



This report is prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team/Office of the Resident Coordinator in Mozambique. It covers the period from 14 March to 24 April 2015. This should be the last Situation Report on Mozambique floods 2015.

Highlights

- The government has downgraded on 10 April 2015 the institutional Orange alert to Green alert, marking the end of emergency response actions and focusing more on recovery and prevention actions;
- The World Bank (WB) Flood Assessment Aide Memoire indicate that the recovery and reconstruction priorities are estimated at US\$ 423 million;
- At least 35,000 houses were destroyed partially/completely in the Centre and North region by heavy rains and floods;
- The impact of the rains, floods and pests in the Agriculture sector led to the losses of at least 103,807 ha affecting about 112,123 families;
- A cholera outbreak was recorded in Tete, Nampula, Zambézia, Sofala, Niassa and recently in Cabo Delgado provinces, with a cumulative of 8,351 cases and 64 deaths since 25 December 2014.



Flooded area in Nampula province – March 2015 © INGC Mozambique

370,906

Affected people

163

Deaths

52,714

people in resettlement centers/permanent sites

US\$ 423 million

estimated for post flood recovery and reconstruction priorities

8,351

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

Situation Overview

In the 2014-2015 rain season, Mozambique was hard-hit by heavy rains and floods particularly in the second half of the season - January to March 2015 in the Central and North of the country. Based on the rainfall forecast and water levels in the main river basins in the country, the government has activated the institutional alert system currently in place.

The sequence of activation and deactivation the different alert stages were as follows: **on 8th January 2015**, the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) has **activated the Institutional Orange alert** due to heavy rains recorded in Licungo river basin to allow intensive monitoring, operational readiness and pre-positioning the human and material resources.

+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report

Four days later, **on 12 January 2015**, the Council of Ministers of Mozambique **declared the Institutional Red alert** for the Central and Northern regions, due to heavy rains recorded and consequent floods in large areas in Zambézia province. This declaration allowed UNAPROC to start with the search and rescue operations, provision of humanitarian assistance by INGC and HCT, resource mobilization and permanent monitoring of hydro meteorological information by government authorities.

Following the slowdown of the rains, receding of the water in the affected areas and having the communities rebuilding either their homes or being moved to new resettlement sites, the Mozambican government on **3rd March 2015 downgraded the state of alert from red to orange**. Furthermore, the government had opted to downgrade the alert, because life in the flood-affected areas has been gradually returning to normalcy.

Unluckily, shortly after downgrading the red alert to orange, from 04 to 08 March 2015 the country was severely affected by heavy rains in the central and north regions due a tropical depression, which formed in the Mozambique Channel specifically in the coastline of Nampula and Zambézia provinces. This event affected severely provinces of Nampula (coastal districts mainly), and Cabo Delgado; and Pebane district in Zambézia province.

Due to the significant reduction on rainfall occurrence in the country and region as well as all the river basins standing currently below alert level, **the CTGC has downgraded on 10 April 2015 the institutional Orange alert to Green alert**, marking the end of emergency response actions and focusing more on recovery and prevention actions. Although the Orange institutional alert was downgraded, institutions such as CENOE, INAM and DNA were urged to continue monitoring constantly the weather and river basins and issue early warning when needed.

In terms of impacts, since the onset of the rain season in October 2014, the heavy rains and floods in Central and North of Mozambique have affected at least 370,906 people (75,462 families) and temporarily displaced at least 68,000 people, which were hosted initially in 84 accommodation centers opened in Zambézia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces. Currently all accommodation centers are closed and there are 52,714 people living in 45 resettlement centers, being majority of the IDPs in Zambézia province (51,684 people in 43 resettlement centers). The death toll due to floods, house collapse and lightning in the country stands at 163 which 134 were recorded in Zambézia province.

In terms of infrastructure, transport infrastructure (roads, bridges, railway), electrical, services (water supply system) and public or private infrastructure (schools, houses) where severely affected. In Zambézia province, 70 bridges were destroyed, 2479 km of road affected and about 70% of the province was unreachable by land until end of January 2015 leading to logistics constraints to assist effectively the affected people. The main national road N1 had five cuts of 10 – 15 m, mainly in Mocuba corridor isolating the north region with the rest of the country for approximately 30 days. Damages to power plants and electricity towers have left the north region of the Country, Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado without electricity for almost 30 days. In Nampula province, at least 34 bridges were destroyed and 24 roads affected.

The housing and Education sector was also seriously affected, which about 35,428 houses were partially/totally destroyed, 3,389 classrooms destroyed affecting 236,822 students and 2,642 teachers. Currently, in Zambézia province there are 145,770 students having class outdoor, as most of the classrooms affected are not yet reconstructed and this might be applicable in Nampula too.

The impact of the rains, floods and pests in the Agriculture sector led to the losses of at least 103,807 ha affecting about 112,123 families, which 103,215 ha by floods (60,051 ha in Zambézia) and 592 by pests. As the information regarding the impact of the floods in the agriculture sector for Nampula province is still being reassessed, preliminary estimates indicate that about 19,800 ha were lost.

The government through INGC, led the coordination of the humanitarian assistance with the support of HCT members in the affected provinces and the logistics was one of the main challenges for effective assistance as well as the land access to enable rapid resettlement of affected people. Furthermore, INGC central level has deployed three teams to Zambézia, 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 the provinces to provide technical support as well as relief supplies to the affected population.

Regarding to Cholera situation in the country, there are to date 8,351 Cholera cumulative cases and death toll of 64: Tete province counts with 3,593 cases and 22 deaths, Niassa province with 1,080 cases and 15 deaths, Zambézia with 1,886 cases and 18 deaths, Sofala with 272 cases, Cabo Delgado with 177 cases and Nampula province with 1,343 cases and 8 deaths. Information from 22.04.15 indicates 34 new cases in 24h: 30 in Zambézia (Mocuba) and 04 in Cabo Delgado (cidade de Pemba and Ancuabe). In general, terms, the new cholera cases have decreased significantly and currently there are still occurring new cases only in Zambézia, Mocuba district that was hardly affected by floods with 211 cases since 17 April 2015 and Cabo Delgado, very recently in Ancuabe district with 48 cases since 07 April 2015.

Funding

The Government of Mozambique through the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) prepares every year a Contingency Plan to address the main hazards that the country usually has such as Floods, Cyclones and Droughts. For the rain and cyclone season 2014 - 2015 the **Government allocated about 186 million MT (about US\$ 6 million)** in the Contingency Plan. The response to the 2015 floods was mainly secured by this fund, which was complemented with resources from HCT members.

The private sector, CTA, civil society organizations have played a significant role during this emergency, which have donated cash, food item and non-food items estimated at **US\$ 1.2 million** to support the flood affected people.

On 19 January 2015, the Government requested immediate assistance from in-country humanitarian partners, in accordance with the Contingency Plan. In response, on 28 January 2015, the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Mozambique submitted to the Central Emergency Response Fund (**CERF**) a proposal of **US\$ 3.2 million** to cover the most urgent life-saving needs in Shelter, Wash, Food Security, Logistics and Protection in Zambézia province. On 27 February, 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. WHO and UNICEF implemented this CERF project with the support of other implementing partners in the ground.

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. The UN Resident Coordinator convened two donors meeting to present the humanitarian response, challenges and funding gap in January and February 2015.

The total contribution for the emergency response in Zambézia province is around **US\$ 11.5 million** including the CERF funds requested in the end of January and February 2015. Most likely, the contribution is more than the US\$ 11.5 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. Furthermore, 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 European Union and the Government through the National Road Administration has mobilized 10 million Euros from European Development Fund to carry out urgent rehabilitation work in the main road N1 and some bridges that are currently destroyed. The HCT has prepared a Response and Recovery Plan with an estimated budget of US\$ 30.3 million and with the contributions mentioned formerly plus some pending funds there is still a gap of about US\$ 20.9 million.

The World Bank (WB) Flood Assessment Aide Memoire dated on 27 March 2015 states that the overall damages and losses could reach US\$ 400-500 million or 2.5-3 percent of GDP (estimation available only for agriculture and energy sectors). Furthermore, the WB aid memoire indicate that the recovery and reconstruction priorities have been identified in the amount of US\$ 423 million.

Humanitarian Response

The table below gives an overview of the HCT response for the 2015 floods and cholera emergency in the central and north region of the country, showing that an estimated 100,000 people received assistance. More details on response given are indicated on each cluster section.

Cluster	Item	# of beneficiaries
Food Security	Food ration	54,695 people
Food Security	Agricultural inputs (seeds and tools)	18,300 farmers
Logistics	Food and Non food	≥ 50,000 people
WASH	Safe water & sanitation related to floods	50,000 people
	Safe water related to cholera	100,000 people
Shelter	Shelter kits	68,190 people
Education	Student learning materials	38,000 students
Health	Health emergency assistance related to floods	30,000 people
	Cholera treatment	4,900 cases
Nutrition	nutritional supplements	3,000 children



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;
- Even as floodwaters recede, some areas are still inaccessible, and some infrastructure especially bridges still not reconstructed;
- Rehabilitation of roads to those inaccessible locations is needed due to the end of the UN Humanitarian Air Service's helicopter operation.

2,140 m³

of FI and NFI transported to flood affected areas

Response:

- The Logistic Cluster through the lead agency WFP started Mi-8 Helicopter operation from 18 February to 31 March to support the humanitarian community and the government responding all the needs from the cluster partners with no pending requests.
- The helicopter has flown more than 147 hours during which it has moved over 246 mt (1,310 m³) of food and non-food items (NFIs);
- Since the start of the helicopter operation on 18 February, it has made 247 rotations within the region delivering humanitarian relief items to twelve destinations (Posto Campo, Chire, Chilomo, Vila – Valdez, Pareirao, Pebane, Jonasse, Namarro, Mone, Bone, Sengula and Mugeba).
- Deliveries have been facilitated on behalf of COSACA, ADRA, INGC, World Vision and WFP and NFIs delivered included shelter kits, buckets and latrines.
- The Logistic Cluster had facilitated the transportation of 20mt of food and non-food items on behalf of the government (INGC) by barge on two occasions, from Marromeu (Sofala province) to Luabo Island (Zambezia province) and from Marromeo to Malinga Panse.
- The Logistic Cluster had facilitated the transportation of over 9,440 items, 136mt of NFI on behalf of the government, COSACA, CVM and UNICEF via 12 trucks from Quelimane to several locations within Zambezia province.
- WFP has facilitated the transportation and delivery of 11 trucks of NFIs from Maputo and Beira to the flood affected areas in Zambézia Province.
- Regular logistics coordination meetings have been held in Maputo and Quelimane and were attended by representatives from government, the humanitarian community, ensuring that relevant information could be shared, and logistics gaps identified.
- Seven Logistics situation reports, operational documents and relevant information have been shared via a dedicated online operation page on the Logistics Cluster website: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/moz15a>
- 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:

- The inaccessible roads and damaged bridges remain the main constraints especially after the end of the UNHAS helicopter operation.
- Moving bigger cargo to some locations still not possible because some roads cannot accommodate big trucks;
- Some additional USD 300,000 are needed by WFP to continue provision of logistics services for the humanitarian community over the coming weeks until transport conditions and road accessibility are fully re-established.



Food Security

Needs:

- INGC requested WFP support to implement Food Assistance for Assets interventions in Zambézia (covering approximately 100,000 people), Nampula (numbers to be determined by current joint assessment mission) and Cabo Delgado (15,000 people) to ensure an adequate recovery of livelihoods, rehabilitation of damaged and reconstruction of lost community assets;
- According to an updated report from the Ministry of Finance and Economy the figures of affected area, population and costs for recovery are as follows:
 - 178,098 hectares flooded, with 103,807 ha lost with food and cash crops (2,5% of total planted area estimated at 7 million hectares)
 - 112,123 farmer households affected
 - 284,3 million Meticais will be needed for the rehabilitation of agriculture and livestock infrastructure; 15 million Meticais for fishing and aquaculture
- There is a need to provide immediate assistance with seed and re-orientation of the financial resources to support the implementation of the second agricultural season (dry season).

54,695

people assisted with
assorted food
commodities

Response:

- From the beginning of the emergency response in January until the end of March 2015, WFP distributed 879.5 metric tons of maize meal, beans, vegetable oil and Corn Soya Blend (CSB) to 54,695 people in Zambézia, representing 96% of the affected populations in the six selected districts (Morumbala, Mopeia, Nicoadala, Namacurra, Mocuba, Maganja da Costa). Upon INGC request, an additional 5 metric tons were also distributed in Pebane district. Food was distributed by WFP cooperating partners (World Vision and ADRA).
- As advised by the INGC Director, in Zambézia province, from May onwards for an additional 4 months, WFP General Food Distributions will be switched to Food Assistance for Assets to support recovery activities for the targeted flood affected population. The main rationale for this change in intervention modality is to rebuild damaged livelihood assets while continuing to meet immediate food needs of the affected population, encourage self-reliance, reduce aid dependency and prevent any risk of the sale of donated food in the markets by ensuring that assistance targets the people who need it most.
- In terms of assistance in agriculture, partnership was established between FAO and KULIMA for the selection, registration and distribution of agricultural inputs for 14,300 farmer households in the provinces of Sofala (districts of Caia and Chemba) and Zambézia (districts of Maganja da Costa, Mocuba, Mopeia, Morumbala and Namacurra);
- Delivery of seeds (143 tons of maize, 1,430 Kg of pumpkin, 286 Kg of cabbage and 143 Kg of tomato) and 28,600 hoes is undergoing;
- KULIMA started on 13 April the registration of the beneficiaries and the packaging of kits that will be composed of 10 kg of maize, 200 grams of pumpkin, 40 grams of cabbage, 20 grams of tomato and 2 hoes per household;
- Additional procurement of sweet potato vines and cassava cuttings for 10,000 households is now underway;
- COSACA is distributing seeds through seed fairs in three districts (Morumbala, Mocuba, Nicoadala) benefitting 3,000 families, while another 1,000 families are receiving seed distributions in Maganja da Costa.

Gaps & Constraints:

- WFP currently still has food to be distributed until April under the relief operation. There is a risk of shortages in food stocks due to delayed arrivals mainly caused by the customs clearance process that took longer than initially expected. In this regard, INGC and WFP are already working to overcome this issue;
- Following INGC request, in addition to Zambézia province, WFP plans to extend its food assistance for recovery activities to affected people in Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces. However WFP, needs additional contributions of USD 2.2 M to meet these needs and provide Food Assistance for Assets during 4 months (from May to August) for about 150,000 people in the 3 worst affected provinces;
- Lack of availability of certified seed in the local market resulted in delays and need for adjustment (cowpea seed and maize variety initially foreseen not available);

- Limited number of service providers applied for the FAO invitation letter for the selection of beneficiaries and distribution of agricultural inputs;
- Difficult access by road affected the delivery of agricultural inputs.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Based on HCT rapid assessments, the WASH Cluster established a target of reaching 50,000 displaced people (10,000 families) for the Zambezia flood response who had fled their homes and were housed in temporary accommodation centers.
- By February 2015, as the situation quickly evolved, the focus of response shifted from temporary accommodation centers to permanent resettlement areas for an estimated 40,000 people. An estimated 10,000 people returned to their communities of origin as waters receded.
- The nature of the response also shifted, from immediate distribution of emergency WASH items (containers, hygiene kits, Certeza water treatment product, emergency communal latrines, water distribution) to meeting water and sanitation needs of resettled families (family latrine building, repairs to community handpumps, training of water committees).
- The water supply needs in the new resettlement areas indicates that 55 new drilled boreholes with handpumps are needed;
- Cholera outbreaks in Tete, Niassa, Nampula, Sofala and Zambezia highlighted the poor sanitation and hygiene conditions, which characterize those poor peri-urban neighborhoods, which lack reliable water supply or household latrines, and these conditions are exacerbated during heavy rains and floods.

55 new drilled
boreholes with
handpumps are needed
in the resettlement
centers

Response:

- The WASH Cluster held its first coordination meeting on 14 January to gather assessment information and update on availability of emergency WASH supplies, and subsequently met regularly over 2 months. The WASH Cluster led by UNICEF counts as its members organizations active in the sector (donors, GoM, NGOs), some with an operational presence in Zambezia which permitted an effective early response.
- The WASH Cluster appealed for \$2 million for immediate response and early recovery, of which \$553,000 was received from CERF. The CERF contribution has been fully expended by UNICEF on immediate response operations, supplies and NGO partnership agreements with COSACA and World Vision for WASH activities in accommodation centers and resettlement areas.
- The target of 50,000 displaced people (10,000 families) was largely reached through widespread distributions of emergency WASH items, construction of communal latrines and water distribution. Despite early transport obstacles and some supply shortages, the basic water and sanitation needs of those in accommodation centers were addressed during the humanitarian phase through all the WASH partners' contributions.
- For continued follow-up, World Vision and COSACA are supporting hygiene promotion committees in 52 resettlement areas. Key messages are about cholera prevention, water treatment, latrine use, hand washing and mosquito control. Distributions of Certeza water treatment product have also continued. So far at least 500 new family latrines have been built in resettlement areas.
- The water supply needs in the new resettlement areas, where existing water points are inadequate for the increased population, were tabulated in a Zambezia provincial plan. A total of 55 new drilled boreholes with handpumps are needed, and these are being financed through a combination of government, NGO and UNICEF support. Drilling contracts and pump repairs are already underway.
- The Mocuba town water system, heavily damaged by the flooded Licungo River, was quickly brought back into operation through emergency repairs to the river intake and pumping station with technical assistance from AIAS and financing from the Netherlands Embassy and UNICEF, and it served 7,000 town residents and another 5,000 in the nearby Cajual accommodation center. HTH chlorine (2 tons) was provided for water treatment in Mocuba, but also for the town systems of Milange, Gurue and Alto Molocue.
- Led by WHO and UNICEF, WASH partners contributed to the cholera response through: support for the development of intersectoral plans and local coordination; provision of Certeza, soap and bulk HTH chlorine; disinfection of wells;

establishment of emergency water distributions to the most vulnerable neighbourhoods (especially in Tete city and Quelimane). In the flood and cholera affected provinces, 100,000 people have received Certeza for household water treatment.

Gaps & Constraints:

- While new cases of cholera have abated elsewhere, in Quelimane an active response (water trucking, Certeza distributions, and hygiene promotion) continues to be required. On-the-ground operational issues (eg. money for fuel) continue to plague the operation of emergency water distributions in those neighbourhoods of Quelimane without safe water. A further shipment of HTH chlorine (500 kg) has been provided by UNICEF for the Health department and Public Works department efforts in Quelimane.
- In the flood-affected districts of Zambezia, implementation of recovery activities, whether construction of new water points in resettlement areas or sanitation promotion in all affected communities, will take several months. The widespread adoption of improved hygiene behaviours, such as hand washing, could take longer. A high level of coordination will be needed by provincial water authorities to meet this goal.
- Beyond the emergency repairs, the rehabilitation and extension of the Mocuba town water system will be expensive and technically complex. It has been included for financing under the World Bank needs assessment report.

Shelter

Needs:

- From the beginning of the rainy season, heavy rains and winds affected families in Zambezia and Nampula provinces:
 - In Zambezia Province: an estimate 11,518 households reported significant damages to their houses (8,797 totally destroyed and 7,038 partially destroyed) due to flooding and heavy winds;
 - In Nampula Province: An estimate 4,180 household households reported significant damages to their houses (2,576 houses partially destroyed and 6,306 totally destroyed) due to flooding.
- Initial assessments indicated significant need for approximately 11,000 households internally displaced. NFI needs included: tarpaulins/ tents; shelter kits and kitchen kits;
- IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) also registered the need for lighting in most relocation areas

52,000

people in the
resettlement centers
are in need of
adequate housing

Response:

- A total number of 15,072 plots have been planned within the affected Provinces and approximately 10,388 plots have already been allocated to affected families;
- Distribution of NFIs (including e-shelter and household items) was prioritized in the most affected districts (Morrumbala, Mopeia, Nicoadala, Namacurra and Maganja da Costa);
 - A total number of over 13,638 prepositioned shelter kits have been distributed by partners in coordination with INGC;
 - Most vulnerable families (particularly orphan children and elderly) received family tents
 - Over 1,500 shelter tool kits have been distributed and distribution of additional 2,200 shelter tool kits is expected by late April, benefiting approximately 18,500 families;
 - 11,909 family kits have also been distributed to affected families;
- Partner organizations (CVM, WV, WHH, COSACA, IOM, UNHabitat) continue to work with affected communities during reconstruction and rebuilding of housing, utilizing distributed and local material available;
- 6,500 solar lamps are expected to be distributed in late April.
- Regarding to early recovery phase the shelter cluster is and will be carrying out the following activities:
 - A deep damage assessment on housing sector is being carrying out by shelter cluster partners and INGC in Zambezia and Nampula Provinces
 - Through ECHO funding, IOM is conducting multi-sectorial site assessment in 45 relocation and temporary accommodation sites. The assessments will be performed on a monthly basis and will track the needs and situation of IDPs
 - Concern, WHH and UNHabitat will continue to work with IDPs in selected relocation communities through

- build back better community trainings
- Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique and Danish Red Cross planned to support 600 families with construction material in Mopeia, Zambézia Province.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Although infrastructure repairs are on going and have made significant process since the onset of the emergency, road access to remote affected areas is still a significant challenge and continues to cause delay of delivery of reconstruction materials and relief efforts (distributions).
- Despite the existence of shelter materials in warehouses in Nampula Province, there have been logistical transportation issues for distributions in the most affected districts;
- The prices of basic construction material are increased 15-20% (e.g. roof sheet) in affected district of Nampula and Zambézia provinces;
- In relocation communities: the shifting from tents and basic shelter solutions to incremental housing structures using local materials (poles, thatch), is still slow and in need support for partners and government.



Education

Needs:

- Need for repairs, rehabilitation or construction of classrooms to ensure access to education as about 3,000 classrooms were destroyed or damaged mainly in Zambezia and Nampula;
- There is a need for temporary solution: school tents and classrooms made of local available materials;
- Need to integrate displaced school children and teachers in order schools;
- Provision of school materials as many children and schools lost their materials as the houses and schools collapsed leaving materials exposed to rains or taken by floods;
- Need for psychosocial support and adequate learning environment;
- Need for resources for recovery and reconstruction of Education infrastructure.

145,770

students having class outdoor in Zambézia

Response:

- The cluster has been involved in needs assessment in the education sector;
- Cluster set and functional at provincial level for coordination, joint planning and monitoring;
- Support rapid distribution of learning materials that includes 34 school tents, students learning materials for over 38.000 students, 89 school in the box, 43 Blackboards, 999 for teachers for teaching children with special needs and 930 teaching methodologies manuals;
- In Process: 14.000 learners kits (UNICEF 10,000 and Save The Children 4,000), 50 school tents (UNICEF);
- Rehabilitation/construction of 30 classrooms.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The main gaps is funding for education recovery as it was heavily affected as there is a need for 125.000 learners kits and 645 school in the box and repairs of about 3,000 classrooms.



Protection

Needs:

- High risk of family/children separation: need to set monitoring and reunification mechanisms
- High risk of abuse, exploitation, neglect and violence especially in the camp setting and resettlement areas: need to put in place prevention, reporting and referral mechanisms.
- Psychosocial support required to alleviate stress and trauma and help affected people especially children to cope with the impacts of the floods;
- HIV prevention for adolescents and young people.

1,452

adolescents and young people reached with HIV prevention and sensitization messages in Zambézia

- GBV prevention and response for vulnerable people, especially children, girls and women, in the resettlement center; There is a need to reinforce local organization capacity to address GBV. UNFPA is supporting Forum Mulher to conduct sensitization and group discussions activities in Zambézia.

Response:

- Dissemination of GBV messaging and prevention of violence in resettlement areas;
- One day workshop was conducted (April, 16) for better understanding and approach GBV issues in resettlement areas;
- Setting of response mechanisms in coordination with police- special offices for Women and children;
- Established 10 Child Friendly Spaces and 64 people trained to work with CFS;
- Social Welfare trained 22 community agents for psychosocial support;
- Police operational to enforce order in the resettlement areas;
- There was re-registration of people who lost identity cards or other registration documents.
- Formed 14 Protection committees comprising 140-trained members;
- COALIZAO (youth organizations) conducted in Namacurra and Mocuba districts: 5 group discussions, 47 HIV prevention sensitization sessions for 1,452 adolescents and young people (740 girls and 712 boys);

Gaps & Constraints:

- It was not possible to get resources to get enough tents for police in the various resettlement centers.



Health and Nutrition

Needs:

8,351

Cumulative Cholera cases confirmed

- An estimated 8,000 children under five affected through negative change of diet and feeding practices for infant and young children;
- In addition an estimated 640 children suffering from acute malnutrition were affected by the disruption of nutrition;
- Capacity building of health workers at provincial and district levels on integrated disease surveillance and response, with particular emphasis to cholera.
- Capacity building at provincial and district level on data management and strengthen the system capacity to transfer timely data to upper levels for timely decision-making and support.
- Provide adequate quantities of supplies for case management in the CTCs
- Build capacity and provide equipment and supplies for adequate infection control and prevention (ICP) in the CTCs
- Provide rapid diagnostic tests and reagents for labs at provincial level and set up a system for rapid shipment of specimens from peripheral health facilities/ districts to the lab to minimize delays in confirmation of outbreaks.
- Train community health workers on community based disease surveillance and support the early warning system.
- Support the setting up of the referral system from communities to health facilities
- Support health education for disease prevention among affected communities
- Provide nutritional supplements to people presenting with malnutrition amongst IDPs.

Response:

- Distribution of 50 reproductive health kits acquired by UNFPA that will cover reproductive health needs of 30,000 people for three months in Zambezia province specifically in Nicoadala, Namacurra, Morrumbala, Mocuba, Milange, Molumbo, Maganja da Costa, Mopeia and Quelimane. The kits are for prevention and manage the consequences of sexual violence; HIV transmission prevention; STI treatment, prevention of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity.
- UNICEF supported setting up emergency clinics through supply of 7 tents, 2 interagency emergency kits for medicine and supplies, distributed in areas where health facilities were destroyed or inaccessible in Maganja da costa, Mocuba, Mopeia and Morrumbala, the material were to respond to the needs of 10,000 people for three months.
- Active case finding activities were supported to detect and refer all children with acute malnutrition among all the displaced population. Over 150 children were screened and found acutely malnourished and referred to treatment centers.
- UNICEF supported with emergency food ration and nutritional supplements, which were distributed to 3,013 children;
- WHO, UNICEF and partners has dispatched a team to support provincial DPS to investigate outbreak in Tete, Sofala, Zambézia and Cabo-Delgado provinces and supported the response efforts.

- MSF has provided/been providing support in the setting up and running of the CTCs in Tete, Zambézia and Cabo-Delgado provinces.
- UNICEF provided 32 tents, biosafety equipment to support cholera response in Tete, Zambezia, Sofala, Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces. Also supported with medicines in Tete and Zambézia provinces. This support contributed to the assistance of 4,900 cases of cholera.
- WHO dispatched emergency kits, medicines, catheters, gloves, hypochlorite, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), to Quelimane, Tete, Niassa and Cabo-Delgado to assist 2,000 – 10,000 people for a period of 1 – 3 months.
- UNICEF has also supported with health education materials and the engagement, training and monitoring of 120 community volunteers who are providing home visits and distributing CERTEZA in Tete city and Moatize district and training of health activists in Quelimane city.
- More than 26,000 home visits, 24,000 education sessions were implemented and 21,000 people reached with multimedia sessions of which 11,500 children.
- UNICEF has provided technical and financial support for supply of water in the context of cholera response in critical areas of Tete and Moatize, including supplying 3 water tanks with capacity of 5.000L each reaching more than 4,000 families with drinkable water in high risk areas of Tete city and Moatize district, supplied 30,000 bottles of bleach (CERTEZA), of which more than 22,000 were distributed at household level by health activists and chlorine to disinfect the affected water points. Also distributed 15,000 soaps in areas of high risk.
- WHO is providing financial resources to support the cholera outbreak response to DPS in Tete and Zambézia provinces.
- WHO and partners will dispatch a team to support provincial DPS to investigate outbreak in Mocuba, a newly affected district.
- WHO, with the support of cholera experts from Bangladesh, and Ministry of Health have begun a training in case management and laboratory support for cholera. Training has begun at national level today, and will proceed to the provinces next week. Staff from all affected districts in the provinces affected by cholera will be trained. The principle objective of the training is to strengthen preparedness and response to epidemic prone diarrheal diseases including cholera;

Gaps & Constraints:

- Delay in the detection and confirmation of outbreaks (no early disease warning system in place at district level and unavailability of lab reagents at provincial level);
- Delay in making available resources (financial and materials) to support outbreak response activities;
- Poor data management;
- Poor ICP measures in place at the CTCs;
- Stock out of chlorine;
- Limited health education materials.

Early Recovery

Needs:

- The government has announced that preliminary costs for post flood reconstruction is estimated at US\$ 297 million;
- There is a need to quickly support the resumption of the livelihood practices of the affected people, especially those in the resettlement neighborhoods.

Response:

- The government led post-disaster rapid assessment team completed the fieldwork on 02 April 2015;
- A meeting was organized with the cluster leads to brief on the outcomes of the mission and to strengthen the need to work closely with the government counterparts on the sectorial reports;
- An orientation session was organized to share the main findings and discuss the main approach for the recovery/reconstruction section;
- Currently the teams (government and HCTWG) are finalizing the report which will lead to the Recovery and Reconstruction framework;

Gaps & Constraints:

- Short time assigned for sectors orientation which resulted in poor preparation of the group for the government led post disaster rapid assessment;
- Harmonization of the findings of the government led post disaster rapid assessment with the other assessments such as the food security and the World Bank mission;
- Lack of data to estimate the cost of losses and damages;
- Lack of government representatives for some sectors in the fieldwork mission such as Education, Agriculture, Transport which might result in challenges on data gathering analysis and reporting;
- Most of the data collected was through the provincial and district government offices. This means that it was difficult to actually determine the reliability of the data received;
- Though the floods affected other communities in the central and north of the country the team was only able to visit some selected districts in the provinces of Zambezia, Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado;
- Environmental assessment of the floods impact in the affected areas was not carried out.

General Coordination

The government of Mozambique ensured the leadership on the coordination and response of the 2015 floods emergency in the affected provinces. With the downgrade of the Red alert, the coordination meetings were 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) was meeting 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.

INGC has deployed three teams to Zambézia, 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.

The HCT was embedded within the CENOE in Maputo, COE in Zambézia and Nampula. All decisions taken were coordinated with INGC, based on the priorities jointly assessed. It coordinates with the government sectors at central and provincial levels in all aspects related to the planning, response and emergency operations. The HCT focal points deployed to Nampula and Quelimane were reporting daily to the HCT at central level on the main actions carried out, decisions taken and constraints/challenges faced in the field.

From 27 to 29 January, the HCT Co-Chairs (WFP and UN-Habitat) visited Zambezia (Quelimane, Mocuba, Chire area) with the objective of: assessing the situation, finding how HCT at national level can better serve the efforts in the field and meet with the Political representatives to reinforce the support.

Afterwards, 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 and one resettlement center in Mocuba district.

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 respond to humanitarian needs of affected people. The significant reduction on rainfall occurrence in the country and region as well as all the river basins standing currently below alert level, led the CTGC to downgrade on 10 April 2015 the Orange institutional alert to Green alert, marking the end of emergency response actions and focusing more on recovery and prevention actions

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