



This report is prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team/Office of the Resident Coordinator in Mozambique. It covers the period from 09 to 23 February 2015.

Highlights

- The power supply to the northern Mozambique and the traffic over Licungo bridge has been restored;
- The logistic capacity in Zambézia province was reinforced through the arrival of Helicopter with 3 metric tons load capacity;
- In Zambézia province there are 44,114 households affected and 39,946 ha of crops lost;
- A cholera outbreak has been confirmed in Tete, Nampula and Niassa provinces, northern Mozambique, with a cumulative of 3,478 cases and 37 deaths since 25 December 2014; The outbreak in Tete province is very serious considering that in Tete municipality alone, over 534 cases of cholera were reported in one week (from 08/02 to 16/02/2015),



Flooded area in Zambézia province – January 2015 © INGC Mozambique

177,645

Affected people

160

Deaths

44,000

people in accommodation centers/resettlement centers

10,860

Houses totally destroyed

3,478

Cholera cases in Tete, Nampula and Niassa

Situation Overview

The heavy rains and floods in Mozambique have affected about 177,645 people (37,090 families) and temporarily displaced about 44,000 people. The death toll due to floods, house collapse and lightning in the country has risen to 160 which 134 were recorded in Zambézia province.

Furthermore, 10,860 houses were totally destroyed, 8,354 houses partially destroyed and 1581 classrooms damaged. In Zambézia province, the floods affected 144,279 people (29,522 families), 11,641 houses have been totally, and partially destroyed. The floods have affected 110,602 ha of several crops which 72,965 ha were totally lost affecting 85,420 smallholders' families.

In the onset of the emergency, the displaced people were hosted in accommodation centers such as schools and churches. To date, there are only four accommodation centers in Zambézia province hosting 10,591 people (2,139 families). Most of the families have been transferred from these centers to transit/resettlement centers where there are currently 33,321 people (7,474 families).

[+ For more information, see "background on the crisis" at the end of the report](#)

In Zambézia province, there are number of people, approximately 14,752 (4,101 families) that abandoned the accommodation centers to return to their home areas. The government is concerned with this fact as the people returned to risk areas and oriented the local government of the respective districts to closely follow these people and try to resettle them as much as possible into safe areas.

INGC is leading the coordination of the humanitarian assistance with the support of HCT members deployed to Zambézia and the logistics still the main challenge for effective assistance. Recently, WFP has reinforced the logistic capacity in Zambézia province deploying more logistic officers and providing a Helicopter with 3 metric tons capacity, which arrived on 16 February 2015 in Quelimane. This support will speed up the current level of distribution of relief supplies and enable more effective response adding the fact that some district are becoming accessible by road.

The Mozambican electricity company, EDM, restored on 10 February 2015 the power supply to northern Mozambique, after a month long power cut, caused by catastrophic flooding in Zambézia province. EDM had initially hoped to restore the power supply by the end of January, but continued heavy rains in Zambézia made this impossible. EDM has installed a temporary alternative line, using wooden pylons and due to the impossibility of approaching the area overland, even using four wheel drive vehicles, the pylons were lowered into place using a cargo helicopter hired from South Africa.

On 18 February 2015, the connection between the center and north of the country through the main road N1 over the Licungo Bridge was reestablished. The emergency rehabilitation works lasted about 30 days and has enabled the transport of goods and relief items from center to north and vice-versa. This achievement will also reduce significantly/definitely the use of boats to transport people and goods from one bank of Licungo River to another bank allowing the reallocation of these means to other places.

In the accommodation/resettlement centers, there are growing cases of Malaria and Diarrhea and the most updated records indicate 2,873 and 288 cases respectively.

Regarding to Cholera situation in the country, there are to date 3,478 cumulative cases and death toll of 37: Tete province counts with 1,707 cases and 20 deaths, Niassa province with 673 cases and 12 deaths and Nampula province with 1,098 cases and 5 deaths. Information from 23.02.15 indicate 122 new cases which 88 in Tete, 23 in Niassa and 11 in Nampula. While the situation is stabilizing in Niassa and Nampula, the outbreak in Tete province needs urgent attentions in terms of health surveillance and case management, provision of essential water supplies and social mobilisation.

The government authorities together with the partners are coordinating the response actions to contain the spread of the disease. The ongoing actions includes daily monitoring of diarrhea cases in the affected provinces, source water treatment, reactivation of the multisectoral group for fighting diarrheal diseases, opening of treatment center for diarrheal disease in Mutarara, Caia, Moatize, Lago, Nampula city and Namialo, disinfection of patients houses and active search of cases within the communities.

Funding

The government of Mozambique through the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) is leading the coordination of the emergency support and continues to mobilize additional resources to address the existing gaps on the current humanitarian assistance. The budget allocated in the National Contingency Plan for the 2014-2015 Rain and Cyclone Season still the main source of funds for the Government.

The government is also receiving great contributions from civil society, private sector, other government organizations mainly in food items, hygiene items and clothes to support the flood affected people.

The US government has recently announced a support of US\$ 2 million in food items for the flood affected people. The food assistance will be carried out through WFP and includes maize and pulses, which will allow providing a ration for one month to 57,000 people. The government of Flanders has also approved 164,500 EUR to support the current response and recovery actions for the floods in Zambézia, Japanese government through JICA has provided tents and tarpaulins estimated in US\$ 130,000 and the Dutch government has reprogrammed their funds

from the development programs and made available about US\$ 500,000 to repair the water intake installations at Mocuba water supply system.

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) of US\$ 3.2 million to cover the most urgent life-saving needs in Shelter, Wash, Food Security, Logistics and Protection in Zambézia province recently approved is already being used enabling the reinforcement of logistic capacity in the province through the provision of a helicopter, stable food assistance among other activities.

Humanitarian Response



Logistics

Needs:

- Stronger coordination and information sharing amongst the various humanitarian actors is required in order to mitigate the duplication of efforts and maximize the use of available logistics assets;
- The floods have cut off primary transport routes and damaged transportation infrastructure in the affected areas which continues to make the timely and efficient delivery of vital humanitarian relief items challenging;

Response:

- Logistics Cluster is supporting the Government and humanitarian community through the provision of logistics services, coordination & information sharing to meet identified logistics gaps and reach the affected populations
- A Logistics Coordination Cell has been established in Maputo and Quelimane, staffed by a dedicated Logistics and Information Management Officer helping to support and facilitate the overall response and optimize the use of logistics assets.
- Logistics Coordination meetings have been held and attended by government representatives and members of the humanitarian community, ensuring that relevant information can be shared and logistics gaps identified.
- In support of the government and humanitarian community with delivery of humanitarian relief, the Logistics Cluster through lead agency WFP has made common road transportation services available in strategic locations throughout the affected region.
- As of 16 February, WFP secured the use of a Mi8 Helicopter based in Quelimane. The inaugural flight was on Wednesday 18 February transported over 9.5 MT of food and non-food items including tarpaulins and family kits between Lualua and Posto Campo.
- As of 18 February, seven trucks of humanitarian relief items have been transported from Maputo to Quelimane, Namacurra, Morrumbala, Nicoadala and Mopeia. The items included vital health supplies, latrines and shelter kits, transported on behalf of UNFPA, UNICEF, COSACA, CMV and JICA.
- Transshipment hubs have been established in key locations (Quelimane, Mocuba, and Nicoadala) for consolidation and grouping of relief items for transportation, maximizing the use of available road transport assets.



Mi8 Helicopter delivering food items – February 2015 © WFP Mozambique/D. Schaad

Gaps & Constraints:

- Heavy rains in the affected areas could worsen the already limited access, further disrupt supply chains and impede the delivery of urgent relief supplies.
- The possibility of simultaneous scale up of the requirements in other areas of the country beyond the already affected provinces due to a degradation of the situation could significantly reduce availability and capacity of resources.
- The air operations are currently facing occasional delays due to the impact of unfavorable weather in the region, further disrupting delivery of humanitarian relief.

**Food Security****Needs:**

- A total of 54,800 people are estimated to require food assistance across the districts of Morrumbala, Mopeia, Namacurra, Nicoadala, Mocuba and Maganja da Costa;
- Timely distribution of seeds is paramount to ensure new crop fields are planted
- In Zambézia province, the floods affected 69,715 ha of several crops which 39,946 ha were lost affecting 44,114 smallholder families;
- Due to persistent access constraints, loss of assets and household food stocks, populations in affected areas still rely on food assistance.
- FAO, WFP, UNDP and other partners are supporting with staff, transport and funds the ongoing Rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment, coordinated by SETSAN (National Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition), that is ongoing in Zambézia, Nampula and Niassa Provinces;

54,800

People need food assistance

Response:

- WFP food distributions benefitted 26,430 people with a total of 215.69 metric tons of assorted food commodities;
- As land access opens up to previously cut-off areas (e.g. small trucks can now pass Mocuba bridge, helicopter support), assistance delivery is expected to reach better coverage across the districts.
- With funding from CERF and own resources, FAO is procuring: 110 tons of maize, 22 tons of cowpea, 1.43 tons of vegetable seeds (pumpkin, cabbage and tomato) and 22,000 hoes;
- FAO will be supporting 11,000 households in the districts of Mocuba, Maganja da Costa, Namacurra, Mopeia, Morrumbala in Zambézia Province and Caia and Chemba in Sofala Province with seeds and agricultural inputs;
- In Zambézia, a provincial Food Security Cluster co-lead by WFP was established to increase coordination among cluster members (UN and NGOs);
- As land access opens up to previously cut-off areas (e.g. small trucks can now pass Mocuba bridge, helicopter support), assistance delivery is expected to reach better coverage across the districts

Gaps & Constraints:

- Population movements from accommodation centers/transitional centers to resettlement areas impose challenges in terms of a) tracking of different smaller caseload and b) establishing their needs for both short term and longer terms assistance.
- In order to ensure best possible targeting, rapid assessments and beneficiary verifications need to be carried out by partners before assistance is delivered, which slows down the overall response.
- SETSAN requires additional funds to conduct food security assessment in Tete, Maputo and Cabo Delgado Provinces.
- Food Security Cluster members are searching for additional funds



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- WASH focus continues on ensuring safe water and sanitation for affected population in both resettlement and remaining accommodation/transit centers

43%

of targeted households in accommodation/resettlement centres in Zambézia received hygiene kits

Response:

- Over 80% of the WASH targeted households received CERTEZA, water treatment product, for safe drinking water;
- Water trucking continues to accommodation/transit centers: over 100 m³ of safe water being provided daily in Mocuba transit center (Cajual that accommodate over 7,000 people) and 20 m³ daily in Lugela (Mavelua accommodating 640 people);
- Water supply and sanitation activities are being complemented by promotion of safe hygiene practices: about 65 % of targeted households received soap for proper hand washing and bathing; 43% of the households have received full package of hygiene kit while 40% have received buckets or jerry cans for safe water collection and storage, all in Zambézia province.
- With the improvement of the accessibility to some locations, WASH Cluster focus is on sanitation ensuring that every household has and use household latrines in resettlement areas;
- The WASH Cluster also supported Government efforts for cholera response in Tete province: UNICEF has sent 3 water bladders of 5 m³ capacity each, 15,000 bars of soap and a total of 22,160 bottles of CERTEZA

Gaps & Constraints:

- While several water distribution points are being established in several hot spots of Tete city, the government's water trucking capacity is fairly limited. Advocacy with the private sector is ongoing to get the numerous mining companies present in the province to participate in the emergency effort



Shelter

Needs:

- In Zambézia province, 68% of total affected population (aprox. 85,500 people) is still in need of emergency shelter material.
- In Niassa province, 205 families (aprox. 1,025 people) are in need of support for building shelters in new resettlement areas

51,060

People assisted with NFIs including emergency shelter and household items

Response:

- Distribution of NFIs (including e-shelter and household items) is being prioritized in districts with high number of IDPs (namely Morrumbala, Mopeia, Nicoadala, Namacurra and Maganja da Costa) - currently covered 51% of total HHs in these districts (51,060 people);
- Preferred e-shelter material for distribution is shelter kits (tarps and tools) together with wood for structure. Most vulnerable families (especially orphan children) are receiving family tents;
- Distributions are accompanied with trainings on the spot explaining how to build a shelter with the materials received and most vulnerable families are also being supported by volunteers to build their shelters;
- INGC has been able to assign 5,668 plots out of 7,430 planned in Zambézia province and 205 plots in Cuamba district, Niassa province.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Road access to several districts in Zambézia province is still not possible for heavy trucks, causing delay on relief material delivery;

- Several districts in Zambézia have not still received any support on shelter, specially the most inaccessible places. For example, in Milange district INGC reported that 3,807 houses were partially and totally destroyed by windstorm, but the affected people has not still received relief;
- Plots demarcation in resettlement areas is delayed, hindering proper humanitarian assistance.



Education

Needs:

- The floods in Zambézia have affected 154,734 students;
- 1,521 classrooms are partially or totally destroyed in the province of Zambézia where current conditions are hindering local authorities to start re-building.
- 2,139 displaced families are still being hosted in schools converted into accommodation centers.
- Temporary learning settings urgently need to be created as many children in Zambézia have not started school while the school year in Mozambique started on 9th of February.
- Many schoolchildren displaced from their homes still have no sufficient learning material.

154,734

Students affected in
Zambézia Province

Response:

- 23,750 learning kits, 89 school kits, 43 chalkboards and 26 schools tents are currently positioned.
- Displaced families are slowly removed to transitional shelters or have returned to their homes.
- Education cluster is working closely with the Ministry of Education at Provincial level to plan the reconstruction of classrooms with local construction material.



RC interacts with a student coming from school in Mocuba transit center– February 2015 © UNICEF Mozambique/R. Ismael

Gaps & Constraints:

- Number of school tents dispatched is still insufficient; and there are important gaps in number of learning material distributed;
- Ministry of Education does not have sufficient funds for the reconstruction of all affected classrooms neither for the creation of temporary learning settings.



Protection

Needs:

- In Zambézia there are 654 elderly, 208 pregnant women, 7,659 children, 993 orphans, 467 female single heads of household and 132 individuals with disabilities still being hosted in accommodation centers or temporary settlement areas;
- Reinforcing existing mechanisms for the prevention and response to abuse and gender based violence is essential;
- Need for Psychosocial support to displaced children and families.

10,204

vulnerable individuals
hosted in
accommodations/
resettlement centers in
Zambezia

Response:

- Assessment teams are currently being deployed to the affected areas and continue their work to assess situation of families relocated to temporary settlements areas
- 5 Child Friendly Spaces have been set up in different districts of Zambézia;
- 1000 dignity kits were distributed to women and 600 are currently being dispatched;
- Distributed at least 5,706 family kits by COSACA and UNICEF (400 kits) in 7 districts of Zambézia province;
- Coordination takes place at provincial level with relevant authorities to ensure prevention and response to violence, including GBV. Efforts target both community leaders and local authorities whose capacity is slowly reinforced.

Gaps & Constraints:

- More accurate data on vulnerable categories is still required as some areas remain inaccessible and as families are being relocated to temporary settlement areas;
- Capacity of Social Affairs at districts level needs to be reinforced for further outreach;
- Psycho-social support activities require further funding.
- Capacity of local authorities to prevent and respond to prevailing risk of GBV needs to be reinforced by organizing large awareness campaigns and continuous support to the local police forces.

**Health and Nutrition****Needs:**

- Three provinces are currently reporting cholera and diarrheal disease cases, namely; Nampula, Niassa and Tete;
- As of 22 Feb 2015, over 3,478 cases and 37 deaths (CFR 1.1%) of cholera have been reported;
- In the resettlement/accommodation centers, there are growing cases of Malaria and Diarrhea and the most updated records indicate 5,448 and 818 cases respectively.
- Support needed on case management component and referral system in the resettlement centers;
- The provincial SETSAN rapid assessment that includes nutrition indicators is on-going and findings will help to refine the needs and gaps related to the nutrition response

3,478

cholera cases recorded
since the onset of the rain
season

Response:

- Active case finding of children with acute malnutrition and treatment as well as infant feeding promotion targeting all the accommodation centers;
- 2 diarrhoea kits covering around 20,000 people sent to Tete;
- Technical Support to Health Provincial Directorate (DPS) for data management and surveillance through experts deployment to Tete;
- Developing a comprehensive emergency response plan;
- Support for intensifying routine immunization campaign and health sensitization activities at community levels;
- Supporting the establishment of the CTC in Tete and Moatize
- Provided Cholera kits for 2000 cases/week
- 44 cholera beds, 8-9 tents for Cholera treatment, Intravenous fluid and oral rehydration salt sent to Tete
- Support sensitization activities and distribution of sanitation and hygiene materials, certeza, among others
- Activists such as youth association-COALIZAO, are carrying sensitization activities for HIV prevention and Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) targeting youth in Cajual (Mocuba).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Poor hygiene practices by the community and low access to safe water and sanitation facilities
- Weak case detection and confirmation of cholera;

- Poor case management (inadequate stock of diarrheal kit, lack of trained staff, lack of treatment guidelines and lack of tents to establish treatment centers);
- Inadequate information from the communities on cholera
- Inadequate stock of water purification tablets.
- Malawi is reporting cholera cases from people coming from Mozambique
- Stock out of nutritional supplements such as plumpy nut and CSB in Zambezi accommodation centers.
- The number of registered cases for chronic diseases like HIV and TB, was less than expectation because people are afraid of disclosure due to stigma and discrimination;
- In Tete there is a need to develop a strategic intervention to open care points for diarrhea screening and treatment with SRO, as well as active track search in order to reach affected people in remote areas
- There is lack of mobilization of Information, Education and Communication materials;



Emergency Telecommunications

Needs:

- The current connectivity at COE Quelimane is not sufficient for the demand of users and also it is not stable. Dedicate internet with fiber cable would be required for the office;
- A professional multifunction printer is also needed at COE Quelimane

Response:

- IT Mission to support Logistic Cluster (Air Operations) is being conducted, from 19 until 23 February;
- One Multifunction printer was dispatched for Logistic Air Operations need;
- The Cluster Met with Movitel to discuss the support that the Cluster could benefit from Movitel;
- The Cluster met the INGC Telecom team to hear the Gaps and constraints

Gaps & Constraints:

- 3G mobile internet connectivity is not been stable in Quelimane, as per the last report from the field;



Early Recovery

Needs:

- Development of an Early recovery strategy that outlines unmet gaps both medium and long term activities;
- Coordination role during the preparation of Response and Recovery Proposal for 2015 floods;
- Project proposal for livelihood recovery and resilience in Zambézia and Nampula provinces

Response:

- Staff deployed to the field (Zambézia);
- Support SETSAN in drafting the report from the food security assessments in Zambézia;
- Support the coordination at central and provincial levels (Government and HCT WG);
- Liaison on information management with COE in Zambézia;
- Livelihood specialist from NY arrived to support in drafting a recovery project proposal for Zambézia and Nampula

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of detailed assessment reports from clusters to develop a comprehensive ER strategy
- Environmental impact assessment report in affected communities and resettlement sites.
- Lack of accurate data and capacity both at the provincial and district levels to effectively address urgent needs of the affected population and to determine the medium to long action plan

General Coordination

The government of Mozambique continues ensuring the leadership on the coordination of the current emergency response in the affected provinces. The coordination meetings continues to be carried out daily in Zambézia and Nampula province and at the central level, the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) meets at least three times a week to monitor the hydrometeorology situation, the occurrences, the level of response to the emergency in the affected provinces and to reinforce coordination among the stakeholders.

On 16th February 2015, the Resident Coordinator/chair of the HCT visited Zambézia province to reinforce the coordination mechanisms between the Government and HCT at ground (provinces/districts) level, get informed on the response and constraints faced by HCT members as well as government authorities. During the RC visit, she had the opportunity to attend the coordination meetings with the government (Provincial Technical Council for Disaster Management meeting), also with HCT members and visited one transit center hosting 6,860 people and one resettlement center with 775 people in Mocuba district. Some of her recommendations included the focus on areas that did not have access before and areas that continue inaccessible monitor closely the families that have returned to their home areas and support the ongoing efforts in resettlement of the affected populations.



RC intervention during coordination meeting with provincial government in Quelimane– February 2015 © UNICEF Mozambique/R. Ismael

Background on the crisis

The Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) activated the orange alert on 08 January 2015, due to the heavy rains in the Centre and North of the Country reaching about 100 mm in 24h. These rains have contributed to the rising of the water levels in Zambeze Licungo river basin and Chire river exposing the population to moderate to high risk of floods. Since then, the government started prepositioning means at risk areas to timely assist in the evacuation and transport of affected people. On 12 January 2015, the Council of Ministers have declared an Institutional Red Alert for Central and North region to strengthen Government and partners actions to response to humanitarian needs of affected people. The humanitarian assistance is ongoing although with a very low level of distribution of relief supplies associated with the logistics constraints and planning issues.

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