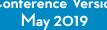
Mozambique Cyclone Idai Post Disaster Needs Assessment

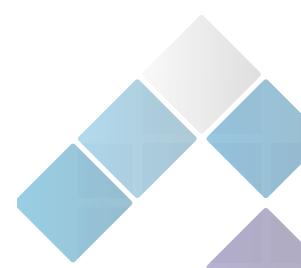
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Mozambique Cyclone Idai Post Disaster Needs Assessment



FOREWORD

The negative impact of climate change is now a growing reality for Mozambique, a situation which must be considered now and into the future. The country is frequently ravaged by cyclones, floods or drought, and the cyclones and floods of 2019 were the most devastating in recent history in terms of its human and physical impact as well as its geographic extent. A total of 64 districts and 19 counties were directly affected, but almost the entire country suffered from its adverse socio-economic effects.

The disaster interrupted the delivery of basic services such as water and electricity, it damaged roads and bridges that are essential for commercial activity, and destroyed houses, shops and other buildings. Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, with gusty winds ranging from 180 to 220 km/h accompanied by heavy rainfall, also had a huge social impact, causing the death of more than 650 people and directly affecting about 2 million people in the provinces of Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambézia, Inhambane, Cabo Delgado and Nampula.

Considering this serious situation, the Government of Mozambique declared a State of National Emergency and mobilized internal and external resources including specialized search and rescue forces for saving hundreds of thousands of people at risk and subsequently hosting them in temporary shelters with food and first aid. At the same time, the Government of Mozambique requested external partners to support with an assessment of the damage and loss caused by these extreme events, as well as an assessment of reconstruction and recovery needs for all the economic and social sectors in the affected areas.

The post-disaster assessment was conducted under the leadership of the Government, through the Post- Cyclone Idai Cabinet for Reconstruction, and supported by a global partnership that included the World Bank, the United Nations System and the European Union (EU), using the internationally recognized Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) methodology. This assessment counted on the participation of more than one hundred government staff members from all affected regions, who participated in the training program on the use of this methodology.

This assessment estimates that Cyclone Idai caused about 1.4 billion US dollars in total damage, and 1.39 billion US dollars in losses. The total cost of recovery and reconstruction is estimated at 2.9 billion US dollars for the

4 provinces of Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia. The additional needs in Inhambane which was also affected by Idai and in Cabo Delgado and Nampula which were affected by cyclone Kenneth, raise the total recovery needs to 3.2 billion USD.

The Government is aware that it cannot avoid the occurrence of these extreme weather events, but recognizes the need to improve the quality of construction to make them more resilient to future events, in all recovery projects and in all aspects of people's lives and livelihoods.

I would like to express my gratitude to the international and national organizations, namely the World Bank, the European Commission, the African Development Bank, the UN Resident Coordinator's office, UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UN-Habitat, ILO, OIM, UN Women, UNAIDS, USAID, among other organizations that have directly and indirectly supported us. The feeling of gratitude is also extended to the ministries of the Central government, the provincial, district and municipal governments of the affected areas, private sector entities through CTA, and the business sector of Beira through the ACB, for their contribution in the realization of the PDNA.

fP. ~

Francisco Pereira Executive Director Post- Cyclone Idai Cabinet for Reconstruction

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ACRONYMS

CTGC CCGC CENOE CLGRC CLTS CRA/ AURA	Technical Council for Disaster Management Coordination Council for Disaster Management National Emergency Operations Center Local Disaster Risk Management Committees Community Led Total Sanitation The Water Services Regulatory Authority
DDR	Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration
DFID	Department for International Development UK
DPGCAS	Provincial Directorate of Gender, Child and Social Action
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EDM	Electricidade de Moçambique
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning System
FFH	Female-headed Households
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FUNAE	Energy Fund of Mozambique
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoM	Government of Mozambique
HDI	Human Development Index
ICH	Intangible Cultural Heritage
IDP	Internally Displaced People
ILO	International Labour Organization
INAS	National Institute of Social Action)
INE	National Institute of Statistics
INGC	National Institute for Disaster Management
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
MAEFP	The Ministry of State Administration and Public Function

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