



## WFP Mozambique Cyclone Eloise - Response Plan



+314,000

People affected



+20,000

People displaced



+17,000

houses destroyed



+177,000

hectares of crops  
destroyed

### Background

On the 23rd of January 2021, Cyclone Eloise made landfall on the coast of Mozambique, the second of the 2021 Indian Ocean cyclone season. As of February 2021, the risk of flooding associated with the rising water levels of Limpopo and Save rivers is of particular concern to WFP. The possibility of flooding in the low areas along the river, namely in the districts of Chokwe, Gujia, Chibuto, Xai-Xai and Limpopo cannot be excluded. Other areas with flood risk included the districts of Mabalane and Chongoene. WFP is closely monitoring the situation in these areas in view of a potential response necessitating an immediate intervention.

To ensure WFP's on-going operations during the current 2020/2021 cyclone season, ensuring the **prepositioning of food** and the **availability of cash** is important. Due to the long lead times for the purchase of food (3 months for local purchases), WFP needs to make use of its existing stocks to respond to sudden-onset disasters, including cyclones and flooding that may affect Mozambique in the next few months, until the end of the cyclone season. Moreover, the Mozambican humanitarian community's free hotline, Linha Verde, played a major role in raising awareness before, during and after Cyclone Eloise's landfall. 312 calls were received and 2 SMS were sent to almost 13,000 people in the affected provinces.



WFP/Yuri Andrade

Secondary School 12 de Outubro (Beira)  
where several classrooms and structures  
were affected by Cyclone Eloise



WFP/Yuri Andrade

Women in the district of Dondo whose  
house was destroyed by Cyclone Eloise

## WFP Response

WFP has been responding to Cyclone Eloise through the pre positioning of stocks and supporting the Government of Mozambique. Messaging focusing on Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and on healthy diets and other healthy behaviors to promote better nutrition outcomes are priority issues to integrate into all phases the response. The response to they Cyclone is being divided in two phases. First, an Immediate assistance to those affected by Cyclone Eloise. Second, a medium-term assistance to those who are displaced or lost their livelihood.

### Phase 1: Immediate Response Phase

#### Immediate Assistance to affected households in displacement community centers set up by INGD

WFP will target households staying in temporary accommodation centers, including new arrivals. This will facilitate cross-referencing of beneficiaries to ensure that there are no duplications with WFP's ongoing programmes (Lean Season Assistance and Social Protection) in subsequent phases of response. The food ration for food kits will be set at the same percentage of daily kilocalorie needs as the Lean Season Assistance (75% of daily kilocalorie needs) for 7 days to cover immediate needs. In urban setting such as Beira, WFP's assistance consists of the distribution of food kits to displaced families hosted in temporary accommodation centres through retailers.. In support of return to their places of origin, WFP will provide a **second ration covering up to 30 days** (aiming for 75% of kilocalorie needs) or a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) at the site of return.

 20,000 people\*

 1 month

 USD350,000

### Phase 2: Medium-term Assistance Phase

#### Medium-term assistance to food insecure households

**Food Assistance:** WFP has existing programmes in affected/at risk areas. WFP's response in Sofala province, the most affected by the Cyclone, includes food assistance to vulnerable communities in resettlement centers which were established after Cyclone Idai as well as other food insecure communities who were not able to harvest sufficiently in 2020. WFP will use the assessment data to determine whether there is an increase number and severity of needs of the affected population and will increase transfers and/or geographical coverage as necessary and funding allows, in coordination with INGD and other food security actors. Assistance will be provided in places of origin to support return and minimize duplication of assistance. INGD reports an affected population of over **314,000 people**, of whom an estimated **150,000 people** are expected to suffer crop losses. WFP aims to support this population with food assistance.

 150,000 people\*

 5 months  
Mar - Jul

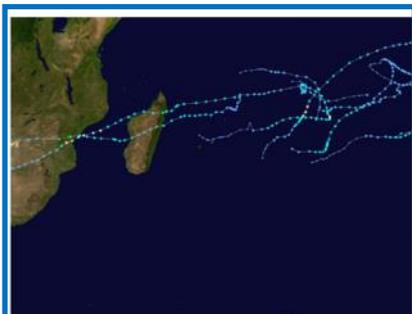
 USD10.6 million

**Nutrition Assistance:** To reduce child morbidity and mortality attributable to malnutrition, which is exacerbated during the first months of shocks until conditions are reestablished, WFP intends to scale up MAM treatment support to be able to cover a total of 23,400 undernourished people (15,400 children <5 and 8,000 pregnant and lactating women), including those PLHIV and TB, in the affected districts as part of the first 6 months of the response. The support will include outreach services such as integrated mobile health brigades in hard-to-reach communities, which will include active case finding and referral to treatment services and the implementation of nutrition education campaign integrated in the food assistance response.

 23,400 people\*

 6 months  
Mar - Aug

 USD1.1 million



### 2021 Cyclone Season in Southern Africa Region

According to the Food and Nutrition Security Working Group SARCOF update (28 January), higher **than normal cyclonic activities are observed in the Southern Africa region**. Several Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries are likely to receive normal to above normal rainfall during the entire season. **9-12 tropical systems** (storms and tropical cyclones) are predicted to develop in the Southwestern Indian Ocean (SWIO) in 2020/21 season, 5-7 of which were expected to reach the status of tropical cyclone and the majority might affect Madagascar and Mozambique.

\*As more information become available and the registration of beneficiaries finishes, the exact number o people in need might change based on their nutritional needs and the level of food insecurity.