Cyclone Idai in Southern Africa: Humanitarian and Recovery Response in Brief

April 9, 2019
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Overview

Cyclone Idai—a large and powerful tropical storm—came ashore on March 14, 2019, at Beira, a low-lying port city in central Mozambique, causing widespread devastation in southeastern Africa. The system 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.¹ Cyclone Idai’s impact was extensive, covering at least 1,200 square miles; it is among the worst recorded natural disasters to hit the region (see Figure 1).²

The storm displaced large numbers of people, many of whom are now in need of humanitarian assistance, as well as 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.

Impacts and Storm Damage

As of April 5, the officially reported death total stood at 956 (598 in Mozambique, 299 in Zimbabwe, and 59 in Malawi).³ 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.⁴

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 5, nearly 130,000 Mozambicans remained housed in public shelters. In Malawi, the government and U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) estimated that as of March 23, 868,900 people were affected, of whom 86,980 were displaced and 731,879 in need of assistance. In Zimbabwe, UNOCHA reported that as of March 27, there were 270,000 people affected and in need of assistance.⁵

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¹ 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.


Figure 1. Cyclone Idai in Southeastern Africa: Affected Areas and U.S. Aid Response as of April 5, 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) and the non-profits World Vision (WV), Goal International (GOAL), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and Care International (CARE)
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 2). 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 picked up; the increasing availability of goods is likely to curtail price rises. 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 food insecurity and food aid needs are likely to be high for several months. Livestock losses have also been extensive.6

Rainfall from the cyclone inundated low-lying areas and generated mudslides and powerful riverine flash floods. These effects were worsened by pre-cyclone rains. A dam collapse near Beira 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 5, more than 2,100 cases of cholera had been reported in Mozambique in the weeks since Cyclone Idai, along with thousands of cases of acute watery 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.7

Humanitarian Operations

In partnership with national governments, international organizations and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have been carrying out a multifaceted humanitarian response. 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.8

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. 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 to prevent the emergent outbreak of cholera from expanding. 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).\(^9\)

**Figure 2. City of Beira: Flood Extent and Damage as of March 26, 2019**

![Map of Beira showing flood extent and damage]

**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.

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.\(^10\)

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.\footnote{CRS-USAID communication, March 21, 2019; and multiple UNOCHA and WFP Logistics Cluster reports.}

**International Humanitarian Funding Appeals**

The international community has sought to address the crisis through a range of funding pledges and appeals. 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.\footnote{Others include Botswana, South Africa, India, Angola, Morocco, Tanzania, and Luxembourg.}

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**Table 1. Mozambique: Major Aid Pledges/Allocations**

(March 19-March 25, 2019)

A number of U.N. appeals have been launched. 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 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.\textsuperscript{13}

The International Monetary Fund may also provide loan-based financial assistance. Upon receipt of a formal request from the government of Mozambique, the IMF will likely consider providing an emergency loan from its Rapid Credit Facility (RCF). The loan would likely range between $60 million and $120 million, according to an IMF official, and would be highly concessional (interest-free, with a 10-year repayment period and a grace period of five and a half years). The RCF provides concessional rapid financial assistance to eligible low-income countries in response to economic shocks, natural disasters, and other emergencies.\textsuperscript{14} The loan would be notable because the IMF and the Mozambican government have been at odds over the implications of an ongoing $2 billion 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.\textsuperscript{15}

**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 the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)—the primary U.S. government response-coordinating agency—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, comprising 17 varied sectoral experts, has since deployed to Mozambique with a focus on assessing needs and response challenges and coordinating responses with other donors. The team’s size may fluctuate based upon response needs and challenges. OFDA personnel have also conducted needs assessments in Zimbabwe and as of April 5 were doing so in Malawi.\textsuperscript{16}

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 April 5, OFDA had increased such aid to a level of $4.6 million, an amount that includes funding for the delivery of other relief commodities and program support costs. As of April 5, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace was also providing a further $35.7 million in emergency aid. This assistance has included locally and regionally procured emergency food commodities being delivered by the World Food Program, USAID emergency food aid warehouses being delivered by the U.S. Department of


\textsuperscript{16} CRS-USAID communications, March 21, 22, and 26; and USAID, “Mozambique-Tropical Cyclone Idai,” Fact Sheet #1 and Fact Sheet #3, op. cit., and Fact Sheet #2, FY2019 March 25, 2019.
Defense (DOD), and food purchase vouchers. It is not yet clear how much of this U.S. assistance may be part of 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 up to 10 days, beginning on March 22. DOD had utilized $3.2 million of this authority as of April 5. DOD’s contribution, which has supported needs identified by OFDA, has 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, allowing 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, has been leading the DOD response.

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 Cyclone Idai. 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.

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19 FY2020 State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Congressional Budget Justification, p. 77.
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.

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 phenomena in southeastern Africa, such as rising sea levels, increasing volumes of rainfall, and warming sea surface temperatures—which can contribute to storm intensity—may be associated with climate change and may increase the intensity of cyclones in the region. While no such linkages have definitively been established, the affected region does regularly experience cyclones which, as demonstrated by Cyclone Idai, can have devastating impacts.

The potential for such storms—and a long history of past ones—may suggest a need for USAID to expand its regional investments in resilience and disaster preparedness efforts in the region. Such programs 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. 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.

The Administration’s proposed humanitarian assistance reorganization at USAID could 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. The stakes, in terms of human lives, socioeconomic welfare, and costs, are high. As a result, Congress may seek to ensure that the Administration’s proposal, if enacted, strikes an appropriate balance between natural disaster prevention and mitigation—both in Africa and in other regions—and a


21 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).
continuing U.S. capacity to effectively respond with funding, resources, and leadership when the scale of a given disaster necessitates a large humanitarian response.

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