

TROPICAL CYCLONE FREDDY REPORT - 2023



02 PREFACE

Mozambique was, once again, hit by a destructive storm – Freddy – in 2023. This storm, the longest active storm on record, affected both the Southern and Central regions. Gaza and Zambezia were the most impacted. Besides the significant destruction of public and private infrastructures, Freddy caused displacement and deaths. Each passing year, we see helplessly how destructive extreme weather events have become. Whether these are storms, cyclones or rains, the impact on poor communities is vast. Women and the children bear the brunt of the negative effects of cyclones.

With projects implemented in Zambezia and Tete provinces, the most affected areas, this report aims to provide a summary of what WV's interventions were and how this helped in alleviating the suffering of those affected. The lessons and good practices from implementing the projects provided WV the tools for improvement in the design and implementation of response projects. WV aims to equip itself better to continue to contribute, efficiently and effectively, towards mitigating the impacts of disasters in our communities.

WV Mozambique is grateful for the support from donors and Support Offices (SOs) and their continued interest to fund WV's relief projects, and recognizes the remarkable work of staff, volunteers and communities that helped reach so many affected children and families in the last emergency cycle.

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03 BACKGROUND

Multiple crises occurring simultaneously are compounding a severe humanitarian situation in Mozambique. Freddy made its second landfall in Mozambique as a severe tropical cyclone on the evening of March 11, 2023. It entered through the locality of Macuze, Namacurra District, Zambezia Province, with maximum winds of 148 km/h and gusts up to 213 km/h, alongside very intense rains that reached more than 600mm in some areas. This precipitation was four times greater than the average monthly rainfall during the rainy season. It was the weather phenomenon's second landfall after it devastated Inhambane and Gaza Provinces in the last week of February 2023. The rains affected the entire province of Zambezia, and parts of Sofala, Manica, Niassa and Tete Provinces. The initial numbers indicated that over 500,000 people in Zambezia, Sofala, Tete, Manica and Niassa provinces were affected by TC Freddy. The cyclone further displaced caused approximately 150 deaths and displacement of over 88,000 people were accommodated in over 100 temporary camps in the mentioned provinces. The impact of Freddy also caused injuries, damaged houses, health units, schools, roads and washed away crops.



04 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

1. WVUS-funded WASH, Food and Protection Project

The project directly reached 500 households (HHs) with food assistance and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions. The total number of direct beneficiaries assisted is 2,610, which is slightly above the planned 2,500 people. The additional 110 direct beneficiaries received assistance from WASH activities. The geographic target included two Administrative Posts, namely Cabuir and Nante. In Cabuir, the project targeted 100 HHs in one locality. In Nante, the project targeted 150 HHs in Alto Mutola community, 100 HHs in Nante-Sede community and 150 HHs in Muoloa community. The project conducted mobilization and sensitization sessions on all targeted communities in coordination with local authorities which helped to ensure good community participation. Identification, verification and registration of beneficiaries followed the Cluster criteria and was successfully implemented. The selection criteria gave priority focus to female and child-headed households, people with disabilities, elderly headed households and people suffering from chronic diseases. The registration was conducted manually. The beneficiaries confirmed receipt of goods by signing the beneficiary list with a fingerprint.

2. GAC-funded Protection, WASH and Shelter Project

A total of 1,548 households (7,740 boys, girls, men, women) were directly reached through integrated water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), Shelter and Protection interventions. An additional 48 HHs or 240 people benefitted from WASH activities. The majority of people who actively participated in the project activities were women. The geographic target included two Administrative Posts: Cabuir and Baixo Licungo - Nante and four localities. With regards to the kits, 1,500 family hygiene kits and 1,000 dignity kits were distributed. The composition of hygiene kits included basic supplies that supported the beneficiaries to recover from the losses caused by TC Freddy, particularly in areas with a high rate of diarrhea. Specific recommendations were given for the use of one of the buckets to conserve water for consumption treated with

chlorine water treatment product Certeza. The use of World Vision's Last Mile Mobile Solution (LMMS) enabled the rapid and reliable registration of eligible beneficiaries by providing disaggregated information. Water tanks were distributed to selected health centers and schools that have been experiencing water shortages, especially in the dry season, and will contribute to increase access to water. For shelter, 300 beneficiaries received shelter kits that helped the beneficiaries to rebuild their homes. The kits consisted of two tarpaulins; rope (30 metres); roofing nails (0.5kg); tie wire (5 metres); one hand saw; one shovel; one hoes; one machete; one tin snips; one claw hammer; one woven bag; two mosquito nets; and two blankets. Mosquito nets were included to contribute to reduced cases of malaria.



3. EPRF-funded Livelihoods Project

The identification, selection and verification of beneficiaries followed the criteria of the Government and the Food Security Cluster (FSC). The selection criteria prioritized women, households headed by children, people with disabilities, the elderly and people living with chronic diseases. The selection criteria also included farmers with production units in both the upper and lower areas for horticultural production. The identification process involved community leaders and was verified by the staff of the project. Two demonstration camps were established in the Municipal Area, one (1) in Charre-Sede, two (2) in

Nhamayabue and one (1) in Inhangoma. Each camp consisted of 125 members and had 5 promoters and one (1) local extension worker who provide technical assistance and coordinate the use of the members' material. The distribution of agricultural inputs covered 500 beneficiaries (199 men and 301 women) distributed across 4 Administrative Posts in the District of Mutarara. During the implementation, 25 agricultural promoters (56% female and 44% male) were trained in the Mutarara-sede, Charre, Inhangoma and Nhamayabue.

4. World Vision Taiwan-funded Livelihoods Project

The project directly assisted 600 households (HHs) through the distribution of seeds and agricultural tools. A total of 3,000 individuals were assisted through the planned interventions. The geographical focus included 3 Administrative Posts, namely Charre, Inhangoma and Nhamayabue and 10 localities. Two demonstration camps were established in the Municipal Area, one (1) in Charre-Sede, two (2) in Nhamayabue and one (1) in Inhangoma. Each camp consisted of 125 members and had 5 promoters and one (1) local extension worker who provided technical assistance and coordinated the use of the members' material. Each field had a total area of 400 m². Out of the total

area, 200 m² were for sweet potato cultivation and the remaining 200 m² for cassava cultivation whose leaves are usually also consumed utilized for their high nutritional content. The distribution of agricultural inputs covered 600 beneficiaries distributed across 3 Administrative Posts in the District of Mutarara. Each beneficiary received 5kg of corn seed, 4kg of beans seed, 20g of cabbage seed, 20g of onion seed, 20 kg of okra seed and 20g of tomato seed. Farming inputs were also provided to beneficiaries and these included one machete, a long-handled hoe, one watering can and an empty bag to carry the goods received.



5. Global Fund-funded WASH Project

World Vision Mozambique requested support from the Global Fund – Malaria to provide assistance to 1,500 affected households (HHs) in the most severely affected Districts of Quelimane and Maganja da Costa. The targeted numbers were later adjusted to 2,500 HHs to provide direct support to 1,000 beneficiaries in Quelimane and 1,500 beneficiaries in Maganja da Costa. The Global Fund – Malaria provided USD \$300,160 funding for assistance in WASH and Protection sectors.

The project provided direct assistance to 2,500 households (HHs) through interventions in WASH sector covering Maganja da Costa and Quelimane Districts in Zambézia Province. The total number of people assisted directly, through WASH was 12,608 including an additional 108 individuals who participated in WASH trainings. The project assisted

indirectly about 10,000 people through water tanks installed in the Health Centers and schools. A total of 8 tanks were installed, of which 4 are 10,000 liters and 4 are 5,000 liters. Hygiene kits were distributed to 2,500 households (1,500 in Maganja da Costa and 1,000 in Quelimane). The kits consisted of 2 buckets with a 20-liter lid, 2 laundry bars of soap – 1kg each, 3 bath soaps – 250g and 6 bottles of “Certeza”, a water purification product. Prior to the start of distributions, awareness-raising demonstrations were held on how to use and preserve the bottle of water purification “Certeza”. Further, selected stakeholders were supported to facilitate community conversations on PSEA, GBV, positive masculinities and child protection benefiting around 500 people that included community leaders, faith leaders, and traditional doctors in both Quelimane and Maganja da Costa districts.

Table 1: Total Achieved

Projects/Donors	Target (HH)	Achieved (HH)	Total Pop	%
WVUS	500	522	2,610	104%
CHAF/GAC	1,500	1,548	7,740	103%
EPRF	500	500	2,500	100%
WV Taiwan	600	600	3,000	100%
WFP	7,500	6,032	30,160	80.4%
Global Fund	2,500	2,521	12,608	100.8%
Sanlam	1,000	1,165	5,827	116.5%
	14,100	12,888	64,445	90.4%

05 BUDGET(S)

The funding target planned for the response was \$2 Million to target 45,000 people as per the identified needs and also based on the results of the Rapid Needs Assessments. The funding for the response was sourced from the Support Offices (WVUS, WV Taiwan), the Global Affairs Canada (GAC) through the assistance of WV Canada, World Food Program (WFP), Global Fund and the private institution Sanlam totaling \$1.475,117 utilized for the response needs.

Table 2: Budgets per Donor

Donor/SO	SO	Start Date	End Date	Grant total	Primary Sector
WVUS	WVUS	23.03.2023	30.11.2023	\$100,000	Food, WASH, Protection
GAC	WVC	01.04.2023	30.11.2023	\$268,457	WASH, Protection, Shelter
WFP	WVHK	15.06.2023	31.10.2023	\$601,554	Food Assistance
WV Taiwan	WVT	28.04.2023	30.11.2023	\$100,000	Livelihoods
EPRF	GC	01.06.2023	30.11.2023	\$100,000	Livelihoods
Global Fund - WASH	Multilateral	01.08.2023	31.12.2023	\$300,106	WASH
SANLAM	Private	01.07.2023	31.08.2023	\$5,000	WASH
TOTAL				\$1,475,117	

06 KEY CHALLENGES:

1. Limited resources: The available resources were not sufficient to cover the urgent needs of all affected people who met the vulnerability criteria.
2. Poor road infrastructure: Most tertiary roads were already in poor conditions and were worsened by the impact of heavy rains during the Tropical Cyclone Freddy. Due to the rough terrain and numerous potholes, on average, the travel time tripled.
3. Limited market: The market, for goods and services, in the field (both Maganja and Quelimane) were operated by small businesses unable to supply large quantities of goods needed at competitive prices. As a result, goods sourced from Maputo took time and compromised the project timelines.
4. Increased vulnerability of families: The demand for basic services has increased in a context where the vulnerabilities have reduced the levels of resilience in the communities.

07 WHAT WORKED WELL

1. Working with the sectoral Clusters & Govt helped reach out to the most hard-hit communities, that remained isolated for days, with NFIs/life-saving stock.
2. Cluster meetings and the completion of the 5Ws helped to improve coordination and collaboration among the members.
3. Beneficiary selection criteria were clearly explained to targeted communities, and helped to reduce misunderstanding and confusion during distributions.
4. The integration of local volunteers contributed to increasing community confidence in the processes used during humanitarian assistance in the project implementation areas.



08 WHAT DIDN'T WORK WELL

1. The project resources were insufficient for the urgent needs of many affected by TC Freddy which aggravated their vulnerability.
2. Targeting and selection have been problematic and difficult for the communities to understand.
3. Targeting the most vulnerable with limited resources was a challenge due to the large number of eligible people.
4. Lack of a feasibility study for selection of most adequate cash delivery mechanism in communities with poor network systems.

09 LOOKING FORWARD (TRANSITION)

1. Ensure ongoing capacity building and active participation of the Community Child Protection Committees trained by the emergency project.
2. Establish standard operating procedures (SOPs) to ensure clarity of responsibilities and levels of accountability to communities and compliance to donors and humanitarian standards.
3. Ensure that protocol are in place and waivers are requested and approved at the beginning of an emergency response to avoid delays that compromise project commitments to Donors.
4. Integrated approaches and synergistic collaborative efforts with Area Programmes (AP) contributes to increased levels of effectiveness and efficiency of project implementation.

