

Appeal

Mozambique

Community Based Disaster Preparedness AFMZ-51

Appeal Target: US\$ 350,968

Balance Requested from ACT Alliance: US\$ 162,834

Geneva, 21 March 2005

Dear Colleagues,

Mozambique has many areas that are prone to periodic natural disasters and for the last five years Mozambique has suffered through drought, floods and cyclones, often on a disastrous scale. In this context, ACT Mozambique members, with the **Lutheran World Federation** Mozambique as the lead agency have come together to issue this ACT appeal to address preparedness and mitigation at both organisational and community levels. Specific activities have been programmed that will ensure that the systems, procedures and capacity building at local community levels to confront natural disasters are in place to provide timely assistance to those affected.

The following are the specific objectives:

- To increase the effectiveness and impact of emergency preparedness and response of ACT Mozambique by improving and strengthening ACT Mozambique and the individual ACT members' institutional capacity.
- To develop clear strategies and structures at national, provincial and district levels to ensure that ACT Mozambique and its individual members can maintain an effective and sustainable preparedness and response system.
- Strengthen Community Based Preparedness through the ongoing work of ACT members.
- Strengthen national and regional co-ordination mechanisms for emergency preparedness and emergency response

This appeal also includes information on a **Christian Aid** initiative. Their proposal is fully funded with their own funds. A three- day regional meeting with a select number of their partners in the region will be held in Maputo in May 2005. During this workshop Christian Aid, together with its partners, will review their disaster mitigation and preparedness strategies, and then follow up at country level giving partners the opportunity to apply to a central fund held by Christian Aid.

Project Completion Date:

31 March 2006

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested

	LWF & partners	CA	ACT CO. Case Study	Total US\$
Appeal Targets	213,468	125,000	12,500	350,968
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	63,134 *	125,000	0	188,134
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	150,334	0	12,500	162,834

*Balance from ACT Appeal AFMZ42: Assistance to Refugees in Maratane

White Rakuba
Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

Full details of programmes and budgets are on following pages.

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

- **Ecumenical Committee for Social Development (CEDES)**
- **Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM)**
- **Lutheran World Federation (LWF)**
- **Igreja Presbyterian de Mozambique (PCM/ IPM)**
- **Christian Aid (CA)**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

ECUMENICAL COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (CEDES)

CEDES was established in August 1992 by the Christian Council for Mozambique, Caritas Mozambique and the Lutheran World Federation as the National Ecumenical Committee for Rehabilitation Resettlement and Reintegration (RRR). CEDES works in co-operation with CCM, Caritas and LWF, who are represented on its board. There is co-ordination at local level to prevent duplication of activities between the church and related organisations. In addition to its office in Maputo, CEDES has offices in Moamba (Maputo province), Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza and Niassa provinces.

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF MOZAMBIQUE (CCM)

The Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM) is a church based organisation formed in 1948 by the main line churches like the Methodist, Anglicans and Presbyterians. Presently it is constituted by 24 different denominations both the main line as well as few of the small denominations including two Associations (The Bible Society and the Scripture Union).

In 2000 ACT/CCM implemented a relief program that assisted 24,900 families (approximately 125,000 people) in the Provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane and Sofala; the four Provinces that were heavily hit by the floods and cyclones. Later on a follow up program that assisted 1,245 most vulnerable groups with houses was also carried out and an expanded and varied seed distribution was made in November / December. ACT/CCM works countrywide with offices in each province and in some districts as well as administrative posts and localities.

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

A program of the Lutheran World Federation in Geneva, has been active in Mozambique since 1977. It has always been engaged in an operational manner with the plight of displaced people, refugees and returnees namely through emergency relief and rehabilitation, capacity and confidence building in development. LWF has ample experiences in all aspects of assisting people in need regardless of race, gender, religious belief, nationality, ethnic origin or political persuasion. The organisation is working towards the establishment of self-sustaining and independent communities which can participate voluntarily in the socio-economic and political development of their country.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MOZAMBIQUE (PCM)

The PCM was founded at the end of the 19th century (1887) and has a long historical presence in the province of Gaza and Maputo. Its local churches, mission stations and health clinics place PCM directly within the affected communities. The PCM has 38 parishes, 90 local congregations with a total of 80,000 members, 45 ordained clergy and 25 evangelists.

PCM has been a member church of the Christian Council of Mozambique for 52 years. The relief and development department of the PCM has carried out numerous relief and development projects.

CHRISTIAN AID MOZAMBIQUE (CA)

Christian Aid Mozambique is not operational in Mozambique but works through eight partners that focus on: HIV/AIDS; food security and livelihoods; strengthening local organisations so they can fight against poverty and inequality. After the 2000 floods where CA assisted through other agencies, it was decided to establish a small office.

III. DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY SITUATION

Background

Mozambique has the highest level of human poverty in the SADC region. A total of 46 percent and 37 percent of the population of Mozambique are without access to sanitation and safe water respectively. Mozambique's GNP per capita in 1995 was US \$80, the lowest in the SADC region. Poverty levels appear to be considerably higher in rural than in urban areas. Looking at the whole country, the poverty level in rural areas averages 71%, as against 62% in urban areas. Poverty in rural Sofala is as high as 92 % of the population.

The education level of women correlates strongly with poverty, particularly in rural areas. In rural areas, schooling rates hardly depend on income levels. In urban areas, however, they do. Yet, the chance of a child going to school depends much more on whether it lives in an urban or a rural area and on gender than it does on income levels. Similarly, the urban/rural variable explains access to health services and water supply much more than poverty levels do.

Since independence in 1975, Mozambique has been victim to drought, floods, cyclones, massive war-provoked population displacements, coastal oil spills, erosion and landslides, wildfires, pests, epidemics (cholera, bubonic plague, and meningitis), El Nino and large transportation accidents. The greatest hazard by far is floods. The floods of early 2000 could possibly be classified as unique in the past '100 years'. The Umbeluzi, Save, Sabie, Movene, Incomati and Limpopo rivers reached unprecedented flood levels. It would have been difficult to prevent flooding because of the sheer size of the disaster, but if communities had been better prepared – if people had not been living in areas close to the rivers, if houses had been stronger and elevated - the size of the emergency could have been reduced. However, in view of the present level of development in Mozambique, much more work needs to be done.

After successive floods in the Limpopo Valley (1976/77), the Buzi and Pungue Valleys (1978) and the Zambezi Valley (1979), the Government established in 1980 in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a Department for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Disasters (DPPCCN) to co-ordinate the massive international relief.

Multiparty democracy, peace, stability and economic reforms are giving Mozambique a fresh start on the road to growth and development. Many of the macro-economic indicators have visibly improved, and in many cases have surpassed the targets set in the program of governance. This has brought renewed sense of optimism in the future, despite the country's high degree of vulnerability, which was demonstrated by the floods 2000 and 2001.

The ACT Network in Mozambique:

Since the Flood Emergency in February 2000 the ACT Mozambique network has been meeting regularly to plan, monitor and report on various ACT Appeals, but also for joint training initiatives and for information sharing and mutual learning. This has come as a reinforcement of an already existing co-operation and co-ordination. In 2001, in response to the rain fed flooding in Zambézia and later in response to the flooding of the Zambezi river basin, CCM, IPM, and CEDES (with LWF) undertook a joint needs assessment which resulted in the development of consolidated appeal to ACT, and subsequent joint, monitoring and reporting.

In November 2002 the ACT Mozambique network agreed to formalise the informal structure that existed, with the aim of providing clarity on roles and responsibilities of network members so as to guarantee the effective co-operation and co-ordination between ACT Members working in Mozambique, thereby increasing the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of ACT emergency response in their country.

The ACT Network sees its disaster preparedness as a key element in its development programmes – especially in a disaster-prone country. Mozambique's position along the Channel of Mozambique, Madagascar and the Indian Ocean makes it vulnerable to cyclones. In addition because of its length, Mozambique drains water from five neighbouring countries through its territory. Thus the purpose of this appeal is to be prepared for these disasters, i.e flooding / cyclones once again, or droughts, or epidemics and to mitigate their impact on villages where ACT partners carry out their work, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences.

As an entry point to the community-based approach to disaster preparedness and mitigation, LWF organised a training course for ACT partners and local and national government in 2003. The course which focused on a community-based approach to disaster preparedness and mitigation aimed at introducing Capacity Building training in the field of planning for disaster reduction and management. It came as an initiative to disseminate disaster reduction knowledge by establishing a program for institutional strengthening and training of personnel responsible for the planning, design, implementation and management of "Community Disaster Preparedness" programs and related activities.

The main focus of the course was on the Training of Facilitators (TOFs) in "Community Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation" to ACT partners, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Organised Community Groups (OCGs). Local communities were the main beneficiaries of the TOFs trained.

The Appeal

Central to the community-based approach to disaster preparedness and mitigation is a paradigm shift characterised by a shift from top-down to bottom-up approach to planning; strong emphasis on the significant role of local communities; an acknowledgement of the potential of indigenous resources and more importantly the use of local needs as a basis for action.

The approach recognises the importance of building on existing capacities and coping mechanisms and cumulative experience. The approach aims at reducing vulnerabilities by strengthening local capacities. Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Committees, or more recently Community Development Committees (CDCs) represent such structures in the case of LWF Mozambique. Through empowering these structures and these structures in turn empowering their communities, ACT Mozambique plans to ensure that knowledge about risk management spread to grassroots level.

At the same time the aim is to support and ensure continuity for essential projects in areas where the ACT members in Mozambique were involved during the floods and drought and in this way live up to its commitment to the people and communities with which it has been working with. ACT Mozambique plans to extend this to other ACT members in the region.

Locations for the Proposed Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness

ACT Mitigation and Disaster Preparedness efforts in Mozambique would take place in six Provinces (possibly more as the work continues): Maputo (CEDES); Gaza (IPM, CEDES and LWF); Sofala (CCM, CEDES and LWF); Zambezia (CCM), Tete (IPM and LWF), and Inhambane (CCM and CEDES). ACT members have on-going development projects in all the mentioned areas. Since the workshop on Community Based Disaster preparedness is meant for ACT in the region of southern Africa, greater coverage can be expected there.

Current Situation

Gaza Province

The Gaza Province is located in the south of Mozambique and is bordered by Zimbabwe to the (north-west), South Africa to the (south west), and the provinces of Maputo to the (south), Inhambane (east) and Manica (north). The area within the Limpopo valley tends to be fairly flat and low lying. The average annual temperature is around 22 degrees Celsius and annual rainfall ranges from 400mm to 800mm.

The Gaza Province has suffered from a wide range of natural and man-made disasters such as floods: 1977, 1980, 2000 and 2001; droughts: in 2002 and 2003; cyclones, locusts: in 1999; mice: in 2001 and 2002; malaria and cholera epidemics; socio-economic and psychological impact of the last war including negative effects on agricultural production, damage to infrastructure including schools, hospitals, food, loss of cattle, etc.

FLOODS 2000/2001

In the year 2000/2001, Gaza Province experienced excessive flooding particularly along the river Limpopo Valley including areas where ACT Mozambique was working. The flooding was more serious in Chokwe, Chibuto and Guija districts as well as in Xai-Xai city because most people in these areas live in low zones. There was a significant loss of food granaries and farmlands.

Apart from damages and losses of agricultural products, cattle and other goods, it was observed that there was also an invasion of mice eating seeds and other agricultural products that communities were trying to sow in order to reduce negative effects of food security. The other major consequence of the floods was the problem of malaria caused by infestation of mosquitoes, as well as cholera.

Malnutrition, particularly of children under five became rampant. There were also problems of cost of vehicles of operation on the transportation of products because the vehicles had to transport relief products via Mabote district in Inhambane province to reach Macarretane village and the action zones of Mabalane project. Faced with this situation, people had no other option but to resort to indiscriminate cutting of trees in order to make charcoal and firewood, leading to a massive destruction of the environment. The concentration of people in the accommodation centre contributed for habit and attitude change increasing diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

DROUGHT

Even before recovering from the adverse effects of floods 2000/2001, the province was seriously affected by continuous droughts in 2002 and 2003, invalidating completely the efforts of the communities supported by the government, NGOs and other international organisations.

In order to further reduce effects of droughts faced in 2001/2002 projects began using their own development funds in the first period of the campaign 2002/2003 providing different seeds such as maize, millet, beans, pumpkin, cassava and sweet potatoes. However, those efforts went to waste because of drought faced between January and February 2003 that destroyed almost everything. In this context, expectations are only put on the second period through the emergency joint ACT appeal AFMZ22 to benefit 5260 farmers with vegetable seeds; beans; sweet potatoes and cassava. The project also provided pesticides, watering cans, pulverizers and motor-pumps for watering farmlands in order to multiply sweet potatoes and cassava.

Besides vegetables, communities also benefited from the project of environmental protection that provided fruit and shadow trees in order to improve environmental conditions. The transformation of agricultural products such as processing cassava into flour is also a strategy introduced in the communities to ensure conservation of their products for a long time as well as reduce the problem food insecurity.

CYCLONES

Earlier in November 2003 there were cyclones in Chokwe district particularly in the city, which took the population by surprise and negatively impacted more than 300 families who lost their houses, food and other goods and reducing them to desperate living conditions. The municipal council of Chokwe city immediately made an appeal to the LWF Gaza project which responded by providing materials for construction including corrugated iron, wire and nails for 78 most vulnerable families including the elderly, widows and sick people who were living in extremely precarious houses.

Lessons Learned

- Risk management should be a crosscutting issue in all project interventions.
- It is important to build-in a component of emergency into project activity planning.
- Disasters provide an opportunity for collaboration and networking among sectors, institutions and government as well as a platform for more effective collaboration in development.
- In order to ensure rapid community response during hazards, it is necessary to facilitate the establishment/strengthening of viable community-based structures through which communities can be sensitised and mobilised for action.
- Having staff that is both skilled in handling emergency situations as well as engage in development activities is a major advantage during disasters.
- Periods after disasters provide effective teachable moments, which can be used to introduce new and sustainable ideas for effectively coping with future disasters.

Conclusions

Whenever disasters occur, before relief agencies and other stakeholders including government arrive, communities are normally the first to respond to the impact of the disaster and even after they leave they are usually the ones that use whatever means available to cope with the effects of the disaster. In disaster prone

communities such as those communities in areas where LWF Mozambique operates, these coping mechanisms are accumulated over the years. Unfortunately, credit usually goes to the relief agencies.

Emphasis should be in assisting communities to better cope in the future rather than being satisfied with seeing them through cycles of disaster, as is the case in Mozambique. Community-Based Approach to disaster preparedness and mitigation, therefore, not only represents a paradigm shift but also is a wake up call for “changing roles”.

Description of Possible Disaster Scenarios

At the time of presentation of this Community Based Disaster Preparedness appeal, the situation in southern Africa in general and in Mozambique is serious with regard to food security and HIV/AIDS. These two elements make the situation even more sensitive to disasters such as the ones described above, cyclones and floods, or droughts. In southern Africa there are populations that have the highest HIV infection rates in the world, even as high as 40%.

The promotion of HIV awareness, Voluntary Testing and Counselling (VTC) will hopefully promote the use of safe sex methods and Anti Retroviral drugs (ARVs), but so far HIV seriously affects food security.

Some project areas are generally dry and prone, added by health problems caused by insufficient food and water. Even local and short-term flooding during the coming rainy season will have serious consequences and result in loss of agricultural crops, destruction of temporarily repaired local access roads and other infrastructure.

In other areas, like in Sofala in 2000, cyclones can cause damage by wind and flooding by heavy rain either directly (floods by heavy rain in the area itself) and/or indirectly (overflowing rivers). The district centres particularly, and also other minor urban agglomerations, are prone for epidemics such as cholera due to poor sanitary conditions, poor drainage and treatment of garbage and lack of clean drinking water.

In general there is a lack of knowledge and awareness on how to – with simple means and local resources – minimise and mitigate some of the foreseen problems, especially because often all these scenarios can take place at the same time.

Current Security Situation

In parts of the country, especially in the north there are indications of high rainfall levels. There is no likelihood of major armed conflict in Mozambique this 2005. The short-term outlook for the country is rather positive. The 2004 election results do not indicate a major shift but consolidate the status quo even further. The election process was reasonably free and fair despite some localised clashes in the rural areas. A positive economic performance and incessant support by the international community guarantees a certain degree of stability.

IV. GOAL & OBJECTIVES

Goals

- To ensure that ACT Mozambique and its individual members are better prepared to respond to and manage an effective emergency response.
- To establish ACT Mozambique as a credible national network for the effective delivery of emergency relief.
- To contribute to the Development of Viable and Sustainable Households and Communities in Mozambique.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS: (ACT NETWORK ENHANCEMENT)

Specific Objectives

- To increase the effectiveness and impact of emergency preparedness and response of ACT Mozambique by improving and strengthening ACT Mozambique and the individual ACT members' institutional capacity.
- To develop clear strategies and structures at national, provincial and district levels in ensuring that ACT Mozambique and its individual members can maintain an effective and sustainable preparedness and

response system.

- To strengthen Community Based Preparedness through the ongoing work of ACT members.
- To strengthen national and regional co-ordination mechanisms for emergency preparedness and emergency response

Outputs

- Within each ACT member organisation there is a core team of staff trained in Emergency response management and emergency preparedness, with a clear mandate and responsibility for responding to emergency situations as and when they occur.
- Clear structures, systems and procedures established internally for each ACT member to enable effective preparedness and response – lines and scope of responsibility established.
- Each ACT member has developed and approved an emergency strategy.
- A clear set of ‘working principles’ developed for ACT Mozambique to guide an emergency response.
- Improved information flows between the districts and Provinces and Provinces and organisational Headquarters and clarity on who is responsible for acting on this information.
- Preparedness and emergency response plans developed and revised by ACT Mozambique.
- Inventory of Assets and resources is established and updated for ACT Mozambique.
- Assessment and mapping of vulnerability and disaster prone areas carried out and updated, including areas where ACT members work.
- Training needs identified. ACT members’ training needs identified and a training programme developed to address these needs.
- An external consultant is hired to help facilitate the ACT Mozambique Form members devise strategies on how to create a credible national network for effective delivery of emergency relief.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS (COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS)

Specific Objectives

- Help build the capacity of communities to respond to emergencies effectively
- Complete and implement the strategy for community response to emergencies
- Community Development Committees (CDCs) will increasingly develop responsibility for risk management

Outputs

- Within each ACT member organisation there is a core team of staff trained in Community Based
- Some 40 essential and strategic staff from all over southern Africa will have been trained in the latest concepts of community based disaster preparedness (CBDP). Members of staff and communities in the project areas of ACT Mozambique will be subsequently trained in CBDP.

It is encouraged that all other ACT members will adopt the same strategy in their countries of operation.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Number and Type of Targeted Beneficiaries

Regarding capacity building assessment and subsequent training and the establishment of improved structures all agencies will benefit as members of the ACT network in Mozambique. The focal agency, at present CEDES, will play a meaningful role as the co-ordinating agency, and provide initiative and drive to make the ACT network function like it should and could.

The Community Based Disaster Preparedness workshop, training activities will directly target about 40 staff from sister ACT agencies in the region. Community Based Disaster preparedness is part of the of the strategic approach to development. Local Development Institutes, such as the Community Development Committees that came into existence through democratic election in LWF project areas, will be essentially the main beneficiaries.

As part of this appeal a refresher process will be set into motion by ACT to repeat some of the things that have been learned in all its projects before. It is estimated that about 250 people will subsequently be involved in the different training activities under this appeal, and many more after that in the development projects.

Criteria in Beneficiary Selection

Identification of beneficiaries of disaster relief, participants in training activities or other local activities, would be in consultation and co-operation with ACT members, Community Development Committees (CDCs), other community leaders, and the Government at appropriate level. These beneficiaries are part of the regular development programme of the ACT members.

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

CAPACITY BUILDING ACT NETWORK

Assessment of the capacity of the ACT network and probable subsequent training is planned to take place. The role of the focal agency, at present CEDES, will be spelled out in order for it to play a meaningful role as the co-ordinating agency, and provide initiative and drive to make the ACT network function like it should and could in strengthening community-based preparedness and mitigation.

COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

ACT Mozambique plans to organise a two-week workshop in Community Based Disaster preparedness for regional ACT partners to take place in Mozambique August 28 – September 11, 2005 of which 3 nights and two full days will be spend to do several practical exercises in the communities, in two or more groups (in the LWF and CEDES project in Gaza and in the CEDES Inhambane project).

All ACT members expect to jointly develop the curriculum and facilitate the workshop. In 2003, as a build up and while doing community and staff based strategic planning, LWF organised and implemented CDBP workshops for LWF Staff, government and ACT members. The Program Co-ordinator who was in charge of the workshops also participated in a Community-Based Approach to Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation workshop in Calcutta, India in December 2003.

The workshop is designed in a way that it promotes maximum participation and learning to be able to take the CDBP concept to a higher level in order to include ACT Mozambique's work with communities.

BACKGROUND ON COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION PARTICIPATORY TRAINING COURSE IN MOZAMBIQUE IN 2003:

The Disaster Preparedness and Management Participatory Training Methodologies Course introduces Capacity Building training in the field of planning for disaster reduction and management. It is an initiative to disseminate disaster reduction knowledge by establishing a program for institutional strengthening and training of personnel responsible for the planning, design, implementation and management of "Community Disaster Preparedness" programs and related activities.

The main focus of the Course was on the Training of Facilitators (TOFs) in "Community Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation, ACT partners, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Organised Community Groups (OCGs). Local communities are expected to be the main beneficiaries of the TOFs.

The training focuses on participatory development, integrated development planning for disaster reduction, public administration, human settlements and community participation.

Course Objectives

At the end of the course the participants are expected to:

- Demonstrate an understanding of Community Participation and its implications to disaster preparedness and mitigation.
- Demonstrate an understanding of disaster as a social phenomenon and its social implications.
- Identify and demonstrate an understanding of factors that should be considered in disaster preparedness, disaster management, disaster response, disaster prevention/mitigation, and disaster recovery and in disaster and development.
- Describe the potential role of various sectors, NGOs, agencies and communities in disaster preparedness and mitigation.
- Design and conduct community based disaster risk assessment.

- Prepare a risk reduction Action Plan and describe how it will be integrated into ongoing development activities.

Contents

The course extended over a period of eight working days. It was structured around the following four modules:

Module 1: Overview on emergencies, disasters and participatory development

This module is designed to give an overview on various aspects of emergencies, disasters and development in order to provide the participants with a strong theoretical grounding and essential problem solving skills.

Module 2: The role of various actors in disaster preparedness, management and mitigation.

The module is designed to highlight the role and importance of a multi-sector approach in addressing the problem of disaster. The potential contribution of various actors is discussed. Participants are made to understand the importance of a co-ordinated approach to disaster.

Module 3: Elements of disaster management

Disaster preparedness; disaster response; disaster prevention/mitigation; disaster recovery and disaster and development. The purpose of the module is to enable participants to understand the major elements of disaster management. The module is designed to cover in-depth information related to the following five critical elements of disasters: preparedness, prevention/mitigation, response, recovery and development.

Module 4: Emerging issues, challenges and Disaster Reduction Action Plan

The module draws out the key issues and lessons from preceding discussions and consolidates the experience into a practical and realistic Action Plan for disaster reduction.

TRAINING METHODOLOGY

The training methodology is based on participatory, learner-centred and learner-driven and fun filled approach.

The emphasis will be in developing competencies and skills that are useful for management of disasters. Small group tutorials and discussions and overview lectures are the main teaching/learning methods. Case studies will also be used where appropriate for the purpose of enhancing learning process. The facilitators will make a conscious effort in drawing from the varied and rich experience of the participants.

The course proposal for ACT staff in Mozambique on Community Based Disaster Preparedness will be adjusted to accommodate some new training methods during the 2003 courses, the experiences in the communities, the Calcutta experience by the LWF program co-ordinator, lessons learnt from the EED and DIDIDI efforts in Mozambique.

MAINTAINING AN EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE SYSTEM

- Ensure an effective maintenance of the internal HF radio communication system.
- Facilitate regular contact and co-ordination with and among ACT members in Mozambique – Presbyterian Church of Mozambique-IPM, Christian Council of Mozambique-CCM, (Ecumenical Committee for Social Development-CEDES) and Lutheran World Federation-LWF.
- Facilitate regular contact and co-ordination with and among other international and national organisations operating in the individual target areas as well as with related agencies, supporting this disaster preparedness appeal.
- Participate actively and promote co-operation and co-ordination amongst regional ACT partners, and thereby serve as a practical instrument of regional co-operation. This includes engaging in the annual ACT planning /review consultations involving Representatives from other ACT partners, such as the consultation that will take place in May 2005 in Maputo.

External Consultant

An external consultant will be hired for 14 days to work with the ACT Mozambique members in developing a co-ordinated preparedness action that supports meeting gaps of each members response capacities, and finding innovative ways of preparing for the various hazards which could affect the regular programmes. A Terms of Reference for this will be drawn up by the ACT Mozambique members.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

Direct implementation of this appeal will be from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006. It is envisaged that the CBDP aspect of the integrated development projects of the ACT members will be enhanced and will therefore continue to benefit from this appeal after the official closing date. In the future there might still be need for refreshing the concept, or adjusting it to new perceptions, but that would be covered under a new appeal.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING

Project Administration

The ACT focal agency, presently CEDES, is responsible for policymaking and the overall co-ordination and management of the appeal. The ACT network will decide on roles of the agencies in implementation, financial accounting, and narrative and financial reporting.

Project Finance Management and Controls

LWF and its Finance Manager (LWF) are responsible for overall financial management of project accounts and the disbursement of funds to projects. Procurements are centralised in Maputo. The Finance Manager will carry out periodic internal audits. Financial reports are received from the implementing teams periodically and consolidated into a monthly financial report. These are submitted to the Finance and Administration of LWF in Geneva. The Finance Manager prepares specific donor reports with copies to LWF Geneva. Donor funds are paid into an LWF/DWS - Mozambique bank account in Geneva and drawn down by the field office as required.

Project Monitoring Procedures

ACT members will monitor the weather and potential emergency situations in their projects, as well as in identifying daily risks and monitoring the development. The ACT network, in meetings, will decide when emergency stocks will be used and from then regular reports will be sent to the ACT co-ordinating office.

Reporting schedule:

- **Interim narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 31 October 2005 i.e. within one month following mid-term of project.**
- **Final narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 31 May 2006, i.e. within two months of completion of project**
- **Audit due by 30 June 2006 – within 3 months of end of project.**

Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Monitoring and evolution of the activities will be managed through the normal ACT system and will be allocated as a task to one of the ACT members. This system uses regular reporting on quarterly basis to monitor and track activities.

Evaluation will be carried out by each ACT member in Mozambique, together with the consultant to assess and strengthen the network at the conclusion of each CBDP training session, through discussions between the trainers and participants. An overall monitoring will take place during ACT Geneva visits.

Monitoring at community level will take place on completion of each training module as trainees implement disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies/activities within their home communities. ACT Mozambique staff will make visits to individual communities. They will monitor progress in the preparation of community level response systems and establishment of early warning systems. Through discussions with community groups ACT Mozambique staff will review training in disaster preparedness plans and early warning and the relevance of these concepts to local conditions. Monitoring techniques used will involve focus group discussions and key informant enquiry.

The ACT Mozambique focal agency will be in charge of the entire appeal, with the assistance of other members. Regarding the CBDP workshop, the LWF Program Co-ordinator will be responsible for overall co-ordination of this section of the appeal including all monitoring activity, and compilation of interim and final project evaluation reports.

Visibility

Participants to the CBDP workshop and the subsequent community based training will receive T-shirts and caps and other conference materials like writing pads, stickers, identity tags. The ACT logo will be displayed on banners at the site of each training venue.

IX. CO-ORDINATION**ACT, Government, International Agencies, other NGOs**

A large part of preparedness for large-scale disasters will continue to be the role of the Mozambique Government Disaster agency INGC. Aspects requiring long-term sustainability, such as search and rescue, and those needing costly investment, such as sophisticated early warning systems, will be left to the authorities where the ACT/LWF resources are limited. ACT/LWF-Mozambique will try to receive information from ACT/SACC in South Africa who is in touch with the Government's regional early warning department.

The ACT partners in Mozambique have formed an ACT Network with the overall purpose:

- To ensure effective co-operation and co-ordination between ACT Members working in Mozambique, thereby to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of ACT emergency response in their country.
- To improve co-ordination of their work in development and promote disaster preparedness and mitigation amongst members to decrease the impact of emergencies.
- The EED (Evangelische Entwicklungsdienste) and DIDIDI effort in Mozambique regarding CBDP is implemented and with all EED partners in Mozambique through a local agency called ANSA (Association of Nutrition & Food Security). Several ACT partners in Mozambique have been able to benefit from this as well and shall continue to be involved.

ACT Mozambique has close relationship at both provincial and district level and co-ordinates with government departments of agriculture, rural water supply and sanitation, education, roads, health, and the Disaster department INGC. ACT Mozambique have found that our most effective co-ordination takes place at the District and Provincial levels, and particularly the latter where ACT Mozambique have long standing relations based on its development projects. ACT Mozambique also have been working in co-operation with a number of international and national NGOs, including the World Food Program and UNICEF.

The existing institutional framework provides for an inter-ministerial Disaster Management Council chaired by the Prime Minister. A National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), the secretariat for the council is the principal body for disaster management at a national level

**REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON LEARNING, DISASTER
MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS**

Christian Aid will be organising a workshop in Maputo prior to the ACT regional meeting. The meeting, which will include a selection of partners (maximum 12) from across the region, will focus on lessons learned and best practice from the Southern Africa Food Emergency. It aims to present and discuss definitions and practical implementation of Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness techniques (DMP) and to address the weaknesses and lessons learned to enable organisations to be better prepared for ongoing hazards and emergencies.

Participants will reflect on their programmes, best practice from other programmes and formulate a training / capacity building plan in integrating DMP into their programmes. This will have the following outputs:

- Feeding the ACT regional consultations in Maputo, Mozambique - May 2005 with lessons learned and how DMP can address some of these issues.
- Providing inputs on training needs in the field of Disaster Preparedness to the ACT regional meeting in

August.

- Incorporating DMP activities in participants' programmes and project proposals.
- Funding for organisations/partners planning to apply for capacity building support in implementing identified DMP activities. This will be followed by sharing the success/failure stories of these activities with other ACT members.

The outcome of the workshop will be shared with all ACT members at the regional meetings. Christian Aid is currently mapping DMP work in the region while its partners and organisations are conducting a self-evaluation of their emergency response. These documents will be used to select organisations which share common goal and objectives. They are able to share their lessons learned and are interested in being more involved in DMP work.

ACT MOZAMBIQUE FORUM CASE STUDY

One of the main conclusions of the ACT Alliance evaluation carried out at the end of 2003, was that the ACT fora should be viewed as key vehicles for the future development of the alliance, giving meaning to the ACT Alliance at the country level.

The evaluation proposed that the ACT fora should be strengthened and that they should take responsibility for, amongst others:

- Co-operation in disaster prevention projects,
- Responsibility and co-ordination in preparing appeals
- Reinforcing ACT's profile and visibility in the countries.

The general recommendations were:

- ACT national and regional fora should be given more encouragement and support by the CO, with resources being drawn from the revised EMT program and the proposed new Capacity Building Fund
- Current *Guiding Principles for ACT Fora (National and Regional)* should be revised to give greater emphasis to the role of the fora.

Following these recommendations, in 2004, the ACT Executive Committee decided that some ACT fora case studies should be carried out in 2005 to identify difficulties, advantages and lessons learned that will help promote, disseminate and support ACT national co-ordination (ACT Fora) within the ACT Alliance.

The cases selected are: Liberia, Central America, ACT Nairobi, Mozambique and Bangladesh.

The objectives of the study will be:

- To describe the ACT co-ordination model existing in the country
- Identify main factors for the success or failure of the ACT co-ordination
- Analyse the positive and negative impacts of the ACT co-ordination (ACT Fora) on:
 - the quality of the ACT response in the country
 - the performance of the individual members,
 - the relations with the ACT CO,
 - the relations with the Funding Members,
 - the relations with other humanitarian agencies, government and UN system and
 - the funding of the appeals
- Analyse the impact of the ACT co-ordination (ACT Fora) on the general objectives of the ACT Alliance: ownership, commitment.
- Analyse the impact of the ACT co-ordination (ACT Fora) on the visibility of the ACT Alliance
- Formulate specific recommendations to strengthen the ACT co-ordination in the country studied

The study will be carried out by an external consultant, a local consultant proposed by the ACT members in the region and the ACT CO programme officer responsible for the region. This proposal refers to the Mozambique case study that is planned to take place in August.

X. BUDGET (LWF Mozambique)

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Description	Type of Unit	No of Units	Unit Cost MZM	Budget MZM	Budget US\$
DIRECT EXPENDITURE					
Strengthen Community Based Preparedness and Mitigation					
Workshop-Accomm.-Maputo- 40pers	days	13	32,000,000	416,000,000	22,414
Meals - Maputo - 40 participants	days	13	24,800,000	322,400,000	17,371
Accomm.-Chokwe - practicals-20pers	days	3	10,400,000	31,200,000	1,681
Accomm.- Massingir -practicals -20pers	days	3	11,000,000	33,000,000	1,778
Meals - Chokwe - practicals - 20 pers	days	3	9,000,000	27,000,000	1,455
Meals - Massinger - practicals - 20 pers	days	3	9,000,000	27,000,000	1,455
Course materials	lumpsum	1	37,120,000	37,120,000	2,000
Course trainer	lumpsum	1	200,000,000	200,000,000	10,776
Transport (2 buses)	days	10	4,000,000	40,000,000	2,155
Actual field work	communities	4	2,000,000	8,000,000	431
Translation, interpreters (2)	days	32	350,000	11,200,000	603
Eight (8) Community Based CBDP Workshops					
Workshop-villages-40pers x 7 d	workshops	10	56,000,000	560,000,000	30,172
Meals & snacks - villages - 40 pers x 7 d	workshops	10	84,000,000	840,000,000	45,259
Transport - villages - 40 pers	workshops	10	8,000,000	80,000,000	4,310
ACT Network Enhancement					
Consultant	lumpsum	1	92,800,000	92,800,000	5,000
Travel to projects- Vehicle use	km.	3000	13,920	41,760,000	2,250
Hotel accommodation	days	14	649,600	9,094,400	490
Meals	days	14	556,800	7,795,200	420
Meeting and training facilities					
Meals&snacks(3pers x5 org.x USD18)	days	5	5,011,200	25,056,000	1,350
Translations	days	5	2,784,000	13,920,000	750
Training materials	lumpsum	1	2,784,000	2,784,000	150
Printing costs	lumpsum	1	9,280,000	9,280,000	500
Strengthen Capacity of ACT Focal Partner (CEDES)					
Programme Manager (40%)	months	12	18,560,000	222,720,000	12,000
Administrative & Finance Manager (40%)	months	12	8,908,800	106,905,600	5,760
Strategies for Preparedness and Response System					
VHF handsets	unit	20	7,000,000	140,000,000	7,543
License fees for radio equipment	lumpsum	1	60,000,000	60,000,000	3,233
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE				3,365,035,200	<u>181,306</u>
PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT					
Salaries and Benefits					
Representative	days	5	23,682,560	118,412,800	6,380
Assistant Programme Coordinator	days	14	4,361,600	61,062,400	3,290
Emergency Coordinator	days	10	3,804,800	38,048,000	2,050
Finance Manager	days	2	29,473,280	58,946,560	3,176
Accountant	days	6	4,120,320	24,721,920	1,332
Administrator	days	6	4,120,320	24,721,920	1,332

Description	Type of Unit	No of Units	Unit Cost MZM	Budget MZM	Budget US\$
Driver	days	27	1,967,360	53,118,720	2,862
Office Operations					
Telephone, e-mail, postage (LWF)	months	12	1,856,000	22,272,000	1,200
Office rent (10%) (LWF)	months	12	3,155,200	37,862,400	2,040
Office supplies (LWF)	months	12	928,000	11,136,000	600
Fuel expenses (LWF)	months	12	1,856,000	22,272,000	1,200
Utilities (LWF)	months	12	1,856,000	22,272,000	1,200
TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT				494,846,720	<u>26,662</u>
ACT VISIBILITY					
Stickers, T-shirts, banners	lumpsum	1	55,680,000	55,680,000	<u>3,000</u>
Audit	lumpsum	1	46,400,000	46,400,000	<u>2,500</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				3,961,961,920	<u>213,468</u>
Exchange rate:					
18,400 MZM: 1 USD (February 2005)					

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON LEARNING, DISASTER MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS – (Christian Aid)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
Workshop	
Facilitator (2 days)	1,000
Accommodation (32 participants for 3 nights @\$55/night)	5,248
Travel costs	12,000
Food	5,000
Workshop costs and materials	1,000
Contingency	752
Sub Total	<u>25,000</u>
Regional capacity building fund for partners to apply for implementation of DMP activities	<u>100,000</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>125,000</u>

ACT MOZAMBIQUE FORUM CASE STUDY (ACT CO)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
External consultant fees	Days	10	450	4,500
Local consultant fees	Days	6	250	1,500
International travel	Trip	1	1,500	1,500
Perdiem	Days	10	150	1,500
Other expenses	Lump sum			500
ACT CO participation	Lump sum			3,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				<u>12,500</u>