

Mozambique: Flooding

Office of the Resident Coordinator, Situation Report No. 4

(as of 20th February 2013)



This report is produced by Office of the Resident Coordinator in Mozambique in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 4 to 20 February 2013. The next report will be issued around the end of February 2013.

Highlights

- A tropical depression system has formed in the Mozambique Channel, which could bring heavy rains to the central and northern region of Mozambique. The system could increase the magnitude of the current flood situation.
- A cholera outbreak has been reported in Cabo Delgado Province, northern Mozambique, with 413 cases and 2 deaths.
- Preliminary assessment indicates about 191,315 ha have been affected by floods of which 166,278 ha of cultivated land have been destroyed. The most affected province is Gaza, followed by Inhambane and Maputo provinces. All three provinces are in southern Mozambique. There is an urgency to get adequate and enough seeds to avoid long term food insecurity.
- The cleaning-up process is still under way in Chokwe, Gaza Province, as well as priority activities to address sanitation and health concerns, as well as to re-start normal administrative and economic activities.
- Government and partners are planning to conduct in-depth sectoral assessment in Gaza Province and look at early recovery in most affected areas.



Map Sources: ESRI, Europa Technologies, UNCS. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Jan 2013

240,827

flood-affected people

113

deaths

185,897

temporary displaced people

413

cholera cases in Cabo Delgado, Province in northern Mozambique

\$30.6 million

required to cover humanitarian and recovery needs

Situation Overview

According to the Government's National Emergency Operations Centre (CENOE), to date, the current floods in Mozambique have left 113 people dead, cumulatively affected 240,827 others and caused the temporary displacement of 185,897 people. The most affected provinces are the southern province of Gaza with 175,693 people affected and 172,589 temporarily displaced followed by Inhambane and Maputo provinces, more recently the central province of Zambezia where 33,956 people have been affected and 10,522 others temporarily displaced.

According to the Ministry of Health 413 cholera cases and 2 cholera deaths were reported between 28 January and 18 February 2013 in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, particularly in Pemba City, Mecufi and Metuge. Authorities are working with partners to reinforce prevention measures, strengthen surveillance system and ensure case management. Already endemic in the region cholera could be exacerbated by the current floods. Meanwhile in Gaza province there was a marked increase in past week of cases of severe malaria requiring in-patient services/referral in Chokwe. Comparative analysis of malaria cases related to January 2012 to 2013 shows

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

increase by 42% in Chokwe, 63% in Guija and 70% in Chibuto. This may be partly related to intensified surveillance.

Preliminary assessment by the Ministry of Agriculture's indicates that about 191,315 ha have been affected by the floods, of which 166,278 ha of cultivated land were destroyed. The most affected province is Gaza, followed by Inhambane and Maputo. All three provinces are in southern Mozambique. However, information relating to Zambezia is still to be assessed. The floods can be expected to have an impact on food security but it is too early to estimate the extent of the damage.

Regarding Gaza Province, the situation is improving in some areas. The Government continues with the plot demarcation process in order to provide displaced people with land where they can safely settle permanently. Until 16 February, a cumulative number of 45,273 school students out of a total of 71,558 returned to school in the province. The cleaning-up process continues in Chokwe as priority activity to address sanitation and health concerns, as well as to re-start normal administrative and economic activities. In Chibuto, the 'Aerodromo' temporary site was closed by 13 February 2013. In Inhambane Province, the situation is also going better and two out of three displacement sites were already closed. The last one is only sheltering 3 families.

In Zambezia Province situation remains volatile. Some partners reported about 50,000 people affected by floods, which a tier out of them lost their houses. Up to date, the GoM did not request any official support from humanitarian community.

It is to be noted that more heavy rains hit large parts of Mozambique on 16 and 17 February 2013, caused by a low pressure system that had formed in the Mozambique Channel and which, in the coming days, could cause more heavy rains across much of central and northern Mozambique and exacerbate the prevailing flood conditions. According to the National Meteorological Institute (INAM), intense rains are expected in the north provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado (coastal area) and Nampula, and the central province of Zambezia. Heavy rains are also predicted for upstream countries, specifically Zambia, Malawi and northern Zimbabwe. These rains could increase water levels in major basins, particularly the Zambezi River Basin which is already above alert level at a number of gauging stations in Mozambique.

Funding

The Government of Mozambique (GoM) is leading the coordination and continuing mobilizing fully resources at its disposal for response to recent natural disaster events in the country. As of 29 January, an estimated total of MT 300 million (approx. USD 10 million) was disbursed from the Contingency Plan Funds. Nonetheless, resources mobilized so far are not sufficient to meet the needs in the current situation. Therefore, on 30 January 2013 the GoM requested an immediate assistance from in-country humanitarian partners, in accordance with the National Contingency Plan for Rain and Cyclone Season of 2012-2013.

On 4 February 2013, USG/ERC Ms Valerie Amos approved an allocation from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) amounting to USD 5,133,300 to respond to the immediate needs of the affected people in the hardest-hit province, Gaza. To complement this request, the Humanitarian Country Team shared in the same day a comprehensive Response and Recovery Proposal (RRP) which seeks USD 30.6 million to enable the International Community to support the GoM in addressing the needs of 150,000 flood-affected people in Gaza Province for a period of six months. Estimated pledges to date amount to some USD 5 million and in kind support.

On the other hand, on 1st February 2013, the Mozambican Red Cross (CVM) launched a Preliminary Emergency Appeal for CHF 662,337 for 6 months to assist 15,000 beneficiaries. CHF 300,000 was initially allocated from the IFRC DREF to support the national society to respond.

Humanitarian Response



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- The Water and Sanitation Department (DPOPH-DAS) in Cabo Delgado reports most of cholera cases are from Pemba Municipality, Districts of Mecufi (Posto Administrativo of Murebue) and Pemba Metuge (mainly in Quissanga).
- Displaced people in temporary sites in Zambezia Province are in need of mosquito nets.

10,000

bottles of *certeza* sent by DNA to Cabo Delgado Province

Response:

- The cleaning-up process continues in Chokwe, Gaza Province, as priority activity of local authorities to address sanitation and health concerns.
- IFRC is providing specialized sanitation teams to speed clean-up in Chokwe.
- WASH cluster has been focused on the Gaza response and Zambezia, to a lesser extent. As people continue returning home, WASH partners are disinfecting and repairing community and school wells. The needs assessment is being done with National Water Department (DNA) and partners on the ground.
- DNA is sending 10,000 bottles of liquid chlorine water treatment product (*certeza*) to Cabo Delgado. The NGO Population Services International (PSI) committed to deliver in Pemba by Friday 22 February 2013.
- The Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) WASH programme that includes sanitation is being implemented in Cabo Delgado province (Mecufi and Pemba Metuge districts).

Gaps & Constraints:

- In Chihaquelane displacement site (Gaza Province), hosting around 75,000 people, water needs are only covered at 50%. Regarding sanitation, only a tier of needs are covered.



Shelter

Needs:

- As the return-home and resettlement process is going slowly, there is a need for providing more tents and shelter kits to displaced people in temporary sites, particularly in Gaza and Zambezia provinces.
- In addition, there is still a need to provide sticks and poles for setting up more shelters in Chihaquelane temporary site in Gaza Province.

6,000

Families have received basic coverage shelter kits

Response:

- The sector , have established Information Management systems to track distribution by implementing partners in the field to gain better control and establish beneficiary verification and tracking mechanisms.
- Displaced people in temporary sites in Gaza Province continue receiving NFIs including 3,000 blankets, 5,723 shelter kits, 5,793 sticks/poles and sanitation kits.
- IFRC deployed a shelter cluster team to reinforce the shelter cluster coordination, and CVM operations..
- More than 6,000 families in total have received basic coverage kits through support from the Government, IOM, Save the Children, Samaritan's Purse, Red Cross Mozambique, World Vision and WFP Logistics Support.
- By the end of February, 10,000 families will have received kits with the support of Save the Children and Samaritan's Purse. IOM is monitoring their distribution.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Financial support should be mobilized to provide more resources to purchase tents and shelter kits for displaced people in temporary sites as well as in resettlement sites.



Food Security

Needs:

- Preliminary assessment by the Ministry of Agriculture indicates that 191,315 ha have been affected by floods, of which 166,278 ha of cultivated land were destroyed. The most affected province is Gaza (35%), followed by Inhambane (9%) and Maputo (4%). All three provinces are in southern Mozambique.
- The need to urgently distribute seeds jointly with the food and Non food items will need to be immediately addressed.

166,278

hectares of cultivated land destroyed

Response:

- Food assistance has reached a total of 213,819 floods affects people with food assistance from 25 January to 13 February 2013. Over 982MT of food (including cereals and pulses) was distributed directly by WFP to ensure the rapid response, in two rounds. With water receding and the populations trying to recover, a third round of food distributions has started aiming at 157,819 people, now through cooperating partners (World Vision International and Samaritans Purse for International Relief).
- Beneficiaries will receive a ration of 333g of cereals and 55g of pulses per day for a 15 days period. In health centers and Guija district, beneficiaries will also receive a ration of 50g of CSB. More than 50% of the food distributed is local purchases.
- The in-depth assessment will start next Friday and will continue up to March 1st. This should be preceded by training of teams for the food security component which started today and should last for two days before the field work. FS Cluster members, including FAO, Save the Children, SPIR, ISAC Mozambique and World Vision are contributing with staff and vehicles. The provincial departments of Agriculture will join the assessment.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The sector is still in need of more in-depth data/information that gives an overall view of the remaining gaps.
- Seeds are a big priority now, population needs to plant to avoid long term food insecurity.



Health

Needs:

- In Cabo Delgado Province, northern Mozambique, a cumulative number of 413 cholera cases have been reported as well as 2 cholera deaths. Pemba City is the most affected with 227, followed by the districts of Mecufi (77 cases) and Metuge (54). An in-depth analysis of the situation is required and prevention measures, the surveillance system and medical care should be reinforced.
- Regarding impact of diseases in displacement sites in Gaza Province, 31% of cases are related to acute respiratory infections, 22% of malaria cases, and 14% of diarrhea. However, the sector is worried about the possibility of cholera outbreaks Nampula and in Gaza given the continuing poor sanitary conditions and crowding

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cholera deaths in Cabo Delgado Province

Response:

- In general the sector is working with government and partners to improve in-patient and referral health services and continue collecting information about communicable diseases in displacement centres;
- In Cabo Delgado, the provincial inter-sector working group for cholera response, chaired by the Provincial Health Department (DPS) has been activated, including the participation of the Water and Sanitation Department (DPOPH) and the health cluster partners. DPS reinforced surveillance and control measures, raise awareness on hygiene and health education, is distributing *certeza* to treat water, and strengthen medical response to detected cases.
- Health authorities and health cluster are monitoring cholera suspected cases in Gaza Province and Nampula but up to date all laboratory analysis were found negative.
- IFRC deployed two Emergency Response Units (ERUs), a Mass Sanitation Module (MSM20) and a Community Health Module (CHM) to Gaza Province.
- In Chihaquelane site (Gaza Province) HIV/AIDS response has been mainly through provision of condoms (male condoms), HIV Counseling and Testing (apart from testing at the Health Facilities within the PMTC program, a tent was set in the camp for HIV CT), and through the work of National Institute of Communication that has been providing information with mobile Units. Furthermore, HIV IEC has been provided by activists from different Organizations and local youth associations.

Gaps & Constraints:**Protection****Needs:**

- According to UNAIDS field assessment, conducted in Gaza Province on 8-9 February 2013, HIV/AIDS response needs to be scaled up taking into account the Gaza province high prevalence.

1,313

Vulnerable people received dignity kits in Xai-Xai

Response:

- Recreation activities and child-friendly spaces have been set up in temporary sites in Xai-Xai and Chiaquelane, Gaza Province.
- Dignity kits have been distributed to 1,313 people, including pregnant women, girls, lactating mothers and the elderly in Xai-Xai District, Gaza Province.
- 950 lanterns with batteries were distributed in Chiaquelane displacement site
- Protection clusters developed cross-cluster guidelines to take into account protection issues in sector assessments and activities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Gender and HIV/AIDS issues must be better integrated in sectoral response.
- Whereas HIV is seen along with other medical conditions in temporary sites, and given the rudimentary 'open' nature of these facilities in the site, by perforce, there is a significant lack of confidentiality.
- As some displacement sites are being closed there, a well organized resettlement process needs to be put in place.

**Logistics****Needs:**

- Some roads are still not passable by large trucks, and much infrastructure has been damaged. Moreover, the number of organizations responding to the situation and the amount of aid destined for Gaza, calls for coordination of the logistics response to avoid duplication of efforts.
- Even as flood waters recede, many areas are still inaccessible, and some infrastructure, especially bridges have been damaged.

900m³

Of relief items has been transported by the Logistics Cluster

Response:

- In order to secure an uninterrupted supply of humanitarian aid to the affected areas, the Logistics Cluster put in place an operation based on receipt of cargo in Maputo and Beira, onward road transport to Gaza, intermediate storage in key locations and transport by road, boat or helicopter to the final delivery point.
- The helicopter was demobilized on 9 February because requests for use diminished as areas again became accessible by other means Air cargo transport remained available through the Logistics Cluster through 15 February by use of INGC contracted helicopters.
- The Logistics Cluster contracted helicopter was also used for two assessment missions.
- Since the start of the operation, the Logistics Cluster has dispatched almost 300m³ of non-food humanitarian aid from Maputo and Beira to Gaza and has facilitated the delivery of some 600m³ emergency relief items to the beneficiaries from intermediate storage sites in Chokwe, Chiaquelane, Xai-Xai and Chibuto.
- This transport has been requested by 10 unique users, including Save the Children, Samaritan's Purse, WFP, UNICEF, LWF, IFRC, and UNFPA. The Logistics Cluster has also facilitated the receipt of two chartered aircrafts at Maputo airport with shelter and operational support equipment.
- In Gaza Province, the logistics hubs in Chibuto and Chokwe were closed after the departure of the helicopter. The hub of Chiaquelane was reinforced with one additional mobile storage unit to ensure sufficient storage capacity available to the humanitarian community.
- With respect to the road and infrastructure situation, the Logistics Cluster has been working with partners to gather and consolidate information on the conditions of key routes in Gaza, including bridges and other infrastructure. Including and infrastructure in the affected areas. The information gathered has been mapped and is available on the Logistics Cluster dedicated website: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/moz13a>
- A Logistics Cluster Cell has been established in Maputo and, together with colleagues at field level, ensures coordination of the logistics operation.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Logistics Cluster is responding efficiently to requests put forth by the humanitarian community. The main constraint to a continued logistics support operation is available funding. The emergency continues to pose significant logistical challenges to an efficient humanitarian response to the floods.

**Early Recovery****Needs:**

- Occupational activities for displaced people are still a concern. Partners suggested the involvement of displaced people in temporary sites in activities such as participating in the plot demarcation process.

\$100,000

Provided by BCPR for in-depth recovery assessment

Response:

- BCPR provided USD 100,000 for an in-depth multi-sectoral assessment in order to identify early recovery activities in support of flood-affected people.
- The Government continues with the plot demarcation process in Gaza province to resettle displaced people safely. In Gaza, out of a total of 8,790 planned plots, 1,822 plots were demarked and 650 were already distributed among people in need. The process is also under way in Maputo, Inhambane, Tete and Zambezia provinces.
- The HCT requested support from OCHA for the deployment of an emergency environmental expert to assist in the recovery phase assessment in order to 'build back better' with consideration of environment. The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) will provide the required expert through OCHA in the coming days.
- IOM is also procuring complete shelter kits to provide additional support to returnees (tools, poles and other NFIs in addition to coverage kits).
- An engineers' team, deployed by the Government of the Netherlands in support to the National Water Department (DNA), is looking at recovery and mid- and long-term solutions on water management to reduce vulnerability of flood-prone areas, following the successful experience in the European country.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The plot demarcation process aims to provide one plot per family. However, some fraud cases have been identified and the verification process is delaying the distribution process; i.e. Chiaquelane site, where, out of 952 demarked plots, only 245 were distributed.
- Plot demarcation process should include the monitoring of distributed plots in order to ensure that beneficiaries are cleaning the plots and starting to set-up a permanent shelter.
- Plots distribution should be accompanied by the distribution of tents, food rations and shelter kits to help families start building permanent houses. This approach is to ensure rapid and progressive phase-out of the camp and rapid return to normal life. Financial support will be need in this sense.
- Around USD 16 million is still needed for early recovery activities in Gaza Province.

**Nutrition****Needs:**

- Screening of malnourished children in displacement sites is a priority.

Response:

- In Chihaquelane a pre-screening using MUAC started on 8 February 2013, and close to 500 children under 5 were screened during the first 3 days. Children with MUAC measurement below cut-off point are being referred to health facilities for weight and height measurement and eventual enrolment in a supplementary feeding programme.
- Plumpynut has been distributed to health facilities for treatment of malnourished children.

500

Children under-five screened with MUAC

Gaps & Constraints:

- Some concerns have been expressed regarding distribution of infant formula. Guidelines on breast-feeding and breast-milk substitutes during emergency are being distributed among workers.



Education

Needs:

- Up to 18 February, a total of 168,502 pupils have been affected by flooding throughout the country.
- In Gaza Province, 111 tents for sheltering teachers are needed.

161,548

Pupils returned to school in Gaza Province

Response:

- Among pupils affected by flooding, 161.548 already started the class. Currently the sector is working to assist the remaining 6,954 pupils.
- “Child friendly space” and recreational activities has been initiated in Xai-xai and Chihauquelane temporary camps which is providing psychosocial support to affected children;

Gaps & Constraints:

- An in-depth assessment is needed in education sector to support recovery activities in flood-affected areas.



Telecommunications

Needs:

- The sector is procuring a more powerful antenna for the Radio Repeater installed in Chibuto; With this the sector expects to have coverage in Chihauquelane, Macia, Chokwe and Xaixai area;
- We were requested by INGC to set a HF radio Communication in COE Quelimane;

General Coordination

The Government of Mozambique (GoM) continues to lead the coordination and continues mobilizing fully resources at its disposal for response to recent natural disaster events in the country. During a daily meeting of the Disaster Management Technical Council (CGTC), authorities stressed again the need to strengthen monitoring and response measures to assist the population at risk in the Zambezi Basin where further support from Mozambique's National Civil Protection Unit (UNAPROC) were sent to reinforce evacuation capacity.

An IFRC field assessment and coordination team (FACT) has been deployed to Mozambique and is currently undertaking field assessment and facilitating coordination in support of the Mozambique Red Cross (CVM) in government and cluster mechanisms.

The Humanitarian Country Team Working Group (HCTWG) met on 19 February 2013 to have an update on the emergency situation in the affected regions and the progress of response to date. Humanitarian clusters are supporting Government sectors in planning for in-depth sectoral assessments to be conducted in the coming days in flood areas. In this regard, the Government infrastructure sector conducted an in-depth assessment in Gaza Province from 14 to 17 February 2013, with the support of the early recovery cluster and the World Bank. The assessment report is currently being drafted.

Background on the crisis

The Mozambique Disaster Management Technical Council (CTGC) activated the orange alert on 12 January 2013, following heavy rains that caused an increase of hydrometric levels in main river basins in southern regions (Limpopo, Incomati, Inhanombe and Save) and in the central part of the country (Zambezi, Pungoe and Buzi). Since then, Government and humanitarian partners have scaled up monitoring measures and strengthen preparedness for response in most affected areas and others at high risk. On 22 January 2013, the Disaster Management Coordination Council (CCGC) declared an institutional red alert to strengthen Government and partners' actions to respond to the humanitarian needs of affected people.

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