

2018-2019

# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

(Revised following Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, May 2019)

November 2018 - June 2019

An aerial photograph showing a village in Mozambique that has been severely damaged by cyclones. The structures are mostly made of mud and thatch, many of which are collapsed or partially destroyed. Debris is scattered everywhere, and the ground is sandy. There are some palm trees and other vegetation, but they appear to be sparse and damaged. A red banner with the word 'MOZAMBIQUE' in white capital letters is overlaid on the right side of the image.

MOZAMBIQUE

TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**\$441.2 MILLION**

TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED

**3 MILLION**

TOTAL PEOPLE TARGETED

**2.79 MILLION**

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS - CYCLONE IDAI

**\$282M**

PEOPLE IN NEED - IDAI

**1.85M**

PEOPLE TARGETED - IDAI

**1.72M**

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS - KENNETH

**\$104M**

PEOPLE IN NEED - KENNETH

**374k**

PEOPLE TARGETED - KENNETH

**374k**

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS - DROUGHT

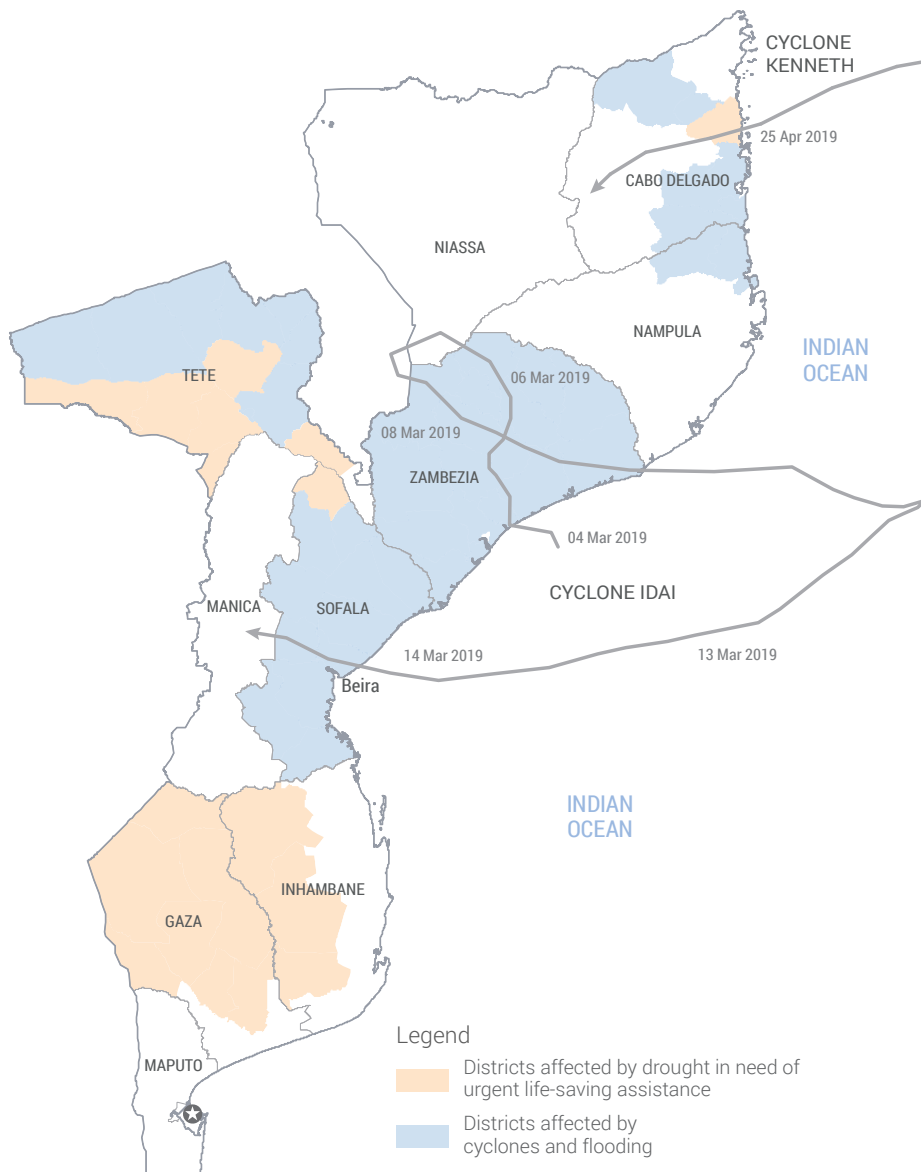
**\$55.2M**

PEOPLE IN NEED - DROUGHT

**815k**

PEOPLE TARGETED - DROUGHT

**700k**



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 May 2019 to incorporate the immediate response to needs arising from the impact of Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN AT A GLANCE	04
OVERVIEW OF THE CRISIS	05
RESPONSE STRATEGY AND CAPACITY	08
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	09
CLUSTER RESPONSE PLANS	10
CAMP COORDINATION & CAMP MANAGEMENT	11
EDUCATION	12
FOOD SECURITY	14
HEALTH	16
NUTRITION	18
PROTECTION	20
SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS	22
WASH	23
COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	25
EARLY RECOVERY	26
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	28
LOGISTICS	29
ANNEXES	
LIST OF PROJECTS	30
GUIDE TO GIVING	61

# THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

## AT A GLANCE

### 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 Cyclones Idai and Kenneth

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3



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

### TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED



### TOTAL PEOPLE TARGETED



### TOTAL REQUIREMENTS



#### PEOPLE IN NEED (IDAI-AFFECTED)

1.85M

#### PEOPLE TARGETED (IDAI-AFFECTED)

1.72M

#### REQUIREMENTS (IDAI-AFFECTED)

\$282M

#### PEOPLE IN NEED (KENNETH-AFFECTED)

374k

#### PEOPLE TARGETED (KENNETH-AFFECTED)

374k

#### REQUIREMENTS (KENNETH-AFFECTED)

\$104M

#### PEOPLE IN NEED (DROUGHT-AFFECTED)

815k

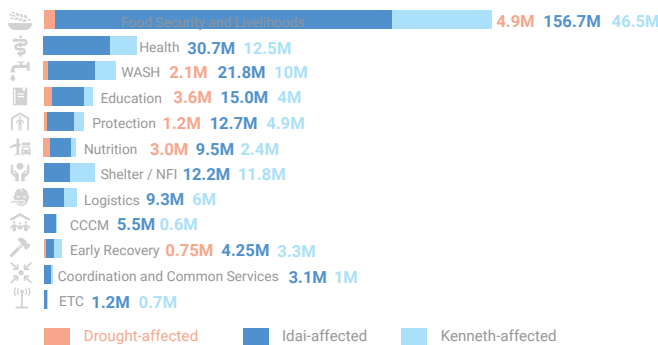
#### PEOPLE TARGETED (DROUGHT-AFFECTED)

700k

#### REQUIREMENTS (DROUGHT-AFFECTED)

\$55.2M

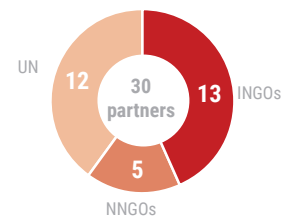
### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR



### NUMBER OF PARTNERS

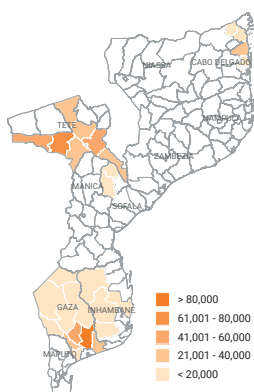
30

### PARTNER TYPE

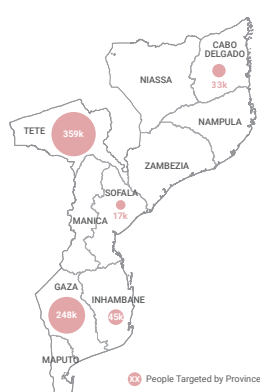


### DROUGHT-AFFECTED DISTRICTS

#### PEOPLE IN NEED

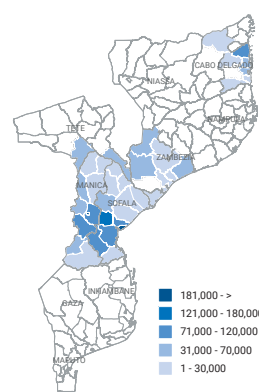


#### PEOPLE TARGETED

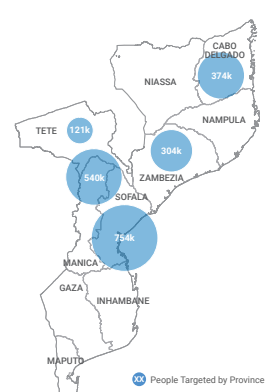


### CYCLONE-AFFECTED DISTRICTS

#### PEOPLE IN NEED



#### PEOPLE TARGETED



**MOZAMBIQUE**

# OVERVIEW OF THE CRISIS

In March and April 2019, Mozambique was hit by two consecutive tropical cyclones that left a trail of death, damage and destruction in their paths. In March, the Tropical Cyclone Idai weather system's impact came in three waves: in early March, the low pressure system caused flooding in Zambezia and Tete; on 14 March, Cyclone Idai made landfall near the port City of Beira – home to 500,000 people – tearing roofs off homes and buildings; finally, over the weekend of 16-17 March, the weather system carried torrential rains across multiple areas, causing rivers to overflow and leaving people stranded on trees and houses. On 25 April, Tropical Cyclone Kenneth made landfall in Cabo Delgado province, flattening entire villages. Overall, it is estimated that close to 2.2 million need urgent assistance following the cyclones and floods (374,000 people from Cyclone Kenneth and 1.85 million people from Cyclone Idai), on top of 815,000 people already in need as a result of the drought.

The Tropical Cyclone Kenneth and Idai weather systems brought destruction and damage to Cabo Delgado, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete provinces, killing at least 648 people (45 deaths due to Cyclone Kenneth and at least 603 deaths due to Cyclone Idai), injuring nearly 1,700 and leaving an estimated 2.2 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance and protection. Although the death tolls are yet to be disaggregated, women are more likely to die in natural disasters than men. The Cyclone Idai weather system's impact 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 leaving people stranded on trees and houses. Then, on 24 April, Cyclone Kenneth made landfall in the Macomia district of Cabo Delgado, flattening entire communities in its path.

This is the first time in recorded history that two strong tropical cyclones (above Category 2) have made landfall in Mozambique in the same season, and the first time that a cyclone has made landfall as far north as Kenneth. The cyclones devastated two distinct swathes of the country. Cyclone Idai hit the central region of Mozambique, leaving an estimated 3,000km<sup>2</sup> of land submerged and damaging more than 240,000 houses. Subsequently, Cyclone Kenneth struck the northern region, destroying more than 45,300 houses. This came on top of drought in other areas of country, as well as violence in parts of Cabo Delgado.

The cyclones have compounded 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 - 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). Following Cyclone Idai's landfall, more than 715,000 hectares of crops were destroyed, while Cyclone Kenneth affected nearly 55,500 hectares of crops and caused loss of livelihoods, including fishing. Both of the cyclones made landfall during the critical harvest period, effectively out the food of thousands of families, prolonging an already difficult lean season and leaving many without the prospect of another full harvest until March 2020. All communities in Manica and 80 per cent in Sofala have reported harvesting less than half of their maize due to Cyclone Idai.

Both Cyclone Idai and Cyclone Kenneth caused significant displacement and protection concerns. Many children, elderly and people with disabilities were unable to flee to safety and more than half of the affected people are children. The cyclones significantly exacerbated protection risks, including sexual and gender-based violence, loss of personal documentation, and issues related to land and property rights. Already, in October 2018, families in Gaza, Inhambane and Sofala were adopting crisis strategies (17 per cent) and emergency strategies (13 per cent) due to drought, including selling productive assets and animals and taking children out of school to perform household chores, including fetching

water. After the cyclones, many families lost everything – their homes, their livelihoods and family members – heightening the risks of their resorting to negative coping strategies – including child labour, child trafficking and forced marriage - to survive in the months ahead. Some children have lost their parents, while others were separated from their families as they sought to reach safety.

**Access to safe water was compromised by both Cyclone Idai and Cyclone Kenneth, particularly for displaced people living in collective centres, as well as people in areas where water supply was cut.** Even prior to the crisis, only half of Mozambicans had access to improved water supply and only one in five use improved sanitation facilities. Most households impacted by flooding during Cyclone Idai lost access to safe sanitation, with latrines overflowing and homes destroyed. People who sought refuge in collective centres – usually schools and churches – were living in overcrowded and congested conditions with limited access to safe water. Meanwhile, tens of thousands of people living in Cyclone Kenneth-affected areas lost access to water, including due to power cuts in key urban centres, such as Macomia, Mucojo and Quissanga towns. Each of these factors significantly heightened the risk of disease outbreaks, including cholera and malaria. Meanwhile, women and girls have been forced to walk longer distances to access clean water and firewood, exposing them to heightened risk of gender-based violence.

**Cyclone Kenneth and Cyclone Idai caused major damage to health facilities, with at least 62 health centres damaged or destroyed.** The emergency room of the Beira Central Hospital was extensively damaged during Cyclone Idai's landfall, rendering it non-functional in the aftermath of the storm. At the same time, community health centres lost access to supply chains for drugs, with damaged medicine being lost and were unable to open due to flooding. It is estimated that 67,000 women impacted by Cyclone Idai are reportedly pregnant, of whom 60 per cent (19,000) were expected to

give birth in the three months following landfall. Meanwhile, over 7,000 pregnant women are estimated to be at risk of unsafe childbirth in areas affected by Cyclone Kenneth. The majority of these women were attending pre-natal clinics in 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. In Sofala province, which bore the brunt of Cyclone Idai, at least one in six adults are HIV positive. In Buzi, several women and girls who reported having sex for money noted that more money is typically offered if they do not use condoms, exposing them to heightened risk of sexually transmitted disease.

**Cyclone Kenneth and Cyclone Idai and the preceding drought are occurring in a context of chronic undernutrition.** Prior to Cyclone Idai, 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. 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 the drought and floods. Results from the annual food security and nutrition analysis (SETSAN) prior to Cyclone Kenneth already showed a concerning food security and nutrition situation in five districts in the north of Cabo Delgado province linked to conflict and violence: Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Nangade, Palma and Quissanga. This includes two of the districts – Macomia and Quissanga – hardest-hit by Cyclone Kenneth.

**Both drought and floods have negatively impacted children's well-being and their access to education.** The government reports that Cyclone Kenneth damaged at least 480

Buzi town, in Sofala province, was flooded by the rains caused by Cyclone Idai. In the picture, the population waits in the stadium to be rescued.

Photo: OCHA / Saviano Abreu



classrooms, affecting close to 42,000 children. Meanwhile, Cyclone Idai damaged more than 2,800 classrooms. In addition, many children have been displaced away from their homes and schools, and many schools were initially used as collective centres for the displaced, rendering them non-functional for educational purposes. Although school has resumed in most of the affected areas, many classrooms are still damaged and in need of immediate repair and rehabilitation. In the 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. There are also reports of significant psychosocial support needs amongst children following the cyclones.

**Extensive damage to key roads and bridges, has compromised people's access to services and basic supplies.**

The impact of cyclones Kenneth and Idai resulted in many people being unable to move freely due to the persistence of flood waters and damaged road networks. Key roads in each of the affected areas were cut for significant periods. After Cyclone Idai, for example, the N6 was cut, leaving Beira City cut-off and disabling a key supply route in the country. In Nhamatanda, people were isolated between the Zimbabwean border and the flood-affected areas. Food prices reportedly rose by more than 100 per cent in some affected areas and transport costs in the limited accessible areas have either doubled or tripled. Poor families, who lost everything in the floods, were unable to purchase basic items. After Cyclone Kenneth, the roads to Metuge town, Mucojo Sede in Macomia, and other areas were inaccessible. The isolation of communities increases the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, as boys, girls and families become desperate for life-saving resources such as food, shelter and water. 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. Both Cyclones Kenneth and Idai are 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.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY

# AND CAPACITY

### STRATEGY

In order to successfully implement this Humanitarian Response Plan, in support of the Government-led response to Cyclone Idai and Kenneth, 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 Cyclones Kenneth and 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. 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 responses to Cyclones Kenneth and Idai are 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.

### COORDINATION AND CAPACITY

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 Government has established three main bodies in the country to manage disaster risk and emergency preparedness and response, as follows: 1) the Coordination Council for Disaster Management (CCGC) is 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) the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) is chaired by INGC General Director and is composed of the National Directors from the relevant sectors usually affected by a disaster; and 3) the National Emergency Operations 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.

The HCT is supported at the operational level by an Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). As part of the Cyclones Kenneth and Idai responses, humanitarian clusters have been activated to support the Government line ministries and ensure optimal coordination.

For the Cyclones Kenneth and Idai responses, at provincial level, the Government has activated four coordination hubs – Pemba, Beira, Chimoio and Quelimani. Humanitarian partners have established presences in each of these locations to facilitate operational coordination and support the Government-led response.

On 22 March 2019, the global Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) activated a System-Wide Scale-Up to facilitate the response to Cyclone Idai. 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.



## RESPONSE STRATEGY AND

# STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

This Humanitarian Response Plan focuses on life-saving interventions in the districts most affected by Tropical Cyclones Kenneth and Idai and the 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 responses. The Humanitarian Response Plan will be updated in June to reflect any additional requirements following the completion of the annual SETSAN analysis.

The clusters have identified the most time-critical life-saving activities to reach people who have been most severely affected by both Cyclone Kenneth, 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 brought by Cyclone Kenneth and 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 early recovery and resilience activities to help families whose lives have been decimated to restart their lives and livelihoods by. However, 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 are engaging 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 Kenneth and Tropical Cyclone Idai and associated flooding

Under this Strategic Objective, partners will provide urgent life-saving humanitarian assistance to those hardest-hit by Tropical Cyclones Kenneth and 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 as 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**

# \$6.1 MILLION

## Total required

 **Idai**  
\$5.5M

 **Kenneth**  
\$0.6M

### PEOPLE IN NEED

 **115k**

 **Idai**  
100k

 **Kenneth**  
15k

### PEOPLE TARGETED

 **115k**

 **Idai**  
100k

 **Kenneth**  
15k

### # OF PARTNERS

 **4**

## Contacts

**Andrew Lind**  
email: [alind@iom.int](mailto:alind@iom.int)

**Katharina Schnoering**  
[kschnoering@iom.int](mailto:kschnoering@iom.int)

## CAMP COORDINATION & CAMP MANAGEMENT



**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 were sheltering in 122 collective centres – mostly schools and churches – at the height of the crisis. 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 were a large number of children sheltering in the collective sites, who require a tailored and protective response. Women made up at least half of the population in the sites, and were at heightened risk of gender-based violence due to the overcrowding in the sites and the fact that families were sleeping in open spaces with no separation. Engagement with relevant authorities on safe, dignified, voluntary and informed population movements is a critical component of the Cyclone Idai response, as well as ensuring adequacy of services in resettlement sites.

**Cyclone Kenneth impact:** Cyclone Kenneth displaced thousands of people in Cabo Delgado province. At least 45,300 houses were damaged or completely destroyed in the three hardest-hit districts of Ibo, Macomia and Quissanga districts in Cabo Delgado Province. After the cyclone, 23,760 people had reportedly been displaced and were sheltering in 24 accommodation centers. However, 22,000 people have since left the accommodation sites, including people who are now staying in relocation sites, awaiting permanent resettlement. In addition, several thousand people had been displaced by violence in Cabo Delgado prior to Cyclone Kenneth. Engagement with relevant authorities on safe, dignified, voluntary and informed population movements will be critical in the response.

### Cyclones Idai and Kenneth 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**

**\$22.6  
MILLION**  
**Total required**

**Drought**  
**\$3.6M**

**Idai**  
**\$15M**

**Kenneth**  
**\$4M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

**1.3M**

**Drought**  
**60k**

**Idai**  
**900k**

**Kenneth**  
**43k**

PEOPLE TARGETED

**696k**

**Drought**  
**60k**

**Idai**  
**600k**

**Kenneth**  
**36k**

# OF MEMBERS

**7**

**Cyclone Idai impact:** Cyclone Idai 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 Kenneth impact:** Cyclone Kenneth damaged at least 480 schools affecting nearly 42,000 school-age children. In the affected district of Cabo Delgado, schools were temporarily used as accommodation sites, disrupting learning for children. With many families in Ibo, Quissanga and Macomia having lost everything, it is highly likely that school uniforms, books and other educational supplies have been destroyed or damaged during the cyclone. As with Cyclone Idai, girls remain at particular risk of losing access to education as they may be asked to take on additional household tasks in reconstruction efforts in the aftermath of the storm. In addition, exposure to massive destruction has affected children's psycho-social well-being and caused stress and trauma, which will likely impact their subsequent school performance. In areas previously affected by violence, children had already endured significant psycho-social distress and this has been compounded by the cyclone.

**Cyclones Idai and Kenneth response priority activities:**

- 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.

## Contacts

Anastacia Wilson  
awilson@unicef.org

A child friendly space in the Peacock IDP Camp, in Beira, gives children the opportunity to play and learn while their can't go to regular school.

Photo: OCHA / Saviano Abreu



**\$208.1  
MILLION**

**Total required**



**Drought  
\$4.9M**



**Idai  
\$156.7M**



**Kenneth  
\$46.5M**

**PEOPLE IN NEED**



**3M**



**Drought  
815k**



**Idai  
1.85M**



**Kenneth  
374k**

**PEOPLE TARGETED**



**2.7M**



**Drought  
700k**



**Idai  
1.7M**



**Kenneth  
320k**

**# OF MEMBERS**



**8**

**FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS**



**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 Kenneth impact:** Similar to Cyclone Idai, Cyclone Kenneth had a devastating impact on the agricultural sector of Cabo Delgado province. According to Government estimates, close to 55,000 hectares of agricultural lands with maize and cassava crops were destroyed, compromising major sources of local communities’ food and income. The destruction occurred during the main harvest season and is likely to have an impact on the food security situation of affected people in the coming months. Damages to other livelihoods, including fishing, have also been reported. Districts which were most heavily affected by the cyclone include Ibo, Macomia and Quissanga, while Mueda, Muidumbe and Chiure are also reported to have suffered some loss of crops.

**Cyclones Idai and Kenneth 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).
- Provide food assistance – cash and in-kind - 2 million affected people through general food distribution.
- Implement emergency food-for-work and cash-for-work to help kick-start early recovery activities and rebuild livelihoods.
- 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 Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Tete – across the country 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.

## Contacts

**Nicolas Babu**  
[nicolas.babu@wfp.org](mailto:nicolas.babu@wfp.org)


**José Matsinhe**  
[jose.matsinhe@fao.org](mailto:jose.matsinhe@fao.org)



**HEALTH**

**\$43.2 MILLION**  
Total required


 **Idai**  
**\$30.7M**

 **Kenneth**  
**\$12.5M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **2.2M**


 **Idai**  
**1.85M**

 **Kenneth**  
**374k**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **1.37M**

 **Idai**  
**1M**

 **Kenneth**  
**258k**

# OF PARTNERS

 **7**

**Contacts**  
**Israel Gebresillassiei**  
[gebresillassiei@who.int](mailto:gebresillassiei@who.int)  
**James MacQuen Patterson**  
[jmcquenpatterson@unicef.org](mailto:jmcquenpatterson@unicef.org)

**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 Kenneth impact:** Tropical Cyclone Kenneth damaged health facilities and contaminated water sources, significantly heightening the risk of communicable diseases, including cholera, acute watery diarrhoea, bloody diarrhoea, malaria, and other water borne diseases. Pemba is a cholera-endemic area, and an outbreak was reported soon after the Cyclone. A total of 223 cholera cases were reported in Pemba, Mecufi and Metuge from 1 to 20 May.

Malaria is also endemic and was reported as the main health concern by several communities. The destruction and disruption of health facilities and services, compounded by displacement, is estimated to have left over 7,000 pregnant women at risk of unsafe childbirth in affected areas.

**Cyclone Idai and Kenneth 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

Isabela and her one-year-old daughter Ariadne were one of the firsts in the queue for the cholera vaccination campaign that took place in Beira and other localities of Sofala province, following Cyclone Idai. More than 800,000 people received the vaccine.

Credit: OCHA/Saviano Abreu





**NUTRITION**

**\$11.6 MILLION**  
**Total required**

- Drought**  
\$3M
- Idai**  
\$6.2M
- Kenneth**  
\$2.4M

**PEOPLE IN NEED**

**1.37M**

- Drought**  
91,7k
- Idai**  
900k
- Kenneth**  
374k

**PEOPLE TARGETED**

**447k**

- Drought**  
9,7k
- Idai**  
428k
- Kenneth**  
10k

**# OF MEMBERS**

**4**

**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 Kenneth impact:** Acute malnutrition is expected to rise as a result of Cyclone Kenneth. Even prior to Kenneth, chronic malnutrition was above 50 per cent in Cabo Delgado. In addition, results from the annual food security and nutrition analysis (SETSAN) prior to Cyclone Kenneth showed a concerning food security and nutrition situation in five districts in the north of Cabo Delgado province linked to conflict and violence: Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Nangade, Palma and Quissanga. This includes two of the districts – Macomia and Quissanga – hardest-hit by Cyclone Kenneth. Based on previous cyclone and flood experience, the burden of malaria, diarrhoea and malnutrition is anticipated to grow given the scale and impact of the cyclone.

**Cyclones Idai and Kenneth 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 concern regarding food security and nutrition in five districts in the north of Cabo Delgado province linked to conflict and violence: Quissanga, Macomia, 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.

**Contacts**

Javier Rodriguez  
jrodriguez@unicef.org

Viaze and her daughter Crinane, in front of where their house used to be before Cyclone Kenneth destroyed her Ibo Island, in Cabo Delgado. Before the cyclone, the province was already at risk for food insecurity and malnutrition, with more than 40 per cent of the families facing crisis or emergency levels.

Credit: OCHA/Saviano Abreu





**PROTECTION**

**\$18.8 MILLION**  
**Total required**

**Drought**  
**\$1.2M**

**Idai**  
**\$12.7M**

**Kenneth**  
**\$4.9M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

**3M**

**Drought**  
**815k**

**Idai**  
**1.85M**

**Kenneth**  
**350k**

PEOPLE TARGETED

**830k**

**Drought**  
**80k**

**Idai**  
**400k**

**Kenneth**  
**350k**

# OF MEMBERS

**15**

**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 Kenneth impact:** The areas affected by Cyclone Kenneth face compounded effects of insecurity, cyclone and flash floods, leading to extreme mobility and a break-down of the main social protection structures for most of the affected population. These conditions are likely to increase the prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV). Particular attention needs to be paid to women, adolescent girls and vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities at an increased risk of violence including sexual, domestic, exploitation and abuse, forced or early marriage, trafficking and denial of resources. Given the significant destruction of houses, loss of clothing and personal property, many families are sleeping out in the open. There is a lack of proper hygiene supplies and clothing, and women and girls are having to travel longer distances to access water and food. In communities already impacted by violence, Cyclone Kenneth came as a second shock, exacerbating vulnerabilities and compounding protection concerns.

**Cyclones Idai and Kenneth 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 follow up action, including 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 the 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 the how to mitigate sexual exploitation and abuse.

- Ensure rapid identification and assistance mechanisms (including reunification) for unaccompanied and separated children, as well as orphans.
- Capacity build community and government actors to identify, document, refer and protect affected persons, including survivors of Gender-based Violence (GBV).
- 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.

## Contacts


Nadia Vaz  
nvaz@unfpa.org

Charles Mballa  
mballa@unhcr.org

**\$23.8  
MILLION**

**Total required**


 **Idai  
\$12M**

 **Kenneth  
\$11.8M**

**PEOPLE IN NEED**

 **1M**


 **Idai  
660k**

 **Kenneth  
374k**

**PEOPLE TARGETED**

 **661k**

 **Idai  
400k**

 **Kenneth  
261k**

**# OF PARTNERS**

 **8**

**SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS**



**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 Kenneth impact:** Cyclone Kenneth caused significant destruction to homes, with at least 45,300 houses reportedly damaged or destroyed. In the districts of Quissanga, Macomia and Ibo, entire villages were destroyed, with communities left without shelter, food, crops and assets. Thousands of people were displaced, including more than 20,000 people who initially sought shelter in accommodation centers. However, many people chose to remain close to their homes, and therefore were sleeping without shelter.

**Cyclones Idai and Kenneth 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.


**Contacts**

**Katharina Schnoering**  
kschnoering@iom.int

**Edson Custodio**  
Red Cross  
edsonnycustodio@gmail.com

**\$30.3  
MILLION**

**Total required**

 **Drought**  
**\$2.1M**

 **Idai**  
**\$18.2M**


 **Kenneth**  
**\$10M**

**PEOPLE IN NEED**

 **2.75M**

 **Drought**  
**530k**

 **Idai**  
**1.85M**

 **Kenneth**  
**374k**

**PEOPLE TARGETED**

 **2.16M**

 **Drought**  
**296k**

 **Idai**  
**1.4M**

 **Kenneth**  
**460k**

**# OF PARTNERS**

 **12**

**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 waterborne 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 Kenneth impact:** Cyclone Kenneth made landfall at the end of the rainy season, when river levels were already high, increasing the risk of river flooding. By 2 May, cholera cases started being reported, increasing the urgency for delivery of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) emergency services to affected population and high-risk areas. The epidemiological profile of Cabo Delgado and Nampula is characterized by a large number of diseases of environmental origin, namely malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, especially cholera. This is exacerbated by poor garbage collection systems, poor disposal of excretes (open defecation is practiced) and poor WASH systems prior to the cyclone. Towns and villages that were dependent on electricity-based water supply, such as Mucojo and Macomia sede in Macomia, and Quissanga and Mahate in Quissanga, were entirely cut-off from water in the days following the Cyclone, with people resorting to surface water for drinking and general use.

**Cyclones Idai and Kenneth 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.

**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.


## Contacts

Chris Cormency  
ccormency@unicef.org



**\$4.1  
MILLION**

**Total required**

 **Idai  
\$3.1M**

 **Kenneth  
\$1M**

**PARTNERS SUPPORTED**

 **300**

**# OF PARTNERS**

 **2**

## COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES



**Cyclones Idai and Kenneth impact:** Both cyclones brought massive destruction and loss of life to the central and northern regions of Mozambique. The scale of the disasters 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 both Cyclones Kenneth and Idai 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 the cyclones – including loss of power and mobile networks - has made communicating with communities even more challenging, with telecommunications and radio infrastructure damaged and disrupted in all affected districts.




### **Cyclones Idai and Kenneth 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**





**\$9.0  
MILLION**  
**Total required**

-  **Drought**  
**\$0.75M**
-  **Idai**  
**\$5M**
-  **Kenneth**  
**\$3.3M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

-  **3M**
-  **Drought**  
**815k**
-  **Idai**  
**1.85M**
-  **Kenneth**  
**374k**

PEOPLE TARGETED

-  **520k**
-  **Drought**  
**70k**
-  **Idai**  
**250k**
-  **Kenneth**  
**200k**

# OF MEMBERS

 **7**

**Cyclone Idai impact:** Cyclone Idai brought devastation and damage to large swathes 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 Kenneth impact:** In the districts of Quissanga, Macomia and Ibo, assessments indicate that entire villages were destroyed with communities left without shelter, food, crops and assets. Close to 55,000 hectares of crops were destroyed. The districts hit by the cyclone also experienced electricity and communication outages. Transport infrastructure damages have also been reported with at least three collapsed bridges and seven impassable roads due to heavy rains and flash floods. As a consequence, a large number of communities were left stranded. As communities begin to self-recover, early recovery activities will be critical to support families to build back better and support a rapid transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery and reconstruction.

**Cyclones Idai and Kenneth 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 Cyclones Idai and Kenneth and their paths.
- 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 cyclones.

## Contacts

**Manuela Muianga**  
manuela.muianga@undp.org

**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.

More than 700,000 hectares of crops were flooded following cyclone Idai, destroying the livelihoods of hundreds of thousand of families.

Credit: OCHA/Saviano Abreu



**\$1.9  
MILLION**

**Total required**

 **Idai**  
**\$1.2M**

 **Kenneth**  
**\$0.7M**

**PARTNERS SUPPORTED**

 **300**

**# OF PARTNERS**

 **1**

**EMERGENCY**

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS**



**Cyclones Idai and Kenneth impact:** Following Cyclones Kenneth and Idai, telecommunications were cut in multiple locations in both Beira and Cabo Delgado, leaving hundreds of thousands of people without the ability to communicate with their families. While the private sector and government are re-establishing connectivity, 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 humanitarian operations, as well as for the safety and security of humanitarians.

**Cyclones Idai and Kenneth 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.


**Contacts**


**Ryan Twitney**  
[ryan.twitney@wfp.org](mailto:ryan.twitney@wfp.org)



**LOGISTICS**

**\$15.3  
MILLION**  
**Total required**

 **Idai**  
**\$9.3M**

 **Kenneth**  
**\$6M**

**PARTNERS SUPPORTED**

 **300**

**# OF PARTNERS**

 **1**

**Cyclones Idai and Kenneth impact:** Both of the cyclone’s weather systems caused significant damage to infrastructure in multiple locations across the central and northern regions of Mozambique. In Beira, 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. In Cabo Delgado, there are still some areas that are still only accessible by air or boat. Other roads in both Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces 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 Cyclones Kenneth and 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.

**Cyclones Idai and Kenneth response priority activities:**

- Facilitate access to the following WFP-contracted aircraft: 2x MI-8 (3-4 mt capacity) helicopters for Sofala and Cabo Delgado which started humanitarian air operations from 21 March; 1x MI-8 (3-4 mt capacity) which arrived in Beira on 23 March; 1x C-295 cargo plane (8-10 mt capacity) which 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).
- Provide road transport service from to hard to reach areas in all affected districts.

**Contacts**

Eva Gandrus  
eva.gandrus@wfp.org

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

# PROJECT LIST - IDAI

### CAMP COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

<b>Agency</b>	IOM
<b>People targeted</b>	100,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	3,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Support to the Govt of Mozambique to manage displacement camps and support returns
<b>Objective(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support informed humanitarian decision-making, demographic data, and prioritization of gaps and needs for vulnerable displaced and affected populations in Manica and Sofala.</li> <li>• Ensure that populations displaced by Cyclone Idai and flooding in Mozambique are provided with adequate and dignified protection and assistance in line with national standards and laws, and are able to participate and contribute to identification of needs and solutions for displacement.</li> </ul>
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Affected districts of Sofala and Manica
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Buzi, Nhamatanda, Chibabava, Muanza, Dondo, Gondola, Chimoio and Sussendenga
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) roll out to support information gathering on the service needs, provision and gaps at all site level throughout all affected areas; provision of regular updates, maps and data to CCCM and other cluster partners; Coordination of the CCCM Cluster at national and sub national levels in support of the Government of Mozambique; Support to camp management at site level. IOM will work with local authorities and local partners to initially establish mobile and dedicated teams that will focus on camp level services and coordination including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring complaint and feedback mechanism (AAP), engage/mobilize the community in an inclusive manner thereby empowering the community in collaborating with various actors in seeking solutions to their circumstances from the start aimed at improving life with dignity for them whilst in displacement and towards pursuit of durable solutions.</li> <li>• Support local and national authorities to establish a platform to coordinate humanitarian response at site or area-level</li> <li>• Engage suitable actors to provide technical and other vital support to the Government in the management of the transit centers and camps and liaison with other clusters on specific needs and gaps</li> <li>• Support returns (transport, consolidated returned package through cash and in-kind, etc.)</li> <li>• For priority locations, where return is not yet possible, provide site improvement infrastructure and/or upgrade to transit centers and camps.</li> <li>• Carry out capacity building activities for local authorities and local actors and leaders.</li> <li>• Decommission and closure of transit sites that include returning the sites to its original use when appropriate.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact</b>	Andrew Lind (email: alind@iom.int), Katharina Schnoering (email: Kschoering@iom.int, Tel. +258 863 511 806)

<b>Agency</b>	CHEMO: World Vision Mozambique
<b>People targeted</b>	10,000 (camp management)
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	2,500,000
<b>Project title</b>	Camp management
<b>Objective(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide camp management of tranist centres and settlements in Zambezia.</li> </ul>
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala, Zambezia and Tete
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Camp Management: Morrumbala, Mocuba, Quelimaine
<b>Contact</b>	Shelby Stapleton, Senior Programme Officer, World Vision Mozambique Cell: +258 85 043 5595, E-mail: shelby_stapleton@wvi.org, Skype: shelby.stapletonWVA

## COORDINATION

<b>Agency</b>	OCHA
<b>People targeted</b>	1,850,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,600,000
<b>Project title</b>	Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Common Services for the Cyclone Idai response in Mozambique
<b>Objective(s)</b>	More effective and principled humanitarian action that meets the needs of affected people.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and roving
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	All affected districts
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Humanitarian action is led by empowered, competent and experienced professionals.</p> <p>Humanitarian decision making is based on a common situational awareness.</p> <p>Humanitarian action is guided by joint strategic response planning based on prioritized needs.</p> <p>Coordination mechanisms are adapted to the context and support the effective and coherent delivery of humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>Humanitarian financing is predictable, timely and allocated based on priority needs.</p> <p>People in emergencies are protected from harm and have access to assistance as a result of advocacy and coordination.</p> <p>International partners are ready to respond to humanitarian emergencies without delay and with the right assistance.</p> <p>Community Engagement, protection and gender sensitivity of the humanitarian response is strengthened.</p>
<b>Contact</b>	connell@un.org

<b>Agency</b>	IOM
<b>People targeted</b>	1,850,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,500,000
<b>Project title</b>	Support to Humanitarian decision-making around population displacement, returns and recovery
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Support informed humanitarian decision-making, demographic data, and prioritization of gaps and needs for vulnerable displaced and affected populations affected by flooding and Cyclone Idai.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	All affected districts
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) roll out to support information gathering on the service needs, provision and gaps at all site level throughout all affected areas; provision of regular updates, maps and data all cluster partners;</li> <li>• Initial baseline assessment of displaced and affected communities including origin, needs, services, gaps and detailed demographics for use in partner programming; updated and informed forms to target specific requests for information from cluster leads and partners.</li> <li>• Mobility tracking of population movements for return, relocation and cross border dynamics where applicable.</li> <li>• Products produced regularly to support national, provincial, district and other local relevant sub national decision makers including demographics, maps, damage assessments, movements, and surveys on intentions and perceptions; regular meetings and presentations to support partner use of tools and raw data produced.</li> <li>• Capacity building for government and partners on information management.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact</b>	alind@iom.int

## EARLY RECOVERY

<b>Agency</b>	ILO
<b>People targeted</b>	250,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Restoration of basic services
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Rapid restoration of access to and from the rural areas and employment creation.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala and Manica provinces.
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Dondo, Buzi, Nhamatanda, Sussundenga, Gondola and Chimoio.
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Activity 1. Debris clearance in urban areas (30% of allocated resources)</p> <p>2.1. Rapid assessment to identify priority neighbourhoods and local capacity</p> <p>2.2. Identification of small scale contractors and workers in affected areas</p> <p>2.3. Short term skills training in Occupational Safety &amp; Health and debris clearance</p> <p>2.4. Execution of clearance: Excavation, heaping, loading/unloading, hauling and building material recovery</p> <p>Activity 2. Road access restoration (70% of allocated resources)</p> <p>2.1. Rapid assessment is carried out to identify roads requiring immediate inputs in order to allow access into cyclone-affected areas</p> <p>2.2. Identification and hiring of small scale contractors and workers in affected areas</p> <p>2.3. Short term skills training in Occupational Safety &amp; Health (OSH) and road repairs</p> <p>2.4. Road improvement works through short term repairs and building of temporary bridges in road sections that are no longer passable.</p>
<b>Contact</b>	David Marcos, marcos@ilo.org, 00258 84 382 3392

<b>Agency</b>	UNDP
<b>People targeted</b>	250,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Restoration of basic services
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Support affected communities and government institutions to recover from the impacts of floods and Cyclone IDAI in the worse affected districts of Sofala and Manica Districts.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala and Manica provinces
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Dondo, Buzi, Nhamatanda, Sussundenga, Gondola and Chimoio.
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Debris clearance, waste management in the neighbourhoods and restoration of livelihoods;</li> <li>• Feeder roads clearance to open up inaccessible areas (7 districts in accessible) through temporary employment of local people;</li> <li>• Support affected communities on livelihoods restoration;</li> <li>• Support the government on comprehensive social economic impact assessment of the floods and cyclone;</li> </ul>
<b>Contact</b>	Manuela Muianga (manuela.muianga@undp.org/823567880)

<b>Agency</b>	IOM
<b>People targeted</b>	400,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	500,000
<b>Project title</b>	Support to recovery process for communities affected by Cyclone Idai and flooding in Central Mozambique
<b>Objective(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support communities to re-establish safe communal infrastructure, markets and public spaces.</li> <li>• To support communities to discuss and participate in decision making around recovery processes.</li> </ul>
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala and Manica provinces.
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Muanza, Buzi, Chibava, Beira, Chingoma, Marromeu, Chinde, Chimoio, Gondola.



<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targetting of affected community infrastructure, markets, and public spaces in need of debris management, clearing, cleaning and repair.</li> <li>• Provision of tools, materials and cash for work to targetted communities to rebuild and repair public spaces, markets and infrastructure.</li> <li>• Provide targetted communications infrastructure to repair or upgrade public and private community radio stations with reach in affected communities.</li> <li>• Provide basic training packages and information to radio stations to enable journalism, discussion and public forums on recovery processes.</li> <li>• Provide community radios for use in public spaces and discussion areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact</b>	Kschoering@iom.int

<b>Agency</b>	UN Habitat
<b>People targeted</b>	50,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Restoration of Housing- Basic Services
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Support affected communities and government institutions to recover from the impacts of floods and Cyclone IDAI in the worse affected districts of Sofala and Manica Districts
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala and Manica provinces
<b>District/locality</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support affected communities on livelihoods restoration; Rapid repairs of critical facilities/housing (fixing of roofs) – health facilities, offices (schools- UNICEF) with resilience focus on Building Back Better (BBB);</li> <li>• Technical support to partners on resilient repair/retrofitting according to resilient standards</li> </ul>
<b>Contact</b>	Wild do Rosario (wild.dorosario@un.org)

<b>Agency</b>	WFP and partners
<b>People targeted</b>	850,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	750,000
<b>Project title</b>	Enable the transition to recovery and resilience.
<b>Objective(s)</b>	
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Provinces of Sofala, Zambezia, Tete, Manica.
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Sofala: Beira, Dondo, Buzi, Nhamatanda, Marromeu, Caia. Manica: Gondola, Sussundenga, Chimoio. Zambezia: Chinde, Inhassunge, Maganja da Costa, Namacurra, Nicoadala. Tete: Mutarara.
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid emergency assessment, including food security assessment.</li> <li>• Rapid Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (RSLP) multi-stakeholder consultations and development of implementation plan for recovery.</li> <li>• Provide technical support to the government on framing a recovery vision and approach, supported by a plan for action.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact</b>	daniela.cuellar@wfp.org

## EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

<b>Agency</b>	WFP and partners
<b>People targeted</b>	
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,200,000
<b>Project title</b>	Reliable and secure ICT services enabling effective humanitarian coordination and response in four operational areas.
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Provide coordination, information management, security communication, data connectivity and services for communities.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala, Manica, Zambezia, Tete.

<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Sofala: Beira, Dondo, Buzi, Nhamatanda, Marromeu, Caia. Manica: Gondola, Sussundenga, Chimoio. Zambezia: Chinde, Inhassunge, Maganja da Costa, Namacurra, Nicoadala. Tete: Mutarara.
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	ryan.twitney@wfp.org

## EDUCATION

<b>Agency</b>	COSACA
<b>People targeted</b>	200,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	5,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Urgent education support - response to cyclone IDAI and floods.
<b>Objective(s)</b>	To re-establish access to primary education and continued learning for school age children that are impacted by suspended learning due to damage from the cyclone.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	IDAI and flood affected areas of Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia provinces.
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Apple Chaimontree (apple.chaimontree@savethechildren.org)

<b>Agency</b>	World Vision
<b>People targeted</b>	85,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	750,000
<b>Project title</b>	Education response for EIE
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Establishment of safe Child Friendly Temporary Learning Centers using a mix of education and recreational activities. Distribute education kits Rehabilitation/retrofitting/refurbishing of affected schools including Rehabilitation/construction of gender segregated WASH facilities. Support to the government for training teachers in crisis context using the INEE TiCC package and the WVI newly developed CFS toolkit.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala, Zambezia and Tete.
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Sofala, Zambezia and Tete (Buzi, Dondo, Chibabava, Beria, Morrumbala, Mocuba, Chemba, Caia, Mutarrara).
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Manuela Muianga (manuela.muianga@undp.org/823567880)

<b>Agency</b>	UNICEF
<b>People targeted</b>	280,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	7,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Rapid Response to resume learning activities for children affected by Idai Cyclone and floodings
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Setting up Temporary Learning Spaces Rehabilitatin and retrofitting damaged classrooms Distribution of Schools in a box, learner kits and ECD kits Reorientation of teachers to manage activities in the new setting, provide psychosocial support and guidelines to use Schools in a box and ECD kits.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	IDAI and flood affected areas of Sofala, Manica, Teteand Zambezia provinces

<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Lina Beltran (lbeltran@unicef.org)

<b>Agency</b>	UN-Habitat
<b>People targeted</b>	60,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,800,000
<b>Project title</b>	Rapid repair and rehabilitation of classrooms in areas affected by Idai Cyclone and floodings
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Resuming Learning Activities Rehabilitation/retrofitting of affected schools and Rehabilitation of gender segregated WASH facilities. Technical support to partners on tarp tent set up and resilient repair/retrofitting according to resilient standards
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	IDAI and flood affected areas of Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia provinces
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Wild DoRosario (wild.dorosario@un.org)

<b>Agency</b>	AVSI
<b>People targeted</b>	15,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	450,000
<b>Project title</b>	Urgent response to the Education crisis following the IDAI cyclone
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Education - Children (including preschool age children, girls, and other excluded children) continue access to education
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Nhamatandra (Sofala province) & Chimoio city + Gondola (Manica province)
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Martina Zavagli (martina.zavagli@avsi.org)

## FOOD SECURITY

<b>Agency</b>	WFP and its partners
<b>People targeted</b>	1,700,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	121,500,000
<b>Project title</b>	Immediate life-saving food distributions to populations affected by IDAI cyclone and floods, including emergency school feeding
<b>Objective(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure food access to displaced people in Accommodation Centres as well as in hard-to-access areas for 3 months</li> <li>• Emergency school feeding</li> <li>• Coordinate food assistance interventions, FSL assessments and monitoring activities"</li> </ul>
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Provinces of Sofala, Zambezia, Tete, Manica
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	<p>SOFALA: Beira, Dondo, Buzi, Nhamatanda, Chibabava, Cheringoma, Maringue, Muanza, Gorongosa, Marromeu, Caia, Chemba, Machanga</p> <p>MANICA: Gondola, Vanduzi, Macossa, Barue, Manica, Machaze, Sussundenga, Mossurize, Macate, Chimoio, Tambara, Guro</p> <p>ZAMBEZIA: Chinde, Inhassunge, Lugela, Maganja da Costa, Milange, Mocuba, Morrumbala, Namacurra, Nicoadala</p> <p>TETE: Changara, Tete, Doa, Mutarara</p> <p>Emergency school feeding: in districts where WVI will not respond</p>
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	mattia.polvanesi@wfp.org

<b>Agency</b>	FAO and members of Food Security Cluster
<b>People targeted</b>	425,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	19,125,000
<b>Project title</b>	Emergency Support to Recover Livelihoods of People Affected by the Cyclone IDAI
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Provide urgent assistance to 425,000 most vulnerable people (65,000 households) affected by the cyclone through the restoration of the livelihoods
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Provinces of Sofala, Zambézia, Manica, Tete and Inhambane
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Buzi, Caia, Chemba, Cheringoma, Chibabava, Dondo, Machanga, Maringue, Marromeu and Muanza, Chinde, Inhasuunge, Mopeia, Morrumbala, Nicoadala, Gondola, Machaze, Mossurize, Sussundenga, Mutarara, Govuro, Inhassoro, Mabote and Vilanculos
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Jose Matsinhe (jose.matsinhe@fao.org) +258 82 733 1841

<b>Agency</b>	COSACA (CARE, Save the Children, Oxfam)
<b>People targeted</b>	300,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	12,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Life Saving food distributions for cyclone and flood affected households
<b>Objective(s)</b>	To provide three months of food assistance to households
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Affected districts of Sofala and Manica
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Buzi, Nhamatanda, Chibabava, Muanza, Dondo, Gondola, Chimoio and Sussundenga
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	saul.butters@care.org

<b>Agency</b>	Gorongosa Project
<b>People targeted</b>	25,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	2,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Food distribution to vulnerable households in the Buffer Zone of Gorongosa National Park
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Provide access to food to vulnerable households severely affected by the flooding caused by cyclone IDAI
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Buffer Zone of GNP (Sofala) in the districts of: Nhamatanda, Dondo, Muanza, Cheringoma, Maringue and Gorongosa
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Nhamatanda, Dondo, Muanza, Cheringoma, Maringue and Gorongosa
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Letizia Vero (letiziavero@hotmail.com; 850206611) (Liaison Officer agencies - Maputo) Claudia Suca (claudias@gorongosa.net; 849185887) (Director of GNP Human Development Department) Juliane Zeidler (juliane@gorongosa.net or j.zeidler@iecn-namibia.com; 840117529) (Associate Director: Donor relations & Planning)

<b>Agency</b>	VSO
<b>People targeted</b>	10,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	
<b>Project title</b>	Combat food insecurity in Manica province due to cyclone IDAI
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Provide food family kits to affected households in communities where VSO is present
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Manica
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Chimoio, Sussundenga, Dombe
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Rute Dos Santos, +258 82 303 77 43; Rute.DosSantos@vsoint.org

<b>Agency</b>	CHEMO: World Vision Mozambique
<b>People targeted</b>	300,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	750,000
<b>Project title</b>	Immediate Emergency School Feeding
<b>Objective(s)</b>	1. Provide Emergency School feeding for children - in the form of a ration to take home or a high energy snack to be eaten at school, or CFS - depending on the district. 2. In communities where kitchens are able to be rehabilitated, or where Women, Youth and Child spaces are established, wet feeding will be considered. This will include: - Purchase of fuel, and utensils; regular sanitation activities.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala, Zambezia and Tete
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Buzi, Dondo, Nhamatanda, Chibabava, Beria, Morrumbala, Mocuba, Chemba, Caia, Mutarrara,
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Shelby Stapleton, Senior Programme Officer, World Vision Mozambique Cell: +258 85 043 5595   E-mail: shelby_stapleton@wvi.org   Skype: shelby.stapletonWVA

<b>Agency</b>	United Purpose Mozambique - www.united-purpose.org.mz
<b>People targeted</b>	4,500
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	150,000
<b>Project title</b>	Immediate reponse to impact of IDAI cyclone in Manica Province
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Contribute to the prevention of food insecurity in the region
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Manica Province
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Sussundenga, Vanduzi and Macate districts
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Arlindo Muambole Food security coordinator based in Chimoio (+258827795260); Arlindo.Muambole@united-purpose.org

<b>Agency</b>	ADRA Mozambique
<b>People targeted</b>	6,497
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	450,000
<b>Project title</b>	Resilience in Sussundenga and Caia
<b>Objective(s)</b>	The objective of this project is to increase productivity and resilience of smallholder's farmers through smart climate and nutrition-sensitivity agriculture
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Manica, Sofala
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Caia (Nhacuecha, Magagade, Nhamacherene, Tchetcha 1, Tchetcha 2, Chibongoloa and Murrema); Sussundenga (Dombe, Nhamati, Muoha and Matarara)
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	vadriano@adramozambique.org +258 848398134

<b>Agency</b>	CEFA - NGO
<b>Project title:</b>	Agriculture resilience approach
<b>Objective(s):</b>	Increase the capacity of adaptation to climate change for smallholder's farmers to Nhamatanda district and increase the nutrition and hygiene educational level for the familiar nucleo
<b>People target:</b>	1200 smallholder's farmers and familiar nucleo (about 7.200 people)
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	700,000
<b>Zone of implementation: (district/locality)</b>	Nhamatanda district - Sofala Province
<b>Contact:</b>	Proietti Roberto: r.proietti@cefaonlus.it ; mobile: +258.825432904

## HEALTH

<b>Agency</b>	WHO
<b>People targeted</b>	Of 1.8 million estimated people in need, close to 450,000 cases will receive treatment and 900,000 people will be vaccinated for cholera vaccine.
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	12,800,000
<b>Project title</b>	Emergency Health Response to IDAI cyclone and flooding
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Reduce preventable mortality and morbidity through provision of life saving essential health services expansion there by reduce mortality and morbidity by: 1. Reestablish disease early warning and response capability 2. Support the reestablishment of Primary and Secondary Health Care services 3. Strengthen the coordination and leadership in the health sector
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezi, Inhambane provinces.
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	gebresillassie@who.int

<b>Agency</b>	UNICEF
<b>People targeted</b>	Of 2.1 million estimated people in need, UNICEF will focus on: PHC and ITN provision for an estimate 1,000,000 people in need, prioritizing accommodation centres and remote communities. Consultations to reach an 225,000 people (all ages)
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	4,710,864
<b>Project title</b>	Emergency Health Response to IDAI cyclone and flooding
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Reduce excess mortality and morbidity by: 1. Restoration of PHC services to the affected population, including basic curative and preventative (ANC, EPI, vit A, de-worming) service package in accommodation centres and remote communities 2. Prevention of disease outbreak through vaccination campaign and ITN distribution
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Focus on Sofala, Manica with complementary support in Inhambane, Tete, and Zambezia based on needs
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	jmcquenpatterson@unicef.org; fbrito@unicef.org

<b>Agency</b>	UNFPA
<b>People targeted</b>	500,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	6,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Ensuring sexual and reproductive health services for people affected by disasters in Mozambique
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Provide assistance to vulnerable women and men affected by the disaster
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Zambezia
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Chimoio cities; Barue, Gondola, Macossa, Manica, Sussundenga, Buzi, Cheringoma, Chibabava, Dondo, Maringue, Muanza, Nhamatanda, Gorongosa, Chinde
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Andrea Wojnar

<b>Agency</b>	UNAIDS
<b>People targeted</b>	Of 2.1 million estimated people in need, UNAIDS will focus on: Provision of peer support to identify and link 105,000 HIV patients to health and emergency services for a 5-month period prioritizing accommodation centres.
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,217,590
<b>Project title</b>	Emergency Health HIV Response to IDAI cyclone and flooding
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Strengthen retention on antiretroviral treatment among people already on treatment and those waiting to start treatment in Sofala and Manica provinces. Establish 70 community adherence support groups and contract 700 Community Advocates to identify and link 105,000 HIV patients who have defaulted to health and emergency services for prompt re-initiation of ART.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Focus on 17 districts, 6 districts in Manica province and 10 districts in Sofala province
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	bazimam@unaids.org

<b>Agency</b>	IOM
<b>People targeted</b>	Up to 100,000 cyclone affected men, women, boys and girls with acute and chronic health needs – prioritising people living with HIV, TB patients, the critically injured, children, elderly, women (pregnant and lactating), people with disabilities, survivors of gender and sexual based violence, other vulnerable persons.
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	2,100,000
<b>Project title</b>	Supporting Access to Health Care, Public Health and Referral Initiatives in Emergency and Transitional Shelters and Communities of Return, in Cyclone Affected Provinces in Mozambique.
<b>Objective(s)</b>	To reduce morbidity and mortality among cyclone survivors and host communities by: increasing access to medical care and facilitating hospital discharge to emergency and transitional housing for the most vulnerable; improve prevention, care and support services for HIV and sexually transmitted infections through continuity of care mechanisms and prevention services; and support Provincial TB Programmes in identification and follow up of known TB patients on treatment, support re-access, assessment of TB infrastructure needs and screening and referral of suspect cases in transitional shelters and returnee populations where sustained services can be identified.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Tete, Sofala and Manica Province
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Dr Laura Tomm Bonde, Migration Health Coordinator, IOM Mozambique, ltommbonde@iom.int

<b>Agency</b>	CUAMM, Doctors with Africa
<b>People targeted</b>	533,825
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	250,000
<b>Project title</b>	Provide basic health care to people of Beira
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Provide emergency care to local population, restart basic services (focus on Hospital Central da Beira and some targeted urban Health centers), and provide rapid restore to epidemics.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	City of Beira
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	City of Beira: neighborhood of Macurungo and Chingussura, neighborhood of Macuti and Munhava.
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Giovanna De Meneghi, Country Manager, 82 9001730, g.demeneghi@cuamm.org

<b>Agency</b>	COSACA/Save the Children
---------------	--------------------------

<b>People targeted</b>	360,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	3,660,000
<b>Project title</b>	Provision of primary health care to cyclone Idai affected communities in Mozambique
<b>Objective(s)</b>	To contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality of children under five years and vulnerable populations who have been affected by the Cyclone IDAI.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala, Manica, Zambezi and Tete Provinces.
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Districts affected by the cyclone (The districts will be determine based on rapid assessments)
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Machiel Pouw

## LOGISTICS

<b>Agency</b>	WFP
<b>People targeted</b>	The logistics cluster do not count beneficiaries.
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	9,310,143
<b>Project title</b>	Provision of Logistics Cluster Common Services in Support of the Humanitarian Community responding to Cyclone Idai in Mozambique
<b>Objective(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure the quick movement of life-saving humanitarian cargo to impacted communities and project implementation sites for the humanitarian community responding to the Cyclone Idai crisis in Mozambique.</li> <li>To support the overall humanitarian logistics response by augmenting logistics capacity through enhanced coordination and information sharing mechanisms</li> </ul>
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Log Cluster will facilitate the movement of prioritized cargo throughout the affected regions in Mozambique. Logistics Cluster coordination centers will be established in Beira, Maputo, Chimoio, Quelimane, Tete.
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Maputo, Chimoio, Quelimane, Tete
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	eva.gandrus@wfp.org

## NUTRITION

<b>Agency</b>	UNICEF
<b>People targeted</b>	316,720 children and women: 242,720 children under 5 years (including those with SAM), and 74,000 pregnant and lactating women (including those with MAM or HIV)
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	2,579,500
<b>Project title</b>	Urgent nutritional support for U5s and PLW affected by cyclone IDAI and floods
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Immediate humanitarian assistance: (1) screening and treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for children under 5, (2) immediate nutritional support for PLW with acute malnutrition and/or HIV, (3) information and counselling support on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) for pregnant/lactating women (PLW), and (4) essential micronutrient interventions for children under 5 (vitamin A, MNPs, and deworming)
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	IDAI and flood affected areas of Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia, and Inhambahne provinces
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	



<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Javier Rodriguez, jrodriguez@unicef.org, Dorothy Foote, dfoote@unicef.org

<b>Agency</b>	WFP
<b>People targeted</b>	36,000 children 6 - 59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and 20,000 pregnant and lactating women
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	3,697,500
<b>Project title</b>	Community mobilization and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children under-five and acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women
<b>Objective(s)</b>	To provide immediate life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to the population affected by tropical cyclone
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Manica, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia provinces
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	lindsey.wise@wfp.org

\* Total population target for the Cluster is 316,720 people, including 242,720 U5 children and women screened for malnutrition, and 74,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) receiving info and counseling. A percentage of those screened for malnutrition will receive treatment, as required.

\*\* Screening and treatment for children and women with acute malnutrition is jointly coordinated by all agencies through national PRN (Programa de Reabilitação Nutricional) for children, and the PRN II for adults.

\*\*\* Nutritional support for PLW with MAM and/or HIV includes corn soya blend CSB (from WFP) and BP5 biscuits (from UNICEF).

\*\*\*\* The target population for the cluster is based on an estimated 80% coverage of the affected population, guided by SPHERE standards for management of acute malnutrition in emergencies (90% for camps, 70% for urban areas, 50% for rural areas).

\*\*\*\*\* The number of people targeted by NGO programmes is assumed to be a subset of the overall cluster targets as described above.

<b>Agency</b>	AVSI
<b>People targeted</b>	121.252 children (80% of the population < 5 years old); 7.578 children (80% children MAG, with MAG 5%) and 17.831 PLW
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,723,000 (blanket suppl. Feeding distribution + nutrition targeted treatment)
<b>Project title</b>	Nutritional intervention for children <5 and pregnant & lactating women affected by hurricane IDAI Mozambique
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Nutrition - Mitigate the effect of drought on nutrition status of children, pregnant and lactating women
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala Province, Manica Province
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Nhamatandra (Sofala) & Chimoio, Gondola, (Manica)
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	martina.zavagli@avsi.org

Note: Blanket supplementary feeding as a community activity will be linked to nutrition targeted treatment through PRN (see above activities of UNICEF and WFP coordinated with MiSAU.)

<b>Agency</b>	World Vision Mozambique
<b>People targeted</b>	12,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,500,000
<b>Project title</b>	Immediate Live Saving Nutrition Intervention

<b>Objective(s)</b>	<p>CHEMO will support the Nutrition cluster's blanket supplementary feeding interventions as needed. In addition, World Vision will respond to the immediate nutrition needs, especially of women and children by establishing 50 safe spaces for women and children, where they can get privacy for breast feeding, and meet together with other women for psycho social support and access nutrition education. Within these spaces the following activities will be conducted during times suitable for women and girls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breast feeding support, with midwives</li> <li>• Education in complementary feeding and provision of micro nutrient supplementation.</li> <li>• Nurturing care and stimulation for infants.</li> <li>• Screening for malnutrition of infants and pregnant and lactating mothers - with referral to nutrition program</li> <li>• Hygiene education and training use of water purification - in conjunction with WASH Cluster</li> <li>• Health education on prevention of disease, including childhood illnesses, and prevention of water related diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, skin infections etc</li> <li>• Linkage to protection services and messages, such as location and times of distributions, support for identity cards, birth registration etc.</li> </ul> <p>Other activities will be conducted within these spaces funded through other clusters, such as psychosocial support and reproductive health services.</p>
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala, Zambezia and Tete
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Shelby Stapleton, Senior Programme Officer, World Vision Mozambique Cell: +258 85 043 5595   E-mail: shelby_stapleton@wvi.org   Skype: shelby.stapletonWVA

Note: Blanket supplementary feeding as a community activity will be linked to nutrition targetted treatment through PRN (see above activities of UNICEF and WFP coordinated with MiSAU.)

## PROTECTION

<b>Agency</b>	UNFPA
<b>People targeted</b>	350,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	3,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Ensuring all vulnerable women and girls are protected against violence in disaster affected areas in Mozambique
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Provide assistance to vulnerable women and men affected by the disaster: Ensure effective coordination of the GBV AoR; prevention, response and provision of clinical management of rape services; establishment of safe spaces for women and girls; and provision of psychosocial support to survivors. Targetting women adolescent and young women, particularly those at risk of violence
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Zambezia
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Chimoio cities; Barue, Gondola, Macossa, Manica, Sussundenga, Buzi, Cheringoma, Chibabava, Dondo, Maringue, Muanza, Nhamatanda, Gorongosa, Chinde.
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Andrea Wojnar, Resident Representative adiagne@unfpa.org +258 84 300 8174

<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>People targeted</b>	350,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	3,550,000
<b>Project title</b>	Critical protection relief items and strengthening protection systems

<b>Objective(s)</b>	The objectives are the project are: 1) Provide critical core relief items that strengthen the protection environment, particularly for women and girls. Items to include fuel-efficient cookstoves and solar lamps for 30,000 households. 2) Strengthen protection systems in affected areas by conducting a protection assessment/mapping and identifying gaps and needs. 3) Provide immediate protection assistance, including counselling and service referral to vulnerable affected persons (including persons with special needs and LGBTI) through trained staff from UNHCR and partners.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Zambezia
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Chimoio cities; Barue, Gondola, Macossa, Manica, Sussundenga, Buzi, Cheringoma, Chibabava, Dondo, Maringue, Muanza, Nhamatanda, Gorongosa, Chinde
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Hans Lunshof, Country Representative lunshof@unhcr.org +258 84 326 59 80

<b>Agency</b>	UNICEF
<b>People targeted</b>	100,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,200,000
<b>Project title</b>	Provision of Psychosocial support, identification and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children, activation of response mechanism to prevent and address violence, including GBV and birth registration.
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Project aims to: 1) Mobilize affected communities around the protection and wellbeing of all children and provide access to affected boys and girls of various ages with psychosocial support, opportunities to play and acquire contextually relevant skills and referral to inter-sectoral support services both in communities and in schools, integrated with education activities. 2) Work with the International and National Red Cross, the Ministry of gender, Children and Social Action and relevant government and non-government organizations to ensure identification, documentation and provision of interim care and support to unaccompanied and separated children, tracing of their families and reunification, 3) Support service providers, including law enforcement actors, communities and children in affected areas to re-establish essential reporting and response services to address violence and exploitation, including GBV. 4) Identify entry points for birth registration and issuance of ID documents for children who have either never been registered or have lost birth registration documentation to facilitate access to essential services.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala, Manica, Zambezia
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Chimoio cities; Barue, Gondola, Macossa, Manica, Sussundenga, Buzi, Cheringoma, Chibabava, Dondo, Maringue, Muanza, Nhamatanda, Gorongosa, Chinde
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Edith W.M. Morch-Binnema Chief Child Protection Tel: +258 2148115 Cellphone: 82-304 9770 and 82-820 886158 Email : emorchbinnema@unicef.org United Nations Children's Fund

<b>Agency</b>	Save the Children
<b>People targeted</b>	5,986
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	590,019
<b>Project title</b>	Cyclone Idai Crisis
<b>Objective(s)</b>	1) Immediate risks facing boys and girls and their needs for specific services are identified through a rapid needs assessment; (2) Child Protection Systems strengthened on case management and referral mechanism; (3) Integrated CFS and TLCs established
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala and Manica province
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Muanza, Dondo, Nhamatanda, Beira City, Buzi, and Chibabava Chimoio, Gondola, and Sussundenga
<b>Activities</b>	

<b>Contact</b>	Apple Chaimontree DTL-PDQ/CPIE TA Save the Children apple.chaimontree@savethechildren.org.au +258 874446300
----------------	---

<b>Agency</b>	CHEMO/Humanity and Inclusion
<b>People targeted</b>	1,095 People affected by cyclone including people with disabilities in Beira area
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	160,000
<b>Project title</b>	Post-cyclone phase and psicological suport within most vulnerable group
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Contribute to mitigating the shock on the population, by emergency actions on its needs in MHPSS and protection, following the IDEA cyclone in the Beira area.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Beira city
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	+258 82 3107180 6 Marcos Tamburo, Country Director

<b>Agency</b>	CHEMO - World Vision Mozambique
<b>People targeted</b>	TOTAL: 97,500 CFS - 980 people (360 Children; 500 Adults; 120 Injured or vulnerable) Net Hope - 87,000 Child Safeguarding - 7500 PWD - 1095
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,410,000
<b>Project title</b>	CHEMO Emergency Child Protection
<b>Objective(s)</b>	CHEMO will establish and operate 10 Child Friendly Spaces within Transit sites to address the immediate basic needs of children and families, ensuring that these interventions lay the foundation for rehabilitation and resilience. The CFS will provide young people with a safe place to play, participate in activities, learn about their rights to health and protection, and experience healing from trauma they've experienced. They will also allow children a base for a return to healthy routines and experience a sense of normalcy again. CHEMO will bring qualified international experts to operate CFS and train local staff in international protection standards. This will be coordinated with Women, Youth, Adolescent and Child Spaces planned as a nutrition and protection intervention - funded through the nutrition cluster. Connecting Families Impacted by disaster: Provision of 10 sites of basic network connectivity for community affected by the flooding. The ICT services will be provided through its child friendly and women friendly spaces. Safeguarding: Rapid assessment of the protection needs for Children and Girls Child safeguarding training for humanitarian communities Protection referral network for adolescent girls - alarm systems and lighting. Rapid protection monitoring, including those with disabilities and the elderly Referral mechanisms for women experiencing GBV Post-cyclone phase and psychological support within most vulnerable groups (Beria City only): Contribute to mitigate the shock on the population, by emergency actions on its needs in MHPSS and protection, following the IDEA cyclone in the Beira area
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Sofala - Beira - 3 (transit Centres and settlements); Dondo 2; Buzi 2; Zambezia - Settlement areas in Morrumbala, Mocuba, Quelimaine,
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Shelby Stapleton, Senior Programme Officer, World Vision Mozambique Cell: +258 85 043 5595   E-mail: shelby_stapleton@wvi.org   Skype: shelby.stapletonWVA Humanity and Inclusion: 82 3107180 Marco Tamburro, Country Director

<b>Agency</b>	Plan International
<b>People targeted</b>	5,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	600,000
<b>Project title</b>	Cyclone Idai Crisis
<b>Objective(s)</b>	1. Children are protected from violence in the disaster struck areas (food, shelter, safe spaces) 2. Community based child protection committees are strengthened and protection systems rehabilitated.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala Province
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Buzi
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Jan Til tel: +258 849100790 e-mail: jan.bernard@plan-international.org skype: janbtill

<b>Agency</b>	WFP
<b>People targeted</b>	1.8 million
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	330,000
<b>Project title</b>	Ensuring accountability to affected populations through a centralised complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM)
<b>Objective(s)</b>	With support from the Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (WFP), establish a humanitarian call centre. Through a tollfree hotline the call centre will have the capacity to receive and log feedback and complaints from affected populations. A cross-sector referral tree will be established and followed and responses provided to people in a timely manner. The complaints and feedback mechanism will also consist of complaints boxes placed within communities and accommodation centres. Awareness raising on affected populations' rights and services available to them will be undertaken by WFP (including WFP implementation partners) and other protection partners as per each institutions' mandate. The CFM will be accompanied by visibility material and bulk sms messages to reach a wider population.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Zambezia
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Chimoio cities; Barue, Gondola, Macossa, Manica, Sussundenga, Buzi, Cheringoma, Chibabava, Dondo, Maringue, Muanza, Nhamatanda, Gorongosa, Chinde
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Helga Gunnell, Gender and Protection Advisor helga.gunnell@wfp.org Mobile: +258 863 04 29 72

<b>Agency</b>	IOM
<b>People targeted</b>	200,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,400,000
<b>Project title</b>	Strengthening protection for the most vulnerable populations and ensure access to essential, life-saving protection and psycho-social services.
<b>Objective(s)</b>	The response aims to protect and assist vulnerable populations, including victims and potential victims of Trafficking in Persons (TiP), survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), unaccompanied and separated children and other persons at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation. With this aim, IOM's Protection programme will support the activation and strengthening of the existing referral mechanism for vulnerable populations in emergencies. Through IOM mobile protection outreach teams (multidisciplinary) will conduct awareness raising activities and referral of cases. Subsequently, they will support community-based committees whose role will be to spread key messaging on TiP, GBV, CP and other forms of violence, and to identify potential cases for referral to services. Relevant psycho-social support (PSS) professionals from the International Child Development Programme (ICDP) and other governmental partners will be trained to provide family and child-friendly PSS services in order to support coping mechanisms related to the cyclone IDAI and its effects. Additionally, IOM will support family reunification for unaccompanied/separated migrant children by providing return and transportation assistance.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Zambezia
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Chimoio cities; Barue, Gondola, Macossa, Manica, Sussundenga, Buzi, Cheringoma, Chibabava, Dondo, Maringue, Muanza, Nhamatanda, Gorongosa, Chinde

**Activities**

<b>Contact</b>	snlabu@iom.int
<b>Agency</b>	UN Women
<b>People targeted</b>	30,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	500,000
<b>Project title</b>	Support to Gender Response Humanitarian Action in Mozambique - Cyclone IDAI
<b>Objective(s)</b>	1. Ensuring that humanitarian/crisis response planning, frameworks and programming are informed by gender analysis and needs assessments; 2. To assist vulnerable women and girls affected by IDAI cyclone in restoring their dignity, safety and ensure that their basic protection and economic rights are met.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Provinces of Sofala (please see districts below)
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Districts of Beira, Buzi, Dondo and Nhamatanda (Province of Sofala)
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Marie Laetitia Kayisire UN Women Country Representative E-mail: laetitia.kayisire@unwomen.org Tel: +258 21491031/258820159542/2588255787

**SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS**

<b>Agency</b>	IOM
<b>People targeted</b>	200.000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	6,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Shelter and NFIs support
<b>Objective(s)</b>	IOM's primary response will target 400,000 people with emergency shelter and NFI kits, prioritizing vulnerable groups, including women and men, boys and girls living in displacement sites.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala and Manica provinces
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Muanza, Buzi, Chibava, Beira, Chingoma, Marromeu, Chinde, Chimoio, Gondola.
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage on behalf of the shelter cluster a common pipeline to receive and distribute to implementing partners the In-kind contributions;</li> <li>• Coordinate the shelter cluster</li> <li>• Distribute shelter and NFI kits, where partners have gaps to work</li> </ul>
<b>Contact</b>	Kschoering@iom.int

<b>Agency</b>	CHEMO: World Vision Mozambique
<b>People targeted</b>	100,000 HH
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	2,700,000
<b>Project title</b>	NFI distribution
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Distribution of shelter NFIs in Zambezia and Sofala
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala, Zambezia and Tete
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	NFI's: Buzi, Dondo, Nhamatanda, Chibabava, Beria, Chemba, Caia, Mutarrara, Morrumbala, Mocuba, Manga de costa

<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Shelby Stapleton, Senior Programme Officer, World Vision Mozambique Cell: +258 85 043 5595   E-mail: shelby_stapleton@wvi.org   Skype: shelby.stapletonWVA
<b>Agency</b>	COSACA (CARE, Save the Children, Oxfam)
<b>People targeted</b>	108,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	3,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Life Saving NFI and shelter distributions for cyclone and flood affected households
<b>Objective(s)</b>	To provide three months of essential shelter and NFIs to flood and cyclone affected communities
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Affected districts of Sofala and Manica
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Buzi, Nhamatanda, Chibabava, Muanza, Dondo, Gondola, Chimoio and Sussendenga
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	saul.butters@care.org
<b>Agency</b>	OIKOS - Cooperação e Desenvolvimento
<b>People targeted</b>	# Beneficiaries: 3,000. People affected by the Cyclone IDAI in the target districts. Attention will be given to the most vulnerable socio-economic groups who are the most severely affected by the cyclone, including female-headed households, women, children and the elderly.
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	300,000
<b>Project title</b>	IDAI Cyclone Response
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Overall Objective: Reduce the suffering and improve the living conditions of IDAI Cyclone affected people through the provision of relief and recovery assistance. Specific Objective: Improve access to shelter for Cyclone affected people.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Province of Sofala, Districts of Beira, Dondo and Nhamatanda
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	Distribution of shelter kits; Distribution of construction/rehabilitation materials; Training/capacity building on resilient construction/rehabilitation;
<b>Contact</b>	Elisa Morrone, National Director: elisa.morrone@oikos.pt/ +258 82 6778896
<b>Agency</b>	UN-Habitat
<b>People targeted</b>	400,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	200,000
<b>Project title</b>	Immediate technical assistance on shelter and spatial planning to affected vulnerable victims in Sofala and Manica provinces
<b>Objective(s)</b>	a) To increase the capacity on site of the communities and shelter cluster members to have access suitable shelter solutions (affordable and safer shelters) b) To increase the knowledge and capacities of INGC on suitable spatial planning for Camp establishment by the elaboration of "Planos de Cadastro" c) To prepare and provide technical documentation for emergency response on shelter (emergency, temporary and permanent shelter)
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Sofala and Manica provinces
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	Beira, Dondo, Buzi, Nhamatanda, Sussundenga, Gondola, and Chimoio
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Wild DoRosario (wild.dorosario@un.org)

## WASH

<b>Agency</b>	UNICEF
<b>People targeted</b>	967,500
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	13,120,000
<b>Project title</b>	WASH emergency response for people affected by cyclone Idai in Mozambique
<b>Objective(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective WASH sector coordination for emergency response</li> <li>• 750,000 People affected by cyclone Idai have access to safe water through restoration of water supply from centralized systems (950,000 people) affected by cyclone Idai have access to safe water of appropriate quantity and quality according to their needsthrough provision of temporary water points in accomodation centres and institutions.</li> <li>• 217,500 People affected by cyclone Idai have access to appropriate sanitation and hygiene facilities, with focus on accomodation centres institutions and other centralized locations with high risk of disease spread.</li> <li>• People affected by cyclone Idai, with focus on more disadvantaged families, have access to WASH related non-food items, including point-of-use water treatment solutions.</li> <li>• People affected by Cyclone Idai receive critical water, sanitation and hygiene related information to prevent WASH related illnesses.</li> </ul>
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	Districts affected by cyclone Idai and related floods in the provinces of Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete.
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Chris Cormency (Chief of WASH) ccormency@unicef.org

<b>Agency</b>	IOM
<b>People targeted</b>	133,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	4,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	WASH emergency response for people flood affected populations in Mozambique
<b>Objective(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water supply to people affected by cyclone through temporary water supply and rehabilitation of existing / damage water sources.</li> <li>• Sanitation facilities and solid waste management for people displaced by floods.</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion and distribution of NFI (hygiene and dignity kits) for displaced populations.</li> </ul>
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	Districts affected by cyclone Idai and related floods in the provinces of Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete.
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Jesús Baena jbaena@iom.int

<b>Agency</b>	WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL, MOZAMBIQUE
<b>People targeted</b>	Zambezia: 15,000 Sofala: 25,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Mozambique Cyclone Emergency WASH Response Project
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Restore water access and hygienic practices for flood-affected communities
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	



<b>Contact</b>	<p>Idalina Alfai, WASH Team Leader, World Vision Mozambique          Cell: +258 824090470   E-mail: idalina_roia@wvi.org   Skype Name: idalina.alfai          [Mailing: Rua Fontes Pereira de Melo, Parcela 2/9-6/2, Quarteirão 7, Malhangalene A, Maputo, Maputo, Mozambique ]</p> <p>Shelby Stapleton, Senior Programme Officer, World Vision Mozambique          Cell: +258 85 043 5595   E-mail: shelby_stapleton@wvi.org   Skype: shelby.stapletonWVA          [Mailing: Rua Fontes Pereira de Melo, Parcela 2/9-6/2, Quarteirão 7, Malhangalene 'A', Maputo, Maputo, Mozambique]</p>
----------------	--

<b>Agency</b>	COSACA (CARE, Save the Children, Oxfam)
<b>People targeted</b>	74,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	1,900,000
<b>Project title</b>	Emergency WASH response to cyclone IDAI and floods
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Targeted households/communities have the knowledge and attitude to practice good hygiene behavior
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	IDAI and flood affected areas of Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia provinces
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	ulrichwagner@gmx.net

<b>Agency</b>	Oxfam Novib
<b>People targeted</b>	50,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	350,000
<b>Project title</b>	Floods and Cyclone Response
<b>Objective(s)</b>	To meet the immediate WaSH needs
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	Zambezia and Sofala
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Rotafina +258 820843319228/ 825796070

<b>Agency</b>	Associação ISAAC Moçambique
<b>People targeted</b>	50,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	370,000
<b>Project title</b>	Basic water, sanitation, & hygiene for flood and cyclone affected populations
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Provide safe/potable water, basic sanitation, and improve the knowledge and skills for adopting adequate hygiene and sanitation education to flood and IDAI Ciclone affected People at Susudenga and Doudo Districts at Manica and Sofala, provinces to reduce floods related health risks .
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	Susudenga, Buzi and Doudo Districts at Manica and Sofala provinces.
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	824915660 - 845536433 Albino Monteiro

<b>Agency</b>	CEDES
<b>People targeted</b>	5,000 families
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	150,000
<b>Project title</b>	Água e Saneamento para pessoas afectadas pelo ciclone IDAI
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Contribuir no melhoramento da qualidade de água e Saneamento de 5000 famílias
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Província de Sofala-distritos de ( Buzi, Beira, Chibabava e Nhamatanda).
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Director Geral: Venâncio Nhandime telf: 84/82314273; e-mail: vanhandime@emilmoz.com Ass: DRR: Talvina Manjate telf: 845055818/82649979; e-mail: talvina.manjate@gmail.com

<b>Agency</b>	Helpcode
<b>Project title</b>	Emergency WASH support for people affected by the IDAI cyclone in the district of Nhamatanda
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>"Reduce the risk of transmission for WASH related diseases through access to safe water and sanitation facilities and a safe and healthy environment for the pupils affected by cyclone IDAI in the district of Nhamatanda</p> <p>Objective 1: Access to appropriate sanitation facilities in primary schools is guaranteed</p> <p>Activities</p> <p>Act. 1: Rehabilitation, cleaning and put in safety of 500 sanitation facilities in schools</p> <p>Act. 2: Promotion of activities for self-construction of household latrines and garbage pits in local settlements and returning areas targeted for the households of the pupils</p> <p>Act. 3: Dissemination of information on safe water, sanitation and hygiene and non-food items to prevent spread of wash related diseases in the schools</p> <p>Act 4: Information sharing and coordination with other actors operating in the WASH and Education sector in the country</p> <p>Objective 2: Access to safe water of appropriate quantity and quality is guaranteed</p> <p>Activity 1: Rehabilitation, disinfection and put in safety of existing water points affected by cyclone and flooding</p> <p>Activity 2: Support of water management committees through tools distribution and coaching on the maintenance of the existing water points</p> <p>Activity 3: Provision of water quality testing kits and Coaching of technical team on water quality testing</p> <p>Activity 4: Information sharing and coordination with other actors operating in the WASH sector in the country"</p>
<b>People targeted</b>	30,000 people
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	360,000
<b>Zone of implementation: (district/locality)</b>	District of Nhamatanda
<b>Contact</b>	<p>"Valeria Fabbroni valeria.fabbroni@helpcode.org</p> <p>Micol Brambilla micol.brambilla@helpcode.org +258846050691/+393406759353</p>

<b>Agency</b>	Joint Aid Management
<b>People targeted</b>	10,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	250,000
<b>Project title</b>	Reduce vulnerability and alleviate suffering of households affected by Cyclone Idai in Beira, Mozambique
<b>Objective(s)</b>	(a) Increased access to safe and clean water; (b) Distribute Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Kits to beneficiaries
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	a) Beira District; b) Dondo District

<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Martin Maugustini - Email: martin.maugustini@jamint.com - ph. 84 910 1289
<b>Agency</b>	OIKOS - Cooperação e Desenvolvimento
<b>People targeted</b>	# Beneficiaries: 4,000. People affected by the Ciclone IDAI in the target districts. Attention will be given to the most vulnerable socio-economic groups who are the most severely affected by the cyclone, including female-headed households, women, children and the elderly.
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	250,000
<b>Project title</b>	IDAI Ciclone Response
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Overall Objective: Reduce the suffering and improve the living conditions of IDAI Ciclone affected people through the provision of relief and recovery assistance. Specific Objective: Improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for Ciclone affected people.
<b>Zone of implementation</b>	Province of Sofala, Districts of Beira, Dondo and Nhamatanda
<b>Zone of implementation (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Elisa Morrone, National Director: elisa.morrone@oikos.pt/ +258 82 6778896.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

# PROJECT LIST - KENNETH

### FOOD SECURITY

<b>Agency</b>	CHEMO (Food for the Hungry and World Vision Mozambique)
<b>People targeted</b>	80,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	5,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Immediate Response and Early recovery in Food Security
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Providing Food assistance to save lives affected by cyclone.
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	Cabo Delgado
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Lkaunda@fh.org

<b>Agency</b>	CHEMO
<b>People targeted</b>	210,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	525,000
<b>Project title</b>	Immediate Emergency School Feeding
<b>Objective(s)</b>	1) Provide Emergency School feeding for children - in the form of a ration to take home or a high energy snack to be eaten at school, or CFS - depending on the district; 2) In communities where kitchens are able to be rehabilitated, or where Women, Youth and Child spaces are established, wet feeding will be considered; This will include: Purchase of fuel, and utensils; regular sanitation activities.
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	Cabo Delgado
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	Metuge, Quissanga, Macomia, Ancuabe, Pemba, Mecufi, Chiure
<b>Contact</b>	shelby_stapleton@wvi.org

<b>Agency</b>	Cáritas Moçambicana
<b>People targeted</b>	4,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	2,224,076
<b>Project title</b>	Assistance to Cyclone Kenneth Victims
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Alleviate the suffering of the affected population in Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	Cabo Delgado and Nampula
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	Macomia, Quissanga, Metuge and Pemba in cabo Delgado; and Nampula (Nampula City: Mutauanha, Napitine, Namutequiua and Mutava Rex)
<b>Contact</b>	shelby_stapleton@wvi.org

<b>Agency</b>	FAO
<b>People targeted</b>	220,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	9,900,000
<b>Project title</b>	Emergency Support to Recover Livelihoods of People Affected by the Cyclon Kenneth.
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Provide urgent assistance to 220,000 most vulnerable people (44,000 households) affected by the cyclone through the restoration of the livelihoods.
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	Cabo Delgado and Nampula
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	Mocimboa da Praia, Macomia, Ibo, Quissanga, Pemba, Metuge, Chiure, Namapa, Memba and Nacala Velha
<b>Contact</b>	jose.matsinhe@fao.org

<b>Agency</b>	ADRA Mozambique
<b>People targeted</b>	9,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	250,000
<b>Project title</b>	Nation Emergency Management Plan for Cabo Delegado
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Reduce acute Food Insecurity that will occur due to cyclone Kenneth
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	Cabo Delgado
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	Mecufi
<b>Contact</b>	rumbiebarb@adramozambique.org

<b>Agency</b>	Oikos
<b>People targeted</b>	30,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	450,000
<b>Project title</b>	Emergency food security and livelihoods recovery for cyclone affected families
<b>Objective(s)</b>	To reduce the vulnerability and improve the living conditions of Ciclone Kenneth affected households through the provision of emergency food assistance and livelihood agricultural activities recovery.
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	Cabo Delgado
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	Macomia - Mucojo, Chiure, Ancuabe and Montepuez
<b>Contact</b>	elisa.morrone@oikos.pt

<b>Agency</b>	COSACA
<b>People targeted</b>	100,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	6,000,000
<b>Project title</b>	Ensuring essential montly food assistance to Cyclone Kenneth affected households during emergency response phase
<b>Objective(s)</b>	provide monthly ration of food assistance to cyclone affected households in line with food Security cluster recommended assistance
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	Cabo Delgado and Nampula
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	Memba, Macomia, Ilha da Ibo, Quissanga
<b>Contact</b>	saul.butters@care.org

<b>Agency</b>	Alianza por la Solidaridad
<b>People targeted</b>	100,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	60,000
<b>Project title</b>	Support farmers in 10 villages in Mueda District to recover lost crops and ensure food security in Mueda District.
<b>Objective(s)</b>	To guarantee the food security of the population in Mueda District
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	Cabo Delgado
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	Mueda ditrict
<b>Contact</b>	jlarios@aporsolidaridad.org

<b>Agency</b>	ADRA Mozambique
<b>People targeted</b>	9,000
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	250,000
<b>Project title</b>	Nation Emergency Management Plan for Cabo Delegado
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Reduce acute Food Insecurity that will occur due to cyclone Kenneth
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	Cabo Delgado
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	Mecufi
<b>Contact</b>	rumbiebarb@adramozambique.org

<b>Agency</b>	FAO/WFP
<b>People targeted</b>	Nil
<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	100,000
<b>Project title</b>	FSC coordination in response to TC Kenneth
<b>Objective(s)</b>	To strenghten the Food security coordination in response to TC Kenneth and build capacity of FSC members
<b>Zone of implementantion</b>	All affected areas
<b>Zone of implementantion (district/locality)</b>	All affected areas
<b>Contact</b>	damien.joud@fao.org / damien.joud@wfp.org

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

# PROJECT LIST - DROUGHT

### Education

<b>Agency:</b>	WFP
<b>Project title:</b>	Emergency School feeding to vulnerable children affected by food insecurity
<b>Objective(s):</b>	To provide immediate life-saving and maintain children at schools in order to reduce absenteeism and promote gender inclusiveness of girls and boys in primary schools in the drought affected districts in Gaza and Tete provinces
<b>People target:</b>	60,000
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$3,567,009
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Gaza - 30,000 children covering (Chibuto, Chigubo, Massingir, Mabalane and Massangena), and,Tete-30,000 children covering (Changara, Cahora Bassa, Marara, Doa and Mutarara),
<b>Contact:</b>	raul.chambote@wfp.org

### Food Security - Agriculture and Livelihoods

<b>Agency:</b>	FAO
<b>Project title:</b>	Protection and Restoration of livelihoods of food insecure people
<b>Objective(s):</b>	Strengthen resilience of drought-affected communities to mitigate the humanitarian impacts of the drought
<b>People target:</b>	150,000
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$4,900,000
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Tete, Sofala
<b>Contact:</b>	jose.matsinhe@fao.org

### Food Security - Food Assistance

<b>Agency:</b>	WFP
<b>Project title:</b>	Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis
<b>Objective(s):</b>	S01 To provide immediate life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to the population affected by droughts
<b>People target:</b>	Drought-affected people (400,000)
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$10 million
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Gaza (Chiculacuala, Chigubo, Guija, Mapai, Chibuto, Chokwe, Massangena, Massingir, Mabalane), Tete (Changara, Marara, Chiuta, Doa, Magoe, Cahora Bassa), Sofala (Chemba)
<b>Contact:</b>	nicolas.babu@wfp.org

<b>Agency:</b>	WFP
<b>Project title:</b>	Provide cash and/or food transfers to vulnerable households affected by crisis
<b>Objective(s):</b>	SO2 To support the restoration of the livelihoods of drought-affected population through resilience-building interventions
<b>People target:</b>	Drought-affected people (300,000)
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$17 million
<b>Zone of implementation: (district/locality)</b>	Gaza (TBD), Tete (TBD), Sofala (TBD)
<b>Contact:</b>	nicolas.babu@wfp.org

<b>Agency:</b>	CHEMO-World Vision
<b>Project title:</b>	Address immediate life-saving food needs in target communities and promote resilience building through productive asset creation
<b>Objective(s):</b>	SO 1 - Immediate food voucher or cash assistance
<b>People target:</b>	60,000
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$4,655,208
<b>Zone of implementation: (district/locality)</b>	Changara, Cahora Bassa in Tete province, Mandlakaze in Gaza province
<b>Contact:</b>	claudio_eugenio@wvi.org

<b>Agency:</b>	CHEMO-World Vision
<b>Project title:</b>	Address immediate life-saving food needs in target communities and promote resilience building through productive asset creation
<b>Objective(s):</b>	SO 2 - Mid-term recovery and asset creation
<b>People target:</b>	30,000
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$1,862,083
<b>Zone of implementation: (district/locality)</b>	Changara, Cahora Bassa in Tete province, Mandlakaze in Gaza province
<b>Contact:</b>	claudio_eugenio@wvi.org

<b>Agency:</b>	CHEMO-FH Association
<b>Project title:</b>	Address immediate life-saving food needs in target communities and promote resilience building through productive asset creation
<b>Objective(s):</b>	SO 1 - Immediate food voucher or cash assistance
<b>People target:</b>	27,500
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$2,133,637
<b>Zone of implementation: (district/locality)</b>	Panda and Funhaloro districts (in Gaza province) and Chemba (in Sofala province)
<b>Contact:</b>	lkaunda@fh.org



<b>Agency:</b>	<b>CHEMO-FH Association</b>
<b>Project title:</b>	Address immediate life-saving food needs in target communities and promote resilience building through productive asset creation
<b>Objective(s):</b>	SO 2 - Mid-term recovery and asset creation
<b>People target:</b>	13,750
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$853,454
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Panda and Funhaloro districts (in Gaza province) and Chemba (in Sofafa province)
<b>Contact:</b>	lkaunda@fh.org

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>CHEMO-ADRA</b>
<b>Project title:</b>	Address immediate life-saving food needs in target communities and promote resilience building through productive asset creation
<b>Objective(s):</b>	SO 1 - Immediate food voucher or cash assistance
<b>People target:</b>	9,000
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$698,281.33
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Chigubo district in Gaza province
<b>Contact:</b>	asalato@adramozambique.org

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>CHEMO-ADRA</b>
<b>Project title:</b>	Address immediate life-saving food needs in target communities and promote resilience building through productive asset creation
<b>Objective(s):</b>	SO 2 - Mid-term recovery and asset creation
<b>People target:</b>	4,500
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$279,312
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Chigubo district in Gaza province
<b>Contact:</b>	asalato@adramozambique.org

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>CHEMO-Caritas</b>
<b>Project title:</b>	Address immediate life-saving food needs in target communities and promote resilience building through productive asset creation
<b>Objective(s):</b>	SO 1 - Immediate food voucher or cash assistance
<b>People target:</b>	20,000
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$1,551,736
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Chokwe district in Gaza province
<b>Contact:</b>	anosso2@yahoo.com.br

<b>Agency:</b>	CHEMO-Caritas
<b>Project title:</b>	Address immediate life-saving food needs in target communities and promote resilience building through productive asset creation
<b>Objective(s):</b>	SO 2 - Mid-term recovery and asset creation
<b>People target:</b>	10,000
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$620,694
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Chigubo district in Gaza province
<b>Contact:</b>	anosso2@yahoo.com.br

## Nutrition

<b>Agency:</b>	UNICEF
<b>Project title:</b>	Emergency Nutrition Services
<b>Objective(s):</b>	Immediate humanitarian assistance to children affected by acute malnutrition
<b>People target:</b>	9,750
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	2,200,000
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Balama, Marara, Milange, Macossa, Namuno, Macomia, Quissanga, Mocimboa da Praia and Nangade
<b>Contact:</b>	jrodriguez@unicef.org

<b>Agency:</b>	WFP
<b>Project title:</b>	Community mobilization and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children under-five
<b>Objective(s):</b>	SO1: To provide immediate life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to the population affected by droughts
<b>People target:</b>	6,445
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$820,000
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Cabo Delgado (Balama, Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Namuno, Nangade, Quissanga), Manica (Macossa), Tete (Marara), and Zambezia (Milange)
<b>Contact:</b>	lindsey.wise@wfp.org

## Protection

<b>Agency:</b>	UNFPA
<b>Project title:</b>	Protection Intervention on Drought Response in Mozambique
<b>Objective(s):</b>	Ensure that the most vulnerable have access to minimum standards for life with dignity and security, including protection against GBV, safety, access to adequate water, sanitation, food, nutrition and healthcare.
<b>People target:</b>	80,000
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$480,000
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Tete and Cabo Delgado
<b>Contact:</b>	gouveia@unfpa.org

<b>Agency:</b>	CHEMO
<b>Project title:</b>	Protection Intervention on Drought Response in Mozambique
<b>Objective(s):</b>	Ensure that the most vulnerable have access to minimum standards for life with dignity and security, including protection against GBV, safety, access to adequate water, sanitation, food, nutrition and healthcare.
<b>People target:</b>	60,000
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$360,000
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Tete and Cabo Delgado
<b>Contact:</b>	claudio_eugenio@wvi.org

<b>Agency:</b>	COSACA
<b>Project title:</b>	Protection Intervention on Drought Response in Mozambique
<b>Objective(s):</b>	Ensure that the most vulnerable have access to minimum standards for life with dignity and security, including protection against GBV, safety, access to adequate water, sanitation, food, nutrition and healthcare.
<b>People target:</b>	60,000
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$360,000
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Tete and Cabo Delgado
<b>Contact:</b>	Cosaca.Coordinator@oxfam.org

## Resilience and Early Recovery

<b>Agency:</b>	UNDP
<b>Project title:</b>	Strengthen government capacity for effective responses in building communities' resilience to drought
<b>Objective(s):</b>	Ensure support for Government to conduct need assessments in areas affected by droughts for effective coordination, response and recovery planning
<b>People target:</b>	70,000
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$750,000
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Districts affected by droughts (tbd eg. Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Sofala, Cabo-Delgado)
<b>Contact:</b>	manuela.muianga@undp.org

## WASH

<b>Agency:</b>	UNICEF
<b>Project title:</b>	WASH response to drought and drought-related emergencies
<b>Objective(s):</b>	Provide access to WASH services to impacted population, including upgrading/rehabilitation of water points, distribution of point of use water treatment, water trucking and provision of critical sanitation services.
<b>People target:</b>	20,000
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$500,000
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Gaza and Tete (based on needs)
<b>Contact:</b>	tomorita@unicef.org

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>CHEMO-CVM (Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique)</b>
<b>Project title:</b>	Restore water access and hygienic practices for drought-affected communities in Chibuto District
<b>Objective(s):</b>	Provide access to WASH services to impacted population
<b>People target:</b>	45,500
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$282,000.00
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Guija District in Gaza Province
<b>Contact:</b>	boavida.chambal@redcross.org.mz

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>CHEMO-World Vision Mozambique</b>
<b>Project title:</b>	Restore water access and hygienic practices for drought-affected communities in Guija, Changara and Cahora Bassa districts
<b>Objective(s):</b>	Provide access to WASH services to impacted population
<b>People target:</b>	166,500
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$741,562.50
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Chibuto District in Gaza Province; Changara and Cahora Bassa districts in Tete province
<b>Contact:</b>	claudio_eugenio@wvi.org

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>CHEMO- FH Association</b>
<b>Project title:</b>	Restore water access and hygienic practices for drought-affected communities in Panda and Finhaloro Districts
<b>Objective(s):</b>	Provide access to WASH services to impacted population
<b>People target:</b>	39,250
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$227,375.00
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Panda and Funhaloro in Inhambane province
<b>Contact:</b>	lkaunda@fh.org

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>Oxfam</b>
<b>Project title:</b>	Access to safe water and sanitation for drought affected people
<b>Objective(s):</b>	Affected communities have access to and use safe water and sanitation and adopt improved hygiene practices.
<b>People target:</b>	25,000
<b>Budget (US\$):</b>	\$346,000
<b>Zone of implementantion: (district/localilty)</b>	Sofala Province – Chemba district
<b>Contact:</b>	Jequissene.Alcolete@oxfam.org

# GUIDE TO GIVING

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

## 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:

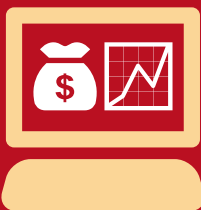
**Contact the cluster focal points identified in this appeal.**

## 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](http://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](mailto:fts@un.org) or through the online contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>



[www.unocha.org/rosea](http://www.unocha.org/rosea)



<https://www.unocha.org/southern-and-eastern-africa-rosea/mozambique>



@UNOCHA\_ROSEA