

Mozambique: Flooding

Office of the Resident Coordinator, Situation Report No. 5

(As of 13 March 2015)



This report is prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team/Office of the Resident Coordinator in Mozambique. It covers the period from 24 February to 13 March 2015.

Highlights

- From 04 to 08 March 2015, the central and north of the country were severely affected by heavy rains due to a tropical depression formed in the Mozambique Channel affecting at least 144,882 people in Nampula and Cabo Delgado;
- There are about 10,000 houses destroyed partially/completely in Nampula and Cabo Delgado;
- In Zambézia province, in terms of Agriculture, there are 60,723 households affected and 60,051 ha of crops lost;
- A cholera outbreak has been confirmed in Tete, Nampula, Zambézia, Sofala and Niassa provinces, with a cumulative of 5.894 cases and 48 deaths since 25 December 2014.



Flooded area in Nampula province, Larde district – March 2015 © INGC Mozambique

327,327

Affected people

163

Deaths

56,259

people in accommodation centers/resettlement centers

US\$ 20,9

million

Needed for ongoing Response and Recovery actions

5.894

Cholera cases in Tete, Nampula, Sofala, Zambézia and Niassa

Situation Overview

The Mozambican government on 3rd March 2015 downgraded the state of alert from red to orange, following a general improvement in the weather and the receding of floodwaters in the central and northern provinces. Furthermore, the government had opted to downgrade the alert, because life in the flood-affected areas has been gradually returning to normal. Regardless the downgrade of the red alert, all actions to support people affected by the floods in Zambézia would continue and tied vigilance on the climatic conditions as we still in the rainy and cyclone season.

The heavy rains and floods in Mozambique have affected about 327,327 people (58,797 families) and temporarily displaced about 56,259 people. The death toll due to floods, house collapse and lightning in the country has risen to 163 which 134 were recorded in Zambézia province.

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

From 04 to 08 March 2015, the central and north of the country were severely affected by heavy rains due to a tropical depression formed in the Mozambique Channel particularly in the coastline of Nampula and Zambézia provinces. Impacts from this recent event are still to be assessed, as many areas in Nampula are not accessible. However, preliminary information indicates that at least 144,882 people are affected, being Nampula the most affected province with about 118,282 people, followed by Cabo Delgado with 26,600 and Zambézia in Pebane district with around 1,450 people.

In terms of infrastructure, there are about 24 roads inaccessible due to either cuts or bridge collapse, about 344 schools affected and 8,137 houses partially and 816 houses completely destroyed in Nampula province. Furthermore, there are about 30,081 students and 600 teachers affected in Nampula. In Cabo Delgado province, about 1,553 houses were completely and 1,397 partially destroyed and 9,763 students affected.

INGC is leading the coordination of the humanitarian assistance with the support of HCT members in Nampula and Cabo Delgado and the logistics is one of the main challenges for effective assistance as well as need of shelter kits and tools for rapid resettlement of affected people. Furthermore, INGC central level has deployed two teams to Nampula and Cabo Delgado to reinforce the provincial capacity on the emergency coordination and response. The HCT was requested to be part of the INGC teams in both provinces to provide technical support as well as relief supplies to the affected population.

In terms of displaced people due to the last heavy rains in Nampula and Cabo Delgado, preliminary information indicates that, so far, there are 4 temporary accommodation centers in Metuge district, Cabo Delgado province hosting 65 people whereas in Nampula, there are 8 accommodation centers in three districts (Meconta, Angoche and Moma) hosting 10,824 people (2,165 families). INGC has provided some food items in Nampula to assist about 8,442 people. Some non-food items have been also provided particularly CERTEZA for water treatment.

In Zambézia province, there are number of people, approximately 16,617 people (4,448 families) that abandoned the accommodation centers to return to their home areas which are risk areas. Some of these people are coming back to the different resettlement sites seeking a plot to build their houses in safe areas. There are 45,435 people (9,309 families) hosted in 29 resettlement centers in Zambézia province. Furthermore, there are three accommodation centers still opened, hosting 2,872 people (464 families). The largest transit center in Mocuba – Cajual was closed on 27.02.15.

In the resettlement centers, the challenges now are to move the families from the tents to improved houses - the house construction works using the local material, establish social infrastructures in the resettlement sites or closer: water, schools, health, roads. Furthermore, security is also important in order to provide prevention mechanisms to violence and abuse and resume the livelihood means of the displaced people as quick as possible.

An update on the impact of the rains in Agriculture informs that about 142,480 ha were affected (102,029 families affected), which 139,148 ha by floods (102,593ha in Zambézia) and 4,332 ha by pests. About 93,243 ha (60,051 ha corresponding to 60,723 families in Zambézia) of several crops were lost.

Regarding to Cholera situation in the country, there are to date 5.894 Cholera cumulative cases and death toll of 47: Tete province counts with 3,197 cases and 22 deaths, Niassa province with 893 cases and 14 deaths, Zambézia with 380 cases and 3 deaths, Sofala with 106 cases and Nampula province with 1,318 cases and 8 deaths. Information from 12.03.15 indicate 105 new cases in 24h: 45 in Tete, 6 in Niassa, 15 in Sofala, 27 in Zambézia (Quelimane) and 12 in Nampula. In general terms, from week 9 to week 10, the cholera cases have decreased except for Zambézia in Quelimane where is increasing.

The government authorities together with the partners are coordinating the response actions to contain the spread of the disease especially in Quelimane in order to control the outbreak and prevent the spread to the districts in which resettled communities would be massively affected.

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 and the donatives from private sector and civil society in general still the main source of funds for the Government.

The HCT has continually sharing the emergency related information as well as the funding gap to address the needs of the affected population with the donor community in the country. On 26 February 2015, the UN Resident Coordinator convened a donor meeting to present the current humanitarian response, challenges and funding gap.

Gap. The total contribution for the emergency response in Zambézia province is around US\$ 10 million including the CERF funds requested in the end of January 2015. Most likely, the contribution is more than the US\$ 10 million as this is the amount that we have received from the contributors. The information that is available so far in terms of list of contributors appoints to

the following donors: Brasil, USA, Italy, Vietnam, Sweden, South Africa, Spain, Japan, Canada, France, Denmark, ECHO, Irish Aid, DFID, Czech Republic, Flanders among others.

The HCT has prepared a Response and Recovery Plan with an estimated budget of US\$ 30,3 million. With the contribution mentioned formerly plus some pending funds there is a gap of about US\$ 20,9 million.

The UN in Mozambique has prepared and got an approval of the CERF proposal of US\$ 748,857 to cover the most urgent life-saving needs in Cholera outbreak in Tete Province. The CERF project is being implemented by WHO and UNICEF with the support of other implementing partners in the ground.

Humanitarian Response



Logistics

Needs:

- Enhanced coordination and information sharing amongst the humanitarian community is required to mitigate the duplication of efforts and maximize the use of available logistics assets.
- Landside accessibility remains a major constraint as transport routes through Provinces of Cabo Delgado, Zambézia, Nampula and Tete are negatively impacted and thus affecting the overall ability for timely and efficient delivery of vital humanitarian relief items;

Response:

- From 18 February to 8 March, the WFP helicopter has flown more than 80 hours during which it has moved over 137.2 mt (985.2 m³) of food and non-food items (NFIs);
- Due to ongoing accessibility constraints; the Logistics Cluster, through lead agency WFP, has secured sufficient resources to extend the helicopter service until 31 March;
- Since the start of the helicopter operation on 18 February, it has made 146 rotations within the region delivering humanitarian relief to eight destinations (Posto Campo, Chire, Chilomo, Vila – Valdez, Pareirao, Namarroi, Mone, Bone);
- Deliveries have been facilitated on behalf of COSACA, ADRA, INGC, World Vision and WFP and NFIs delivered include shelter kits, buckets and latrines.
- The Logistics Cluster through lead agency WFP has facilitated the transportation and delivery of 11 trucks of NFIs from Maputo and Beira to the flood affected areas in Zambézia Province;
- On the 4 March, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the transportation of food and NFIs by barge from Marromeu to Malinga Panse on behalf of INGC.
- Regular logistics Coordination meetings have been held in Maputo and Quelimane attended by representatives from government and the humanitarian community, ensuring that relevant information can be shared and logistics gaps identified.
- The Logistics Cluster is providing GIS mapping support for the humanitarian community including updated access constraints maps for the affected province of Zambezia and areas where access is limiting transportation;

Gaps & Constraints:

- Continuation of flooding could worsen accessibility conditions and impede the ability of the government and humanitarian community to deliver urgent humanitarian relief supplies;
- More recent incidents of public infrastructure damaged by heavy rainfall as well as isolated locations in Nampula province, further portray the risk posed by continued and persistent rainfall across Central/Northern parts of the country;
- The air operations have been recently affected by adverse weather conditions. On the 9 March, flights from Quelimane to Pebane were forced to be rescheduled.



Food Security

Needs:

- Preliminary results of the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) for Zambezia, indicates Flood affected communities that are not being hosted in resettlement and accommodation centers also require humanitarian assistance and should be included in the response plans;
- The assessment informs that about 75% of flood affected communities households lost their agricultural fields as their main source of income, 100% of the households reported that seeds are a priority and 80% said that there are no seeds available in the area (market, neighbours or other source);
- In view of substantial infrastructure damages and asset losses, as well as persistent access constraints across the province, the EFSA recommends Food Assistance for Assets for an estimated 100,000 people from May to July/August;
- Up to 72,000 people across the affected districts are in need of continued relief food assistance which is expected to be required until April;
- 44,000 households are estimated to be in need of seed assistance

48,500

people assisted assorted food commodities

Response:

- WFP's food assistance is currently targeting 57,000 people in 6 districts (Morrumbala, Mopeia, Mocuba, Namacurra, Nicoadala and Maganja da Costa) and distributions are carried out through partners (World Vision, ADRA);
- WFP and partners have assisted 48,500 people with 372 metric tons of assorted food commodities;
- Food air lifts are currently focusing in Morrumbala district where 6 communities can only be reached by air;
- WFP is supporting 300 cholera inpatients and have delivered 4.815 MT of mixed food to DPS Tete (a 30 days ration);
- WFP Tete is also providing food assistance to flood affected people in Mutarara district; for that, through the local government-SDAE Mutarara, have delivered 90.121 MT of mixed food to support 5,615 beneficiaries (30 days ration);
- In close coordination with INGC and DPA/SETSAN, WFP is in the process of identifying recovery projects that can be supported through Food Assistance for Assets;
- Procurement of seeds (maize, pulses, vegetables) and agricultural tools by FAO is ongoing and expected to be delivered to the districts of Maganja da Costa, Namacurra, Mocuba, Mopeia, Morrumbala in Zambézia Province, and Caia and Chemba in Sofala Province by early April. FAO assigned an Emergency Coordinator based in Zambézia coordinates emergency programmes in Zambézia and Sofala;
- COSACA is targeting 4,000 families in four districts based on vulnerability assessment in coordination with the relevant government departments for seed assistance, which will be carried out through (1,000 families each in Morrumbala, Mocuba, Nicoadala, Maganja da Costa) seed fairs using a voucher system and involving local seed providers. For hard to reach areas like Maganja da Costa where markets are likely to be interrupted, general seed distributions are foreseen. distributions are expected to start in late March/early April;
- Coordination efforts between the FS Cluster and SETSAN at the planning stage, are made to avoid duplications and to harmonize seed baskets;

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited availability of certified seeds on the national market in terms of quantities and seed types;
- Rapid increase of prices for seeds and agricultural tools on the local market;
- Limited number of suppliers of agricultural inputs in affected provinces;
- Despite increased efforts to consolidate food assistance beneficiary lists provided by local administrators, the issue of numbers inconsistency persists, partly due to ongoing resettlement of people but also due to mixing of non-affected local population with affected families.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- The focus has shifted from temporary accommodation centers to resettlement areas where basic WASH services are still insufficient or non-existent.
- About 40,000 people in resettlement areas are being targeted under the recovery phase of the operation, as well as an estimated 10,000 who have returned to their communities of origin.
- For water supply in resettlement areas, 55 new boreholes with handpumps are planned and 90% of this target are funded from various sources.

100,000

people have received Certeza for household water treatment in flood and cholera affected areas of 4 provinces

- Mocuba town water system rehabilitation is being ensured by AIAS with Netherlands funds, however the situation for the town water system is still not assessed or costed.
- In Quelimane, emergency water distribution and disinfection is required, along with hygiene promotion, especially in underserved neighbourhoods from which most of the cholera victims come.

Response:

- For the immediate response phase, almost all 50,000 targeted displaced people received basic WASH support (corteza, containers, hygiene kits, emergency latrines).
- Supplies (treatment products, water storage and distribution, soap) and technical assistance for cholera outbreaks, especially in Tete and Zambezia, have contributed to the implementation of intersectoral response plans prepared by local authorities.
- CERF funds received for the WASH cluster are permitting 10,000 households in resettlement areas and return communities to be reached with sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in 7 districts of Zambezia.
- UNICEF WASH signed two partnership agreements with COSACA and World Vision to support immediate response and recovery activities reaching targeted 50,000 people.

Gaps & Constraints:

- While the situation in resettlement areas is better known, the water and sanitation gaps in return communities are still not well known. As access improves and the operation continues, the condition of existing rural water points, household latrines and school sanitation facilities.
- In Quelimane and any other future cholera outbreak areas, support for safe water and improved hygiene will need to be mobilized quickly to contribute to the control of the outbreaks



Shelter

Needs:

- In Zambezia province, 23% of IDPs need shelter support;
- IFRC has suggested that additional tool kits would significantly improve the on-going reconstruction of shelter for internally displaced families;
- Recent heavy rains in Nampula and Cabo Delgado affected approximately 13,000 families;

Response:

- Distribution of NFIs (including shelter and household items) is being prioritized in districts with high number of IDPs (namely Morrumbala, Mopeia, Nicoadala, Namacurra and Maganja da Costa);
- Currently distributions of shelter NFIs have covered 51% of total HHs in these districts (51060 people). Additional stock is expected to be distributed over the next month to cover at least 80% of households in these districts;
- Shelter materials distributed includes shelter kits (tarps and ropes) and tools kits. Most vulnerable families (specially orphan children) are receiving family tents;
- A ToT training on emergency shelter was delivered by CVM during first week of March, targeting government officials and NGOs staff members directly involved in the response;
- Further support was provided to vulnerable families by volunteers to build their shelters;
- Distributions have been accompanied with trainings on spot explaining on how to build shelter structures with the provided materials;
- A total of 9,309 plots have been provided in resettlement areas to 9,309 households (45,435 people);
- IOM has initiated monthly site assessments at resettlement communities and selected places of origin of affected communities, through the use of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) for continues flow of information on existing needs and provided services at locations;
- IOM is working with INGC to provide technical support on Camp Coordination and Camp Management in relocation sites.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The estimated figures of affected population have fluctuated throughout the emergency.
- Road access to some affected areas is still not possible for trucks, causing delay on the delivery of relief materials.
- Several districts in Zambezia are yet to receive support on shelter due to access constrains, particularly the districts located in the north of the province (not affected by floods but by windstorm).



Education

Needs:

- Heavy rains recorded from 04-08 March 2015 has affected about 30,081 students and 600 teachers affected in Nampula province
- 1,519 classrooms are partially or totally destroyed in the province of Zambezia where current conditions as well as lack of funding prevent local authorities to start re-building efforts.
- Temporary learning settings urgently need to be created in both resettlement and return areas as many children in Zambezia have not started school yet.
- Many children and teachers still have no sufficient learning and teaching material.

30,081 students
affected in Nampula

Response:

- Distribution of students kits still in progress benefiting about 30.000 children so far in Zambézia;
- In Zambézia, 34 school tents were made available out of these 25 are already in use;
- Distributed 5000 kids school kits, 100 classroom kits and 100 teacher kits at the affected areas to assure affected children have access to Education;
- Education cluster is working closely with the Ministry of Education to plan the reconstruction of classrooms.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Number of school tents dispatched is still insufficient;
- Ministry of Education does not have sufficient funds for the reconstruction of all affected classrooms neither for the creation of temporary learning settings.
- The capacity of the cluster has now been far stretched and the needs for further schools tents and local construction material cannot be covered.



Protection

Needs:

- Reinforcing existing mechanisms for the prevention and response to abuse and gender based violence remains essential especially in the context where settlement to new areas may have separated village communities.
- Need for Psychosocial support to displaced children and families, is continuous.

45,435
Individuals in resettlement
areas in Zambezia

Response:

- 8 protection committees have been formed in the resettlement centers;
- Child friendly spaces are set and running in 6 districts;
- Distribution of household kits were made to over 8.000 families and special distribution of kits were made to 400 vulnerable people; some additional 600 dignity kits have been distributed;
- Coordination takes place at provincial level with relevant authorities to ensure prevention and response to violence and abuse with a focus on vulnerable profiles;
- NAFEZA- a Forum of Women Associations in Zambezia has joined protection cluster for interventions on violence prevention in resettlement areas;
- Presence of provincial department of Social Affairs increases due to access to most of the districts being reestablished and due to current support from cluster members (for instance, putting at the disposal of the local police forces tents to ensure their continuous presence in some of the new relocation areas);

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is so far no information available on the situation of individuals in the areas of return;
- More accurate data on vulnerable categories is still required as resettlement areas are multiplied and in order to further assess the need for distribution of additional family and dignity kits.
- Capacity of Social Affairs at districts level needs to be reinforced for further outreach

- Capacity of local authorities to prevent and respond to prevailing risk of GBV is gradually reinforced but data on cases reported (and underreported) is still missing.



Health and Nutrition

Needs:

- There is ongoing cholera outbreak in provinces of Niassa, Nampula, Zambézia, Tete and Sofala. As of 12th March, 5,894 cases and 47 deaths (CFR=0.8) were reported, since 25 December 2014;
- Reported 110 confirmed and 421 suspected cases of Dengue and 140 confirmed and 641 suspected cases of typhoid all in Nampula;
- In Zambézia cholera cases are reported in Cidade de Quelimane, however, there is a suspect of cholera cases in other three districts (Nicoadala, Mocuba and Gurué), confirmation process is ongoing and response as started;
- Supplementary feeding is needed to prevent cases of malnutrition.

5,894
Cumulative Cholera cases confirmed

Response:

- The country is considering administration of Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) campaigns in selected sites in Zambézia province - resettlement centres in Nicoadala, Maganja, Mocuba and Morrumbala, and Cidade de Quelimane, and Mutarara district in Tete province;
- Active case finding of cholera cases in affected districts;
- Technical Support to Health Provincial Directorate (DPS) for data management, case management and surveillance through experts deployment in Tete and Zambézia provinces;
- While in Tete, UNICEF and WHO advocacy and technical support have ensured that the local Government successfully developed a joint emergency response plan, with the participation of the Health, Public Works and Social Communication authorities, Tete and Moatize municipalities, the media and civil society. For the outbreak in Quelimane, UNICEF and WHO are currently supporting the Development of Developing a comprehensive emergency response plan;
- Support for intensifying health sensitization activities at community levels;
- Support sensitization activities and distribution of sanitation and hygiene materials such as certeza, among others
- Case management is being provided in treatment center by government staff
- Disease surveillance and prevention interventions being implemented in affected neighborhoods with the support of WHO;
- WHO is organizing cross-border meeting between Mozambique and Malawi to delineate joint strategy, coordinate and synchronize the response to address cholera along the border.
- Investigation of suspected cholera cases in Mocuba, Nicoadala and Gurué in process;
- MSF providing logistics support and financial support for operational costs to set up treatment center in Quelimane;
- UNICEF supporting with key cholera supplies (tents, biosafety materials, ORS and other medical equipment's), funds and communication materials for social mobilization in Tete and Zambezia, emergency WASH operations in Tete province and has already distributed more than 22,000 bottles of Certeza to support the Tete response
- For the recent outbreak in Quelimane city in Zambezia, UNICEF is also providing additional support with 7,840 bottles of Certeza;

Gaps & Constraints:

- Poor hygiene practices by the community and low access to safe water and sanitation facilities;
- There is a need for additional IEC materials and strengthen the communication and social mobilization interventions to improve the level of information and adoption of key behaviors at community level on cholera;
- Inadequate stock of water purification tablets;
- Inadequate stock of IV giving sets, no pediatric weighing scale;
- Insufficient tents to establish treatment centers;
- Insufficient biosafety equipment;
- Weak multi-sectorial coordination.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- Preparation of an early recovery and livelihoods strategic intervention;
- Government request to conduct a flood assessment and response planning for Zambézia, Nampula, Niassa (Cuamba) and Cabo Delgado;
- There is a need to ensure coordination and complementarity between the assessments carried by World bank mission and the one led by INGC;

Response:

- A livelihood specialist have been deployed to Mozambique to support the ER cluster in assessing and designing an early recovery adaptation strategy for the vulnerable areas. In that regard, a Proposal for Mozambique Floods Response, Early Recovery Adaptation and Sustainable Development is being prepared with the main objective to ensure early recovery adaptation strategies in vulnerable areas are resilient to climate change, DRR and sustainable livelihoods.
- An Early Recovery specialist have also been deployed to Mozambique to support the HCT addressing the government request;
- A joint multi sectorial team have been formed by the Government and HCT to conduct the assessment and an orientation session to refresh and harmonize the methodologies and approaches;
- The government of Mozambique through the Ministry of Economy and Finance requested the World Bank to conduct a flood damage assessment in affected areas. The mission for this assessment was from 03 to 13 March 2015;
- The mission will be conducted from March 16 up to April 2;
- A draft report will be presented in a validation workshop

Gaps & Constraints:

- Accessibility to some areas due to the ongoing rainy scenario;

General Coordination

The government of Mozambique continues ensuring the leadership on the coordination of the current emergency response in the affected provinces. With the downgrade of the Red alert, the coordination meetings are carried out once to twice a week in Zambézia province and at the central level in Maputo where the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) meets 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 6th March 2015, INGC has deployed two teams to Nampula and Cabo Delgado to reinforce the provincial capacity on the emergency coordination and response. The HCT was requested to be part of the INGC teams in both provinces to provide technical support as well as relief supplies to the affected population.

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.

For further information, please contact:

Ms Jennifer Topping, UN Resident Coordinator and HCT Chair, jennifer.topping@one.un.org, Tel: +258 21 48 51 58

Mr. Abdoulaye Balde, WFP Representative and HCT Working Group co-Chair, Abdoulaye.balde@wfp.org Cell: +258 823014280

Mr. Michel Le Pechoux, UNICEF Deputy Representative and HCT WG co-Chair, mlepechoux@unicef.org Cell: + 258 82 3148100

Mr. Cláudio Julaia, Emergency Officer (HCT), claudio.julaia@one.un.org, Tel: +258 21 48 51 59, Cell: +258 827272860/844343870