Monitoring and Evaluation for three months. During this period, these staff would provide technical support and training to government and international staff working in flood-response and rehabilitation. These staff would also ensure close liaison with other sectors involved in the response and with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

On an inter-agency basis UNICEF will provide short-term technical surge support to country offices in affected areas as an emergency expert and nutritionist will be deployed. The emergency expert will be coordinating multi-country response, enhancing reporting and information dissemination, liaison with key regional partners including OCHA, WHO, World Food Programme (WFP) and NGOs. The nutritionist will provide technical support to the nutrition clusters in affected countries and training to government and partners.

**Humanitarian actions/activities**

- Support the RCs in effectively coordinating efforts of humanitarian partners in support of national responses to the floods, including liaising with government, UN agencies, bilateral and NGOs.
- Coordinate and consolidate rapid assessments that the HCTs undertake in support of, and in conjunction with national and sub-national authorities.
- Coordinate the consolidation of programme proposals by the HCTs and other related key documents for emergency response (Flash Appeals, inputs to Sub-Regional Appeals, Central Emergency Response Fund [CERF] requests, etc).
- Provide regular updates to the RCs and other members of the HCTs on the evolving situation for resource mobilisation, advocacy and decision-making purposes.
- Support the RCs and HCTs in reviewing human resources requirements for overall coordination during the emergency, and support the deployment of a pool of international and national expertise as and when required.
- Facilitate and ensure communication between clusters. Pre-empt and identify priority cross-cutting issues that require the attention of, and dialogue between, one or more clusters.
- Convene meetings of the HCTs, and ensure timely dissemination of all documents relating to the response.
- Ensure integration and linkages between disaster response, early recovery and the longer-term UN development assistance.
- Ensure appropriate technical support provided for agriculture and food security response, as well as WASH, Nutrition, Education and Protection.
- Support UNICEF country offices in affected countries to monitor the implementation of emergency response activities in the context of multi-country operations.

**Expected output and impact**

- Needs-based, timely and well-funded regional response, which respects human rights, integrates cross-cutting issues, and supports national structures.
- Strengthened RCOs to enable delivery of timely and coordinated humanitarian assistance.
- Reduced risk of food insecurity and lessons drawn and disseminated on the response.
- Coordinated emergency response in all sector areas, especially water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health, nutrition and education, and dissemination of information.

Organisation		Coordination and Support Services	\$
<b>OCHA Regional</b>  <b>SA/REG-08/CSS01</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Support to coordination of humanitarian preparedness and response activities	<b>695,714</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	UNRCOs effective and timely coordination of humanitarian response and early recovery activities in line with the humanitarian reform principles	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	UNCTs, NGOs, DMTs, affected populations, governments in Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique	
	<b>Partners</b>	UN Agencies, NGOs, DMTs	
<b>FAO Regional</b>  <b>SA/REG-08/CSS02</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Support to coordination and monitoring of the agriculture and food security sector response	<b>150,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Government and humanitarian partners' agriculture and food security sector interventions meet international standards and norms and lessons learnt through standardised monitoring activities	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	National governments, cooperating partners, affected populations	
	<b>Partners</b>	Governments, UN agencies, NGOs, Agriculture and Food Security Clusters	
<b>WHO Regional</b>  <b>SA/REG-08/CSS03</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Regional technical support to countries in the health response to the floods	<b>100,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To support the health cluster in the overall response to the flood in the four countries including need assessment, response planning, activity monitoring and evaluation, capacity building	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	About 250,000 affected people	
	<b>Partners</b>	Health Cluster members	

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<b>Organisation</b>		<b>Coordination and Support Services</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>UNICEF Regional  SA/REG- 08/CSS04</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Regional Technical support to Countries in the response to the floods	<b>130,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To support UNICEF multi-country response in the four countries including needs assessments, response monitoring, dissemination of information and evaluation	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	UNICEF COs and Nutrition, WASH, Education and Protection Cluster leads/members in affected countries	
	<b>Partners</b>	UN agencies, NGOs, national partners	
<b>UNFPA Regional  SA/REG- 08/CSS05</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Technical support to Integrate gender/sexual and reproductive health (SRH)/HIV/AIDS in preparedness and response plans including capacity building for a more effective humanitarian response	<b>105,000</b>
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	UN agencies, affected population in Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe	
	<b>Partners</b>	UN agencies	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,180,714</b>

## EARLY RECOVERY

**Lead: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Partners: FAO, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), IOM, NGOs and other UN agencies**

### Situation Analysis

Heavy rains in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe and subsequent flooding have inflicted severe impacts on the population, physical infrastructure and productive activities throughout the four countries. Considering that over 40% of the population in these countries lives below the income poverty line, and more than 15% is affected by HIV/AIDS, with a significant proportion of women and girls, current humanitarian interventions alone are not sufficient to re-establish minimum livelihood conditions for affected families. The expected continued flooding will further damage development gains (such as infrastructure, productive household assets, etc.), hence undermining the ability of the poor and most vulnerable people to recover and rebuild their livelihoods in the short to long term without external support.

Adequate institutional capacities are a crucial prerequisite for implementing early recovery interventions to effectively support communities in recovering and “building-back-better”. Up to now more than 120,000 people affected by the floods were displaced in temporary camps or resettlement areas in the four countries. The expected worsening of the flooding situation in the coming weeks may lead to additional massive displacements. It is therefore important to enhance governance systems and to support quick community livelihood restoration to bridge ongoing humanitarian actions with a timely early recovery process. Stemming these sudden shocks is critical if poor people are to retain the means or the building blocks (capital assets) from which they can sustain their livelihoods.

The post-disaster period provides a conducive environment for generating self-sustaining and resilient mechanisms at both national and community levels which link the humanitarian intervention to recovery and sustainable development. Early recovery is a multi-dimensional process guided by development principles that begins in a humanitarian setting, and seeks to build on humanitarian programmes and catalyse sustainable development opportunities. It aims to generate and/or reinforce nationally owned processes for post-crisis recovery that are resilient and sustainable. Recovery programming throughout the transition works to restore basic social services, infrastructure, livelihood opportunities and governance capacity. To achieve this, the foundation of recovery must be initiated in the humanitarian or emergency phase. While early recovery is guided by development principles, it begins within the timeframe of emergency intervention and must be integrated within humanitarian mechanisms. It provides a unique opportunity to bring together humanitarian and development actors to address together the needs of the affected populations.

The Early Recovery (ER) response plan gives special attention to the most vulnerable groups such as women, youths, children, the elderly people with disabilities and affected by HIV/AIDS, whose livelihood assets and capabilities may have been, or are to be, disproportionately affected. These groups will be at the same time key beneficiaries and active participants/decision-makers in the early recovery interventions to be implemented. The ER response aims at addressing the gap and complementing ongoing government activities which are part of country-specific contingency and preparedness plans. Despite great efforts made by the national authorities, the effective implementation of these plans is hindered by clear capacity constraints. For example, real time data on flooding is non-existent resulting in poor community flood early warning.

### Main Objectives

- i) To facilitate quick recovery mechanisms and help lay the basis for long-term risk reduction and livelihood development of the flood-affected communities, with special attention to vulnerable groups.
- ii) To rapidly strengthen governance systems and capacities at national and local levels that promote early recovery approach in all response activities.

### Strategy

Bridging the humanitarian response by starting early recovery interventions in a timely manner, emphasizing the concept of ‘building back better’, and preventing relapse by:

- Strengthening emergency assistance operations in the flood-affected areas and, therefore, fostering the affected population’s self-reliance and coping capacity;
- Ensuring that spontaneous and self-recovery processes of affected communities are nurtured and sustainable, paying attention at reducing future flood risks and vulnerability, and restoring

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household and individual income resources and assets basis through a multi-sectoral and participatory approach.

Due to the multi-sectoral nature of early recovery, this aspect has been consistently included in other sectoral response plans, such as Agriculture, Shelter and water and sanitation. Hence, with proper inter-sectoral coordination in place, the projects listed in this section will be implemented through local community structures after extensive consultation focusing on the specific needs of the most vulnerable groups (women, children, elderly, the chronically ill and people living with HIV (PLHIV). Effective coordination amongst governments, the UN agencies and NGOs and other clusters/sectors, information dissemination and overall programme monitoring are all important activities which fall within the Early Recovery framework proposed in this plan.

### Expected Output

- Based on the results of recovery needs assessments, early recovery framework and plans for identified priority communities developed.
- Flood hazard and risk maps established to inform flood risk reduction programmes.
- Livelihoods of flood-affected communities restored, including those of vulnerable groups, PLHIV and HIV-affected households.
- Natural resource/environmental management in flood-affected flood plains improved.
- Local institutional/governance capacity and systems to drive social and economic recovery for disaster management, transition and recovery improved.
- Community reliance enhanced and vulnerability reduced.
- Coordination, information management and facilitation of early recovery programmes improved and gender sensitive.

### SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS

EARLY RECOVERY			
Country	Agency/Partner	Beneficiaries	\$
<b>Malawi</b>	<p><b>Lead:</b> UNDP <i>Strengthening preparedness and ER planning and implementation</i></p> <p><b>Partners:</b> National and District Government, UN agencies, NGOs and affected communities, DoDMA, District Assemblies, MEP&amp;D /Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC)</p>	National and district institutions, and over 150,000 people in five disaster prone districts	<b>1,250,000</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>	<p><b>Lead:</b> UNDP <i>Strengthen capacities of INGC and district/local level committees for ER</i></p> <p><b>Partners:</b> INGC, Local Governments and consultative councils and UN-HABITAT</p>	Approximately 200,000 <sup>16</sup> people in the resettlement areas in the Lower Zambezi and Save Rivers	<b>1,900,000</b>
	<p><b>Lead:</b> UNDP/UN-HABITAT <i>Supporting resilient communities through quick impact projects</i></p> <p><b>Partners:</b> INGC, Local Governments and consultative councils, GAA</p>	Approximately 10,000 households (especially HIV and AIDS affected with special attention to gender-based violence [GBV])	<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	<p><b>Lead:</b> UNDP <i>Strengthening early recovery programming and implementation</i></p> <p><b>Partners:</b> All UN agencies, Government Departments, NGOs, Private sector</p>	Relevant Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) Departments, incl. DMMU at national and sub-national levels and flood-affected communities	<b>250,000</b>
	<p><b>Lead:</b> UNDP/UN-HABITAT Shelter assistance to flood-affected households including resettlement, reconstruction and security of tenure</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> IOM, ZRCS, ACT, local councils, community-based organisations (CBOs), DMMU, Habitat for Humanity, Swedish Cooperative Centre, Zambia Low Cost Housing Fund Trust and Peoples Process on Housing and Poverty in Zambia.</p>	Approximately 5,000 households	<b>1,000,000</b>

<sup>16</sup> These include both people newly households and people resettled during the 2007 floods still in need of assistance.

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<b>EARLY RECOVERY</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Agency/Partner</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>Lead:</b> IOM <i>Livelihoods revitalisation</i> <b>Partners:</b> Integrated Sustainable Livelihoods Trust (ISL), Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) Zimbabwe	400 households in Chipinge and Muzarabani affected districts	<b>730,000</b>
	<b>Lead:</b> UNDP <i>Enhancing capacity for flood risk reduction</i> <b>Partners:</b> UN agencies (FAO, OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UN-HABITAT), Government sector ministries (Local Government, Water Resources, Agriculture, Rural Housing) and local authorities, national and international NGOs	Approximately 94,000 <sup>17</sup> people in flood prone areas in the Zambezi, Limpopo and Save Rivers. Institutions and organisations involved in ER including UN agencies	<b>1,500,000</b>
	<b>Lead:</b> UNDP <i>Strengthening capacity for weather forecasting, monitoring and alert</i> <b>Partners:</b> Local authorities, Meteorological Services of Zimbabwe (MSZ), Drought Monitoring Centre, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), FAO, National Early Warning Unit (NEWU)	All Zimbabweans particularly people living in flood plains	<b>800,000</b>
	<b>Lead:</b> UNDP <i>Enhancing flood forecasting, monitoring and alert</i> <b>Partners:</b> Local authorities, Zimbabwe National Water Authority, MSZ, Department of Civil Protection (DCP), Southern African Development Community (SADC)	Population in flood prone areas, including 94,000 people currently affected	<b>875,000</b>
	<b>Lead:</b> UN-HABITAT <i>Community resettlement and spatial planning</i> <b>Partners:</b> UNDP, local authorities and DCP	Approximately 10,000 people Women: 3,000 Children: 5,000 Other: 2,000	<b>100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>9,405,000</b>

Note : In Zimbabwe, local authorities particularly District Disaster Committees have not been getting real time data to use for timely community early warning. This has been a result of inadequate equipment for recording data required in monitoring discharge, rainfall forecasting and modelling flood risk areas. Lack of all terrain vehicles has also hampered timely collection of data from some recording stations and river catchments which are found in the remotest parts of the country. The equipment requested is necessary to facilitate data collection and analysis that will be useful for disseminating Early Warning Information to affected communities. This will reduce need for search and rescue operations and go a long way in helping communities leave with floods.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>UNDP</b> <b>SA/MWI-08/ER/101</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening preparedness, response and recovery planning
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen gender sensitive early recovery needs assessment capacity, information storage, dissemination and ER programme monitoring.</li> <li>To enhance community preparedness, response and recovery planning and implementation at community level with special focus on women, girls and other vulnerable households</li> </ul>
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	National and District Government, UN agencies, NGOs, and affected communities
	<b>Partners</b>	UNRCO, UN agencies (FAO, UN-HABITAT) DoDMA, District Assemblies, MEP&D / MVAC, International and National NGOs
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,250,000</b>

<sup>17</sup> People currently displaced since the beginning of the 2007/08 rain season; this number could rise as the season progresses.

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Country	Mozambique		\$
<b>UNDP</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/ER/102</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthen capacities of INGC and district/local level committees	<b>1,900,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtain clear and reliable data on early recovery needs</li> <li>Support INGC at the national and decentralised levels in the management and coordination of overall early recovery operations</li> <li>Support and strengthen the capacity of local authorities to plan and manage the recovery efforts</li> <li>Support the development of nationally-led and needs-based multi-stakeholders Early Recovery Strategic Frameworks and Action Plans, linked to the conceptualisation of longer-term strategic development frameworks that are risk sensitive</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 200,000 <sup>18</sup> people in the resettlement areas in the Lower Zambezi and Save Rivers	
	<b>Partners</b>	INGC, Local Governments and consultative councils and UN-HABITAT	
<b>UNDP/ UN-HABITAT</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/ER/103AB</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Increase community resilience through early recovery quick impact projects	<b>1,000,000</b> <b>UNDP: 500,000</b> <b>UN-HABITAT: 500,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance early recovery in flood-affected communities and resettlement areas through funding of small quick impact community projects (e.g. community livelihood interventions, small community infrastructure rehabilitation, income generation activities, etc.)</li> <li>Provide productive resources and training to men and women to engage in productive activities; and</li> <li>Implement appropriate community awareness campaign and community based risk reduction pilot activities</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 10,000 households	
	<b>Partners</b>	INGC, Local Governments and consultative councils, GAA	
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,900,000</b>

Country	Zambia		\$
<b>UNDP</b> <b>SA/ZMB-08/ER/104</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening early recovery capacity in Zambia	<b>250,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To prepare for restoration / rehabilitation of the basic foundation for socio-economic development in the negatively impacted communities	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Relevant GRZ Departments, DMMU at national and sub-national levels and affected communities especially vulnerable groups in flood-prone districts, and other stakeholders at the national, district and community levels	
	<b>Partners</b>	All UN agencies, Government Departments, NGOs, private sector	
<b>UN-HABITAT</b> <b>SA/ZMB-08/ER/105</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Shelter assistance to flood-affected households including resettlement, reconstruction and security of tenure Objectives: To establish minimum shelter conditions in flooded settlements in Southern Province, especially for the most vulnerable	<b>1,000,000</b>
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	5,000 flood victims in Southern Province To assist the worst-affected local authorities (councils) in Southern Province in carrying out urgently needed land identification in areas suitable for re-settlement	
	<b>Partners</b>	IOM, ZRCS, ACT, local councils, CBOs, DMMU, Habitat for Humanity, Swedish Cooperative Centre, Zambia Low Cost Housing Fund Trust and Peoples Process on Housing and Poverty in Zambia	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,250,000</b>

<sup>18</sup> These include both people newly households and people resettled during the 2007 floods still in need of assistance.

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<b>Country</b>	<b>Zimbabwe</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>IOM</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/ER/106</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Livelihoods revitalisation for flood-affected households assistance	<b>730,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Jump-start the revitalisation of the lost livelihoods of flood-affected households; Strengthen capacities of affected households to manage and sustain their agri-based livelihoods; and Ensure mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS and GBV	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	400 households in Chipinge and Muzarabani	
	<b>Partners</b>	Integrated ISL, CARE-Zimbabwe	
<b>UNDP</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/ER/107</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening capacities of Department of Civil Protection, other National Disaster Institutions/Organisations and Provincial & District Civil Protection Committees	<b>1,500,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	i) Support DCP at the national and decentralised levels in the management and coordination of the overall early recovery operations ii) Support and strengthen the capacity of local authorities in the development of disaster risk reduction (DRR) preparedness plans for at least three districts in the flood prone areas around the country (Mashonaland Central, Manicaland and Matebeleland North) iii) Support the development of nationally-led and needs-based multi-stakeholders Early Recovery Strategic Frameworks and Action Plans, linked to the mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in development planning iv) Support the coordinating role of the HC/RC among the UN agencies in ER	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Institutions and organisations involved in ER, UN Country Team (UNCT), HC/RC office, 94,000 <sup>19</sup> people affected by floods in the Zambezi, Limpopo and Save Rivers	
	<b>Partners</b>	UN agencies, Sector Ministries, local authorities and NGOs	
<b>UNDP</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/ER/108</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening the capacity for weather forecasting, monitoring and alert strategies in Zimbabwe	<b>800,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Enhance weather forecasting and early warning mechanisms through the provision of equipment to national and local authorities	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All Zimbabweans, especially population living in flood plains	
	<b>Partners</b>	Local authorities, Meteorological Services of Zimbabwe, Drought Monitoring Centre, WMO, FAO, NEWU	
<b>UNDP</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/ER/109</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Enhancing the capacity for flood forecasting, monitoring and alert	<b>875,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Enhance flood forecasting and early warning mechanisms through the provision of equipment to local authorities in flood prone areas	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	People living in flood prone areas, incl. 94,000 currently affected	
	<b>Partners</b>	Local authorities, Zimbabwe National Water Authority Meteorological Services Department, DCP, SADC	
<b>UN-HABITAT</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/ER/110</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Community resettlement and spatial planning in flood-affected areas	<b>100,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To assist flood victims in restoring their livelihood by supporting local authorities in the sustainable and voluntary resettlement and planning process	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	10,000 people (including 3,000 women and 5,000 children)	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNDP, Local Authorities and the DCP Unit	
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,005,000</b>

<sup>19</sup> People currently displaced since the beginning of the 2007/08 rain season; this number could rise as the season progresses.

## **EDUCATION**

### **Leads: UNICEF**

**Partners:** Ministries of Education, SC Alliance, WFP, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

### **Situation Analysis**

Information from initial rapid assessments conducted by the Governments, UN agencies and partner organisations confirms that access to schooling has been severely disrupted as a result of the current flooding. Some school structures and equipment were directly damaged by the floods, while others have become inaccessible to children due to the rising waters and displacement of children themselves. As a result, the educational progress of students is being hampered. Thus, ensuring educational opportunity for every child affected by emergency is a vital necessity, not only for the psychosocial well-being of children, but also for the continuity of education that is often their only hope in a life of poverty. When children are forced to stay away from school for a period of time, as when their schooling is interrupted by the impacts of a disaster like the current floods in the region, these children often never return to the classrooms. As this flooding has occurred just before the beginning of the new school year, the continuation of schooling is even more critical.

At the same time, for many children, the psychological trauma of having to leave one's home and losing familiar environment such as schools can be enormous. Even when displaced families are absorbed into wider extended family households, children often need time to reflect, adjust and deal with their new realities and situations. After all, they are more vulnerable than other populations to the absence of familiar surroundings and social structures and may, therefore, face higher risk of abuse including sexual abuse. Thus, providing a sense of return to normality and appropriate attention and care to those children is a basic necessity during the emergency. It is, therefore, of great importance that, through schooling, children are protected and receive appropriate psychosocial care and support to reduce the possible negative effects of trauma, and also that they continue their learning for a better future. In addition to providing temporary learning spaces, it is also critical to support the functioning schools that will have to integrate displaced children. The aim is to reach children with immediate assistance and provide access to a minimum level of basic education including learning materials and temporary schools, while also initiating long-term solutions to ensuring quality education in the affected areas including rehabilitation of schools.

In Mozambique, preliminary reports from the flooded areas, indicate that 145 schools have been damaged or destroyed, affecting some 66,750 learners across five provinces. Restoring access is an immediate priority for the education cluster, as it is critical for ensuring a sense of normality in the lives of the affected children, especially at the opening of the new school year on 28 January. Cluster members are in the process of erecting 61 temporary educational facilities in the resettlement centres or as annexes to existing nearby schools to absorb the additional learners. In addition, learning and play materials are being provided for all 66,750 learners and didactic materials will be provided to 1,500 teachers in affected schools.

Not only are children affected by flooding unable to return to school due to lack of access or loss of school books and materials, but all too often schools are used as shelters for displaced families. In Zambia, reports from the Ministry of Education (MoE) and DMMU indicate that 23 schools have been severely affected in Mazabuka, Monze, Namwala, Itezhi-Tezhi and Siavonga districts in Southern Province. Five schools are confirmed closed because they are being used to shelter families displaced by flooding in Mazabuka district, and another six in Monze, each of which served up to 700 students. DMMU is responding to this situation and will be distributing tents to the displaced population to vacate the school buildings. However, approximately 50,000 children age 7-13 years require immediate assistance.

In Zimbabwe and Malawi, education response activities are underway as well since 34,193 and 45,000 children respectively have been moved from their homes with their families to safer ground. They have lost virtually all their books and stationery. More children and schools are at risk as heavy rains and wind continue to pound the sub-region.

### **Objective**

To provide necessary care and quality education to school children affected by the flooding and to bring back a sense of normality into their lives by ensuring the continuity of their education:

- Re-establish access to quality primary education and learning activities for all children affected by floods through the rehabilitation and/or establishment of (temporary) child friendly learning environment/classrooms in affected areas, provision of basic education materials and logistical support to enhance planning, monitoring and supervision by local education departments, improved classroom teaching/learning practices and promotion of life-saving messages related to prevention of child abuse, HIV and AIDS, health, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation;
- Ensure supportive learning environment through community mobilisation, establish community services in support of schools, and building local capacity to enhance emergency preparedness and response.

### **Strategy**

The proposed activities below will be implemented under the coordination and leadership of the National Education authorities. The total estimated number of school-aged children affected by the floods in these four countries is 203,243 (Malawi 45,000; Mozambique 66,750; Zambia 50,000; Zimbabwe 41,493).

Major strategies include:

- **Service delivery:** providing access to a minimum level of quality basic education for all children of school-going age in the flood-affected areas. Support to the local authorities and communities through set up of temporary learning spaces with minimal infrastructures at the initial phase to enable the teachers and children to continue their education;
- **Capacity building:** training teachers and education officials to provide them with specific skills to manage classroom teaching/learning during rehabilitation period. Teacher training will also address SGBV including management of such cases in the school setting, on HIV and AIDS, psychosocial support including counselling, and training on gender-sensitive approaches and inclusion of children with special needs;
- **Community mobilisation and participation:** encouraging local communities to participate in restoration of educational services, e.g. tracking out-of-school and separated children, especially girls and orphans, monitoring classroom activities and teacher's behaviour;
- **Cross-sectoral approach:** making strong linkages with other key sector services to address the emerging issues in health, nutrition, hygiene, HIV, child protection and psychosocial care and support.

### **Humanitarian Actions**

- Provide tents as temporary schools or to serve as "annexes" to schools in areas in which the school is either flooded, inaccessible or is accepting a significant increase in numbers of displaced children.
- Provide school kits for all temporary schools (including play and recreational materials).
- Provide learning materials to all children of school-age affected by the floods, including both the displaced children and the children who are attending schools in the flood-affected areas.
- Provide teachers' kits/resources and training to enable teachers to better manage larger numbers of children, children with special needs and multi-grade teaching.
- Provide financial and technical assistance to education national authorities at all levels in affected areas for assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring.
- Provide food and basic kitchen utensils for better nutrition of children
- Linkages with other sectors, especially protection (psychosocial) and WASH (provision of water and sanitation facilities in school facilities).
- Sectoral coordination, quality assurance and oversight through close monitoring and evaluation.

### **Expected Output and Impacts**

- Temporary learning spaces established or affected schools in resettlement areas rehabilitated and/or constructed with essential equipment, such as gender sensitive toilets, hand-washing and other sanitation facilities and safe drinking water.
- School-aged children in affected areas (estimated 203,243 in total) have access to learning opportunities in child friendly environment and have basic learning kits and play materials.
- Teachers and volunteers in affected schools (in the four countries approximately 3,563) receive relevant training, support and materials, and are trained on education/ didactic subjects,

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including child protection and HIV prevention, psychosocial needs including trauma, health and hygiene awareness, gender-sensitive approaches and inclusion of children with special needs.

**SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS**

Country	Agency/ Partners	Beneficiaries	\$
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>Lead:</b> UNICEF <b>Partners:</b> MoE and vocational training, National Youth Council, Department of Disaster preparedness, Ministry of Women and Child Welfare, WFP, MRCS	45,000	<b>527,000</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>Lead:</b> UNICEF and SC Alliance <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), National Institute for Education Development (INDE), Pedagogic University (UP), Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture (DPEC), SDJEDT, UNESCO	66,750	<b>2,217,000</b> <i>less CERF commitment: 230,050</i>  <b>Net requirements: 1,986,950</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>Lead:</b> UNICEF CARITAS, UNHCR, CRS, Mercy Corps (MC), SC (Norway and UK)	41,493	<b>1,962,970</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>Lead:</b> UNICEF <b>Partners:</b> MoE, Forum for the Advancement of Women Education in Zambia (FAWEZA), Plan International, Zambia Open Community Schools, Project Concern International, World Vision (WV) and SC and WFP	50,000	<b>568,000</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,044,920</b>

Country	Malawi	\$
<b>UNICEF SA/MWI- 08/E15</b>	<b>Lead</b>	UNICEF
	<b>Project Title</b>	Ensure Continuation of learning and recreation activities for school children in areas affected by floods
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of quality education during flood situation has been ensured</li> <li>• Safe spaces for recreation, leisure and psychosocial a support are available</li> <li>• Teachers and communities adhere to child rights and prevention of abuse</li> <li>• School feeding programme is sustained during emergency programme</li> </ul>
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	45,000 learners in Districts affected by floods
	<b>Partners</b>	MoE and Vocational Training, National Youth Council, Department of Disaster preparedness, Ministry of Women and Child Welfare, WFP, MRCS
<b>Total</b>		<b>527,000</b>

Country	Mozambique	\$
<b>Save the Children SA/MOZ- 08/E01</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Ensuring access to basic education for children of flood-affected areas
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-establish access to and improve the quality of primary education for children in resettlement sites where SCF is working</li> <li>• Establish community services around schools, revitalising 15 school councils and building local capacity on emergency preparedness and response</li> <li>• Promote a protective learning environment</li> </ul>
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	8,500 learners, 360 teachers in the areas SCF is working
	<b>Partners</b>	Provincial and District Education authorities, UNICEF and other cluster partners
		<b>130,000</b>

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Country	Mozambique		\$
UNICEF SA/MOZ-08/E02	<b>Project Title</b>	Ensuring access to and quality of education in flood-affected areas	<b>1,200,000</b>  <i>less CERF commitment: 230,050</i>  <b>Net requirements: 969,950</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-establish access to and improve the quality of primary education including rehabilitation of schools, teacher training, and provide basic education materials focusing on areas not covered by other cluster partners</li> <li>Promote the resumption of quality education through revitalising 40 school councils in the resettlement areas</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	30,000 learners, 500 teachers in areas not covered by other cluster members 71 school councils, 40 local education authorities 15 district pedagogic supervisors with logistic support	
	<b>Partners</b>	MEC, INDE, UP, DPEC, SDJEDT, UNESCO	
Concern Worldwide SA/MOZ-08/E03	<b>Project Title</b>	Supporting basic education in two flood-affected isolated districts along the Zambezi valley (Chinde, Tambara)	<b>198,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure continued access to basic quality education for children in 20 schools in through small school improvement projects managed by revitalised school councils</li> <li>Ensure adequate responsiveness of District education authorities and 50 teachers to the education needs through capacity building</li> <li>Promote a protective and enabling environment in and around schools for 7,000 school going children</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	In the resettlement areas where Concern Worldwide works, 300 school council members, 80 teachers, 30 government officials, and approximately 7,000 learners	
	<b>Partners</b>	National NGOs: Magariro, Kulima, Association for the Development of Micro-enterprises (ADEMI) International NGOs: GAA; Government: MoE, INGC	
UNESCO SA/MOZ-08/E04	<b>Project Title</b>	Building capacity for quality learning and management in of education system in affected areas	<b>360,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-establish access to education by training teachers; building the capacity of the DPECs, and SDJEDT</li> <li>Provide support and build capacity of teachers for the use of the tools for teaching/learning, planning and management of education in emergencies</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	In the areas where UNESCO works, Learners in these areas, 800 teachers; 50 planners (provincial and district) 50 teacher, 1,500 teachers, 200 head teachers and school cluster heads, 120 DPEC, INDE SDJEDT pedagogical staff	
	<b>Partners</b>	MEC, INDE, DPEC, SDJEDT, MEPT, ONP UNICEF, UP BEIRA and TT Institutions in the affected provinces, SC and other cluster partners	
ActionAid SA/MOZ-08/E05	<b>Project Title</b>	Ensuring access to basic education for learners in flood-affected areas in Mozambique	<b>75,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-establish access to primary education through the rehabilitation/establishment of four school spaces, providing basic education materials for 3,458 learners and improved classroom teaching/learning practices</li> <li>Ensure supportive learning environment and improved emergency preparedness through community mobilisation</li> <li>Promote a protective learning environment through training 60 teachers in teacher-child relationships, protection-related classroom management and lesson planning</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	In designated areas of work for Concern Worldwide, the specific results are the following: 3,458 learners, 60 teachers	
	<b>Partners</b>	Provincial and District Education authorities and Risk Management Committee and other cluster partners	

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Country	Mozambique		\$
<b>Plan International</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/E06</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Ensuring access to basic education for children of flood-affected areas in Mozambique	<b>189,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide temporary schools and educational materials to affected children and teachers in the affected areas where Plan International works</li> <li>• Sensitise care-givers and children in the importance of education and enhance the quality of education through training and the provision of art and sports programmes</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,000 learners in specific districts where Plan International works	
	<b>Partners</b>	Kulima, and other cluster partners	
<b>Caritas</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/E07</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Re-establishment of access to primary education by rehabilitation/reconstruction of school space and provision of other supports	<b>65,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reconstruct/ rehabilitate two school buildings that provide 10 class room spaces in two locations</li> <li>• Facilitate the procurement of educational supplies, mid day meals for the children for a period of four months and learning and teaching kits</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,100 learners in specific districts in Manica and Zambezia	
	<b>Partners</b>	CBOs and other cluster partners	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,986,950</b>

Country	Zambia		\$
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>SA/ZMB-08/E14</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Resumption of education in the affected schools	<b>568,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure the continuity of access to quality education for all children, particularly girls in the affected schools	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	School age children, teachers and head teachers in affected schools. An estimated number of 50,000 children in 71 schools	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Education, FAWEZA, Plan International, Zambia Open Community Schools (local NGO), Project Concern International, WV and SC and WFP	
<b>Total</b>			<b>568,000</b>

Country	Zimbabwe		\$
<b>CRS Zimbabwe Programme</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/E08</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Support to children and teachers in schools affected by floods through provision of learning materials	<b>15,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To provide learning materials to children and resource books for teachers in ten schools affected by floods in Insiza	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	4,500	
<b>Mercy Corps</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/E09</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Restoring access to education for flood-affected communities	<b>100,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To address the educational needs of flood-affected populations in Chipinge and provide continuous learning opportunities at affected schools	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Minimum of 8,000 students in 10 schools	
<b>SCN</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/E10</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	School rehabilitation	<b>750,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To offer continuous learning opportunity to children affected by floods in 20 schools in Muzarabani and Tsholotsho districts	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	11,200	
	<b>Partners</b>	Tsholotsho Rural District Council, Muzarabani Rural District Council, The Respective Child Protection Committees in the affected areas and the MoE Sport and Culture	

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<b>Country</b>	<b>Zimbabwe</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>SC – UK</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/E11</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Protection of school children affected by flash flooding	<b>82,970</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To build awareness and emergency preparedness capacity of teachers, students and parents in preventing and responding to factors which put children at risk in relation to flash flooding, including child protection issues	
	<b>Key Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment of two training consultants</li> <li>• Three-day training workshops for children, teachers and parents in 20 schools over a two-month period, focused on: a) emergency preparedness and response (as per existing government-produced manual); b) preventing/responding to emerging child protection issues; and, c) Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines for the prevention of sexual exploitation during humanitarian operations</li> <li>• Purchase and distribution of 1,000 government-developed training manuals</li> <li>• Translation/reproduction of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials</li> </ul>	
	<b>Geographic Areas</b>	Areas affected by flash floods (exact locations to be determined in consultation with UNICEF)	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	6,000 (20 schools x 300 beneficiaries per school)	
<b>UNHCR</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/E12</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of safe environment and learning facilities for school children	<b>15,000<sup>20</sup></b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Ensure essential learning materials (books and furniture) to children and teachers and Tongogara Primary School	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	593 students and 13 teachers	
	<b>Partners</b>	Department of Social Welfare (Govt)	
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/E13</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Equity, quality and emergency preparedness in schools affected by floods	<b>1,000,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<p>The project aims at the provision of access to education for 11,200 children in 20 schools affected by floods by reopening schools, providing relevant teaching and learning materials and enhancing emergency preparedness and disaster management</p> <p>Budget per school:</p> <p>Classrooms      \$ 21,000</p> <p>Toilet             \$ 5,000</p> <p>Roof                \$ 13,000</p> <p>Stationery        \$ 11,000</p>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	11,200 children	
	<b>Partners</b>	SC United Kingdom (UK), MOESC	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,962,970</b>

<sup>20</sup> Subject to the approval of the UNHCR Budget Committee.

## **EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

### **Context**

The ability to maintain reliable and cost-effective communications as well as access to information is considered vital to the success of any relief intervention. Natural disasters often lead to damage to communications infrastructure, especially in the more remote and inaccessible locations.

The WFP Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Unit in the Regional Bureau has just concluded a sub-regional ICT assessment intended to evaluate the state of preparedness of the humanitarian community to communicate when responding to the possibility of flooding in the sub-region.

The assessment established that in order to meet the humanitarian community telecommunications and IT requirements, equipment will need to be procured and installed in the areas identified as humanitarian hubs of operation, and users of the systems trained in order to derive maximum efficiency and benefit prior to any intervention. By the time any response activities commence, these systems have to already be in place and working with users fully trained.

Where the government has specifically requested assistance as is in Zambia and Mozambique, the level of inter-connectedness required between the Government disaster units and the humanitarian community has been evaluated and considered to ensure that involvement did not contravene any IASC or other stipulations.

### **Humanitarian Consequences and Needs Analysis**

- Without the ability to communicate and send information electronically, the humanitarian response efforts will be significantly diminished. The over-arching need therefore is to enable humanitarian workers to have access to a repeater network, field vehicles to be tracked under the supervision of a radio room and provide infrastructure for Internet access as well as official voice communications to Agency headquarters. This will take place in two possible locations in Malawi, four possible locations in Zambia, one in Zimbabwe and four in Mozambique.
- In Zambia the DMMU has procured their own telecommunications equipment, determined where they will be installed and requested WFP for assistance with the installation, commissioning and training. WFP evaluated their needs, cost the installation and advised them to include this cost in their appeal as the Zambia Government. WFP will provide the technical expertise required to bring the DMMU network online if their appeal attracts the requisite funding.
- As flooding is a regular occurrence in these areas, equipment installed will be de-commissioned, refurbished and used again the next time such a need arises.

### **Objectives**

- Coordinate the preparedness efforts and possible response to ensure that all actions are clearly authorised, implemented according to the plan or amendments thereof, documented, reported on and properly closed.
- Coordinate the mobilisation of human resources to ensure that the different facets of the response have the skill profiles required to undertake the preparedness implementation.
- Whereas there is similarity in the ICT preparedness activities presented by the four countries, there are minor differences in the implementation and overall coordination specifics. The regional office will ensure that the project implementations are completed according to proposal and within the budget.

### **Activities**

- Ensure that equipment is correctly specified, orders raised and suppliers engaged to deliver according to a pre-determined timeline.
- Identify, negotiate for and mobilise technical capacity required to install and configure equipment, and train on the use of the communications systems.
- At the end of the intervention, evaluate the impact of the implementation on the overall success (or otherwise) of the operation.

### **Output**

- Installation of humanitarian communication and IT systems at the operations hubs.
- Ensure adherence to Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) requirements.

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**Impacts**

- Reduced telecommunications costs with operational conversations taking place mostly over the radio network.
- Reduced infrastructural costs on the intervening agencies and NGOs.
- Reduced technical personnel costs on the intervening agencies and NGOs.
- Improved coordination as Agencies and NGOs can now talk to each other cheaply.

**SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS**

Country	Appealing Agency	Partners	Beneficiaries	\$
Malawi	WFP	UNICEF, Government of Malawi	All UN agencies, NGOs, other humanitarian organisations and Government agencies working in flood areas of Malawi	<b>177,582</b>
Mozambique	WFP	INGC, UNICEF, UNDP, WVI	All UN agencies, INGC, NGOs and other humanitarian organisations working in flood areas of Mozambique	<b>285,652</b>
	UNICEF	UNDP, WVI	All UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian organizations working in flood areas of Mozambique	<b>96,227</b>
Zambia	WFP	UNICEF, Standby Partners	UN agencies and NGOs involved in relief operations for populations in the affected areas	<b>263,617</b>
Zimbabwe	WFP	UNICEF	UN agencies and NGOs in flood areas	<b>53,114</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>876,192</b>

**EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS (ETC) SECTOR COUNTRY PROJECTS**

Country	Malawi		\$
WFP SA/MWI-08/CSS06	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of emergency communications ( <b>regional special operation – to be approved</b> )	<b>177,582</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of high frequency/very high frequency (HF/VHF) network coverage in every common operational area, as per established requirements for the humanitarian community</li> <li>• Deployment of a MOSS compliant radio backbone/infrastructure and radio-rooms operational during working hours in all operational areas operating as per MOSS standards, including recruitment, training and management of the necessary radio operators</li> <li>• Frequency, call-sign and sel-calls coordination and management services</li> <li>• Liaison with government authorities on behalf of the ICT humanitarian community for security telecommunications purposes (licensing, equipment importation, etc.)</li> <li>• Coordination of the ETC cluster activities on the ground, including definition and submission for approval of a project document with a clear budget, regular project reporting, definition of an exit strategy and hand-over/closure of the services at the end project and final closure reporting</li> <li>• Provision of technical advice and assistance to all UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian partners</li> <li>• Provision of Internet access for UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian partners located within or near the common premises, through a cyber café or direct access through wireless local area network</li> <li>• Provision of efficient, international telephony service for official calls</li> <li>• Provision of electrical power and power back-up systems for radio and data systems</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All UN agencies, NGOs, other humanitarian organisations and Government agencies working in flood areas of Malawi	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF, Government of Malawi	
<b>Total</b>			<b>177,582</b>

**SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION**

Country	Mozambique		\$
WFP SA/MOZ-08/CSS07	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of Security Communications ( <b>regional special operation – to be approved</b> )	285,652
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of HF/VHF network coverage in every common operational area, as per established requirements for the humanitarian community</li> <li>• Deployment of a MOSS compliant radio backbone/infrastructure and 24/7 capable radio-rooms in all operational areas operating as per MOSS standards, including recruitment, training and management of the necessary radio operators</li> <li>• Frequency, call-sign and sel-calls coordination and management services</li> <li>• Liaison with government authorities on behalf of the ICT humanitarian community for security telecommunications purposes (licensing, equipment importation, etc.)</li> <li>• Coordination of the ETC cluster activities on the ground, including definition and submission for approval of a project document with a clear budget, fund-raising, regular project reporting, donor reporting, definition of an exit strategy and hand-over/closure of the services at the end project and final closure reporting</li> <li>• Provision of technical advice to all UN agencies, INGC, NGOs and other humanitarian partners</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All UN agencies, INGC, NGOs and other humanitarian organisations working in flood areas of Mozambique	
	<b>Partners</b>	INGC, UNICEF, UNDP, WVI	
UNICEF SA/MOZ-08/CSS08	<b>Project Title</b>	Data Communications Services	96,227
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase One– activation of basic voice, fax and web-based email access by installing portable data satellite terminals.</li> <li>• Phase Two– activation of wireless data-connectivity from one Internet “hot spot” using portable high-speed data satellite terminals (VSATs) or through local broadband links if available</li> <li>• Supplementary procurement of data communication equipment and services as might be necessary to cover all emergency sites</li> <li>• ICT staff to maintain and support the systems for the duration of the emergency</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian organisations working in flood areas of Mozambique	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNDP, WVI	
<b>Total</b>			<b>381,879</b>

Country	Zambia		\$
WFP SA/ZMB-08/CSS09	<b>Project Title</b>	Implementation of inter-agency radio communications network and basic data connectivity services for the Zambia floods response in four locations ( <b>regional special operation – to be approved</b> )	263,617
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure safety and security in a potential relief operation through the set up of an effective communication system	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	UN agencies and NGOs involved in relief operations for populations in the affected areas	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF, standby partners	
<b>Total</b>			<b>263,617</b>

**SOUTHERN ARICAN REGION**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Zimbabwe</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>WFP SA/ZWE- 08/CSS10</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of emergency communications ( <b>regional special operation – to be approved</b> )	<b>53,114</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Provision and implementation of common telecommunication system to ensure timely operational response and coordination of the common emergency telecommunications activities and ensure that all UN agencies, their partners and participating NGOs staff are capable of using the established communication network	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian organisations working in the Mutare Area of Zimbabwe involved in relief operations for populations in the affected areas	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF	
<b>Total</b>			<b>53,114</b>

## **FOOD**

### **Context**

The Southern Africa Region has, since 2002, suffered a series of recurrent shocks due to natural disasters. The region also has the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the world. This year's above-normal rainfall comes on the heels of last year's floods in Zambia and Mozambique. Abnormally high levels of rainfall started falling exceptionally early from as far up as Angola to Mozambique, where the river meets the sea. Tributaries of the Zambezi in Malawi and Zimbabwe also grew, and thus flooding along most major rivers in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, leading to population displacements and livelihood and asset losses.

This year, the very noticeable difference has been the level of preparedness demonstrated by the governments of the affected countries. In Mozambique, extensive areas in the Zambezi River Valley, and along Save, Buzi and Pungue Rivers are flooded and the Government is coordinating the relief response with the support from humanitarian community. Thus far (except in Mozambique), governments are drawing on contingency plans and preparedness measures. The long-term solution is complex, but results are already showing. The high level of government preparedness this year has resulted in a well-organised and coordinated government led relief exercise with minimal loss of life. This sub-regional appeal only aims to cover those gaps which governments have indicated they are unable to cover.

### **Humanitarian Consequences and Needs Analysis**

The focus of this appeal is mitigation and preparedness. The humanitarian requirements declared and appealed for in this document are the minimum that regional governments have requested to cover their own gaps. The purpose is to prevent increased vulnerability that would lead into long term food insecurity, further loss of assets and prevent deterioration of nutritional status which, in turn, could result in higher mortality and morbidity from HIV/AIDS and related opportunistic diseases.

In Zimbabwe, flood victims are being provided food assistance through the ongoing WFP programme. No additional food assistance is required, except for a minimal amount for UNHCR to feed 3,000 refugees in Tongogara camp for three months.

In Mozambique, approximately 32,000 families who remained in resettlement centres since 2001 and 2007 but maintained their agricultural fields in the Zambezi river basin, have now lost their entire expected harvest due to floods or water logging. As a result of the floods, approximately 258,000 people will require food assistance in February and March, after which this number will reduce to an estimated 226,500 people through July 2008, as the livelihoods of some people along the Save River are based on informal trade while others are expected to regain their livelihoods earlier as the waters recede.

In Zambia, the Government has appealed for international assistance. While a detailed assessment is ongoing, it is estimated at this stage that 240,000 people, out of 480,000, will require immediate assistance for three months, while the Government expects to be able to assist the other half after that period.

In Malawi, the Government is focusing on preparedness, but will request international support in the event of a severe crisis. WFP has an ongoing protracted relief operation ongoing in Malawi.

### **Objectives**

- To save lives and avoid a deterioration of food insecurity, reduce malnutrition and disease especially among the most vulnerable such as female-headed, child-headed households, the elderly and disabled households affected by HIV and AIDS, including OVC.
- To prevent the untimely return of people from areas of resettlement and thus further loss of assets and livelihoods.

### **Strategy**

The humanitarian response under this sector focuses on food assistance for a period of three to six months, depending on the area and severity of the shock. Assessments have been or are being carried out by NVACs, and targeting will be based on the results and recommendations thereon. To the extent possible, general food distributions will be avoided and replaced by food for work/reconstruction. In the case of TB and HIV/AIDS-affected people it will be of the utmost importance to ensure continuity in distribution to prevent abandonment or reduced intake of treatment.

## SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION

In the case of temporarily resettled households, general food distributions will take place until the resumption of productive activities is possible. To prevent nutrition deterioration, it is estimated that 10% of the children will require supplementary feeding during this period.

### Humanitarian Actions/ Activities

Food commodities will be purchased from the region to the extent possible and transported to extended delivery points. Distributions will be carried out by implementing partners (mostly NGOs).

### Outputs

- 43,138 MTs of food delivered.
- 700,000 people and 255,000 school children receive food assistance.

### Impact

- Reduced mortality and morbidity.
- Continued adherence to ART during displacement period.

## SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS

Country	Agency	Partners	Beneficiaries	Quantity	
				MT	\$
Malawi	WFP	Goal Malawi, CPAR, Malawi, WVI, MRCS, COOPI, Emmanuel International	220,000	13,644	6,843,578
Mozambique	WFP	INGC, SETSAN, World Relief, Africare, CEDES, Concern, Cafod, Fewsnet, FH, GAA, Kulima, LWF, SP, WV, JAM, UNICEF, IRD, Trocaire, ADRM, Conselho Cristão Moçambicano, Bades, SC, OIKOS	258,000 (Feb-March) 226,500 (April-July)	16,470	11,288,000 <i>less CERF commitment:</i> 998,323 <b>Net requirements:</b> 10,289,677
Zambia	WFP	Harvest Help, EFZ, ADRA, Peri-Urban Self-Help (PUSH), DDMC, DMMU	495,000	12,908	7,744,500
Zimbabwe	UNHCR	Christian Care	2928	116	20,000 <sup>21</sup>
<b>Total</b>			721,000 (Feb/March) 689,000 (rest)	43,138	24,897,755

## FOOD AID SECTOR COUNTRY PROJECTS

Country	Malawi		\$
WFP SA/MWI-08/F01	<b>Project Title</b>	Food Assistance to Flood-affected Population (PRRO 10586.0)	6,843,578
	<b>Objectives</b>		
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Over 40,000 flood-affected households in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Machinga, Mangochi, Zomba, Salima, Nkhatakota, Ntcheu, Rumphu, Nkhata Bay, Mulanje and Karonga districts	
	<b>Partners</b>	GOAL Malawi, CPAR Malawi, WVI, MRCS, COOPI, Emmanuel International	
<b>Total</b>			6,843,578

<sup>21</sup> Subject to the approval of the UNHCR Budget Committee.

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Country	Mozambique		\$
<b>WFP</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/F02</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency food support to flood-affected populations (PRRO 10600.0)	<b>11,288,000</b>  <i>less CERF commitment:</i> <i>998,323</i>  <b>Net requirements:</b> <b>10,289,677</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Prevent mortality and malnutrition resulting from displacement/resettlement as well as crop and asset loss	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	258,000 people for two months, 226,500 people for four months	
	<b>Partners</b>	INGC, CEDES, ADRM, CCM, BADES, WVI, WRI, SC, GAA, OIKOS and others	
<b>Total</b>			<b>10,289,677</b>

Country	Zambia		\$
<b>WFP</b> <b>SA/ZMB-08/F03</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency Food support for flood affected populations (PRRO 10310.0)	<b>7,374,300</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure timely provision of relief food to people who lost their food supplies	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	40,000 households	
	<b>Partners</b>	Harvest Help, EFZ, ADRA, PUSH, DDMC, DMMU	
<b>WFP</b> <b>SA/ZMB-08/F04</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Resumption of education in the affected schools (PRRO 10310.0)	<b>370,200</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure continuity of education for all children affected by floods, particularly girls	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	255,000 primary school children	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoE	
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,744,500</b>

Country	Zimbabwe		\$
<b>UNHCR</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/F05</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of basic food supply to Refugees in Tongogara Camp	<b>20,000<sup>22</sup></b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To provide 90 MTs of maize meal, 18 MTs of beans, 1.3 MTs of salt and 6.2 MTs of vegetable oil to 2,928 refugees for three months. Request follows MET office indications for more floods coming in February, and the request is to cater for any losses arising from recurrence of floods	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,928 (670 HH) Women = 535 Men = 936 Children =1,410 Elderly = 16	
	<b>Partners</b>	Christian Care	
<b>Total</b>			<b>20,000</b>

<sup>22</sup> Subject to the approval of the UNHCR Budget Committee.

**HEALTH****Situation Analysis**

Humanitarian partners estimate that in Mozambique, about 250,000 persons will be affected including last year's flood victims not yet fully covered by health services and, humanitarian partners. As the rainy season progresses, around 40,000 and 80,000 persons could be affected in Malawi and Zambia respectively where the floods started earlier than usual. Humanitarian and mainly health services needs in the region are therefore likely to increase.

Some flood-affected areas are experiencing ongoing cholera outbreaks. In Mozambique from October to December 1,377 cases with 14 deaths were reported (CFR between 0 and 9%). In Mutarara District, the most flood-affected district in Mozambique also reported by the District Directorate of Health (DDS) that from 27 December to 21 January 2008, 70 cases of cholera were detected (four cases laboratory confirmed) with no death reported. Malawi reported cholera cases in flood-affected districts from mid-November 2007. Due to the economic decline in Zimbabwe, medical supplies are lacking and local procurements are failing to meet needs. The situation is further compounded by an acute shortage of health workers.

MoH statistics in the four countries show that malaria, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections (ARIs) are the principal causes of mortality and morbidity in the flood-affected areas. In these countries there is a high HIV/AIDS prevalence in the flood-affected populations. The flooding and related impact on transport networks and infrastructure will result in disruptions of essential HIV services, such as prevention efforts (prevention of mother-to-child transmission [PMTCT], voluntary counselling and testing [VCT], and behavioural change communication), treatment (ART, TB), care and support (home based care [HBC], OVC). Most households affected by HIV/AIDS are already struggling to cope with multiple socio-economic challenges, such as increased demand for health care, depleting resources and increased dependency ratios. Floods would therefore further undermine these households coping mechanism. Furthermore, emergency settings tend to increase the vulnerability of certain populations to HIV infection due to risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, transactional sex and other related risky behaviours. There is a need to ensure essential HIV services continue to be available to those populations as well as prioritisation of services to most vulnerable populations including orphans and child/female/elderly headed households.

The floods have impacts on communicable diseases patterns mainly diarrhoeal diseases which are increasing in some resettlement centres. This is demonstrated in Mozambique, but lack of an appropriate surveillance system in resettlement areas means it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics. Vector borne diseases like malaria are also increasing due to the favourable breeding conditions for vectors.

Weak access to potable water and sanitation for newly displaced populations may lead to cholera outbreaks. There could also be an increased risk of some epizoonosis, such as Rift Valley fever which is endemic in the animal population in these countries.

Reduced accessibility to health facilities due to either lack of accessibility (roads and flooded health facilities), or lack of resources will result in reduced care for mothers and children, and also for chronic and current diseases management such as for TB and HIV/AIDS.

The habitat and the socio economic conditions of flood-affected populations increase the susceptibility for under-five children to acute respiratory infections and to measles outbreak wherever the immunisation coverage is low. Based on the nutrition situation prior to the crisis (44% of children under five are chronically malnourished in Malawi), malnutrition could then become an issue with severe malnutrition associated with communicable diseases.

All together these risk factors will increase morbidity and mortality if preventive and curative measures are not put into place quickly.

**Objectives**

- To provide continuous health information and strengthen the epidemic prone diseases surveillance and response system in flood-affected areas.
- Coordinate and provide essential primary health care services with curative, preventive and reproductive health care components, including HIV and AIDS, and the roll-out of the minimum

initial service package (MISP) to ensure access of women, men and adolescent girls and boys to priority sexual and reproductive health services.

- To build health workers and activists' capacity to deliver to flood-affected populations adequate health services, and to train them on prevention and management of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases.

### **Strategy**

- Continuous assessment of health situation of flood-affected population.
- Strengthening epidemic prone disease surveillance system and prompt response in flood-affected communities.
- Strengthening health care provision by supplying essential medicine, clean delivery kits, guidelines, and training and deploying health workers activists to ensure continuation of treatment including ART and TB, and prevention including PMTCT (ARV prophylaxis) and sexual transmission (condoms).
- Support outreach for primary health care services including routine immunization (mainly measles) and prevention of maternal and neo-natal mortality.
- Implement a coordinated promotion of health activities that include HIV, cholera and malaria control integrated by the provision of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLIN), condoms and IEC materials.
- Provide technical regional support to the cluster lead in the cluster response to the flood, and regional health information sharing.

### **Expected Output and Impacts**

The indicators to be used to monitor the impact of the activities are:

- Number of health facilities (including in displaced persons camps) reporting weekly on epidemic prone diseases in flood-affected districts;
- Percentage of flood-affected people with access to basic health services (target: 100%);
- Number of health workers in flood-affected areas trained in case management of diseases, such as malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, cholera, dysenteries, and HIV (target 100%);
- Number of temporary health facilities set up and additional staff deployed (Mozambique);
- Number of LLINs procured and distributed to needy populations;
- Number of community health workers/activists in flood-affected areas/camps trained in conducting health promotion activities including HIV, cholera and malaria (100%);
- Number of condoms distributed through health centres;
- Number of clean delivery kits and of dignity kits distributed to women in resettlement centres and to health posts;
- Number of emergency drugs for delivery and resuscitation of new-borns distributed to health posts;
- Number of pregnant women/new mothers tested, number of HIV infected pregnant mothers receiving ARV prophylaxis, number of HIV exposed infants that received ARV prophylaxis;
- Reduction in maternal and neo-natal mortality.

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**SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS**

Country	Agency/partner	Beneficiaries	\$
<b>Mozambique</b>	Lead: WHO Disease surveillance and essential health care <b>Partners:</b> Md M-P, Mozambique Red Cross, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO	250,000	<b>2,079,650</b>  <i>less CERF commitment: 638,253</i>  <b>Net requirements: 1,441,397</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	Lead: UNICEF <b>Partners:</b> MoH, WV, CARE, CRS, Africare, Churches Health Association of Zambia (CHAZ), National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), National Malaria Control Centre (NMCC), WHO, UNFPA, WFP, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	480,000	<b>636,768</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Lead: WHO <b>Partners:</b> MoH and Child Welfare, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) Luxemburg, District Councils, IOM. UNHCR	100,000	<b>1,780,000</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,858,165</b>

**HEALTH SECTOR COUNTRY PROJECTS**

Country	Mozambique	HEALTH CLUSTER	\$
<b>WHO</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/H01</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening Epidemic prone disease surveillance and provide continuous situation monitoring and support to coordination in flood-affected areas	<b>300,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	to strengthen Epidemic prone disease surveillance and community early warning system in flood-affected population and to provide accurate health information and support coordination	<i>less CERF commitment: 250,000</i>
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	About 160,000 affected people	<b>Net requirements: 50,000</b>
	<b>Partners</b>	MoH (DPS,DDS)	
<b>WHO</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/H02</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Medical supplies and diseases outbreak emergency kits for health services	<b>200,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To contribute in re-establishing basic health services including ARV treatment adherence, TB and PMTCT in flood-affected areas by supplying essential medical supplies and training health workers	<i>less CERF commitment: 100,000</i>
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	About 160,000 affected people	<b>Net requirements: 100,000</b>
	<b>Partners</b>	MoH(DPS,DDS)	
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/H03</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Prevention and control of Cholera prevention control in flood-affected provinces major endemic diseases in flood-affected provinces	<b>550,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure prevention and control of cholera and malaria, through IEC, strengthening of correct case management, and supply of LLINs, in flood-affected provinces	<i>less CERF commitment: 200,000</i>
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 160,000 flood-affected people, including an estimated up to 1,000 cholera patients	<b>Net requirements: 350,000</b>
	<b>Partners</b>	DPS Sofala, Zambezia, Inhambane, Tete and Manica	
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/H04</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening PHC services in flood-affected provinces	<b>100,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure adequate access to and utilization of quality PHC services in flood-affected areas including basic rehabilitation, as required	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 160,000 flood-affected people	
	<b>Partners</b>	DPS Sofala, Zambezia, Inhambane, Tete and Manica	

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Country	Mozambique	HEALTH CLUSTER	\$
UNFPA SA/MOZ-08/H05	<b>Project Title</b>	Support health needs of displaced women and support HIV/AIDS awareness in resettlement centres	<b>445,000</b>  <i>less CERF commitment: 50,000</i>  <b>Net requirements: 395,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure that the hygienic needs of women in resettlement centres are met, that pregnant women without access to health services have access to clean delivery kits and to ensure that the population in resettlement centres is aware of HIV and AIDS and have access to condoms	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 250,000 flood-affected people for delivery kits, condoms and HIV and AIDS awareness and approximately 35,000 displaced women will receive dignity kits	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNAIDS, DPMAS, DPS, Geração Biz, CVM	
UNAIDS SA/MOZ-08/H06	<b>Project Title</b>	Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS in the emergency response	<b>107,500</b>  <i>less CERF commitment: 38,253</i>  <b>Net requirements: 69,247</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Train humanitarian workers throughout the response in HIV and AIDS to reduce vulnerability due to HIV and AIDS	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 250,000 flood-affected people	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNFPA, CNCS, INGC DPS, Geração Biz, NGOs	
Mozambique Red Cross (CVM) SA/MOZ-08/H07	<b>Project Title</b>	Community Based First Aid	<b>359,150</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	CVM has improved capacity to reduce incidence and impact of main health problems on the vulnerable affected people in target districts	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	45,000 (correspond 9,000 families)	
	<b>Partners</b>		
MdM – P SA/MOZ-08/H08	<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening PHC services in flood-affected areas	<b>18,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure adequate access to and utilisation of quality PHC services in flood-affected areas and in the resettlement centres of Morrumbala district	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 15,000 flood-affected people in Morrumbala district	
	<b>Partners</b>	DPS Zambezia, DDS Morrumbala	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,441,397</b>

Country	Zambia	HEALTH CLUSTER	\$
UNICEF SA/ZMB-08/H09	<b>Sub-project Title</b>	Strengthening epidemic prone disease surveillance and provide continuous situation monitoring and support coordination of the flood response	<b>120,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	to strengthen epidemic prone disease surveillance and community early warning system in flood-affected population and to provide accurate health information and support coordination	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>		
	<b>Partners</b>		
UNICEF SA/ZMB-08/H10	<b>Sub-project Title</b>	Medical supplies for epidemic diseases control and basic health services.	<b>427,268</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To contribute in re-establishing basic health services in flood-affected areas by supplying essential medical supplies and training health workers	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>		
	<b>Partners</b>		
UNICEF SA/ZMB-08/H11	<b>Subproject Title</b>	Support health needs of displaced women and support HIV/AIDS awareness in resettlement centres	<b>89,500</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure that the hygiene needs of displaced women are met, that pregnant women access health services and flood-affected population is aware of HIV/AIDS prevention information and have access to condoms	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>		
	<b>Partners</b>		
<b>Total</b>			<b>636,768</b>

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Country	Zimbabwe	HEALTH CLUSTER	\$
<b>IOM</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/H12</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency Health Intervention to control resurgence of diseases in flood hit areas in Chipinge and Muzarabani and other flood-affected areas	<b>570,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Provide bi-weekly mobile and outreach health services to treat the sick people in 6 wards in the flood-affected areas without easy access to health services in Chipinge and 3 wards in Muzarabani; Conduct health education campaigns to reduce and prevent the increasing incidence of diseases in the flood-affected areas in Chipinge, Muzarabani and other flood-affected areas; and Ensure mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS and GBV	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,000 households	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoH and Child Welfare, MSF Luxemburg, District Councils, IOM	
<b>UNHCR</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/H13</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Prevention and control of epidemics in Tongogara Camp.	<b>10,000<sup>23</sup></b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Ensure rapid response to epidemic diseases (malaria, diarrhoea and dysentery). Control of malaria through distribution of insecticide treated nets (ITNs); residual spraying and provision of sufficient antimalarials for treating simple and complicated malaria. Ensure sufficient diarrhoeal drugs and fluids for diarrhoeal diseases	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	+/-4,500 inclusive of catchment area	
	<b>Partners</b>	Christian Care and MoH	
<b>WHO</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/H14</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Efficient management of malaria in flood-affected areas	<b>300,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To minimise morbidity and mortality due to malaria among people in flood-affected areas. (Through proper diagnosis and treatment of cases, provision of insecticide treated mosquito nets, indoor residual spraying and health education campaigns, and surveillance)	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	100,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoH&CW, UNICEF	
<b>WHO</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/H15</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Efficient surveillance and management of cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases in flood-affected areas	<b>500,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To minimise morbidity and mortality due to cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases among people in flood-affected areas. (Through a strengthening of the surveillance system logistics support, proper diagnosis, treatment, health promotion and surveillance)	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	100,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	MSF, MoH&CW, UNICEF	
<b>WHO</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/H16</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of basic health services to people in flood-affected areas and support to health partners coordination	<b>400,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To improve health action coordination and the provision of essential health care to the flood-affected population (Through continuation of provision of essential health services particularly the most vulnerable including pregnant and lactating women, under five children, the elderly and chronically ill, training and deployment of health workers, support to the coordination of health partners, provision of vital drugs in health institutions dealing with the affected population, logistics support)	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	100,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNFPA, ZRCS, MoHCW, UNICEF	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,780,000</b>

<sup>23</sup> Subject to the approval of the UNHCR Budget Committee.

## **LOGISTICS**

### **Context**

Some of the worst damage inflicted in all the flood-affected areas has been on infrastructure, including roads and bridges. This is hampering access to affected vulnerable households in need of relief supplies such as shelter, food, health and sanitary facilities like mosquito nets and chlorine. In some countries, Governments have deployed air transport to deliver vital assistance and carry out monitoring and preparedness activities. The humanitarian community, including UN agencies and NGOs, do not have the stand-by logistics capacity to deliver assistance to the most isolated communities. Furthermore, the flooding has cut off humanitarian actors' logistics hubs such as warehouses. In response, the Logistics Cluster has been activated in several countries to provide adequate capacity for surface, water and air transport, in addition to other vital services such as warehousing.

### **Humanitarian Consequences and Needs Analysis**

Generally speaking, governments have demonstrated an unprecedented level of preparedness. In Mozambique, for example, where the situation is more advanced, the Government took very early and forceful measures to resettle people from lower-lying flood prone areas to government-funded and organized resettlement centres. Further, the government proceeded to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to the resettled population. As a result of these preparedness measures, the logistics sector requirements indicated in this appeal are designed to augment existing government capacity, especially in terms of hardware.

In Zimbabwe, the flood-affected population in need of food aid has been assisted through the ongoing vulnerable group feeding programme, and there are thus no additional requirements at this time.

In Mozambique, two helicopters have been mobilised and additional road/water transport, and storage capacity is being made available. To enable the humanitarian community to deliver life-saving assistance using various transport modes, an amount of \$2,569,771 is requested for the first six weeks of operation.

In Malawi, a preparedness plan has been drafted which includes a special operation to provide humanitarian air and water transport in support of flood-affected populations. These services require an additional \$3,030,890.

In Zambia, WFP is augmenting logistics staffing in order to support Government and Inter-Agency assessment missions. Only six out of 19 flood prone districts have been assessed so far. Funds required for logistic response by air, boat and road are at present estimated at \$2 million. Exact figures can be given only after assessments in all districts finished and will be provided in future appeal updates if and as necessary.

### **Objectives**

The objective of this cluster is to provide augmented support through the provision of air transport, all wheel drive road transport, river transport and temporary storage in field locations, as well as logistics coordination in support of the humanitarian community to ensure the timely and cost-effective delivery of relief assistance to flood victims in areas difficult to access.

### **Strategy**

The intention is to ensure the availability of sufficient capacity to support the requirements of the entire humanitarian community based on a scenario whereby continued heavy rains (and resulting flooding) would continue until April 2008.

### **Humanitarian Action and Activities**

- Air support for movement of relief supplies and passengers.
- River and lake transportation (barges and boats).
- Logistics clusters coordination.
- Emergency storage facilities erected.

### **Outputs**

- 43,138 MTs of food delivered.
- 700,000 people and 225,000 school children receive food assistance.
- Tonnes of NFIs delivered.
- Number of humanitarian passengers transported.

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**Impact**

Timely and cost-effective transport of emergency relief supplies and humanitarian workers.

**SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS**

Country	Appealing Agency	Partners	Beneficiaries	Cost \$
Malawi	WFP	Outsourced Air Operation, WFP managed Boat Operation and emergency ICT support	220,000	<b>3,030,890</b>
Mozambique	WFP	INGC, UNICEF, ACT/LWF, IMC, SC, WV, FH-Mozambique, JAM, SP, WFP, CVM	258,000	<b>2,569,771</b> <i>less CERF commitment: 1,020,541</i> <b>Net requirements: 1,549,230</b>
Zambia	WFP	Harvest Help, EFZ, ADRA, PUSH, DDMC, DMMU, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Vision, CARE, CRS	500,000	<b>2,000,000</b>
Zimbabwe	Not appealing at this time		2,928	
<b>Total</b>			721,000 (Feb/March) 689,000 (rest)	<b>6,580,120</b>

\* Note: Zambia budget excludes exceptional logistics such as airdrops/air operations.

**LOGISTICS SECTOR COUNTRY PROJECTS**

Country	Malawi	Logistics	\$
WFP SA/MWI-08/CSS11	<b>Project Title</b>	Humanitarian air and boats operation in support of the floods affected population in Malawi (PRRO 10586.0)	<b>3,030,890</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>		
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Estimated 220,000 flood-affected beneficiaries in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Machinga, Mangochi, Zomba, Salima, Nkhotakota and Karonga districts	
	<b>Partners</b>	Outsourced air operation, WFP managed boat operation and emergency ICT support	
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,030,890</b>

Country	Mozambique	Logistics	\$
WFP SA/MOZ-08/CSS12	<b>Project Title</b>	Augmentation of logistics capacity in response to the floods (SO 10726.0)	<b>2,569,771</b> <i>less CERF commitment: 1,020,541</i> <b>Net requirements: 1,549,230</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To provide to the humanitarian community an immediate augmentation of logistics capacity in response to the floods, enabling WFP and partners to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance to flood victims	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	258,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	INGC, UNICEF, ACT/LWF, IMC, SC, WV, FH-Mozambique, JAM, SP, WFP, CVM	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,549,230</b>

Country	Zambia	Logistics	\$
WFP SA/ZMB-08/CSS13	<b>Project Title</b>	Humanitarian operation in support of the floods affected population (PRRO 10310.0)	<b>2,000,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To provide to the humanitarian community an logistics capacity in response to the floods, enabling WFP and partners to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance to flood victims	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	500,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	Harvest Help, EFZ, ADRA, PUSH, DDMC, DMMU, UNICEF, UNFPA, WV, CARE, CRS	
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>

Country	Zimbabwe	Logistics	\$
Not appealing for this sector at this time			

**NUTRITION****Lead: UNICEF****Partners:** Governments, WHO, WFP, FAO, SC**Situation Analysis**

The cumulative number of people affected to date by rains and floods in Southern Africa is approximately 449,000. The destruction of farms is creating the prospect of serious regional food shortages. Many households have not just lost their homes and farms, but also their livestock, farming tools and equipment, stored seeds and food. Moreover, they will have missed the crucial planting season by the time they are able to access their lands once more, assuming this is possible. Communities which relied on fishing as an essential source of protein have been badly hit, with many losing their fishing equipment to the rising waters. Infrastructure damage, especially bridges and roads prevents access to markets, just as prices are on the rise. With high risk of outbreak of diseases due to deterioration of water and sanitation situation and livelihood, it is likely that the nutritional situation will seriously worsen. Limited access to health services and increase in incidence of disease (such as malaria, cholera, AWD, etc) is expected, which could also worsen the nutritional situation. The threats to the populations nutritional status is further compounded by high HIV prevalence rates as PLHIV and orphans are more vulnerable to malnutrition related mortality.

Given the already precarious nutritional situation amongst young children, women, the critically ill and PLHIV, the current flood emergency has the potential to negatively impact the population's nutritional status and related morbidity and mortality. It is, therefore, critical to establish or scale up nutrition surveillance systems in flood-affected areas, to prevent severe acute malnutrition and mortality through supplementary feeding and, where necessary, manage and treat severe malnutrition. Of equal importance will be programmes to provide nutrition education and counselling to displaced families, with an emphasis on support to optimal feeding practices in the context of HIV and AIDS, i.e. infant feeding practices for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) and nutritional care for PLHIV.

In Zambia, the rapid assessment undertaken by ZVAC in six districts of Southern Province revealed that 3,337 households have lost their homes due to floods. The estimated crop and income losses are in the range of 40-60% and the situation is likely to worsen as the lean period reaches its peak. Many households have already run out of self-produced food stocks. In the medium term, effects of the resultant food insecurity on health of the population, especially under-fives, may include under-nutrition and increased susceptibility to infectious diseases. Efforts to prevent and treat under nutrition will form a significant part of the preparedness response, particularly in the most vulnerable groups - infants, children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers.

In Zimbabwe, areas affected by floods are also among the food insecure targeted under vulnerable group feeding by WFP (except Lower Guruve). With high risk of outbreak of diseases due to deterioration of the water and sanitation situation and livelihoods, the nutritional situation will seriously worsen. Some of the districts have a history of high levels of acute malnutrition as depicted in June and October 2007 assessments. Strengthening nutrition surveillance to prevent and mitigate the effect of floods on the nutrition situation will improve child survival and welfare in the affected areas.

In Mozambique, the Nutrition Cluster participated in the SETSAN led inter-agency rapid field assessment which focused primarily on food security. Preliminary data show that, given the already precarious nutrition situation among young children in the country, the effects of the current flood emergency have the potential to create serious negative implications for the nutritional status of children. While malnutrition rates are high, the assessment team reported that ongoing surveillance of the nutritional status of under-five children has not yet shown any increases in the rates of acute malnutrition at present, but a nutrition survey may be undertaken in March 2008. Nutrition screening, Vitamin A supplementation and de-worming need to be stepped up for the estimated 12,000 most vulnerable children under five who have fled their habitations or have been evacuated, among whom up to 1,500 children may be found to be malnourished and require nutrition rehabilitation.

In Malawi, results of the Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) survey conducted in November 2007 showed a significant rise of all nutrition indicators in the three identified livelihood zones. One underlying factor in the deterioration of the nutrition situation in the affected districts was the increased burden associated with floods.

**Objectives**

- To strengthen nutrition surveillance to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of affected population, during a six-month period.
- To ensure adequate nutrition supplementation for malnourished under-fives in flood-affected areas and pregnant and lactating women.
- To provide nutrition education and counselling to displaced families with an emphasis on support for infant and young child feeding practices, including for PMTCT.
- To build capacity of health staff in severe acute malnutrition management and in counselling in nutrition care for PLHIV.

**Strategy**

The strategy of the Cluster is to respond immediately by strengthening nutrition surveillance, conducting active case finding and providing supplementation for malnourished children; while also immediately initiating longer-term solutions in the resettlement areas, including activities promoting appropriate infant and young child feeding. Wherever possible, activities will be implemented closely with existing community structures and mechanisms and implementing partners will seek community input and involvement. Close coordination will be maintained with local authorities and with other aid agencies to ensure that implementation approaches are appropriately aligned.

- Service delivery through support to centres for management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition.
- Technical assistance in affected countries to establish or scale up nutrition surveillance systems, including nutrition assessments, surveillance, case finding and referral and monitoring and evaluation in affected areas.
- Community education and empowerment to identify, refer, and care for malnourished children to reduce mortality from severe/moderate acute malnutrition.
- Capacity building of districts and partners on case finding, nutrition education, and management of acute malnutrition.
- Advocacy and coordination through national nutrition coordination mechanisms to ensure a standardised package and response by all partners.

**Humanitarian Actions**

Wherever possible, activities will be implemented closely with existing community structures and mechanisms and implementing partners will seek community input and involvement. Close coordination will be maintained with local authorities and with other aid agencies to ensure that implementation approaches are appropriately aligned.

- Financial and technical assistance will be provided to the Ministries of Health in affected countries to conduct regular surveillance visits and assess the nutrition situation in affected areas to identify needs;
- Capacity building of health staff on prevention of malnutrition, identification and care of malnourished people;
- Nutrition education of service providers, activists and volunteers, including orientation on nutrition counselling for PLHIV and infant feeding practices for PMTCT;
- Provision and distribution of supplies for the government to support nutrition rehabilitation programmes in all affected areas. Active screening will be carried out, to identify malnourished children, while micro-nutrient supplementation and de-worming will be ensured for all eligible under-fives;
- Nutrition education activities in affected areas using IEC materials. Special attention will be paid to infant and young child feeding, including counselling of mothers on optimal infant feeding to reduce the risk of mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCT), PLHIV and OVCs. In particular, emphasis will be placed on protection of continued breastfeeding by preventing general supply of powder milk, and appropriate and timely complementary foods.

**Expected Output and Impacts**

- Strengthened and functional nutrition surveillance systems in place.
- Malnourished children receive adequate nutritional support thus reducing malnutrition related morbidity and mortality; micronutrient deficiencies especially anemia and Vitamin A deficiency under control.
- HIV and AIDS treatment adherence sustained during flood period.

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- Affected population capacitated in prevention of malnutrition, identification and care of malnutrition and optimal feeding practices in the context of HIV/AIDS.
- Strengthened health workers and community volunteers at all level in prevention and management of acute malnutrition.

**SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS**

Country	Agency/Partners	Beneficiaries	\$
<b>Malawi</b>	Lead: UNICEF Partners: MoH, Office of President and Cabinet, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, MoA and Food Security, Bunda College, UN agencies, AAH, Concern Worldwide, Concern Universal, MSF, Basics, Clinton Foundation	49,400	<b>680,000</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>	Lead: UNICEF Partners: World Relief Mozambique, FH, WHO, MoH, SC-UK, SP, WV, other international and national NGOs, CBOs, UN Agencies	38,500	<b>713,000</b> <i>less CERF commitment: 107,000</i> <b>Net requirements: 606,000</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	Lead: UNICEF Partners: MoH, NFNC, WHO, WFP, CARE, WV, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	96,000	<b>481,077</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Lead: UNICEF Partners: MoHCW, FNC, Christian Care, WFP, FAO, MSF-L, SC-N, MSF-H, MSF-S, WVI, SC-UK	15,000	<b>380,000</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,147,077</b>

Country	Malawi	Nutrition	\$
<b>UNICEF SA/MWI-08/H25</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Nutrition support to flood-affected populations through nutrition surveillance and management of acute malnutrition	align="right"> <b>680,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To strengthen nutrition surveillance and support the capacity of the community and health institutions to prevent, refer and treat acute malnutrition in children and pregnant/lactating mothers	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	37,400 children under five and 12,000 pregnant and lactating women	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoH, Office of President and Cabinet, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, MoA and Food Security, Bunda College, UN agencies, AAH, Concern Worldwide, Concern Universal, MSF, Basics, Clinton Foundation	
<b>Total</b>			<b>680,000</b>

Country	Mozambique	Nutrition	\$
<b>UNICEF SA/MOZ-08/H17</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Addressing Malnutrition in Flood-affected Areas through Nutrition Surveillance, Selective Feeding and Nutrition Education, Counselling and Support	<b>385,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Enhance nutritional surveillance and access to therapeutic feeding for acutely malnourished children in flood-affected areas, in order to timely detect and treat malnourished children in districts not covered by other partners.  Contribute to provision of nutrition education, counselling and support to caregivers of under-fives, with emphasis on support for optimal infant feeding practices	<i>less CERF commitment: 107,000</i> <b>Net requirements: 278,000</b>
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	In resettlement sites not covered by other cluster partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25,000 under-fives (all under-fives in affected population reached by nutrition surveillance)</li> <li>• 1,500 malnourished children receive supplementary nutrition</li> <li>• Caregivers of 25,000 under-fives informed of</li> </ul>	

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Country	Mozambique	Nutrition	\$
		improved nutrition feeding practices	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoH, SC-UK, SP, WV, other international and national NGOs, CBOs, UN agencies	
<b>World Relief Mozambique</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/H18</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	WR Mozambique 2008 Floods – Nutrition response	<b>83,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Contribute to increased nutrition surveillance, ensuring adequate nutrition supplementation, and provision of nutrition education, counselling and support to caregivers	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,984 families in Caia and Tambara districts	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoH, UNICEF, international and national NGOs, CBOs	
<b>Food for the Hungry</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/H19</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Nutrition surveillance, health education and community coping, strengthening therapeutic feeding programme	<b>175,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Support identification and referral of nutritionally at risk, train community agents to respond and recover from flooding health risks, strengthen capacity of therapeutic feeding programme	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	63,000 in 18 communities (estimated 12,000 under-fives), in Chemba and Marromeu districts	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoH, UNICEF, international and national NGOs, CBOs	
<b>WHO</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/H20</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening of management of Severe Acute Malnutrition	<b>30,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Contribute to build/reinforce the capacity of health staff at provincial and district levels on severe acute malnutrition management, to identify the gaps and correct them.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Caregivers of 38,000 under-fives	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoH, international and national NGOs, UN agencies	
<b>WHO</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/H21</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Nutrition care training and counselling for PLHIV	<b>40,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Contribute to building health workers performance in counselling in nutrition care for PLHIV	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Resettlement centres populations	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoH, international and national NGOs, UN agencies	
<b>Total</b>			<b>606,000</b>

Country	Zambia	Nutrition	\$
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>SA/ZMB-08/H23</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Nutrition surveillance and community mobilization	<b>60,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To scale up monitoring of malnutrition rates in flood-affected areas through Nutrition Surveillance	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	96,000 children under five	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoH, NFNC, WHO, WFP, CARE, WV, USAID	
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>SA/ZMB-08/H24</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Nutrition supplements and supplies for therapeutic feeding	<b>421,077</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To contribute to the reduction in morbidity and mortality due to malnutrition in flood-affected areas through procurement of supplies for therapeutic and supplementary feeding based on rapid assessments (four provinces)	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	96,000 children under five	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoH, NFNC, WHO, WFP, CARE, WV, USAID	
<b>Total</b>			<b>481,077</b>

Country	Zimbabwe	Nutrition	\$
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/H22</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Nutrition Support to flood-affected population through nutrition surveillance and care	<b>380,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To monitor the nutrition situation and strengthen the capacity of the community and health institutions to prevent malnutrition, treat and care for malnourished people	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	15,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoHCW, FNC, Christian Care, MSF-H, WFP, FAO, MSF-S, MSF-L, SC-N, WVI, SC-UK	
<b>Total</b>			<b>380,000</b>

## PROTECTION

Lead: UNICEF

Partners: SC, OXFAM, UNFPA, WV

### Situation Analysis

So far 449,000 people have been affected and thousands displaced due to the localised flooding in Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe. The trauma of leaving one's home and having familiar settings such as schools destroyed or washed away is enormous. Even when displaced families are absorbed into wider extended family households, children often need time to reflect, adjust and deal with their situation. Due to the absence of familiar and social structures, children often become more vulnerable, including at increased risk of child abuse. It is of great importance that they receive appropriate psychosocial support to reduce the possible effects of trauma. Therefore a sense of return to normality and appropriate attention and care is a basic necessity. With the movement of populations into new areas, it is likely that there will be an increased vulnerability to various forms of abuse, including physical and sexual abuse which may lead to exposure to HIV infection. Levels of GBV and sexual abuse/exploitation are already high and the current crises may exacerbate this problem. The funds are requested to support the provision and strengthening of protective environment to vulnerable population, including children, women, older people, the chronically ill and persons with disabilities in the flood-affected areas. The funds will also be used to support the ongoing monitoring and reporting of the situation of protection needs and gaps for women and children affected by floods as well as coordination of emergency response in the Protection sector.

### Objectives

- Strengthen humanitarian workers capacity in protection and principled approach to humanitarian action, ensure that attention to child protection concerns is included in rapid assessments.
- Enhance the psychosocial environment for children and their caregivers through the establishment of child friendly spaces and ensuring adherence to IASC Guidance on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support.
- Contribute to the protection of vulnerable people including children, women, older people and persons with disabilities from violence and abuse, and ensuring implementation of IASC guidance on GBV and HIV in humanitarian/emergency settings.

### Strategy

To ensure that vulnerable groups in affected areas receive appropriate and timely protection support, UN agencies and partners will build the capacity of governmental bodies to respond both in the short-term and in the recovery phase. Priority will be given to supporting capacity building and distribution of essential household items. In addition, to maximize the impact of the support, humanitarian actors will work on sustainable solutions for vulnerable groups and synergies between all sector areas will be sought.

- **Capacity Building:** to ensure that vulnerable groups in affected areas (especially displaced) receive appropriate and timely protection support, capacity of national authorities to strengthen governmental and partners' response both in the short term and in the recovery phase is prioritised through training on the prevention of and response to violence against children, women and older people, including GBV, HIV and AIDS issues and Accessibility for Disabilities. In addition, training of humanitarian workers will be carried out in camps and resettlements. This training will focus on the links between GBV and HIV, and include HIV prevention, care and support so as to sensitise humanitarian actors on these issues for both personal and professional benefit.
- **Monitoring** the adherence to humanitarian principles and human rights standards in all affected areas, and ensuring a reporting system in place (based on strengthening existing reporting mechanisms).
- **Delivery of supplies and services:** essential household items will be procured and distributed to highly vulnerable groups and the availability of recreational materials ensured in key sites. Finally, to maximize the impact of the support, coordination and partnership will be ensured with WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), education, health, nutrition and shelter clusters.

### Humanitarian Actions

- Assist Government and other partners to improve rapid assessment tools to enhance monitoring and reporting on child rights violations and abuses, including establishing a referral

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system for the management of SGBV cases, and ensuring protection, medical care and psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV.

- Train national authorities and humanitarian partners on prevention and response to violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups, through use of IASC Guidance on GBV and HIV and AIDS in Emergencies.
- Develop and disseminate integrated IEC materials and information on post-rape, this should include adherence to principles found within the interagency “Caring for Survivors” manual health and psychosocial care, ensuring adherence to IASC Guidance on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, HIV prevention, prevention of separation, prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation through dissemination of information and application of UN Secretary-General’s (SG) Bulletin and Code of Conduct, and creating child friendly environments.
- Establish child-friendly spaces to provide children with access to recreational materials, a safe space creating a sense of normality and access to specific and appropriate care as required.
- Provide the most vulnerable households with essential items to meet their basic needs.
- Provide psychosocial support and counselling to traumatised women and children, in partnership with PSS partners and through use of IASC Psychosocial Support (PSS) Guidance.

### Expected Output and Impact

- Reduced violence and exploitation of children and women through greater information and awareness rising amongst humanitarian workers and partners on prevention and response strategies including more effective community level monitoring and reporting with specific attention to GBV, HIV prevention, and Accessibility for persons with Disabilities.
- Child-friendly spaces are established in affected areas to provide children with access to recreational materials, a safe space creating a sense of normality and access to specific and appropriate care as required.
- The most vulnerable households identified are provided with essential items (including HIV commodities), and are better able to meet their basic needs.

### SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS

Country	Agency/ Partners	Beneficiaries	\$
<b>Malawi</b>	Lead: <b>UNICEF</b> Partners: Ministry of Women and Child Development, MoE, WFP, Goal Malawi, Emmanuel International, WV, MRCS	240,000	<b>200,000</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>	Lead: <b>UNICEF and SC</b> Partners: Action Aid, Caritas, Concern, Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique, Handicap, HelpAge International, IRD, Oxfam, Plan International, SP, SC, TdH, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, WV, ADEMI, GAA, Ministries of Women and Social Action, Education, Interior, National Institute of Social Action (INAS) Magariro, Kulima, INGC	266,000	<b>942,000</b>  <i>less CERF commitment: 196,880</i>  <b>Net requirements: 745,120</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	Lead: <b>UNICEF</b> Partners: UNHCR, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS), Salvation Army, CARE International, Save the Children (Norway & Sweden), PLAN, REPSSI, World Vision, UNFPA, Maureen Mwanawasa Community Initiative (MMCI), ZRCS, CRS, CCF, OXFAM, CORD, HODI, CHAZ	480,000	<b>604,000</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,549,120</b>

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Country	Malawi	Protection	\$
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>SA/MWI-08/P/HR/RL10</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Children in Need of Special Protection	<b>200,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To prevent all forms of abuse, violence and exploitation in flood-affected areas, through scaling up Stop Child Abuse Campaign in affected districts and training of all humanitarian workers in Code of Conduct</li> <li>To closely monitor the situation of vulnerable children through sentinel surveillance sites through bi-weekly reports from District Officers on rights violations</li> <li>To scale up the distribution to schools of IEC material on life skills</li> <li>To prevent child abuse, including printing and distribution of Trolley Full of Rights Poster and Books for all affected schools, support to after schools child rights clubs in affected areas, broadcasting of child rights programme on national radio three times per week</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	40,000 families affected by the floods	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Education, WFP, Goal Malawi, Emmanuel International, World Vision and MRCS	
<b>Total</b>			<b>200,000</b>

Country	Mozambique	Protection	\$
<b>Action Aid</b>  <b>SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL01</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Provide protection for children affected by the floods	<b>144,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise awareness among managers of the centers, officials and humanitarian workers about protection of children and women and methodologies to prevent, report and address sexual abuse</li> <li>Raise awareness among families of potential risks (including HIV infection) and how to prevent and report abuse</li> <li>Reunite all separated children with their families as required</li> <li>Ensure that child-friendly spaces are included in the new resettlement areas</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	In Resettlement areas covered by Action Aid: 150 people working in the centres, 8,500 adults and 39,000 children	
	<b>Partners</b>	Local authorities, community leaders, police and judicial authorities, Risk Management Committees and Technical Group for Campaign against Sexual Abuse of Girls	
<b>Concern</b>  <b>SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL02</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Protection of Vulnerable Households in the Flood-affected Isolated Districts of Chinde and Tambara.	<b>75,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure, through registration, monitoring and dialogue with community leaders and partners that the most vulnerable households are identified and given priority with the distribution of food and non-food items</li> <li>Ensure that basic needs of 500 vulnerable families in Chinde district are provided relief kits</li> <li>Enhance the capacity of local authorities, traditional leaders, police, armed forces, aid and health workers on protection issues</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	In resettlement areas covered by Concern, 30 local leaders, 25 aid workers, 25 law enforcement officers, 20 local government officials 1,000 households and 5,000 families (indirect beneficiaries)	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoE, Ministry of Women and Social Action, INGC, INAS Magariro, Kulima, ADEMI, GAA, Help-age.	

**SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION**

Country	Mozambique	Protection	\$
<b>Mozambique Red Cross (CVM)</b>  <b>SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL03</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Provide Psychosocial Support to Vulnerable Groups affected by the emergency	<b>49,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training to 160 CVM volunteers on protection issues and support them in their activities.</li> <li>• Promote occupational activities for vulnerable groups through the trained volunteers.</li> <li>• Promote recreational activities for 2,000 OVC.</li> <li>• Support six district commissions to carry out emergency activities</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	In Resettlement areas covered by CVM, 160 CVM Volunteers, 2,000 OVC	
	<b>Partners</b>	Local authorities, community leaders	
<b>Handicap International</b>  <b>SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL04</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Inclusion of disability in the response to the floods	<b>96,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate the response among all stakeholders, to the needs of people with disability including facilitating access to services</li> <li>• Establish disability focal points in Resettlement Centres</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	25,000 estimated people with disability	
	<b>Partners</b>	In resettlement areas covered by HI, UN agencies, NGOs; local authorities (Women & Social Action, Health, Education)	
<b>HelpAge International</b>  <b>SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL05</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Protecting older people's rights to basic services and security in the Mozambican emergency response	<b>73,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate the response among all stakeholders, and improve targeting to meet needs of vulnerable older people and older carers</li> <li>• Mobilise intergenerational community support to ensure older people access services, entitlements, practical and psychosocial support</li> <li>• Seek or create opportunities for older people to meet, organise and play an active role in the response</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	In resettlement areas covered by Helpage International, 150 trained activists and community leaders and 100 young people 2,436 displaced vulnerable older people and 480 children they care for	
	<b>Partners</b>	ActionAid, Caritas Mozambique, CVM, Ministry of Women and Social Action	
<b>Save the Children</b>  <b>SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL06</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Ongoing child protection for children affected by the floods	<b>124,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that child friendly spaces are established in new resettlement areas</li> <li>• Raise awareness among managers of the centres, officials and humanitarian workers about protection of children and women, and methodologies to prevent abuse and to report and to attend cases that may occur</li> <li>• Raise awareness among families of potential risk situation (including HIV infection) and mechanisms to prevent abuse and to report and attend cases that may occur</li> <li>• Ensure that conditions exist for all displaced children to receive birth certificates</li> <li>• Reunite all separated children with their families as required</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	In Resettlement areas covered by SC: 180 people working in the centres, 7,500 adults and 39,000 children in the centres	
	<b>Partners</b>	Local authorities, community leaders, police and judicial authorities	

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Country	Mozambique	Protection	\$
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL07</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Ensuring a protective environment for highly vulnerable groups in flood-affected areas in Mozambique	<b>301,000</b> <i>less CERF commitment: 196,880</i> <b>Net requirements: 104,120</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness among managers of the centers, officials and humanitarian workers about protection issues related to children and women, and support local officials to monitor the situation and to take action on reported cases</li> <li>• Raise awareness among families, especially caregivers, of protection issues including violence and abuse and where and how to report</li> <li>• Enhance the psycho-social environment for children and their caregivers in resettlement sites</li> <li>• Provide orphans and vulnerable children with essential household items</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	In resettlement areas not covered by other cluster members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100,000 children and women through enhanced monitoring system and capacity-building</li> <li>• 3,000 highly vulnerable children with access to essential household items</li> <li>• 1,750 children in main resettlement sites with access to interactive materials and receiving additional appropriate care as required</li> </ul>	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Women and Social Action, Ministry of Interior, SC, Concern, SP, WV, with technical support from UNFPA	
<b>WV</b> <b>SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL08</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Non-food items for vulnerable groups	<b>80,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure the requirements of vulnerable groups are supported, including ensuring they are incorporated in NFI distributions in eight floods affected camps in Mutarara District	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	In resettlement areas which are covered by WV, 6,000 vulnerable people	
	<b>Partners</b>	INGC, other protection cluster members, community members	
<b>Total</b>			<b>745,120</b>

Country	Zambia	Protection	\$
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>SA/ZMB-08/P/HR/RL09</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Care and Protection of children and women affected by the floods	<b>604,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To the ensure care and protection of women and children from all forms of abuse, violence and exploitation in flood-affected areas  To ensure that coping skills of vulnerable households are strengthened to avoid poor caring practices, prevent HIV transmission, and respond to psychosocial trauma among orphans and vulnerable children	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	480,000 women and children affected by the floods	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNHCR, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS), Salvation Army, CARE International, SC (Norway & Sweden), PLAN, REPSSI, WV, UNFPA, MMCI, ZRCS, CRS, CCF, OXFAM, CORD, HODI, and CHAZ	
<b>Total</b>			<b>604,000</b>

## SHELTER

### Situation Analysis

Over 120,000 displaced people are currently in need of immediate shelter.<sup>24</sup> In almost all flood-affected countries heavy rainfall is expected to continue, deteriorating the situation even further. The proposed sub-regional projects under the Shelter and Settlement Cluster aim at supporting and complementing respective Government's efforts in life-saving response and early recovery measures by: (i) providing emergency shelter and NFIs to displaced populations; (ii) carrying out preparedness activities for the potential deterioration of the situation; and, (iii) since floods are cyclical natural phenomena, implementing disaster risk reduction interventions for adopting adequate coping mechanisms.

In Malawi, from mid to late November 2007, heavy rain storms and floods hit seven out of 28 districts (Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Machinga, Mwanza, Mangochi, Mzimba). In December 2007, the Government of Malawi estimated around 40,000 households were affected. It is urgent to meet the immediate needs of 2,000 households, but also to undertake preparedness and disaster risk reduction measures.

In Mozambique five provinces (Zambézia, Sofala, Tete, Manica and Inhambane) have been heavily affected by the floods which occurred in four river basins (Save, Buzi, Púngue and Zambezi). Some 19,000 newly displaced households are currently being accommodated in 41 resettlement centres and in eight temporary camps. The reconstruction process in resettlement areas after the 2007 floods was still ongoing when the current emergency started, compounding an already precarious situation. According to the multi-sectoral assessment carried out from 12 to 20 January 2008, only 37% of the displaced population managed to build a temporary shelter using local materials, or has received emergency shelter and NFIs. In some resettlement areas several families are sharing the same tent, increasing the risk of sexual violence and abuse of women and other vulnerable groups such as the chronically ill. Shelter is the third priority of the affected population, after food and water. Emergency shelter and NFIs need to be urgently procured to reach the existing gap of 5,000 families still unattended to despite pre-positioning and distribution plans prepared by the different partners. Also, basic land tenure rights and minimum shelter conditions need to be ensured to the population displaced in the resettlement areas.

In Zambia, out of the 3,337 households that were affected by floods, 2,959 households were integrated into the surrounding communities, 194 have been provided shelter in tented camps, while 184 are temporarily sheltered in schools or other community centres. As the floods escalate, the Government has asked partners to be prepared to assist an additional 5,000 displaced households in terms of emergency shelter, who will be unattended to when considering the current available stocks.

The Government of Zimbabwe, in its request for international assistance, has indicated that the needs caused by floods are particularly severe in sectors such as shelter and NFIs, along with water, sanitation, and health. The activities included in this sub-regional appeal focus only on the impact of floods during the 2007/8 rainy season, and are meant to complement broader humanitarian activities included in the 2008 Consolidated Appeal for Zimbabwe. The first geographic area to be affected was Muzarabani district in north-eastern Zimbabwe, where flash floods impacted about 600 households (3,000 people) in mid-December 2007, of which 1,260 people were temporarily displaced. In mid-January, due to a backflow effect from Cahora Bassa dam in Mozambique, the caseload in Muzarabani rose to 8,163 people, as well as 495 huts destroyed. The second main flooded area was Chipinge district in eastern Zimbabwe, where the banks of the Save River burst on 29 December 2007, and impacting 5,825 people. This includes Tongogara Camp, hosting 2,500 refugees from the Great Lakes Region, as well as several small villages near Chibuwe.

### Objectives

- **Immediate, Life-Saving Response:** To respond to the immediate and basic needs of people displaced by floods and related natural disasters through distribution of emergency shelter materials and NFIs.
- **Preparedness and Rapid Response:** To strengthen preparedness and early recovery capacity of affected communities, through provision pre-positioning, stockpiling, plot demarcation and people/land registration operations in order to guarantee minimum shelter conditions as well as basic tenure rights to the displaced families.

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<sup>24</sup> UN News Service, 24 January 2008.

- **Transition and Early Recovery Phase:** To develop appropriate shelter options, support household stabilisation and transitional/basic shelters and establish standards for resettlement and post disaster reconstruction taking into account disaster risk reduction, including supporting the alternative of “living with floods” for particularly vulnerable areas where resettlement is not feasible.

### **Strategy**

The immediate, life-saving response has already started in all four countries through Government, UN agencies and other humanitarian organisations, by providing emergency shelter materials and NFIs to the displaced households. The hereby proposed projects will target the existing caseload gap of uncovered families who are in urgent need of emergency shelter assistance.

The weather forecast shows a high probability of continued rains. Therefore, procurement, stockpiling and strategic pre-positioning of search and rescue assets, NFIs and shelter items for further relief response will take place. Additionally, on-going resettlement and relocation operations will be supported by: (i) ensuring safety of vulnerable groups (women, girls, OVCs, child-headed households and chronically ill people living with HIV and AIDS); (ii) undertaking rapid site planning in the resettlement areas to avoid creating conditions for disease outbreaks; and (iii) carrying out urgent plot demarcation, allocation and registration activities to provide minimum tenure rights and prevent premature return to the flood-prone areas where their lives will be again at risk.

During the Transition and Early Recovery Phase, support will be given to communities to strengthen their recovery capacity by promoting self-help mechanisms and social integration. In particular low-cost and adequate reconstruction methods with reduced environmental impact will be emphasized, maximising the use of local knowledge. The most vulnerable households will be provided with tools and materials not available locally for building a transitional or basic shelter. Safety of most vulnerable groups (women, children, pregnant women, TB patients) will be ensured during the resettlement process and referral and access to essential services (health, HIV, education) will be provided in collaboration with other clusters. Key demonstrative interventions will be implemented towards the Government strategy of “living with floods”, particularly in flat areas of Mozambique (delta of the Zambezi River or at the confluence between Chire and Zambezi Rivers) where resettlement would mean moving people 50 km away from their crops located in the low areas.

### **Expected Output and Impacts**

- Displaced households in urgent need of assistance are provided with NFIs and emergency shelter materials (Indicator: number of emergency shelter distributed. Malawi: 2,000 HH; Mozambique: 4,000 HH and Zimbabwe: 2,850 HH).
- Shelter material and NFIs are stock-piled and pre-positioned in strategic areas, and search and rescue teams are equipped and prepared for response (Indicator: number of HH benefiting of stockpiling, pre-positioning and rescue response. Zimbabwe: 8,400 HH; Zambia: 5,000 HH).
- Displaced households are registered, have access to a land plot in well-planned resettlement areas so that minimum tenure rights are guaranteed, preventing their return to flood-prone areas (Indicator: number of HH benefiting from a land plot. Mozambique: 19,000 HH).
- Most vulnerable households are supported for rebuilding their transitional or basic shelter which respects minimum dignity standards (Indicator: number of HH supported for housing reconstruction. Mozambique: 2,500 HH will benefit from basic shelter and 1,000 HH from transitional shelter; Zimbabwe: 1,300 HH from transitional shelter). Communities supported in disaster preparedness, risk reduction, management and reconstruction during the early recovery phase (Indicator: number of communities trained/supported. Zimbabwe: 2).
- Community centres are constructed in vulnerable areas supporting the idea of “living with floods” (Indicator: number of individual/HH benefiting from community centres construction. Mozambique: 2,500 HH benefiting from four multi-purpose resource centres, Zimbabwe: 8,000 individuals benefiting from shelter blocks).

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**SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS**

<b>SHELTER</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Agency/Partner</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>Lead: UN-HABITAT/UNHCR</b> Partners: DoDMA, MTPWH, MRCS, CADECOM, CCODE, District Assemblies	<b>2,000 HH</b> in the districts of Nsanje and Chikwawa who are without shelter	<b>513,447<sup>25</sup></b>
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>Lead: IOM</b> Partners: CARITAS, CVM, KULIMA, OIKOS, WVI, ADJM, UN-HABITAT, INGC, Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPH), Local governments and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4,000 HH</b> benefiting of emergency shelters and NFIs</li> <li>• <b>95,000 displaced people (19,000 HH)</b>, registered</li> <li>• <b>2,000 most vulnerable HH</b> benefiting from basic shelters</li> </ul>	<b>3,100,000</b>  <i>less CERF commitment: 599,200</i>  <b>Net requirements: 2,500,800</b>
	<b>Lead: UN-HABITAT</b> Partners: INGC, MICOA, MoPH, CEDH, IOM, UNDP, Local governments, NGOs and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>19,000 displaced HH</b> benefit from plot demarcation and land registration operations</li> <li>• <b>2,500 HH</b> benefit from four multi-purpose resource centres as well as of technical assistance for self-help housing reconstruction</li> </ul>	<b>600,000</b>
	<b>Lead: GAA</b> Partners: KULIMA, Concern, INGC, MOPH, INGC, Local governments and communities	<b>500 HH among the most vulnerable families in Chinde district</b> will receive basic shelters	<b>350,000</b>
	<b>Lead: CARE</b> Partners: CVM, INGC, Local governments and communities	<b>1,000 HH in Caia district</b> will benefit from transitional shelters that meets the minimum humanitarian standards	<b>150,000</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>Lead: IOM</b> Partners: ZRCS, ACT, UN-HABITAT	<b>5,000 HH</b> assisted with procured and pre-positioned search and rescue assets, NFIs and shelter materials	<b>1,073,860</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>Lead: IOM</b> Partners: ISL, UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,850 affected HH in Chipinge and Muzarabani benefit of emergency shelter and NFIs</li> <li>• 8,400 HH at risk country-wide assisted with stockpiling and pre-positioning of shelter and NFIs</li> </ul>	<b>2,392,000</b>
	<b>Lead: IOM</b> Partners: Rural District Council, Ministry of Rural Housing and Development and OCHA	<b>300 most vulnerable HH</b> affected by floods provided with housing in Chipinge	<b>835,000</b>
	<b>Lead: UN-HABITAT</b> Partners: Muzarabani RDC and IOM	<b>5,000 flood-affected people or 1,000 HH</b> (of which 2,500 women and 1,000 children) assisted in resettlement and self-help reconstruction activities	<b>750,000</b>
	<b>Lead: UN-HABITAT</b> Partners: Beitbridge RDC, Shashe, Chikwarakwara communities and UNDP	<b>8,000 flood-affected people or 1,600 HH</b> of which 5,600 women and 1,400 children benefit of two safe-haven shelter blocks in Shashe and Chikwarakwara areas	<b>50,000</b>
	<b>Lead: UNHCR</b> Partner: Department of Social Welfare	<b>2,928 Refugees (670 HH)</b> of which 535 women, 936 men, 1,410 children and 16 elderly benefit of provision of temporary shelters	<b>24,000<sup>26</sup></b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>41,820 Households</b> <b>NB Calculation based on average of five individuals per household</b>	<b>9,239,107</b>

<sup>25</sup> Subject to the approval of the UNHCR Budget Committee.

<sup>26</sup> Subject to the approval of the UNHCR Budget Committee.

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Country	Malawi	Shelter	\$
UN-HABITAT/ UNHCR  SA/MWI-08/S/NF01AB	<b>Project Title</b>	Shelter assistance to households who have lost houses	<b>513,447</b>  <b>UN-HABITAT: 256,724</b>  <b>UNHCR: 256,723<sup>27</sup></b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To strengthen preparedness and early recovery capacity of affected communities, through provision of shelter materials and appropriate shelter options	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,000 HH in the districts of Nsanje and Chikwawa who are without shelter	
	<b>Partners</b>	DoDMA, MTPWH, MRCS, CADECOM, CCODE, District Assemblies	
<b>Total</b>			<b>513,447</b>

Country	Mozambique	Shelter	\$
IOM  SA/MOZ-08/S/NF02	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of emergency and transitional shelter to most vulnerable households in resettlement areas	<b>3,100,000</b>  <i>less CERF commitment: 599,200</i>  Net requirements: 2,500,800
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To distribute emergency shelter kits to 4,000 families</li> <li>• To support people registration operations in resettlement areas</li> <li>• To support 2,000 families in building self-help shelters which respect basic dignity standards in resettlement areas using local materials</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4,000 HH</b> benefiting of emergency shelters and NFIs</li> <li>• <b>95,000 displaced people (19,000 HH)</b>, registered</li> <li>• <b>2,000 most vulnerable HH</b> benefiting of basic shelters as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 500 in Tambara, Mutarara and Morrumbala districts through CARITAS</li> <li>▪ 500 in Caia district through CVM</li> <li>▪ 500 in Buzi, Mchanga and Nova Mambone districts through KULIMA</li> <li>▪ 500 in Dondo and Nhamatanda districts through IOM</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<b>Partners</b>	CARITAS, CVM, KULIMA, OIKOS, WVI, ADJM, UN-HABITAT, INGC, MOPH, Local governments and communities	
UN-HABITAT  SA/MOZ-08/S/NF03	<b>Project Title</b>	Provide security of tenure and a sense of normality to the displaced population in the resettlement areas	<b>600,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support plot demarcation and land registration operations to guarantee basic secure tenure rights and sustainable resettlement</li> <li>• To design and build four innovative multi-purpose resource centres at low-cost for promoting a community-based reconstruction processes as a demonstration of "living floods"</li> <li>• To provide technical assistance and coordinate the construction of housing/transitional shelters in the resettlement areas</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>19,000 displaced HH</b> benefit from plot demarcation and land registration operations</li> <li>▪ <b>2,500 HH</b> benefit from four multi-purpose resource centres as well as of technical assistance for self-help housing reconstruction</li> </ul>	
	<b>Partners</b>	INGC, Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA), MoPH, CEDH, IOM, UNDP, Local governments, NGOs and communities	
GAA  SA/MOZ-08/S/NF04	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of basic shelter conditions in most isolated flood-affected areas	<b>350,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Ensuring a basic shelter for the most vulnerable and affected families in the Zambezi River delta	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	500 HH among the most vulnerable families in Chinde district benefit of basic shelters	
	<b>Partners</b>	Mozambican NGO (KULIMA), Concern, INGC, MoPH, INGC, Local governments and communities	

<sup>27</sup> Subject to the approval of the UNHCR Budget Committee.

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Country	Mozambique	Shelter	\$
CARE SA/MOZ-08/S/NF05	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of transitional shelter kits in Caia district	150,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	To provide shelter that meets the minimum humanitarian standards in the transition process of rescue to resettlement in line with the principles of human dignity and rights	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,000 HH in Caia district benefit of transitional shelters that meets the minimum humanitarian standards	
	<b>Partners</b>	CVM, INGC, Local governments and communities	
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,600,800</b>

Country	Zambia	Shelter	\$
IOM SA/ZMB-08/S/NF06	<b>Project Title</b>	Pre-positioning of search and rescue assets, NFIs and shelter materials	1,073,860
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure that sufficient search and rescue assets, non-food items and shelter materials are procured and pre-positioned	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	5,000 HH assisted with procured and pre-positioned search and rescue assets, NFIs and shelter materials	
	<b>Partners</b>	ZRCS, ACT, UN-HABITAT	
<b>Total</b>			

Country	Zimbabwe	Shelter	\$
IOM SA/ZWE-08/S/NF07	<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency preparedness and provision of shelter and NFI assistance to communities affected by floods	2,392,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Ensure timely provision of shelter material and NFI assistance for quick asset recovery for families displaced by natural disasters; and ensure mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS and GBV	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,850 affected HH in Chipinge and Muzarabani benefit of emergency shelter and NFIs</li> <li>• 8,400 HH at risk country-wide assisted with stockpiling and pre-positioning of shelter and NFIs</li> </ul>	
	<b>Partners</b>	ISL, UNHCR	
IOM SA/ZWE-08/S/NF08	<b>Project Title</b>	Housing assistance as a strategy for early recovery to affected communities of floods in Chipinge District	835,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	(IOM): Provide long-term housing for affected populations; facilitate community stabilization among flood-affected communities; (UN-HABITAT): site-planning and strengthen capacities of communities affected by floods to manage, prepare and mitigate future natural disasters	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	300 most vulnerable HH affected by floods provided with housing in Chipinge	
	<b>Partners</b>	Rural District Council, Ministry of Rural Housing and Development and OCHA	
UN-HABITAT SA/ZWE-08/S/NF09	<b>Project Title</b>	Land resettlement and reconstruction of shelter units for families affected by floods in Muzarabani	750,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	To assist in resettlement and reconstruction of shelter units for families affected by floods	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	5,000 flood-affected people or 1,000 HH (of which 2,500 women and 1,000 children) assisted in resettlement and self-help reconstruction activities	
	<b>Partners</b>	Muzarabani RDC and IOM	
UN-HABITAT SA/ZWE-08/S/NF10	<b>Project Title</b>	Construction of "safe havens" for flood victims in Shashe and Chikwarakwara	50,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	To construct two shelter blocks which will be used as rescue places for Shashe and Chikwarakwara communities in time of floods. (As requested by these communities following UNHABITAT's intervention in these areas in 2005-2007)	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	8,000 flood-affected people or 1,600 HH of which 5,600 women and 1,400 children benefit of two safe-haven shelter blocks in Shashe and Chikwarakwara areas	
	<b>Partners</b>	Beitbridge RDC, Shashe, Chikwarakwara communities and UNDP	

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<b>Country</b>	<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>Shelter</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>UNHCR</b> <b>SA/ZWE-08/S/NF11</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of descent temporary shelter to refugees in Tongogara Camp	<b>24,000<sup>28</sup></b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To provide 1,000 tents to 670 Households (Average family size = 5/6) to the refugees residing in Tongogara Camp, Chipinge. Request follows MET office indications for more floods coming in February	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,928 Refugees (670 HH) of which 535 women, 936 men, 1,410 children and 16 elderly benefit of provision of temporary shelters	
	<b>Partners</b>	Department of Social Welfare	
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,051,000</b>

<sup>28</sup> Subject to the approval of the UNHCR Budget Committee.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Lead: UNICEF

**Partners:** Governments, OXFAM International, GOAL, Emmanuel International, WV, MRCS, IRD, SPIR, Mozambican Red Cross (CVM), WVI, ADRA, GAA, FHI, Christian Aid, Concern, CARITAS Mozambique, *Associacao Desafio Jovem de Mocambique*, Action Contre la Faim (ACF)-Zimbabwe, Africare Zimbabwe, Mercy Corps, PUMP AID, UNHCR, World Vision, Women's Land and Water Rights in Southern Africa (WLWRSA), and IFRC

### Situation Analysis

Displaced families are now at risk of a second disaster due to lack of access to clean water, sanitation and ability to practice good hygiene. The fact that the current flooding has come in January, and that there are still two months of the rainy season remaining, indicates that displaced people will not be able to return to their homes soon, and that the number of affected people is likely to grow. Households affected by the floods are at risk to the spread of water and sanitation related diseases, such as diarrhoea, cholera and malaria. Existing water and sanitation infrastructure, such as wells and latrines, has been inundated with floodwater, with hand-pumps breaking down due to increased wear and tear. Displaced families do not have the capacity to treat water from unsafe sources, and many lack simple safe water handling and storage equipment such as buckets and jerry cans. Excreta disposal infrastructure is very limited at gathering centres, and the majority of displaced families are forced to use the bush. With heavy rainfall, surface run-off deposits diseases are causing pathogens into the same flooded channels where people are collecting water. However, with traditionally low levels of latrine usage and insufficient knowledge on environmental and personal hygiene amongst the population in many of the flood-affected areas, the solution should go beyond the provision of hygiene items or water and sanitation infrastructure, to awareness-raising of environmental hygiene.

Local government clinics in some of the flood-affected areas are already beginning to register increasing cases of diarrhoea and malaria. Cholera, which is endemic to all the flood-affected areas, is also a major concern. Poor environmental sanitation, low capacity to practice good hygiene, contaminated water sources, and high-density populations are the key ingredients for a cholera epidemic. This is particularly concerning in light of the increasing vulnerability to opportunistic infections for PLHIV. Women and children are particularly vulnerable in this context. Furthermore, increased illness could pose an additional burden on women and children, especially girls, due to the additional time needed to care for sick family members. To mitigate the impact of outbreaks in flood-affected areas, immediate action needs to be taken, working in partnership with local structures such as the Disaster Management Units, Ministries of Health, and Departments for Water Affairs. Priority areas should include the provision of clean water and safe excreta disposal facilities, the distribution of essential health and hygiene items such as soap, buckets, jerry cans, mosquito nets and female sanitary wear, the promotion of good environmental and personal hygiene, and strengthening the capacity of local structures in coordinating, and monitoring the WASH interventions.

In Zimbabwe, the floods have damaged water and sanitation infrastructure in several parts of the country, whilst creating risk factors associated with disease outbreaks in others including urban areas. Several boreholes and wells have either been damaged, or been flooded and therefore contaminated. Institutional and household latrines have been damaged or destroyed, resulting in environmental pollution. There is an increase in the incidence of acute watery diarrhoea, with outbreaks reported in most urban and some affected rural areas. As of end of January, a cholera outbreak has been reported in the Harare peri-urban area of Epworth, with eight cases and one death reported. A health assessment conducted by MSF-Luxembourg in flood-affected areas found that cases of malaria and diarrhoea had doubled in several villages following the floods.

In Zambia, the sanitary facilities in the affected areas have deteriorated as a number of toilets in schools and homes have collapsed and/or flooded, thereby putting the affected populations at risk of contracting water-borne disease and other hygiene related illnesses. Outbreaks of diarrhoea are expected among the vulnerable groups. These will increase as faster moving flood waters recede, and communities go back to contaminated shallow wells for water consumption. Immediate action is required in hygiene promotion and preventative actions to ensure the prevention of water-borne diseases. To date, lime and chlorine supplies have been distributed in high density urban compounds as a preventative measure. However as intensified rainfall and river water is expected, additional actions will be required.

In Mozambique, a total of 104 new water points are required and 30 existing water points need to be rehabilitated in affected areas. Due to the lack of sufficient water points, it was necessary to install 11 water treatment plants which are currently supporting transit and resettlement sites in all affected areas. However, the use of unsafe water continues, particularly in remote and inaccessible areas. To reduce the risk of disease, the focus will be to accelerate the construction of latrines, intensify behaviour change communication and promote personal hygiene. The risk for water-borne and vector transmitted disease can be exacerbated. Populations are immediately at high risk of diarrhoea and cholera and later on at risk of malaria outbreak which could claim life. Malaria is endemic in Mozambique and is the primary cause of child mortality. There is an ongoing cholera outbreak with a total of 1,377 cases including 14 deaths of cholera reported from seven provinces from 8 October 2007 to 21 January 2008 (CFR between 0 and 9, 5%). Without appropriate preventive measures, the outbreak could spread in the resettlement centres.

In Malawi, the cholera trend in the south of the country is alarming. Since 5 November 2007, 642 cholera cases and nine deaths have been reported in the flood-affected districts, with about 45% of the cases reported in January 2008 only. More than 90% of those cases are from Nsanje, Chikwawa and Blantyre, the three most affected districts. The water sanitation and hygiene has been grossly compromised with the rising water table and flash floods resulting in the existing sanitary facilities collapsing and water points being contaminated. It is estimated that about 60% to 80% of drinking water at household level in affected areas is contaminated due to multiple risk factors. This has increased the potential for occurrence of an outbreak of water-borne diseases, especially cholera. This situation may aggravate if immediate and short to long-term community-based interventions are not implemented.

### **Objectives**

- To reduce water and sanitation related diseases by providing the disaster affected population with access to safe water and proper sanitation facilities, essential hygiene items and information on how to prevent water and sanitation related diseases.
- To strengthen Governments' capacities at all levels to plan, monitor and supervise WASH emergency interventions by providing technical and financial assistance.

### **Strategy**

The strategy is to respond immediately by providing water to affected populations using short-term solutions such as water trucking, water bladders, and facilitate the immediate construction of latrines and promote hygiene; while also immediately initiating longer-term solutions including drilling of borewells and rehabilitating water points. The WASH Cluster, in close coordination with National and Provincial Water Directorates and District Governments, will respond through three main strategies aimed at improving the access to and use of water supply and sanitation facilities and promoting safe hygiene practices:

- **Provision of safe drinking water:** by supporting the construction and rehabilitation of water supply facilities in resettlement centres, and in urban and peri-urban areas. To ensure long-term sustainability, efforts will be made to strengthen community capacities to maintain water points through establishment and training of community water management committees;
- **Provision of latrines:** by supporting the self-construction of household latrines. In addition to providing latrines' components (e.g. latrine slabs) emphasis will be placed on reinforcing community awareness and commitment to improving sanitation through intensive IEC aimed at creating demand for adoption of safe hygiene behaviour. Integration of HIV prevention and care and support for PLWH will also be done in the provision of IEC materials. Site selection will ensure protection of most vulnerable populations including women, children, including measures to prevent exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Hygiene awareness and education:** linked to water and sanitation activities to improve knowledge and skills of community members for adopting adequate hygiene practices and prevention of diarrhoeal diseases, including a focus on the specific needs of PLWH and HIV prevention.

### **Humanitarian Actions**

Activities will be implemented closely with existing community structures and mechanisms and through local leaders and community representatives. The inclusion of women will be emphasised throughout the activities as they are often in charge of collection of water, cooking and caring for the children. Coordination and collaboration with other clusters (such as Health and Education) will be reinforced to maximize the interventions' impact. Prime focus will be placed on strengthening monitoring and

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supervision capacities of local WASH authorities at national, provincial and local levels to ensure both, quality and timely service delivery, as well as adequate emergency planning and preparedness. Activities will include:

- Provision of safe drinking water by supporting the construction and rehabilitation of water supply facilities in affected locations;
- Provision of sanitation facilities and latrines;
- Reinforcing community awareness and commitment to improving sanitation;
- Hygiene awareness and education through intensive IEC, which includes specific needs of PLWH and aimed at creating demand for adoption of safe hygiene behaviour and ensure linkages between water and sanitation activities and improve knowledge/skills of community members.
- Distribution of essential hygiene items.

### Expected Output and Impacts

- Access to a minimum of 15 litres of potable water per person per day to reduce the risk of water and sanitation related disease.
- Increased access to excreta disposal infrastructure in the larger and more congested resettlement, to reduce the risk of faecal-oral disease transmission.
- Increased access to key hygiene items and increased hygiene knowledge to improve environmental sanitation and personal hygiene in resettlement areas.
- WASH national authorities in affected countries with financial, technical and logistical capacities needed to effectively monitor and supervise WASH emergency interventions and provide a timely emergency response.

### SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS

Country	Agency/ Partners	Beneficiaries	\$
<b>Malawi</b>	Lead: <b>UNICEF</b> Partners: MoH, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Goal Malawi, Emmanuel International, WV and MRCS	220,000	<b>720,000</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>	Lead: <b>UNICEF</b> Partners: MoPWH (National Directorate of Water Affairs (DNA), Provincial Directorates of Public Works and Housing (DPOPH), District Governments, IRD, Samaritan's Purse International Relief (SPIR), OXFAM International, Mozambican Red Cross (CVM), WVI, ADRA, GAA, FHI, Christian Aid, Concern, CARITAS Mozambique, Associacao Desafio Jovem de Mocambique	117,486	<b>4,530,000</b> <i>less CERF commitment: 500,000</i> <b>Net requirements: 4,030,000</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	Lead: <b>UNICEF</b> Partners: national and local media, Ministry of Local government and housing, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, local communities and District level water and sanitation committees	480,000	<b>2,300,000</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Lead: <b>UNICEF</b> Partners: ACF – Zimbabwe, Africare Zimbabwe, MC, PUMP AID, UNHCR, WV, WLWRS	191,128	<b>3,151,100</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>10,201,100</b>

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Country	Malawi	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	\$
UNICEF SA/MWI-08/WS17	<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency provision of safe water, proper sanitation and hygiene interventions for flood-affected population	720,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	To prevent and reduce outbreaks of water-borne diseases, in particular cholera, in flood-affected communities through improvement and repair of water and sanitation facilities and intensive hygiene education interventions, as well as distribution of basic hygiene supplies and NFIs	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	220,000 flood-affected people	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoH, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Goal Malawi, Emmanuel International, WV and MRCS	
<b>Total</b>			<b>720,000</b>

Country	Mozambique	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	\$
UNICEF SA/MOZ-08/WS01	<b>Project Title</b>	Ensuring access to improved water and sanitation for flood-affected population	2,300,000 <i>less CERF commitment: 500,000</i> <b>Net requirements: 1,800,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide access to safe water supply through the construction of 61 boreholes and support self-construction of 12,629 improved household latrines</li> <li>• Promote adoptions of safe hygiene practices among flood-affected people through intensive IEC activities</li> <li>• Provide assistance to WASH local authorities to effectively supervise WASH emergency intervention</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	63,145 flood-affected people in RCs	
	<b>Partners</b>	DNA, DPOPHs (Manica, Tete, Sofala and Zambézia), District Governments, Local NGOs & CBOs, Health and Education sector at provincial and district levels	
IRD SA/MOZ-08/WS02	<b>Project Title</b>	WASH emergency response in resettlement centers of Chinde and Morrumbala districts, Zambézia province	800,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide adequate access to potable water, through the establishment of 21 boreholes</li> <li>• Provide adequate sanitary conditions, through installation of 4,000 latrines</li> <li>• Strengthen hygiene practices and increase use of sanitation facilities</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	20,481 flood-affected people	
	<b>Partners</b>	DPOPH-Zambézia, District Government and Community Leaders	
OXFAM International SA/MOZ-08/WS03	<b>Project Title</b>	WASH emergency response in resettlement centers of Govuro (Inhambane), Machanga, Marromeu (Sofala) Tambara (Manica) and Mutarara (Tete) districts	1,200,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Provide adequate access to potable water, through the establishment of <b>12 new boreholes, rehabilitation of 30 existing water points</b> and support the self construction of <b>2,500 HH latrines</b> in RCs of the above districts	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	21,860 flood-affected people	
	<b>Partners</b>	DPOPHs (Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Tete), District Government, Local Authorities	
WVI SA/MOZ-08/WS04	<b>Project Title</b>	Basic water, sanitation, & hygiene for flood-affected populations	230,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	To provide safe/potable water, basic sanitation, and hygiene education to eight resettlement Centres in Mutarara District through construction/rehabilitation of 10 water points and assisting the self-construction of 50 household latrines	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approx. 12,000 flood-affected people	
	<b>Partners</b>	INGC, local water authorities, community members	
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,030,000</b>

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Country	Zambia	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	\$
UNICEF SA/ZMB-08/WS14	<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency provision of clean water in flood-affected districts	1,000,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Provision of basic hygiene supplies (chlorine, water containers and hygiene materials, and water testing kits) to mitigate the impact of water source contamination	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	480,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of local government and housing, MoE, MoH, local communities and district level water and sanitation committees	
UNICEF SA/ZMB-08/WS15	<b>Project Title</b>	Short term water and sanitation facility construction in identified refuge centres and rehabilitation in flooded areas	1,000,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Ensure that affected communities have restored access to water and sanitation facilities. (Construction and rehabilitation of latrines, wells, pumps and storage facilities)	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	300,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Local Government and housing, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, local communities and District level water and sanitation committees	
UNICEF SA/ZMB-08/WS16	<b>Project Title</b>	Hygiene promotion and information dissemination, and technical assistance to project work	300,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Ensure on-going water and hygiene awareness and safety in worst-affected communities through information dissemination and advocacy campaign	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Families in 23 districts	
	<b>Partners</b>	National and local media, Ministry of Local government and housing, MoE, MoH, local communities and district level water and sanitation committees	
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,300,000</b>

Country	Zimbabwe	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	\$
Action Contre la Faim (ACF) – Zimbabwe SA/ZWE-08/WS05	<b>Project Title</b>	Water Hygiene and sanitation response to flood-affected populations in Chipinge District, Manicaland Province, Zimbabwe	147,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Restore water and sanitation facilities; promote hygiene practices for affected populations in Chipinge District	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	25,800 direct beneficiaries	
	<b>Partners</b>		
Africare Zimbabwe SA/ZWE-08/WS06	<b>Project Title</b>	Restoration of safe water and sanitation facilities to flood families in Manicaland and Mashonaland Central	70,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	To assist flood-affected community members with sanitation facilities and safe drinking water through reconstruction of toilets, flushing of boreholes and scooping of wells	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	11,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	Christian Care	
CHRISTIAN CARE (CC) SA/ZWE-08/WS07	<b>Project Title</b>	Restore water and sanitation facilities in flood-affected areas	650,600
	<b>Objectives</b>	To flash out and rehabilitate water points, reconstruct sanitation facilities damaged by the floods in the current Christian Care operational geographical areas of Centenary, Chipinge, Buhera, Chiredzi and Hwange	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total Number: 2,900	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoHCW, RDC	
Mercy Corps SA/ZWE-08/WS08	<b>Project Title</b>	Restoring access to clean water and sanitation	100,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	To address the immediate water and sanitation needs of flood-affected populations in Chipinge and Buhera districts through the repair of boreholes and latrines	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Minimum of 20 villages, representing approximately 3,000 persons benefit from restored water and sanitation services	

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<b>Country</b>	<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>PUMP AID</b>  <b>SA/ZWE-08/WS09</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of clean and safe water	<b>779,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To provide people (floods victims) with clean and safe drinking water in Chivi, Nyanga and Chipinge Districts	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total Number: 37,500	
	<b>Partners</b>		
<b>UNHCR</b>  <b>SA/ZWE-08/WS10</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of adequate and safe drinking water and basic sanitation to refugees in Tongogara Camp	<b>60,000<sup>29</sup></b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To provide adequate sources of clean/safe water supply and basic sanitation to the refugees at Tongogara Camp	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,928 (670 HH) Women = 535 Men = 936 Children =1,410 Elderly = 16	
	<b>Partners</b>	Christian Care; MoH	
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>SA/ZWE-08/WS11</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Assistance to flood victims through water, sanitation and hygiene interventions	<b>1,000,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To address the immediate water, sanitation and hygiene needs of flood-affected populations in Centenary, Guruve, Chipinge, Buhera, Tsholotsho, Chiredzi, Hwange and other flood associated risk areas including urban areas in Zimbabwe within six months	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total Number: 100,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	Christian Care, Practical Action, WV, MC, IOM	
<b>World Vision</b>  <b>SA/ZWE-08/WS12</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency water and sanitation project	<b>250,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To restore water and sanitation services and improve hygiene practices of flood-affected populations in Centenary, Guruve, Chipinge and other affected areas through flushing and disinfecting of boreholes and wells, water treatment, repairs of damaged latrines and health and hygiene education	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	6,000	
	<b>Partners</b>		
<b>Women's Land and Water Rights in Southern Africa (WLWRSA)</b>  <b>SA/ZWE-08/WS13</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Advocacy for the provision of improved sanitation facilities for women and children flood victims	<b>94,500</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To gather and collate data from other implementing agencies in the flood-affected areas as a basis for advocacy for the provision of better sanitation facilities to women and children	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,000	
	<b>Partners</b>		
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,151,100</b>

<sup>29</sup> Subject to the approval of the UNHCR Budget Committee.

## 5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In all the four countries, Governments are leading and coordinating preparedness and response measures to the floods, with the support of the international humanitarian community, including the UN, NGOs, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and civil societies. In support of the Governments, the cluster approach is the coordination method through which nearly all humanitarian agencies contribute to the emergency response, to ensure accountability and consistency in the delivery of aid in critical areas.

In Malawi, the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) is responsible for the overall coordination of preparedness and response measures. The existing structures, including the Inter-Agency Technical Group on Floods, will be used as the central forum for this coordination. The humanitarian community, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, will coordinate and implement its activities through the cluster system, as outlined in the Malawi Inter-Agency Flood Contingency Plan.

Preparedness and response measures in Mozambique are coordinated by the INGC, under the Ministry of State Administration, through the CENOE. The international community's response is under the overall leadership of the Resident Coordinator. The cluster approach, which was also used during last year's floods, is the coordination method through which nearly all of the humanitarian agencies contribute to the emergency response. The Inter-Agency Contingency Plan of the Humanitarian Country Team is fully aligned with the GoM's Contingency Plan, which is regularly reviewed and updated.

In Zambia, the government Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) is managing and coordinating the overall response, ensuring that data are collected, analysed and disseminated in a timely and accurate manner. The Government together with the UN is holding regular coordination meetings to inform policy makers about the situation on the ground, ongoing interventions and assistance the Government might require as the situation escalates. The UN Resident Coordinator's Office, in close collaboration with the sector leads, is leading the inter-agency response efforts in consultation with Government and other stakeholders. A sector/cluster coordination mechanism is in place, to avoid gaps in the response. The UN is working hand in hand with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to ensure efficient information-sharing and coordination of response. NGOs, irrespective of whether they are appealing for funds through this appeal, will be responsible alongside Government for the downstream implementation of the humanitarian response, under the overall coordination of the DMMU. By virtue of being on the ground, NGOs will participate in the monitoring of the situation and communicate relevant information regarding the situation to DMMU and the in-country IASC.

In Zimbabwe, the international humanitarian community is supporting the Government at the district, provincial and capital levels through the IASC Country Team, which is chaired by the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, and composed of the UN humanitarian agencies, the IFRC and three NGO representatives. The ICRC contributes to the IASC Country Team's efforts in the quality of standing invitee. The IASC Country Team is supported by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which remains in close contact with the Government's Civil Protection Unit (CPU) on the flood situation, as well as operational response issues. The CPU is the main Government focal point in emergencies, and brings together all relevant Government entities to ensure a coordinated response. Humanitarian coordination is further conducted at the technical level through sectoral working groups, in which humanitarian partners and donors work together to ensure an efficient and effective response to the floods. Sectoral working groups active in the response to floods include: water, sanitation and hygiene; education; agriculture; nutrition; health; as well as shelter and NFIs.

Governments and humanitarian actors are receiving technical support on cross-cutting issues, such as HIV and AIDS, gender and disaster risk reduction, from OCHA, UNAIDS, UNFPA and UNDP/Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR). UNAIDS works in close consultation with National AIDS Councils and Joint Teams on AIDS.

In particular, building on lessons learned from the 2007 flood response, special attention has been paid to supporting the integration of HIV and AIDS and gender considerations into emergency response in the region. Given the urgency with which assessments were carried out, it has been noted that in many cases data on real and projected populations presented in response plans and

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projects have not been disaggregated by sex and age to allow a better understanding of groups most vulnerable and their special needs. The same applies to people living with HIV or those affected by the epidemic. A number of key clusters/sectors have, however, integrated specific HIV service needs of affected populations, in particular in Mozambique. OCHA, UNAIDS and UNFPA are together providing support to cluster leads to ensure that these issues are better addressed throughout the ongoing emergency. Further support is being provided in the other three countries to ensure that this also happens there, in particular to build the capacity of humanitarian and AIDS actors to address HIV considerations in emergencies. UNAIDS has also engaged National AIDS Councils in the four countries to provide further support to the response through the involvement of provincial/district AIDS coordinators, but additional support is required to enable these decentralized structures to be able to undertake assessment and analysis to address HIV specific needs in emergency settings.

<b>CLUSTER LEADS AND CO-LEADS PER COUNTRY</b>		
<b>MALAWI</b>		
<b>CLUSTER</b>	<b>CLUSTER LEAD</b>	<b>CO-LEAD</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	FAO	
<b>Camp Coordination &amp; Camp Management</b>	UNHCR	
<b>Coordination &amp; Communication</b>	UN RESIDENT COORDINATORS OFFICE (UNRCO)	
<b>Early Recovery</b>	UNDP	
<b>Education</b>	UNICEF	
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>	UN-HABITAT	MALAWI RED CROSS SOCIETY (MRCS) <i>(Convenor)</i>
<b>Food &amp; Logistics</b>	WFP	
<b>Health</b>	WHO	
<b>Nutrition</b>	UNICEF	
<b>Protection</b>	UNICEF	
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>	UNICEF	

<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>		
<b>CLUSTER</b>	<b>CLUSTER LEAD</b>	<b>CO-LEAD</b>
<b>Coordination &amp; Communication</b>	UN RESIDENT COORDINATORS OFFICE (UNRCO)	
<b>Food Security, Assistance &amp; Protection</b>	WFP	FAO
<b>Education</b>	UNICEF	SAVE THE CHILDREN
<b>Emergency Telecommunications</b>	WFP	
<b>Health</b>	WHO	
<b>Logistics</b>	WFP	
<b>Nutrition</b>	UNICEF	
<b>Protection</b>	UNICEF	SAVE THE CHILDREN
<b>Shelter &amp; Camp Coordination / Management</b>	UN-HABITAT	
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>	UNICEF	

<b>ZAMBIA</b>		
<b>CLUSTER</b>	<b>CLUSTER LEAD</b>	<b>CO-LEAD</b>
<b>Agriculture &amp; Food Security</b>	FAO	WFP
<b>Early Recovery</b>	UNDP	
<b>Education</b>	UNICEF	
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>	IFRC	IOM
<b>Emergency Telecommunications</b>	WFP	
<b>Health</b>	UNICEF	
<b>Logistics</b>	WFP	
<b>Nutrition</b>	UNICEF	
<b>Protection</b>	UNICEF	
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>	UNICEF	

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<b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
<b>CLUSTER</b>	<b>SECTOR LEAD</b>	<b>CO-LEAD</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	FAO	
<b>Livelihoods/Early Recovery</b>	UNDP	
<b>Education</b>	UNICEF	
<b>Emergency Shelter And Non-Food Items</b>	IOM	
<b>Food Aid</b>	WFP	
<b>Health</b>	WHO	
<b>Nutrition</b>	UNICEF	
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>	UNICEF	

*Note: This table only includes sectors in Zimbabwe that are part of the regional flash appeal.*

**Table VI: Flash Appeal: Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan 2008**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector  
as of 8 February 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Country	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY</b>	
MALAWI	2,926,000
MOZAMBIQUE	3,443,495
REGIONAL	1,600,000
ZAMBIA	1,553,000
ZIMBABWE	386,403
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY</b>	<b>9,908,898</b>
<b>COORDINATION AND INFORMATION</b>	
REGIONAL	1,180,714
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION AND INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,180,714</b>
<b>EARLY RECOVERY</b>	
MALAWI	1,250,000
MOZAMBIQUE	2,900,000
ZAMBIA	1,250,000
ZIMBABWE	4,005,000
<b>Subtotal for EARLY RECOVERY</b>	<b>9,405,000</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>	
MALAWI	527,000
MOZAMBIQUE	2,217,000
ZAMBIA	568,000
ZIMBABWE	1,962,970
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>	<b>5,274,970</b>
<b>EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>	
MALAWI	177,582
MOZAMBIQUE	381,879
ZAMBIA	263,617
ZIMBABWE	53,114
<b>Subtotal for EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>	<b>876,192</b>
<b>FOOD</b>	
MALAWI	6,843,578
MOZAMBIQUE	11,288,000
ZAMBIA	7,744,500
ZIMBABWE	20,000
<b>Subtotal for FOOD</b>	<b>25,896,078</b>
<b>HEALTH</b>	
MOZAMBIQUE	2,079,650
ZAMBIA	636,768
ZIMBABWE	1,780,000
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>	<b>4,496,418</b>

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**Table VI: Flash Appeal: Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan 2008**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector  
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Country	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>LOGISTICS</b>	
MALAWI	3,030,890
MOZAMBIQUE	2,569,771
ZAMBIA	1,699,630
<b>Subtotal for LOGISTICS</b>	<b>7,300,291</b>
<b>NUTRITION</b>	
MALAWI	680,000
MOZAMBIQUE	713,000
ZAMBIA	481,077
ZIMBABWE	380,000
<b>Subtotal for NUTRITION</b>	<b>2,254,077</b>
<b>PROTECTION</b>	
MALAWI	200,000
MOZAMBIQUE	942,000
ZAMBIA	604,000
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION</b>	<b>1,746,000</b>
<b>SHELTER</b>	
MALAWI	513,447
MOZAMBIQUE	4,200,000
ZAMBIA	1,073,860
ZIMBABWE	4,051,000
<b>Subtotal for SHELTER</b>	<b>9,838,307</b>
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>	
MALAWI	720,000
MOZAMBIQUE	4,530,000
ZAMBIA	2,300,000
ZIMBABWE	3,151,100
<b>Subtotal for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>	<b>10,701,100</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>87,198,915</b>

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**Table VII. List of Projects (Grouped by Sector and Country)**

<b>Table VII: Flash Appeal: Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan 2008</b> List of Projects (grouped by sector and country) as of 8 February 2008 <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/fts">http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</a>
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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY</b>			
<b>MALAWI</b>			
SA/MWI-08/A01	FAO	Agricultural Response to Flood-affected Population (Focusing on Preparedness for Immediate Response Early Recovery).	2,926,000
<b>Subtotal for MALAWI</b>			<b>2,926,000</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
SA/MOZ-08/A02	FAO	Support the urgent provision of agricultural inputs (ITFs) to ensure rapid and timely restoration of smallholder food production in the flood-affected provinces of Mozambique	1,486,569
SA/MOZ-08/A03	FAO	Support to smallholder farmers in small livestock restocking in the flood-affected provinces of Mozambique.	600,000
SA/MOZ-08/A04	FAO	Support to floods affected resettled households through agricultural gardens in the Flood-affected provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambézia, Inhambane.	800,000
SA/MOZ-08/A05	SC - UK	Emergency Crop production Recovery for Flood-Affected population in Zambezi River Valley, Mozambique	127,000
SA/MOZ-08/A06	FH	Improved, drought tolerant, replicable, nutritious and cash crop seed distribution and multiplication in flood-affected communities.	100,000
SA/MOZ-08/A07	CONCERN	Early recovery for vulnerable households in Tambara and Machaze District	55,000
SA/MOZ-08/A08	GAA	Early recovery for vulnerable households in Chinde District	50,000
SA/MOZ-08/A09	ADRA	Promotion of Integrated food production in the floods resettlement area of Jenga in Govuro district of Inhambane province.	27,200
SA/MOZ-08/A10	OIKOS	Farming recovery for flood-affected households in Mutarara and Morrumbala	65,696
SA/MOZ-08/A11	CVM	Support to food production in the resettlement areas	84,000
SA/MOZ-08/A12	Samaritan's Purse	Food Production Recovery for Flood-Affected Households of Km 18 in Govuro District	48,030
<b>Subtotal for MOZAMBIQUE</b>			<b>3,443,495</b>
<b>REGIONAL</b>			
SA/REG2-08/A16	FAO	Emergency support to prevention of spread of EUS fish disease from the Zambezi/Chobe River system	600,000
SA/REG3-08/A17	FAO	Support to prevention of Rift Valley Fever in the flood-affected provinces of Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe.	1,000,000
<b>Subtotal for REGIONAL</b>			<b>1,600,000</b>
<b>ZAMBIA</b>			
SA/ZMB-08/A13	FAO	Emergency provision of Agricultural Inputs to vulnerable farmers affected by 2007/8 floods	1,103,000
SA/ZMB-08/A14	FAO	Emergency vaccination of livestock against Trans-boundary Animal Diseases in flood-affected areas	450,000
<b>Subtotal for ZAMBIA</b>			<b>1,553,000</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY (Continued)</b>			
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
SA/ZWE-08/A15	FAO	Enhance food and nutrition security through vegetable production (inputs, training, extension)	386,403
<b>Subtotal for ZIMBABWE</b>			<b>386,403</b>
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY</b>			<b>9,908,898</b>
<b>COORDINATION AND INFORMATION</b>			
<b>REGIONAL</b>			
SA/REG-08/CSS01	OCHA	Support to coordination of humanitarian preparedness and response activities	695,714
SA/REG-08/CSS02	FAO	Support to coordination and monitoring of the agriculture and food security sector response	150,000
SA/REG-08/CSS03	WHO	Regional Technical support to Countries in the health response to the floods	100,000
SA/REG-08/CSS04	UNICEF	Regional Technical support to Countries in the response to the floods	130,000
SA/REG-08/CSS05	UNFPA	Technical Support to Integrate gender/SRH/HIV/AIDS in Preparedness and Response Plans including capacity building for a more effective humanitarian response	105,000
<b>Subtotal for REGIONAL</b>			<b>1,180,714</b>
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION AND INFORMATION</b>			<b>1,180,714</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>EARLY RECOVERY</b>			
<b>MALAWI</b>			
SA/MWI-08/ER/I01	UNDP	Strengthening preparedness, response and recovery planning	1,250,000
<b>Subtotal for MALAWI</b>			<b>1,250,000</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
SA/MOZ-08/ER/I02	UNDP	Strengthen capacities of INGC and district/local level committees	1,900,000
SA/MOZ-08/ER/I03A	UNDP	Increase community resilience through early recovery quick impact projects	500,000
SA/MOZ-08/ER/I03B	UN-HABITAT	Increase community resilience through early recovery quick impact projects	500,000
<b>Subtotal for MOZAMBIQUE</b>			<b>2,900,000</b>
<b>ZAMBIA</b>			
SA/ZMB-08/ER/I04	UNDP	Strengthening early recovery capacity in Zambia	250,000
SA/ZMB-08/ER/I05	UN-HABITAT	Shelter assistance to flood-affected households including resettlement, reconstruction and security of tenure	1,000,000
<b>Subtotal for ZAMBIA</b>			<b>1,250,000</b>
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
SA/ZWE-08/ER/I06	IOM	Livelihoods Revitalization for Flood-affected Households	730,000
SA/ZWE-08/ER/I07	UNDP	Strengthening capacities of Department of Civil Protection, other National Disaster Institutions/Organizations and Provincial & District Civil Protection Committees	1,500,000
SA/ZWE-08/ER/I08	UNDP	Strengthening the capacity for weather forecasting, monitoring and alert strategies in Zimbabwe.	800,000
SA/ZWE-08/ER/I09	UNDP	Enhancing the capacity for flood forecasting, monitoring and alert	875,000
SA/ZWE-08/ER/I10	UN-HABITAT	Community resettlement and spatial planning in flood-affected areas	100,000
<b>Subtotal for ZIMBABWE</b>			<b>4,005,000</b>
<b>Subtotal for EARLY RECOVERY</b>			<b>9,405,000</b>

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**SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION**

**Table VII: Flash Appeal: Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan 2008**  
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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
<b>MALAWI</b>			
SA/MWI-08/E15	UNICEF	Ensure Continuation of learning and recreation activities for school children in areas affected by floods.	527,000
<b>Subtotal for MALAWI</b>			<b>527,000</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
SA/MOZ-08/E01	SC	Ensuring access to basic education for children of flood-affected areas	130,000
SA/MOZ-08/E02	UNICEF	Ensuring access to and quality of education in flood-affected areas	1,200,000
SA/MOZ-08/E03	CW	Supporting basic education in two flood-affected isolated districts along the Zambezi valley (Chinde, Tambara)	198,000
SA/MOZ-08/E04	UNESCO	Building capacity for quality learning and management in of education system in affected areas	360,000
SA/MOZ-08/E05	ActionAid	Ensuring access to basic education for learners in flood-affected areas in Mozambique	75,000
SA/MOZ-08/E06	Plan	Ensuring access to basic education for children of flood-affected areas in Mozambique	189,000
SA/MOZ-08/E07	CARITAS	Re-establishment of access to primary education by rehabilitation/reconstruction of school space and provision of other supports	65,000
<b>Subtotal for MOZAMBIQUE</b>			<b>2,217,000</b>
<b>ZAMBIA</b>			
SA/ZMB-08/E14	UNICEF	Resumption of education in the affected schools	568,000
<b>Subtotal for ZAMBIA</b>			<b>568,000</b>
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
SA/ZWE-08/E08	CRS	Support to children and teachers in schools affected by floods through provision of learning materials	15,000
SA/ZWE-08/E09	Mercy Corps	Restoring Access to Education for Flood-affected Communities	100,000
SA/ZWE-08/E10	SC - Norway	School rehabilitation	750,000
SA/ZWE-08/E11	SC - UK	Protection of school children affected by flash flooding	82,970
SA/ZWE-08/E12	UNHCR	Provision of safe environment and learning facilities for school children.	15,000
SA/ZWE-08/E13	UNICEF	Equity, quality and Emergency Preparedness in schools affected by floods	1,000,000
<b>Subtotal for ZIMBABWE</b>			<b>1,962,970</b>
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>			<b>5,274,970</b>

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**Table VII: Flash Appeal: Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan 2008**

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>			
<b>MALAWI</b>			
SA/MWI-08/CSS06	WFP	Provision of Emergency Communications	177,582
<b>Subtotal for MALAWI</b>			<b>177,582</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
SA/MOZ-08/CSS07	WFP	Provision of Security Communications	285,652
SA/MOZ-08/CSS08	WFP	Data Communications Services	96,227
<b>Subtotal for MOZAMBIQUE</b>			<b>381,879</b>
<b>ZAMBIA</b>			
SA/ZMB-08/CSS09	WFP	Implementation of Inter-Agency radio communications network and basic data connectivity services for the Zambia floods response in 4 locations	263,617
<b>Subtotal for ZAMBIA</b>			<b>263,617</b>
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
SA/ZWE-08/CSS10	WFP	Provision of Emergency Communications	53,114
<b>Subtotal for ZIMBABWE</b>			<b>53,114</b>
<b>Subtotal for EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>			<b>876,192</b>

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**Table VII: Flash Appeal: Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan 2008**

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>FOOD</b>			
<b>MALAWI</b>			
SA/MWI-08/F01	WFP	Food Assistance to Flood-affected Population	6,843,578
<b>Subtotal for MALAWI</b>			<b>6,843,578</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
SA/MOZ-08/F02	WFP	Emergency food support to flood-affected populations	11,288,000
<b>Subtotal for MOZAMBIQUE</b>			<b>11,288,000</b>
<b>ZAMBIA</b>			
SA/ZMB-08/F03	WFP	Pre-positioning of mixed commodities incl. micronutrients fortified blended foods	7,374,300
SA/ZMB-08/F04	WFP	Resumption of education in the affected schools	370,200
<b>Subtotal for ZAMBIA</b>			<b>7,744,500</b>
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
SA/ZWE-08/F05	UNHCR	Provision of basic food supply to Refugees in Tongogara Camp	20,000
<b>Subtotal for ZIMBABWE</b>			<b>20,000</b>
<b>Subtotal for FOOD</b>			<b>25,896,078</b>

## SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION

**Table VII: Flash Appeal: Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan 2008**

List of Projects (grouped by sector and country)  
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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>HEALTH</b>			
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
SA/MOZ-08/H01	WHO	Strengthening Epidemic prone disease surveillance and provide continuous situation monitoring and support to coordination in flood-affected areas	300,000
SA/MOZ-08/H02	WHO	Medical supplies and diseases outbreak emergency kits for health services	200,000
SA/MOZ-08/H03	UNICEF	Prevention and control of Cholera prevention control in flood-affected provinces major endemic diseases in flood-affected provinces	550,000
SA/MOZ-08/H04	UNICEF	Strengthening PHC services in flood-affected provinces	100,000
SA/MOZ-08/H05	UNFPA	Support health needs of displaced women and support HIV/AIDS awareness in resettlement centres	445,000
SA/MOZ-08/H06	UNAIDS	Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS in the emergency response	107,500
SA/MOZ-08/H07	CVM	Community Based First Aid	359,150
SA/MOZ-08/H08	MdM - P	Strengthening PHC services in flood-affected areas	18,000
<b>Subtotal for MOZAMBIQUE</b>			<b>2,079,650</b>
<b>ZAMBIA</b>			
SA/ZMB-08/H09	UNICEF	Strengthening epidemic prone disease surveillance and provide continuous situation monitoring and support coordination of the flood response.	120,000
SA/ZMB-08/H10	UNICEF	Medical supplies for epidemic diseases control and basic health services.	427,268
SA/ZMB-08/H11	UNICEF	Support health needs of displaced women and support HIV/AIDS awareness in resettlement centres	89,500
<b>Subtotal for ZAMBIA</b>			<b>636,768</b>
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
SA/ZWE-08/H12	IOM	Emergency Health Intervention to control resurgence of diseases in flood hit areas in Chipinge and Muzarabani and other flood-affected areas.	570,000
SA/ZWE-08/H13	UNHCR	Prevention and control of epidemics in Tongogara Camp.	10,000
SA/ZWE-08/H14	WHO	Efficient management of malaria in flood-affected areas.	300,000
SA/ZWE-08/H15	WHO	Efficient surveillance and management of cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases in flood-affected areas.	500,000
SA/ZWE-08/H16	WHO	Provision of basic health services to people in flood-affected areas and support to health partners coordination	400,000
<b>Subtotal for ZIMBABWE</b>			<b>1,780,000</b>
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>			<b>4,496,418</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>LOGISTICS</b>			
<b>MALAWI</b>			
SA/MWI-08/CSS11	WFP	Humanitarian Air and Boats operation in support of the floods affected population in Malawi	3,030,890
<b>Subtotal for MALAWI</b>			<b>3,030,890</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
SA/MOZ-08/CSS12	WFP	Augmentation of Logistics Capacity in response to the floods	2,569,771
<b>Subtotal for MOZAMBIQUE</b>			<b>2,569,771</b>
<b>ZAMBIA</b>			
SA/ZMB-08/CSS13	WFP	Humanitarian operation in support of the floods affected population	2,000,000
<b>Subtotal for ZAMBIA</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>Subtotal for LOGISTICS</b>			<b>7,600,661</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>NUTRITION</b>			
<b>MALAWI</b>			
SA/MWI-08/H25	UNICEF	Nutrition Support to Flood-affected populations through nutrition surveillance and management of acute malnutrition.	680,000
<b>Subtotal for MALAWI</b>			<b>680,000</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
SA/MOZ-08/H17	UNICEF	Addressing Malnutrition in Flood-affected Areas through Nutrition Surveillance, Selective Feeding and Nutrition Education, Counselling and Support	385,000
SA/MOZ-08/H18	WR Mozambique	WR Mozambique 2008 Floods – Nutrition response	83,000
SA/MOZ-08/H19	FH	Nutrition surveillance, health education and community coping, strengthening therapeutic feeding programme	175,000
SA/MOZ-08/H20	WHO	Strengthening of management of Severe Acute Malnutrition	30,000
SA/MOZ-08/H21	WHO	Nutrition care training and counselling for PLWHIV	40,000
<b>Subtotal for MOZAMBIQUE</b>			<b>713,000</b>
<b>ZAMBIA</b>			
SA/ZMB-08/H23	UNICEF	Nutrition surveillance and community mobilization	60,000
SA/ZMB-08/H24	UNICEF	Nutrition supplements and supplies for therapeutic feeding	421,077
<b>Subtotal for ZAMBIA</b>			<b>481,077</b>
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
SA/ZWE-08/H22	UNICEF	Nutrition Support to flood-affected population through nutrition surveillance and care	380,000
<b>Subtotal for ZIMBABWE</b>			<b>380,000</b>
<b>Subtotal for NUTRITION</b>			<b>2,254,077</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>PROTECTION</b>			
<b>MALAWI</b>			
SA/MWI-08/P/HR/RL10	UNICEF	Children in Need of Special Protection	200,000
<b>Subtotal for MALAWI</b>			<b>200,000</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL01	ActionAid	Provide Protection for Children Affected by the Floods	144,000
SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL02	CONCERN	Protection of Vulnerable Households in the Flood-affected Isolated Districts of Chinde and Tambara.	75,000
SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL03	CVM	Provide Psychosocial Support to Vulnerable Groups affected by the emergency	49,000
SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL04	HI	Inclusion of disability in the response to the floods	96,000
SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL05	HelpAge International	Protecting older people's rights to basic services and security in the Mozambican emergency response.	73,000
SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL06	SC	Ongoing Child Protection for Children affected by the Floods	124,000
SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL07	UNICEF	Ensuring a protective environment for highly vulnerable groups in flood-affected areas in Mozambique	301,000
SA/MOZ-08/P/HR/RL08	WV	Non-Food Items for Vulnerable Groups	80,000
<b>Subtotal for MOZAMBIQUE</b>			<b>942,000</b>
<b>ZAMBIA</b>			
SA/ZMB-08/P/HR/RL09	UNICEF	Care and Protection of children and women affected by the floods	604,000
<b>Subtotal for ZAMBIA</b>			<b>604,000</b>
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION</b>			<b>1,746,000</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>SHELTER</b>			
<b>MALAWI</b>			
SA/MWI-08/S/NF01A	UN-HABITAT	Shelter assistance to households who have lost houses	256,724
SA/MWI-08/S/NF01B	UNHCR	Shelter assistance to households who have lost houses	256,723
<b>Subtotal for MALAWI</b>			<b>513,447</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
SA/MOZ-08/S/NF02	IOM	Provision of emergency and transitional shelter to most vulnerable households in resettlement areas	3,100,000
SA/MOZ-08/S/NF03	UN-HABITAT	Provide security of tenure and a sense of normality to the displaced population in the resettlement areas	600,000
SA/MOZ-08/S/NF04	GAA	Provision of basic shelter conditions in most isolated flood-affected areas	350,000
SA/MOZ-08/S/NF05	CARE	Provision of transitional shelter kits in Caia district	150,000
<b>Subtotal for MOZAMBIQUE</b>			<b>4,200,000</b>
<b>ZAMBIA</b>			
SA/ZMB-08/S/NF06	IOM	Pre-positioning of search and rescue assets, NFIs and shelter materials	1,073,860
<b>Subtotal for ZAMBIA</b>			<b>1,073,860</b>
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
SA/ZWE-08/S/NF07	IOM	Emergency preparedness and provision of shelter and NFI assistance to communities affected by floods	2,392,000
SA/ZWE-08/S/NF08	IOM	Housing assistance as a strategy for early recovery to affected communities of floods in Chipinge District	835,000
SA/ZWE-08/S/NF09	UN-HABITAT	Land resettlement and reconstruction of shelter units for families affected by floods in Muzarabani	750,000
SA/ZWE-08/S/NF10	UN-HABITAT	Construction of "safe havens" for flood victims in Shashe and Chikwarakwara	50,000
SA/ZWE-08/S/NF11	UNHCR	Provision of descent temporary shelter to refugees in Tongogara Camp	24,000
<b>Subtotal for ZIMBABWE</b>			<b>4,051,000</b>
<b>Subtotal for SHELTER</b>			<b>9,838,307</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 February 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table VII: Flash Appeal: Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan 2008**

List of Projects (grouped by sector and country)

as of 8 February 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			
<b>MALAWI</b>			
SA/MWI-08/WS17	UNICEF	Emergency provision of safe water, proper sanitation and hygiene interventions for flood-affected population	720,000
<b>Subtotal for MALAWI</b>			<b>720,000</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
SA/MOZ-08/WS01	UNICEF	Ensuring access to improved water and sanitation for flood-affected population	2,300,000
SA/MOZ-08/WS02	IRD	WASH emergency response in resettlement centers of Chinde and Morrumbala districts, Zambézia province	800,000
SA/MOZ-08/WS03	OXFAM International	WASH emergency response in resettlement centers of Govuro (Inhambane), Machanga, Marromeu (Sofala) Tambara (Manica) and Mutarara (Tete) districts	1,200,000
SA/MOZ-08/WS04	WVI	Basic water, sanitation, & hygiene for flood-affected populations	230,000
<b>Subtotal for MOZAMBIQUE</b>			<b>4,530,000</b>
<b>ZAMBIA</b>			
SA/ZMB-08/WS14	UNICEF	Emergency Provision of Clean water in flood-affected Districts	1,000,000
SA/ZMB-08/WS15	UNICEF	Short term water and sanitation facility construction in identified refuge centres and rehabilitation in flooded areas	1,000,000
SA/ZMB-08/WS16	UNICEF	Hygiene promotion and information dissemination, and technical assistance to project work	300,000
<b>Subtotal for ZAMBIA</b>			<b>2,300,000</b>

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**SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION**

**Table VII: Flash Appeal: Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan 2008**  
 List of Projects (grouped by sector and country)  
 as of 8 February 2008  
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (Continued)</b>			
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>			
SA/ZWE-08/WS05	ACF-Z	Water Hygiene and sanitation response to flood-affected populations in Chipinge District, Manicaland Province, Zimbabwe	147,000
SA/ZWE-08/WS06	Africare	Restoration of safe water and sanitation facilities to flood families in Manicaland and Mashonaland Central.	70,000
SA/ZWE-08/WS07	Christian Care	Restore water and sanitation facilities in flood-affected areas facilities to flood families in Manicaland and Mashonaland Central.	650,600
SA/ZWE-08/WS08	Mercy Corps	Restoring Access to Clean Water and Sanitation	100,000
SA/ZWE-08/WS09	PUMP AID	Provision of Clean and safe Water	779,000
SA/ZWE-08/WS10	UNHCR	Provision of adequate and safe drinking water and basic sanitation to Refugees in Tongogara Camp	60,000
SA/ZWE-08/WS11	UNICEF	Assistance to flood victims through water, sanitation and hygiene interventions	1,000,000
SA/ZWE-08/WS12	WV	Emergency Water and Sanitation Project	250,000
SA/ZWE-08/WS13	WLWR	Advocacy for the provision of improved sanitation facilities for women and children flood victims	94,500
<b>Subtotal for ZIMBABWE</b>			<b>3,151,100</b>
<b>Subtotal for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			<b>10,701,100</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>89,178,415</b>

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## ANNEX I.

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Southern Africa: Floods

**Emergency appeal n° MDR63001  
GLIDE n° FL-2008-00004-  
LSO/MOZ/MWI/NMB/SWZ/ZMB/  
Operations update n° 01**

**Period covered by this Ops Update: 19 to 31 January, 2008;  
Appeal target (current): CHF 8,064,000 (USD 7.3m or EUR 5m);  
Appeal coverage: the response to this appeal has been limited; the updated donor  
response reflecting support to date will be made available shortly.**

### Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis) on 18 January, 2008 for CHF 8,084,000 (USD 7.3m or EUR 5m) for six months to assist 150,000 beneficiaries.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 1,191,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the national society to respond. (CHF1,084,00 of DREF for the region, CHF107,000 previously allocated for Zimbabwe)

Summary: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies issued this preliminary Emergency Appeal (n° MDR63001) following widespread flooding in southern Africa. CHF 107,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to the Zimbabwe Red Cross to respond to the floods recorded in Mashonaland Central province in early December 2007. Following the continued heavy rains and subsequent flooding in the region, an additional CHF 1,084,000 was allocated from DREF to start the relief operations and to support needs assessments for the Red Cross National Societies of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, and Zambia. The International Federation's Zone Office in Southern Africa is coordinating the relief operation, supported by a Federation Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT). The Federation alerted the FACT system and deployed a team on 27 January 2008 to provide support to the operation. The initial task of the FACT is to support field assessments in the affected countries, and to facilitate the development of a plan of action upon which the revised Appeal will be based. Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT's) have been mobilized and are providing assistance according to the needs of the affected National Societies. This operation is expected to be implemented initially for six months (until 31 July 2008). The revised Appeal is expected shortly.

### Coordination and partnerships

At the county level, the Red Cross Societies are represented in the national disaster management coordination bodies<sup>30</sup>. The Red Cross Societies are also actively participating in the coordination meetings of the UNOCHA and have so far jointly conducted assessments in the affected areas.

The Zimbabwe Red Cross has worked closely with other stakeholders from the onset of the floods and coordinated with relevant government line ministries. The National Society was seconded by the CPU to coordinate the distribution of all non-food relief materials in Muzarabani in order to prevent double allocations. As other international organisations started to get more involved, the Zimbabwe Red Cross has also been collaborating with humanitarian agencies including the UNOCHA, International

<sup>30</sup> (Disaster Management Mitigation Unit (DMMU) in Zambia; Civil Protection Unit (CPU) in Zimbabwe; Emergency Management Unit (EMU) in Namibia; Disaster Management Authority (DMA) in Lesotho; National Disaster Management Authority/Department of Disaster Management Affairs (NDMA/DoDMA) in Malawi; and National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) in Mozambique).

Organisation for Migration (IOM), World Vision, World Food Programme (WFP), Christian Care and the Institute of Sustainable Livelihoods. In Lesotho, the DMA established an operational centre, to coordinate the relief operations. The office of the Prime Minister is rehabilitating some damaged houses with new roofing and Red Cross volunteers have been active in the exercise. In Mozambique, the Red Cross has played a vital role in evacuating up to 5,400 families from flood affected areas to reception centres by means of river-rescue boats in collaboration with the navy.

Local fundraising activities are also taking place to raise money for the affected National Society's relief operations. Malawi Red Cross has also participated in joint assessment missions to the field with the DoDMA, World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and Food Aid Organisation (FAO), and continues to work closely with the partners involved to complement the coverage of needs. Namibia Red Cross is currently participating in a rapid assessment with the Namibian authorities on the heavy rains and consequent displacement of people in the affected areas. In Zambia, local fundraising activities have managed to raise USD 100,000 from a local bank to support the National Society's relief operation.

At the Federation's Zone task force-level the disaster management department is coordinating with the disaster management departments of the National Societies as well as UNOCHA regional office, sharing information and jointly mobilising resources. The Federation disaster management coordinator (DMC) attends the interagency meetings to share information with all partners on the ground. The task force meeting in Zimbabwe (International Federation office) has been attended by resident partner national societies (PNS) and some have provided relief materials and technical support for the operation focusing on immediate needs for the affected households. As the Federation is in a transitional period, moving from Zimbabwe to South Africa, the meetings will start to be held in South Africa.

The Red Cross being a community-based organization enjoys the trust of other stakeholders especially on voluntarism. The Red Cross volunteers have been mobilised and are assisting with relief distribution, hygiene promotion and moving affected people to safer places.

National Society Capacity Building: In light of the evolving situation and at the request of the National Societies, the Federation provided a FACT (consisting of (relief, health, water and sanitation, shelter, logistics, information and communication) in order to:

- Reinforce the work of the affected National Societies in conducting field assessments and relief operation activities.
- Provide support to develop a plan of action upon which a revised Emergency Appeal would be based, incorporating emergency and recovery and detailing the short, mid and long-term objectives of the operation.
- Ensure coordination with National Disaster Management Bodies and other international humanitarian agencies.

### **Red Cross and Red Crescent action**

The affected Red Cross National Societies have activated internal disaster management taskforces, linking with the Federation country representatives where present, and with the Federation office on operational issues. The DREF allocated for this operation is being used for procurement, transport, and the distribution of relief stocks.

In general, the Red Cross presence at local provincial levels has ensured the timely delivery of relief to the affected and vulnerable people. Local assessment teams have been assigned to continuously monitor the situation. Red Cross volunteers are on the ground assisting in evacuations and providing relief assistance to the affected families. The interventions carried out so far have a far-reaching impact in alleviating the plight of the affected communities. Most of the displaced families have been provided with temporary shelter and other basic necessities such as blankets, clothes and access to safe drinking water. This is in line with the Federation Global Agenda to reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters and increasing local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. Some of the most vulnerable people are those living with HIV and AIDS, on the antiretroviral therapy (ART) programme, orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs). In Zambia, at least 60 people on ART have been identified as being cut-off and stranded in flooded areas. There might also be a need for post-disaster awareness campaigns for malaria as well as cholera campaigns and other communicable diseases

Given the predictions of more rainfall, there are concerns that more households will be affected by further floods. Furthermore, the long-term effects will include issues of food insecurity, spreading of health diseases and rehabilitating people to safe areas.

**Progress towards objectives**

<b>Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)</b>	
Objective: The specific quantities and quality of relief items distributed to the beneficiaries are appropriate; distributions are carried out according to assessment and selection criteria that identify actual needs and vulnerable groups, and are based on careful registration and a system/process that controls and monitors, and record the movement of such goods.	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Relief items are distributed to the following households: 800 in Lesotho, 3,000 in Malawi, 9,000 in Mozambique, 2,400 in Namibia, 1,300 in Zambia and 3,000 in Zimbabwe for a period of six months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting joint rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.</li> <li>• Distributing tarpaulins and plastic sheeting, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans</li> <li>• Providing technical and financial support in logistics, warehousing, and distribution and controlling supply movements.</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluating the relief activities and providing reporting on relief distributions</li> </ul>

**Progress:** Assessments have been carried out in cooperation with other agencies and governments in all countries and the situation is being continuously monitored. The Federation’s FACT is assisting by conducting further field assessments, and supporting the distribution and pre-positioning of relief items at strategic areas. Specific information on initial distributions is still being gathered at country level as National Societies are busy with the distribution work on the ground. A distribution table will be provided in the next Operations Update. The available information on relief distribution activities by the Red Cross Societies include:

- Zimbabwe Red Cross: distribution of relief items including blankets (3,450), kitchen sets (490), clothes (53), mosquito nets (54) and water purification tablets (17,000) and water purification sachets (6,000) have been provided.
- Lesotho Red Cross: received in-kind donations of clothing from local non-governmental organisations, blankets and hygiene kits from a faith-based organisation. Items have not yet been distributed. A field assessment has been conducted in Mafeteng District and information on other districts is being provided by the Disaster Management Authority. The Federation relief support team will visit the affected areas in the coming days to assist the Lesotho Red Cross in making further assessments and identifying needs and priorities.
- Zambia Red Cross: distributed relief items including mosquito nets (280), blankets (700), jerry cans (100), kitchen sets (100), chlorine (300 x 250ml), soap (400 pieces), food (500kg sardines, 453 litres cooking oil, 2,050kg beans), sprayers (3), toilet paper (400 rolls). The Federation’s relief support team will assist in making further assessments.
- Mozambique Red Cross: distributed so far blankets (30), buckets (800), life jackets (200), mosquito nets (2,044), first aid kits (8) for first aid stations and boats (9) have been used for evacuation.
- Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross: some blankets as well as shelter items have been distributed to affected communities of the storms
- Namibia Red Cross: Stocks are being repositioned from Zimbabwe to Namibia to assist in the Namibia Red Cross operation. This includes kitchen sets (500), blankets (1000) and jerry cans (1,000), tarpaulins (500), water purification sachets (350,000).

**Challenges:** Some of the affected areas are inaccessible or very difficult to reach making it difficult to conduct assessments and distribute supplies to those affected. Continuing rains in many areas may cut off more areas and continue to impair attempts to provide shelter and proper sanitation. Health problems are a considerable concern. It is very difficult to get the information on distributions from remote areas to National Society headquarters, particularly in Mozambique.

<b>Emergency shelter</b>	
Objective: 20,000 most vulnerable flood-affected families in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe are living in a safe and healthy environment within six months of the beginning of the project.	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The targeted 20,000 displaced households are provided with shelter material and are living with dignity within six months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting joint rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments in Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.</li> <li>• Distributing tarpaulins and plastic sheeting, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and jerry cans.</li> <li>• Providing technical and financial support in logistics, warehousing, and distribution and controlling supply movements. Monitoring and evaluating the relief activities and providing reporting on relief distributions.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** Distributions of tarpaulins, plastic sheeting and tents, have taken place in most of the flood affected areas. Tarpaulins have been distributed in Zimbabwe (770), Malawi (500), Zambia (750) and Swaziland. Tents have been provided in Zimbabwe (11) and Swaziland. Plastic sheeting has also been provided in some areas for shelter (Zimbabwe two rolls) and four cooking shelters have been provided in Zambia as well. Namibia will receive 500 tarpaulins and five rolls of plastic sheeting from the Federation warehouse in Zimbabwe. In Mozambique, the National Society has assisted in the evacuation of families by means of water transport. They have provided 406 tarpaulins, 800 tents and six rolls of plastic sheeting for shelter to the flood affected people.

A technical advisor from the Federation's Shelter Department provided technical (shelter kit) support to the operation in Malawi and Zambia for Red Cross staff, volunteers and beneficiaries. All participants of the training were very enthusiastic and grateful for the training. Shelter kits are in the process of being procured for the region.

<b>Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion</b>	
Objective: The risk of water-borne and water-related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to the following households: 800 in Lesotho, in 3,000 in Malawi, 9,000 in Mozambique, 500 in Swaziland, 1,300 in Zambia and 3,000 in Zimbabwe for six months.	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Safe water is provided to 20,000 families displaced by floods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distributing water purification powder.</li> <li>• In some cases treating and distributing water.</li> <li>• Distributing household level water storage (i.e. jerry cans) to 20,000 households.</li> <li>• Purchasing materials and equipment (indicating numbers and types).</li> </ul>
Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage, is provided to 20,000 families for six months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distributing 5,000 sanitation platforms to the displaced families.</li> <li>• Assisting with construction of temporary latrines.</li> <li>• Assisting with vector control and prevention measures.</li> <li>• Assisting in waste disposal measures.</li> <li>• Assisting in drainage measures.</li> <li>• Purchasing materials and equipment (indicating numbers and types).</li> </ul>
The health status of the population is improved through hygiene promotion activities and behaviour change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training 100 community-based volunteers on PHAST/IFRC WatSan software.</li> <li>• Conducting hygiene and health promotion campaign within the affected population focusing on behaviour change and targeting a total of 50,000 in the affected countries.</li> <li>• Providing information, education and communication (IEC) material on hygiene promotion (printed materials (posters, flyers, etc), manuals, educational materials, etc).</li> </ul>

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**Progress:** Distribution of water purification kits and jerry cans has taken place in most of the flood affected areas as planned. In Zambia and Mozambique, construction of latrines (12 and 130 latrine slabs provided respectively) and bathing shelters (8) is taking place. Zambia Red Cross has trained eight hygiene promoters at evacuation camps. Mozambique Red Cross has conducted training for volunteers in first aid, community mobilisation and water and sanitation activities.

<b>Logistics</b>	
Objective: To support the relief operations, delivering arrange of relief items in line with the operational priorities.	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The operation has coordinated mobilization of relief goods; reception of all incoming goods; warehousing, centralized provision of standard vehicles as required; and coordinated and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procuring and distributing relief supplies and controlling supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluating relief activities and reporting on relief distributions.</li> <li>• Liaising and coordinating actions with all appropriate key logistics actors to ensure that the Federation logistics operation uses all information and resources as efficiently and effectively as possible.</li> <li>• Establishing appropriate warehouses and arranging transportation to distribution points.</li> <li>• Supporting and building logistics capacity through training, workshops, and providing delegates to support the logistics function.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** Some relief stocks have been pre-positioned and some are being procured and distributed to the Red Cross National Societies from the Federation's Zone stock. This has enabled immediate response by the affected Red Cross National Societies reaching out to the vulnerable in an effective and timely manner. In general, the region has learnt much from past experience, especially from the floods in 2000 – both at national government level as well as at community level and in aid agencies. However, stocks are being depleted, and supplies are still needed in certain areas. It is vital that the stocks are replenished in order to prepare for the possible continuation of the heavy rains and future disasters. Without immediate action, the long term hazards of food insecurity, health problems and water and sanitation issues are potentially increased.

## ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3W	Who is doing What Where
ACF	Action against Hunger ( <i>Action Contre la Faim</i> )
ACT	Action by Churches Together
ADEM	Manica Economic Development Association ( <i>Associação de Desenvolvimento Económico para a Província de Manica</i> )
ADJDM	Mozambique Youth Challenge Association ( <i>Associação Desafio Jovem de Moçambique</i> )
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ADRM	Magoé Rural Development Association ( <i>Associação do Desenvolvimento Rural de Magoé</i> )
Africare	(international NGO)
AGDM	Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante-Natal Care
AREX	Agricultural Research and Extension
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Antiretroviral
ASAP	Africa Self-help Assistance Programme
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BADES	African Development Bank ( <i>Banco Africano de Desenvolvimento</i> )
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BEAM	Basic Education Assistance Module
CA	Christian Aid
CADECOM	Catholic Development Commission
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCM	Mozambique Christian Council ( <i>Conselho Cristão Moçambicano</i> )
CCOD	Centre for Community Organisation and Development
CCZ	The Consumer Council of Zimbabwe
CEDES	<i>Ecumenical Committee for Social Development (Comitê Ecumênico para o Desenvolvimento do Habitat)</i>
CEDH	<i>Center for Social and Development Studies (Centros de Estudo para o Desenvolvimento Social)</i>
CENOE	National Emergency Operation Center ( <i>Centro Nacional Operativo de Emergência</i> )
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
C-FAARM	Consortium for Food security, Agriculture and nutrition, AIDS relief, Resiliency and Markets
CFR	Case-Fatality Rate
CFSAM	Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CHAZ	Churches Health Association of Zambia
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture ( <i>Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical</i> )
CNCS	National AIDS Council ( <i>Conselho Nacional do Combate ao SIDA</i> )
Concern	Concern Worldwide
COOPI	Cooperation International ( <i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i> )
CORD	Christian Outreach, Relief and Development
CPAR	Canadian Physicians for Aid Relief
CPD	Civil Protection Department
CPU	Civil Protection Unit
CRDC	Christian Relief and Development Community
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
C-SAFE	Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency
CSI	Coping Strategies Index
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CTC	Community Therapeutic Care
CTDC	Community Technology Development Centre
CVM	Mozambican Red Cross ( <i>Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique</i> )
CWAC	Community Welfare Assistance Committee
DAAC	District AIDS Action Committee
DAPP	Development Aid from People to People

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DCO	District Commissioner's Office
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DDS	District Directorate of Health ( <i>Direcção Distrital da Saúde</i> )
DFID	Department for International Development
DHO	District Health Office
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DMCF	Disaster Management Consultative Forum
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
DNA	National Directorate of Water Affairs ( <i>Direcção Nacional de Águas</i> )
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DPA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture ( <i>Direcção Provincial de Agricultura</i> )
DPEC	Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture ( <i>Direcção Provincial de Educação e Cultura</i> )
DPMAS	Provincial Directorate of Women and Social Action ( <i>Direcção Provincial da Mulher e Acção Social</i> )
DPoPH	Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing ( <i>Direcção Provincial de Obras Públicas e Habitação</i> )
DPS	Provincial Health Directorate ( <i>Direcção Provincial da Saúde</i> )
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DWAC	District Welfare Assistance Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
EFZ	Evangelical Fellowship of Zimbabwe
EMT	Emergency Management Team
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
ER	Emergency Relief
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
ESMABAMA	Estaquinha, Machanga Barada and Mangunde reconstruction project ( <i>Projecto de reconstrução Estaquinha, Machanga Barada and Mangunde</i> )
ESP	Expanded Support Programme
ETC	Emergency Telecommunication
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAWEZA	Forum for the Advancement of Women Education in Zambia
FAWEZI	Forum for African Women Educators in Zimbabwe
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FH	Food for the Hungry
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FH-M	Food for the Hungry - Mozambique
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FNC	Food and Nutrition Council
FOST	Farm Orphan Support Trust
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GAA	German Agro Action
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Geração Biz	Reproductive Sexual Health Programme for Adolescents and Youth ( <i>Programa de Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva para Adolescentes e Jovens</i> )
GHP	Global Humanitarian Platform
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
GOAL	Irish NGO
GoM	Government of Malawi
GoMOZ	Government of Mozambique ( <i>Governo de Moçambique</i> )
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HAZ	Help Age Zimbabwe
HBC	Home-Based Care
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HEPS	High Energy Protein Supplements
HF	High Frequency
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HPZ	Housing People of Zimbabwe

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IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IA-TWG	Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on Floods
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent
IMBISA	Inter-regional Meeting of the Bishops of Southern Africa
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INDE	National Institute for Education Development ( <i>Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação</i> )
INGC	National Institute for Disaster Management ( <i>Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades</i> )
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPA	Inter-Country People's Aid
IRD	International Relief and Development
ISL	Integrated Sustainable Livelihoods
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
IV	Intravenous
IWASA	Integrated Water and Sanitation
JAM	Joint Aid Management
JIG	Joint Initiative Group
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
Kulima	(Mozambican NGO focusing on Integrated Rural Development)
LCMS	Living Condition Monitoring Survey
LLINs	Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MACO	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MAE	Ministry of State Administration ( <i>Ministério da Administração Estatal</i> )
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDC	Movement for Democratic Change
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
MDM – P	Doctors of the World Portugal ( <i>Médicos do Mundo Portugal</i> )
MDM	<i>Medicos do Mundo / Médicins du Monde</i>
MET&D	Ministry for Economic Planning and Development
MICOA	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action ( <i>Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental</i> )
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture ( <i>Ministério da Agricultura</i> )
MINT	Ministry of Interior ( <i>Ministério do Interior</i> )
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEC	Ministry of Education and Culture ( <i>Ministério da Educação e Cultura</i> )
MoH	Ministry of Health ( <i>Ministério da Saúde</i> )
MoHCW	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare
MoPH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing ( <i>Ministério das Obras Públicas e Habitação</i> )
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRCS	Malawi Red Cross Society
MSF	Doctors without Borders
MT	Metric Tonnes
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee
MVP	Mobile and Vulnerable Population
NANGO	National Association of NGOs
NFI	Non-Food Item
NFNC	National Food and Nutrition Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMCC	National Malaria Control Centre
NMRL	National Microbiology Reference Laboratory
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NRU	Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit
NTCG	Nutrition Technical Consultative Group

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**SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION**

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OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OI	Opportunistic Infections
OIKOS	National NGO working in Development and Cooperation ( <i>Intercooperação e Desenvolvimento</i> )
OM/ORO	Operation Murambatsvina/Operation Restore Order
ONP	National Teachers Association ( <i>Organização Nacional dos professores</i> )
ORAP	Organization of Rural Associations for Progress
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salt
OTP	Out-patient Therapeutic Point
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PASS	Poverty Assessment Study Survey
PDA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture ( <i>Direcção Provincial de Agricultura</i> )
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRP	Protracted Relief Programme
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSDC	Practical Skills Development Centre
PSI	Population Services International
PUSH	Peri Urban Self Help
RSC	Reception and Support Centre
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
RUTF	Ready Use Therapeutic Food
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAFIRE	Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
SC	Save the Children
SC-N	Save the Children-Norway
SC-UK	Save the Children-United Kingdom
SDAE	Ministry of Agriculture through District Authorities
SETSAN	National Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition ( <i>Secretariado Técnico de Segurança Alimentar e Nutrição</i> )
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SP	Samaritan's Purse
SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
SPIR	Samaritan's Purse International Relief
TAD	Trans-boundary Animal Diseases
TDHIF	Terre des Hommes International Federation
TEP	Temporary Employment Permit
TIP	Trafficking In Persons
ToR	Terms of Reference
Trócaire	Overseas development agency of the Catholic Church in Ireland
TS	Transitional Support
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDMTWG	UN Disaster Management Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UP	Pedagogic University ( <i>Universidade Pedagógica</i> )
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VAC	Vulnerability Assessment Committee
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VGF	Vulnerable Group Feeding

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## SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION

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VHF	Viral Haemorrhagic Fever
VHF	Very High Frequency
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WR	Worldwide Relief
WV	World Vision
WVI	World Vision International
ZACH	Zimbabwe Association of Church-related Hospitals
ZCDT	Zimbabwe Community Development Trust
ZDHS	Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey
ZimAHEAD	Local NGO
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee
ZINAHCO	Zimbabwe National Association of Housing Co-operatives
ZOCS	Zambia Open Community Schools
ZRC	Zimbabwe Refugee Committee
ZRCS	Zambia Red Cross Society
ZUNDAF	Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework

## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

***In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.***

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
(OCHA)**

**UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017  
USA**

**PALAIS DES NATIONS  
1211 GENEVA 10  
SWITZERLAND**