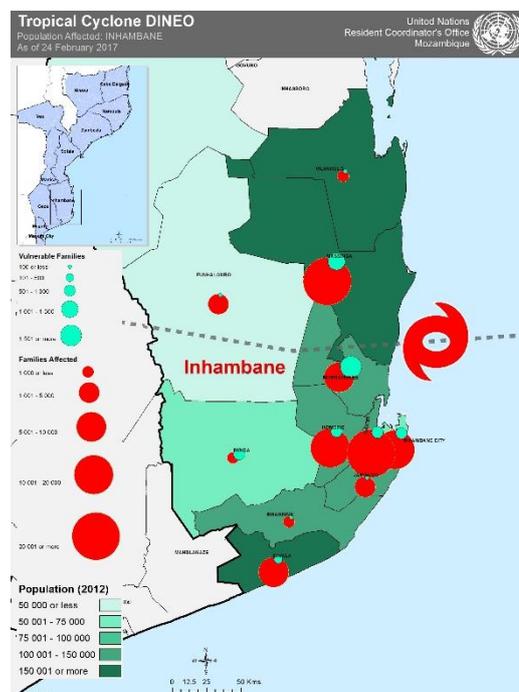




This report is produced by Office of the Resident Coordinator in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 23 February to 13 March 2017.

Highlights

- There are 207,000 students affected and in need of emergency education services;
- Reallocated 19 motor ambulances to reinforce emergency referral system at community level and 21 hospital tents were provided;
- There is US\$ 8.7 million funding gap to provide immediate assistance to people affected by the cyclone;
- 27,000 ha of several crops were lost affecting 15,000 farmers;
- The response provided to date in the Education sector is meeting less than 10% of the needs;
- There is need to repair essential health infrastructure to ensure wide access of health services in affected areas;



550,691

Affected people

7,651

Households
considered most
vulnerable

207,000

Students affected

70

Health units affected

27,000 ha

Crops lost

US\$ 8.7M

Funding gap

Situation Overview

On 15th February 2017, the south of Mozambique specifically in Inhambane province was affected by DINEO cyclone resulting in several damages in social infrastructure, government offices as well as individual houses. The provincial authorities of Inhambane, reported that the cyclone affected about 550,691 people (112,513 families) which 7,651 families were considered most vulnerable. At least 33,712 houses were totally and 71,294 partially destroyed being Massinga, Morrumbene, Maxixe and Inhambane city the most affected districts.

In terms of infrastructure, 389 Government offices, 70 health units including 52 maternities as well as 2,200 classrooms were partially destroyed. The Education authorities estimated 207,000 students and 4,500 teachers were affected. Furthermore, there was downfall of 899 power poles leaving 8 districts without electricity for at least five days affecting the water supply in Maxixe and Inhambane city.

In the agriculture sector, approximately 27,000 ha of several crops were lost being Massinga, Morrumbene, Inhambane and Funhalouro the most affected districts. Moreover, about 135,865 fruit trees (cashew and coconut

trees) were lost. These fruit trees represent an important source of incomes for the population affected (most of affected districts were Massinga, Inharrime, Morrumbene and Jangamo districts).

It is important to acknowledge the early warning issued by the Government authorities before the landfall of the cyclone. On 13rd February 2017, the government called the Technical Council for Disaster Management for a meeting to discuss and recommend the prevention and readiness measures which included the communication to the local government in concerned provinces about the cyclone and its potential impact, activation of local committees for disaster Management, intensification of monitoring measures, awareness of the population in risk areas to move to safe areas among other measures.

As consequence of the DINEO cyclone, several basic social services such as health care, education and water supply (especially in urban areas) were disrupted due to lack of electricity and partial destruction of the respective infrastructures (health units and classrooms).

The joint needs assessment conducted by the Government and HCT indicated that main humanitarian needs requiring urgent response are: 1) repairing household shelter for the most vulnerable; 2) providing livelihood supports to households adversely impacted by the cyclone; 3) ensuring the provision of health services and the restoration of health infrastructures, and 4) restoring the education infrastructures for the resumption of education services.

In line with the humanitarian needs, the response to date has been provided by the Government with support of Humanitarian Country Team and it included: the provision of tents for maternity services in affected health units in Maxixe and Morrumbene, the provision of fuel for emergency water pumping in Inhambane, the provision of food and shelter kits for the most vulnerable people as well as food for work/assets for road cleaning/debris removal, the provision of school tents, leaner kits.

The above-mentioned response activities are being implemented in close coordination with the Government authorities. However, the availability of funds from donors is key to enable the humanitarian community to meet the needs effectively. The HCT members are providing the initial response using existing stocks but these are below the needs and do not respond properly to what is required.

Efforts to mobilize additional resources are ongoing. On 22nd February 2017, the Government through the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) invited the donors and partners to share information regarding the impact of the cyclone and requested their support to respond to the existing needs. Moreover, on 1st March 2017, INGC sent a request letter to the HCT chair to mobilize funding resources to provide humanitarian assistance. As a response to this call, the HCT prepared a flash appeal to inform the donors and humanitarian community on the needs and funding requirements to assist the cyclone-affected people in Inhambane province.

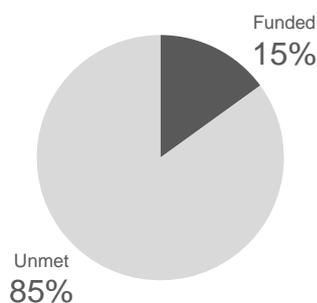
Funding

The Government of Mozambique estimated an overall funding requirements of US\$ 16.5 million to restore from the damages caused by cyclone DINEO of which US\$ 6.7 million are needed immediately. This funding estimation refers to the support needed on infrastructure, agriculture and humanitarian assistance. The Government allocated 160 million MT from the Contingency Plan (US\$ 2.3 million) for immediate interventions.

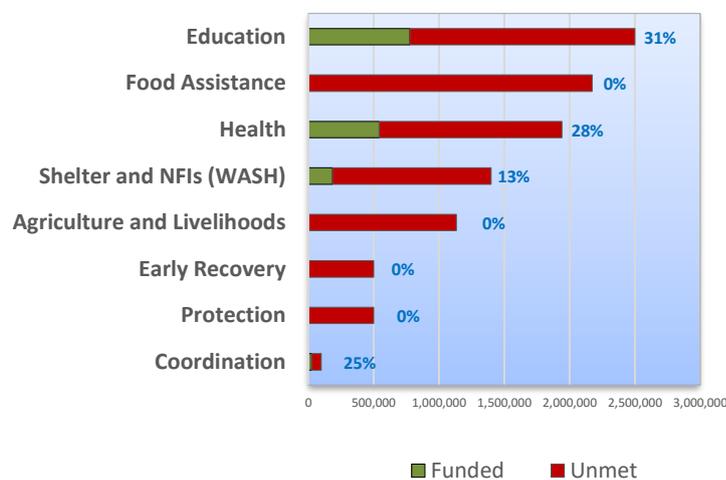
The HCT developed a flash appeal for immediate response interventions with a budget of US\$ 10.2 million. The priority areas considered in the appeal are education, health, shelter and food security. Other areas such as WASH, Protection and Early recovery were also included in the appeal and its intervention are mainstreamed in the various sectors, for example WASH under the Shelter Cluster, where basic NFI will be provided to all of the 7,651 most affected families who have not received such materials as yet.

Furthermore, the HCT developed and submitted a CERF proposal of about US\$ 2.0 million prioritizing lifesaving interventions in the key sectors (education, health, shelter and food security), which is yet to be confirmed. To date, the contributions received from the donors and humanitarian partners are in total of US\$ 1.5 million leaving a gap of US\$ 8.7 million (see the graphs below). The contributors so far for the response are UNICEF, IrishAid, Italy, Japan, USAID and the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health (RMNCH) trust fund,

US\$10.2 million requested



Funding by sector (in million US\$)



Humanitarian Response

Education

Needs:

- Following the rapid assessment from INGC undertaken immediately after the response, a total of 2200 classrooms across 11 districts were completely or partially destroyed (1387 mostly with roofs destroyed or blown off and 835 completely destroyed) affecting access for 207,000 students and 5,500 teachers.
- The Government estimated an overall funding requirement of MZN 354 million (about 5 million US\$) to restore school infrastructures.
- The most urgent and pressing need is to get teachers and children back to school as soon as possible. The school year only started in late January and the rainy season is not yet over so studying under the tree is not a temporary option. Any delay in the assistance of affected students contributes to increased drop outs and poor academic achievements;

207,000
students affected

Response:

- The education cluster strategy aims at getting 207,000 children (about half of whom are girls) back to school as soon as possible through the provision of temporary learning spaces (TLS) (such as tents) as well as the emergency repairs of the classrooms.
- Priority actions for the education cluster in this DINEO response are the following:
 - Building temporary classrooms with tarpa-tents and repair classroom roofs that were destroyed by the cyclone;
 - Providing teaching and learning materials (schools-in-a-box, learner kits, boards, textbooks).
- The response strategy was designed by the education cluster in close consultation with education authorities at both central (MINEDH) and provincial levels. COSACA, World Vision, UN Habitat, WFP, Plan International, and UNICEF are committed to collaborate in the DINEO response. Below matrix summarizes the response to date:

Who? Partner	Where? District-school	What? Type of support	When? Estimated start-end date
COSACA with support from UNICEF and collaboration with UN Habitat	Morrumbene, Homoine and Jangamo.	set-up of 50 tarpaulin classrooms and repair of 100 roofs for classrooms	starting March
Plan International	Jangamo	Repair 1 school – 3 zinc roofs	February-March 2017
UNICEF	Morrumbene, Homoine, Jangamo, Massinga, Maxixe	11 tents, 62 school in the box kits, 77 boards, 9,999 learner kits	February-March 2017
UN HABITAT	Homoine, Jangamo	Training and pilot construction tarpa tents	March 2017

- On 2nd March, a joint effort already resulted in the setting up of a tarpa-tent, which served as hands-on capacity building of key-actors.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The biggest challenge faced by the sector so far is that the response provided is meeting less than 10% of the needs.

**Health****Needs:**

- The DINEO cyclone partially destroyed 70 health units including 52 maternities disrupting the normal provision of health care services to the affected population living in the surrounding area.
- The preliminary assessment indicates the destruction of equipment, loss of medicines and others affecting up to 131,579 women in reproductive age. The most vulnerable population includes pregnant and young women who are likely to face further challenges as maternal and ARV treatment services were disrupted thus increasing the likelihood of SRH-related morbidity and mortality.
- There is an urgent need to reestablish the health care service while restoring the affected infrastructure. The immediate health needs are:

70

Health units partially destroyed

- Providing tents and repairing essential health infrastructures through provision of roofing materials, payments to local workers, etc.
- Ensuring emergency obstetric care support, PMTCT services and neonatal care to reduce mortality and morbidity by reinforcing effective referral transportation;
- Providing reproductive health kits;
- Immediate assistance to Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV).

Response:

- UNFPA has immediately reallocated 19 motor ambulances to reinforce emergency referral system at community level;
- UNICEF supported 21 hospital tents (72m² and 24m²), tarpaulin, 10 inter-agency emergency health kit, ORS, and gloves.

Gaps & Constraints:

Since 70 health facilities have been damaged, in order to continue providing health services, there is a need to:

- Provision of 30 hospital tents;
- Restoration of damaged cold chain equipment;
- Reparation of essential health infrastructure;
- Provision of 169 Reproductive Health Kits.

**Shelter****Needs:**

- There is a need to provide emergency shelter support to the affected population especially the most vulnerable and those that lost completely their houses;
- At least 33,712 houses were totally and 71,294 partially destroyed being Massinga, Morrumbene, Maxixe and Inhambane city the most affected districts;

33,172
Houses completely
destroyed

Response:

- The Government and Partners Response Strategy agreed to have a Shelter Cluster targeting approximately 10% of 112.207 affected households, launching a Flash Appeal for 10.000 hh;
- Red Cross assisted 1000 vulnerable families affected by DINEO Cyclone in two Districts, Massinga and Morrumbene. The households received during the distributions one Shelter tool kits/ hh (1 toolkit+2 tarpaulins), one mosquito Net/hh and five soaps of 100g each/ hh = 500 g of soap/hh;
- Ongoing shipment from INGC Beira warehouse of 2060 shelter kits, 3226 family kits and 2100 hygiene kits to be distributed in Maxixe.
- From 23rd of February – 6th March, COSACA provided a total number of 1,774 shelter (tarpaulin) kits (family) and 1,774 family kits (one per family) in the districts of Morrumbene (Malaia, Gotite, Sitilo), Massinga, Funhalouro and Homoine.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Approximately 6.506 vulnerable households need shelter recovery assistance;
- There is a need to improve community sensitization to avoid building in high risk areas.
- The project preparation and donor outreach process is a constraint for rapid response



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Following the cyclone Dineo an estimated 310.000 people remained without access to water (2 to 5 days) due to power cut not allowing pumping from water stations in nine of the main coastal cities (Inhambane, Maxixe, Massinga, Homoine, Inharrime, Jangano, Zavala, Morrumbene, Tofo). Two of those water plants and their network were damaged by the storm in Maxixe (US\$ 550,000USD damage costs) and Inhambane (US\$ 15,800) impacting 126,580 inhabitants.
- Villages using handpumps or open wells have reported limited damaged (only one in Funhalouro). However, 3 small village water systems using elevated tanks were destroyed (in Panda) stopping access to drinking water to 480 pupils and 1.656 villagers.
- INGC and humanitarian actors has estimated the number of affected families to 112.513 and the number of houses totally destroyed to 33.712. From those families, it was estimated that 7.651 families very highly vulnerable and needed to receive support such as hygiene kits.
- Finally, following strong winds, most of the roof from latrines have been blown away by the storm. An estimated, 1.540 latrines have been damaged in institutions (schools and hospital) impacting 30.800 schools' children and patients through higher risk of water and hygiene related diseases.

Response:

- Advocacy at provincial level to connect the water pumping stations ASAP with electric supply. To date, only Tofo is still running on back-up generator as all the others cities were connected in the following days of the cyclone;
- Provision of fuel to back-up generators of water pumping station;
- Provision of technical support for the damage cost estimation of Maxixe's water plant;
- Provision of 35,000 of *certeza* bottles (water purifier) and 1 ton of soap.
- COSACA provided 1,774 families with 3 bottles of Certeza, 1,774 Mosquito nets. 1,000 families received hygiene kits. 2,000 female sanitary kits provided in the districts of Morrumbene (Malaia, Gotite, Sitilo), Massinga, Funhalouro and Homoine;
- World Vision, distributed 2.000 Hygiene Kits in the districts of Massinga and Morrumbene.

Gaps & Constraints:

On the 10th of March 2017, main humanitarian gaps remain:

- Hygiene kits to 7,651 most vulnerable families due to limited funds;
- No major rehabilitation work has been carried out on water supply or sanitations facilities. However, UNICEF with Irish Aid will likely support the rehabilitation of Maxixe water plant (US\$ 75,486);
- Provision of support through recovery projects to fix damages on 1,540 latrines in institutions.



Food Security

Needs:

- At least 550,691 people (112,513 families) in Inhamabane province were affected by Cyclone Dineo. Of these the most vulnerable are estimated at 38,255 people (7,651 families). In addition, 27,000 hectares of various crops and a substantial number of commercial fruit trees were lost during the Cyclone.
- In response to the damage caused by the Cyclone, the FSC has set out to assist 89,000 people through cash for work activities and food vouchers. Food vouchers will target extremely vulnerable households while cash for work will target food insecure households willing to engage in labour activities while contributing to

17,780

Households lost their crops

the restoration of damaged infrastructure. In addition, the FSC is planning to provide seeds to 17,780 households who lost vegetative and mature crops in the aftermath of the Cyclone.

Response:

The food security cluster members have initiated the responses to address identified needs in areas affected by the Cyclone. The activities undertaken so far are summarized as follows;

- WFP is finalizing field level agreements with ADRA to assist 50,000 beneficiaries in four districts through FFA/GFD. The districts identified for support are Inhambane, Maxixe, Massinga and Morrumbene. WFP is hopeful to receive donor funding to offset food stocks being borrowed from the drought response. Food dispatches to the affected areas will start from the week beginning 13th March while actual food distributions are planned in the second half of March 2017.
- Planned FFA activities include opening and repair of drainage and irrigation systems, construction of greenhouses for fruit trees and vegetables, opening of cassava and sweet potatoes seed multiplication fields (agriculture); rehabilitation of access roads, schools and health centers (infrastructure).
- COSACA has completed a crop damage assessment in five districts (Maxixe, Massinga, Morrumbene, Funhalouro and Homoine) led by CARE.
- COSACA distribution of seeds to approx. 1,240 families will start at the end of March.
- Welthungerhilfe in collaboration with Ajoago and INGC is carrying out emergency food security assessments in Massinga and Morrumbene. The results of the assessment will be used to define food assistance interventions in drought-affected areas also hit by Cyclone Dineo. Approximately 7,100 HHs (4,200 in Massinga and 2,900 in Morrumbene) will be assisted with appropriate interventions to meet both immediate needs and strengthen resilience to future shocks.
- FAO in collaboration with Inhambane district authorities is finalizing the input requirement plans to respond to the emergency and commencing with the procurement of inputs mainly seeds.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Some of the initial challenges include availability of comprehensive data on affected people and their needs, which were overcome through district-level assessments in coordination with INGC and local agriculture, health and education offices as well as our cooperating partners.
- Access to some of the affected areas particularly in Funhalouro is still a challenge due to water logging.



Protection

Needs:

- Emergency protection response to ensure safe and non-discriminatory access to humanitarian assistance, prevention and response to physical, psychological and sexual violence, abuse and exploitation (in particular of children, adolescents and women), as well as prevention, mitigation, and response to gender based-violence, and integral provision of psychosocial support.
- A significant number of directly affected people in need of protection are also either on the move or hosted by communities and families, and therefore exposed to several protection risks. The most vulnerable population groups include children, adolescents, women, and people with reduced mobility, and other vulnerable groups. In addition, a yet unknown number of people are in need for psychosocial attention (especially in remote areas) in order to recover from severe trauma and are likely to require protection assistance. Ultimately, these measures will contribute to the emergency protection of key human rights at risk: right to physical security and integrity, non-discrimination in accessing basic services and key other civil rights

500

Dignity kits will be distributed to vulnerable women

Response:

- The aim of the response is to provide immediate support to 2,000 estimated victims of SGBV, or at risk of, and assist the vulnerable groups for integrated assistance as well as support INAS receiving public social assistance;
- In coordination with the government and the other clusters, the protection cluster will activate the integrated multisector mechanism to assist all persons affected by the cyclone on reporting, case management, and legal follow-up.
- UNFPA, DPGCAS, Forum Mulher will work to respond to the immediate needs of the GBV victims, in getting emergency care and integrated assistance through effective referral mechanisms. Additionally, the cluster is making all efforts in order to ensure all vulnerable people are assisted and have access to humanitarian assistance without discrimination. Building resilience against SGBV by strengthening survivor-centered multi-sectoral services and referral systems, and incorporating operational SGBV and Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA) prevention tools across technical sectors will also be prioritized in the response to Cyclone DINEO.
- In addition, UNFPA will distribute 500 Dignity kits to vulnerable women and girls in Inhambane, so that vulnerable women will maintain their hygiene and dignity during this period of crisis.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is currently no dedicated funding available to meet the most basic needs of those affected by cyclone DINEO. Until funding becomes available, the Protection strategy will mostly focus on gender and protection mainstreaming into the multi-sectoral humanitarian response rather than direct interventions.
- To reduce the risk of SGBV reduce vulnerabilities, building effective resilience is required through the strengthening of integrated mechanisms for assistance.

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

- There is a need to ensure and support building back better interventions in the affected infrastructure such as schools, health units, government offices among others;
- Need to strengthen coordination on the responses among the humanitarian country team and the government at provincial level and to ensure that the responses are resilient focus;
- Strengthen government capacity at the decentralized levels to lead the data collection & analysis and coordinate the recovery processes.

Response:

- The ER Cluster through UNDP provided technical support in Gaza and Inhambane provinces for data collection and analysis to support decision making.
- Supported the government in issuing early warnings to the communities before, during and after the impact of the cyclone;
- Participating in Cluster meetings especially in the shelter cluster to advocate for resilience recovery particularly on the infrastructure rehabilitation.
- The Cluster continue to provide technical support to the government in the cyclone affected provinces on data analysis and decision making to address the needs of the communities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited government decentralized capacity to continue to lead responses across affected sectors

- Limited decentralized coordination and emergency information management system;
- Need for detailed assessment to determine impact of the cyclone including socio-economic losses, damages and the affected communities' needs to inform development of an early recovery and resilience strategy. Livelihoods opportunities will be identified in strengthening communities' resilience';
- Lack of guidelines on resilience for specific sectors, especially the infrastructure sector, in responding to the impact and for building back better against future shocks.

General Coordination

The Government of Mozambique through INGC is leading the coordination of cyclone DINEO response in the affected districts of Inhambane province. The coordination meetings of the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) at provincial level were mostly held in daily basis during one week after the landfall of the cyclone. On 1st March 2017, INGC convened a meeting with partners to inform and request additional support to respond to humanitarian needs of the affected people.

To complement the Government efforts in the response, the HCT provided overall guidance and orientation to the work of the clusters' and inter cluster group reached a common understanding of the situation through joint needs assessments and which sectors were to be given priority (i.e. health and education). The response was tailored to the needs as expressed by the national and provincial governments.

At the provincial level, UNDP and CVM emergency focal points were mandated to coordinate the work of the UN agencies, the INGOs and civil society, in coordination with the relevant provincial authorities. Joint assessments were conducted with the involvement of all stakeholders including CENOE, the provincial authorities and HCT members. The results of the assessment have guided the implementation of activities.

To respond the government, call for additional support, the HCT developed a flash appeal and CERF grant application yet to be confirmed which was coordinated by the Resident Coordinator office.

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