Tropical storm Ana made landfall in Angoche district, Nampula province on 24 January, significantly affecting the districts of Liupo, Monapo, and Moma. With windspeeds up to 100km/h and rains up to 200mm/24h, the storm brought widespread flooding and caused significant damage to public infrastructures and private homes. Joint multi-sectoral needs assessments, led by the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD) in collaboration with humanitarian partners have been undertaken in the most affected districts, to assess humanitarian needs and damages. The assessment team was composed of INGD, Provincial Service of Economic Activities (Serviço Provincial de Actividades Económicas de Nampula), Provincial Services of Infrastructure (Serviços Provinciais de Infraestruturas), Kubatsira, Helvetas, Care International, Plan International, WFP, WHO, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, and UNICEF. The team used a rapid inter-agency needs assessment tool agreed with INGD. This snapshot represents the key findings from the assessment team.
KEY SECTORAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**Protection**

Gender-based violence (GBV) and child marriage are major concerns. The most vulnerable among the affected people include elderly people, people with disabilities, orphaned and vulnerable children, and pregnant women. Other protection concerns relate to the lack of civil documentation (both for children and adults), the separation of families. Loss of production fields/livelihoods, the destruction of school infrastructures and shelters, further increase the vulnerability of people affected.

**Health**

In the assessed areas 86 health centers and 81 emergency medical teams remain operational while 15 health centers and 33 emergency medical teams have been affected and are no longer operational. Diarrhoea, acute respiratory diseases, malnutrition and malaria, and mental health issues have been reported.

**Emergency Shelter and NFI**

13,297 houses were destroyed and the majority of people who have lost their homes are now living in public buildings. There are 635 people sleeping outdoors thus exposing themselves to the risk of malaria, while 570 people live in shelters. Reports indicate that people have been building new shelters, confirming that construction materials and are now available.

**Recommendations**

Prevention and response measures must be taken to address GBV cases, including awareness campaigns to prevent child marriage. Unaccompanied and separated children should be screened, and mental health services and psychosocial support should be provided to them and to affected families. Access to public buildings for people with physical disabilities must be ensured and the technical capacity of public services responsible for Social Action and Civil Identification must be strengthened.

**Recommendations**

Rehabilitation of affected health facilities, provision of mosquito nets and basic medical supplies including tents to attend to medical emergencies are required.

**Recommendations**

Provision of tents, tarpaulins and construction material along with blankets, kitchen and hygiene kits is needed to assist households that have lost their houses and belongings.

**Recommendations**

Repair of damaged roads is essential to ensure continuation of commercial activities and prevent price spikes of basic commodities. Provision of agricultural inputs and seeds to affected families and reparation of field irrigation systems are required.

**Recommendations**

Reparation of damaged water sources and distribution of hygiene kits and water purifiers are critical priorities. Distribution of slabs to affected families and the construction of community latrines is urgent to address the lack of proper sanitation and hygiene.

**Recommendations**

The creation of temporary learning spaces is needed to ensure the continuation of education activities. Construction of latrines and water sources near temporary learning spaces is required to avoid children travelling long distances thus exposing themselves to further risks.

**Recommendations**

The administrative boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. | S. Numbers published by INGD as of 9 February 2022. | Z. Numbers obtained through the Rapid Need Assessment (RNA) conducted by partners between 28 and 30 January.