

Tropical Storm Ana in Mozambique Situation Report

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Introduction

Country/Location: Mozambique - Central and Northern Mozambique – Cabo Delgado and Manica Provinces

Title: Emergency response to tropical storm Ana consequences in Mozambique

Situation Report No.: 1

General overview

Tropical storm Ana hit East Africa this week, on 24th January. Heavy rains and strong winds have caused flooding, mudslides and destruction in several countries included Mozambique where the storm and its consequences affected the same regions still struggling to recover from the cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019 and Eloise ad Chalane in 2020-2021.

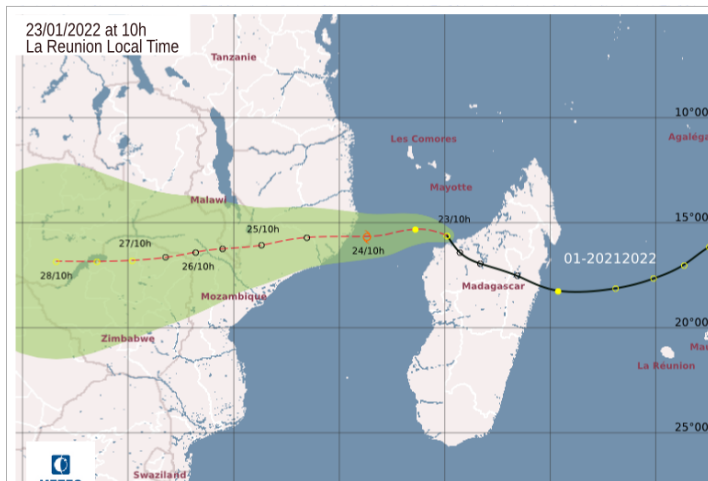
Mozambique has already reported a large portion of the damage, as its National Institute for Management and Disaster Risk Reduction said on Wednesday that 54 people had been injured and 895 evacuated in the previous 24 hours. The wind and rain have caused power outages and infrastructure such as school, health centres, and a bridge in Mozambique’s Northern and Central provinces collapsed due to floods. More than 20,000 people in have been affected by the storm, with more than 3,000 homes partially destroyed.

Today the number of reported deaths rose up to 18 and 99 injured. 7,315 houses have been assed partially destroyed while 2,756 completely destroyed and 391 flooded. The housing emergency is affecting 9,789 families, equivalent to 45,395 people. In term of infrastructures, 12 health units have been seriously damaged, 346 classrooms destroyed. Technical teams on the ground are assessing conditions of bridges and other infrastructures.

The situation seems particularly critical for the education sector: 137 schools (346 classrooms) have been damaged or destroyed, leaving **27,383 students without a place to learn**, in advance of the new school year that is scheduled to start on Monday 31 January.

Authorities and aid organizations are still assessing the damages. The situations is not yet stabilized and more consequences are unfortunately expected to be registered in the next days, including another storm expected for next week.

From 2016 to 2021, the country has faced two severe drought events and eight tropical storms, including the major Cyclones Idai and Kenneth that hit the country in 2019 within a time span of six weeks and affected 2.5 million people. According to the disaster risk assessment tool INFORM, Mozambique ranks 9 out of 191



countries globally due to the country's high vulnerability to hazards, exposure to risks, and lack of coping capacity.

Overview of WeWorld/ChildFund response

WeWorld has been operating in Mozambique since 2000 in several regions of the country (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Cabo Delgado and Zambezia) and is currently taking permanent action in the provinces of Maputo, Cabo Delgado and Manica in the food security, agro-ecology, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and education (including Education in Emergency) sectors.

In Education, WeWorld actions used to focus on literacy and vocational training, targeting mainly children and women, through the promotion of a community-based approach, highlighting local knowledge, reinforcing the relationship between communities and schools in fighting school dropouts and social exclusion. Aiming at responding to the urgent need of the population, WeWorld capitalized its Education in Emergency (EiE) experience developed at global level, to tailor EiE interventions to the local context in Cabo Delgado and Manica. WeWorld is active in Manica and Cabo Delgado provinces with humanitarian aid and Disaster Risk Reduction projects in response to Tropical Cyclones Idai, Kenneth, Eloise ad Chalane Covid as well as to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

After a first assessment, run on the ground with local authorities, in the province of Manica, 102 classrooms were destroyed in 53 schools for a total of 11,392 students (5,853 girls) and 287 teachers (121 F) affected. In the province of Cabo Delgado 79 classrooms were destroyed in 36 schools for a total of 8,268 (3,278 girls) students and 171 teachers (33 F).

In the zone of intervention of the ChildFund Alliance member WeWorld, a total number of around **20,000 children (9,000 of which are girls) are at risk of not being able to go back to school** in the coming weeks if we do not take urgent action to provide alternative learning spaces.

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1. Security & logistics

Beside natural disasters such as draught, typhoons and floods, since 2017, northern Mozambique knows an increasing insecurity due to armed and terroristic attacks. Almost 800,000 people have been displaced in Cabo Delgado, while in Manica Province attacks of the Junta Renamo caused the death of 30 people between 2019 and 2020.

WeWorld has an updated security plan that includes contingency measures for risks mitigation, based on: the flexibility of its team; the global coordination mechanisms with the main networks of international organizations present in the area (UNDSS, IFRC, sectoral clusters); and the monitoring and support provided from the central office in Maputo and the regional one.

In addition, the support of local institutions, territorial knowledge and updating by the Aldebaran TC Mozambique consultancy service favor the sharing of information with respect to safety.

WeWorld has three operational offices in the country (Maputo, Pemba, and Chimoio) and works closely with the UN Cluster system and the institutional partners.

2. Partnership and coordination

Two ChildFund Alliance Member are active in Mozambique: WeWorld and ChildFund International. They are coordinating together the emergency response and closely monitoring the development of the situation on the ground. Since the storm landfall is the Northern part of the country, and ChildFund International operations are in the Southern part and so far no alarm and no indication of scaling of the storm to the South, it has been agreed that WeWorld will lead the emergency response for the Alliance. Nevertheless, close cooperation

between the two members is foreseen in order to foster the Alliance capacity in responding to the assessed needs.

WeWorld, being already active in emergency response and DRR in Northern Mozambique, is closely working with the UN Cluster system and with governmental institutions at national, provincial and district levels and with local organizations.

WeWorld is participating to Education Cluster both at Maputo, Manica and Cabo Delgado level. Needs are assessed in the field in close cooperation with Child Protection, Education and Wash experts of UNICEF in order to define priorities and create synergies. IOM (CCCM and DTM), UNHCR (Protection) and Shelter Cluster were also contacted aiming at defining priorities.

Concerning disaster risk reduction and early warning, WeWorld is coordinating with WFP in the implementation of drone activities thanks to the technical support of CIMA Foundation developing real-time warning systems for high-impact weather events in order to support emergency response and management.

3. Program

The WeWorld team, together with INGD (National Institute of Disaster Management) and the volunteers of the Committees created in 2020-2021 projects, are collecting field data on the damage caused by Ana. The assessment is supported by the Provincial Directorate of Education, school directors and focal points in the communities.

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The school year in Mozambique is supposed to begin on Monday, January 31st, and Ana Storm effects will delay the opening of some schools, worsening the problem of the access to education in Mozambique.

WeWorld is already supporting 16 schools in the two Provinces and is planning now to **help 8,000 children** to return to learning in safe and secure places in the coming days.

We plan to build TLS (Temporary Learning Space) as soon as possible, using the model of the Ministry of Education and UN-HABITAT in Mozambique.

4. Funds and funding needs

WeWorld and ChildFund International are coordinating at local and HQ level to mobilize institutional donors for the response. WeWorld, being already active with humanitarian and DRR projects in the affected regions, is reviewing priorities and ongoing response plans following new needs arose.

An urgent support is needed to build **TLS (Temporary Learning Space)** and ensure the right of education to the children from the regions where schools have been partially or totally destroyed.

The cost to build a TLS in the affected school to ensure emergency education services is of 3.500 USD each.

WeWorld local teams are evaluating the level of the damages in the affected schools and the number of TLS necessary to ensure the continuity of education activities and that the school year will start also for the children living in the areas affected by the storm.

5. Next steps

WeWorld and CFI are monitoring the development of the situation and they are coordinating to assess how to join forces and foster the Alliance capacity to raise fund and respond to the emergency in Mozambique.

WeWorld is running detailed need assessment and keeps working with local civil protection and volunteers for early warning. The number of necessary TLS will be available early next week.



Picture 1 – Classroom destroyed in the school EPC 7 de Abril in Chimoio in Manica Province



Picture 2 – Flood in a school of Pemba city in Cabo Delgado Province



Picture 3 – The flood in the school EPC de Muxara in Pemba city in Cabo Delgado Province



Picture 4 – Destruction of a classroom in EPC Monge in Mecufi District in Cabo Delgado Province