



The ILO response to the Idai and Kenneth cyclones in Mozambique

APPEAL DOCUMENT

MAY 2019

CURRENT SITUATION

On March 15th, 2019 a cyclone category four made landfall near the city of Beira and moved inland towards the central provinces of Sofala and Manica, forcing Mozambique to declare the state of emergency. The destruction of the cyclone was precluded some days earlier by floods in the North Eastern Provinces, leaving more than 600 people dead and an estimated 1.8 million people in need of assistance. Over 200,000 houses as well as key infrastructure have been destroyed or damaged.¹ Infrastructural damages and lack of electricity or water supply have had a severe effect on private sector activity, with many workers left temporarily unemployed.

In Sofala, 970km of provincial network has been affected, which makes up 42% of the total network in the province. In Manica, 3 bridges and 239km (10%) of road infrastructure has been damaged or destroyed. Severe damage to roads pose a significant challenge to these areas highly dependent on agriculture, and where over 700,000 ha of crops need to be restored. The effects of Cyclone Idai have been compounded by Cyclone Kenneth, which made landfall in Mozambique on April 25.

The cyclone has had important effects on the labour market, affecting over 1.4 million employed persons. Decreased productivity and loss of work days are estimated to amount to \$7.3 million in total.² These estimates capture effects on the most vulnerable populations, particularly women and youth, whose access to formal employment is limited.

The effects of Cyclone Idai have been compounded by Cyclone Kenneth, which made landfall in Mozambique on April 25 and most critically affected Cabo Delgado province. As per May 5 figures, the number of affected people in this province was 217,112 people.³

Value of lost workdays and number of job loss per affected province

		Workdays value	Job loss		
SOBALA	FORMAL	\$1.2M	7k	\$7.3M	
	INFORMAL	\$2.6M			
MANICA	FORMAL	\$589K	3.8k		Total value for lost workdays
	INFORMAL	\$1.0M			
TETE	FORMAL	\$278K	2.4k	16.5k	
	INFORMAL	\$441K			
ZAMBEZIA	FORMAL	\$251K	3.1k		Job loss***
	INFORMAL	\$406K			

1 OCHA - Cyclones Idai and Kenneth (April)

2 OCHA - Southern Africa: Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, Flash Update No. 9 (5 May)

3 National Institute of Disaster Management – Mozambique (INGC). Situation: Cyclone Idai (preliminary data as of 4 April, 2019).

THE INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

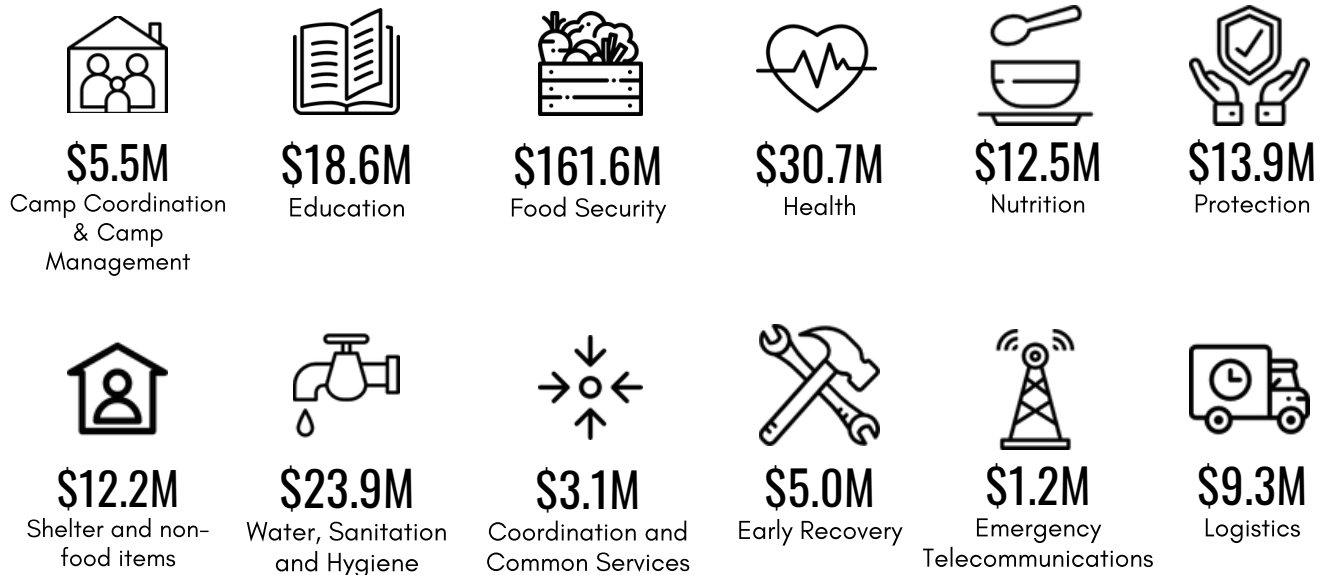
The response in Mozambique is led and coordinated by the Government through the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC). In order to rapidly ramp-up response activities in support of Government-led efforts, the IASC has activated various humanitarian clusters and the [Humanitarian Response Plan 2019](#) (HRP) for Mozambique revised.

As immediate life-saving activities are coming to an end, it is crucial that early recovery activities are integrated in the response, in order to support the affected population to build back better and support a rapid transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery and reconstruction.

The Humanitarian Response Plan recognizes the importance of life-saving activities to be followed by a robust and coordinated development effort to reconstruct and rebuild in the affected areas. To this end, it includes as one of its three strategic objectives the restoration of the affected people through resilience-building interventions to mitigate the humanitarian impacts of erratic weather.

A multi-stakeholder Post-Disaster Needs Assessment exercise is underway, in which the ILO is involved.

Financial Requirements of the Humanitarian Response Plan 2018-2019*



\$337.2M
Total Requirements

* Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2018-2019 - Mozambique

THE ILO RESPONSE

From the outset of the crisis, the ILO has been coordinating with its partners under the Early Recovery cluster – and particularly with UNDP – in order to organize coherent response activities.

One of the priorities identified under the Early Recovery cluster in the aftermath of the cyclone is to restore rural livelihoods. Since the affected areas are intimately dependent on small scale farming, humanitarian work is currently focused on providing farmers with seeds, fertilizers, tools and other inputs, as well as to facilitate the transport of their crops to the markets. These efforts, however, are hampered by poor road access, aggravated by the destruction caused by the cyclone.

Building on its long-standing experience in [labour-based rural road works](#) and [youth employment programmes](#), the ILO’s response to Cyclone Idai and Kenneth aims to contribute to the restoration of public services using resilient construction methods, particularly for rural roads and bridges, while generating short-term employment for young workers. In a context where extreme weather events will only become more and more common due to climate change, resilient construction techniques need to be prioritized.



Beira Vocational Training Centre

Concerns regarding the heightened risks of child labour, child trafficking and forced labour in the aftermath of the cyclones are particularly acute. Building on previous work in Mozambique as part of its [International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour \(IPEC\)](#), and within the coordination of the protection cluster, the ILO response to these challenges aims to:

- Identify families and communities most at risk of child labour and trafficking by carrying out local assessments;
- Support the rapid reconstruction of local schools, thus reducing the amount of time children are out of school;
- Strengthening the existing referral mechanisms, awareness campaigns and legislation.

Employers’ and Workers’ organizations have participated since the onset of the crisis response and will be directly involved in the recovery phase. Their early engagement and continuous support will directly contribute to a more sustainable, pro-employment reconstruction to the benefit of crisis affected population, in particular the most vulnerable workers, including in the informal sector.







The ILO response will be focused in the provinces of Sofala and Manica as these were the most affected by post landfall flooding and high winds, making them the provinces with most people in need of assistance⁴ and with the highest loss in terms of workdays.⁵

This response is part of the ILO overall strategy for the implementation of the [Recommendation 205 \(2017\) Employment and Decent Work for peace and resilience](#), where disaster response and disaster risk reduction have been indicated a priority in crisis response by ILO constituents.

4 HRP 2018-2019 - Mozambique (p. 4).

5 National Institute of Disaster Management – Mozambique (INGC). Situation: Cyclone Idai (preliminary data as of 4 April, 2019).

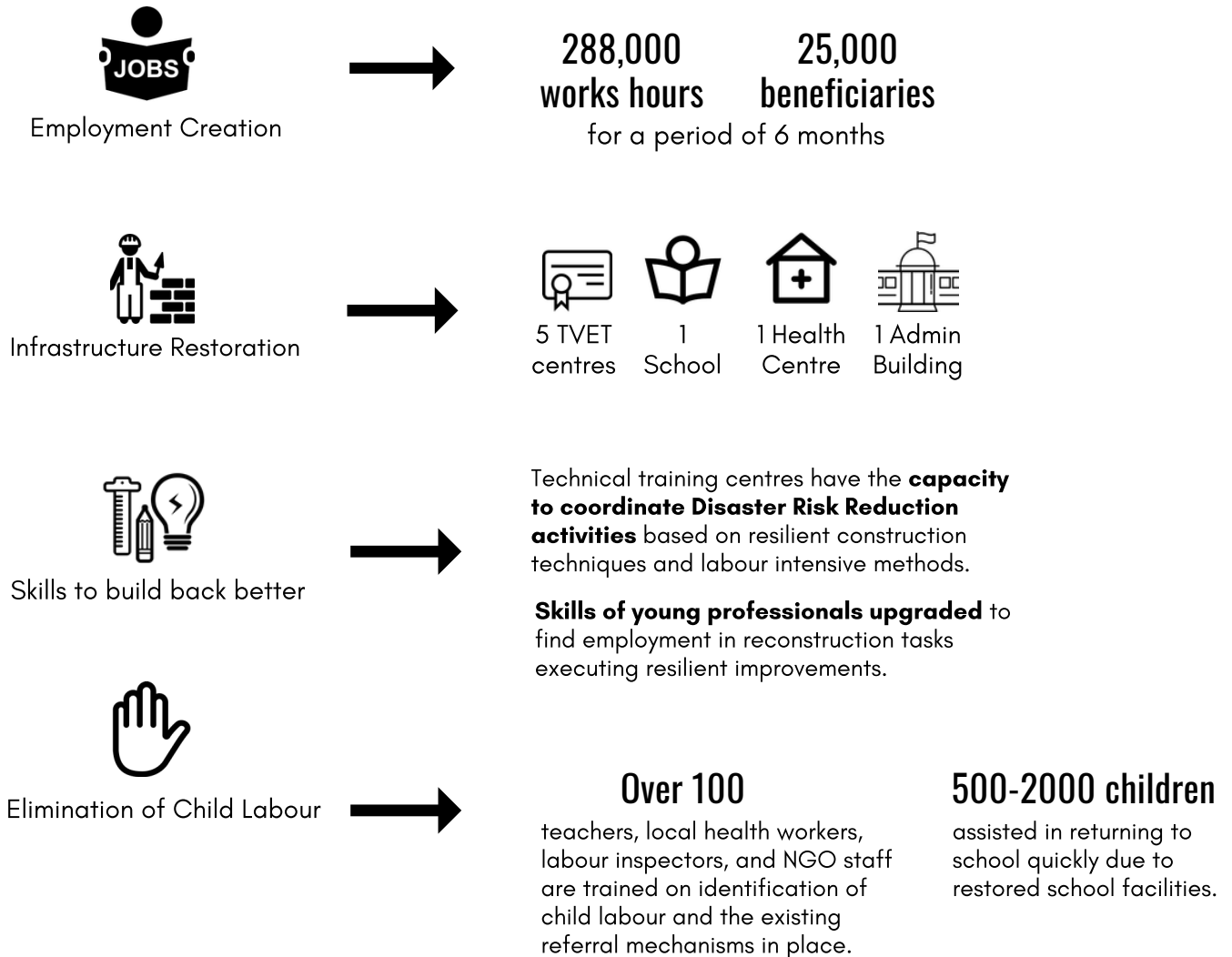
The ILO's response is articulated along the following key elements:

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|----|--|---|----|--|--|
| 1. |  | Assesment of
Employment and
Livelihoods | 5. |  | Employment Creation |
| 2. |  | Rural Roads Access
& Rehabilitation | 6. |  | Enterprise &
Cooperative
Promotion |
| 3. |  | Infrastructure
Restoration | 7. |  | Elimination of Child
Labour |
| 4. |  | Skills to build back
better | | | |

NEEDS & SITUATION	INTERVENTION
<p>1. Employment & Livelihoods Assessment</p> <p>The Governments needs to be adequately supported to carry out an assessment of the impact of the cyclone on employment and livelihoods.</p>	<p>Engage in the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment exercise underway, and support involvement of national institutions in charge of labour market information system. Assessing the needs in terms of child protection and OSH are of particular importance for the ILO.</p>
<p>2. Rural Roads Rehabilitation and Access</p> <p>Important road networks and bridges have been disrupted. This severely affects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of aid; and • Sources of livelihoods as populations need connected roads to transport produce and livestock to markets. 	<p>Rapid assessment to identify roads requirement immediate inputs; Immediately begin debris-clearing and road access restoration works, and identify road works programme in close collaboration with local authorities.</p>
<p>3. Infrastructure Restoration</p> <p>There is a need to map damaged infrastructure in order to identify priority and appropriate strategies. Infrastructure such as schools and professional training centres and health facilities are out of use due to extensive damage.</p>	<p>Provide technical support for early assessment and design of resilient construction and labour-based solutions, focusing on schools, professional training and health facilities.</p>

NEEDS & SITUATION	INTERVENTION
<p>4. Employment Creation</p> <p>Destruction has caused extensive damage in the network of professional and vocational training centres operated by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security. These centres have over 400 students, who are currently unemployed.</p>	<p>Spot repairs of public buildings to be executed by unemployed qualified youth, using labour based methods and resilient construction. TVET graduates will perform roof restoration, basic electrical works, basic plumbing and masonry. Clean-up of schools and medical facilities will create short-term employment opportunities for populations in affected communities.</p>
<p>5. Skills to build back better</p> <p>In the next phase of reconstruction, affected provinces will need a pool of skilled professionals that can be employed in building back more resilient infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Technical training to staff members in key technical centres on establishing coordinated responses that use resilient construction techniques. ● Implement short vocational trainings focused on resilient construction techniques for supervisory staff, builders and constructors. ● Carry out short courses for instructors/team leaders on resilient construction techniques and team management. ● Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) considerations as well as safe handling of tools orientations will be included in all trainings.
<p>6. Enterprise and Cooperative Promotion</p> <p>There is a need to identify and implement short- and media-term measures to allow employability of affected persons. Support to developing and strengthening existing small and medium-sized enterprises is key to increase productivity and create employment opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide training on entrepreneurship to project participants who show interest and skills; this training will be based on the Start and Improve your Own Business and Think.Coop training programmes. ● Engage with the private sector to encourage support for young entrepreneurs.
<p>7. Elimination of Child Labour</p> <p>Main areas of vulnerability and risk to incidences of child labour and trafficking need to be identified. Local organisations are not sufficiently aware of support and referral mechanisms available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rapidly assess with local partners risks of child labour ● Train relevant parties on how to identify cases of child labour and trafficking, on available referral mechanisms and best practices ● Conduct awareness-raising campaigns on the risks of child labour and trafficking ● Assess current state of legislation and provide recommendations to strengthen policy and law on fundamental rights at work.

EXPECTED SHORT-TERM OUTPUTS



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

In order to be able to activate its response under the Early Recovery cluster, the ILO estimates financial requirements for **USD 13 million, spread across the 2019-2021 period.**

	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
Early Recovery	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 10,500,000
Protection	\$ 750,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 2,500,000
	\$ 4,250,000	\$ 5,800,000	\$ 2,950,000	\$ 13,000,000

The ILO is currently mobilising approximately \$ 500,000 from its core resources to kick-start interventions in the Sofala and Manica provinces. These funds will be used for rapid restoration of roads and bridges needed for the provision of assistance as well as to facilitate early reinstatement of livelihoods.