



Affected provinces of Mozambique from Tropical Storm Ana 2022

Appeal No: MDRMZ016	Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 5,500,000 Current funding gap: CHF 4,393,045	Federation Wide Funding requirements: CHF 7,500,000
Glide No: XX-2014-123456-XXX	People affected: 2021 – 441,686 people (TS Eloise) 2022 – 126,963 people (TS Ana) figures expected to increase,	People to be assisted: 2021: 115,000 2022: 50,000 Total: 165,000
DREF allocation: CHF 500,000 (DREF Loan - of which CHF 140,041 released on 21.01 for imminent crisis)	Appeal launched: 25/01/2021 Appeal revised: 31/01/2022	Appeal ends: 31/01/2023

This Appeal has been revised to accommodate the impact of Tropical Storm (TS) Ana which made landfall on 24 January 2022. The Revised Appeal details additional support needed to cover the needs of 50,000 people (10,000 households) in the most vulnerable households affected by Tropical Storm Ana with emergency response and recovery support and support the ongoing preparedness activities for the current floods and cyclone season. **The IFRC Secretariat funding requirements have increased from 5,1 to 5,5 million Swiss francs and the Federation Wide funding requirements stand at 7,5 million**

Swiss francs. This Revised Appeal will also support the completion and scale-up of [Tropical Storm Eloise](#) recovery activities delayed due to the impact of Tropical Storm Ana.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Tropical Storm Ana made landfall in Angoche, Nampula Province at 10 am on 24 January 2022 with wind speeds from 100-130 km/h. The storm brought precipitation of 200mm in 24 hours, leading to immediate flooding in the Licungo and Luazi Rivers. 24 hours after landfall, tropical storm Ana turned into a tropical depression system and brought significant rainfall to the northern and central regions. Heavy rainfall also impacted Malawi¹ the runoff of which also reached the Rovubué and Zambezi Rivers in Mozambique.

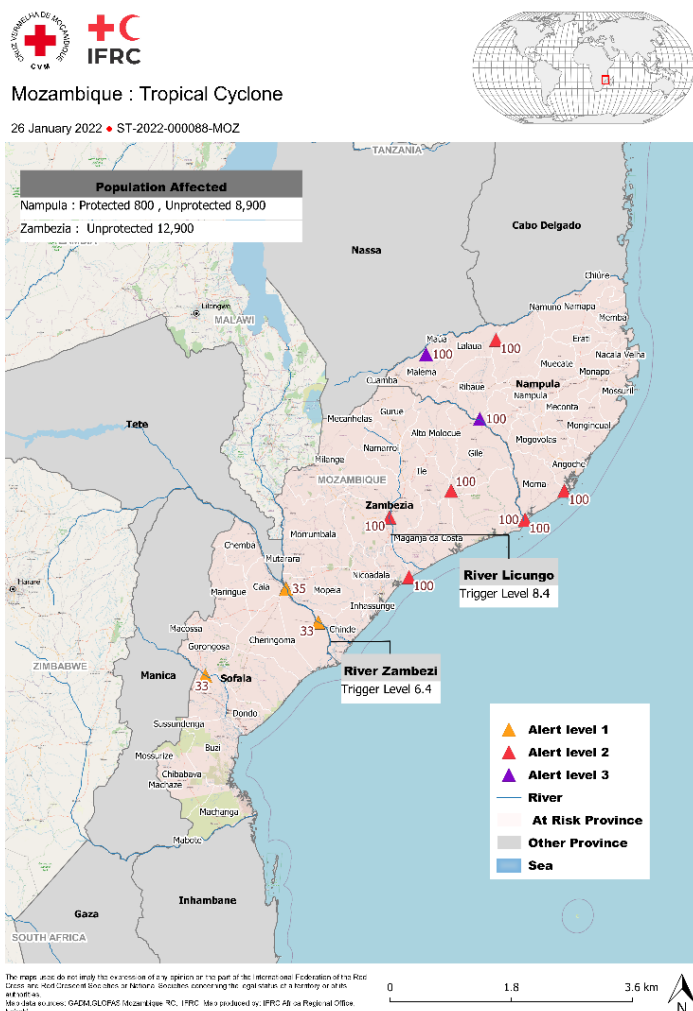
Northern and central Mozambique have been particularly hard hit where TS Ana destroyed thousands of houses, dozens of schools and hospitals, downed power lines, and bridges were washed away by swollen rivers.

At least 21 people were killed in Mozambique and an estimated over 125'000 were affected. The impact of the storm will be devastating, in particular, on shelter, livelihoods and health for highly vulnerable populations already affected by previous disasters, and with limited resources available to cope.

There are serious concerns about widespread floods, displacements, damages to critical public infrastructures and private houses as well as the interruption of basic services, as heavy rains and strong winds continue to hit. The floods also swept away livestock and drowned fields, destroying the livelihoods of some inhabitants. Waterborne and vector-borne illnesses are expected to rise including acute watery diarrhea, malaria and cholera. Recent cholera outbreaks include Munhava, Beira after Cyclone Idai in 2019; Nampula Province in 2020 during the rainy season, and Caia District, Sofala in September 2021.

Many of the same areas were impacted in 2019 by Cyclone Idai and Kenneth and again in 2021 by Tropical Storm Eloise, specifically the Sofala, Manica and Zambezia Provinces. The strength of Tropical Storm Ana was not as severe as that of Idai, but it has impacted a larger area than either Eloise or Idai. The same highly vulnerable communities are still struggling to rebuild their homes and livelihoods and their resilience has reduced.

Tropical Cyclone Eloise made landfall on 23 January 2021 20km south of Beira City, bringing wind gusts of up to 160km/h and torrential rains. The storm impacted 262,216 people and flooded 142,189



¹ A separate Emergency Appeal is being launched for Malawi floods and TS Ana response

hectares of crops. A total of 5,913 houses were completely destroyed along with 82 hospitals and 89 schools. 15,930 people were displaced by the floodwaters.

For Tropical Storm Ana, the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) has so far reported at least 126,198 people affected (26,198 households), 210 people injured and 21 people killed. A total of 5,738 houses were destroyed, 14,728 damaged and 5,730 houses remain flooded. 30 hospitals and 249 schools have been affected. Currently, 20 evacuation centers are still open (mostly in Zambezia) hosting 10,814 people. But these figures are expected to rise in the coming day as more assessments are completed in more provinces.

On 25 January, a general power cut has been reported in the provinces of Zambezia, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado, following damages caused on the main electricity line. In Tete province, the bridge over the Rovùbué river, between Tete City and Moatize, collapsed due to the heavy flow of water from Malawi. In Nampula, the connection between Nampula Sede and Angoche has been interrupted due to the overflow of the Luazi River. In Zambezia, the Licungo River exceeded the alert level, causing moderate to high floods in the districts of Mocuba, Maganja da Costa, and Namacurra. Moreover, several roads are under the water and two bridges have been destroyed between Mocuba and Lugela.

Mozambique is currently in its rainy season, and the situation could deteriorate quickly if another tropical depression or cyclone brings additional rains. Weather services in the region have warned of another storm building in the Indian Ocean, which may materialize in the coming days and more storms would usually be expected before the end of the season in two months' time.

The Mozambican Red Cross (Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique, CVM) teams are on the ground carrying out search and rescue and providing life-saving support to the most vulnerable affected communities. Actions on the ground are being supported by IFRC and partner National Societies Belgium Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, French Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, and Netherlands Red Cross. In anticipation of the impact on 21 January 2022, the [IFRC released 140,041 Swiss francs from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund](#) to support local preparedness efforts.

TARGETING




This revised Emergency Appeal will further support **50,000 people (10,000 households²)** most vulnerable directly impacted by Tropical Storm Ana with emergency and recovery support. The revised Appeal will also support the completion of Tropical Storm Eloise activities delayed due to the impact of Tropical Storm Ana, and the ongoing preparedness activities for the current floods and cyclone season. The target areas include the Provinces **of Nampula, Niassa, Zambezia, Tete, Sofala and Manica**. The final selection and targeting will be confirmed when complete needs assessment data has been received.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this revised Emergency Appeal, the IFRC is seeking a total of CHF5.5M, increased from CHF5.1M to support CVM in expanding its response to tropical storm Ana. The strategy presented is based on a Federation-wide approach and therefore incorporates support from all IFRC membership. Throughout the operation lessons learnt from Cyclone Idai and Tropical Storm Eloise operations will be applied. An important aspect of this is the coordination among IFRC membership for the



² Average household size is 5 people/HH.




implementation of one common plan. This methodology was applied during the Eloise Operation and will continue for the current response. The IFRC response will focus on the following sectors:

	<p>Integrated Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected households are provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance through distribution of shelter kits, essential household items, along with durable shelter and settlement solutions, through cash grants or in-kind support or community construction with technical guidance for shelter repairing/rehabilitation, with attention to protection, disability inclusion and flood-resistant shelter. Affected households are provided with basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food and unconditional/multipurpose cash grants. Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income-generating activities restoration through distribution of productive assets to farmers via cash grants or voucher intervention, technical support, and vocational training programs.
	<p>Health & Care including Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided including setting up or strengthening existing Community Health Mobilization Points, support to national vaccination activities, maternal and infant health care, social mobilization and risk communication activities in malaria, acute watery diarrhea, HIV, TB, malnutrition and COVID-19. Communities are supported to effectively respond to psychosocial needs through training of volunteers and staff in psychological first aid and psychosocial support to delivery assistance. Communities are provided with improved access to safe water through rehabilitation of water distribution systems, distribution of water purification agents, jerry cans, etc.; and are supported to reduce open defecation through establishing temporary/permanent water supplies and sanitation facilities with appropriate wastewater treatment. The operation will promote behavioral change in personal and community hygiene along with distribution of household hygiene kits and conducting hygiene promotion sessions.
	<p>Protection and Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe and equitable access to basic services is ensured, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors, through protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) informed multi-sectors needs assessment to identify and address gender and specific needs and protection risks. Support includes prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children. Communities are supported to take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters by training local community disaster management committees, including ongoing preparations for this floods and cyclone season - updating CVM's contingency plan, emergency simulation exercises, and prepositioning of stocks. Climate change and environmental protection considerations are integrated by implementing green solutions, ensuring recovery programmes apply nature-based solutions where feasible, and conducting tree planting and reforestation activities.

Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:

	<p>Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)</p> <p>The community members in the target areas will be involved as fully as possible throughout the response phase to increase their ownership of the response</p>
	<p>Coordination and partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of the response through a Federation-wide approach including reporting, management, and technical services. Strengthen coordination and partnerships within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with relevant external actors.

	<p>Shelter Cluster coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As mandated through its commitment to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) the IFRC will support the function of shelter cluster coordination with CVM. The Central Region Shelter Cluster (Sofala, Manica, Zambezia, Tete) has been meeting since late 2021 in preparation for the rainy season and began increased coordination on 27 January 2022 for non-food item (NFI) support, sharing of rapid needs assessments and coordination with the National Cluster level.
	<p>Secretariat services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resources; Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER); Information technology (IT); Information Management (IM); Logistics; Finance and Administration; Communications and advocacy; Security: Resource mobilization.
	<p>National Society Strengthening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Federation-wide plans for National Society capacity strengthening in emergency response including technical staff, resource mobilization, and increasing strategic partnerships to enable CVM to respond faster to emergencies, with systems in place to quickly scale-up operations as needed. Support National Society Development including preparedness and response capacity. Strengthen capabilities for response in strategically located branches and volunteers.

The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the time of this revised Emergency Appeal launch. Details of the operation will be updated through the Operational Strategy to be released in the upcoming days. The Operational Strategy will also provide further details on the Federation-wide approach which includes response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the Federation-wide funding requirement.



RED CROSS RED CRESCENT PRESENCE IN COUNTRY

Mozambican Red Cross (Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique, CVM)

CVM has a longstanding presence in all 11 provinces of the country and currently covers **133 districts through its district branches**, out of the 154 districts. The CVM has approximately **220 permanent staff** who ensure programmes are delivered in all provinces and manage a network of **6,500 volunteers countrywide**. CVM has also **17 warehouses in 9 provinces**, enabling a considerable preparedness and prepositioning capacity to respond to emergencies.

24 hours prior to TS Ana landfall, CVM deployed WASH, PGI and Communications experts to Nampula Province to support and coordinate with national authorities the design of the planned response. Prepositioned stocks and volunteers were mobilized in anticipation of the landfall



CVM preparing pre-positioned stocks for distribution after Ana. ©IFRC

and conducted early community messaging. CVM supported the setup of evacuation centres in Tete on 25 January and immediately started rapid needs assessments in the affected provinces.

IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC has supported CVM in this response through its operation teams based in Mozambique and already responding to TS Eloise. Communication and shelter delegates were quickly dispatched to Nampula to support the branches with rapid assessment and develop CVM initial communication plan. A second operational team has been deployed to Tete to support CVM in the coordination with authorities and the setup of the evacuation center. Administrative and finance support is already ongoing to ensure an efficient and rapid cash flow to CVM branches actively responding. The IFRC and CVM have scaled up the Shelter Cluster coordination as co-lead for this response.

IFRC closely coordinates with the five partner National Societies currently present in-country, providing long-term support to the Mozambican Red Cross. They are the Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross-Flanders, French Red Cross, and the Italian Red Cross. The Netherlands Red Cross currently does not have in-country presence but continues to partner with CVM.

The German Red Cross (GRC) is assisting CVM in the execution of an [Early Action Protocol \(EAP\)](#) for floods in a tri-party agreement with IFRC that has been triggered in the Licungo river on 27 January 2022. The activation of the protocol under the Forecast-based Action by the DREF is in response to the floods and not covered by this revised Emergency Appeal. A [DREF for imminent disaster](#) approved on 21 January in anticipation of Ana landfall, will be merged in the loan covered under this revised Emergency Appeal. GRC also has a Forecast-based financing project that covers Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala, Inhambane and Gaza provinces. Additionally, the Belgium Red Cross-Flanders has a presence in Nampula and is assisting with technical staff and household items in that province.

Movement coordination

IFRC, partner National Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have been meeting three times a week for Movement Coordination, led by IFRC, as well as participating in the CVM led Emergency Response Coordination updates (GODE).

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a delegation in-country and works in conflict-affected Cabo Delgado where significant displacement of populations continues. In Manica and Sofala provinces it supports Covid-19 prevention activities and restoring family links in emergencies. In addition to ground operations, the ICRC collaborates with CVM capacitating its staff and volunteers in the areas of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), Safer Access and other jointly identified areas. ICRC has emergency funds available but has not yet confirmed their support for the response to tropical storm Ana.

External coordination

IFRC and CVM are closely coordinating with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) which meets regularly to coordinate the international assistance to the Government of Mozambique.

The cluster system is activated in Mozambique. CVM and IFRC are co-leading the Shelter Cluster for natural disasters CVM and IFRC also coordinate and take part in other active clusters such as the WASH cluster led by UNICEF, Health cluster led by WHO, the Food Security cluster led by WFP and the Protection Cluster led by Save the Children.

IFRC and CVM also participate in the National Centre for Emergency Operations in coordination with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) and UN OCHA. IFRC send updates and sitreps

on the evolving situation to external institutional donors (ECHO, African Development Bank) and Embassies.

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Reference



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