



This report is prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team/Office of the Resident Coordinator in Mozambique. It covers the period from 22 to 09 February 2015.

Highlights

- Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) proposal of US\$ 3.2 million for 2015 Mozambique Floods was approved, to cover the most urgent life-saving needs in Zambézia province
- With the closure of at least 33 accommodation centers, more than 18,000 people were recently transferred to relocating/settlement sites;
- In Zambézia province there are 41,171 households affected and 61,979 ha of crops flooded;
- A cholera outbreak has been reported in Nampula and Niassa provinces, northern Mozambique, with a cumulative of 1,094 cases and 7 deaths since 25 December 2014;



Flooded area in Zambézia – January 2015 ©INGC

160,000
Affected people

158
Deaths

45,000
people in accommodation
centers/relocating sites

12,600
Houses totally destroyed

1,641
classrooms affected/destroyed

Situation Overview

According to the National Emergency Operative Centre (CENOE), since the declaration of Institutional Red Alert to date, the heavy rains and floods in Mozambique have affected about 159,888 people (33,188 families) and temporarily displaced about 45,000 people. The death toll due to floods, house collapse and lightning in the country has risen to 158 which 134 were recorded in Zambézia province.

In the onset of the emergency, there were created 57 accommodation centers (AC) in Zambézia (49) and Niassa (8), which consisted mainly on schools and churches. With the resumption of the classes on 09 February 2014, the government has been doing efforts to transfer the families from the accommodation centers to relocating sites/existing settlement created in the past floods.

From 22 January to 06 February 2015, the government has closed 33 AC and transferred more than 18,000 people to relocating sites/existing resettlement. This process has been facing difficulties on the identification of relocation sites as the suitable land identified in most of the districts belongs to the private people who got the right to use the land. This aspect is delaying the plots demarcation and assignment to the displaced people and therefore hindering proper humanitarian assistance. So far, INGC has been able to assign 2,544 plots out of 8,887 planned in Zambézia province and 205 plots in Cuamba district, Niassa province.

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

INGC is leading the coordination of the humanitarian assistance with the support of HCT members deployed to Zambézia. However, the damages on the road infrastructure still hampering effective assistance to the affected people making the logistic operations relying mostly on air means to transport food, medicines and other non-food items such as shelter kits, WASH items among others. The South African team, which was supporting the government of Mozambique with three helicopters and one aircraft, just ended their mission creating huge gap on the INGC capacity to delivery relief supplies. At the moment, INGC counts with 2-3 helicopters with a very limited capacity (about 0.5 ton) to transport the food and nonfood items to the affected districts.

The logistic challenge has been also affecting the normal food supply by different commercial agents in the isolated districts of Zambézia province. Only Six districts out of 23 are able to supply normally and the representative of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has announced on 30 January 2015 the rising on food price, estimating an increment of 21% mainly in the isolated districts.

In order to minimize the problem faced on transportation of relief items, the government has approved the cabotage plan to transport the goods through the sea from South to the North of the country (Maputo-Beira-Nacala-Pemba) as the main national road N1 still interrupted for 25 days now.

In Zambézia province, there are 24 accommodation centers hosting 24,896 people (6,090 families) plus 23 existing/new resettlement areas hosting about 18,656 people (3,972 families) transferred from the accommodation centers. In Niassa province, all the accommodation centers (AC) in Cuamba, Mecanhelas and Metarica are closed. People from Mecanhelas and Metarica returned to their home areas and in Cuamba, the people living in the AC were transferred to Njate and João resettlement center with a total of 205 families.

In the accommodation, centers there are growing cases of Malaria and Diarrhea and the most updated records indicate 1,835 and 244 cases respectively. On the other hand, and not related to the floods in Zambézia, it was confirmed a Colera outbreak in Nampula and Niassa provinces. There is in Nampula a cumulative of 800 cases since 25.12.14 (CENOE as 09.02.15) while in Niassa there are 294 cholera cases with the most affected districts being Lago and Lichinga.

The government authorities are already assessing the situation and together with the partners coordinating the response actions to stagnate the disease.

Funding

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

The 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. ECHO is also monitoring the situation and mobilizing 3 million Euros for Flood emergency response in Mozambique, Malawi and Madagáscar.

Responding to the Government request for additional mobilization On 28 January 2015, the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Mozambique submitted the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) proposal of US\$ 3.2 million to USG/ERC Ms Valerie Amos to cover the most urgent life-saving needs in Shelter, Wash, Food Security, Logistics and Protection in Zambézia province. The proposal was approved on 4th February 2015 and the fund is being transferred to the respective agencies.

The Humanitarian Country Team has also prepared the Response and Recovery Proposal for the next six months with a total budget of about US\$ 30.3 million to provide immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining assistance to the population affected, restore livelihoods and support the normalisation of flood-affected communities and boost logistics and operational capacity.

Humanitarian Response



Logistics

Needs:

- The national road N1 that connects the Centre and North of the country still interrupted for 25 days now;
- Even as floodwaters recede, many areas are still inaccessible, and some infrastructure, especially bridges has been damaged;
- Transport still needed from COSACA to move Kits- Total = *11 trucks*: 7 trucks (10 tons) from Maputo to Zambezia, 4 trucks (10 tons) from Caia to Zambezia; *1 Helicopter* (2.5 tons) from Quelimane to Maganja da Costa, from Quelimane to Chinde, from Morrumbala to Chire, from Mopeia to Mone;

Response:

- In view of the emergency operation, the Logistics Cluster has sourced some USD \$887,625 of which USD \$100,000 will be used against land operation and the balance for air-operation. The referred funds are still under programming and not yet entirely available at the moment, although some (partial) call forwarding may be exercised;
- COSACA has distributed the coverage Shelter kit (tarp, rope), Hygiene kit and Household kit to 5,695 people in Namacurra, Maganja da Costa and Chinde;
- Red Cross has received 2.230 Tarpaulins, 580 Shelter Kits, 4.000 Mosquito nets, 4.952 Jerry Cans, 5.880 Blankets, 766 Sunlight, 1.200 Soup Knorr Chicken Noodle, 600 Soup Knorr Vegetables, 320 Rama Spread for Bread 250g and 160 Rama Spread for Bread;
- The transport available in the ground consists of 2 boats, 1 truck (20 tons), 10 Toyota pick-ups (4x4);
- WFP signed a contract for inland transport with a service provider, which will cover Quelimane. This will enhance the logistics capacity in that area;
- WFP will increase its presence in the field deploying staff to Zambézia province. Main domains to be covered are logistics, warehousing management and air services assistants;
- Through the humanitarian cluster, WFP is preparing a flight services contract, which will allow providing the essential logistics support to reach the flood affected people living in the inaccessible areas using helicopters.
- Air-lift team fully deployed as to assist remote and/or isolated destinations such as Maganja da Costa and other destinations;
- The cluster is currently attending a dispatch and/or storage request for UNFPA and JICA for the following items, respectively: 600 dignity kits and a JICA donation of 90 tarpaulins and 120 family tents;
- The Logistics Cluster has also received a request from UNICEF towards dispatching of 10MT truck to distribute mixed (Chlorine 25 Litre; Certeza; Chalboard; learners kits, school boxes) items stored in Quelimane. Request is currently being programmed

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited access to the flood affected areas continues to hamper effective humanitarian response. In Zambézia, the following districts remain inaccessible by road: Maganja da Costa, Mopeia, Derre, Morrumbala, Lugela, Namarrói, Gilé, Gurúè, and Mulevala;
- Very high demand from humanitarian community to transport resources to meet overall needs;
- Local road transport capacity needing strengthening to accommodate immediate needs for commodities dispatches as operation currently facing minor scarcity (high pricing) of transport means and transport service providers.



Food Security

Needs:

- Food Security cluster priorities is to assist displaced people who sought refuge in Accommodation & Transit centers. Ongoing food security assessment will determine whether food assistance needs to be extended to more affected people;
- New data released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) indicate that 71,411 farmer households were affected and 86,869 ha of crops are flooded in the country, being 61,979 ha and 41,171 households in Zambezia Province.

50,700

People need food assistance

Response:

- Food Security Cluster is involved in the preparation of the Rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment that is coordinated by SETSAN (National Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition). This assessment will be conducted in Zambezia and Nampula Provinces, where the training of teams and fieldwork are planned to start on 8 February. Food Security Cluster members will contribute with staff, transport and/or funds;
- FAO secured funds from CERF and is currently mobilizing own resources to support the food security assessments and to provide agricultural inputs to the affected households.
- FAO has started the procurement of 133.5 metric tons of seeds (maize, cowpea and vegetables) and 22,000 hoes. Additional funds to be mobilized through the Response and Recovery Plan are crucial to cover more vulnerable farmers and ensure food security.
- WFP assisted more than 11,500 displaced people with 76MT of various commodities in Mocuba, Nicoadala and Namacurra districts;
- WFP is providing food assistance to approximately 40,100 people living in accommodation centers and resettlement areas of 5 districts (Mocuba, Mopeia, Morrumbala, Namacurra, Nicoadala) with 320 metric tons of assorted commodities;
- WFP is coordinating with INGC the food assistance to be provided through the airlifted operations to the inaccessible flood affected areas.



Transit center in Mocuba: Women receiving food. ©WFP Mozambique 2015 / A. Francisco

Gaps & Constraints:

- Due to the current inaccessibility of many flooded areas, there is still a critical need to continue assessing the number of affected people, their geographical location and their most urgent needs;
- The teams involved in the rapid food security assessment will start with the reachable areas while looking for solutions along with the local authorities in order to reach as well the hard-to-reach areas;
- WFP still face difficulties in providing assistance to about 10,600 people living in accommodation centers in the hard-to-reach district of Maganja da Costa. The airlifted food assistance, critically needed in this district, is expected to start within a week.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- While the number of Accommodation & Transit centers keeps changing as new or consolidated sites are set up, WASH Cluster partners in close coordination with the Government and other Clusters (Shelter, Logistic) continue providing assistance to the affected people.

6,000

families in accommodation centres in Zambézia assisted

Response:

- At least 6,000 families from accommodation/transit centers in Zambézia have been assisted with CERTEZA - the water purification product, family and hygiene kits;
- UNICEF has provided 1.5 tons of chlorine for Mocuba water supply treatment to ensure safe water not only to Mocuba town but affected people settled around the town;
- About 26,500 consumers from Gurue district water supply system are having safe water due to the provision of 150 Kgs of chlorine;
- WASH Cluster coordination remains operational at both decentralized and national levels with assistance from UNICEF;
- In response to diarrhea/cholera outbreaks being registered and as per the Government request, UNICEF sent over 32,000 units of CERTEZA to Niassa (5,000), Nampula (15,000) and Tete (12,160) provinces to mitigate the impact in addition to several communication materials and tools for hygiene promotion.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited accessibility to affected locations due to road cut off and poor communication network which delays the delivery/distribution of supplies and monitoring of implementation of the humanitarian assistance



Shelter

Needs:

- Current priority of beneficiaries for emergency shelter support is for those that are hosted in schools so they can move to temporary settlement areas and education activities for children in schools can resume on 9th February.
- The main needs include 34,098 Blankets, 6,641 Shelter tool kits, 9,831 tarpaulins.

44,000

People approximately will need shelter support

Response:

- The Government strategy during the emergency phase is distribution of shelter kits (including tarpaulins, tools and fixings), household items, and tents for vulnerable groups such as orphan children or elderly.
- In Nampula province, UNHCR distributed plastic sheeting to both affected population and refugees on 23 January;
- In Zambezia, NGO's providing response in shelter (COSACA consortium, WVI, ADRA and CVM), have sent a total of 10,000 tarpaulins, 375 shelter tool kits and 4,300 household kits, also providing trainings on the use of items received (specially on building emergency shelter material).
- RedCross has distributed 1.048 Kitchen Sets, 1.048 Jerry Cans and 120 Blankets in Mocuba;

Gaps & Constraints:

- Access to districts for delivering shelter items is limited and airlift is needed. Access to northern districts of Zambézia is impossible, situation in Gurue district is not known and many areas only reachable by helicopter.
- Data provided by INGC for shelter distributions is still under improvement and shelter cluster is providing

resources and technical support.

- Stocks available are limited to cover all current needs although the exact gap is still being calculated.



Education

Needs:

- A total of 480 schools (1,641 classrooms) are partially or totally destroyed mainly in the provinces of Niassa, Nampula and Zambezia. Floods have also damaged important quantity of teaching and learning material.
- Displaced families are currently being hosted in schools converted into accommodation centers while school year starts on 9th of February.
- School tents need to be dispatched as a temporary measure;
- Many school children displaced from their homes and schools have no learning material

1,641

classrooms affected mainly in Zambezia and Nampula

Response:

- 23,750 learning kits, 89 school kits and 11 schools tents are already dispatched.
- Displaced families are slowly removed from school buildings to transitional shelters

Gaps & Constraints:

- Number of school tents and material dispatched is still insufficient;
- Numerous teachers have been affected and are not be able to resume school year;
- Rebuilding of the 480 affected schools may take a few months;



Protection

Needs:

- In Zambezia there are in the accommodation centers 680 elderly, 266 pregnant women, 6563 children, 1286 orphans, 551 female single heads of household and 89 individuals with disabilities displaced;
- Set prevention of abuse, Gender Based Violence, and report and response mechanisms;
- Need for Psychosocial support to displaced children and families.

9,435

vulnerable individuals hosted in accommodations centers in Zambezia

Response:

- Assessment teams are currently being deployed in the affected areas;
- Efforts for family reunification of separated children are ongoing.
- 9,000 family kits have been dispatched to restore dignity and self-reliance
- Coordination takes place at provincial level with relevant authorities
- UNFPA is planning to distribute 1,600 dignity kits to increase protection of women and girls against gender based violence.

Gaps & Constraints:

- More accurate data on vulnerable categories is required
- Access to large areas is still hindered
- No sufficient family kits and dignity kits are available
- Capacity of Social Affairs at districts level needs to be reinforced for further outreach



Health and Nutrition

Needs:

- 33 accommodation centers were opened in Zambézia province for which basic health care services need to be organized and delivered;
- About 158 people have lost their lives: 134 in Zambézia, 13 in Niassa, 8 in Cabo Delgado and 3 in Nampula;
- More than 202 cases of acute diarrhea diseases mostly among children were registered in the accommodation centers with no reported death;
- A cumulative number of 1,094 cases of cholera since the onset of the rain season (CENOE-09.02.15) were registered in Nampula (800 cases with 1 death), Niassa (294 cases with 6 deaths),
- A cumulative number of 814 cases of acute diarrhea were registered (CENOE-09.02.15): Sofala (237 cases with 2 deaths), Tete (577 cases with 12 deaths) and Zambézia (246 cases with no death);
- More than 1,600 cases of malaria were confirmed in the accommodation centers with no reported death;
- 27 patients on antiretroviral treatment, 5 people on tuberculosis treatment and 99 acute respiratory infections were registered in the accommodation centers, majority of these cases were registered in Mocuba and Nicoadala.
- 7 health centers were destroyed or heavily damaged mainly in Zambézia province
- 140 children out of 453 children between 6 and 59 months in the accommodation centres were identified as having acute malnutrition;

1,094

cholera cases recorded since the onset of the rain season

Response:

- UNFPA deployed its partner organizations activists & volunteers to be resource persons for humanitarian response and to deliver ASRH services in the accommodation centers;
- UNFPA will be distributing 50 Reproductive health kits to cover 50,000 women in the coming days (including kits for clinical delivery, rape treatment, oral and injectable contraception, STI treatment and management of miscarriage)
- WHO is preparing training of health workers on data collection and reporting;
- Mosquito bed nets are being distributed in the accommodation centers;
- Monitoring and surveillance of epidemic prone disease is being conducted daily
- MSF has established a diarrhea centre in Moatize and received another request for opening a diarrhea Centre in Tete City.
- Procurement and provision of basic medical material (interagency emergency kits, Diarrheal Disease kit) by UNICEF;
- Procurement and provision of mosquito nets for malaria prevention to replace that diverted from antenatal care system to emergency response in flood affected areas by UNICEF;
- UNICEF will be providing and distributing tents for temporary clinics and equipment for use in the flood affected health facilities;
- Nutrition supplies are available on site and treatment of malnourish cases are ongoing;
- Emergency ration (BP5) to target children under five is in a process to be distributed to some districts in Zambezia province which will support the immediate nutrition needs of about 500 households.
- A proposal for recovery phase of Health Cluster was prepared with USD 1.2 M focusing on restoration of those damaged health facilities, restocking of medicines and other supplies heavily being used for emergency response, strengthening monitoring and surveillance system;
- UNICEF is supporting the Institute of Social Communication to roll out two multimedia units in the accommodation centers for social mobilization, broadcasting of life-saving messages and facilitation of health promotion video sessions.
- Three community radios in the affected districts of Mocuba, Namacurra and Morrumbala are now operational and producing behavior change and health promotion programmes in Portuguese and vernacular languages. The community radio of Maganja da Costa will also be supplied with a generator by UNICEF to restart the operations

Gaps & Constraints:

- Rapid tests for screening cholera has been discussed, yet require an approval of INS (Instituto Nacional de Saúde). Since such test has not been used in Mozambique, technical assistance from UN agencies or NGO, as MSF will be required.
- There is a need to strengthen and intensify disease surveillance and response through:
- Training of health workers involved in consultations on disease surveillance, with emphasis to those prone to epidemics, in the affected districts in general and in the accommodation centers in particular;
- Training of community health workers (CHW) and volunteers on community based disease surveillance and nutritional screening;
- Provision of appropriate reporting forms to both health workers and CHW

**Emergency Telecommunications****Needs:**

- The National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) requested 20 Hand-held Motorola short-range (VHF) radios from the Emergency Telecom Cluster (ETC) for their field operation team. It also requested to configure additional VHF base radios

Response:

- The ETC will discuss with INGC Telecom team a comprehensive support strategy they would require as soon as INGC Telecom Technicians are back from Zambézia;
- To cope with the lack of electricity in most of the flood affected areas, alternative power solution, such as solar kits and car inverters, are being provided to staff deployed in the field;
- Proposed areas of partnerships to be discussed with the Movitel comprise:
 - Cell phones and internet modem for staff;
 - Use of bulk sms for emergency actors (Humanitarian group and Government) in the operational areas;
 - Close user group for emergency actors (Humanitarian group and Government) in the operational areas;
 - Use of Movitel towers to deploy radio communications equipment;

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funds are urgently needed in order to respond to the current ICT urgent needs such as the purchase of Mobile generators for Pemba and Mocuba districts;
- The lack of electricity continues affecting major part of the Northern provinces of the country

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

- Coordination role during the preparation of Response and Recovery Proposal for 2015 floods;
- Project proposal for livelihood recovery and resilience in Zambézia and Nampula provinces;

Response:

- Staff deployed to the field (Zambézia);
- Support SETSAN on food security assessments in Zambézia, Nampula and Niassa (9-Feb. 2015);
- Support the coordination at central and provincial levels (Government and HCT WG);
- Assistance in terms of information management;

Gaps & Constraints:

- N/A at this stage.

General Coordination

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

On 2nd February 2015, the Resident Coordinator/chair of the HCT met INGC to reinforce the coordination mechanisms between the Government and HCT at central and ground (provinces/districts) level and update the ongoing efforts on resource mobilization to address the life-saving needs and recovery activities of the affected population (CERF and Response & Recovery proposal). The RC has taken the opportunity to advocate for quicker solutions on the settlement of affected people into transitory sites, distribution of relief supplies recognizing the Logistics challenges.

The Humanitarian Country Team met on 05 February 2015 to have an update on the emergency in the affected regions, the progress of response to date for each cluster and also discuss how to address the raising issues such as Colera outbreak in Nampula and Niassa. It was also emphasized the need to reinforce coordination between the cluster leads and the cluster members in the ground.

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 Chair, Abdoulaye.balde@wfp.org, Cell: +258 823014280

Mr. Pasquale Capizzi, Head of UN Habitat and HCT Working Group co-Chair, Pasquale.Capizzi@unhabitat.org, Cell: + 258 842 673 080

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