

### Alert note

*Mozambique Storm Ana, 30 January 2022.*

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**Date completed:** 29/01/2022

**Forum:** Mozambique

**EPRP Link:** In progress

**Type of emergency:** Storm Ana

**Date of emergency (if rapid onset):** 24 January 2022.

From January 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> 2022, there was accumulated precipitation under influence of Tropical Storm Ana that made Mozambique to experience a heavy rain across the country, affecting the Northern area of the country. The storm subsequently headed westwards, significantly affecting Nampula, Zambezia and Tete provinces respectively.

#### **1. The impact and scale of the emergency**

The Tropical Storm Ana reached the province of Nampula, Zambezia, and Tete on the 24th, having entered from Angoche district. This storm influenced the weather, heavy to very strong rains, accompanied by thunderstorms and winds of 85 to 100 km/h and gusts up to 130 km.

According to the Mozambican National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (INGD), as of 26 January, 12 health facilities and 346 classrooms (137 schools) have been damaged or destroyed, leaving 27,383 students without a place to learn, in advance of the new school year that is scheduled to start on Monday 31<sup>st</sup> January. The INGD has shown that women and children aged between (10-49) and 14 pregnant women have been affected by the disaster. These figures are expected to increase as teams on the ground are still assessing the situation.

Nampula Provincial suffered the impacts of Tropical Storm Ana that was characterized by rains and strong winds, mainly in coastal districts.

According to INGD, the storm already resulted in some 45,395 people displaced (9,789 families), 99 people injured and 15 people killed, including the Tete Administrator, Mr. José Maria Mandare, who lost his life when attempting to assess the damage caused by the storm. Moreover, a total of 7,315 private houses were also partially destroyed while 2,765 were destroyed and 391 flooded. Moreover, 12 health centres and 346 classrooms were affected, impacting on 27,383 students. A total of 132 electricity lines were also affected, causing general power cut in many provinces.

The short- and long-term consequences for people is particularly difficult for female-headed households (FHHs), including widows, who are both the income provider and main caregiver. They face difficulty in being able to simultaneously rebuild homes, serve as the primary caregiver, and rebuild their livelihoods. Without possessions, livelihoods, poor access to services and marginalization there is a significant possibility that the feminization of poverty will increase in Mozambique. The destruction of crops will result in a decline in the supply of agricultural products and consequently to an increase in the price of food products in the central zone of the country.

#### **2. Local and national capacity**

According to Maria Luisa Fornara, the representative of UNICEF Mozambique has indicated that some National and International Humanitarian Organizations are working together with the Mozambican government and to provide life-saving assistance to children and their families in the affected areas. This latest storm that hit Mozambique is a blunt reminder that the climate crisis is very much a reality and children are most impacted by climate-related severe weather events. In the next few days, UNICEF's emergency teams will begin distributing essential supplies such as buckets, soap and water purification tablets, ready-to-use therapeutic food for malnourished children and will set up temporary learning spaces where children whose schools have been damaged/destroyed can learn and play safely. UNICEF has been sharing protective and preventive messages to mitigate the impact of the storm through provincial and local radios.

The provincial government in Nampula, in partnership with the national, local, and technical partners, will implement a process of contingency planning to improve the flood early warning system. In the context of megacities, the collaboration between provincial and city governments is very important in order to coordinate overlapping resources and responsibilities.

Yes, the country has a national emergency response that will implement rapid assessment, integrate with secondary data disaggregated by sex and Age, identify knowledge gaps.

The central and local government will work with Communities to establish or strengthen committees representing the interests of affected people including vulnerable children to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse or refer cases as necessary. Invest in training and form teams of community field workers that can communicate disaster risk reduction information, organize communities, and work together towards a common goal of reducing vulnerability.

The national emergency response will work on the integration of community-based early warning systems as preparedness, timely response, and resilience of communities in the ultimate arbiter of the success of early warning. It is important to consider local wisdom in developing Standard Operating Procedures for community-based flood early warning.

The plan and work of CEDES is to train the personnel in the areas of implementation of preparedness measures defined in the contingency plan of the government. Raise capacity of the communities where CEDES is represented to manage risks and to respond to disasters. Make tools available (training tools, equipment, and stockpiles).

Yes, the UN cluster system working group has been activated in coordination of service provision with all the partners involved in humanitarian response to inform the level of needs satisfaction and gaps to better plan mitigation, including monitoring and reporting on activities and gaps in resettlement sites through information sharing between sectors, joint assessments in resettlement areas, regular meetings with government and humanitarian partners, and follow-up on action points.

### **3. Key needs and gaps**

The gaps that are foreseen geographically are that the country needs to build multi-purpose resilient infrastructure, which could be used as shelters in cases of tropical cyclones and accommodation centres in cases of floods (e.g., schools, and health facilities). There is also a need for some public infrastructure to be retrofitted or designed to withstand intense tropical cyclones or be sited on safe ground for floods to ensure provision of basic services during emergencies (e.g., hospitals, police, and fire brigade station, etc). Moving into the future and in the reconstruction process, and to build back better, building codes which were designed into account changing return periods of hazards, increase in rainfall and tropical cyclones intensities. Better supervision of constructions could yield benefits in the short-term. Consider different needs according to age, sex, disability, social and cultural practice, and family size. Give priority access to items for domestic activities, personal clothing, personal hygiene, and to support safety and health.

The identified gaps so far include the need of food and non-food items, water sanitation, temporary shelter, clothing and all the costs to maintain the processes to reduce vulnerabilities and risk, which is incorporated within each sector. Therefore, sectors have included capacity building, technical studies required for recovery interventions and costs to ensure social protection and security to the affected population.

There will be a need to provide a living space that accommodates the diverse needs of members of the household for sleeping, food preparation and eating respecting local culture and lifestyles. Provide a basic roof and walls for occupants and their household assets, offering physical security, dignity, privacy, and protection from weather. Provide optimal lighting conditions, ventilation, and thermal comfort. Ensure

that the space immediately surrounding the living space supports safe access to fundamental activities. Include appropriate cooking, toilets, laundry, bathing, livelihoods activities, socializing and play areas.

Please indicate whether you are considering:

- Rapid Response Fund
- Appeal X

If you indicate an intention to launch an appeal, the secretariat will activate an Emergency Steering Committee meeting within two working days on receipt of this alert.

Capacity details of forum members with the intention to respond are given below.

ACT Member	Geographical focus	Sectors of expertise	Support required	Budget Size
CEDES	Mozambique	Emergency	Ana Tropical Storm	\$150.000

#### 4. Potential responses

CEDES as ACT Alliance member will build coalition with other actors who are interested with DRR in the targeted areas. To that extent, CEDES will establish a coalition of Civil Society Organizations network (JOINT) works at Community grassroots as well as UN agencies and other organizations that are involved in implementing DRR to advocate for policies that focus on DRR.

CEDES will from the start ensure participation of all stakeholders, including beneficiaries in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of DRR project. Awareness creation will be conducted throughout the life of the project to help in changing negative community attitudes, cultures and perceptions towards Environmental resource depletion and degradation at the community level. This will involve creation, printing and dissemination of IEC materials, sensitization meetings and radio talk shows.

Further, since CEDES has been working on different community-based interventions with various donors at different times, including the proposed areas of this Project, it has a strong base of community trust at the community level and it intends to place organizations / associations and populations at the center of attention from the outset of the project in a step-by-step process, ensuring continuation of activities even if donor funds are withdrawn.

CEDES will support the affected communities with WASH activities which includes providing clean water through water filters in Angoche and Meconta in Nampula Province, where CEDES is implementing some projects such as Bread for the World working with communities in components of food security and livelihood.