



Miquejo community in Beira after Cyclone Eloise, Photo by Dilma de Faria

MULTI-SECTORAL RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT POST-CYCLONE ELOISE

Sofala and Manica Provinces, Mozambique

27 January – 5 February 2021

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Executive Summary Cyclone Eloise

Assessment teams indicate that the most urgent geographical priorities for multi-sectoral response are in Buzi, Nhamatanda and Muanza Districts. Communities highlighted that their main priorities for Humanitarian Response are Food Security (91 per cent of areas assessed prioritized), followed closely by Shelter (85 per cent), WASH and Health (48 per cent). The below outlines key sectoral findings and recommendations.

Key Findings

- Food security impacts hit at the peak of the lean season period and will impact longer term food security outcomes of vulnerable households. The food security situation is being compounded by the loss of household food stocks, loss of livelihoods, disruption of markets and increases prices of basic commodities reported. Over 261,000 hectares were damaged ahead of the harvest season and over 458,000 people (291,452 in Sofala and 167,026 in Manica) are estimated to be Crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC 3) from January to March 2021, according to the latest Integrated Phase Classification analysis.
- Across Sofala and Manica over 30,120 houses partially destroyed and 18,710 completely destroyed. As of 5 February, 2021 there were 32 temporary accommodation centers, with over 26,000 people displaced.¹ These households are sheltering in crowded conditions, creating protection concerns and increase the risk of disease outbreak.
- WASH infrastructure, including water sources were impacted by the Cyclone. Many communities reported decreased access to water, lack of use of water treatment and increased open defecation practiced, increasing the risk of AWD and Cholera. In some areas critical health infrastructure is also not operating to ensure early detection and treatment of water-borne diseases.
- Health infrastructure was impacted by the cyclone, but communities also reported lack of supplies and essential medicines. In many rural areas it will add considerable burden to people that need health support in the period ahead.

Multi-Sectoral Recommendations

- Multi-sectoral assistance and scale-up of all sectors should be prioritized in Buzi district, the hardest-hit and most impacted by Cyclone Eloise.
- During the peak of the lean season, food assistance should be prioritized for the most vulnerable, while agricultural and livelihoods assistance will be required to help those that lost crops and livelihoods to recover.
- Shelter and Non-Food assistance, including repair, reconstruction and emergency shelter support should assist the most vulnerable, including those sheltering in accommodation centers to support efforts for return, resettlement and local integration and those that are unable to undertake repairs and reconstruction efforts themselves, or who need to be resettled to safer location.
- WASH and Health partners should prioritize communities that have reported a reduction in access to safe water and / or a reduction in sanitation facilities WASH partners should support installation and rehabilitation of WASH facilities in affected areas including new resettlement areas. To avoid

¹ As of 16 February 2021 11 temporary accommodation centers remain open (1 in Nhamatanda, 6 in Buzi, 4 in Sussundenga) hosting 23,329 individuals (5019 households).

waterborne diseases water treatment (incl. monitoring) should be prioritized together with distribution hygiene material, increased hygiene promotion and the number of handwashing facilities in most affected areas. Health partners should look increasing surveillance and resupply of essential supplies and medicine to critically affected health facilities.

- Health and WASH should ensure mechanism and strategies are in place to respond to any cholera/AWD outbreak to prevent and pre-empt an escalation to an outbreak.
- Risk communication and community engagement should be enhanced to ensure health promotion on prevention and control measures especially on COVID19 cases which is on the increase in Sofala.
- Child Protection partners to follow up on identified cases of vulnerable children, including separated children, child-headed households, children that lack caregivers, children with disabilities, early childhood marriages and child labour that was reported by communities to assessment teams.
- CCM, WASH, education cluster to work together with provincial authorities in prioritizing the assistance to many schools utilized as temporary accommodation centres at the moment, and jointly lobby for a humanitarian move of these affected people to other, safe locations and improve the WASH conditions, including improvement of access to water and repair of latrines, so that these schools can be ready for the school reopening and safe return to schools by the children, who have already lost of full school year due to the COVID 19 measures.
- All humanitarian actors to increase community engagement and promotion of Lina Verde and additional reporting and complaints mechanisms.
- All humanitarian actors to ensure materials, communication and education to communities on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and communities, humanitarian partners and authorities are aware of where to report cases of SEA.
- Government and development actors should begin to look into longer term sustainable solutions to housing and infrastructure support needed for populations living in high flood-prone areas.

OVERVIEW

In the early hours of 23 January 2021, Tropical Cyclone Eloise made landfall 20km south of Beira City, Sofala Province as a Category 2 Tropical Cyclone. The storm brought strong winds (140 km/hour with gusts up to 160 km/hour) and heavy rains (in Beira city up to 250 mm in 24 hours). The cyclone's path caused damage and flooding and left roads impassable in parts of Sofala, Zambezia, Inhambane and Manica Provinces, the same areas devastated by Cyclone Idai less than two years prior and impacted by Tropical Storm Chalane in December 2020. Eloise arrived after a period of heavy rainfall in mid-January had already left multiple parts of Sofala and neighbouring provinces flooded. Prior to Eloise's landfall, an estimated 2,200 km² of land appeared to be flooded, out of 50,000 km² analyzed, in Sofala and Manica provinces, with Buzi, Tica and Beira among the locations hardest-hit, according to [satellite imagery analysis](#).

Following Eloise's landfall, rapid aerial assessments and satellite imagery were utilized to get a general overview of the severity and scale of the crisis. Aerial assessments and satellite imagery indicated that, although there was relatively limited wind damage, many communities were exposed to significant flooding, especially in and around Buzi district in Sofala province. As of 5 February, the Government of Mozambique estimated that 396,000 people were affected in some way by Cyclone Eloise across Sofala and Manica, there were 32 temporary accommodation centers, with over 35,000 people displaced, as of 5 February, 2021.² Information received from [satellite imagery](#) indicated that around 60,000 people were estimated to be living in areas that were the direct epicenters of the flooding, especially in Buzi and Nhamatanda districts.

In order to gain a more in-depth understanding of the humanitarian needs generated by Tropical Cyclone Eloise, the INGD, provincial and district authorities, together with the Provincial Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICCG) in Beira, carried-out Multi-Sectoral Rapid Needs Assessments (MRAs) in the hardest-hit districts. Based on information received from initial rapid assessments, satellite imagery and aerial assessments, Beira City, Buzi, Dondo, Nhamatanda, Muanza and Machanga districts in Sofala Province and Gondola, Machaze and Mossurize districts in Manica Province were agreed as highest priority districts for MRAs.

This report provides an overview and analysis of the data collected for each district in the MRA process with the aim of providing a rapid qualitative analysis of the impact of Cyclone Eloise across each of the key districts, understanding the severity of needs, prioritizing the initial response in the critical period ahead and generating an understanding of longer-term priorities, based on community feedback.

² As of 16 February 2021 there are 11 temporary accommodation centers that remain open (1 in Nhamatanda, 6 in Buzi, 4 in Sussundenga) hosting 23,329 individuals (5019 households).

METHODOLOGY & DATA COLLECTION

INGD suggested that the Government-endorsed [MRA form](#), which existed prior to Cyclone Eloise, be utilized by field colleagues to conduct rapid assessments in affected areas. The tool was updated by the INGD in April 2019 during Cyclone Idai, with some minor edits, the same format utilized during Eloise. Due to the decentralized structure, authorities at district level may have utilized different methods of data collection. For data collected and utilized in this report the MRA tool was utilized for data collection. The online kobo toolbox format for the questionnaire was utilized by partners, a hardcopy of the questionnaire can be found in annex 2.

Primary data collection was done between 27 January and 5 February 2021 by partners using the MRA tool. Data collection was coordinated by the INGD, supported through the HCT Focal Points in Beira (UNICEF) and Manica, and with support from OCHA and humanitarian partners working in Sofala and Manica provinces.

Assessment teams were comprised of UN and NGO partners working in Sofala and Manica Provinces and comprised of 12 women and 24 men. A total of 36 humanitarians participated in the data collection.

Six priority districts in Sofala (out of 13 in the province) and three in Manica (out of 12 in the province) were identified as high priority districts for data collection. Priority districts for the MRAs were agreed by the Government and Provincial HCT based upon the population size and known information about impacts from Cyclone Eloise obtained from aerial assessments, satellite imagery and initial information from provincial and district authorities. The areas covered are not homogenous: they include both rural areas and urban centers and span from affected coastal areas to inland rural communities.

LIMITATIONS

Geographical Coverage

Due to time and logistical constraints, not every location within each priority district was able to be visited by assessment teams. Through the MRA process, 9 districts were assessed, with 17 postos and 33 locations visited: in the 6 priority districts in Sofala Province, 10 postos and 26 locations were covered; in the 3 priority districts in Manica Province, 7 postos and 7 locations were covered. Information for areas not covered was supplemented by secondary data collection or expert judgement about what was known about communities in the relevant district. Using the combination of first-hand MRA findings, secondary data and based upon observations, the overall report provides an overview of the most-affected areas and analysis on the key priority needs and sectors.

At the time of the report, as of 5 February, 2021 there were 33 temporary accommodation centers, with over 35,000 people displaced.³ Most temporary accommodation centres were schools (already 21 in the province of Sofala only), which will seriously impact negatively on the return to schools of children. People sheltering in accommodation centers represent just over 7 per cent of the overall people affected. These families face densely crowded conditions, potentially exposing them to disease outbreaks (including cholera) and protection concerns. The needs of populations staying in accommodation centers are detailed in the IOM/INGD MSNA report ([Mozambique — Multi-sectorial Location Assessment in Accommodation Centres Report \(28 January - 05 February 2021\) | Displacement \(iom.int\)](#)). Needs and damages in the resettlement sites are also detailed in the IOM/INGD report ([Mozambique — Multi-sectorial Location Assessment \(Tropical Cyclone Eloise Aftermath\) Report 19 \(25 - 29 January 2021\) | Displacement \(iom.int\)](#)) and are not discussed in this report as extensively reported on.

Generalizability

Provinces, districts and locations in Sofala and Manica are not homogenous. Analyzing a limited amount of data in each district limits the ability to provide a comprehensive overview of needs, as within each district geography and demographic makeup varies. Within each district, only key postos and locations were identified and visited by assessment teams, with a limited number of interviews conducted in each location. Due to the limited time on ground, therefore a limited number of interviews were conducted in each area may not be applicable to the situation across the entire posto or district. Interviews conducted were a mix

³ As of 16 February 2021, 11 temporary accommodation centers remain open (1 in Nhamatanda, 6 in Buzi, 4 in Sussundenga) hosting 23,329 individuals (5019 households).

of sectoral experts, community leaders and local authorities, there are limitations to the applicability of all findings and may not represent all households and the needs of vulnerable groups. Given the reasons above, findings in this report are indicative only and may not apply to households or can be applied across all geographical areas.

Key Informants

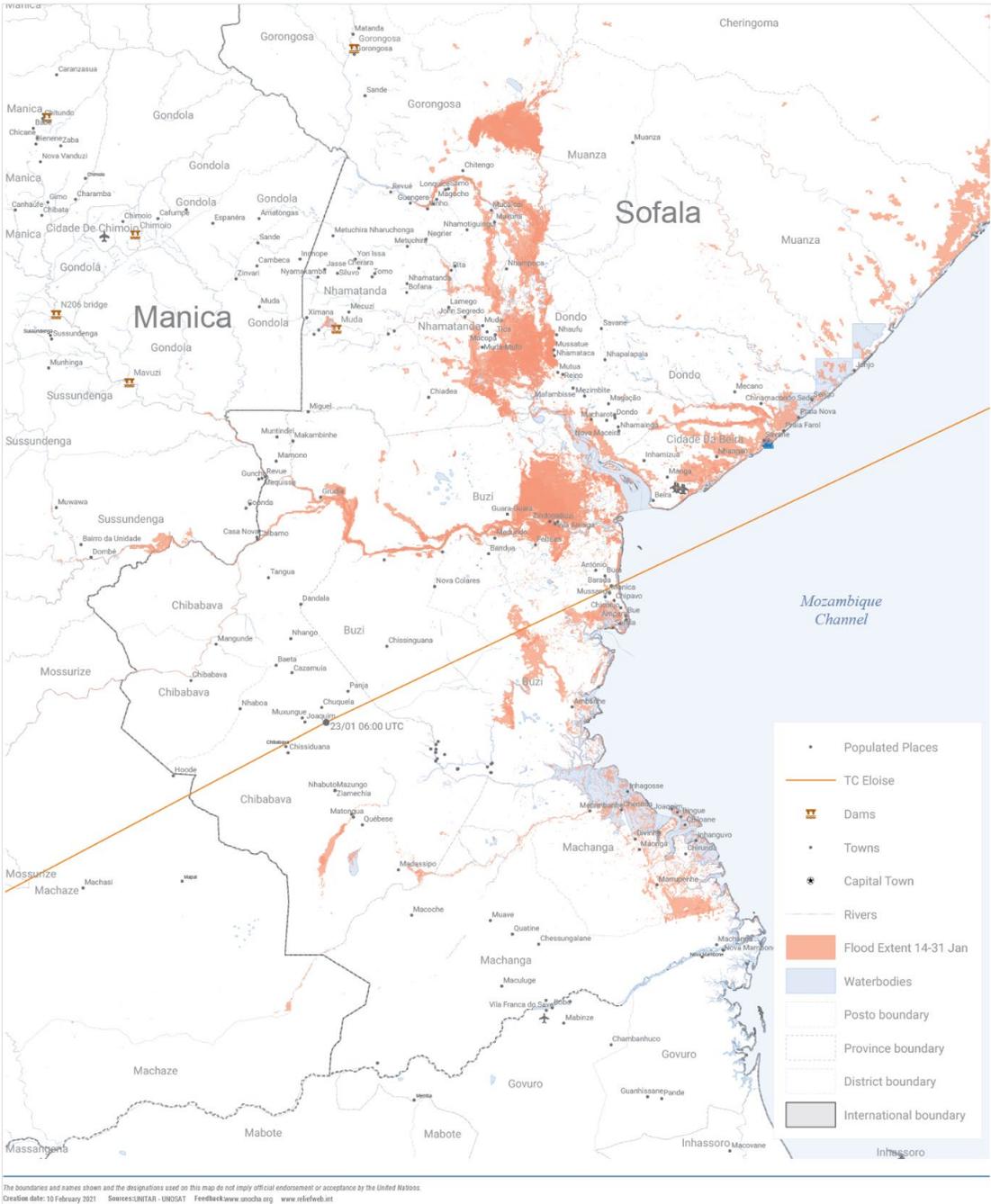
The information provided in this report is based upon Key Informant interviews. Key informants and experts in locations were identified to be interviewed using the MRA tool and to provide an overview of the situation. Where possible, key informants were chosen to best represent an expert opinion in their field and provide expert knowledge on sectoral issues. Efforts were also made to ensure that the voices of women and girls, men and boys, were heard separately during the MRA process, to build an understanding of their distinct needs. However, key Informants identified during data collection may not accurately represent the needs across an entire district, reducing overall quality of analysis. Key Informants may also provide a limited viewpoint of the situation and not represent all population groups and needs, meaning that data may not always reflect a clear picture of all the needs from multiple perspectives.

Relevance Over Time

As with any flooding event, the situation can change rapidly day to day as flood waters begin to recede and the extent of damages become more evident. The usefulness of the information presented in this report is time bound and will decrease over time. While this report should be used to identify the initial priorities for the response, the findings will need to be augmented by ongoing sectoral assessments and analysis to ensure the appropriateness of response as time progresses.

Key Government figures

(Source: INGD, Sofala and Manica Province data as of 6 February 2021)



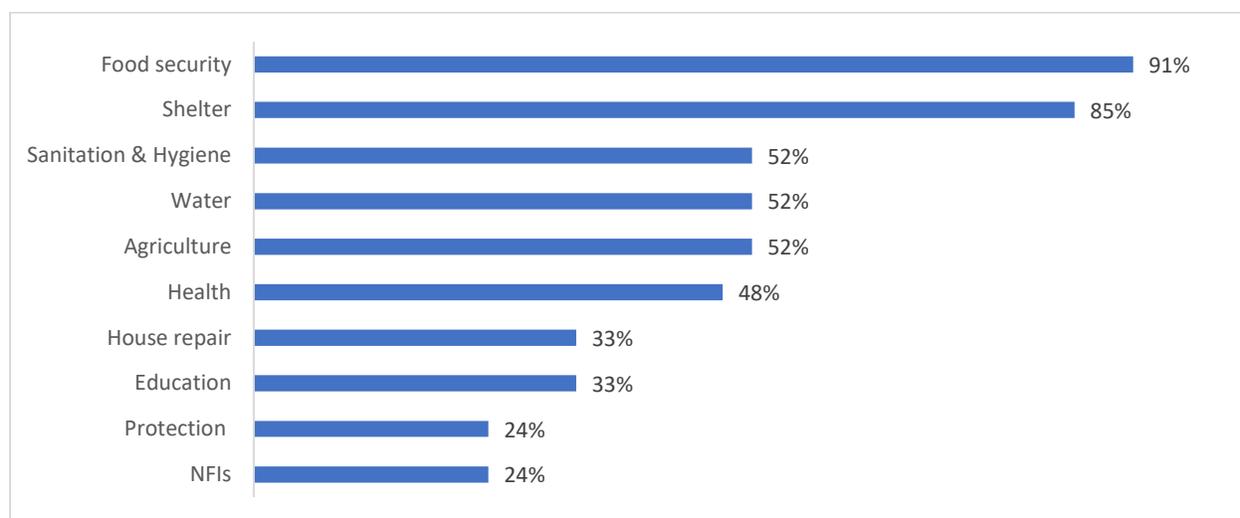
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike license. Source: UNOSAT, Feedback@unosat.org, www.intelweb.net

KEY FINDINGS

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, FEEDBACK & PRIORITIES

Communities consulted during the MRAs highlighted the following sectors as their main priorities for assistance post-Cyclone Eloise, in order of priority:

1. Food Security and Livelihoods
2. Shelter
3. WASH
4. Health



Other issues cited by women included lack of jobs, lack of assistance and overcrowding including worries about disease outbreaks (COVID-19) and violence (see more below under Protection). Men interviewed cited lack of job opportunities, violence, theft and lack of support in basic service provision, including schooling and food.

All locations reported access to mobile phone networks to receive information, with 22 locations (67 per cent) feeling that they had access to information on the floods response. This dropped to 19 locations (58 per cent) when communities were asked if they had access to information on current and future assistance. When communities were asked whether they had received information from humanitarian agencies about assistance to which they were entitled: 15 locations (45 per cent) said yes and that the information was clear; 6 said yes but that the information was not clear; 1 community reported that they had received information, but it came too late; and 3 locations in Beira City reported that they had not received information from humanitarian agencies on services.



Prior to Cyclone Eloise, the country-wide closure of schools since 23 March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic had impacted children's access to education for almost one year.

On top of these challenges, Eloise caused significant damages to education infrastructure and items. INGD reports that 178 classrooms were totally destroyed (of which 96 were in Sofala and 82 in Manica) and 278 classrooms were damaged (of which 236 were in Sofala and 42 in Manica).

In MRA-assessed 9 districts the INGD reported 128 classrooms were reportedly totally destroyed (96 in Sofala and 32 in Manica), while 189 classrooms were reportedly damaged (186 in Sofala and 3 in Manica). Clearly most affected districts are Nhamatanda, Dondo and Beira. The latest data from the education cluster assessment⁴ refer to a total of more than 83,000 children affected. Communities reported that students lost books, education materials, supplies and school uniforms. At the same time, schools again (just as when Cyclone Idai struck) were used as temporary accommodation centres for people displaced by the cyclone, with direct consequences for the very basic educational infrastructure creating unhealthy and insecure environments. These compounding challenges will be additional barriers to children's return to school, including due to the added financial stress for families who have to re-purchase school supplies. Without access to the protective environment of schools, children in areas impacted by Cyclone Eloise and tropical storm Chalane are at heightened risk of exploitation and abuse, especially child labour and early marriage.

Recommendations

- Continue assessment of damage in collaboration with provincial education authorities and available NGOs and agencies.
- Elaborate a provincial education cluster response plan, including an operational plan and budget
- Organize a direct response by utilizing the available prepositioned supplies from NGOs and agencies and distribute to DPE and affected SDEJTS.
- Strengthen the collaboration among CCM, WASH, protection and education clusters and provincial authorities to jointly lobby for a humanitarian move of the affected people to other safe locations and accommodation centres, so that schools can be prepared for a safe reopening of the school year and children will have access to secure and safe place to restart learning after a complete year of learning loss because of the COVID 19 measures.

⁴ Education cluster update, 8-2-21



Compounding shocks continue to drive food insecurity in Sofala and Manica. Less than two years ago, Cyclone Idai destroyed over 700,000 hectares of crops. Most poor households in rural areas in Manica and Sofala are highly dependent upon small scale agricultural production and fishing for their livelihoods and women play an important role in generating income from agricultural production in rural communities.

Many of the families impacted by Idai, have not yet recovered and are now experiencing additional shocks from Tropical Storm Chalane in December 2020 and Cyclone Eloise in January 2021. Prior to Cyclone Eloise, 458,478 people in the two provinces (167,026 in Manica and 291,452 in Sofala) were projected to face Crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC 3) from January to March 2021, according to the latest [Integrated Phase Classification analysis](#).

Cyclone Eloise hit during the peak of the lean season (January to March) and flooded 215,000 hectares of crops (over 23,200 in Buzi, 24,700 in Dondo, 136,200 in Nhamatanda and 14,000 in Machanga), according to INGD. Of the 319,124 hectares flooded, 97,014 hectares of crops were lost. In areas visited by the assessment team, the highest crop losses were reported in Macate, Machaze and Mossurize in Manica and Buzi, Nhamatanda, Dondo, Machanga and Muanza in Sofala, where most people (50 to 75 per cent) reported that they had lost their crops. This will impact the upcoming April harvest and replanting efforts, with long-term consequences for food security of the affected populations. This will require sustained food assistance, in parallel to the livelihood support, to allow affected communities to recover from the shock.

Only two locations -both in Nhamatanda- out of 33 (6 per cent) visited by the assessment teams, it was reported that they had food stocks available, and even then, the stocks were only available for 7 days. People's livelihoods were also affected, with seven locations reporting loss of fishing gear and boats and six reporting having lost fishing equipment in the floods. Eight areas reported some loss of cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and/or poultry during the floods.

While all areas had access to functioning markets prior to the Cyclone, most districts reported some disruption to market functionality following the cyclone. This was most evident in Buzi, Nhamatanda and Dondo, where physical road access and resupply of essential goods was disrupted by flooding. Price increases in Maize grains and Maize tortilla were reported by communities in 18 areas (55 per cent of those assessed) and 16 communities (48 per cent) reported price increases for peas. A limited number of locations recorded increases in the price of salt, oil and other commodities.

Recommendations

- Continued relief efforts of food assistance to affected populations in all the affected areas, followed by a sustained assistance for at least 5 months to allow affected populations to recover from the shock and revamp productive assets. Food assistance for the sustained phase (5 months after the first immediate relief), could be conditional to the engagement in community works to recover productive assets, reconstruction works, etc.
- Food assistance should be coupled with nutritious products for targeted groups, such as children under 5 years of age or PLWs, to prevent moderate and severe malnutrition amongst these vulnerable groups. This should be coordinated with the Nutrition Cluster.
- Support affected populations with basic agricultural tools and seeds (aligned to the typical Agricultural Seasonal Calendar for Sofala and Manica). This should be reaching the most vulnerable and affected populations with confirmed access to land, as the number of hectares of lost crops is high and the resources limited. Seeds distribution must follow the food assistance to avoid the consumption of the seeds. Both Food Assistance and Livelihood interventions needs to be coordinated with the Government and the FSL cluster to avoid any overlaps.

Promote a recovery and strengthen the resilience of the agriculture sector:

- Provision of seeds and other agricultural inputs, to strengthen productive capacity for the current and following cropping season
- Provision of vegetable seeds, particularly targeting households that have access to residual water sources and wetlands, to promote a diversification of crop production and income
- Promotion of the diversification of agricultural and farming systems to build resilience against extreme weather events
- Support of the reconstruction and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure
- Provision of fishing gears, equipment and boats
- Promote restocking programs for small livestock (chicken and goats)



Access to health care was limited pre-crisis, with Mozambique averaging three doctors per 100,000 people and an estimated 50 per cent of the population living more than 20 kilometers from the nearest health facility.⁵ Sofala and Manica experience regular disease outbreaks – including Cholera and Malaria – with high risk of mortality and morbidity, especially amongst vulnerable groups, including displaced people.

Health posts and centers in Sofala and Manica were significantly affected by Cyclone Eloise, reducing access to safe health services. At least 49 health units were impacted, according to INGD, including 37 in Sofala Province (Machanga – 9; Beira -8; Buzi –7; Chibabava- 6; Dondo -4; Muanza -1;) and 12 in Manica Province (Machaze – 5; Mossurize -7).

Cyclone Eloise increased the risk of water- and vector - borne disease outbreaks. During the assessment 13 out of 33 communities (nearly 40 per cent) visited reported cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), while 21 out of 33 areas (more than 63 per cent) reported cases of malaria. There were also nine areas that reported cases of Acute Respiratory illness. Respondents highlighted lack of essential medicines and commodities, including malaria treatment medication, antiretrovirals for people living with HIV (ARTs) and antibiotics. Several respondents noted that drug stock out happens quickly after a resupply; however, this seemed to be an issue which pre-dated Cyclone Eloise. Disruption of ARV treatments are particularly concerning given that Beira has a higher incidence of HIV (16 per cent) than the national average (12.4 per cent of the population).

Recommendation

- Prepositioning of cholera and IEHK kits as well as Malaria drugs to respond to any cholera / AWD or malaria outbreak given the high number of diarrheal and malaria cases already being reported. Surveillance system should continue be improved by having all reported alerts investigated and verified to ensure early detection of cases and prompt response in case of an outbreak.
- Restock essential drugs /commodities and distribution to the health facilities should be done to ensure access (e.g. to ARVs for those on the HIV treatment).
- Preventive and control measures (e.g. distribution of mosquito nets) to enhance prevention of malaria.

⁵ <https://www.who.int/countries/moz/areas/tuberculosis/en/index1.html> and https://extranet.who.int/sree/Reports?op=Replet&name=/WHO_HQ_Reports/G2/PROD/EXT/TBCountryProfile&ISO2=MZ&outtype=html

- Replace damaged equipment to ensure continuity of the services, meanwhile, patients who require these services can be referred to health facilities with functional equipment.



The more recent report from the Government's disaster management agency – the Instituto Nacional de Gestão Redução do Risco de Desastres (INGD) – indicate over 440,000 people affected, including more than 43,300 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and over 35,566 persons evacuated, while more 83,400 houses destroyed, damaged or flooded. This also includes around 68 health care facilities. As announced, by the INGD, these numbers could rise in the coming days ahead as the full extent of the damage becomes known. This means heavy impacts in terms of SGBV with health facilities being inaccessible for survivors of SGBV, as well as child protection with schools being destroyed. The Protection Cluster coordinator participated in a fly over the affected areas with INGD 48 hours after landfall of the cyclone hit – the flooding in and around Buzi city meant that the location was comparable to an open sea. What compounded the protection situation of the storm is that Cyclone Eloise hit the provinces that had already been heavily affected by Cyclone Idai (March 2019), considered one of the worst tropical cyclones to hit Africa. This means that the cyclone affected resettlement sites where some 90,000 IDPs displaced by Cyclone Idai continue to live, many of them in tents and semi-permanent structures that have been either destroyed or damaged by tropical storm Chalane in December 2020, and now heavily destroyed by Cyclone Eloise. These damaged resettlement sites not only impacted basic services in these camps such as latrines, but important protection spaces where access to protection services are available, such as child friendly spaces for children, women safe spaces for women and protection tents.

A protection assessment following Eloise demonstrated that there were lingering protection challenges for those displaced by Idai in 2019, such as need for greater services for persons with specific needs, psychosocial support, HLP and child protection activities. Furthermore, in 2020, COVID-19 exacerbated protection issues such as gender-based violence (GBV) and domestic violence against children. These protection risks have been exacerbated by Eloise.

As observed by the different protection actors that are engaged and active in the protection sector in Sofala, both Chalane Tropical storm and Cyclone Eloise have heavily impacted those most vulnerable. In Mozambique, people with disabilities are estimated to be 2.6 per cent of the general population, according to the 2017 census. However, the actual number of people with disabilities could be much higher (the global average is 15 per cent of the population). At the same time, older people in Mozambique comprise 5 per

cent of the population and 16 per cent of women in Mozambique over the age of 60 years live alone,⁶ making them particularly vulnerable during a crisis.

People with disabilities and older people are expected to face significant challenges following Cyclone Eloise, including disruptions in their ability to access much-needed basic services and increased challenges when rebuilding their shelters and livelihoods. One community highlighted the importance of prioritizing resources and construction of houses for widowed women, women heads of families, and older people, given the unique challenges they face.

Following Tropical Cyclone Eloise, loss of documentation -including identification, birth certificates, vaccination and school records, and documentation on household assets- were a major concern for impacted communities. During the assessment, 20 locations assessed (61 per cent) cited that families had lost vital documentation during the floods, which will make recovery much harder. Communities also highlighted the psychosocial consequences of having lived through repeated traumatic events.

When communities were asked if they felt increasingly concerned for their personal safety following the cyclone, 21 (64 per cent) answered yes. This was particularly striking in Beira City, where communities in all locations that were visited reported that they felt increasingly worried about their personal safety. When assessment teams asked about the particular safety concerns of men and women, women cited violence (including domestic violence, sexual violence, physical violence), lack of security and aggressions between communities. Evacuees and displaced persons in accommodation centers have reported concerns over personal safety, lack of police to prevent vandalism, assault, theft, elevated- risk of gender-based violence (GBV) and abuse towards people with specific needs, such as unaccompanied and separated children, female-headed households, people with disabilities and elderly. Most of the accommodation centers visited by Protection Cluster members show that there was inadequate lighting during the night.

Recommendations

- Ensure that protection considerations and mainstreaming is included throughout the humanitarian response and of all sectors.
- Support the authorities to ensure that IDPs that have lost their civil documents during the cyclone (i.e. identity documents, birth certificates, school certificates and property documents) are able to ensure to access them once again.

⁶ <https://www.helpage.org/where-we-work/africa/mozambique/>

- Ensure that persons with specific needs are taken into consideration and particular activities are geared towards them. These include, but are not limited to, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, female headed households, pregnant and lactating women.
- Ensure engagement and communication with communities in order to ensure that affected populations receive adequate information on assistance, services, report mechanisms, rights and obligations.
- Ensure affected persons have access to complaint mechanisms, such as, but not only limited to *Linha Verde* and that all concerns related to sexual abuse and exploitation are addressed.
- Since the cyclone emergency disrupted and weakened identification, referral and case management mechanisms, these should be strengthened and reinforced.
- Ensure that IDP relocation/resettlement/settlements also include safe protection spaces (such as child friendly spaces and women friendly spaces) as well as protection tents.
- Ensure communities are consulted and included in any decisions that may affect access to a durable solution, be it return or relocation to another location. This should also include transparency with affected communities on any information that might affect their destiny.
- To ensure the inclusion of MHPSS programming for this population that is continuously being impacted by cyclones and storms.



Prior to Tropical Cyclone Eloise, gender-based violence, including sexual violence and domestic violence, were prevalent in Mozambique, with an estimated 22 per cent of women reporting experiencing physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence and 16 per cent reporting experiencing physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months.⁷

While the assessment teams did not collect specific data on Gender-Based Violence, the risk of violence against women, men, boys and girls was highlighted during discussions with communities. Women highlighted fear of physical aggression, domestic violence and sexual violence, as well as not feeling safe in the places they were sleeping, concerns regarding early marriage and inability to move freely at night for fear of violations.

⁷ <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/africa/mozambique?formofviolence=fac5fe48636e4d3882bbd2ebbf29bd60>

Recommendations

- Conduct GBV rapid assessment to obtain an overview of the specific needs of women and girls and their exposure to GBV risks.
- Scale up comprehensive GBV prevention and responses and equipping health facility with skills and supplies for basic response to GBV
- Engage all humanitarian actors to respond to the specific needs of displaced women and girls and integrate GBV risk mitigation in all interventions with particular attention to safety for persons with disabilities (PWD). Safe shelters and gender segregated latrines, and water point are a priority for women and girls to be safe.
- Enhance an effective coordination to ensure provision of multi-sectoral response services for vulnerable women's including GBV survivors
- Mobilize and train religious and community leaders to change the attitude of the community on childhood marriage.
- Educate and empower girls to prevent early marriage and improve their sense of self and self – efficiency.



Child Protection

Prior to Cyclone Eloise, children in Sofala and Manica were vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse. Early marriage is pervasive in Mozambique: almost 50% of women aged 20 to 24 report that they were married before the age of 18 and 14 per cent before the age of 15.⁸ Child sex trafficking is of particular concern in Beira, Chimoio and surrounding areas, which have highly mobile populations and large numbers of truck drivers.⁹

Following Cyclone Eloise, assessment teams reported that both men and women highlighted early marriages as a key safety concern and barrier to children's education. There were also concerns regarding separated children. More than 30 per cent of the locations assessed (10 out of 33: Macate, Zembe, Buzi Sede, Grudja, Ponta-Gea, Muavi 1, Ponto Administrativo de Savane, Muanza Sede and neighborhoods in Beira City) reported cases of separated children and, in Beira City, an assessment team reported two cases of children disappearing. In 15 locations (45 per cent) the community reported cases of child-headed households and 7 locations (21 per cent) reported children being forced to work to provide food and/or

⁸ <https://www.unicef.org/mozambique/en/child-marriage-mozambique>

⁹ <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5b3e0ac5a.html>

other goods for their families. At least one location highlighted the need for psychological support to children impacted by Tropical Cyclone Eloise, given that they have faced three consecutive years of cyclones and floods.

UNICEF has warned that an estimated 130,000 children have been affected and likely require humanitarian assistance. Children are in need of psychosocial support (PSS) in response to trauma suffered as a result of the loss of their homes, displacement, and temporary relocation. It has been observed that children have been left without adequate care and attention, with CP AoR members directly noting different cases (e.g. child falling, leaving the accommodation centre unaccompanied). Children face safety risks and have been observed playing far away from their tents, and risk getting lost and becoming separated from parents and caregivers. Another risk is that the lack of activities in accommodation centres increases idleness amongst children, leading to frustration, a lack of stimulation, and the use of negative coping mechanisms as a result. The affected population have raised the issue of a lack of documentation and identification. Many displaced persons have said that they were unable to take their belongings during evacuation, including documentation. A lack of documentation affects the ability to access basic public services (both that documentation is required to access certain services, or it is perceived that documentation is required to access certain services when this may not be the case in reality). Community-based structures may also be able to respond to Child Protection risks and issues, but report a lack of resources. One community-based child protection committee reported that they lack basic materials such as stationary, and airtime to make calls for referrals. Some temporary accommodation centres, such as schools, will be used in the near future, and further relocation of displaced persons may occur in the next week or two. There may also be a difficulty in identifying between displaced persons and students, thus heightening risks of kidnapping of adolescents.

Recommendations

- Ensure that children impacted by the cyclone regain access to education since the cyclone has destroyed schools and destroyed schooling materials.
- Because of the high level of distress amongst girls and boys, ensure they have access to MHPSS and other related children geared activities in IDP sites where they are located. In a similar light, ensure recreational spaces and activities are available for children in relocation and displacement sites.
- Ensure referral pathways are in place to identify children that might be victims of domestic violence.
- In all activities pertaining to return or relocation ensure that family unity is ensured and that children are not separated from their parents.
- Address the risk of child marriage as a negative coping mechanism in the context of displacement.

- Address the needs of children with disabilities, especially in access to education, healthcare and other vital services. This can include supporting children with disabilities in accessing assistive devices
- Ensure access to birth registration documentation.
- Ensure disaggregation of data of the displaced population in order to understand the population groups in need.



Prior to Cyclone Eloise, communities in Sofala and Manica had endured the devastation of Tropical Cyclone Idai in March 2019 and, more recently, heavy rains due to Tropical Storm Chalane in December 2020. When Cyclone Eloise made landfall, over 53% of the 93,392 people living in 73 resettlement sites following Tropical Cyclone Idai, were still living in emergency and temporary shelters, making them particularly vulnerable to new climatic shocks.¹⁰ While the resettlement sites proved to be safe locations and were not flooded, Eloise Cyclone damaged over 45% of those temporary sheltering structures in resettlement sites (INGD/DTM).

Cyclone Eloise destroyed 18,710 houses and severely damaged 30,120 houses in Manica and Sofala, according to INGD. In the 33 locations visited by assessment teams, over 13,000 houses were reportedly destroyed and 23,000 were damaged by the Cyclone's destructive path and associated flooding. Buzi was the most affected district, with over 9,800 houses destroyed and 15,000 houses damaged, followed by Muanza in Sofala (over 2,000 damaged and 1,000 destroyed houses) and Mossurize in Manica, which recorded over 3,200 damaged or destroyed houses. Beira City reported no damaged or destroyed houses but recorded a high number of houses over 22,000 that were affected by flood waters. In addition, 8,755 shelters/homes have been destroyed across resettlement sites. (Source: DTM/INGD). Across all resettlement sites, DTM reported that 45% of homes/shelters were affected. Most of those affected were families who were still living in Cyclone Idai response tents and emergency shelters, which were already in an extremely worn and deteriorated state.

During the assessment, more than 91 per cent of the locations (30 out of 33 assessed) reported that houses in their communities were still affected by flooding. Damages to housing is of particular concern for the most

¹⁰ [Mozambique — Multi-sectorial Location Assessment \(Tropical Cyclone Eloise Aftermath\) Report 19 \(25 - 29 January 2021\) | Displacement \(iom.int\)](#)

vulnerable, including widows, older people and people with disabilities, who may have limited ability to finance or undertake the necessary repairs or rebuilding.

Many households lost all or most of their household items and now have to prioritize spending money for shelter repairs and/or replacing key basic items. At the same time, disruptions to markets caused by Cyclone Eloise affected the availability of non-food items, including in places with functional markets, such as Beira, as well as in locations farther away and where resupply can become difficult, including in Machaze in Manica Province and Buzi in Sofala.

Recommendations

- Emergency shelter kits and essential NFIs, for those who have had their houses or shelters completely destroyed or who may need to be resettled to a safer area, are needed, as a matter of urgency, to ensure accommodation centers can be deactivated and those sleeping outside have dignified emergency shelter
- Prioritization of the most vulnerable who have less capacity to self-recover and rebuild their homes themselves, or access their essential NFIs to restore their domestic functioning
- Given the cyclical nature of the climatic shocks, the affected people are often now requesting assistance with permanent building materials, to ensure they are less affected in the future and this should be considered as a response option, where appropriate, even at emergency phase to ensure a durable solution is achieved. Technical assistance is needed to ensure rebuilding efforts build back better.
- Shelter recovery assessment is needed, on the current living conditions of families affected by the now cumulative effects of cyclones Idai, Chalane and Eloise, to understand efforts for self-recovery so far, to identify the type and usage of assistance received and requested by households in relation to their shelter and housing, in order to identify the gaps and needs present in terms of housing reconstruction and recovery, and to inform the most effective support for recovery and to effectively prioritize areas of intervention.



Access to safe water and safe sanitation was already limited in Sofala and Manica provinces prior to Cyclone Eloise. Nationwide, only half of households in Mozambique have access to safe water sources and less than 25 per cent have access to improved sanitation. This drops significantly in rural areas, where one in five people use surface water as their main water source and only 12 per cent of households have access to improved sanitation.¹¹

Following Cyclone Eloise, access to safe water sources was impacted in hardest-hit districts. The INGD reports that 307 water sources were affected by the cyclone in three districts Buzi (214), Machanga (89) in Sofala Province and Mossurize (4) in Manica Province. Of the 33 assessed areas for the MRAs, 39 per cent reported that access to water decreased slightly or significantly following the cyclone, notably in Gondola and Mossurize in Manica Province and Beira City, Nhamatanda, Buzi and Dondo districts in Sofala Province. Communities with damaged water sources may resort to using unsafe and untreated surface water. The use of water treatment options (Certeza, boiling water, filtration) was reportedly low in assessed areas, with 48 per cent of communities reporting that no one or only a few members of the community (up to 25 per cent) were treating water following the cyclone. In addition, some communities reported having to travel longer distances to access water, which heightens protection risks for women and girls.

Access to appropriate sanitation was also low prior to the Cyclone. Mozambique has one of the highest open defecation rates in Africa at 36 per cent and 88 per cent of rural communities, and 53 per cent in urban areas.

Following Cyclone Eloise, household and communal sanitation facilities were affected by flooding, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks of the 33 assessed locations, 30 per cent (10 locations) reported that open defecation was a problem in the areas where people were staying. Communities in 17 locations also reported that less than 50 per cent of the community had access to soap and ash to wash their hands at critical times. Access to safe and inclusive WASH facilities, including privacy provisions for women and girls, as well as people with special needs, is critical during an emergency to reduce the risks of sexual violence. Some 55 per cent (18 out of 33) of assessed communities reported having privacy provisions for women and girls, leaving 45 per cent without such provisions to ensure their safety and dignity.

¹¹ <http://www.ine.gov.mz/operacoes-estatisticas/inqueritos/inquerito-sobre-orcamento-familiar>;
<https://www.unicef.org/mozambique/en/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash>

Recommendations

- WASH partners should prioritize communities that have reported a reduction in access to safe water and / or a reduction in sanitation facilities , support installation and rehabilitation of WASH facilities in affected areas including new resettlement areas. To avoid waterborne diseases WASH partners should prioritize water treatment (incl. monitoring) as well as distribution of soap and other hygiene materials together with increased hygiene promotion as well as the number of handwashing facilities in most affected areas.

ANNEXES

I. INGD Assessment Form

Link to INGC assessment form: <https://ee.humanitarianresponse.info/x/hPshd1Ya>

II. District Profiles