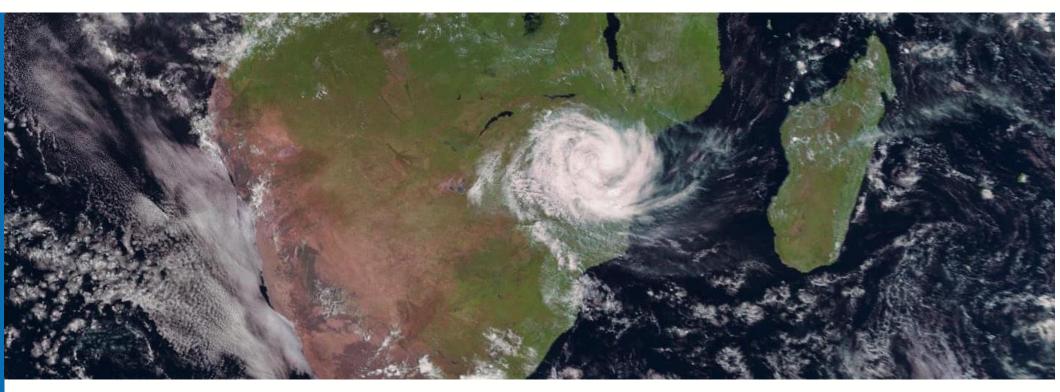


World Food Programme



# **Cyclone Idai Flood Response**

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

#### Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe

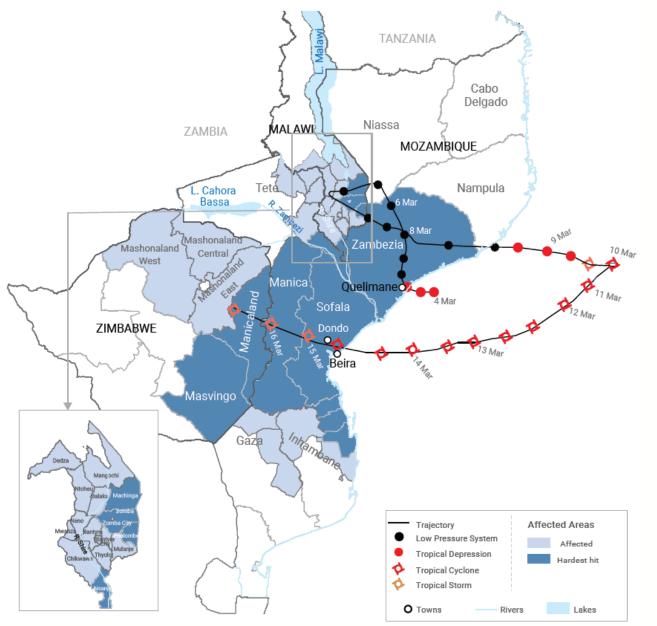


Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

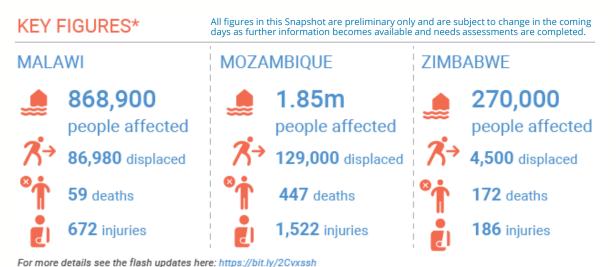
**FAO/WFP** Operational Brief

24 April 2019

# **Cyclone Idai path and trajectory**

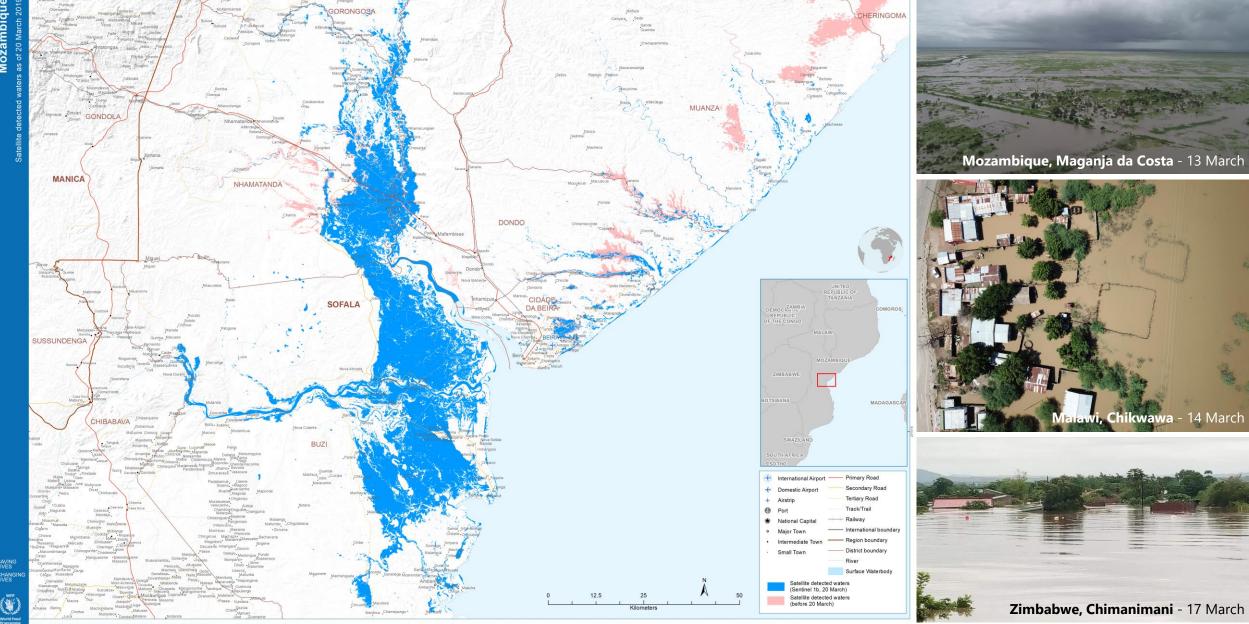


- Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall during the night of **14 to 15 March 2019** near Beira City, Sofala Province, in central Mozambique.
- It continued to bring strong winds and heavy rains as it made its way across central Mozambique and into eastern Zimbabwe.
  Southern Malawi received heavy rains in the days prior to the cyclone landfall.



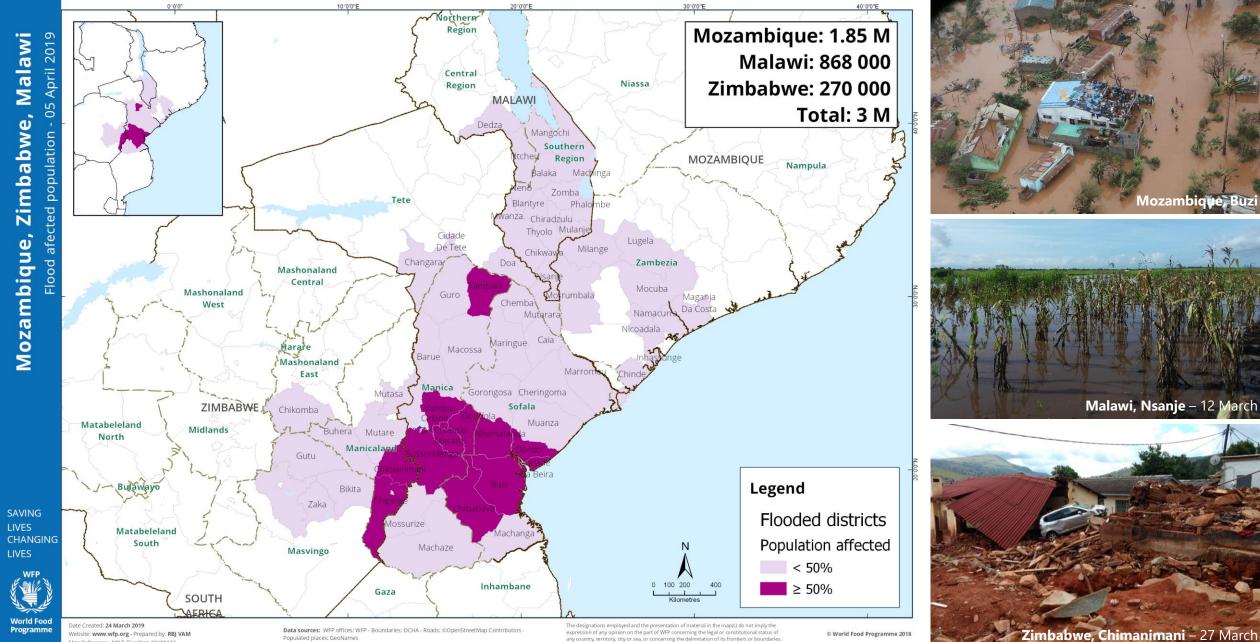
Source: OCHA, as of 26 March 2019

# **Flooding extent**



hikwawa - 14 March

#### **Population affected**



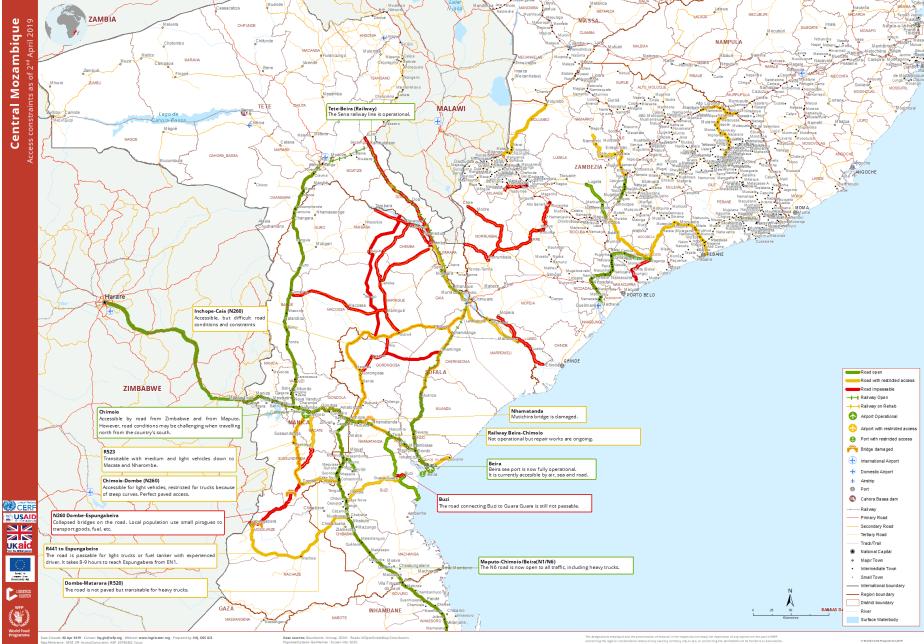
Website: www.wfp.org - Prepared by: RBJ VAM Map Reference: MOZ\_Flooding\_20190323

Data sources: WFP offices: WFP - Boundaries: OCHA - Roads: ©OpenStreetMap Contributors Populated places: GeoNames

expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundarie

© World Food Programme 2018

#### **Access constraints**

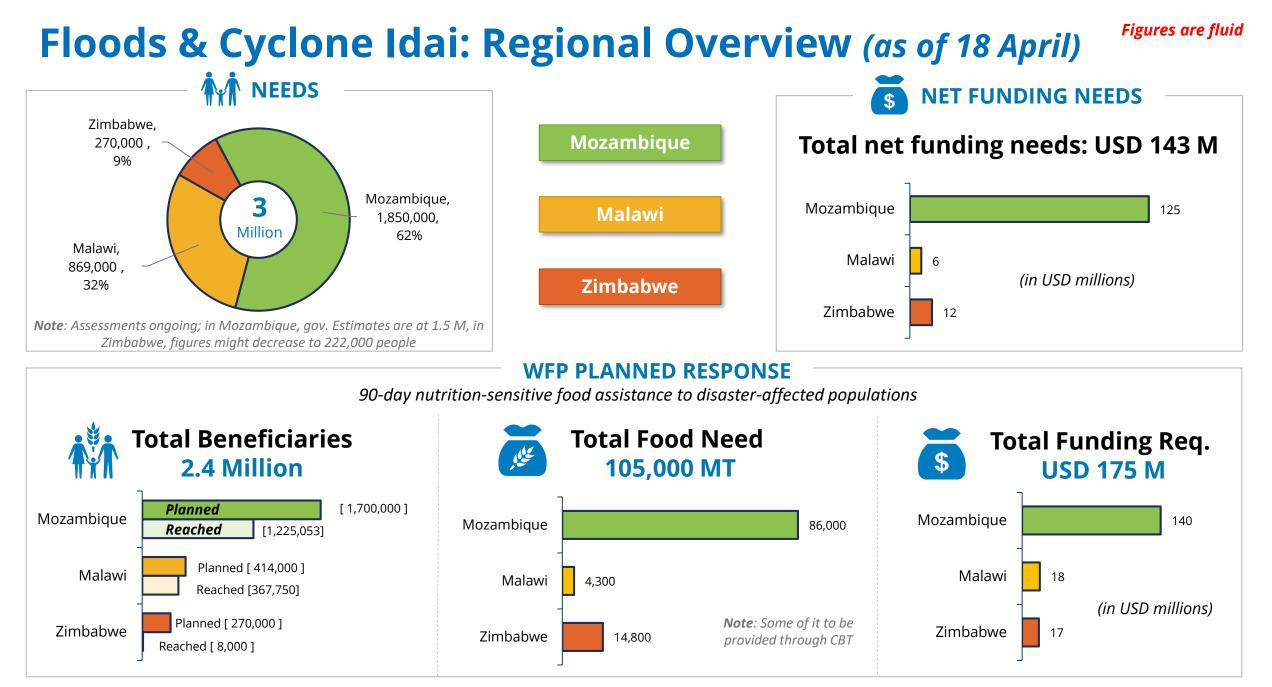




Contraction of the

Malawi, Chikwawa - 14 March

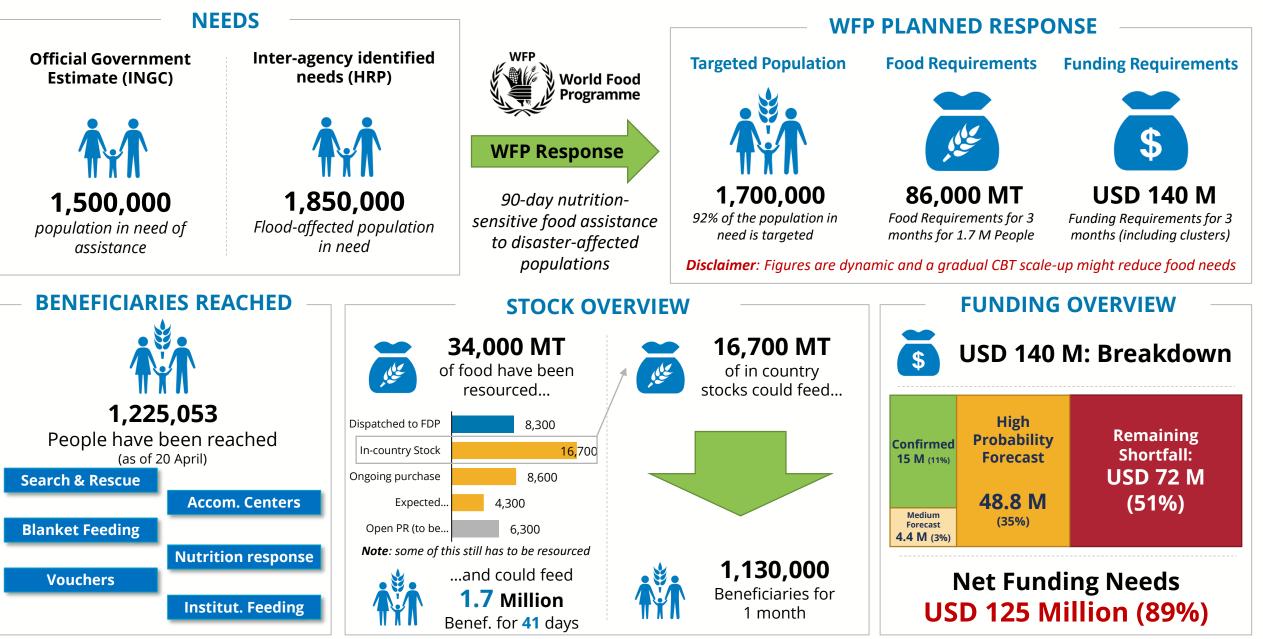




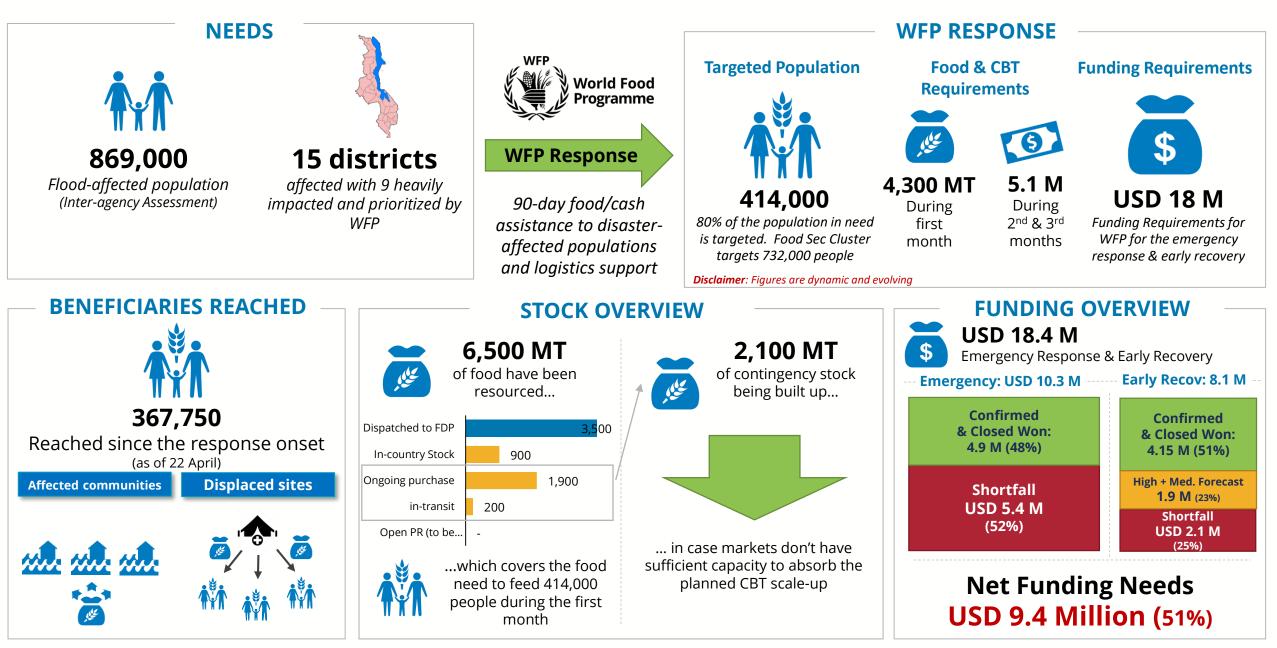
Note: For Zimbabwe, 200,000 people have been reached through donations by government & citizens

#### Figures are fluid

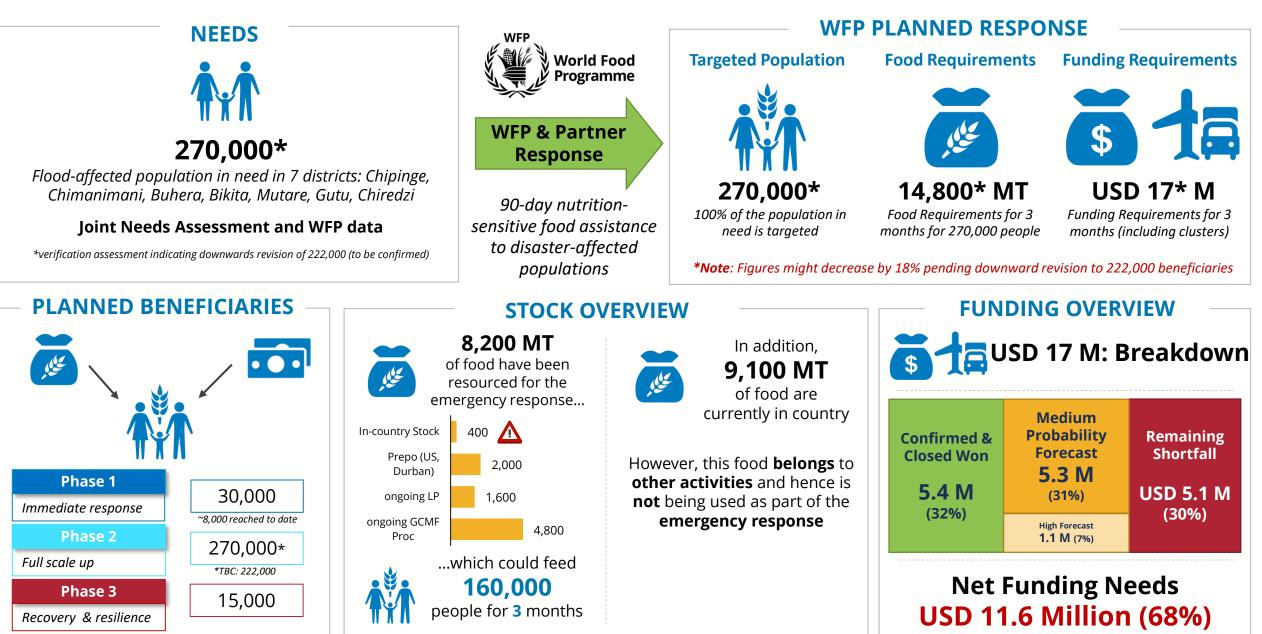
# Mozambique CONOPS (as of 18 April)



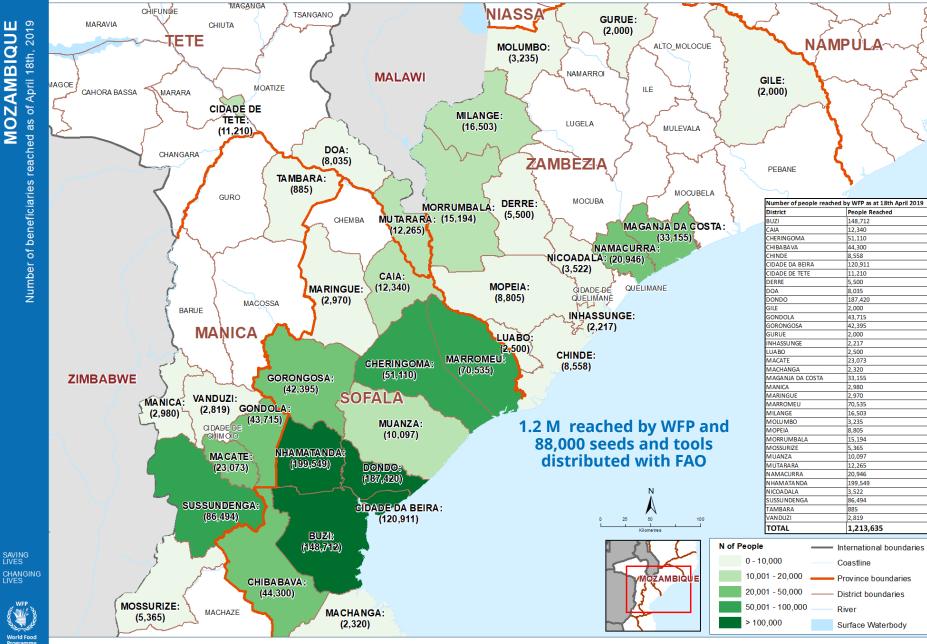
### Malawi CONOPS (as of 18 April)



## Zimbabwe CONOPS (as 18 April)



#### **Beneficiaries reached by WFP**





World Food Programme

ate Created: 20 A pr 2019 - Contact: hq.g is@wfp.org - Website: www.wfp.org - Prepared by: HQ, O SER GIS Ap Reference: MOZ WFPO ReachedBeneficiaries A2L 20190420

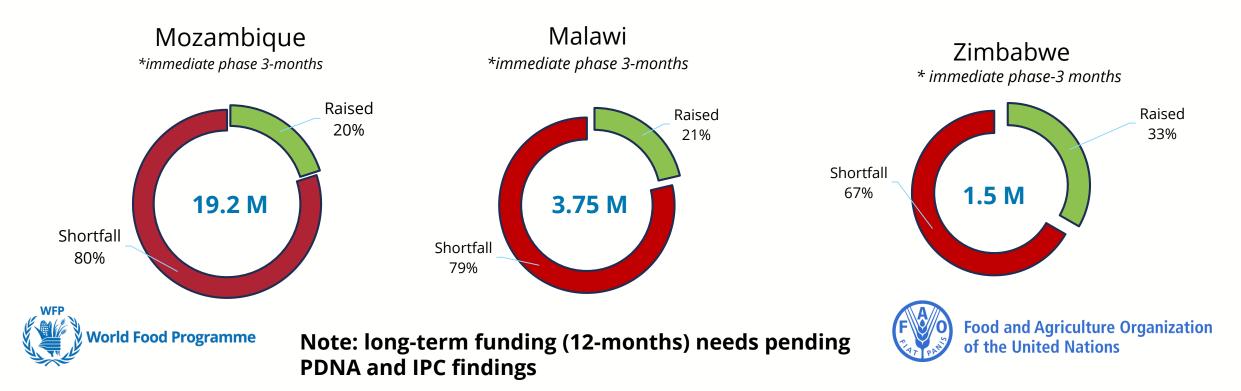
Data sources: WFP offices: WFP - Boundaries: OCHA - Roads: @OpenStreetMap Contributors pulated places: GeoNames, Beneficiaries reached: Wi

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, gity or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries

World Food Programme 2019

# **Beneficiaries reached by FAO**

- Over 80 percent of the population of Mozambique depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. With more than 500,000 hectares of crops reported as destroyed to date by Cyclone Idai, as well as significant losses in livestock and fisheries, serious concerns are being raised over food security in the immediate and longer term, particularly as the destruction occurred just before the main annual harvest for the central region.
- In Mozambique, FAO is seeking an initial USD 19 million to rebuild critical agricultural and fisheries infrastructure, resume local food production and support livestock owners. So far, USD 3.85 million has been raised, which can immediately reach some 95,000 people. A gap of USD 15.5 million – 80 percent – remains.



# **Collaboration between WFP and FAO**



- A joint seed & food distribution with FAO and WFP is helping smallholder farmers in **Mozambique** return to the field.
- FAO handed out farming **tools** as well as maize, bean and vegetable seeds.
- WFP is supporting the effort with logistics, and by providing simultaneous **food** assistance to avoid **seeds** being consumed as food.
- FAO and WFP are collaborating in joint assessments, including PDNA, CFSAM, EFSA and IPC among others.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



# **Early action and opportunities**

- Preparedness actions by WFP and FAO which allowed **rapid response**: advance teams deployed prior to cyclone making landfall, food **stocks in country**, regional **stocks prepositioning**, logistics capacity, air assets availability and rapid deployment
- Agreements with Government authorities e.g., National Disaster Management Institute (INGC), Ministry of Agriculture (MASA), and Ministry of Fisheries (MIMAIP), and other relevant entities
- Joint rapid assessments, including use of satellite imagery and **drones**
- Advance financing mechanisms IRA (WFP) and SFERA (FAO) to allow rapid scale up of the response
- Early reaction from donors to commit initial **funds** and to provide **assets** which were critical like helicopters, planes, boats, and relevant logistics equipment
- Good coordination deployed early on, clusters activation. Early start in Mozambique of seeds and tools distributions alongside food distributions to allow a fast recovery
- All these components allowed an overlap between the search and rescue and response phases in the **first 72 hours** in flood affected areas.







# Way forward

- Immediate action allowed to save lives and rapidly start seeds and tools distribution for the last few weeks of the • winter copping season.
- Cyclone Idai brought **severe losses to farmers** (crop and infrastructure destruction, loss of assets, depletion of • seed stocks), **livestock-breeders** (loss of animals, worsening of nutritional status of surviving animals, deterioration of animal health conditions and destruction of veterinary infrastructure), and **fisheries** (loss of fishing gears and boats, destruction of infrastructure).
- At this stage, only preliminary estimates are available. Several **joint assessment exercises** are ongoing or planned, namely:
  - Joint IPC and CFSAM assessments in **Mozambigue** and VAC reviews in **Zimbabwe** and **Malawi** will bring additional detailed food security information for the recovery and rehabilitation phase
  - Strong linkages between PDNA, food security, nutrition and social protection programming will ensure smooth transition between relief, and longer-term recovery and rehabilitation efforts
  - Adequate livelihoods analysis which should include shelter and reconstruction requirements will inform planning around sustainable rehabilitation and restoring livelihoods





# Way forward continued

- In order to ensure adequate recovery of productive capacity and restoring of selfreliance, it is necessary to maintain high-levels of assistance throughout the next main cropping season at a minimum (September 2019 to April 2020).
- Assistance to restore self-reliance, productive capacity and livelihoods shall focus on farming, livestock-rearing and fisheries.
- It shall include substantial **agricultural input** distribution for the main planting season 2019-2020, rehabilitation of infrastructure (agricultural, veterinary, fisheries, transport, storage, among others), training, and where appropriate cash/vouchers transfers.
- **Livestock** assistance should entail substantial veterinary support, animal nutrition, rehabilitation of infrastructure and restocking.
- Fisheries assistance shall include restoring fishing gear and assets, and infrastructure.



