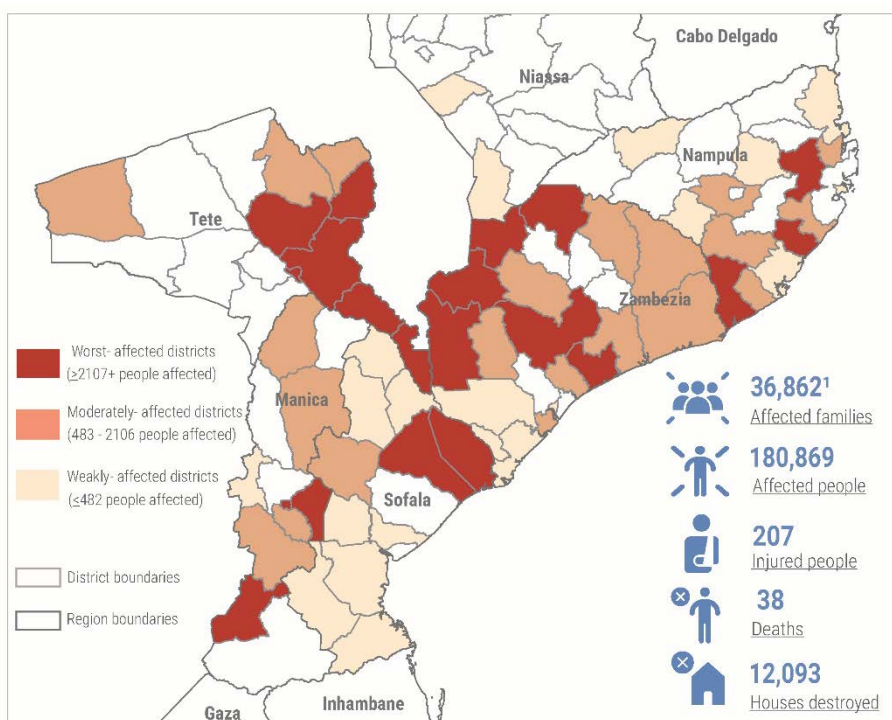


HIGHLIGHTS

- Tropical storm Ana affected 180,869 people, injured 207 people, and killed at least 38 people, mostly in Zambezia, Nampula, and Tete provinces, flooding a total of 70,982 hectares of land.
- Serious concerns persist about the impact of the storm on highly vulnerable people and the limited resources available to respond to the unfolding needs.
- In-depth multisectoral needs assessments have been completed in the provinces of Nampula and Zambezia, while are still ongoing in Tete.
- Response efforts led by the Government are being carried out in all affected provinces and will be complemented in the next days with further activities and distributions by partners.
- High alert remains for the tropical cyclone Batsirai, which has recently hit eastern Madagascar with winds up to 150 km/h, as it entered the Mozambique channel on 6 February. While the cyclone has weakened to 80km/h, heavy rains could affect the southern province of Inhambane. Another low-pressure system, named Cliff, has recently formed in the Indian Ocean and is being closely monitored.



1. The Moderated Tropical Storm ANA has impacted Nampula, Zambezia, Tete, Niassa, Sofala and Manica. Data covers all six provinces. Tete, Zambezia and Nampula has been the most affected provinces, as seen in the map. Data as of: February 8 2022.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 24 January, tropical storm Ana made landfall in Angoche district, Nampula province, significantly affecting the provinces of Zambezia, Nampula and Tete and, to a lesser extent Niassa, Sofala, and Cabo Delgado.

To date, the storm has affected 180,869 people, injured 207 people, and killed at least 38 people. It has destroyed more than 12,000 houses and damaged 26 health centers, 25 water supply systems, 138 power poles, and some 2,275 km of roads, according to the latest data released by the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD). Moreover, tropical storm Ana flooded a total of 37,930 hectares of crops, with serious concern about the impact on food security, and reportedly impacted 765 schools and destroyed 2,457 classrooms, affecting a total of 298,442 students.

In addition to the impact of tropical storm Ana, concerns persist about the intense tropical cyclone Batsirai, which entered the Mozambique channel on 6 February, according to the National Institute of Meteorology (INAM). Batsirai formed over the Indian Ocean on 26 January and later evolved into a tropical cyclone, recently hitting eastern Madagascar with winds up to 150km/h. As per latest modelling, cyclone Batsirai has declined into a moderate tropical storm and is currently heading south, not expected to make landfall on the Mozambican coast. Nevertheless, high alert remains as heavy rains are expected in the southern province of Inhambane in the next days, possibly leading to flooding. Jointly with Batsirai, humanitarians continue closely monitoring the recent formation of another low-pressure system over the Indian Ocean named Cliff, currently classified as tropical depression.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In close coordination with humanitarian organizations, the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD) is leading the assessments of humanitarian needs and damages, as well as the initial emergency response activities, to be expanded in the coming days.

Since 28 January, multisectoral needs assessments teams, composed of local authorities and humanitarian partners, have been gathering data on the storm's impacts in all the affected provinces. As of today, the evaluation of damages and humanitarian needs in Zambezia and Nampula provinces has been completed, while the exercise is still ongoing in the province of Tete. According to the latest estimates shared by the Government, the reconstruction activities for tropical storm Ana in the three most affected provinces will cost around US\$ 1.7 million.

Following the initial days of the storm, INGD conducted Search and Rescue (SAR) operations; reinforced essential medical stocks; repaired affected public infrastructures; and distributed food and non-food items (NFIs), reaching a total of 10,225 people in the province of Zambezia alone. As a result of these efforts, only two (one in Tete and one in Zambezia) of the 20 accommodation centers initially opened in the most-affected provinces remain, hosting some 1,928 people - down from 10,914 people on 30 January.

Humanitarian partners have been complementing the Government's assistance and distributed some essential aid supplies; deploying surge staff; contributing to the construction of emergency shelters and setting up accommodation centers. As part of these efforts, agencies are providing health supplies in the three most affected provinces to cover about 100,000 people for two months (including tents, medicines, and kits for community workers).

In Nampula, education materials to assist some 2,800 children were distributed, while the WASH cluster delivered 800 hygiene kits and 200 latrines. Additionally, the Nutrition cluster is planning to assist some 4,460 children under 5 years of age (U5), 1,350 pregnant women, and 1,174 lactating women affected by the storm.

In Zambezia, the WASH cluster has delivered 800 hygiene kits and 100 latrines over the past days and is now planning to support the Government in repairing affected water systems. The Nutrition cluster also distributed 10 tons of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and has been engaging in community awareness activities and supporting mobile brigades. Meanwhile, the gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual reproductive health (SRH) cluster is planning to provide tents to damaged health centers as well as contraceptives and maternal medicines through mobile brigades. This will ensure continuity of SRH services in affected districts, including some 220 dignity kits to be delivered in the Maganja da Costa district by the end of this week.

In Tete, the Food Security and Livelihood cluster is planning to support 369 affected families with food assistance, covering 100 per cent of the daily kcal needs for 30 days through the distribution of vouchers. The cluster is also conducting specific trainings on Emergency Food Security Assessments to understand the impact of the shock on the food security of households and communities. The WASH cluster has delivered some 270 hygiene kits, while the Nutrition cluster is working on community engagement activities and organizing the delivery of supplies, including 10 tons of RUSF, 100 ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), scales and measurement tools. The CCCM cluster is assisting the Government with a number of logistic activities, including relocation exercises from the accommodation centers to resettlement sites, installation of tents, and re-opening of roads.

Although the impact of tropical cyclone Batsirai on Mozambique remains uncertain, humanitarian partners have strengthened key disaster preparedness activities, including the prepositioning of critical supplies and arrangements on the potential deployment of staff from headquarters and other humanitarian operations.

Humanitarian partners remain on high alert and reiterate the urgent need of further support, considering the overstretched resources and deepening humanitarian needs caused by the overlapping of multiple crises, including the conflict in the northern region, the COVID-19 pandemic, and recurrent natural disasters.

New updates will be published as soon as further details become available.

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