This document is produced by the Humanitarian Country Team and the United Nations Resident Coordinator’s Office in Mozambique, with the support of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The projects reflected here support the national government. It covers the period from November 2018 to June 2019. The Plan has been revised in March 2019 to incorporate the immediate response to needs arising from the impact of Cyclone Idai.
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THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED: 2.57M
TOTAL PEOPLE TARGETED: 2.42M
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS: $328.9M

PEOPLE IN NEED (FLOOD-AFFECTED): 1.85M
PEOPLE TARGETED (FLOOD-AFFECTED): 1.72M
REQUIREMENTS (FLOOD-AFFECTED): $273.7M

PEOPLE IN NEED (DROUGHT-AFFECTED): 815k
PEOPLE TARGETED (DROUGHT-AFFECTED): 700k
REQUIREMENTS (DROUGHT-AFFECTED): $55.2M

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
Provide immediate life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to the population affected by severe food insecurity

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2
Provide immediate life-saving assistance to the population affected by the impact and flooding caused by the Tropical Cyclone Idai

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3
Support the restoration of livelihoods and strengthen resilience of climate-affected population

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR
- Food security and livelihoods: $4.9M
- Health: $23.4M
- WASH: $21.8M
- Education: $3.6M
- Shelter / NFI: $12.2M
- Logistics: $9.3M
- Protection: $1.2M
- Nutrition: $3.0M
- CCCM: $5.5M
- Early Recovery: $0.75M
- Coordination and Common Services: $3.1M
- ETC: $1.2M

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 29

PARTNER TYPE
- UN: 12 partners
- INGOs: 13
- NGOs: 4

DROUGHT-AFFECTED DISTRICTS
PEOPLE IN NEED
- TETE: 24k
- NIASSA: 25k
- ZAMBÉZIA: 540k
- Sofala: 339k
- MANICA: 754k
- INHAMBANE: 121k
- GAZA: 45k
- MAPUTO: 21,001 - 40,000
- NAMPULA: 71,000 - 120,000

PEOPLE TARGETED
- TETE: 24k
- NIASSA: 25k
- ZAMBÉZIA: 540k
- Sofala: 339k
- MANICA: 754k
- INHAMBANE: 121k
- GAZA: 45k
- MAPUTO: 21,001 - 40,000
- NAMPULA: 71,000 - 120,000

FLOOD-AFFECTED DISTRICTS
PEOPLE IN NEED
- TETE: 1.01M
- NIASSA: 1.02M
- ZAMBÉZIA: 3.0M
- Sofala: 9.3M
- MANICA: 9.5M
- INHAMBANE: 1.2M
- GAZA: 1.0M
- MAPUTO: 155.7M
- NAMPULA: 23.4M
- 121,000 - >

PEOPLE TARGETED
- TETE: 1.01M
- NIASSA: 1.02M
- ZAMBÉZIA: 3.0M
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- INHAMBANE: 1.2M
- GAZA: 1.0M
- MAPUTO: 155.7M
- NAMPULA: 23.4M
- 121,000 - >
In March 2019, the Cyclone Idai weather system brought destruction and damage to Sofala, Manica, Zambezia, Tete and Inhambane provinces, killing at least 416 people as of 24 March, injuring more than 1,500 and leaving an estimated 1.85 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. Although the death toll has yet to be disaggregated, women are more likely to die in natural disasters than men. The weather system’s impact was particularly devastating as it came in three waves: in early March, the low pressure system caused flooding in Zambezia and Tete in early March, displacing more than 140,000 people; on 14 March, Cyclone Idai made landfall near the port City of Beira – home to 500,000 people – tearing roofs off homes and buildings and leaving death and destruction in its wake; finally, over the weekend of 16-17 March, the weather system carried torrential rains across multiple areas, causing rivers to overflow and a dam in Buzi district to burst, sweeping away entire buildings and leaving people stranded on trees and houses. As flood waters reportedly rapidly rose to above six metres, it is anticipated that many children, elderly and people with disabilities will have been unable to flee to safety. Protection partners estimate that more than half of the affected people are children, while the Government has registered more than 6,500 vulnerable people at the accommodation sites.

In March 2019, the Cyclone Idai weather system brought destruction and damage to Sofala, Manica, Zambezia, Tete and Inhambane provinces, killing at least 416 people as of 24 March, injuring more than 1,500 and leaving an estimated 1.85 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. Although the death toll has yet to be disaggregated, women are more likely to die in natural disasters than men. The weather system’s impact was particularly devastating as it came in three waves: in early March, the low pressure system caused flooding in Zambezia and Tete in early March, displacing more than 140,000 people; on 14 March, Cyclone Idai made landfall near the port City of Beira – home to 500,000 people – tearing roofs off homes and buildings and leaving death and destruction in its wake; finally, over the weekend of 16-17 March, the weather system carried torrential rains across multiple areas, causing rivers to overflow and a dam in Buzi district to burst, sweeping away entire buildings and leaving people stranded on trees and houses. As flood waters reportedly rapidly rose to above six metres, it is anticipated that many children, elderly and people with disabilities will have been unable to flee to safety. Protection partners estimate that more than half of the affected people are children, while the Government has registered more than 6,500 vulnerable people at the accommodation sites.

While the full extent of Cyclone Idai’s impact is still being assessed, early reports indicate significant damage to infrastructure and livelihoods, with an estimated 3,000 km² of land submerged. Preliminary government reports as of 24 March indicate that more than 58,600 houses have been damaged, including 36,747 totally destroyed, 19,733 partially destroyed and 2,184 flooded. More than 500,000 hectares of crops have been damaged, which is expected to significantly increase food insecurity given that the flooding has coincided with the annual harvest season. More than 3,100 schools have been damaged, along with at least 45 health centres. Nearly 110,000 people remained displaced in more than 130 accommodation centres – mostly schools and other public buildings – in Sofala (90), Manica (26), Zambezia (10) and Tete (4), where humanitarian needs are acute and both the risk of communicable disease outbreaks and protection risks – particularly for women and girls – are high.

Cyclone Idai's wreckage came on top of an already serious food insecurity situation in Mozambique. From September to December 2018, an estimated 1.78 million people (IPC phase 3 and above) were severely food insecure in the country, according to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis and the food security and nutrition assessment conducted by the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) in October 2018. Of these, an estimated 814,700 severely food insecure people in five provinces – Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Tete – across the country were prioritized as being in most urgent need of assistance, with the most affected provinces being Tete (more than 359,300 people) and Gaza (more than 318,200 people). In addition, civilians in Cabo Delgado had been impacted by internal violence. Following Cyclone Idai's path, the N6 road route was cut, leaving Beira City cut-off and disabling a key supply route in the country. This, combined with the massive loss of crops and livestock, caused by the cyclone and floods is expected to increase food insecurity in the months ahead.

The impact of Cyclone Idai caused significant displacement and family separation. Cyclone Idai has also significantly exacerbated protection risks, including sexual and gender-
based violence, family separation, loss of personal documentation, and issues related to land and property rights. Many families have lost everything – their homes, their livelihoods and family members – as a result of Cyclone Idai, heightening the risks of their resorting to negative coping strategies to survive in the months ahead. Some children have lost their parents, while others have been separated from their families as they sought to reach safety. In the past in Mozambique – including during the 2015-2017 El Niño - natural disasters have heightened the risk of child labour, child trafficking and forced marriage. These concerns are particularly acute following Cyclone Idai given the degree of family separation.

Access to safe water has been compromised by Cyclone Idai, particularly for displaced people living in collective centres, as well as people trapped by flood waters. Even prior to the crisis, only half of Mozambicans had access to improved water supply and only one in five used improved sanitation facilities. Most households impacted by flooding have lost access to safe sanitation, with latrines overflowing and homes destroyed. People who have lost refuge in collective centres – usually schools and churches – are living in overcrowded and congested conditions with limited access to safe water. There is an urgent need to separate sleeping arrangements in these sites, as different families are sleeping together, increasing the risk of gender-based Violence, including sexual abuse of minor children. Meanwhile, people trapped by the flooding have had limited access to safe water and sanitation, as rising flood waters damaged water supply systems and cut access to clean water sources. Each of these factors significantly heightens the risk of communicable disease outbreaks, including cholera and malaria.

Cyclone Idai caused major damage to health facilities, with at least 45 health centres damaged by the storm and subsequent flooding. The emergency room of the Beira Central Hospital was extensively damaged during Cyclone Idai’s landfall, rendering it non-functional. At the same time, community health centres lost access to supply chains for drugs or were unable to open due to flooding. An estimated 67,000 women impacted by the cyclone are reportedly pregnant, of whom 60 per cent (19,000) are expected to give birth within the next three months. The majority of these women were attending pre-natal clinics in neighbouring health centres, which have been destroyed or damaged. HIV prevalence in Mozambique is among the highest globally, and this disaster is expected to increase the risk of transmission as well as to jeopardise access to care for people living with HIV. More than 77,000 women of reproductive age are reportedly HIV positive and in need of urgent access to routine medication and other related nursing care in crisis-affected areas.

Cyclone Idai and the preceding pockets of drought are both occurring in a context of chronic undernutrition. Zambezia province, for example, already had stunting rates of 41 per cent and has been impacted by both drought and floods. Prior to Cyclone Idai, five districts were expected to face IPC Acute Malnutrition phase 2 or above during the 2018-2019 lean season: Balarma in Cabo Delgado; Marara in Tete province; Milange in Zambezia province and Macossa in Manica province. Each of the causes of acute malnutrition in these districts – including low quality and quantity of infant feeding; increased occurrence of childhood diseases, such as diarrhoea and malaria; low coverage of health and sanitation services; and low access to safe water sources – have been exacerbated by drought and floods. Results from the SETSAN analysis also show a concerning food security and nutrition situation in five districts in the north of Cabo Delgado province linked to conflict and violence: Quissanga, Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Nangade and Palma.

Both drought and floods have negatively impacted children’s well-being and their access to education. The Cyclone Idai weather system has damaged at least 3,140 classrooms, affecting more than 90,700 students, according to government figures on 24 March. In addition, many children have been displaced away from their homes and schools, and many schools are being used as collective centres for the displaced, rendering them non-functional for educational purposes. In Beira City, most schools were closed ahead of the cyclone and have yet to reopen, including due to power outages. In drought-affected areas, poor concentration in class due to hunger and thirst was reported and shortage of water led to migration of the most vulnerable rural families, causing their children to drop out of school.

With thousands of people living in areas submerged by floods, and extensive damage to key roads and bridges, access to services and basic supplies has been compromised. Many people have been unable to move freely due to the persistence of flood waters in their villages, while in Nhamatanda, people have been isolated between the Zimbabwean border and the flood-affected areas. Food prices have reportedly risen by more than 100 per cent in some affected areas, while transport costs in some areas have doubled or tripled. Poor families who lost everything are unable to purchase basic items. This situation is likely to increase the risk of sexual abuse and exploitation, as boys, girls and families become desperate for life-saving resources. It is critical that the response reduces the risk of exploitation.

The humanitarian situation is compounded by high levels of poverty, as well as the Government’s limited fiscal space to respond effectively. Despite a downward trend in the incidence of poverty over the years, the number of poor people remains high and inequality is growing. Cyclone Idai is expected to exacerbate this situation, as recent poverty analysis conducted in Mozambique shows that cyclone, flood or drought can lead to a drop of up to 25 to 30 per cent in per capita food consumption and that affected households also cut back on expenditures in basic non-food items. The rain-dependent agricultural sector – which accounts for around 25 per cent of Mozambique’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs nearly 75 per cent of the labour force – has been hard-hit by Cyclone Idai.

This revised Humanitarian Response Plan will enable response to the most immediate and life-saving needs arising from Cyclone Idai over a three month period, along with sustained response to the pre-existing needs in drought-affected areas. It will also allow partners to immediately kick-start crucial recovery actions to begin restoring livelihoods and self-reliance, which will continue beyond the three-month horizon. Over the coming three months, the humanitarian community will review the situation, with the Government, to determine next steps, while simultaneously engaging with development partners to urge rapid action to tackle the longer-term issues resulting from the storm, including reconstruction and recovery.
In order to successfully implement this Humanitarian Response Plan, in support of the Government-led response to Cyclone Idai and the drought that preceded it, humanitarian partners will:

1. **Maximize efficiency, effectiveness and transparency.** Recognizing the scale and urgency of the crisis caused by Cyclone Idai, and the monumental task ahead for the Government-led response, humanitarian partners will maximize synergies and promote efficiency gains to best serve people in need. Humanitarian partners will carry-out daily coordination with the government entities leading response efforts. In order to reduce duplication of management costs, the response will utilize common services and pipelines wherever feasible.

2. **Implement robustly prioritized, well-coordinated and flexible support to the Government-led response.** The humanitarian response to Cyclone Idai is faced with multiple and complex challenges due to the scale of devastation caused by the storm and its impact on key infrastructure and basic services. Within this context, humanitarian actors urgently need to: robustly prioritize response locations and activities to ensure maximum utilization of collective assets and capacity; promote field-driven responses, wherever feasible; and strengthen mobile response capacity to deploy rapidly when field-driven response is not possible and to ensure that hard-to-reach and cut-off areas receive due attention and needs-based assistance.

3. **Put protection and communities at the centre of humanitarian action.** Concrete and complementary actions will be implemented across sectors to contribute to protection efforts and promote an inclusive and tailored response that addresses the unique needs of women, men, girls and boys, people with disabilities, people living with HIV and the elderly. Humanitarians will take immediate steps to place communities at the centre of humanitarian action and decision-making, including: ensuring effective and transparent communication to enable informed decisions by affected communities; using feedback mechanisms to strengthen accountability and inform adjustments in the response, including for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA); and providing meaningful opportunities for community participation in humanitarian action.

The humanitarian response in Mozambique is led and coordinated by the Government through the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) and related emergency coordination mechanisms. This is supported by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which is composed of UN agencies, International NGOs, Red Cross and donor representatives. The HCT is supported at the operational level by an Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG).

The Government has established three main bodies in the country to manage disaster risk and emergency preparedness and response: 1) Coordination Council for Disaster Management (CCGC) - chaired by the Prime Minister and includes all Council of Ministers members from the sectors directly involved and affected in situations of natural disasters; 2) Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) - chaired by INGC General Director and is composed by the National Directors from the relevant sectors usually affected by a disaster; and 3) National Emergency Operative Centre (CENOE) - a multi-sector coordination and decision-making structure where representatives from different Government sectors, HCT and key stakeholders meet to ensure coordination and response planning. All these bodies are replicated at provincial and district levels.

For the Cyclone Idai response, at provincial level, the Government has activated three coordination hubs – Beira, Chimoio and Quelimane. Humanitarian partners have established presences in each of these locations to facilitate operational coordination and support the Government-led response. Multiple humanitarian partners have surged additional capacity to Mozambique in order to ramp-up emergency operations. Some of the INGO partners in Mozambique are organised in consortiums and have the capacity to implement multiple activities across clusters/sectors within districts impacted by crises.

Under this Humanitarian Response Plan, 29 partners will implement activities, including 12 UN agencies, 13 international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) and 4 national non-governmental organisations (NNGOs).

In order to rapidly ramp-up response activities in support of Government-led efforts, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee has activated a Humanitarian System-Wide Scale-Up, as well as humanitarian clusters. Many organisations have already sent in emergency surge staff and additional supplies.
This Humanitarian Response Plan focuses on life-saving interventions in the districts most affected by floods caused by Tropical Cyclone Idai and drought during the 2018 to 2019 lean season. The plan covers the period from November 2018 to June 2019 for the drought response, and end-March to June 2019 for the Cyclone Idai response. The clusters have identified the most time-critical life-saving activities to reach people who have been most severely affected by Cyclone Idai and the pre-existing drought. All efforts have been made to identify interventions that will reinforce the coping mechanisms of affected communities through approaches that are sustainable and cost-efficient, including cash-based programming.

Given the scale of devastation wrought by Cyclone Idai, the plan is focused first and foremost on the most urgent and life-saving priorities for the next three months. The plan will also initiate urgent recovery and resilience activities to help families whose lives have been decimated to restart their lives and livelihood. These actions must start urgently and continue beyond the 3-month horizon. The Humanitarian Response Plan needs to be followed by a robust and coordinated development effort to reconstruct and rebuild in the affected areas. To this end, humanitarian partners will engage with development partners in the coming three months to promote early and innovative development action.

1. Provide immediate life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to the population affected by severe food insecurity

The aim is to provide an integrated, cross-sectoral response to comprehensively stabilize the food security crisis. Under this Strategic Objective, partners will reach the most vulnerable with urgently needed humanitarian assistance. This will be done by improving immediate access to food, through in kind, and/or cash and food vouchers, vital nutrition and health and WASH support to reduce morbidity and mortality among vulnerable children, girls, pregnant and lactating women, boys and men, and vital protection services. School feeding will be provided to children in the worst affected districts.

2. Provide immediate life-saving assistance to the population affected by the damage and destruction caused by Tropical Cyclone Idai and associated flooding

Under this Strategic Objective, partners will provide urgent life-saving humanitarian assistance to those hardest-hit by Tropical Cyclone Idai and associated flooding. Response will be prioritised on the basis of severity of need, with response to the needs of people displaced and/or cut-off from access to services and livelihoods the top priority.

3. Support the restoration of the livelihoods of drought and flood-affected people through resilience-building interventions to mitigate the humanitarian impacts of erratic weather

A key component of this Strategic Objective is to ensure that emergency relief programs enhance sustainability. Partners in this plan commit to develop emergency programs in a way that empowers affected people to become more self-reliant and combat cyclical climate-related aid dependency. Humanitarian partners will continue to engage relevant Government and development partners to urgently prioritise longer-term resilience activities within existing programs (e.g. UNDAF). Response will prioritise the immediate provision of basic services and livelihood opportunities to vulnerable people, including reliable access to food and nutrition, education, and water, hygiene and sanitation to ensure that basic needs are met.
CLUSTER RESPONSE PLANS
Cyclone Idai impact: Cyclone Idai caused large-scale displacement, with hundreds of thousands of people displaced from their homes. At least 90,000 displaced people are sheltering in 122 collective centres – mostly schools and churches – which are overcrowded. At the same time, many families were separated in the aftermath of the cyclone, with some rescued while others sought shelter wherever they could. There are a large number of children sheltering in the collective sites, who require a tailored and protective response. Women make up at least half of the population in the sites, and they are at heightened risk of gender-based violence due to the overcrowding in the sites and the fact that families are sleeping in open spaces with no separation.

Cyclone Idai response priority activities:
• Establish regular Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports identifying displaced people inside and outside accommodation centres. This will also help target assistance to the most vulnerable displaced people in these centres, including pregnant and breastfeeding women, people with disabilities, and children.
• Share information and establish two-way communication mechanisms with affected communities through camp management structures.
• Coordination of service delivery, monitoring of standards and implementation of referrals.
• Support site upgrades, infrastructure and development as needed.
• Provide support to close sites, including infrastructure decommissioning and transport for the most vulnerable to return or relocate, when and as appropriate, in accordance with international standards.
• Support inclusive community mobilization and capacity building activities to enable local management and improvement of temporary collective sites, and discussions for intentions regarding return.
EDUCATION

Cyclone Idai impact: Cyclone Idai has displaced thousands of children and damaged at least 3,140 classrooms, according to preliminary information, disrupting schooling and other normal activities. Many schools have been used as temporary accommodation centres, and are therefore not currently functional as educational facilities. In addition to damage to infrastructure in Beira City centre and surrounds, it is anticipated that teacher absenteeism and damage to access routes may impact students’ ability to attend school in the period ahead. With many families having lost everything, it is highly likely that school uniforms, books and other educational supplies will have been destroyed or damaged during the cyclone and funds. Girls are at particular risk of losing access to education as they may be asked to take on additional household tasks if their mothers are involved in reconstruction efforts in the aftermath of the storm. Exposure to massive destruction is likely to have affected children’s psycho-social well-being and to have caused stress and trauma, which will likely impact their subsequent school performance.

Cyclone Idai response priority activities:
The most urgent priorities for the education sector are:
• Replace destroyed school materials and ensure affected boys, girls and teachers have adequate educational materials.
• Support repairs and reconstruction for damaged or destroyed schools.
• Ensure availability of psychosocial support and promote the normalization of children’s routines involving child-friendly approaches to learning during emergencies.
• Implement school feeding programs in hardest-hit schools. School feeding will act as a booster for school attendance while ensuring adequate nutrients for affected children.
• Debris-clearing in schools to allow the establishment of temporary learning spaces.
Drought impact: Drought has had a negative impact on children’s well-being and their access to education in Mozambique. Drought often leads to student absenteeism and poor concentration in class and ultimately contributes to a decrease in their learning outcomes. The shortage of water and food availability leads to migration of the most vulnerable rural families and consequently their children drop out of school.

**Drought response priority activities:**
- Emergency school feeding for 60,000 school children in 133 primary schools in Gaza and Tete, engaging local suppliers and associations. This activity, implemented under the umbrella of the Government’s National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE), aims to reduce absenteeism and promote gender inclusiveness of girls and boys in primary schools in drought-affected districts;
- Strengthening the education system to provide education for children affected by the current food insecurity; and
- Supporting local authorities to establish mitigation mechanisms through assessment and prevention activities, reducing the impact of the drought on the most vulnerable population.
Cyclone Idai impact: The Cyclone Idai weather system swept through five provinces – Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia and Inhambane – decimating livelihoods and leaving a wake of death, destruction and damage. The Cyclone damaged nearly 500,000 hectares of crops, along with other livelihoods, right before the annual harvest. This number is expected to rise as the full extent of the damage becomes known. Extensive livestock losses are expected, as well as widespread damage to fisher folks’ assets. Many assets and structures, including markets in the port city of Beira, have been destroyed. Food insecurity is therefore expected to rise significantly in the months ahead as a result of the destruction and damage. Women in Mozambique play a critical role in agricultural production, providing labour to support the production of food crops and also supporting the production of cash crops. At the same time, women remain responsible for the majority of caregiving. With the caregiving burden likely to increase in the aftermath of the cyclone and floods – as illness and injury have risen – women may have to decrease their agricultural production, further heightening food insecurity.

Cyclone Idai response priority activities:
• Provide immediate life-saving assistance to people trapped, stranded or displaced by the Cyclone and flooding, including through the distribution of High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) and Corn Soya Blend (CSB).
• Provide food assistance to 1.7 million affected people through general food distribution, using in-kind, vouchers or cash.
• Provide emergency school feeding.
• Implement emergency food-for-work and cash-for-work to help kick-start early recovery activities and rebuild livelihoods.
• Implement cash transfers to support agricultural activities.
• Provide livestock/veterinary support.
• Provide agricultural inputs through the distribution of seeds, fertilizers and planting material.
• Rehabilitate rural assets and infrastructure, with a particular focus on irrigation facilities, flooded agricultural fields and roads.
Drought impact: An estimated 1.78 million people were severely food insecure from September to December 2018, according to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis and the food security and nutrition assessment conducted by the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) in October 2018. Of these, an estimated 814,700 severely food insecure people in five provinces – Cabo Delgada, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Tete – were prioritised as being in most urgent need of assistance. The 2017-2018 rainy season was characterised by a late start, extended mid-season dry spell (December-January) and heavy rains. The dry spell resulted in moisture stress and wilting of early planted crops in many areas. This caused below-average agricultural yield, particularly in southern and some central parts of Mozambique. According to the Fall Army Worm Early Warning System (FAWEWS), the infestation level in Mozambique is estimated to be between 21 to 40 per cent.

Drought response priority activities:
• Food assistance targeting 700,000 people from November 2018 to June 2019 - either through national Shock Responsive Social Protection schemes or via humanitarian assistance - in Gaza (Chiculacuala, Chigubo, Guija, Mapai, Chibuto, Chokwe, Mandlakaze, Massangena, Massingir, Mabalane), Tete (Changara, Marara, Chiuta, Doa, Magoe, Cahora Bassa), Inhambane (Panda, Funhalouro, Mabote), Sofala (Chemba), Manica (Tambara).
• Ensure the food and nutrition of households through the provision of monthly food transfers, using cash, vouchers, or in-kind food transfers.
• Enhance land productivity, supporting the livelihoods of the targeted households and contributing to disaster risk reduction.
• Integrated Resilience and Recovery Project including agricultural inputs and Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) from March to April 2019.
• Support SETSAN to conduct a Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in March-April 2019.
• Vegetable seed distribution in Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Tete and Sofala from March to April 2019.
• Acquisition of irrigation kits/equipment in Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Tete and Sofala from March to April 2019.
• Trainings on vegetable and hay production and management of small-scale irrigation equipment.
• Cassava cuttings and sweet potato vine distribution Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Tete and Sofala from March to April 2019.
• Vaccination campaigns for cattle in Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Tete and Sofala in March 2019.
• Fodder production (hay preparation) in Maputo, Gaza, Sofala and Tete in March 2019.
• Poultry production in Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane in March 2019.
$23.4M
Total required

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.85M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.0M

# OF PARTNERS

7

Cyclone Idai impact: The Cyclone Idai weather system caused massive loss of life and casualties, with at least 417 people killed and more than 1,500 injured. In Beira City, roofs flew off houses, reportedly injuring many, while in surrounding areas people suffered injuries as the flood waters swept through their communities. In the aftermath of Cyclone Idai, the risk of communicable diseases has dramatically increased due to stagnant flood water as well as over-crowding in the collective centres where displaced people are now staying. There are serious concerns regarding the risk of malaria and cholera outbreaks in the days, weeks and months ahead. An estimated 74,650 women impacted by the cyclone are pregnant and more than 43,000 women in flood-affected areas are estimated to give birth in the next six months. Of these, about 7,465 may be at risk of life-threatening complications of pregnancy in the next six months; they will need access to functioning health facilities and care.

Cyclone Idai response priority activities:

• Increase provision and access to essential health services (i.e. medical/surgical consultations, reproductive health, mental health, psycho-social support, health promotion, immunization).
• Provide support to systematic immunization for vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks.
• Establish temporary health facilities/services and/or repair/rehabilitate damaged health facilities.
• Deliver essential medicines and medical supplies to affected populations.
• Strengthen disease surveillance and outbreak control.
• Strengthen referral system from community health facilities to higher levels of care.
• Dispatch prepositioned dignity and hygiene kits for pregnant and lactating women.
• Distribution of prepositioned reproductive health kits to support management of obstetric emergencies and contraceptive supplies and condoms.
• Conduct reproductive health medical outreach missions and health information sessions for pregnant and lactating women in accommodation centres.

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Cyclone Idai impact: In the aftermath of Cyclone Idai, the risk of acute malnutrition is expected to increase as a result of decreased dietary intakes and increased communicable diseases, including acute watery diarrhoea, which has already been reported in multiple locations. There is currently limited information on the functionality of nutrition services in districts impacted by the Cyclone. However, with at least 45 health centres damaged, it is expected that nutrition services will suffer. As natural disasters often result in an increased number of infants born with low birth weight and pre-term deliveries, there is a heightened risk of malnutrition amongst pregnant and lactating women and children born in the months ahead. At the same, the high prevalence of teenage mothers in Mozambique contributes to high levels of malnutrition.

Cyclone Idai response priority activities:
• Restore and expand capacity for life-saving nutrition interventions for children under five suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) living in flood- and cyclone-affected districts.
• Provide nutrition supplies for therapeutic feeding and micronutrient supplements.
• Undertake rapid nutrition assessments and screening for detection, referral, and follow-up, supported by local women’s groups and other bodies.
• Promote and sustain recommended Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices for children under two living in flood- and cyclone-affected districts.
• Promote optimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices at various points of contact at facility and community level.

Drought impact: Five districts were expected to face IPC Acute Malnutrition phase 2 or above during the 2018-2019 lean season: Balama in Cabo Delgado; Marara in Tete province; Milange in Zambezia province and Macossa in Manica province. The main causes of acute malnutrition in these districts – including low quality and quantity of infant feeding; increased occurrence of childhood diseases, such as diarrhoea and malaria; low coverage of health and sanitation services; and low access to safe water sources – have been exacerbated by droughts and floods. There is also concerning food security and nutrition situation in five districts in the north of Cabo Delgado province linked to conflict and violence: Quissanga, Macomboa, Mocimboa da Praia, Nangade and Palma.

Drought response priority activities:
• Scale-up the case management of acute malnutrition through health services.
• Implement active case finding and referral of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women.
• Monitor the nutrition situation through MUAC screenings.
**Cyclone Idai impact:** Cyclone Idai has caused mass displacement, separated families and created significant protection concerns. More than 96,000 people are now living in over-crowded and unsanitary conditions in collective centres – mainly schools and churches. Many children were separated from their families as they fled rising flood waters, with children, with unknown numbers now orphaned. Those displaced have lost or damaged their personal identification documentation - such as birth certificates- which allowed them to access basic public services. Along with losing most of their personal items, people risk losing access to basic public services such as social security and education, which are needed to help people recover. Rolling power outages affecting large swathes of the territory affect the ability to safely access resources and increases tension in communal living spaces, exposing people to risks of heightened gender-based violence as people live in unsafe environments. Those people with specific needs, including children, persons with disabilities, elderly people and child headed households face particular risks in accessing safety and resources. Within such a context, the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse is present, as people become desperate for live-saving resources such as food, shelter and water. It is critical that the response reduces risk of exploitation and negative coping mechanisms in a crisis.

**Cyclone Idai response priority activities:**
- Establish protection monitoring systems to identify protection risks, threats and vulnerabilities to inform good humanitarian programming to respond to these needs.
- Support the Government to ensure that the movement of populations and provision of assistance, is in accordance with Human Rights Up Front. All movement and resettlement of affected persons should be informed by consent, joint-planning with affected communities and ensuring that there is no secondary separation of families.
- Provide affected populations with information on humanitarian assistance and services, including how to recover lost/damaged civil documents, how to access assistance and how to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Ensure rapid identification and assistance mechanisms (including reunification) for unaccompanied and separated children, including orphans.
- Capacity build community and government actors to identify, document, refer and protect affected persons, including survivors of Gender-based Violence (GBV), and provide holistic case management support for individuals with particularly acute protection needs (including survivors of GBV, unaccompanied and separated children etc).
- Prioritise emergency shelter, medical and psychosocial services for survivors of SGBV.
- Create complaints and feedback mechanisms to prevent aid-related exploitation and abuses of power.
- Promote operational protection mainstreaming throughout the response, guided by do no harm programming and good humanitarian action.
Drought impact: Drought, climatic shocks and food insecurity exacerbate protection risks. The 2018-2019 lean season in Mozambique was characterised by severe food deprivation, especially in Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Tete and Cabo Delgado provinces. This is likely to heighten protection risks, as noted in previous droughts. For example, women have had to increase the amount of time they spend searching for and transporting water to their homes. As a result, younger girls and adolescents were pulled from school to assist their parents or other family members. In addition, during water collection, girls face increased risk of gender-based violence.

Drought response priority activities:
• Set-up protection monitoring systems to identify vulnerable affected persons with specific attention to the needs of women, children, the elderly and disabled.
• Distribute protection assistance (disaggregated by sex and age), including dignity kits, psychosocial kits, PEP kits and family kits.
• Ensure mechanisms are in place to report and refer cases of exploitation and abuse linked to assistance.
## Cyclone Idai impact:

Cyclone Idai caused dramatic damage to homes, with floodwaters sweeping away entire villages and thousands of houses impacted in Beira City. At least 33,600 houses were totally destroyed (20,282), partially destroyed (17,137) or flooded (2,184), according to authorities. These figures are expected to rise significantly as the full extent of the damage becomes known. At the same time, many families lost everything, and women in collective sites report that they fled with nothing more than the clothes on their backs.

## Cyclone Idai response priority activities:

- Distribution of immediate life-saving shelter materials (such as tarpaulins, basic tools and fixings) to rehabilitate damaged homes and shelters.
- Provide supplementary assistance to people already engaged in shelter reconstruction, including guidance on building more weather resistant shelters, amongst others.
- Support early recovery shelter projects - such as debris removal from homes and salvaging/recycling of lumber and materials - with a focus on community driven projects.
- Provision of appropriate non-food items, including as part of inter-agency packages.
- Implement capacity-building activities to assist affected people to rebuild their homes.
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

**Cyclone Idai impact:** Cyclone Idai had a devastating impact on access to clean water and improved sanitation in affected areas. Water treatment and distribution systems were at least temporarily disrupted, although they are gradually coming back on line. The cyclone and subsequent floods have significantly increased the already high risk of waterborne diseases, including cholera, particularly in collective centres for those displaced by the floods, as well as those in areas where stagnant waters remain. The combination of significant displacement, people stranded or trapped by rising flood waters and disruption of access to safe water systems has increased the risk of people consuming surface water. Furthermore, overcrowded conditions in temporary collective centres, represent a serious sanitary risk, with multiple sites reporting poor use of latrines and open defecation. While the delivery of water purification supplies is urgently needed, the response will also include emergency support to the restoration of water systems and prevention of the spread of water-borne diseases through adequate sanitation and hygiene actions. Women will be particularly impacted by reduced access to safe water and unsanitary conditions. Having to walk longer distances to access safe water, as well as having to use crowded latrines in communal spaces, increases the risk of gender-based violence.

**Cyclone Idai response priority activities:**
- Distribute water purification supplies to most-affected areas, and particularly those cut-off from water supplies.
- Ensure adequate supply of safe water and storage at collective accommodation centres.
- Identify water systems to be quickly repaired, including to ensure chlorination systems are functioning.
- Ensure access to drinking water in health structures, particularly in areas at highest-risk of cholera.
- Sensitize affected people on public health risks and cholera protection.
- Provide menstrual hygiene kits to the most severely affected by the cyclone, in particular displaced women and women cut-off from access to basic services.
- Ensure adequate excreta management and elimination in affected areas.
- Ensure functioning WASH facilities for schools and health structures.

### Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan

**Total required**

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<th>Component</th>
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**People in Need**

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</table>

**Contacts**

Chris Cormency
ccormency@unicef.org
Drought impact: Following the extended mid-season dry spell (December-January) and subsequent heavy rains, people's access to safe water was compromised. Safe water supply coverage in Mozambique was already low, at 49 per cent, with a large disparity between urban coverage (80 per cent) and rural coverage (35 per cent). At the same time, sanitation coverage across the country is only 21 per cent, with only 11 per cent coverage in rural areas, and 40 per cent of people still practice open defecation. This means that any climate-related shock, particularly those impacting rural areas, has immediate consequences for access to safe water and sanitation.

Drought response priority activities:
• Increasing access to clean water, including through: water trucking only where absolutely necessary; cleaning and disinfection of existing water points; rehabilitation/upgrading (solar MUS) of existing or construction of new water points; distribution of point-of-use water treatment and purification products and household water storage supplies; and water quality monitoring.
• Improving sanitation, including through: construction of communal latrines and bathing facilities/areas for affected people in accommodation centres; provision of communal solid waste containers; promotion activities for self-construction of household latrines and garbage pits in resettlement and returning areas (including the provision of sanitation supplies for most vulnerable households).
• Hygiene Promotion: intensified hygiene promotion activities to strengthen people awareness and adoption of safe hygiene practices; and distribution of hygiene kits.
**Coordination and Common Services**

**Cyclone Idai Impact:** Cyclone Idai brought massive destruction and loss of life to the central region of Mozambique. The scale of the disaster has generated an urgent need for rapid, efficient and effective humanitarian action in support of the Government-led response. The need for a step-change was reflected in the activation of an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Humanitarian System-Wide Scale-Up, activation of IASC clusters and designation of a Humanitarian Coordinator and Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator. At the same time, the highly complex displacement patterns caused by the Cyclone Idai weather system have generated an urgent need to better inform humanitarian action with an in-depth understanding of population movements, family separation and the situation in people’s areas of origin. The impact of Cyclone Idai – including loss of power and mobile networks - has made communicating with communities even more challenging, with telecommunications and radio infrastructure damaged and disrupted.

**Cyclone Idai Response Priority Activities:**
- Strengthen humanitarian coordination at national and local level to respond to flood- and cyclone-related emergency needs.
- Facilitate joint assessments and response planning.
- Promote accountability to, and two-way communication with, affected people and strive to meet their information needs, including through the use of radio as a key communication modality.
- Roll out Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to support information gathering on the service needs, provision and gaps at site level throughout all affected areas.
- Carry-out an initial baseline assessment of displaced and affected communities including origin, needs, services, gaps and detailed demographics for use in partner programming.
- Undertake mobility tracking of population movements for return, relocation and cross border dynamics where applicable.
EARLY RECOVERY

Cyclone Idai impact: Cyclone Idai brought devastation and damage to large swaths of central Mozambique. In the port city of Beira – home to more than 500,000 people – thousands of homes were destroyed or damaged and critical infrastructure, including power and water supplies, were cut. Livelihoods were ruined and businesses were hard-hit. While the immediate life-saving response is essential to save lives, it is imperative that early recovery activities commence from the outset of the response to support families to build back better and support a rapid transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery and reconstruction.

Cyclone Idai response priority activities:
The most urgent early recovery activities are:
• Immediate debris-clearing activities, aimed at reducing threats to lives and health risks due to prolonged exposure to unsanitary environmental conditions, and making critical assistance and services available to people directly affected by Cyclone Idai and its path.
• Temporary employment of local people to support feeder road clearance to open up inaccessible areas in seven districts.
• Support livelihoods restoration for affected communities and promote resilience-building activities to enable communities to build back better.
• Support the Government to carry out a comprehensive social-economic impact assessment for the floods and cyclone.

Drought impact: The shortfall of rain during the 2017-2018 season in Mozambique highlighted the vulnerability of the country to climatic shocks, as well as the increasing impact of climate change. While urgent humanitarian assistance is required, longer-term action is desperately needed to counter the root causes of vulnerability across the country and help people cope with the shocks to come.

Drought response priority activities:
• Strengthen government capacities for effective emergency responses, recovery planning, coordination and information management to help communities build back better.
• Support the government to prioritise activities and interventions to build resilience in the food for assets programme and establish a monitoring mechanism for response interventions.
• Strengthen inclusion of cross-cutting issues such as disaster risk reduction, environment, gender, governance and strengthened accountability to affected people in humanitarian response planning.
Cyclone Idai impact: Following Cyclone Idai’s landfall near Beira City, telecommunications were cut in multiple locations, leaving hundreds of thousands of people without the ability to communicate with their families. While the private sector and government are re-establishing connectivity, for at least the coming three months, humanitarian partners in Mozambique will require coordination support for the implementation and maintenance of radio communications and internet connectivity services. This is important both to support well-connected and coordinated humanitarians operations, as well as for the safety and security of humanitarians.

Cyclone Idai response priority activities:
- As a provider of last resort, support the humanitarian community through coordination, building partnerships and brokering emergency telecommunications services.
- Strategically pre-position equipment for rapid deployment.
- Strengthen partnerships with authorities and the private sector to promote the importance of allocating resources to emergency telecommunications infrastructure and services.
Cyclone Idai impact: The Cyclone Idai weather system caused significant damage to infrastructure in multiple locations across the central region of Mozambique. The N6 highway – a major road artery which connects Beira to the rest of the country – was cut, with large chunks of the road washed away. Other roads were also blocked in multiple locations and road travel remains extremely challenging. The Logistics Cluster will ensure an effective, timely, and cost efficient humanitarian response, the cluster will provide coordination, information management and logistics services. The objective of the Logistics Cluster’s services is to enable responding organizations to establish an uninterrupted supply chain that supports the delivery of humanitarian relief items to the population affected by Cyclone Idai. These services are not intended to replace the logistics capacities of other organizations, nor are they meant to compete with the commercial market. Rather, they are intended to fill identified gaps and provide a last resort option in case other service providers are not available.

Cyclone Idai response priority activities:
- Facilitate access to the following WFP-contracted aircraft: 1x MI-8 (3-4 mt capacity) helicopter, which started humanitarian air operations on 21 March; 1x MI-8 (3-4 mt capacity), (arrived in Beira on 23 March) and 1x C-295 cargo plane (8-10 mt capacity), (arrived in Maputo on 21 March.)
- Enable humanitarian personnel to reach critical field locations through establishment of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS).
- Make warehouse space available - on a free-to-user basis - to humanitarian organizations for cargo storage (including handling in/out), initially in Beira, Chimoio and Tete.
- Provide road transport service from Beira and Chimoio, to hard to reach areas.
DONATING THROUGH THE MOZAMBIQUE FLASH APPEAL

Donors can contribute directly to aid organisations participating in the international humanitarian coordination mechanisms in Mozambique, as identified in this Flash Appeal. For a full list of contacts and information on humanitarian activities included in this plan, as well as information on humanitarian activities throughout the country, please:

Contact the cluster focal points identified in this appeal.

CONTRIBUTING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY FUND

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are received year-round.

www.unocha.org/cerf/donate

REGISTERING AND RECOGNISING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

We thank you in advance for your generosity in responding to this urgent appeal. OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online contribution report form at http://fts.unocha.org

GUIDE TO GIVING

There are multiple ways to give to this flash appeal including the modalities listed below.