

Analysis of potential host families' response after natural disaster in Mozambique
CVM/2013/HF/DIPECHO3

Output 1

Namacurra e Maganja da Costa Field Report

Executive Summary

This report presents the observation and findings from the field study carried out by the Consultant team in August/September 2013 to collect information about host families' arrangements might have happened during last natural disasters and the impact on Humanitarian response. The field team consisted of two persons: Mr Andrea Lorenzetti, an architect with international expertise on emergency shelter and Mrs Josefina do Livramento Mocambique, a Mozambican citizen with sociological background and good knowledge of the context of Zambezia Province. As per TOR¹, this study was conducted in Namacurra and in Maganja da Costa, two Districts of Zambezia Province. In addition, a short visit (a day trip) in Gaza Province was carried out by the team to complement the identified hosting practices in a rural context with examples of hosting in a semi-urban context such as Macia town. In the section 4.5 the findings from Zambezia are compared with Gaza.

During the disaster response the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) is the focal point for coordination and information-sharing mechanisms, including with international partners and with civil society organisations. Many of the Humanitarian Actors were conscious that a percentage of affected population were sheltered by hosting families but neither particular aid support, targeting hosting families was discussed at Coordination meetings nor implemented.

The main findings from this study show that:

- Remote rural areas of Zambezia, hit by a natural disaster such as last floods in January 2013, remain isolated for several days and most of the population needs to be rescued by helicopter or by boat from the affected areas. During these first days the whole community is affected and involved in mutual support, such as hosting affected families in houses, which weren't touched by the floods.
- However most of the affected families were sheltered inside the community buildings (schools, churches and mosques) existing in the no flooded part of the village. Those who weren't able to find place inside those buildings, found a temporary shelter in the veranda of surrounding houses.
- These three different types of shelter arrangements spontaneously happened within the same community and no cases of affected families being hosted by families belonging to a different community have been identified in the Districts of Namacurra and Maganja da Costa.
- No specific support was provided to both hosted and hosting families (solidarity family) during the emergency. Assistance to affected population was centralised by INGC and provided at the arranged Collective centres only.
- Lack of food, adequate shelter for all the family members and need of basic items forced the affected families to move out the villages towards the collective centre. No choices for them to cope with disaster. There is agreement among the interviewed people that being hosted at their own village instead of moving to the collective centres present many advantages in terms of livelihoods recovery, security and psychological wellbeing. Staying at their own communities allow the families to start recovering farming in the no flooded lands as well as to look after their properties.
- The workshops conducted in the two Districts were an opportunity for the local institutions, traditional leaders and members of the Local Disaster Risk Management Committee to be aware about hosting as a spontaneous practice, which should be improved, and to recognise such arrangements as a cost-effective shelter solution in the aftermath of floods.
- Different hosting practices were observed during the visit of the team in Gaza Province and they refer to an urban context. In January 2013, the town of Chokwe was flooded after the Limpopo River burst its banks and the whole population was evacuated to the near town of Macia, where the INGC organised Collective Centres to assist the displaced families. Hosting arrangements were identified among families living in Macia and it was reported that several families hosted their relatives/friends during three months of emergency at their place just for solidarity.

1 See annex H - Technical Expert TOR and Field Assistant TOR

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCGC*	Disaster Management Coordination Council
CL-GRC*	Local Disaster Risk Management Committee
CENOE*	National Emergency Operations Centre
COE*	Emergency Operations Centre (Provincial level)
COSACA	Consortium of NGOs (Concern, Save the Children, Care)
CTGC*	Disaster Management Technical Council
CVM*	Mozambican Red Cross
CRE	Spanish Red Cross
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DUAT	The right to use and profit from the land
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
GAA	German Agro Action
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HCT-WG	Humanitarian Country Team-Working Group
HH	Household
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INAM*	National Meteorological Institute
INE*	National Institute of Statistic
INGC*	National Institute for Disaster Management
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MZM	Meticais (i.e. Mozambican currency)
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
UN	United Nations
UNAPROC*	National Civil Protection Unit
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

*Acronyms of Mozambican Government ministries and bodies are those of their official names in Portuguese

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As part of the Regional Strategy DIPECHO III, the Red Cross of Mozambique (CVM), in partnership with Spanish Red Cross (CRE), is implementing a project to “Reduce the risk and vulnerability to disasters of Mozambican population exposed to climate change, strengthening the capacities of disaster management of the local population who live in disaster prone areas, acting in coordination with government institutions and other organization of the civil society.” This Project is focusing on the central Province of Zambezia one of the most affected area by natural disasters. One component of this project is the provision of guidance to communities living in the most prone areas, to humanitarian agencies and government related institutions, on shelter assistance in order to be better-prepared and to effectively respond with appropriate emergency shelter solutions in case of a weather-related disaster. Particular attention is given to provide guidance on Hosting Families as potential and alternative shelter solution to assist affected population during the response to natural disaster in Mozambique. This report is part of a comprehensive study on the inclusion of host families’ response in the political agenda for preparedness and emergencies management after natural disaster in Mozambique² and describes the work done by the field team during its mission in Mozambique undertaken between 16th August and 6th September 2013.

The purpose of this mission was to conduct an extensive assessment among the communities living in two districts of Zambezia Province, Namacurra and Maganja da Costa in order to identify and to analyse existing hosting practices during emergency situations.

This study aims to answer the following questions:

- Q.1.1. - *During last flood emergency occurred in Namacurra and Maganja da Costa, were there affected displaced families who have been hosted by other families providing them a safe place to stay?*
 Q.1.2 - *Was it the first time happened or is hosting a common practice among those communities?*

If yes,

- Q.2.1- *Did they receive assistance (any kind of) from Government and/or Humanitarian Aid Organisations during this hosting period?*
 Q.2.2 - *Was this assistance adequate and supported the hosting arrangements effectively so that these hosting arrangements remained sustainable?*

If no kind of assistance was provided,

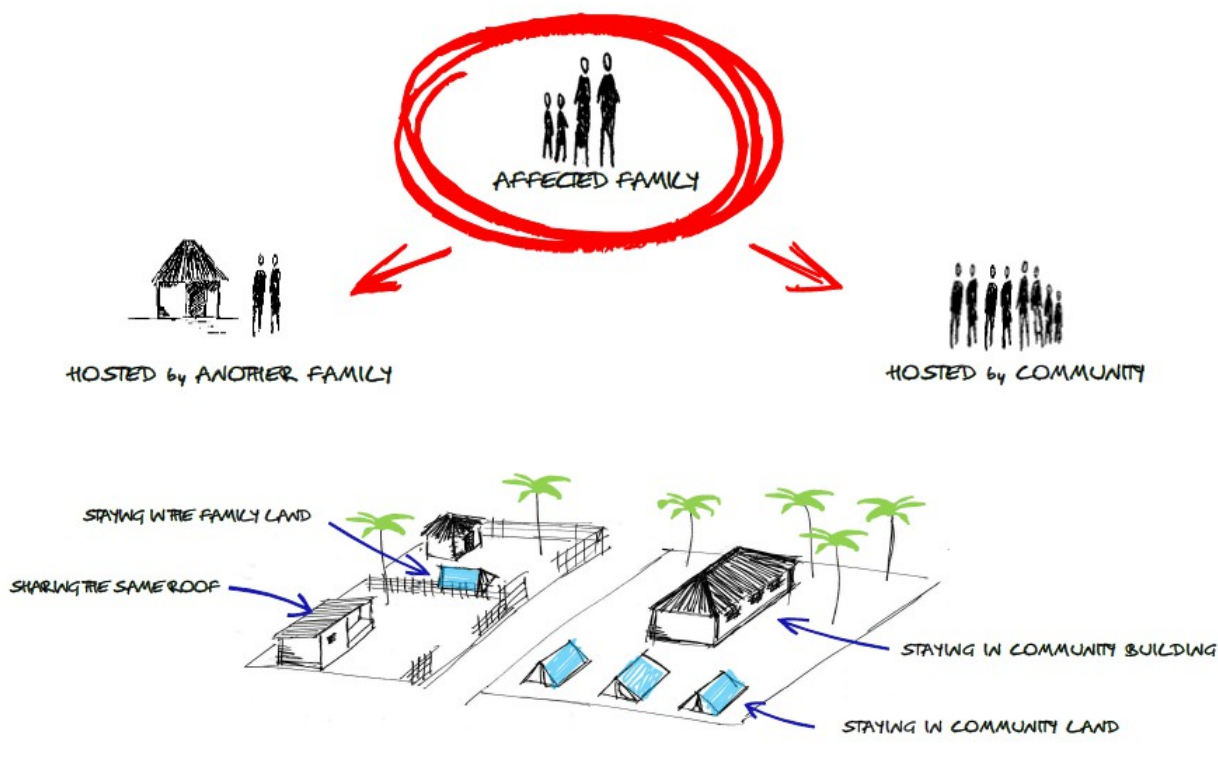
- Q.3.1 - *How did families handle such informal host arrangements and how long did affected families remain hosted?*
 Q.3.2 - *What kind of support could have been provided to meet the needs of both hosted and hosting families (solidarity family) and make the hosting arrangements more sustainable?*

In addition, to recognise the level of interest of the relevant Government Institutions and Humanitarian Organisations (including Red Cross of Mozambique) on the inclusion of host families’ response in the political agenda for preparedness and emergencies management after natural disaster in Mozambique:

- Q.4.1 - *Are the relevant Humanitarian stakeholders (Government officers, staff of Mozambican Red Cross and other Humanitarian Organisations working in Mozambique) sufficiently acquainted on hosting as an option for the response in the shelter sector?*
 Q.4.2 - *Are the relevant Government institutions interested to consider form of assistance to hosting arrangements and include it in contingency planning for future emergencies?*
 Q.4.2 - *Can the Local Authorities, the Village Committees and the traditional leadership be engaged on assisting spontaneous hosting practices as a cost-effective shelter option for emergency response at village level?*

² see TOR for details of single outputs

[HOSTING FAMILY & HOSTING COMMUNITY]



2. Definitions

In order to reduce misunderstandings following translation into Portuguese and due to the different terminology used in different countries by different organisations, below is a list of terms and their internationally widely adopted meanings, that will be used consistently in all four outputs of this consultancy.

Host Community: a community, which has IDPs living in the homes of community members and/or in spontaneous or formal camps nearby.
(UNHCR, IDPs in Host Families and Host Communities: Assistance for hosting arrangements, 2012)

Solidarity Family: displaced individuals and their host families need to be considered together as a single recipient unit, the solidarity family.
(IASC, Haiti Shelter Cluster Technical Working Group "Host Family and Community Needs Assessment Guidelines", April 2010)

Host Family/Person: a family living within a host community, which is hosting IDPs within their own home.
(UNHCR, IDPs in Host Families and Host Communities: Assistance for hosting arrangements, 2012)

Displaced Family/Person or Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border
(Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. <http://www.idpguidingprinciples.org>)

Pendulum Hosting: a hosting relationship, which enables a displaced person or family to periodically return to their home areas to monitor security of their homes, property or crops.
(UNHCR, IDPs in Host Families and Host Communities: Assistance for hosting arrangements, 2012)

Collective Centres: are pre-existing buildings and structures used for the collective and communal settlement of the displaced population in the event of conflict or natural disaster.
(UNHCR and IOM, Collective Centre Guidelines, 2010)

3. The context

A look at the record of natural disasters in Mozambique shows that the country additionally to its recurrent droughts, floods and cyclones, lives with high levels of vulnerability to climate change, which has a tremendous impact on its people, livestock, properties, natural resources and physical infrastructure. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is a slow onset. The strong impact of this pandemic is expected to continue for years into the future and it is hardly mitigated by short-term interventions. Such pandemic further increases the vulnerability of the population exposed to natural disasters. Lastly, as reported by the United Nations Mozambican Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan 2010/2011, about 54.7 %4 of the population lives below the poverty line and survives on less than 1 USD a day. Natural disasters in Mozambique remain a key obstacle to sustainable development and therefore also to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

3.1 A decade of natural disasters in Mozambique

Mozambique is one of the most exposed African countries to risks from multiple weather-related hazards, suffering from periodic floods, cyclones and droughts, which predominate in the rainy season which lasts from October to March. Historical records on natural disasters in Mozambique show that, in the 57 years from 1956 to 2013, there were 10 drought events, 22 floods, 13 tropical cyclones, 18 epidemics and one earthquake. As much as 25% of the population is still at risk from natural hazards. Floods, epidemics and cyclones are the most frequent disasters, although drought affected by far the largest number of people.

Main natural disasters occurred in Mozambique (2000 - 2013)



Adapted from
Focus on Mozambique (UN-Habitat 2012)

Cyclones affect the 2,470 km of Indian Ocean coastline with frequencies of about 1-2 times in 4 years,

depending on the regions. The country is frequently hit by tropical cyclones, which generate floods. The most at risk area is between Pemba and Angoche and near Beira. The cyclone season runs from November to April coinciding with the main agriculture season. In February 2007, Cyclone Favio, a category 4 cyclone, hit Mozambique in Vilanculos District in Inhambane Province, then moved northwest through northern Inhambane, southern Sofala and Manica provinces. Most households affected by the cyclone lost houses, food reserves, crops and fruit trees, and faced acute food shortages. Despite the damage, Cyclone Favio brought welcome rainfall to many areas that had experienced drought conditions earlier in the season³.

On 9 March 2008, tropical cyclone 'Jokwe' hit the Northern and Central parts of Mozambique, causing heavy rainfall that caused extensive damage to homes, schools and roads infrastructure.

In January 2012, two tropical storms and cyclones hit Mozambique. Tropical Cyclone Funso affected the Northern Coast of the country, while Storm Dando affected mostly Gaza and Maputo provinces. In March Tropical Storm Irina passed the coastal areas of Gaza and Maputo provinces, damaging houses and public buildings. The combined impact of tropical storms Dando, Funso and Irina left 44 deaths and a total of 108,048 people affected, an estimated 28,000 homes destroyed, damaged or flooded.

Floods occur every 2-3 years along major river basins, low coastal plains, and areas with drainage problems. The risk is highest in the central and southern region. Mozambique is located downstream of nine international river basins, of which the Zambezi is the largest one, followed by the Limpopo, Rovuma and Save along the seven major rivers that cross the country (Zambezi, Limpopo, Incomati, Licungo, Buzi and Pungue), and its extent depends to a great deal on the amount of rainfall registered in the neighbouring countries, located upstream. Flooding can be geographically random as the rivers are spread from the north to the south of the country.

The major flood event last occurred in the year 2000, as a consequence of Cyclone Elyne, affecting several basins in the sub-region, in particular the Limpopo River, resulting in more than 700 deaths, 500,000 people displaced and 2 million people affected.

In late December 2006 the Cahora Bassa Dam overflowed from heavy rains on Southern Africa and in February 2007 the Zambezi River broke its banks, flooding the surrounding areas in Mozambique followed by Chire and Rivubue rivers. 29 confirmed casualties and 121,000 people were displaced in Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia provinces.

Heavy rainfall in February 2010, mainly in the central region covering Zambézia, Tete, Manica and Sofala Provinces caused floods in the valleys of Buzi, Zambézia, Licungo, Save and other rivers affecting approximately 17,000 people.

The southern and central provinces of Mozambique (Maputo City, Maputo Province, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia) experienced heavy rainfall from December 2010 to March 2011. The floods resulted in the displacement of people and destruction of property. Latest flood was in 2013, which killed 113 and affected 240,000 individuals.

Epidemics have been generally associated with flood disasters. Vulnerability is at its highest throughout the rainy season which runs from September to March.

Droughts occur primarily in the Southern and Central regions, with a frequency of 7 times in 10 years and 4 times in 10 years, respectively. However during the last fourteen years (2000-2013), the country went through recurrent and severe drought such as the 2002/03 and the 2004/05 droughts that severely affected much of the southern and central regions. Chronic drought, the rise in sea level and the subsequent salinization of freshwater resources further aggravate the impact.

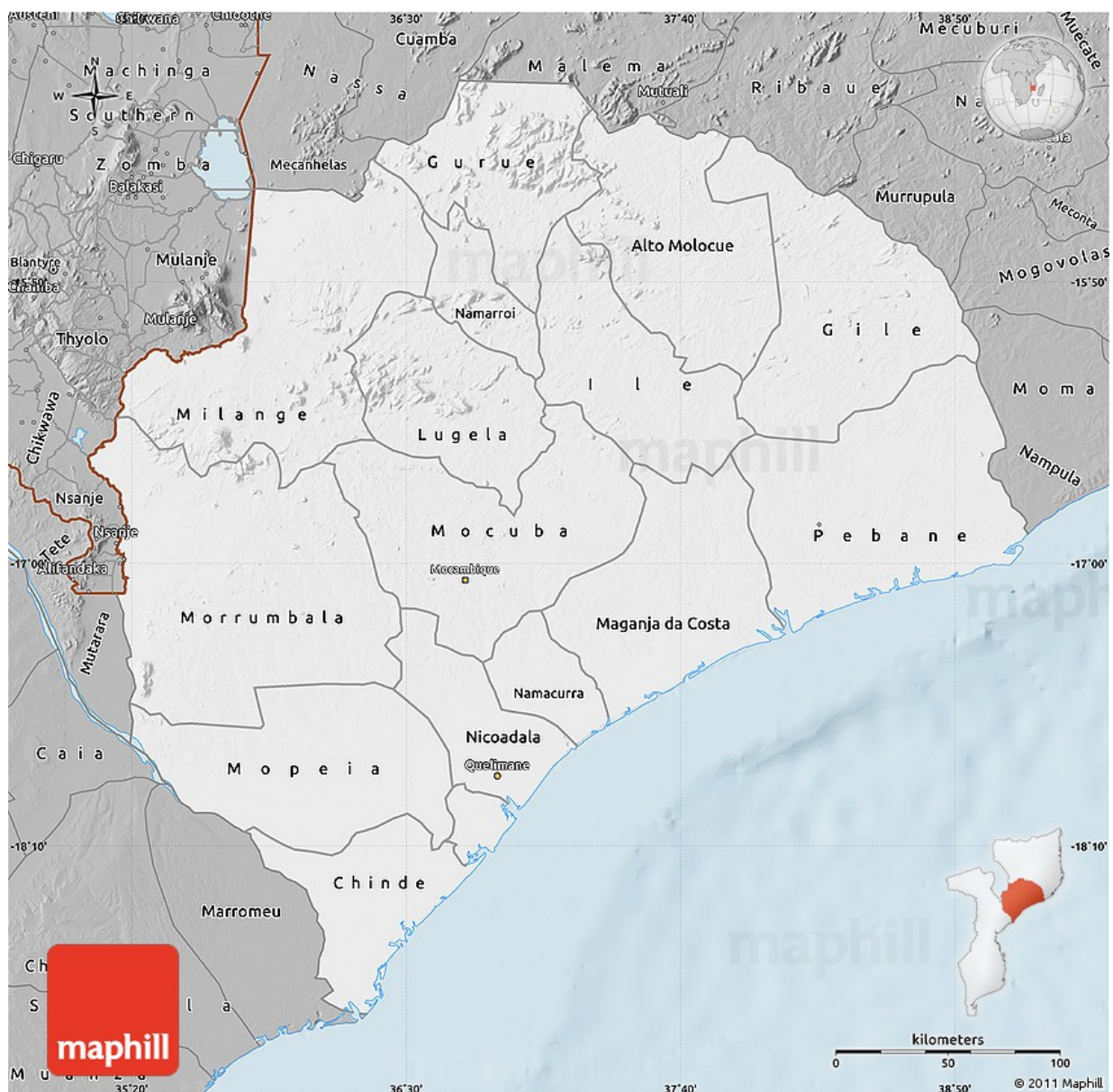
There has also been an increase in earthquakes in the region. Earthquakes have become a new factor to be included in the disaster profile of the country. In 2006, a 7.5 magnitude quake struck central Mozambique at Machaze District in Manica Province. The central and northern provinces are more prone to earthquakes given their proximity to the southern end of the East Africa Rift system that passes through eastern Africa from Djibouti and Eritrea on the north, to Malawi and Mozambique in the south, and that constitutes the boundary between the Africa plate on the west and the Somalia plate on the

3 FEWS NET - Food Security Framework - Hazards in Mozambique

east.

3.2 The 2013 Floods in Zambezia

Zambezia is located in the central coastal region of Mozambique and, with a population of 3,85 million⁴, it is the second most-populous province of Mozambique. The provincial capital is Quelimane (200,000 people), the province's largest city, which stands 25 km from the mouth of the Bons Sinais River. Zambezia has a total area of 103,127 km², much of it drained by the Zambezi River in the south-west along the border with Sofala Province, the Licungo River in the middle area and Ligonha River in the north-east at the border with Nampula Province.



District	area	Population
1 Alto Molocue	6,386 km ²	278,064
2 Chinde	4,403 km ²	121,173

⁴ Mozambique National Institute of Statistics (INE) - census 2007.

3	Gilé	8,875 km ²	168,962
4	Gurué	5,606 km ²	302,948
5	Ile	5,589 km ²	292,504
6	Inhassunge	745 km ²	91,989
7	Lugela	6,178 km ²	137,040
8	Maganja da Costa	7,597 km ²	282,173
9	Milange	9,794 km ²	515,029
10	Mocuba	8,867 km ²	306,543
11	Mopeia	7,614 km ²	115,614
12	Morrumbala	12,972 km ²	361,896
13	Namacurra	1,798 km ²	179,133
14	Namarroi	3,019 km ²	127,651
15	Nicoadala	3,582 km ²	232,929
16	Pebane	9,985 km ²	186,330
17	city of Quelimane (municipality)	117 km ²	192,876

The above district populations are from the provisional results of the September 2007 Census.

Although Zambezia is the second most-populated province, as shown by the table above, it is quite isolated and remote. One of the consequences has been relatively poor access to social services, including health and education. Agriculture is the main activity of the province: rice, maize, cassava, cashews, sugarcane, coconuts, citrus, cotton, and tea. There is considerable forest inland and gemstones are mined at several sites. Much of the coast consists of mangrove swamps, and fishing is especially productive of shrimp.

Zambezia is extremely prone to floods and cyclones during Mozambique's rainy season.

In particular, during last 12 years, different natural disasters with different magnitude of impact hit the Province of Zambezia, such as droughts (2003, 2004, 2009), cyclones (2008 and 2012) and mainly floods (2001, 2005, 2007, 2008).⁵ Always affecting the farming areas, the infrastructure, the public services and private houses and causing temporary displacement of affected communities.

The most recent severe flood took place in January 2013.

In January 2013, heavy rains lasted more than a week and caused flooding in the main river basins in the southern and central regions of Mozambique. Gaza and Zambezia were the most affected Provinces.

On 12 January 2013, following heavy rains that caused an increase of hydrometric levels in main river basins in the central part of the country and in southern regions, the Mozambique Disaster Management Technical Council (CTGC) activated the orange alert.

On 20 January, 150,000 people were estimated as affected throughout the country, and there were reports of significant damages to people's homes (2,979 houses damaged or destroyed, 679 houses inundated) and to community infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and electricity and drainage systems.

On 22 January 2013, the CTGC declared an institutional red alert to strengthen Government and partners' actions to respond to the humanitarian needs of affected people. INGC estimated that in Zambezia more than 20,000 persons were affected by floods and required assistance. Seven out of 17 Districts have been severely affected including the town of Quelimane. Namely Chinde, Maganja da Costa, Namacurra, Nicoadala, Morrumbala, Mopeia and as mentioned, the Quelimane surrounding suburbs.

⁵ Provincial Government of Zambezia - Contingency plan 2012/2013



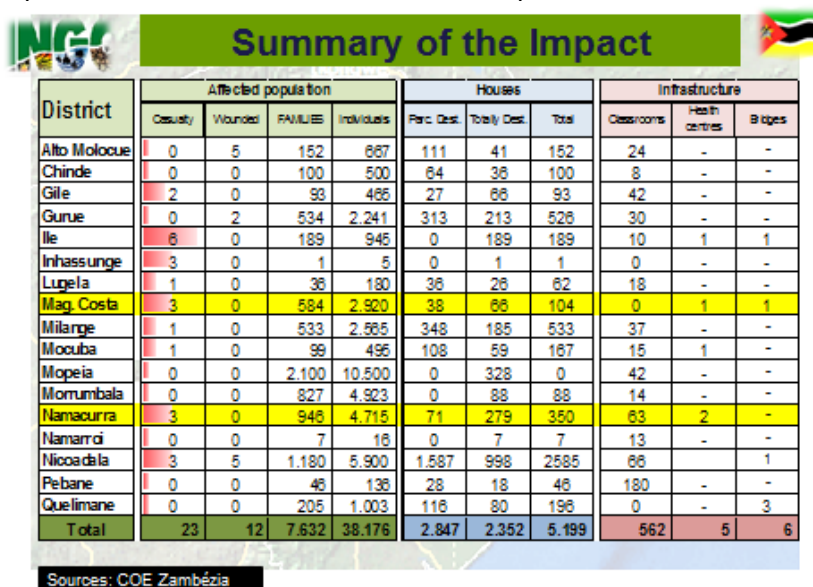
Districts Affected by Floods



On 20 February, almost after one month, the total number of affected people increased to 240,827 individuals with 185,897 displaced. The number of reported deaths also increased to 113. Temporary accommodation camps and collective centres directly managed by Government (INGC) with support of Humanitarian partners have been established in Gaza and Zambezia, the most affected Provinces. In Zambezia, official data from INGC reported that 38,176 people were affected by floods, a third of them were displaced in the 21 collective centres arranged by Local Government in the six most affected districts. INGC coordinated all aid distribution within the collective centre, also when distributing food

and relief items provided by Humanitarian partners.

On 12 March 2013 as the situation normalized, the CTGC downgraded the Red Alert to Orange Alert. As the floods water started receding, people left the collective centres to return to their homes or to move to the new land allocated by local Government in one of the resettlement sites that were demarcated. In Zambezia INGC reported that 2,730 families received a new plot in one of the 16 resettlement sites.



District	Affected population				Houses			Infrastructure		
	Casualty	Wounded	FAMILIES	Individuals	Part. Dest.	Totally Dest.	Total	Classrooms	Health centres	Bridges
Alto Molocue	0	5	152	667	111	41	152	24	-	-
Chinde	0	0	100	500	64	36	100	8	-	-
Gile	2	0	98	466	27	66	93	42	-	-
Gurue	0	2	534	2.241	313	213	526	30	-	-
Ile	6	0	189	946	0	189	189	10	1	1
Inhassunge	3	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	-	-
Lugela	1	0	36	180	36	26	62	18	-	-
Mag. Costa	3	0	584	2.920	38	66	104	0	1	1
Milange	1	0	533	2.665	348	185	533	37	-	-
Mocuba	1	0	99	495	108	59	167	15	1	-
Mopeia	0	0	2.100	10.500	0	328	0	42	-	-
Morrumbala	0	0	827	4.923	0	88	88	14	-	-
Namacurra	3	0	946	4.715	71	279	350	63	2	-
Namarroi	0	0	7	16	0	7	7	13	-	-
Nicoadala	3	5	1.180	5.900	1.587	998	2.585	66	-	1
Pebane	0	0	46	136	28	18	46	180	-	-
Quelimane	0	0	205	1.003	116	80	196	0	-	3
Total	23	12	7.632	38.176	2.847	2.352	5.199	562	5	6

Sources: COE Zambézia

On 19 April, all alert warnings were lifted, the collective centres and related camps were progressively closed and officially the humanitarian relief activities moved to early recovery operations.

3.3 The Response mechanisms

Based on the experience gained from past disasters, Mozambique has made major progress in establishing and modernising relevant institutional, policy and programme frameworks. Mozambique is among the 168 countries that in 2005 endorsed the Hyogo Framework for Action agreeing to achieve by 2015 “the substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic (HFA) and environmental assets of communities and countries”.

In particular with the establishment of the **National Disaster Management Institute - INGC** (Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades), the implementation of these frameworks have had a noteworthy role in improving the response to the floods and other natural disasters that occurred in Mozambique in the last few years.

The National Institute of Disaster Management, established in 1999, coordinates disaster risk management activities in Mozambique. INGC operates under the Ministry of State Administration (MAE) and is mandated to coordinate emergencies, promote disaster prevention through population and government mobilization; protect human lives; ensure multi-sectorial coordination in disaster emergency; coordinate early warning systems; carry out public awareness; and re-utilize arid and semi-arid zones.

The INGC is responsible for coordinating all disaster risk management activities at the national, provincial and district levels.

During the disaster response the INGC is the clearly defined focal point for coordination and information-sharing mechanisms, including with international partners and with civil society organisations.

At the provincial level, a similar disaster management organisational structure is replicated. There are INGC delegations in all Mozambican provinces. Each one is headed by a Delegate nominated by the INGC Director. A provincial technical council for disaster management is also in place, the **Operative Emergency Centre - COE** (Centro Operativo de Emergencia) with representatives from all concerned

government sectors, other stakeholders from civil society (religious leaders, NGOs, etc) and the media (provincial and community radio, television, etc).

At political level, the highest body for disaster risk management in the country is the **Coordination Council for Disaster Management (CCGC)**, composed by relevant Ministers and chaired by the Prime Minister. It ensures multi-sectorial coordination in disaster prevention, assistance to victims, and disaster rehabilitation. It receives advice from a Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC), which is composed of technical staff from sector Ministries represented in the CCGC, proposes technical responses to disasters, which are then submitted for analysis and approval to the CCGC. The CCGC decision is then forwarded to the operating body of INGC for action through its regional, provincial and district representatives. The CTGC is also active at the provincial level, where it advises the local INGC and the Provincial Government and conducts disaster evaluations.

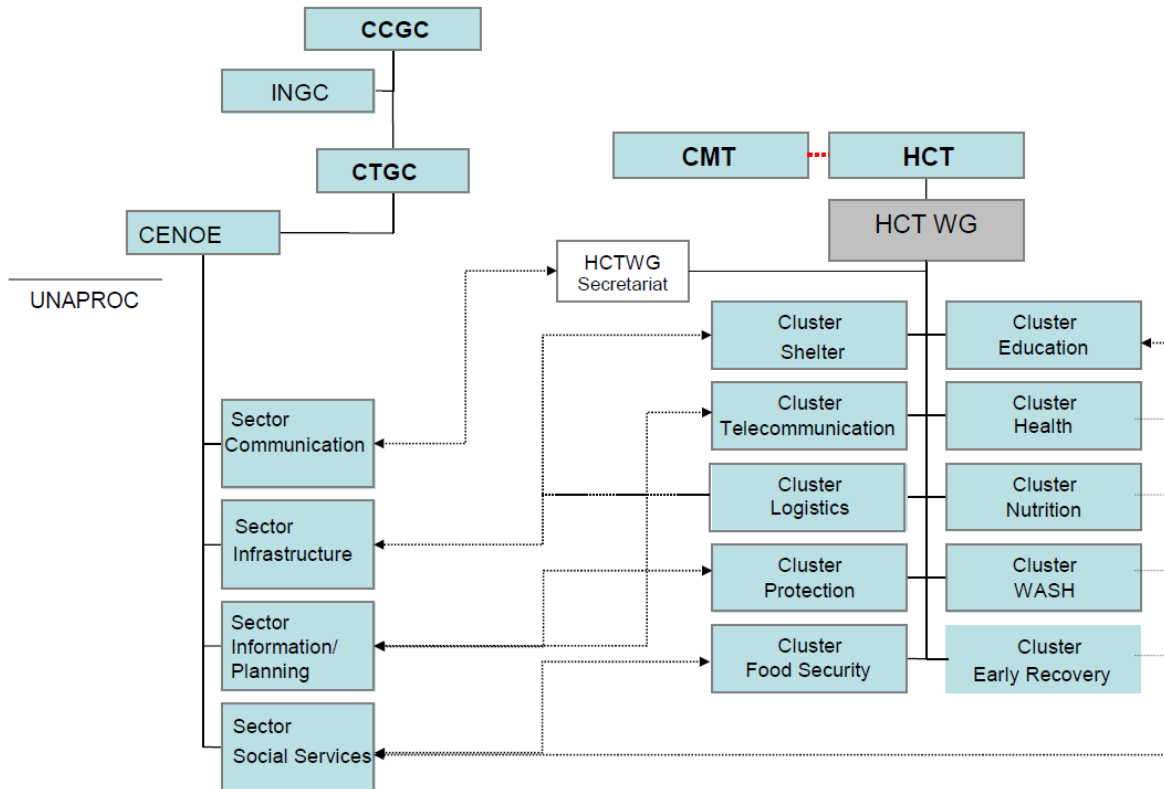
The coordination mechanisms and information-sharing takes place at the central level in the **National Disaster Management Technical Council - CTGC** (Conselho Nacional Técnico de Gestão de Calamidades Naturais,) wide-ranging body where both the United Nations and the Mozambique Red Cross Society have seats.

To coordinate national and international efforts for a rapid, efficient and effective response to disasters, the **National Emergency Operations Centre - CENOE** was established by the Government of Mozambique as a multi-institutional and multi-sectorial coordination structure.

The CENOE, operates under the leadership of the INGC and it is supported by a National Civil Protection Unit (**UNAPROC**) to assist with search and rescue activities.

Main responsibilities are:

- To collect from the different national and international bodies all relevant information about possible or current emergency situations and to centralise them in order to provide support to the President of the Republic and the Council of Ministers for the declaration of emergency conditions;
- To coordinate, upon delegation by the President of the Republic, the efforts of the different country administrations and international bodies;
- To provide all of the stakeholders involved in the prevention, mitigation and hazard response with guiding instruments, procedures, tasks and actions for technical and scientific monitoring, broadcasting warnings, control of operations and the activation and deactivation of the emergency operations.



The organigram above, summarizes the links and coordination arrangements between the Humanitarian Country Team and the Mozambican Government’s emergency management mechanisms described above. Based on the guiding principles, the HCT coordinates the efforts of the humanitarian community through the Cluster approach, instead of having many UN agencies, NGO and international partners attending CENOE/CTGC meetings and participating in national working groups.

Therefore, these clusters endeavour to integrate into the four working groups of the CENOE. The Cluster Lead or Co-Leads and a deputy (preferably one UN agency and one NGO Cluster Partner) are designated to attend INGC Working Group meetings. They represent the other Cluster partners and present the contributing Cluster inputs to the National preparedness and response process. They liaise with CENOE Working Groups and the wider INGC, and with Cluster members feeding back the developments and decisions made with regard to emergency preparedness and response plans.

3.4 Disaster Preparedness in Mozambique

The Disaster risk reduction progress score in Mozambique was quantified at 4 in 2011, according to a World Bank report published in 2012⁶. Disaster risk reduction progress score is an average of self-assessment scores, ranging from 1 to 5 , by countries under Priority 1 of the Hyogo Framework National Progress Reports. The Hyogo Framework is a global blueprint for disaster risk reduction efforts that was adopted by 168 countries in 2005. Assessments of Priority 1 include four indicators that reflect the degree to which countries have prioritized disaster risk reduction and the strengthening of relevant institutions.

This section describes two key initiatives utilised by the relevant Government institutions in the sector of disaster preparedness, the Annual Contingency Plan prepared by INGC and the Local Disaster Risk Management Committees.

- **Annual Contingency Plan** - every year INGC prepares Annual Contingency Plans in a participatory

6 <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.CLC.DRSK.XQ/>

manner involving central and regional government, donors, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) members and civil society. The Plans are prepared following the issuance of the hydro meteorological forecast by the Meteorological National Institute in coordination the National Directorate of Water and consider four main hazards: floods, droughts, cyclones and earthquakes. They include a profile of the most vulnerable districts and priority needs. According to the three scenarios (drought, floods and cyclones) identified in the Contingency Plan, pre-positioning of goods takes place in the most vulnerable and least accessible areas. The early warning mechanism is refined and a national, regional and local simulation takes place, as a signal to launch Mozambique's disaster response. The Contingency Plan defines for each province of Mozambique the actions in every sector shall be taken in order to prevent, to mitigate, to manage and to reduce the impact of the most predictable disasters for the rainy and cyclone seasons.

This plan is prepared taking into account also the role and the level of engagement of the Communities living in the identified disaster prone areas. Tasks such as awareness, early warning and local response are shared with a Community based Organisation (CBO) which should be formed in every Community, the Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (CLGRC).

Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (CLGRC) - these Local Committees composed by representatives of the community in coordination with the Local Delegate of INGC, should play a crucial role in local actions to be implemented during the various phases of Disaster Management. The CLGRC is formed under the supervision of INGC, by people living in the same community who provide their services voluntarily, and are interested in prevention, mitigation and response to disasters. They liaise with local authorities and community leaders.



Members of CLGRC met in Morla (Namacurra)

According to the manual used for the training of CLGRC⁷, the members of the Committee are divided in seven groups and each group is responsible to carry on the specific assigned tasks. A coordinator assisted by a deputy coordinates and supervises the accomplishment of the assigned tasks during emergencies, and liaises with Local Authorities. The groups are the following:

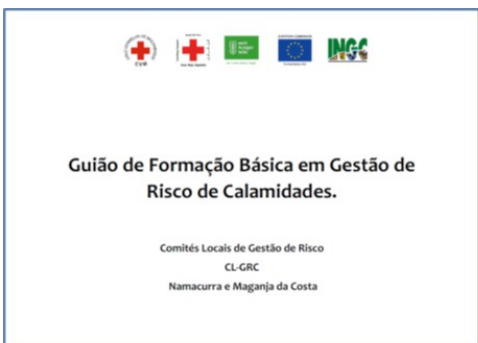
- Radio listening - 2-3 members pay attention to alerts or other relevant information about disasters broadcasted by radio and to share the information with other component of the CLGRC;
- Early warning - 2-3 members are responsible for the early warning system;
- Evacuation - 2-3 members are responsible for the concentration of the community in identified location and consequently for their evacuation in case of alert;
- Search and Rescue - 2-3 persons have the responsibility to search and eventually to rescue missing persons in the aftermath of a disaster
- Needs and damages assessment - 2 members are responsible to assess the immediate needs

7 Guide for the Basic Training in Disaster Risk Management for Local Disaster Risk Management Committees

of the affected community and the occurred damages and to transmit the report to authorities and INGC

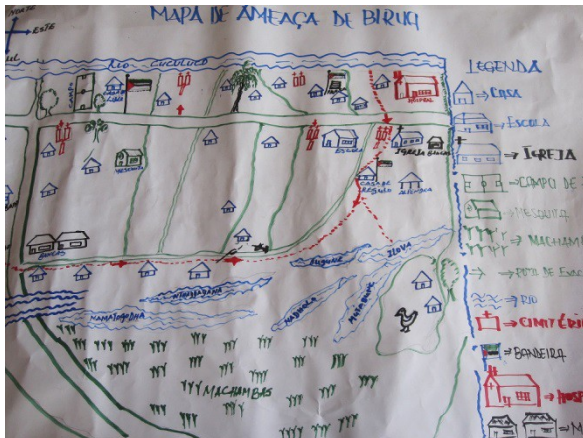
- Shelter - 2-3 members have the responsibility for sheltering the displaced families of the community (identify buildings inside the village which could be used as collective centre, manage the accommodation of the people and make registration of them, coordinate de construction of additional temporary shelters)
- Emergency Kit - a member is assigned to arrange, to store and later to distribute the assigned tools and material (emergency kit) to be used during the phase of emergency.

In Zambezia, several CLGCRs have been formed in the past, but few of them are effectively functioning and during the 2013 floods they didn't perform as expected. The INGC plans to conduct refreshment trainings for the committees. In addition to INGC, CVM and other Humanitarian organisations (UNDP, GTZ, Concern, INWENT) are currently taking over the financing and capacity building of CLGCRs in other provinces, supporting the creation of this network in other disaster prone districts.



Cover of the CLGCR training manual by INGC and CVM.

The members are trained to identify and mitigate the existing risks in their villages by preparing hazard maps of their area.



Above are the risk maps prepared by the CLGCR of Berua (Namacurra) and Mugoloma (Maganja da Costa), which were discussed during the workshops organised as part of this field survey.

4. The Field Survey

The field survey was carried out between 16th of August and 6th of September 2013 in parallel with a desktop review of documentation undertaken remotely.

All activities described in this section were coordinated and facilitated by CVM in partnership with CRE-Mozambique. In particular, the CVM district staff accompanied the field team to the selected communities. They introduced them to the local leadership and made all the arrangements to implement participatory tools.

4.1 Methodology and Data Collection

The methodology adopted for the field survey is structured in the three steps described below. This approach was adapted from IFRC “Assisting host families and communities after crises and natural disaster. A step-by-step guide”:

STEP 1 - Identify and engage host communities

The objective of this initial stage was to identify the communities where hosting was practiced. This was mainly undertaken through desktop review of assessment reports as well as in the interviews with key informants

STEP 2 - Assess vulnerabilities, capacities and resources

Through this step the type of hosting undertaken spontaneously by the communities and/or households (HH) during the emergency; the provided external assistance; and the gaps and opportunities to support hosting practices were investigated mainly by Participatory Rural Appraisal tools in three selected visited communities

STEP 3 - Agree on Host Community and Displaced Support Plan

A final workshop at district level (in each of the two visited districts) was conducted in order to assess to what extent and form the communities and local authorities agree on including hosting practices as a shelter option within the humanitarian agenda for disaster response.

A range of participatory tools was used to gather the primary information and as well as to triangulate preliminary findings and assumptions. The tools are listed as follows:

- **Interviews with Key informants** A combination of Government officers, and Humanitarian partners (UN, Red Cross and NGOs) staff based in Maputo as well as in the field were interviewed. The final list of interviewed key informants is in the annex G.
The key topics covered were:
 - Trends and forms of displacement of flood affected population
 - Identification of formal and/or informal hosting practices in the recent emergencies
 - Institutional involvement in post-disaster emergency and recovery activities.
 - Response strategies to natural disasters, with particular attention to recent floods.
 - Livelihood considerations during emergency phases.
 - Type of shelter assistance provided
 - Opinion on possible inclusion of support to hosting practices in the assistance menu at different levels: individual/household/communities.
 - Impact of the emergency interventions on whole affected communities.
 - Utilised implementation approaches on humanitarian principles and standards, gender and other cross cutting issues.

- **Focus groups discussions** with community members were held in the three communities visited as well as **HHs interviews**. A preliminary meeting with the community leaders allowed the team to confirm whether there were hosting practices or not. If so, the Village Committee selected a group of ten families (five hosted families and the respective hosting families) to be interviewed at their respective places. See the two different questionnaire in annex D and E. The objective of the focus group discussions was to record experiences of hosting communities, hosting families and people who had been displaced during the past emergencies as well as to identify vulnerabilities, to be addressed ahead of future emergencies, capacities and resources that could be integrated to an effective preparedness plan for

Zambezia,.



Focus group discussion in Moguloma



Interview to a hosted family in Morla

- **Final Workshops at district level** - In each district a workshop was organised in the Administrative Posts of the two visited areas: Furquia (Namacurra) and Nante (Maganja da Costa). All actors involved in disaster response at village level, from seven different communities, were invited: Local leaders, representatives of the CLGRC, representatives of past hosted/hosting communities, the villages' teachers and midwives, CVM district staff and other Humanitarian partners working in the district. The workshops were held in Furquia on 24th of August with the participation of representatives from the community of Manhala, Berua, Mugherege and Lugela, then on 29th of August in Nante with the participation of the community from Morla, Monguloma and Monea.

The objective of the workshop was to:

1. triangulate the preliminary findings from the PRA
2. outline how to engage the whole community on hosting practices as an option to assist disaster affected families,
3. identify the support they would have required and would require in case of future emergencies, elaborated as a menu of shelter assistance options
4. define the criteria for eligibility of host families and communities
5. determine how to include hosting practices into local disaster management plans.

The results of the discussion are summarised in the section 4.0 Observations and Findings.



Discussion about risk plan in Nante



The coordinator of one CLGRC intervenes in Furquia

4.2 Selection of surveyed communities

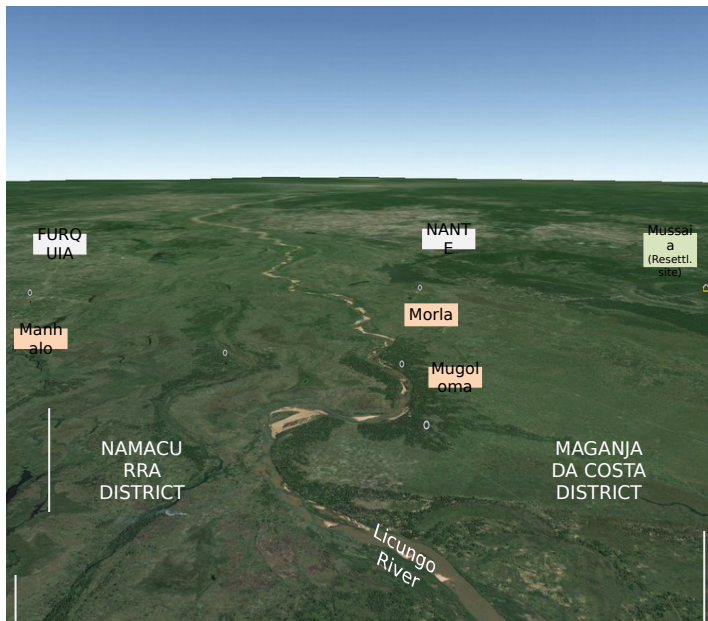
The floods affected villages from the districts of Namacurra and Maganja da Costa are very similar in terms of geography and climate, livelihoods, demography, housing, community infrastructure and

services. For this reason, a sample of three communities was considered sufficiently representative to extrapolate a common set of observations and findings.

The criteria for the selection of the three communities to be assessed were the following:

- heavily affected by 2013 floods
- likelihood of hosting practices occurred during the emergency
- easily accessible from Quelimane
- communities included in CVM/CRE DIPECHO project

The communities that were visited for this research were Manhala in Namacurra District and Morla and Mongoloma in Maganja da Costa.



4.3 Constraints and limitations

Due to the fast turnover of humanitarian staff, the field team could not interview several of the informants initially identified, as they were no longer in country or weren't available. The list of the key informants actually interviewed is to be found in Annex G.

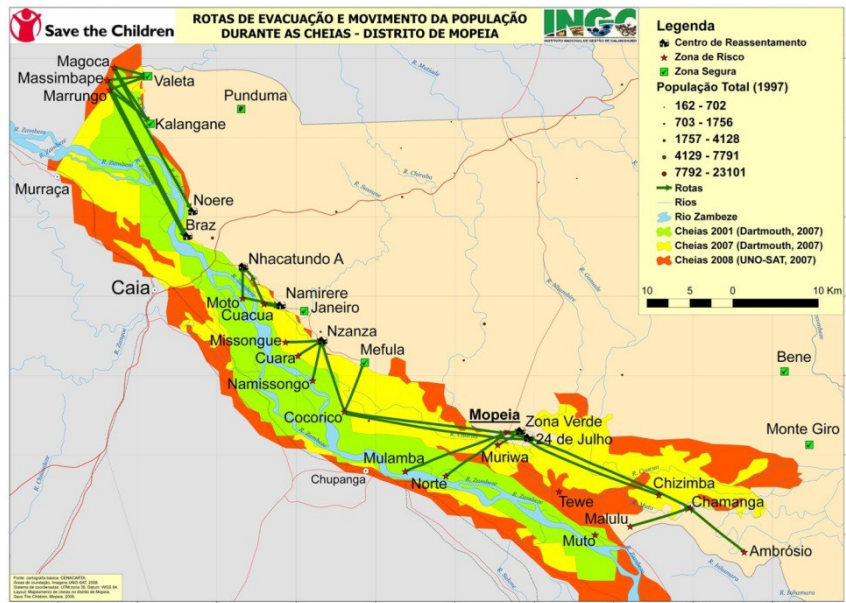
The identification of host communities, as well as of solidarity families, resulted very difficult. A major challenge that the field team faced was in identifying those to be interviewed, as a result of the total absence of any documented figures and facts about such hosting practices in Mozambique. The methodology adopted was to trace people's displacements from their place of origin to the collective centres where they received assistance and then search for communities along the displacement route where a spontaneous hosting could have taken place.

In order to achieve that, three maps need to be overlapped:

1. the map of hazards in Zambezia (with particular attention to floods);
2. the thematic map of displacement in Namacurra and Maganja da Costa (to and from safe havens);
3. and the map of recent floods in Namacurra and Maganja da Costa (visualising the time of water recession).

Unfortunately all maps produced by Government institutions and Humanitarian Organizations often didn't cover Namacurra and Maganja da Costa, proving the need to invest resources on this type of exercise in view of the elaboration of effective contingency and preparedness plans for Zambezia,

regardless of the type of assistance provided to the affected population



The above map is taken from a study prepared by Save the Children in Mopeia District and shows evacuation routes and people's displacements during 2013 floods.

5. Observations and Findings

This section describes the socio-economic profile of the communities covered by this study, with a brief description of the most common housing type found in Zambezia.

It also explains the entire “cycle” of shelter support provided to the affected families in the aftermath of the disaster: from spontaneous hosting practices to the humanitarian aid provided by the government within collective centres. It offers a categorisation of the hosting practices identified.

Finally it analyses the role of the Government in centralising aid provision . Section 4.6 presents a series of findings answering the questions listed at the beginning of this report.

5.1 Hosting Communities' Profile

The districts of Namacurra and Maganja da Costa are situated in the central coastal region of Zambezia. These districts are dominated by the flood plain system of the Licungo River and its effluents. This orography determinates a livelihoods zone⁸, where agriculture - mainly rice in the river banks- is the primary livelihoods of its communities.

The area of Namacurra and Maganja da Costa along the Licungo River is one of the most fertile farming areas of Mozambique. In this strip, the majority of households combine three types of crops: one “machamba” (a farming plot generally of 1 Hectare) of rice production in the river banks (*zona baixa*) which is complemented by two “machambas” of rain-fed agriculture in more elevated surrounding lands (*zona alta*) mostly of maize, cassava, sweet potato and beans. Among these two, a subsidiary agricultural harvest comes from flood recession cropping of vegetables on river banks.

Rice is the best crop in terms of family income, although other products like the vegetables grown on the fertile river margins are highly valued. The produce from the highlands is mostly consumed by the family, whatever is left is sold in the local market.

Another complementary source of income is coming from fishing, for which the main income-earning period is between January and April, when river waters tend to be the highest.

What determines a family's wealth is the size of the area of land cultivated and the livestock owned: the poorest families are typically cultivating less than three hectares of land and rarely own animals, while the better-off families are cultivating from three to five hectares and also rear a few goats.

The agricultural productivity is very low. Although there is no scarcity of land, but the lack of financial resources to invest in equipment/inputs and/or manpower to cultivate the land condemns these farmers to survive at a subsistence level. In a normal year, families can meet their basic food and non-food requirements but they remain very vulnerable to hazards hitting their food production line.

Along the strip of the Licungo river, families' fragile economic security⁹ is continuously undermined by severe and recurrent floods.

The high fertile lands along the river bank attracted many small-scale farmers from the community that settled in the Licungo river bank closer to their main crop field at the time that flooding was “predictable” and very occasional.

Whilst the water of the river rises significantly every year -peaking between January and March- in recent years the water level has increased much more than usual, flooding large parts of the river-shore (*baixas*)¹⁰. When this happens, famers loose their rice crops and houses located in the riverbank, which are swept away. This flooding also causes the immediate displacement of the families living in the riverbank to the high lands within the same community, and lately to the Government led collective centres. Both Government and INGO provide humanitarian assistance, through the unique official

⁸ A geographical area in which households broadly share the same patterns of access to food and income (i.e. may grow the same crops) and have the same access to markets.

⁹ The condition of an individual or community that is able to cover its essential (economic) needs (including food) and unavoidable expenditures in a sustainable manner, according to its cultural standards.

¹⁰ The communities settled along the river Licungo have suffered severe floods in 2001, 2002, 2003, 2007, 2012 and 2013.

channel, and affected families generally don't face food insecurity during the emergency phase.

After the big floods of 2000, the Government started a programme to resettle communities living in high-risk areas. However, families are reluctant to live in the allocated sites, since they are generally too far from their farmlands.

At village level the land belongs to the Community, being the local leaders the ones to ensure that each family receives adequate farming land. While the state maintains its role as landowner, the only right that is legally recognized is the right to use land (DUAT - direito de uso e aproveitamento da terra). Existing customary or smallholder use rights, acquired through historic occupation or occupation in good faith, may be formalized into a formal land-use title but do not have to be registered in order to secure full legal protection. Registration of new rights is compulsory. The titling process of a DUAT requires a mandatory consultation with the local communities to confirm whether indeed the requested land is "free" for an "investor" to use. The assigned farming plots can be transferred from father to sons. The same scheme works for the plot where to build the house. New couples get their lands (for farming and housing) from their family or from community leader when needed.

The quality of the housing is very poor. The most common construction technique is 'wattle and daub' (mud wall with a bamboo frame) with thatched roof. The few existing bricks houses around are old colonial buildings.

The only typology found is a one or two rooms huts (4x4 meter), built on elevated compressed earth base, with a bamboo frame, which is finished with mud plastering. The roof is covered with palm leaves.

One room is used as storage and bedroom for the children the other one is for the adults. Visited houses had no furniture and mats were used to sleep in the ground. The cooking area was either in the veranda or outside in the adjacent plot.



All the visited houses didn't have adequate sanitation: only a very basic pit latrine was often found on the house plot. The river is used for bathing. The entire village is neither connected to water nor electricity supplies.

The main dirt road, which gets very muddy during the rainy season, goes along the two river banks and connects the villages with their respective administrative centres Furquia and Nante. Few families own a motorbike, most of the people (mainly man) use a bicycle and women just walk. From the villages to the administrative centres it takes around 4 to 5 hours walking.

The market infrastructure in these two districts is very basic: only a very limited range of products generally locally produced can be found in the small village markets ; the main markets are held on Saturday both in Furquia and Nante.

Hardware stores can be found in Namacurra and Maganja, the district capitals. Ordinary building materials are not available in the local market, which forces the choice of building mainly with harvested materials and earth blocks (picture below). Beams and doors, are locally made .



A few cement bags and a couple of CGI sheets were seen in the only existing shop in Morla and surroundings. Cement is used in small percentage in the mud to plaster the walls of houses to improve waterproofing.

In the villages surveyed the only public buildings

were primary schools consisting in 3 to 4 rooms built with the above described “wattle and daub” technique and thatched roof. Neither water nor latrines are available. Three or four teachers give lessons to all pupils following a classroom rotation system. Schools are often used for all community activities, including initial sheltering during the emergencies.



The primary school in Morla

No health facilities are available at village level. People need to travel to the Administrative post for primary health and to district capital if requiring hospital care. Families use traditional medicine to treat minor illnesses.

In the surveyed villages, the predominant religion is Muslim, although there are significant groups of Catholics, Evangelists and other minor religions. The religious leaders are part of the community councils and no conflicts have been registered among different religious groups living in the same village. Some of the visited churches and mosques present a better quality construction (plastered bricks walls and CGI roofing) and they are also used to complement first shelter assistance to the displaced families during emergencies. The majority of population living in the district of Namacurra and Maganja da Costa belong to the ethnic group of Lomwè, others are Chuabos and Macuas. The most common spoken language is Elomwe (in Namacurra the 70% - Maganja da Costa the 81% of population)¹¹.

¹¹ Namacurra and Maganja da Costa District Profiles - Ministry of State Administration - 2005



The church in Morla

The heavy rains that lasted more than a week in 2013 increased considerably the hydrometric levels of Licungo river. Despite several alerts launched by INGC to people living in high-risk areas along the river banks, they didn't leave their houses until the water flooded their homes during the night. People had to rush away, leaving their belongings behind.

Nineteen families out of the total of 589 living in Manhala (Namacurra) fled from their place in the lower land to higher lands within the same community. In Morla (Maganja da Costa) displaced people represented the 18% of the community (180 out of 980) and in Mongoloma the percentage of affected families was higher, 30% of the community (220 out of 730).

Displaced families were sheltered in the nearest public buildings available such as schools, churches, mosques or some abandoned old colonial buildings.

At times the capacity of these public buildings wasn't sufficient to accommodate everybody, and therefore, those who couldn't find space in the public buildings "knocked on doors" of nearby houses, where they found shelter.

From there some families moved to relatives living in high lands who provided them for a temporary accommodation at their place.

All these displacements and the three types of hosting arrangements described, took place within the

"When water arrived I put in a bag some dry food I had stored in my house, while my wife was collecting the clothes and with our children we run away as soon as the river cut the road to the church." (Flood affected person from Morla)

same village, from the low area- the river banks- to the high area, and among the same community. These hosting arrangements lasted from 72 hours up to ten days. During these first days the displaced people moved up and down taking care of their damaged houses and to securing their belongings.

In the past, these communities used to cope with small floods at village level since the low lands are cyclically prone to be flooded by the river. During such events the affected families used to move from their house to the school, the church or the mosque for a couple of days until water receded. .

All hosting families interviewed, shared their internal space (generally the room for the children) and the veranda of the house (depending of the availability of space) to shelter the displaced people. Therefore, people stayed for hours under the veranda whilst still raining.

This kind of support during the first days of the emergency was just an act of solidarity to a family belonging to same community and it was told to interviewer that no kind of compensation was given in return to such support.

On the other side, there was little to eat and most people fed themselves with the coconuts they could get from the coconuts trees.

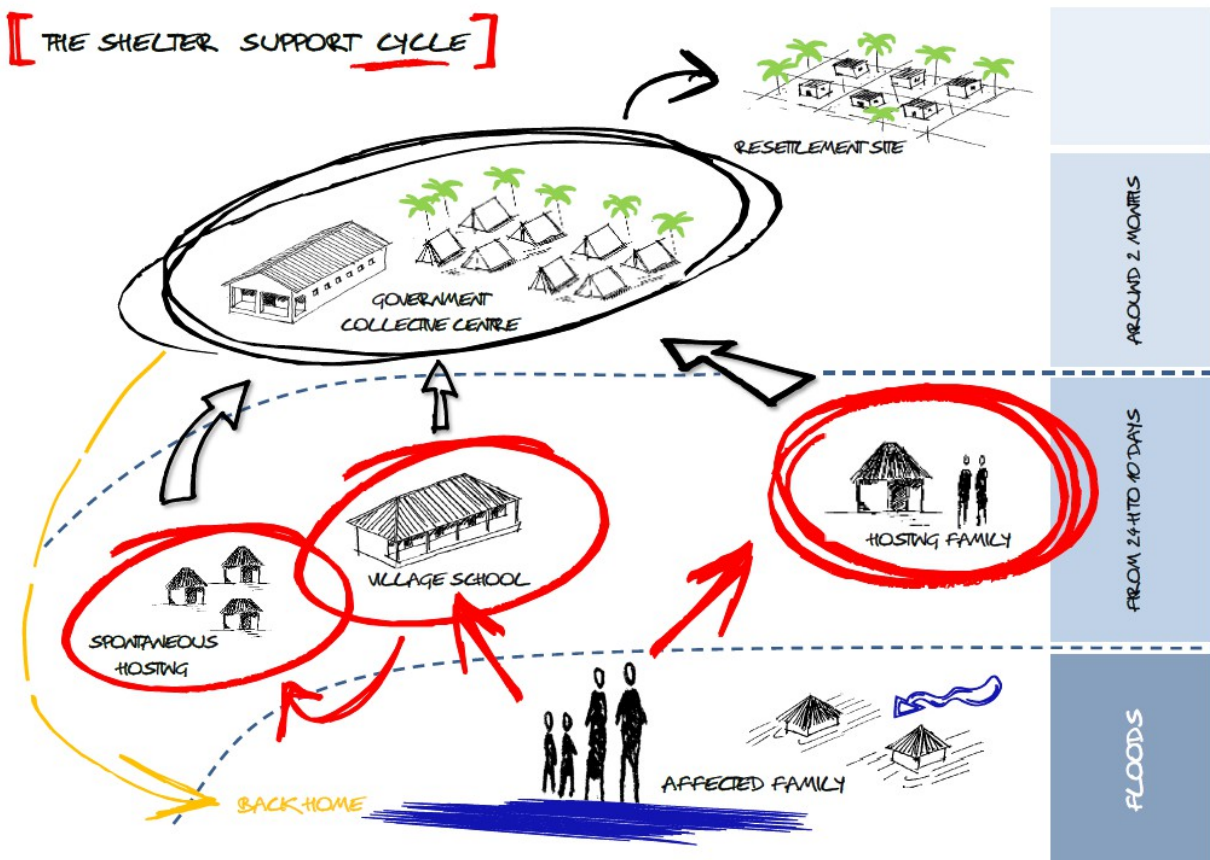
Between 24 and 72 hours after the displacement and as part of the government response strategy, the INGC activated a number of collective centres (*Centro de Acomodação*) in accessible and safe areas pre-identified as part of INGC Contingency Plan.

The flooded areas were quite extensive and the access roads were inundated: the majority of the communities remained isolated. As it was difficult to reach the affected areas by trucks or 4x4 vehicles the Government's rescue teams UNAPROC used small motor boats and helicopters to evacuate the isolated population from the flooded areas.

Those rescued, were taken directly to collective centres, whereas the rest of the affected population were instructed by Government officers to reach the assigned collective centres by their own means (walking). Within collective centres affected families were provided with shelter (whether in the available covered space of the building or in erected tent in the compound), food, and NFI. Some collective centres were close to other key facilities, such as district health posts and easily to facilitate logistics supporting aid distributions. All locations were quite far from the affected areas, like for instance, the collective centre assigned to one of the visited communities, which was around 40 km away from their original homes

In the District of Namacurra, eleven collective centres were arranged by the INGC in schools, mosques and churches in Furquia and surroundings. In Maganja da Costa, two collective centres were arranged in Nante in the locations of Sopa and Entabo

Any assistance and aid distributions were delivered only to registered families staying in collective centres. As a consequence of this strategy, everybody else, who hadn't done it yet, moved to the nearest collective centre in order to get assistance, including people staying with host families. This was the reason told to the interviewer why displaced families were hosted for no longer than 10 days.



The diagram above shows the two separate stages for the provision of shelter to affected families that determine the following shelter options for the displaced:

- In the immediate aftermath of the flooding, the following shelter solutions were adopted by the displaced:

- Staying in community buildings (mostly schools, churches and mosques)
 - Staying in houses nearby community buildings, whenever the last ones didn't have enough capacity
- Staying with relatives

- After the first 72 hours after the disaster, shelter assistance is provided by the government in collective centres. No other hosting arrangements were identified during this second phase.

Collective centres are meant to be transitional centres to quickly move people to relocation sites, according to the plan of the Government. Affected people are assigned a new plot of land and invited to move there from the collective centre.

During last emergency collective centres were open and running for the length of the emergency phase, less than two months, and then they were returned to their original use..

Recovery programmes supporting the resettlement had just started at the time of writing, and relocation might take longer than planned: most of the families returned to their original places in high risk areas in absence of economically viable alternatives. Discussion between Government and Humanitarian Organisations about sustainable planning and funding to support the relocation is on going,

5.3 External support provided to hosting practices

Although Government and most of Humanitarian actors were aware about the existence of hosting families informally supporting disaster response, no assistance was provided to solidarity families. No assessment focusing on hosting families was conducted by any international organisation neither by the Government. No data or specific information about hosting families (number, location, needs, etc..) was found in the documentation examined regarding past emergencies in Mozambique. Just few reports actually mention family hosting.

The '2012 FACT Shelter report no. 2 - Zambezia Province' states: "all communities visited showed good resilience by helping each other – nearly all displaced families found shelter with nearby host families".

The first UNRCO Sitrep (Jan 13): "as assessment missions are still ongoing and some affected people are been accommodated in hosting families, the number of people affected may fluctuate."

5.4 Gaps, opportunities and advantages to support hosting practices

During the first days, immediately after the disaster and until affected families reached their respective collective centres to be assisted by humanitarian organisations, the community safety nets worked at their best to shelter relatives and neighbours. This spontaneous support, however, was not sufficient to cover all needs. Generally speaking scarcity of food was the main concern, as the stocks of dry food hosting families had available, were not sufficient when shared with new comers. Those who found shelter within community buildings, seemed to have to do with whatever they could salvage from their homes, even though the interviewers were told that the religious family network provided some support to their followers.

The small covered area in traditional houses limited the available space, which could be shared with the displaced. Children found usually place all together in the first room of the house. The veranda was left to be used for the adults. The availability of limited covered space to adequately shelter the displaced is to be found also in public buildings. During past emergencies the option of erecting temporary shelters in the courtyards around public buildings and on host families' plots was presented and discussed. Since appropriate material was not available within the community, a quick construction of additional temporary shelters was not possible (palm leaves roofing requires some time).The provision of shelter kits or even just tarpaulins (preliminarily supplied to CLGRC as emergency shelter

stock) would prove very useful for a better shelter response at village level.

Local leaders and Committee's members were very appreciative, during the workshops organised as part of the field survey, of the contribution of their communities in sheltering displaced families during the first emergency phase.

The emergency response plan prepared by each CLGRC for their own community could easily be integrated with support to solidarity families, also because it became evident in previous emergencies that existing public buildings couldn't shelter all of those in need. Additional tasks for CLGCR shelter group would be:

1. to categorise public buildings stating the number of families which each can adequately shelter,
2. assess potential host families living in village's highlands with links with families living in flood prone low land .

Consolidated data would be a key support for CLGCR to develop a shelter contingency plan at village level., including the estimate number of shelter kits or at least tarpaulins required, and to be stocked by CLGCR, to respond to the emergency needs of those displaced either around collective centres or with families.

5.5 Hosting arrangements: comparing Zambezia with Gaza

The field team made a day visit to Gaza, another district also heavily affected by floods in January 2013, with the objective of analysing hosting practices in a different emergency situation, an urban context, and comparing the findings with Zambezia. Although what was derived is in no way sufficient to prove any successful informal hosting practice, by travelling few hours around Macia and Chokwe, what came out of direct observation and interviews, showed interesting differences, when compared with findings from Zambezia.

The response strategy adopted in Macia, would be worth investigating further, to better understand what happened in Gaza, which could prove useful to integrate urban specific scenarios in future contingency plans.

In January 2013 the whole population of the city of Chokwe was evacuated and its inhabitants moved to nearest city of Macia where government provided shelter assistance in collective centres. As the influx size of those displaced wasn't manageable with that type of response only, local institutions were alerted and asked to explore alternative sheltering solutions to accommodate the affected population. The local COE involved the community leaders of the suburb (chefe de barrio) in the response, and asked them to start looking for unoccupied houses to be temporarily assigned to IDPs, and also to look for families who could host some of them.

The family we interviewed in Macia reported that they hosted a family of friends from Chokwe during the three months of the emergency at their place just out of solidarity. It was the second time that that happened, since the same family was hosted in 2000 during another big flood. They confirmed that no specific support was provided to them during the three months of co-habitation. Assistance to affected population in Gaza was only provided to people registered and staying in collective centres, like elsewhere in the country.

Hosting arrangements in Zambezia took place within the same community and spontaneously, as no other shelter option was offered or available at that time. Often scarcity of means forced families to move to collective centres in order to receive government assistance. Also, the rural context also allowed for the possibility of constructing temporary shelters in the surrounding of the Collective centres to accommodate the displaced population (see picture in annex B), which remained the preferred government option to centralise aid distribution

In Gaza the same centralised assistance took place inside a town, with limited space available to accommodate all affected population. This situation seemed to push the displaced population to find alternative sheltering options within host families.. The "Macia experience" can be used as reference to prove that hosting arrangements can complement successfully the shelter assistance provided by the Government during emergency responses in urban contexts.

5.6 Findings

Q.1.1. - *During last flood emergency occurred in Namacurra and Maganja da Costa, were there affected displaced families who have been hosted by other families provided with a safe place to stay?*

Q.1.2 - *Was it the first time that happened, or is hosting a common practice among those communities?*

- Hosting arrangements do exist within the rural communities of Namacurra and Maganja da Costa in case of floods. This was limited to the first few days after the disaster in order to cope with immediate shelter needs, and before Government humanitarian assistance is in place.
- Some flood affected families were hosted in their relatives' house located in high lands, whereas the rest of families moved to community infrastructures such as schools, churches and mosques; those who couldn't find accommodation inside the buildings found temporary shelter in the veranda of surrounding houses.
- Hosting arrangements spontaneously happened within the same community mostly between relatives. No hosting practices between different communities have been identified in Zambezia, however our survey was limited to two districts.
- The percentage of people living in flood prone areas (low land), can vary a lot from one community to another. For instance, in the three communities surveyed it ranged from 3% to 18%, until 30%. This indicates that the capacity to meet the shelter needs of the displaced can differ a lot from one community to the other. In the case of Manhala (Namacurra), for instance, the existing village school couldn't cover all shelter needs. Responding to the emergency shelter needs of a third of the population was very challenging.
- In the past, these communities needed to cope with smaller floods at village level. The low lands were always cyclically flooded. When that occurred the affected families moved from their house to relatives or friends living on higher land, or to the nearby village school for a couple of days until the water receded.

Q.2.1- *Did they receive assistance (any kind of) from Government and/or Humanitarian Aid Organisations during this hosting period?*

Q.2.2 - *Was this assistance adequate and supported the hosting arrangements effectively so that these hosting arrangements remained sustainable?*

- INGC is the only responsible for the coordination and direct assistance to affected populations during the emergency response. INGC did not consider assistance to any other hosting arrangements than collective centres in their emergency response plan. All flood induced homeless were eligible for shelter assistance and aid distribution only if they got to collective centres and registered there.
- HCT members weren't generally aware of the existence of alternative shelter solutions, such as solidarity families, therefore no specific aid support for such solutions was ever discussed at Coordination meetings with Government (CTGCN, Shelter Cluster, COE) nor working groups established.
- The INGC's assistance strategy implemented during emergency response centralises all aid distributions in the collective centres. The draw factor, which derived from this practice, and which put the displaced at risk, as they sometimes had to travel on foot for 2-3 days, while potentially cutting out the most vulnerable, such as ill people, disabled for instance. It seems that the main reason for getting to collective centres for most people was the immediate need for food and then also to benefit of other NFIs which were distributed only there. Being sheltered in collective centres wasn't considered always the reason for leaving their first ports of call,, however, the distances walked, made often people decide to stay.

If no kind of assistance was provided,

Q.3.1 - *How did families handle such informal host arrangements and how long did affected families remain hosted?*

Q.3.2 - *What kind of support can be provided to meet the needs of both hosted and hosting families*

(solidarity family) and make the hosting arrangements more sustainable?

- The whole community including hosting families couldn't provide adequate assistance to the affected population: *"food was a problem for all, we survived thanks the coconuts, the only food available at the time"* a community leader said. Food is the main concern and when flood occurs, the whole community is affected, as rescued food stocks would need to be shared among all.
- As already mentioned above hosting arrangements were limited to the very first days in the aftermath of the floods, later displaced people moved to collective centres. It seems that the main reason why those affected families who were hosted within their village moved to assigned collective centre (sometime travelling two or three days) was to get the only chance of receiving food and other NFIs.
- After the lack of food, the lack of adequate shelter, providing privacy and dignity to all family members forced the affected families to move out the villages towards the collective centres. They were left with no other choices to cope with the impact of the disaster on their lives.
- The traditional house is usually 16 sqm max and there is not enough space to accommodate adequately all the members of the solidarity family. The possibility of erecting a temporary shelter in the adjacent plot through the provision of shelter kits or at least tarpaulins could have improved living standards by increasing the covered area. Bamboo's poles are locally available for the frame.
- There is room to improve community support through CLGCR, and ensure adequate emergency shelter to the displaced families during the first hours/days in the aftermath of the floods. CLGRC should identify in advance of the disaster, and link those vulnerable and living in high risk areas with a place to stay in case of need. Should the community infrastructures and/or private houses not be enough to provide adequate shelter to all of the potentially displaced, additional resources need to be found, such as tarpaulins or more durable solutions such as verandas' extensions in the host family house, which can be implemented through participation .
- It is generally agreed by all interviewed that being hosted in their own village instead of moving to collective centres present many advantages in terms of livelihoods recovery, security and psychological wellbeing. Staying with their own communities allows families to continue farming the *machambas* (x size of land) located in the high lands and start recovering the flooded ones, as well as to looking after their properties and to be in a safer and friendlier environment close to their relatives, neighbours and safety nets systems.

In addition, to recognise the level of interest of the relevant Government Institutions and Humanitarian Organisations (including Mozambican Red Cross) on the inclusion of host families' response in the political agenda for preparedness and emergencies management after natural disaster in Mozambique:

Q.4.1 - *Are the relevant Humanitarian stakeholders (Government officers, staff of Mozambican Red Cross and other Humanitarian Organisations working in Mozambique) sufficiently acquainted on hosting as an option for the response in the shelter sector?*

Q.4.2 - *Are the relevant Government institutions interested to consider assisting hosting arrangements and including it in contingency planning for future emergencies?*

Q.4.2 - *Can the Local Authorities, the Village Committees and the traditional leadership be engaged on assisting spontaneous hosting practices as a cost-effective shelter option for emergency response at village level?*

- The team noticed that most of the person interviewed, especially Government officers or Humanitarian local staff (including CVM staff), had limited knowledge of assistance to hosting families and how to place it in an emergency response perspective.

- However, in all discussions that took place with government representatives interest was shown to improve their understanding around this modality and how to integrated it to the humanitarian assistance agenda and as part of the annual contingency plan.
- The workshops conducted in the two Districts were an opportunity to make the local institutions, traditional leaders and CLGCR members aware about hosting as a spontaneous practice which should be formally supported and to recognise such arrangements as a cost-effective shelter solution in the aftermath of floods.
- Hosting practices undertaken after the 2013 floods during three months in Gaza District among two different urban communities prove that this modality can be highly relevant and advantageous. The “Macia hosting experience” should be used as a test ground to be further analysed to identify best practices and lessons learnt in order to move forward this type of assistance in the humanitarian agenda.

ANNEX A

Maps

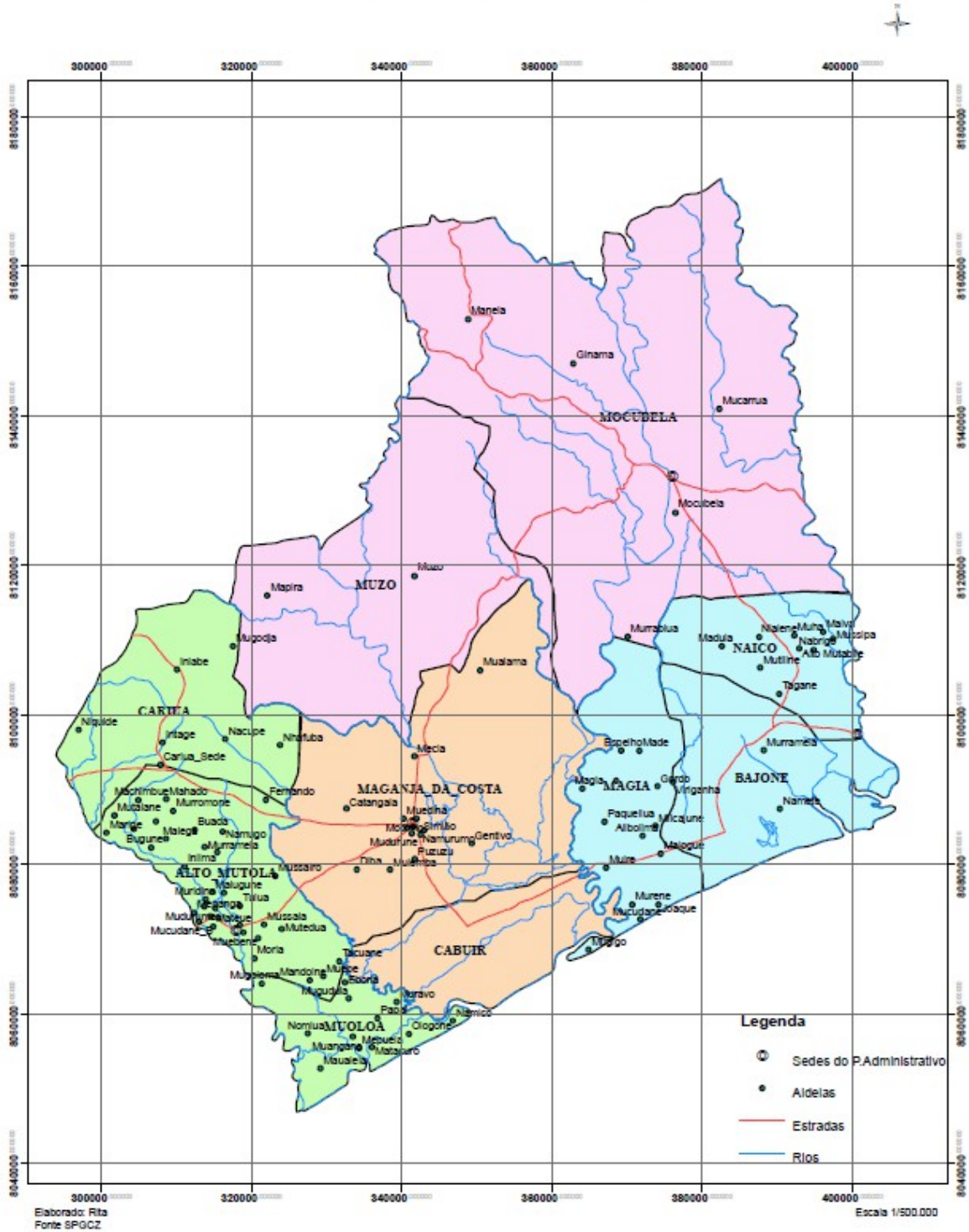


MAPA DO DISTRITO DE NAMACURRA





MAPA DO DISTRITO DA MAGANJA DA COSTA





A family from a flooded village of Nante is rescued by boat.

Affected population moving to the Collective Centre arranged by INGC in Entabo (Maganja da Costa)





Erecting a temporary shelter

People sheltered in the Collective Centre of Entabo

In order to have a better understanding of the host/hosted families phenomenon and the community and government role in terms of immediate assistance to reduce the disaster impact, interviews to host and hosted families (in a total of 30) were conducted in Zambezia province - Namacurra District (Manhalo Furquia), and Maganja da Costa (Nante, Morla and Mugoloma) and Gaza province (Bilene, Bairro Samora Machel and Chokwe 5 bairro).

The interviews were based in a questionnaire with semi structured questions, grouped in issues. The findings/results are as follows:

MANHALO-FORQUIA (NAMACURRA)

Hosting families	Hosted families
Demographic information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90% of interviewed persons are between 35 to 50 years old. Each with a family aggregate of 3 to 8 people. All children with the required age, great majority of them from Manhalo, are schooling. - 10% of interviewed are elder persons living alone; therefore there are 2 persons without children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90% of interviewed people are between 37 to 53 years old, 10% 27 years old. The number of persons per AF is between 2 to 8 persons, and all the children with the required age are schooling.
Socio-economic information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Almost 100% of the interviewees' main source of income is agriculture. The secondary being traditional alcoholic drinks production. - 100% of the interviewed have the practice of sheltering the affected families whenever there are inundations/floods. They have some kind of long lasting relationship. There is no agreement prior to the hosting. - Almost 100% of houses are built out of sticks, mainly bamboo burked with clay and the roof is covered with coconut leaves or grass. The water they use is from traditional wells. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Almost 100% of people in this area have agriculture as their main source of income and the production of traditional alcoholic drinks as secondary. - 100% were affected by floods and whenever this phenomenon occurred they were given shelter by those who are in safer areas and have some sort of relationship (relatives, friendship, same religion etc. There is no arrangement around the hosting not even for the duration of the stay - 100% returned to their area of origin, after the situation was back to normal - 100 % the houses where they stayed were made of sticks, bamboo and barked with clay, with the roof covered by grasses.
Aid/Assistance information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90% of the cases were reported and registered at local/community leaders (the great majority of the hosting people, in this area, are part of community structure/authority). - 70% hosted their visitors in verandas and 30% inside the houses (sitting rooms, bedrooms etc.) and used the same toilet and latrine. Each family prepared their meals separately, but the food (that includes dried cassava, fresh coconut, sugar cane, etc; when there is food shortage), the kitchen utensils and place to cook were supplied by the host. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% were offered space in verandas, without mosquito nets and provided with blankets, food, domestic utensils; they shared the kitchen, latrine/toilet. - 70% shared the preparation of meals and 30% prepared t separately. They used water from the same well. 100% received food, and in case of shortage they recurred to local survival strategy (eating dried cassava, fresh coconut, sugar cane, etc.) - 100% were registered at the local authorities and were frequently visited by them. They stayed for about three weeks at the host's. , during that period there have been no sickness cases registered requiring medical assistance.
Return	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% are aware of the existence of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% were informed of the existence of

<p>government institution and others that assist affected people, but most of them never benefited from such assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of the interviewed, in this area, acknowledge that during disasters the aid does not reach everyone equally and there are many houses that do not receive anything but they would like to as well as they would also like to have a risk committee to better guide them. - It is their understanding that the existence of such structure is crucial in the first hours after a disaster, for both the host and hosted, because no one is well prepared to face the effects of sudden inundations/floods. 	<p>institutions that assisted the affected families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - 100% are of the opinion that in case of disaster, the authorities must be immediately present in the first hours to help the host families making arrangements to shelter and offer humanitarian aid to the affected people. Otherwise hosting families have to cope with unforeseen costs that are never paid back. There are no accommodation and resettlement centers in this area. -
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MORLA/MUGOMOLA (MAGANJA DA COSTA)

Hosting families	Hosted families
Demographic information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% of interviewed persons are between 19 to 57 years old, each with a family number of 3 to 8 people. All children with the required age, great majority of them from Morla and Mugomola attend school. - 20% of interviewed are elder people that live alone; therefore 2 persons without children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90% of interviewed people are between 27 to 50 years old, and 10% above 60 years old. The number of persons per HH is between 2 to 8 persons, and all the children with required age attend school. - 10% of interviewed are elder persons that live alone; therefore 2 persons without children.
Socio-economic information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Almost 90% of the people have agriculture as their main source of income, and the alcohol brewing as second. - 10% Have business as their fundamental source of income. - 100% of the interviewed have the practice of sheltering the affected families whenever there are inundations/floods, with whom they have long lasting relationship. There is no agreement prior to the hosting. - Almost 100% of houses are built out of sticks, mainly bamboo barked with clay and the roof is covered with coconut leaves or grass. The water they use is from traditional wells and they use "certeza" to purify water. This product is distributed in hospitals, accommodation/resettlement centers or cheaply sold in shops or informal markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Almost 100% of people in this area have agriculture as their main source of income and the production of traditional alcoholic drinks as secondary. - - 100% of interviewed were affected by floods and whenever this phenomenon occurred they were given shelter by those who are in safer areas and with whom they have some sort of relationship (relatives, friendship, same religion etc). There is no arrangement prior to the hosting not even for the duration the stay. - 100 % the houses where they stayed were made of sticks, bamboo and barked with clay, with the roof covered by coconut leaves or grass.
Aid/assistance information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90% of the cases were reported and registered at local/community leaders. The great majority of the hosting people, in this area, are part of community structure/authority. - 70% hosted their visitors in verandas and 30% inside the houses (sitting rooms, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About 60% were offered space in verandas, without mosquito nets, supplied with blankets, food, domestic utensils; they shared the kitchen, latrine toilet. - About 40% were offered space in bedroom or in the sitting room. - 30% shared the preparation of meals and 70%

<p>bedrooms etc.) and used the same toilet and latrine. Each family prepared meals separately, but the food (that includes dried cassava, fresh coconut, sugar cane, etc; when there is food shortage) and the kitchen utensils were provided by the hosting</p>	<p>prepared separately. They used water from the same well. 60% received food, and 40% brought their food because the place where they were hosted is very close to their houses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70% did not register themselves and/or communicate to the competent entities 20% were registered at the local authorities, 10% did not know what to answer. - 50% stayed for about 4 a 7 days at host families and then they went to accommodation centers, and they were accommodated in resettlement wards. 50% stayed about one month at the hosts' and return to original areas. - During that period there have been no sickness cases registered, requiring medical assistance.
Return	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About 75% were informed of the existence of institutions that assisted the affected families. 25% do not have information of the existence of institutions that give assistance to affected people. - 100% of the interviewed, in this area, acknowledge that during disasters the aid does not reach everyone equally and there are many houses that do not receive anything although they would like. They would also like to have a risk committee to guide them. - It is their understanding that the existence of such structure is crucial in the first hours after disasters, for both the host and hosted, because no one is well prepared to face the effects of sudden inundations/floods. - They think that the community authorities should convince the people who are at scarce meters of Licungo river banks to move to the other side where they are because that will be the only way to reduce peoples' suffering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About 75% were informed of the existence of institutions that assisted the affected families. 25% do not have information of the existence of institutions that give assistance to affected people. - 100% are of the opinion that in case of disaster, the authorities must be present in the first hours to help the host families making arrangements to shelter and offer humanitarian aid to the affected people. Because all Morla and Mugoloma areas are vulnerable to inundations/floods. - Conditions must be created so that all HHs are included in land/plots distribution at Mussaia and Intabo resettlement wards.

**PROVINCIA DE GAZA
BAIRRO SAMORA MACHEL (BILENE MACIA) e BAIRRO 5 (CHOKWE)**

Host families	Hosted families
Demographic information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of interviewed persons are between 56 to 65 years old. Each with a number family of 2 to 8 people. All children with the required age, great majority of them from Bilene primary and secondary attend school. - The type of disaster was heavy rains and Elephants and Limpopo rivers floods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of interviewed people are 54 years all. The number of persons per HH is 9 persons, and all the children with the required age attend school. -
Socio-economic information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Almost 50% have agriculture as their main source of income, and 50% have alcoholic brewage as family subsistence activity. - 100% of the interviewed have the practice of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Almost 100% of people in this area have agriculture and informal trade as their main sources of income. - 100% of interviewed were affected by floods and

<p>sheltering the affected families whenever there are inundations/floods, with whom they have some kind of long lasting relationship. There is no agreement prior to the hosted staying.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Samora Machel ward has criated in 2000 to accomodate affected people by floods. - The houses are built of conventional material (cement blocks and zinc), and reeds, cement and covered with zinc. 	<p>whenever this phenomenon occurred they were given shelter by those who are in safer areas with whom they have some sort of relationship (relatives, friendship, same religion etc).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% were accommodated inside the house 20% at the backyard and they did not have mosquito nets, neither tents. They stayed for approximately one month. - 10% returned to their areas of origin and 90% went to the resettlement wards. - 100% of houses are built of reeds, cement and covered with zinc.
Aid/assistance information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of the cases were reported and registered at local/community leaders. - 80% were accommodated inside the house 20% at the backyard and they did not have mosquito nets, neither tents. They stayed for approximately one month. - Food was prepared for everyone in the same pot. And they shared the use of all offered products. - 100% of the affected people stayed at host house for one month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% were provided with mosquito nets, supplied with blankets, food, domestic utensils; they shared the kitchen, latrine toilet. This aid was provided by INGC and allowed the beneficiaries to take what they have been offered to the host houses. - 100% were registered at the local authorities and were frequently visited by them. They stayed for about one month, during that period there have been no sickness cases registered requiring medical assistance.
Return	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% are aware of the existence of government institution and others that assist affected people, and all benefited from that assistance. - 100% of the interviewed, in this area, acknowledge that during disasters the aid does not reach everyone equally. - It is their understanding that the existence of such structure is crucial in the disasters first hours, for both the host and hosted, because no one is well prepared to face the effects of sudden inundations/floods. Besides, this is one of the recommendations from the government and the municipality authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% were informed of the existence of institutions that assisted the affected families. - 100% received aid. - 100% are of the opinion that in case of disaster, the authorities must be immediately be present in the first hours to help the host families making arrangements to shelter and offer humanitarian aid to the affected people. This is due to the fact that the hosts have to support unforeseen costs with no return. Furthermore there are no accommodation and resettlement centers in this area.

Guide for interviews to hosting families

I

Interviewer introduction. Interview objectives. Find out if the person is comfortable to answer the questions. Inform about the confidentiality of the collected information.

Make sure you don't give the impression that this work will bring any benefit to the hosting families

II

2. Basic information:

- a) Name: _____
- b) Age: _____
- c) Place of birth (district name, administrative post, locality): _____
- d) Civil status: _____
- e) Number of family members: _____
- f) How many children? _____. N. Boys: _____. N. Girls: _____
- g) How many adults? _____. N. women: _____. N. man: _____
- h) How many elder persons? _____

2.1 Socio economic situation:

- a) Breadwinner main source of income (civil servant, self-employment or working for someone else?)

- b) How many sources of income does the HH have? _____
- c) Does the partner have another source of income? _____
- d) Is the HH income is sufficient for subsistence? _____
- e) How long have you been living at this place (zone, district, locality ward, village)? _____
- f) Are the children schooling? _____. How many boys? _____. How many girls? _____

III

3. Reasons for hosting and hosting characteristics

- a) Rain, floods, strong winds, storm, etc... _____
- b) How many times has the hosted family been disaster affected? _____
- c) What did motivate the hosting:
(Mark with X)
 - c.1) relatives
 - c.2) Affinity
 - c.3) friendship
 - c.4) Religious affinity
- d) How was the negotiation for the hosting? _____
(Mark with X)
 - d.1) Solidarity
 - d.2) Exchange favors
 - d.3) monetary payment
- e) For how long was the HH hosted?
- f) During the negotiations was the period of staying discussed?
- g) Whenever there is a disaster do you receive this family or other families?
- h) If during the HH staying did he communicate to local authorities about their situation? _____. If not why (explore more this question. Collect details)?
- i) Which part of the house was allocated to the FA (backyard, boys quarters, veranda, room, etc...)? _____
_____. If it was out of the house and/or boys quarters, did they sleep outside or in tents?

- j) Which type of house do you have (reeds covered with grass, wood and zinc sheet, bricks, cement block, etc)? _____
- k) Which are the things that you shared with the hosted family (WC, hygienic products, kitchen, domestic utensils, tap or well water and others)? _____

4. Aid/assistance

- a) Did you make any registry or communicate to the relevant authorities when you received the families?

- b) Which was the institution responsible for the register? _____
- c) Have you received any help/aid? _____. From which organization/institution?
- d) What type of items did you receive? _____
- e) Was the quantity enough to satisfy your HH basics needs? _____
- f) Was the aid shared with the hosted families? _____.
 - f.1) If not, why? _____
 - f.2) If yes, who and how managed it? _____
 - f.3) In case of illness of one hosted family member, who provides the first aid? _____ . Who pays for it?
- g) Are the meals prepared for everybody, including the hosted family? _____. Why? _____
- h) Was the relationship with the hosted family good? _____
- i) Has there been any conflict between the hosting family and the hosted family during their stay? _____ ?
 - i.1) which were the reason? _____
 - i.2) How did you handle that conflict (try to know who was involved in sorting out the conflict)? _____
- j) If during the family staying were you visited by any local institution or organization (if yes, name it)? _____

5. Return

- a) Once the situation came back to normally did the hosted family return to their areas of origin or were they resettled? _____
- b) Do you know about any government institution or organization that provides humanitarian assistance? _____
- c) How did you know about it? _____
- d) What kind of relationship exists between the hosted family and the institution? _____
- e) During the hosting period did any member of your family contract physical or mental handicap (if yes, which)? _____

6. According to your opinion, which is the best modality to provide support to the disaster affected families?

Guide for interviews of hosting families

I

Interviewer introduction. Interview objectives. Find out if the person is comfortable to answer the questions. Inform about the confidentiality of the collected information.
Make sure not to give the impression that this work will bring any benefit to the hosting families

II

2. Basic information:

- i) Name: _____
- j) Age: _____
- k) Place of birth (district name, administrative post, locality): _____
- l) Civil status: _____
- m) Number of Family members: _____
- n) How many children? _____. N. Boys: _____. N. Girls: _____
- o) How many adults? _____. N. women: _____. N. man: _____
- p) How many elder? _____

2.1 Socio economic situation:

- g) Breadwinner main source of income (civil servant, self employment or working for someone else)?

- h) How many sources of income has the family? _____
- i) Has your spouse any source of income? _____
- j) Is the family income sufficient for subsistence? _____
- k) How long have you been living in this place (zone, district, locality ward, village)? _____
- l) Are the children schooling? _____. How many boys? _____. How many girls? _____

III

3. Reasons of displacement

- l) Rain, floods, strong winds, storm, human and animals conflicts, etc...? _____
- m) How many times have you been affected by a disaster? _____
- n) What did motivate you to go to that family:
(Mark with X)
 - c.1) relatives
 - c.2) Affinity
 - c.3) friendship
 - c.4) Religious affinity
- o) How was the negotiation for your hosting? _____
(Mark with X)
 - d.1) Solidarity
 - d.2) Exchange of favors
 - d.3) monetary payment
- p) For how long did you stay at that house?
- q) Was the period of staying initially discussed?
- r) Do you always come to the same family in case of need of being hosted?
- s) Whenever you are affected by a disaster do you ask for support to a family?
- t) During your staying at that family did you communicate to local authorities about your situation?
_____. If not why (explore more this question. Collect details)?
- u) Which part of the house was allocated to you (backyard, boys quarters, veranda, room, etc...)?
_____. If it was out of the house and/or boys quarters, did they sleep outside or in tents?
_____.
- v) Type of house that the hosting family has (reeds covered with grass, wood and zinc sheet, bricks, cement block, etc)? _____
- w) Which are the things that you shared with your hosting period with the hosting family (WC, hygienic products, kitchen, kitchen sets, tap or well water and others)? _____

4. Aid/assistance

- k) When you arrived to that locality did you make any registration?
- l) Which was the institution responsible for the register? _____
- m) Did you receive any help/aid? _____. If yes, from which organization/institution?
- n) What type of items did you receive? _____
- o) Was the quantity enough to satisfy the family basics needs? _____
- p) Was the aid shared with the hosting families? _____.
 - f.1) If not, why? _____
 - f.2) If yes, who and how organized the management? _____
 - f.3) In case of illness of one hosted member, who does provides the first aid? _____ . Who does support the costs?
- q) Are the meals cooked for everybody, including the hosting FA? _____. Why? _____
- r) Is the relationship with the hosting family good? _____
- s) Has there been any conflict between the hosted family and the hosting family during the staying? _____?
 - i.1) which were the reasons? _____
 - i.2) How did you handle that conflict (try to know who was evolved in sorting out that conflict)? _____
- t) If during the family staying were visited by any local structure or organization (if yes mention the name)? _____

5. Return

- f) Once back to normality did the you returned to your areas of origin or were you resettled? _____
- g) Do you know about any government institution or organization that provides humanitarian assistance? _____
- h) How did you know about them? _____
- i) What kind of relationship exists between the hosting family and the organizations? _____
- j) During the floods did any member of your family get physical or mental handicap (if yes, which)? _____

6. According to your opinion, which type of support is more adequate: to stay in collective centers of to be hosted by other families?

Date	Location	Morning	Afternoon	Note
16-ago	Travel			
17-ago		Arrival in Maputo @ 10.50		
SAT	Maputo	12.00 - Meet with CRE (Finance and Admin)	16.00 – Meet with German RC – ProjCoord. Gaza	Night in Maputo
18-ago	Maputo			Night in Maputo
19-ago	Maputo	9.00 - Meet with CRE (Country Rep)	13.00 - Flight to Quilimane. Arrival @ (14.40) 15.45 – delay	
MON	Quilimane	10.00 - Meet with Secr. Gen. Of CVM	16.00 - Meeting with CRE and CVM project staff – meet with Prov. Secr. CVM	Night in Quilimane
20-ago	Quilimane	8.30 – Meet with Concern 9.30 - Meeting with INGC	14.00 - Meet with NAFEZA (Mrs Candida) 15.00 – Meet with CRE project staff	
TUE		11.30 - Meeting with World Vision	16.00 – Finalizing the visit to communities agenda	Night in Quilimane
21-ago	Quilimane	Office Work preparing workshops' and surveys' documents	Office Work preparing workshops' and surveys' documents	Night in Quilimane
22-ago	Quelimane	10.00 – Meet with INGC (District coord.)	15.00 – Namacurra – Meet with CVM	
THU	Namacurra - Furquia	Travelling to Namacurra-Furquia	16.00 – Furquia – Meet with Local Admin and CVM repr.	Night in Namacurra
23-ago	Namacurra	8.00 – Meet with Local Admin		
FRI	Furquia	10.00 – Meet with Local leaders in Manhala	11.00 – 16.00 - Meet with Community of Manhala (interviews, focus group, ...)	Night in Namacurra
24-ago	Furquia	9.00 – 13.00 Workshop with selected community representatives and other stakeholders in Furquia	15.00 – Travel to Quilimane	Night in Quilimane
25-ago	Quelimane	Office work	Office work	Night in Quilimane
26-ago	Maganja da Costa	6.00 – Travel to Maganja sede		
MON	Nante	10.00 – Meet with Local CVM and District Admin. in Maganja	15.00 – Meet with Local leaders in Morla	Night in Maganja da Costa
27-ago	Maganja da Costa			
TUE	Morla	10.00 – 16.00 - Meet with Community of Morla (interviews, focus group, ...)	10.00 – 16.00 - Meet with Community of Morla (interviews, focus group, ...)	Night in Maganja da Costa
28-ago	Maganja da Costa			
WED	Moguloma	10.00 – 16.00 - Meet with Community of Moguloma (interviews, focus group, ...)	10.00 – 16.00 - Meet with Community of Moguloma (interviews, focus group, ...)	Night in Maganja da Costa
29-ago	Maganja da Costa	9.00 – 13.00 Workshop with selected community representatives and other	14.00 – Travel to Quilimane	

THU	Nante	stakeholders in Nante		Night in Quilimane
30-ago		9.00 – Meet with German Agro Action		
FRI	Quelimane	10.00 - Meet with INGC / Planning Department (maps)	Office work	
31-ago		11.00 – Debriefing with CVM Provincial Branch		
SAT	Quelimane		Scheduled Flight to Maputo cancelled	Night in Quilimane
1-sep	Quelimane			
SUN	Maputo	Office work	21.00 - Flight to Maputo. Delayed Arrival @ 5,30 day after	Night in Maputo
2-sep				
MON	Maputo	11.00 - Meet with IFRC delegate	14.00 - Debriefing Zambezia mission to CRE	Night in Maputo
3-sep	Maputo	5.00 travel to GAZA	Travel to Chokwe - Meet with CVM and an identified hosted family	
TUE	Gaza	11.00 - Meet with CVM in Macia and with identified host families		Night in Maputo
4-sep	Maputo	9.00 - Meet with INGC - HQ	14.00 - Meet with CVM Programme Director	
WED		12.00 - Meet with UNHABITAT	15.00 - Meet with UNFPA	
5-sep		End of field mission Travel to BCN		
THU				In flight
6-sep	Travel	Arrival BCN @ 9.45		

Technical Expert**Study on the inclusion of host families' response in the political agenda for preparedness and emergencies management after natural disaster in Mozambique**

Duty Station:	Home based and travel to Mozambique (Maputo, Namacurra and Maganja Coast districts)
Duration:	Three months from signature
Reports to:	Directly reports to the Team Leader (Contractor)
Responsible for:	Under the management of the Team Leader, the Technical Expert extensively searches for data and information on host family response trends in past emergencies in Mozambique for all 4 outputs; s/he is fully responsible for the completion and submission of Outputs 1 and 2, and proactively contributes to Output 3 and 4, as described below.

Background of this consultancy

This consultancy is a component part of the Regional DIPECHO III programme, led by Red Cross of Mozambique (CVM) in partnership with Spanish Red Cross (CRE) for the implementation of their programme "To reduce the risk and disaster's vulnerability of Mozambican population exposed to climate change, strengthening the Disaster Management capabilities of local communities living in disaster prone areas, in coordination with governmental authorities and other civil society's organisations."

The main objective of the DIPECHO III programme is the study of lessons learned from previous disaster response operations, beyond host family assistance and including response with collective shelters assistance and shelter kits distribution.

The Team Leader has been contracted by CVM to form a team, composed of a Technical Expert and a Field Assistant, and to study the inclusion of host families' response in the political agenda for preparedness and emergencies management after natural disaster in Mozambique. Hosting families have been supporting displaced people during emergencies. Currently, however, such important contributions are not immediately supported by the humanitarian community as a standard procedure, neither in Mozambique nor internationally. This study will be a sample investigation of two districts of the Zambezia Province (Namacurra and Maganja da Costa) intended to ascertain whether supporting hosting communities and families as well as hosted families can be a viable practice, which together with other shelter assistance types, can contribute to better emergency responses after future natural disasters.

While focusing on the above-mentioned geographical area, the study will refer to experiences carried out in other parts of Mozambique, as well as other international experiences, in this area of work.

The team is required to produce four outputs:

- Output 1 Report of the field survey of Namacurra and Maganja da Costa districts on past disaster responses, which may have included hosting communities and families and hosted families in a formal or informal manner. (English, 30 pages).
- Output 2 Sociological study on what were the needs of the hosting communities and families as well as of the displaced hosted families during past emergencies, regardless of whether they were responded to or not. The purpose here is to help recognise the de facto existence of hosting communities and families' response to disasters, and to understand the impact that it has on the life of such communities and families. (English, 50 pages).
- Output 3 Extensive report on existing best practices in host family assistance in other parts of Mozambique and in other countries. This report will identify procedures and activities which can be adapted to the Mozambican environment, as well as provide names and contacts of focal points working on

host family programmes in other countries, and who could contribute to the study. (English, 30 pages).

Output 4 Hosting communities response manual. This manual will provide a procedure to be followed to include host communities and families assistance in future humanitarian responses. This manual is intended also as support to other humanitarian agencies working in Mozambique. (English, 30 pages).

Purpose of this position and key duties and responsibilities of the Field Assistant:

The Technical Expert will work under the direct management of the Team Leader and will be directly responsible for the production of output 1 and 2 as described in the previous section and in annexed project ToR by CVM (see Annex 1). Additionally he will be proactively assisting the Team Leader with the production of Output 3 and 4. Finally he will be directly responsible for the successful organisation of the field mission, which he will be required to undertake to Maputo, Namacurra and Maganja da Costa district in Zambezia Province for the duration of 3 weeks. All work will be done in accordance with the agreed work plan (see Annex 2).

The key roles and responsibilities of the consultant are to:

1. Provide the Team Leader with all support materials required for the preliminary report to be submitted in preparation of the field mission.
2. Identify local support to undertake the survey in communication with CVM and SRC. A team of volunteers would be ideal to support part of the fieldwork.
3. Train the field team (mainly CVM volunteers), in preparation of data collection (interviews to key informants, focus groups, transect walks, etc.) so that the field team becomes familiar with the tools and the procedures of the survey.
4. Take care of all preparations and logistical organisation of the survey, people management, administration, provision of any required materials, transports, contacting local authorities, other key informants, as agreed with the Team Leader.
5. Organise the identification and gathering of any existing information and resources at national level while transiting in Maputo, upon arrival and departure.
6. Structure the survey to be undertaken in Namacurra and Maganja da Costa districts in conversation ,and under the supervision of the Team Leader, through:
 - direct observation
 - key informants' interviews
 - family interviews
 - focus group discussions
 - transect walks
 - environmental impact assessment
 - mapping
7. Establish and maintain an excellent communication channel between the team and the different departments of CVM and CRE, local authorities and target population.
8. Establish an agile and effective information gathering system, including database and data analysis procedures for future dissemination through diverse media, as required (forms,photo, video, writing, etc.)
9. Ensure that the entire field team is well informed of procedures and that such procedures are followed, so as to prevent data loss and inaccuracy.
10. Finalise and have translated into local languages (or dialects as required) standardised questionnaires and any other survey materials prepared in collaboration with the Team Leader.
11. Identify best practices and lessons learned from past emergencies in country, which could be relevant for any of the project outputs listed in the Background section above.
12. Analyse all data collected, following agreed standards and requirements, in order to produce preliminary findings while on the ground

13. Prepare reports (see Output 1 and 2 in the background section) on the preliminary findings to be presented in the field prior to the departure of the Technical Expert, and to be circulated for comments to CRE's technical reference group. Work closely with the Team Leader to include into revised documents all comments received from CVM and SRC on Outputs 1 and 2.

14. Proactively contribute to all field data outsourcing required for Outputs 3 and 4, as described in the Background section of this document.

Accountability and Confidentiality:

Ensure compliance with RC Code of Conduct, Red Cross Movement and International Federation policies, procedures, and any specific processes applied in the area of operation.

Keep as confidential any sensitive information and data collected as part of this consultancy.

Field Assistant

Study on the inclusion of host families' response in the political agenda for preparedness and emergencies management after natural disaster in Mozambique

Duty Station:	Zambezia Province (Namacurra and Maganja Coast districts)
Duration:	One month (20 +10 days)
Reports to:	Directly reports to the Technical Expert, under the supervision of the Team Leader
Responsible for:	Under the direct management of the Technical Expert, the Field Assistant provides the required support to undertake high quality primary and secondary data collection, analysis and presentation

Background of this consultancy

This consultancy is a component part of the Regional DIPECHO III programme, led by Red Cross of Mozambique (CVM) in partnership with Spanish Red Cross (CRE) for the implementation of their programme "To reduce the risk and disaster's vulnerability of Mozambican population exposed to climate change, strengthening the Disaster Management capabilities of local communities living in disaster prone areas, in coordination with governmental authorities and other civil society's organisations."

The main objective of the DIPECHO III programme is the study of lessons learned from previous disaster response operations, beyond host family assistance and including response with collective shelters assistance and shelter kits distribution.

Our Consultancy Team has been contracted by CVM to study the inclusion of host families' response in the political agenda for preparedness and emergencies management after natural disaster in Mozambique. Hosting families have been supporting displaced people during emergencies. Currently, however, such important contributions are not immediately supported by the humanitarian community as a standard procedure, neither in Mozambique nor internationally. This study will be a sample investigation of two districts of the Zambezia Province (Namacurra and Maganja da Costa) intended to ascertain whether supporting hosting communities and families as well as hosted families can be a viable practice, which together with other shelter assistance types, can contribute to better emergency responses after future natural disasters.

While focusing on the above-mentioned geographical area, the study will refer to experiences carried out in other parts of Mozambique, as well as other international experiences, in this area of work.

Our contract with CVM comprises of four outputs:

Output 1 Report of the field survey of Namacurra and Maganja da Costa districts on past disaster responses, which may have included hosting communities and families and hosted families in a formal or informal manner.

Output 2 Sociological study on what were the needs of the hosting communities and families as well as of the displaced hosted families during past emergencies, regardless of whether they were

responded to or not. The purpose here is to help recognise the de facto existence of hosting communities and families' response to disasters, and to understand the impact that it has on the life of such communities and families.

- Output 3 Extensive report on existing best practices in host family assistance in other parts of Mozambique and in other countries. This report will identify procedures and activities which can be adapted to the Mozambican environment, as well as provide names and contacts of focal points working on host family programmes in other countries, and who could contribute to the study.
- Output 4 Hosting communities response manual. This manual will provide a procedure to be followed to include host communities and families assistance in future humanitarian responses. This manual is intended also as support to other humanitarian agencies working in Mozambique.

Purpose of this position and key duties and responsibilities of the Field Assistant:

The Field Assistant will work under the direct management of the Technical Expert, and will be remotely supervised by the Team Leader, for the duration of the field mission.

S/he will facilitate and assist the Technical Expert with:

1. Preparing training materials for the training to be given to the field team (mainly CVM volunteers), in preparation of data collection (interviews to key informants, focus groups, transect walks, etc.) so that the field team becomes familiar with the tools developed for the survey.
2. All preparations and logistical organisation of the survey, including transports, contacting local authorities, key informants, people management, administration, provision of any required materials, as agreed with the Technical Expert.
3. Structuring the survey to be undertaken in Namacurra and Maganja da Costa districts through:
direct observation
key informants' interviews
family interviews
focus group discussions
transect walks
environmental impact assessment
mapping
4. Facilitating the survey, maintaining an excellent communication channel between the team and the different departments of CVM and CRE, local authorities and target population
5. Ensuring agile and effective information gathering and dissemination through diverse media as required (photo, video, writing, typing, etc.)
6. Ensuring the smooth following of all survey procedures by field team members, so as to prevent data loss and inaccuracy.
7. Finalising and translating into local languages (or dialects as required) standardised questionnaires and any other survey materials.
8. Identifying best practices and lessons learned from past emergencies
9. Establishing and inputting into a simple and flexible database all data collected
10. Analysing of all data, following provided requirements and standards, in order to produce preliminary findings while on the ground
11. Preparing reports (see Output 1 and 2 in the background section) on the preliminary findings to be presented in the field prior to the departure of the Technical Expert, and to be circulated for comments to CRE's technical reference group.

Accountability and Confidentiality:

Ensure compliance with RC Code of Conduct, Red Cross Movement and International Federation policies, procedures, and processes in the area of operation.
Keep as confidential any sensitive information and data collected as part of this consultancy and according to Technical Expert and Team Leader requirements.

Perform any other work related duties and responsibilities that may emerge during field work as instructed by the Technical Expert.

Position Requirements

Education:

Relevant education background in social sciences or comparable working experience
Professional qualifications in Disaster Management or related field preferred.

Experience:

3 years recent professional experience with humanitarian or charitable organisation involved in Disaster Response or Disaster Preparedness in Mozambique.
Acquainted with Red Cross Movement principles, policies, procedures, and project tools.
Working experience in Community Based projects and/or acquainted with participatory assessment tools (PRA, VCA, PASSA, etc.)
Experience in social surveys and related matters
Volunteering and/or working experience with CVM is an asset

Knowledge and Skills:

Proactive and creative problem solver
Good knowledge of the Zambezia context and good understanding of local traditions and cultural differences.
Ability to communicate effectively, both orally and in writing with different audiences, adapting the style to fit the situation.
Ability to gather, analyse, and evaluate facts, prepare and present concise oral and written reports in English and in Portuguese.
Good knowledge of Office package software, in particular Power Point and Excel.
Ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships within the team and with relevant external stakeholders.

Languages:

Portuguese mother tongue or equivalent fluency.
Fluency in spoken and written English
Very good understanding of Zambesia languages and/or relevant dialects.

Competencies:

Professionalism, Communication, National Society relations, Results Orientation, Accountability and Integrity.

Key reference documents and websites (English)

- IFRC, Assisting host families and communities after crises and natural disaster - a step-by step guide, 2012
- IFRC, International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) in Mozambique, 2012
- IFRC, Emergency Appeal MDRMZ010: Operations Update No. 3, 2013
- IFRC, FACT Shelter Report Gaza, 2012
- IFRC, FACT Shelter Report Zambezia, 2012
- IFRC, Internal evaluation of the Mozambique floods Emergency Appeal n° MDRMZ010, 2013
- World Bank, Flood Assessment and Response Mission - Aide-Mémoire, 2013
- World Bank, Learning Lessons from Disaster Recovery: The Case of Mozambique, 2005
- UNHCR, IDPs in Host Families and Host Communities: Assistance for hosting arrangements, 2012
- UNHABITAT, Focus on Mozambique: A decade experimenting disaster risk reduction strategies, 2012
- Global Risk Identification Programme (GRIP), Disaster Risk Assessment in Mozambique: A Comprehensive Analysis of Country Situation, 2011
- IOM Mozambique, Displacement Tracking Matrix, 2013
- Humanitarian Country Team (HTC) - Mozambique, Mozambique Floods 2013: Response and Recovery Proposal, 2013
- HTC - Mozambique, Consolidated Early Recovery Strategy, 2013
- IASC/Caritas, Host Community Guidelines - Supporting Host Families in Haiti by Tracking Movements, Understanding Needs and Directing Responses, 2010
- COSECA, Aerial Survey of Zambezia Province - Flooding, 2013
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre/NRC, Guidance on Profiling IDPs, 2008
- Office of the Resident Coordinator in Mozambique (UNRCO), Situation Report No. 1, 2013
- Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), Vulnerability, Risk Reduction, and Adaptation to Climate Change, 2010
- National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013)
- Republic of Mozambique, National Policy on Disaster Management, 1999
- UN Office for disaster risk reduction (UNISDR), Disaster Risk Management programs for priority countries Africa - Mozambique, 2012
- Republic of Mozambique Council of Ministers, Master Plan for Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters, 2013
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/Africa/Mozambique/Mozambique%20Floods%202013/Pages/default.aspx>
- <http://countryadaptationprofiles.gfdr.org>
- <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/africa/moz/>
- <http://www.unisdr.org>

Key reference documents and websites (Portuguese)

- Governo da Província da Zambézia, Plano de contingência para época chuvosa e ciclónica 2012/2013
- Governo do Distrito de Maganja da Costa, Plano de contingência 2012/2013
- Governo do Distrito de Namacurra, Plano de contingência 2012/2013
- Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades (INGC) - Delegação Provincial da Zambézia, Balanço do plano de contingência para época chuvosa e ciclónica 2012/2013
- INGC, Estudo sobre o impacto das alterações climáticas no risco de calamidades em Moçambique Relatório Síntese – Segunda Versão, 2009
- Ministério da Administração Estatal, Avaliação do ciclo de desastres - Manual de procedimentos para apoio a tomada de decisão, 2012
- Boletim da Republica do Moçambique, Regulamento do Reassentamento, 2012

- Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental, Estratégia Nacional de Adaptação e Mitigação de Mudanças Climáticas (2013-2025), 2012
- Ministério da Planificação e Desenvolvimento, Diagnóstico Preliminar e Acções de Reconstrução Pós-Calamidades 2013
- Republica de Moçambique, Programa Quinquenal do Governo para 2010-2014, 2010
- INGC/GAA/CVM, Guião de Formação Básica em Gestão de Risco de Calamidades.Comités Locais de Gestão de Risco, 2013

- www.portaldogoverno.gov.mz
- www.zambezia.gov.mz
- <http://www.ine.gov.mz>