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Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in Southeastern Africa: Humanitarian and Recovery Response in Brief

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Overview

Cyclone Idai—a large and powerful Category 2 tropical storm—came ashore on March 14, 2019, at Beira, a low-lying port city in central Mozambique, causing widespread devastation in southeastern Africa. A second strong storm, Cyclone Kenneth, came ashore on April 25 just north of the coastal town of Pemba in far northern Mozambique. Cyclone Kenneth featured winds as strong as 140 miles per hour (mph) and was classified as a Category 4 storm. Although Cyclone Kenneth made landfall in Cabo Delgado Province, a northern area where cyclones rarely come ashore, it was reportedly the strongest tropical storm on record ever to hit the country.[1]

Cyclone Idai dumped torrents of rain over large parts of Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar, causing extensive flooding, mudslides, and at least one dam collapse. It also featured strong, sustained, and destructive winds, and caused widespread damage to buildings, infrastructure, and crops.[2] Cyclone Idai's impact was extensive, covering at least 1,200 square miles; it is among the worst natural disasters to hit the region.[3] The storm displaced large numbers of people, many of whom are now in need of (1) humanitarian assistance, and (2) significant resources for recovery and reconstruction. Post-storm aid responses have been expanding. They have shifted from an initial focus on search and rescue to the provision of emergency food aid, shelter, and health care; efforts to enable access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and other humanitarian interventions.

Cyclone Kenneth

Aid is now flowing to areas hit by Cyclone Kenneth, but assistance deliveries and continuing assessments of need continue to face challenges in some areas. Heavy rain associated with Cyclone Kenneth continued during the week following landfall, dumping more than 23 inches of rain on the region. This hampered initial assessments of the impact of Cyclone Kenneth for days, although aid deliveries began in some areas immediately after the storm. In addition, the World Food Program (WFP) pre-positioned some food stocks and made limited anticipatory food distributions in advance of the storm. While humanitarian access has since improved in most areas, road and bridge damage, weather factors, and security concerns (see below) continue to hinder aid responses in some areas. As a result, some aid is being delivered by helicopter.

As of May 9, the Mozambican government had attributed 45 deaths to the Cyclone Kenneth. It also reported that school facilities and public clinics had suffered extensive damage, and that 45,000 homes had been damaged or destroyed. Impacts were especially severe in several small

[1] Tropical cyclone strength is assessed according to the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, which categorizes cyclones by sustained wind speed; categories range from one (weakest) to five (strongest). Cyclones are known as hurricanes in the North Atlantic and central/eastern North Pacific Oceans, and as typhoons in the northwest Pacific Ocean. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), "What is the Difference Between a Hurricane and a Typhoon?," March 19, 2019, and "Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale" (n.d.). See also ActionAid, "Cyclone Kenneth: Latest Facts and Information," April 26, 2019; and Norimitsu Onishi and Kimon de Greef, "Cyclone Kenneth Lashes Mozambique, With Floods Feared," *New York Times*, April 26, 2019.

[2] Following a period of seasonal rainstorms, the mid-March weather system that became Idai formed as a tropical depression off the Mozambican coast. It turned inland, circling over southern Malawi and central Mozambique, where it dropped large amounts of rain, causing flooding and ground saturation. It then turned back over the ocean, where it picked up power offshore, growing into the destructive storm that slammed into Beira and beyond. P. Probst and A. Annunziato, *Tropical Cyclone Idai: Analysis of the Wind, Rainfall and Storm Surge Impact*, European Commission Joint Research Centre, April 9, 2019.

[3] BBC News, "Cyclone Idai: How the Storm Tore into Southern Africa," March 22, 2019, inter alia.

coastal towns. Water contamination has spurred a limited but growing cholera outbreak in Cabo Delgado that health workers are working to contain. The government is initiating a cholera vaccination campaign targeting 250,000 people in the province.[4] The Mozambican government estimates that 255,000 persons were in need of humanitarian assistance as a result of Cyclone Kenneth as of May 9. The number of persons displaced by the storm has dropped, however; about 3,000 individuals were being hosted in public shelters as of May 9, down from about 20,900 on May 2. Pre-storm evacuations in Cabo Delgado helped avert some danger to local residents. On May 9, the U.N. Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) issued a flash appeal for $85.2 million to support aid responses in areas hit by Cyclone Kenneth.[5]

On April 26, the U.S. Ambassador to Mozambique declared a disaster in response to Cyclone Kenneth, authorizing the U.S. government to help respond to humanitarian needs attributable to the storm. Representatives of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)—the primary U.S. government cyclone response-coordinating agency—are continuing to assess needs in the areas affected by Cyclone Kenneth. Some needs in these areas have been met through re-purposing of commodities slated for Cyclone Idai. This initial assistance in areas hit by Cyclone Kenneth is expected to be supplemented with emergency food and nonfood assistance items brought in from outside the country. On May 9, USAID announced that it was providing an additional $2.5 million in response to Cyclone Kenneth.[6]

Extremist violence poses a significant potential threat to humanitarian response operations in Cabo Delgado, where an armed Islamist insurgent group known as Ansar al Sunna (Defenders of Islamic Tradition)—among other names—operates. International Organization for Migration (IOM) officials warned in early May that shelters in the extensively cyclone-damaged town of Macomia could be at risk from armed actors. On May 4, unidentified insurgents raided a village south of Macomia, prompting a temporary halt in aid deliveries. Additional attacks on nearby villages occurred in subsequent days, causing seven fatalities. The attacks reportedly were aimed, in part, at stopping voter registration in advance of national elections scheduled for October 2019.[7]

Before hitting Mozambique, Cyclone Kenneth battered the Comoros Islands, a country off the Mozambican coast, where extensive property damage and at least seven deaths were reported. According to UNICEF, as quoted by USAID on May 9, the cyclone "destroyed almost 80 percent of farms, more than 60 percent of crops, and nearly 40 percent of cash crops" in the island archipelago. Nearly 186,000 Comorans are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance as

[4] Onishi and de Greef, "Cyclone Kenneth..." op cit.; Reuters, "Aid Workers Race to Contain Cholera Outbreak in Cyclone-Hit Mozambique," May 7, 2019; LUSA, "Mozambique: Kenneth Death Toll Rises to 45," May 8, 2019; U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), "Southern Africa - Tropical Cyclones," *Fact Sheet #11*, FY2019, May 9, 2019; and Eric Leister, "Flooding Disaster Unfolds in Mozambique Following Devastating Cyclone Kenneth," AccuWeather, April 30, 2019, among others.

[5] The population affected by Cyclone Kenneth is smaller that impacted by Cyclone Idai, given relatively low population densities in much of the former region, and smaller than pre-storm wind intensity estimates had suggested. UNITAR/UNOSAT, *Tropical Cyclone Twentyfour-19 Population Exposure Analysis in Mozambique*, April 23, 2019; Mozambican National Institute of Disaster Management, "Ponto de Situação na Provincia de Cabo Delgado: Ciclione Kenneth," April 29, 2019; and USAID, "Southern Africa-Tropical Cyclone Idai," *Fact Sheet #10*, May 2, 2019, and *Fact Sheet #11*, May 9, 2019, op cit.

[6] USAID, *Fact Sheet #10*, May 2, 2019, and *Fact Sheet #11*, May 9, 2019, op cit.

[7] BBC Monitoring Africa, "Mozambique Attackers Try to Steal Food Aid in North," May 6, 2019; Agence France Presse, "Militant Attacks in Mozambique Kill Seven, Threaten Voter Registration," May 6, 2019; LUSA via Club of Mozambique, "Cabo Delgado: Organisations Resume Humanitarian Aid in Attacked Village Area," May 6, 2019; and USAID, *Fact Sheet #10*, May 2, 2019, op cit., inter alia.

a result of the storm. U.N. agencies and local NGOs have been providing humanitarian assistance to elements of this population. On May 8, the U.S. Ambassador to the Union of Comoros declared a disaster in response to Cyclone Kenneth. In response to the declaration USAID/OFDA is "coordinating with relief partners and other humanitarian agencies to identify response options."[8]

Cyclone Idai: Impacts and Storm Damage

As of April 25, the officially reported death toll from Cyclone Idai stood at 1,006 (603 in Mozambique, 344 in Zimbabwe, and 59 in Malawi).[9] The final death toll is likely to be far higher; more bodies have been discovered as the water has receded and many people have been reported missing. Many of those who perished may never be discovered, as many bodies were washed down rivers in remote areas or into the sea. Bodies discovered in isolated rural areas may never be counted, as they are being buried on the spot due to a lack of mortuaries and other resources necessary to preserve bodies.[10]

In Mozambique, the government and U.N. agencies estimated that 1.85 million people in storm-affected areas, including 92,500 pregnant or lactating women, were in need of humanitarian assistance as of March 26, when they launched an aid funding appeal. As of April 22, 73,000 Mozambicans affected by Idai remained housed in public shelters, down from nearly 130,000 as of April 5. In Malawi, the government estimated that as of April 27, 87,000 persons were internally displaced and receiving aid, out of a larger cyclone-affected population of 732,000 in need of humanitarian assistance, which is being distributed by the government, the WFP, and NGOs. In Zimbabwe, UNOCHA reported that as of March 27, there were 270,000 people affected and in need of assistance. The WFP and the Zimbabwean government have since been providing food assistance. The government also conducted a cholera vaccination campaign targeting 483,000 individuals.[11]

Intense cyclone winds caused extensive damage to private housing and public infrastructure—notably hospitals, clinics, schools, and electrical, road, and bridge systems. In Mozambique, the cyclone destroyed or severely damaged up to 90% of Beira's housing and infrastructure (see **Figure 1**). The destruction has hindered post-storm access to education and health care facilities and disrupted economic activity in affected regions. Food price inflation initially spiked rapidly in Beira, but local market activity has since picked up. The cyclone hit at the start of the main harvest period and damaged or destroyed 1.7 million acres of crops in Mozambique, a perilous outcome in a region where local communities rely on subsistence farming. As a result, rates of

[8] Foreign disaster declarations authorize USAID/OFDA to provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations. CRS communications with USAID, April 26 and 29, 2019; and USAID, *Fact Sheet #10*, May 2, 2019, and *Fact Sheet #11*, May 2, 2019, op cit.

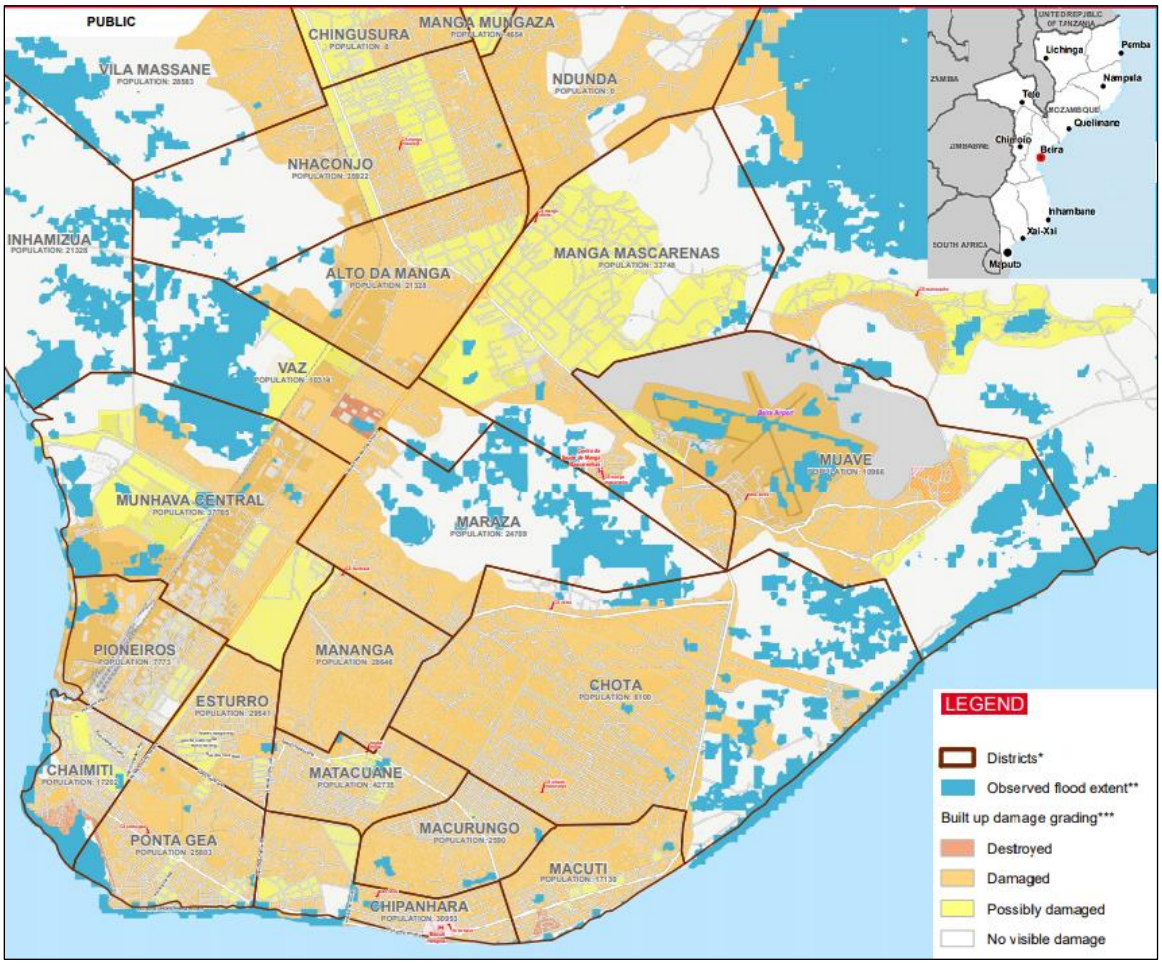
[9] USAID, "Southern Africa-Tropical Cyclone Idai," *Fact Sheet #9,* April 25, 2019; and Malawian Government/U.N. agencies, *2019 Flood Response Plan and Appeal*, March 2019.

[10] France 24, *Eye on Africa*, March 28, 2019; Max Bearak, "In Mozambique, 'people will search forever'," *Washington Post*, March 27, 2019; and U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Zimbabwe: Floods," *Situation Report No. 1*, March 27, 2019, inter alia.

[11] U.N. Agencies, *2018-2019 Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan (November 2018-June 2019)*, March 26, 2019; USAID, "Mozambique-Tropical Cyclone Idai," *Fact Sheet #3, FY2019,* March 29, 2019, and *Fact Sheet #10*, May 2, 2019 and *Fact Sheet #11*, May 2, 2019, op cit.; Malawian Government/U.N. agencies, *2019 Flood Response…* op cit.; UNOCHA, "Zimbabwe: Floods," op cit.; and U.N. Population Fund, "UNFPA Calls on World to Protect Women in Cyclone-affected Mozambique," March 28, 2019.

food insecurity and food aid needs are likely to be high for several months. Livestock losses have also been extensive.[12]

Figure 1. City of Beira: Flood Extent and Damage as of March 26, 2019



Source: Map adapted from Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Mozambique: Beira Town—Flood Extent—as of 26/03/19—Reference Map With Districts Health Facilities and Flood Extent," March 26, 2019.

Rainfall from the cyclone inundated low-lying areas and generated mudslides and powerful riverine flash floods. These effects were worsened by pre-cyclone rains. Beira was hit by a storm surge as high as 4.5 meters. A March 17 dam collapse near Beira also aggravated flooding in the city. The potential collapse of other upstream dams in the region could pose a threat, but they have been slowly draining. Flooding has contaminated local water sources in the affected region, where access to improved sanitation and clean water is generally low, and outbreaks of water-borne diseases are common. As of April 25, more than 6,600 cases of cholera had been reported in Mozambique in the weeks since Cyclone Idai, along with thousands of cases of acute watery

[12] USAID, "Mozambique-Tropical Cyclone Idai," *Fact Sheet #1, FY2019*, March 22, 2019; UNOCHA, "Mozambique: Cyclone Idai & Floods," *Flash Update No. 11*, March 27, 2019; CRS-USAID communication March 26, 2018, among others.

diarrhea. Zimbabwe has also experienced cases of cholera, as well as typhoid. Rates of malaria, an endemic disease, could also spike as water pools, creating mosquito breeding grounds.[13]

Humanitarian Operations

In partnership with national governments, international organizations and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have been carrying out a multifaceted humanitarian response (see **Figure 2**).

These actions initially centered on emergency rescues aided by Indian, South African, and Portuguese military units, assessments of impact and need, and the initiation of logistical operations. The response has since largely transitioned toward other relief activities, including deliveries of food, shelter and nonfood items for the displaced, and provision of health care.[14]

Initial food aid responses included World Food Program (WFP) airdrops of high-protein biscuits to inaccessible areas. Conventional food aid commodity flows sourced regionally have since begun. The WFP plans to supply food aid (provided in-kind or through end-user market purchases using vouchers or cash distributions) for 1.7 million affected people over several months, and was reaching about 1 million people as of mid-April.[15]

Health aid responses led by the World Health Organization (WHO) have included the provision of 900,000 mosquito bed nets, water purification tablets, and the establishment of mobile clinics. WHO has prioritized efforts to treat diarrheal disease. It deployed a 40-member team of epidemiologists, logisticians, and disease-prevention experts and is providing 900,000 doses of oral cholera vaccine and establishing treatment centers in order to prevent an outbreak of cholera from expanding. A second vaccination campaign, in which a further 900,000 doses are to be administered in areas hit by Cyclone Idai—including to those given an initial inoculation—is also being initiated. While a single dose is often provided in emergency situations in order to avert outbreaks, dual vaccination provides a higher degree of protection over a longer period, and a second dose is administered where circumstances permit. Other aid has included mobile school kits and protection services for vulnerable displaced populations (e.g., action to avert sexual and child abuse and gender-based violence, and to address the needs of the elderly and other populations of particular concern).[16]

The need for protection assistance, as well as for transparency and accountability in aid distributions, was underlined by allegations of misconduct by local officials involved in the provision of cyclone assistance. On April 25, Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that in some instances local officials involved in food and other aid distributions at the community level were requesting payment from recipients of food assistance, and were coercing women who could not

[13] USAID, "Southern Africa - Tropical Cyclone Idai," Fact Sheet #6, FY2019 April 9, 2019, and *Fact Sheet #9,* April 25, 2019, op cit.; UNOCHA, "Mozambique: Cyclone Idai & Floods," *Situation Report No. 2,* April 3, 2019; WHO, "WHO Scales Up Health Response to Cyclone Idai in Mozambique," April 1, 2019; and Probst and Annunziato, *Tropical Cyclone Idai…*, op cit., among others.

[14] Bearak, "Thousands Still Need…," op cit.; Associated Press, "The Latest: Cyclone Idai Death Toll Rises to Over 550, March 21, 2019; APA News, "S/African Troops Continue Rescue Missions in Malawi, Mozambique," March 28, 2019; and multiple UNOCHA and World Food Program (WFP) Logistics Cluster reports.

[15] U.N. Agencies, *2018-2019 Mozambique…*, op cit.; and WFP, "World Food Programme Reaches 1 Million Flood-affected People in Mozambique," April 16, 2019.

[16] U.N. Agencies, *2018-2019 Mozambique…*, op cit.; WHO, "Press Statement by Dr. Djamila Cabral, "WHO Representative in Mozambique" (March 26, 2019) and "WHO Scales Up…," op cit.; and USAID, "Southern Africa-Tropical Cyclone Idai," *Fact Sheet #7,* April 12, 2019, and *Fact Sheet #11,* May 9, 2019.

make payment "into exchanging sex for food." HRW also reported that female-headed households were often not being included on aid distribution lists. It urged that such allegations be investigated and punished. Following the report, on May 3, UNOCHA pledged to rapidly and fully investigate such claims, and stated that UNOCHA was "engaging with the Government and all other relevant interlocutors to ensure that any report of sexual exploitation and abuse is addressed confidentially, promptly and comprehensively."[17] On May 8, however, HRW reported that "there is no public record of a government investigation, and authorities have not publicly reacted to the reports."[18]

The response is being coordinated by U.N. agencies according to the U.N. "cluster" approach, in which aid activities implemented by U.N. and NGO implementing agencies are coordinated by major functional area (e.g., shelter, education, food security) in a sequence moving from emergency aid to early recovery and reconstruction. Access to initially unreachable areas has improved as water has receded, but access remains a challenge due to road and bridge damage. Continuing heavy rains and water flows from upstream initially slowed drainage from flooded areas, but drier weather has since prevailed.[19]

Initial response operations were based at Beira's airport. This location facilitated coordination among the many responding actors but raised concerns regarding possible aid flight and warehousing congestion. Heavy reliance on and demand for air transport capacity initially created an aid delivery bottleneck. As key roads have become increasingly passable, and as Beira's port and several railways have returned to an operational state, more local aid delivery points and displaced-person reception centers have opened. Widespread destruction to telecommunication and electrical infrastructure have continued to hinder response efforts.[20]

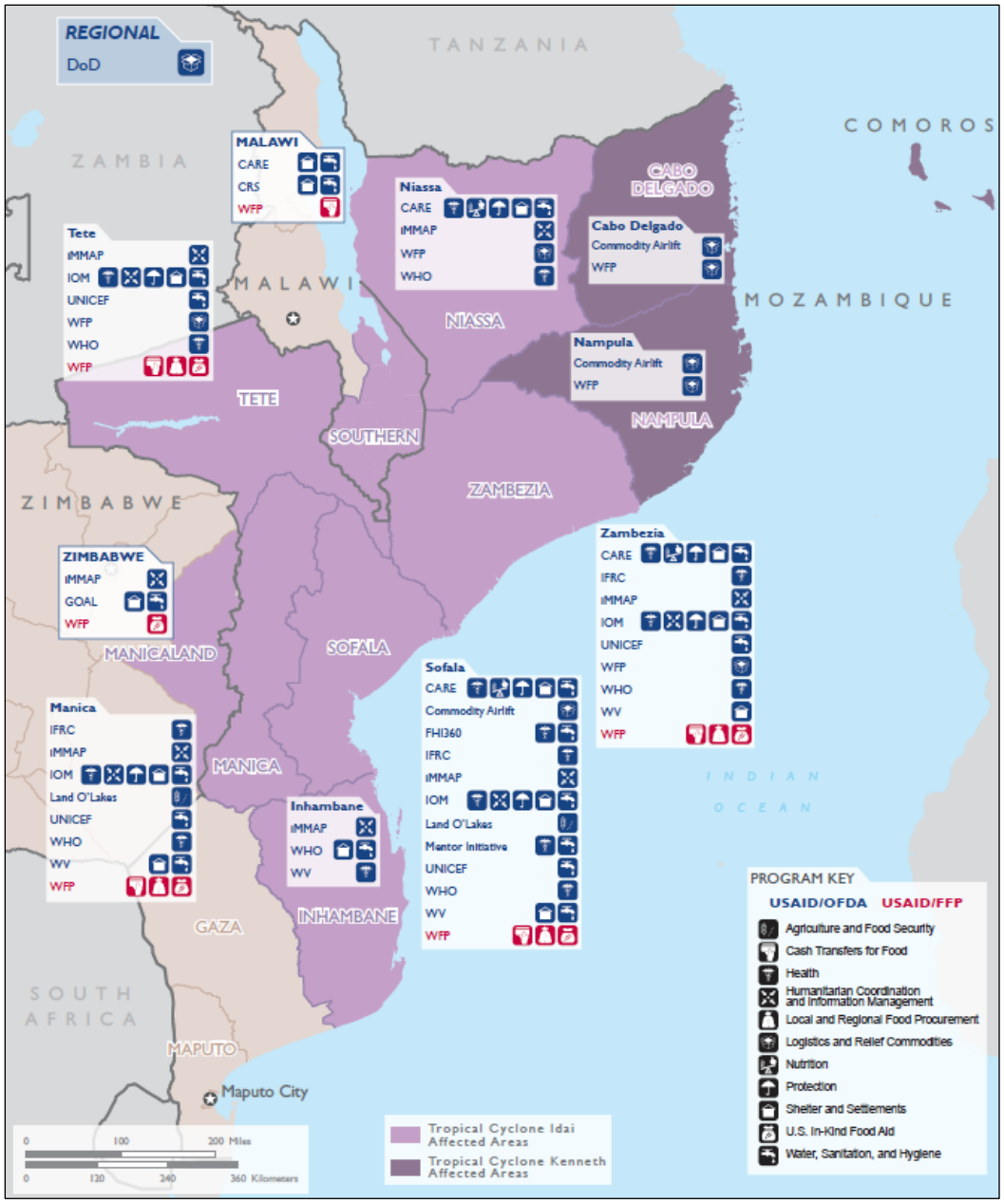
[17] UNOCHA, "Humanitarian Coordinator for Mozambique Marcoluigi Corsi: Statement on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse," May 3, 2019.

[18] HRW, "Mozambique: Cyclone Victims Forced to Trade Sex for Food," April 25, 2019, and "Investigating 'Sex for Food' Allegations in Mozambique," May 8, 2019; and Nita Bhalla, "U.N. to Probe Sex-For-Food Aid Allegations After Mozambique's Cyclone Idai," Reuters, April 26, 2019.

[19] U.N. Agencies, *2018-2019 Mozambique…*, op cit.; and UNOCHA, "What is the Cluster Approach?," n.d.

[20] CRS-USAID communication, March 21, 2019; and multiple UNOCHA and WFP Logistics Cluster reports.

Figure 2. Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in Southeastern Africa: Affected Areas and U.S. Aid Response as of May 9, 2019



Source: USAID, *Southern Africa Tropical Cyclones and Floods Humanitarian Response*, May 9, 2019.

Note: See "U.S. Humanitarian Response" below for U.S. government entity acronyms. Other entities noted on this map include the World Food Program (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the nonprofits World Vision (WV), Goal International (GOAL), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Care International (CARE); FHI360 (from its former name, Family Health International), the Mentor Initiative, and iMMAP (a mapping and information service provider).

International Humanitarian Funding Appeals

The international community has sought to address the crisis through a range of funding pledges and appeals, including several launched by U.N. agencies within weeks of Cyclone Idai. An initial $40.8 million U.N. appeal for Mozambique in support of a range of immediate response activities was folded into a revised $282 million U.N. appeal issued on March 26. It seeks funding to assist 1.72 million of the most vulnerable Mozambicans (out of 1.85 million in need) over a three-month period ending in late June. The appeal is broken out by U.N. functional clusters. On March 29, the Malawian government and U.N. agencies launched a separate appeal for $42.3 million for Malawi, of which $14.6 million had been committed as of April 1. UNOCHA has also issued a $60 million cyclone-related appeal for Zimbabwe. Various donors had previously pledged or were providing $2.4 million to Zimbabwe, for which UNICEF has launched a separate $10 million appeal; $2.5 million in U.S. food aid has also been provided to address cyclone-related need in Zimbabwe. Individual aid agencies have also launched separate cyclone response funding appeals.[21] U.N. agencies in Mozambique expect to release an update of the March 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan appeal. Nearly 29% of the total Mozambique response plan appeal, which includes a pre-Cyclone Idai drought response component, had been funded by donors as of May 2.[22]

As of April 5, 2019, the United States was the lead contributor to the global emergency response. Multiple other governments have also pledged assistance to specific organizations and/or functions (e.g., WASH or shelter) at the country or regional level (see **Table 1**). In addition to these contributions, China, France, and Brazil, among other countries have provided in-kind technical or commodity aid.[23]

Table 1. Cyclones Idai and Kenneth: Major Aid Pledges/Allocations

(March 19-May 9, 2019)

Amount		Donor
$73.1 million		United States
$33 million		U.N. emergency funds
$26.4 million		United Kingdom
$26.3 million		Belgium
$19.3 million		European Commission
$5 million		United Arab Emirates
$5.4 million		Norway
$2.6 million		Canada
$1 million		OFID (OPEC)
$0.6 million		Austria
$0.4 million		Japan
$0.3 million		Italy

Sources: USAID, "Southern Africa - Tropical Cyclones," *Fact Sheet #11*, FY2019, May 9, 2019; and the following public agencies or country governments: Belgium, "Belgian Emergency Aid for Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe after Passage of Cyclone Idai," March 21, 2019; UK, "UK Government to Match £2m of Public Donations to Cyclone Appeal," March 21, 2019; U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund, "UN Emergency Fund Allocates $20 Million to Ramp up Response to Cyclone Idai in Southern Africa," March 19, 2019, and "Cyclone

[21] U.N. Agencies, *2018-2019 Mozambique…*, op cit.; Malawian Government/U.N. agencies, *2019 Flood Response Plan…*, op cit.; UNOCHA, *2019 Zimbabwe Flash Appeal, January-June 2019* (Revised following Cyclone Idai, March 2019); UNOCHA, "Zimbabwe: Floods," *Situation Report No. 1*, op cit.; and U.N. Children's Fund, "UNICEF Zimbabwe Humanitarian Situation Report (Cyclone Idai)," March 24, 2019.

[22] USAID, *Fact Sheet #10*, May 2, 2019, op cit.

[23] Others include Botswana, South Africa, India, Angola, Morocco, Tanzania, Japan, Russia, and Luxembourg.

Kenneth: CERF Allocates $13m For Urgent Relief," April 29, 2019; European Commission, "ECHO Factsheet – Southern Africa and Indian Ocean," April 7, 2019, and "EU Releases €1.5 Million in Immediate Assistance After Cyclone Kenneth Hits Mozambique and Comoros," April 26, 2019; United Arab Emirates, "UAE Provides Emergency Relief Aid to 3 Countries Affected by Cyclone Idai," March 20, 2019; Canada, "Canada Providing Emergency Assistance to Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe," March 23, 2019; Norway, "Norway Increases Funding for Humanitarian Efforts in the Wake of Cyclone Idai," March 28, 2019; Austria, "Karin Kneissl: "Swift Support for Storm Ravaged Mozambique," March 25, 2019; Japan/WFP, "Japan Supports Cyclone Idai Relief Efforts in Zimbabwe," April 26, 2019; Italy, "Italy Responds to Emergency Needs in Zimbabwe,"May 6, 2019; and OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), "OFID approves total emergency aid of US$1m to Mozambique and Iran via IFRC," May 7, 2019.

The World Bank (the Bank hereinafter) has estimated that recovery costs from Idai in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe may total $2 billion. After hosting a donor coordination meeting on the response, on April 11 the World Bank stated that it had

> mobilized substantial resources using existing projects in Malawi and Mozambique to provide support for urgent road and water supply repairs, sanitation and hygiene, disease surveillance and prevention, agriculture, and food security [... and would] seek access to additional resources including by working with donors to mobilize trust fund support, and by mobilizing through the International Development Association (IDA) Crisis Response Window (CRW) for medium to long-term recovery and reconstruction efforts to eligible countries.[24]

On May 3, the Bank announced that it would provide up to $545 million in grants for cyclone recovery in Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe. Of this amount, $350 million is slated to fund rebuilding of the water supply and other public infrastructure, aid agricultural recovery and food security, support social protection services, and build early warning systems in Mozambique. Malawi is to receive $120 million to help "restore agricultural livelihoods, reconstruct priority infrastructure, and support disease surveillance." The Bank also "intends to provide an exceptional allocation of up to $75 million to select UN agencies" to aid cyclone recovery in Zimbabwe, with a focus on "harmonized multi-sector livelihood support and recovery operation focused on social welfare and community interventions." The Zimbabwean government is ineligible for World Bank assistance as it is in arrears to the Bank.[25] The $545 million package, which complements $150 million in cyclone response funding that the Bank had previously redirected from existing projects, is being provided from the Bank's International Development Association (IDA) Crisis Response Window (CRW).[26] On March 19, 2019, the Bank also approved a $90 million grant to build the capacity of Mozambique's Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Program.[27]

On April 19, the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved a $118.2 million emergency financial assistance loan "to address large budgetary and external financing gaps arising from reconstruction needs after Cyclone Idai."[28] The assistance is drawn from the

[24] World Bank, "Statement on High-Level Meeting on Humanitarian and Recovery Efforts Following Cyclone Idai," April 11, 2019.

[25] World Bank, "World Bank Scales Up Emergency Support for Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe in the Wake of Cyclone Idai," May 3, 2019; and CRS communication with World Bank, May 3, 2019.

[26] IDA, one of the World Bank Group's constituent institutions, has a mandate to provide credit at concessional terms to the world's poorest countries. The CRW is a financing facility that provides support to help countries recover from major natural disasters, severe economic crises, public health emergencies, and epidemics. See World Bank/IDA, "What is IDA?," http://ida.worldbank.org; and "Crisis Response Window," http://ida.worldbank.org/financing/crisis-response-window.

[27] World Bank, "World Bank Announces $90 Million to Strengthen Mozambique's Resilience to Natural Disaster," March 19, 2019.

[28] IMF, "IMF Executive Board Approves US$118.2 Million Rapid Credit Facility Assistance to the Republic of

IMF's Rapid Credit Facility (RCF), which provides concessional rapid financial assistance to eligible low-income countries in response to economic shocks, natural disasters, and other emergencies. Mozambique's new RCF loan is highly concessional; it is interest-free, with a 10-year repayment period and a grace period of five-and-a-half years.[29] The loan is notable because the IMF and the Mozambican government have been at odds over the implications of an ongoing $2 billion-plus scandal involving opaque state-guaranteed loans that were not reported to the IMF. That matter has been the focus of ongoing U.S. and Mozambican prosecutions.[30]

U.S. Humanitarian Response

The United States has played a leading role in the international humanitarian response. Days after the cyclone hit, the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) of USAID deployed a small assessment team to Mozambique, with an initial focus on Beira. On March 20, OFDA activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and a U.S.-based Response Management Team. The DART, initially comprised of 17 varied sectoral experts, deployed to Mozambique to assess needs, help determine appropriate U.S. aid responses, and coordinate with other donors. OFDA personnel have also conducted needs assessments in Zimbabwe and Malawi.[31]

USAID initially provided $700,000 in support for critical needs in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi, with a focus on food aid, shelter, health, and WASH responses. Portions of this assistance were authorized to respond to pre-cyclone flooding. As of May 9, OFDA had increased such aid to a level of $28.5 million, an amount that includes funding for the delivery of other relief commodities and program support costs. In addition, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) was providing a further $38.7 million in emergency food aid. This assistance has included locally and regionally procured emergency food commodities being delivered by the World Food Program, USAID emergency food aid supplies from warehouses in Italy and the UAE, and food purchase vouchers.[32] Most of this assistance was for Mozambique, but it included $3.75 million in aid for Malawi, primarily in the form of food for more than 205,000 internally displaced persons and affected communities, as well as $2.6 million in aid for affected populations in Zimbabwe. It is not yet clear how much of overall U.S. cyclone response assistance may comprise the U.S. response to the U.N. appeals.

On March 24, DOD announced that Acting Secretary of Defense Patrick Shanahan had authorized U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) to provide up to $6.5 million in DOD Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) account funding to support relief materials, responders, and third-party personnel for a brief period. DOD had used $6 million of this authority as of April 12, when DOD halted its Cyclone Idai operations as road access had improved and an adequate number of civilian flights were operational. DOD's contribution,

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Mozambique in the Wake of Cyclone Idai," April 19, 2019.

[29] Rádio Moçambique via Club of Mozambique, "IMF to Provide US$120 Million to Repair Cyclone Idai Damage," March 28, 2019; IMF, "IMF Rapid Credit Facility (RCF), March 5, 2019, and "IMF Staff Completes 2019 Article Iv Consultation Mission to Mozambique," March 26, 2019; and Emma Rumney and Stephen Eisenhammer, "Destructive Cyclone Idai Rings 'alarm Bell' on Climate Change: U.N. Chief," Reuters, March 26, 2019.

[30] IMF, "IMF Statement on the Publication of the Summary of the Audit Report on Mozambique's Undisclosed Loans," June 24, 2017; Matthew Hill and Borges Nhamire, "Mozambique Debt Restructuring to Continue as Scandal Grows," March 4, 2019; and CRS-IMF communications, March 28, among others.

[31] CRS-USAID communications, March 21, 22, and 26; and USAID, *Fact Sheet #1,* March 22, 2019, and *Fact Sheet #3,* May 2, 2019, op cit., and *Fact Sheet #2,* FY2019 March 25, 2019.

[32] USAID, *Fact Sheet #7,* April 12, 2019, op cit. and prior USAID Cyclone Idai fact sheets cited above.

which supported needs identified by OFDA, mainly consisted of transport support in the form of three C-130 aircraft and the deployment of land cruisers supporting onward local delivery. The C-130s carry large amounts of jet fuel, which allowed them to avoid relying on stretched local supplies of jet fuel. Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA), AFRICOM's regional operational headquarters unit, led the DOD response.[33]

Looking Ahead: Potential Issues for Congress

As the disaster response continues, potential areas of interest for Congress include monitoring the ongoing U.S. and broader international humanitarian response and related U.S. assistance levels. Over the longer term, Congress may also seek to track disaster prevention and preparedness strategies, both with an eye toward increasing resilience and reducing the magnitude of potential future emergency response needs in the region, as well as the potential impact of the Trump Administration's proposed consolidation of U.S. humanitarian response mechanisms.

Immediate Humanitarian Response

In the short term, Congress may seek to determine whether levels of U.S. funding for the humanitarian response in Mozambique and the region are commensurate with need, while also considering competing global crisis priorities and the larger international community's response to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth. Continuing needs assessments will likely help clarify and define priorities and gaps in humanitarian programming as the response evolves, and as a transition to recovery efforts begins. Key areas at issue may include health care and disease mitigation efforts; food security needs and responses; protection needs, including prevention of sexual and gender-based violence; and longer-term issues, such as resettlement, housing reconstruction, and restoration of livelihoods.

Proposed Changes to U.S. Humanitarian Response Mechanisms

The U.S. disaster response in southeastern Africa may also inform congressional consideration of the Administration's FY2020 budget proposal to fund all humanitarian assistance through a new, single global International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) account, which would also fund U.S. emergency food assistance. The proposal also calls for this account to be administered by a new Humanitarian Assistance Bureau, under which several USAID offices would be consolidated.[34]

The impact, if any, of the proposed consolidation of U.S. humanitarian funding and reorganization on the effectiveness of U.S. disaster response efforts or the U.S. government's relationship with implementing partners, particularly multilateral organizations, is not yet clear; nor is the way in which these changes might affect U.S. interagency disaster response coordination (such as DOD-USAID collaboration). Any changes to the U.S. humanitarian response system and related U.S. priorities could have a broader impact on global responses to similar large-scale disasters.

[33] DOD, "DOD to Provide $6.5 Million in Humanitarian Assistance to Mozambique," March 24, 2019; AFRICOM, "U.S Africa Command Joins U.S Government Cyclone Idai Relief Efforts," March 24, 2019; CRS-USAID communication, March 26, 2019; and USAID, *Fact Sheet #7*, April 12, 2019, op cit.

[34] FY2020 State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Congressional Budget Justification, p. 77.

Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Strategies

USAID's longer-term disaster prevention and preparedness efforts, especially in the face of possible future climate change effects, may also be of interest to many in Congress.

Some observers believe that changing weather and climate patterns affecting southeastern Africa, such as increasing volumes of rainfall and rising global temperatures, may be associated with human-induced climate change and may increase the intensity and potential impacts of cyclones in the region. Other related effects, such as warming sea surface temperatures and rising sea levels, may also potentially contribute to increases in storm intensity and more severe damage from future cyclones. Some scientists contend, however, that potential climate change impacts are difficult to differentiate from historically high variability in storm frequency and intensity in the region. They also indicate that weather factors at issue can interact in ways that can both strengthen and moderate the intensity of a given storm.[35]

The possibility of future storms as strong or stronger than Cyclones Idai and Kenneth—and a long history of past intense storms—may suggest a potential need for USAID to expand its investments in resilience and disaster preparedness efforts in the region. Such programs generally seek to enable communities and countries, and local sectoral systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from recurrent natural or man-made shocks and stresses. Resilience programs typically focus on strengthening agricultural and food security systems, health care capacity, local economies, and environmental challenges.[36] In recent years, USAID resilience-building efforts in Mozambique have been multisectoral, with a focus on adaption to sea level rise by coastal cities, and capacity-building efforts targeting local health and agricultural systems, and conservation and management of ecological regions, such as the Limpopo River Basin.[37]

The Administration's proposed humanitarian assistance reorganization at USAID could potentially shape the focus and scope of U.S. investments in resilience programs. One of the aims of this proposed change is to create linkages between resilience efforts and emergency relief responses, with the goal of building the capacity of communities to withstand natural disasters and other shocks, while also reducing the need for complex and costly international disaster responses. Congress may examine how any reorganization balances the goals of natural disaster prevention and mitigation efforts, on the one hand, and effective U.S. response capacity, on the other hand, in terms of funding, resources, and leadership when the scale of a given disaster—in Africa or in other regions—necessitates a large humanitarian response.

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[35] Matt McGrath, "Cyclone Idai: What's the Role of Climate Change?," BBC News, March 20, 2019; Cara Anna, "Mozambique City of Beira Tried to Battle Climate Change–Then Cyclone Idai Hit," *Insurance Journal*, March 29, 2019; Paul Nuki," Cyclone Idai and Climate Change: The Key Questions," *Telegraph*, March 22, 2019; M. S. Muthige, et al., "Projected Changes in Tropical Cyclones Over the South West Indian Ocean Under Different Extents of Global Warming," *Environmental Research Letters* (13:6), 2018; Jennifer M. Fitchett and Stefan W. Grab, "A 66-year Tropical Cyclone Record for South-east Africa: Temporal Trends in a Global Context," *International Journal of Climatology* (34), 2014; and CRS Report R43229, *Climate Change Science: Key Points*, by Jane A. Leggett.

[36] USAID, *Resilience Evidence Forum Report*, 2018, *Resilience at USAID: 2016 Progress Report*, 2016, and *Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis: USAID Policy And Program Guidance*, 2012.

[37] Chemonics, "Building a More Resilient Mozambique," *Coastal City Adaptation Project (CCAP)*, November 2013-November 2018, and "Improving Climate Change Development Programs," *Climate Change Adaptation, Thought Leadership, and Assessments (ATLAS)*, September 2014-September 2019; and USAID, "Mozambique's Farmers Build Resilience in the Face of Drought" (September 19, 2017), "Climate Change and Health in Mozambique Impacts on Diarrheal Disease and Malaria" (2018), *Fact Sheet: Resilience in the Limpopo Basin Program- RESILIM* (June 2013), and "Disaster Response" (July 2018).

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