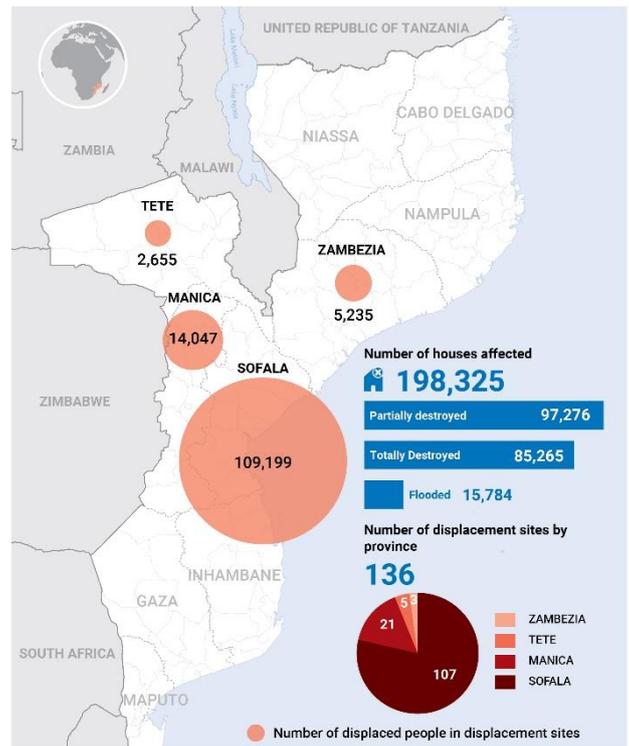


This Situation Report is produced by OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The Situation Report builds on Flash Updates #1 through #15 and provides more detailed information on the situation and response by sector. The next report will be issued on 4 April 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 198,300 houses were reportedly destroyed as of 3 April; an increase of more than 86,000 houses since 2 April, according to the authorities.
- At least 131,100 people were sheltering in 136 sites across Manica (21); Sofala (107); Tete (5) and Zambezia (3) provinces as of 3 April, according to government figures, including nearly 28,000 vulnerable people identified by authorities.
- The Oral Cholera Vaccination Campaign started as planned on 3 April and 32,000 people were vaccinated on the first day.
- At least 1,741 cases of cholera and two deaths were reported as of 3 April, according to the Ministry of Health.
- Nearly 53,000 people have been provided basic shelter assistance - primarily plastic sheeting and blankets - as of 3 April.
- More than half a million people have been reached with food assistance and nearly 89,000 people are targeted for seeds and tools distribution in the coming days.



1.85M

Affected people

1,741

Cholera cases

>198K

Houses destroyed/damaged

598

Deaths

>715K

Hectares of crops destroyed

>539K

People assisted with food

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The official death toll as of 3 April stood at 598 and more than 1,600 people injured, according to the Government. At least 131,100 people were still sheltering in 136 sites across Manica (21); Sofala (107); Tete (5) and Zambezia (3) as of 3 April. The number of vulnerable people reported by the Government in the accommodation sites rose significantly by more than 20,000 people to 27,764 as of 3 April.

The number of houses destroyed rose by more than 86,000 from 2 April. More than 198,300 houses have been totally destroyed (85,265), partially destroyed (97,276) or flooded (15,784), with more than 715,000 hectares of crops reportedly destroyed, according to the Government. The destruction of crops near the main harvest time continues to raise concerns over food security prospects in the long-term.

Nearly 151,000 students of school going age have been affected, as more than 3,300 classrooms have been destroyed, damaged and/or occupied by displaced people. The number of accommodation sites in Zambezia reduced from 13 to 3 from 1 to 3 April, reflecting significant returns by people previously displaced, according to the authorities.

At least 1,741 cases of cholera and two deaths were reported as of 3 April, according to the Ministry of Health. The vast majority of cases reported have been reported in Beira (1,449 cases; 1 death), Dondo (134 cases; 1 death) and Nhamatanda (158 cases). The number of cases reported in Dondo doubled from 2 April (66 cases) to 3 April (134) cases. The Ministry of Health and partners are rapidly responding and implementing prevention and treatment.

Access by road remains a challenge in several areas. Preliminary reports from a joint Government-inter-agency mission from Vilankulos to Sofala Province has reported that Chibabava is accessible by road, but the surrounding remote areas remain accessible by air only. There are five collective centres in Chibabava, only one of which (Xinhika) is reachable by road. The rest (Goonda Madjaca (403 households), Gerome (375 households), Xinhica Mudava (142 households), Xiquaxa (93 households) and Escola Secundaria File Jacnto Nyusse (9 households) are not reachable by road but have received some assistance by air from Beira.

FUNDING

The revised Humanitarian Response Plan, which calls for US\$337.2 million (including \$282 million for the Cyclone Idai response) is less than 20 per cent funded. Multiple Member States have provided financial contributions for the humanitarian response in Mozambique, with at least US\$50.8 million recorded in the Financial Tracking System (FTS) as of 2 April. This includes funding received for both the pre-existing drought response and the floods/Cyclone Idai response. Member States whose contributions are not yet reflected in FTS are encouraged to report as soon as possible: <https://fts.unocha.org/content/report-contribution>

As of 2 April, more than 100 assets (62 military and 44 civilian) from at least 16 countries were supporting the humanitarian response. The European Union has contributed 75 per cent of the transport costs for several flights coming from Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Luxembourg and Germany, amounting to at least €3.6 million (more than \$4 million).

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- At least 131,130 people were sheltering in 136 sites across Manica (21); Sofala (107); Tete (5) and Zambezia (3) as of 3 April, according to government figures.
- As of 3 April, DTM identified 26 sites still open in Beira, including two newly established sites.
- The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) identified nearly 17,000 displaced people in sites in Beira, who need assistance.
- Women reportedly make up at least half of the population in the sites and are at heightened risk of gender-based violence due to overcrowding and families sleeping in open spaces with no separation.
- Urgent CCCM needs include site planning, site improvement, identification of sites, organizing temporary management, pre-departure support when moving to different sites, support to mapping and tracking distributions in sites, joint work with DTM, Health and WASH for cholera prevention, joint work with Education, Protection and national authorities to plan movements from school locations, and establishment of alternative sites.

>131K

People sheltering in 136 sites

Response:

- Cluster members are consolidating key messages for the Government for consideration before relocation takes place, such as prioritizing needs of the most vulnerable and preventing child separation. There is continued advocacy for planned relocation and community participation to ensure that any relocations are safe, voluntarily, dignified and informed.
- The site plan for Inhamizua (Beira) has been approved by INGC, bringing total site plans approved to four. INGC and Ministry of Environment have requested an IOM site planner to assist in planning a relocation site in Buzi to consolidate a number of smaller evacuation sites that are on risky slopes, and to facilitate better service delivery.
- Debris clearing and layout in San Pedro Claver are ongoing. Tent setup (60 tents) is almost completed and sanitation works are ongoing in IFP Inhamizua (Beira).
- Joint work with DTM to monitor newly identified sites and needs in sites.
- Cluster members are identifying focal points in each site for the respective sectors to ensure coordinated response.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Shelter materials, water and sanitation facilities are needed in new accommodation sites. Challenges remain, in particular, in addressing WASH challenges in the sites. Cluster members are advocating with the Government to ensure relocation does not happen until priority infrastructure services are completed. WASH facilities need urgent action in Picoco 1. Oxfam as focal point for this site is seeking solutions with a local contractor.
- Water testing in all newly established as well as existing sites is needed. ThW has been engaged to do lab testing for this purpose.
- Expansion of coverage and capacity in CCCM to newly identified locations is pending due to funding constraints.
- There is a heavy workload, with direct support to sites, including on site planning and other operational aspects related to mobility and support in distributions.
- CCCM support to cholera referrals, problems with accommodation sites in education facilities and consolidation of sites are all ongoing challenges.

Education**Needs:**

- As of 3 April, at least 3,344 classrooms were destroyed, according to the Government, disrupting schooling and other normal activities for more than 151,000 school-going children.
- Many children have been displaced away from their homes and schools, and many schools are being used as collective centres for the displaced, rendering them non-functional for educational purposes.
- Many students are without uniforms, books, and other educational supplies, most of which were destroyed during the cyclone and floods.
- Trauma cases among children have been reported following exposure to the cyclone events.

~151K
school-age children
affected

Response:

- The Education Cluster continues to work with the Government in the establishment of child-friendly and temporary learning spaces.
- Efforts are being made to accelerate the distribution of education supplies.
- WASH interventions will be undertaken for affected schools.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Psychosocial support remains a gap for both children and adults in the accommodation centres.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)**Needs:**

- Internet connectivity is improving but several areas remain cut-off from telecommunications, including due to continued power outages.

Response:

- More than 1,000 humanitarians are registered to access ETC Internet connectivity services at the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at Beira airport.
- The ETC has established Internet connectivity links to 16x sites, including Hotel Sena, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) office, World Food Programme (WFP) office, World Central Kitchen, National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) in Beira airport, DHL office in Beira airport, THW camp in Nhangao village, Samaritan's Purse office, World Health Organisation (WHO) office, Save the Children office, the WFP warehouse, CTU in Chingussura, CTU in Macurrungo, forward operating bases in Matarara and Buzi and at Hotel Beira Terrace.

>1,000

Humanitarians accessing
ETC internet services

Gaps & Constraints:

- Accessibility remains a major constraint in most affected areas.

Food Security

Needs:

- As of 3 April, more than 715,000 hectares of crops were damaged, according to the Government.
- The number of crops destroyed, fisheries and livestock affected is expected to rise as the full extent of the damage becomes known.
- People in areas that remain hard-to-reach are in need of immediate life-saving assistance, including through the distribution of High Energy Biscuits (HEBs), Corn Soya Blend (CSB) and Ready to Use Supplementary Feeding (RUSF). The population which is more accessible receive a food ration.
- The window for planting seeds in a time when a harvest will be possible continues to narrow. Provision of agricultural inputs through the distribution of seeds (corn, beans and vegetable seeds) and tools, is necessary to ensure farmers capitalise on the 1 to 3-week window for planting ahead of the winter harvest.
- Fishing assets and livestock, as well as the rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure and veterinary services, should be provided in the coming months, following the emergency seeds distribution.

539K

Number of people reached with food assistance

Response:

- More than 539,000 people (539,469 individuals) have received dry food, while another 10,000 people have received ready-to-eat meals in Beira city.
- The Food Security Cluster (FSC) has defined a standard FSC food ration package to cover two weeks with cereals, oil, beans and CSB.

Affected Province	Number of beneficiaries reached
Sofala (Beira, Buzi, Dondo, Gorongosa, Maringue, Muanza, Nhamatanda)	385,093
Tete (Tete City)	7,125
Zambezia (Lugela, Maganja da Costa, Molumbo, Namacura, Nicoadala,)	24,739
Manica (Gondola, Macate, Mossurize, Sussundenga)	122,512
TOTAL (Source: WFP)	539,469

- The FSC has defined an agricultural package for the current intervention with MASA (Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar).
- A few agencies are procuring seeds and it is planned to start seeds distribution in early April. Some 17,700 households are currently targeted for seeds and tools support. Other organisations may join and increase the caseload.
- The FSC is coordinating the seeds distribution with FAO and WFP, to ensure that food is distributed alongside the seeds to avoid the seeds - such as maize and corn - from being eaten.

Gaps & Constraints:

- According to FTS, only 13 per cent of the FSC funding requirement has been received. Additional funding is urgently required, both to replenish agencies budgets, which have pre-financed the response to date from their own emergency funds, and to enable the expansion of operations.
- Access in some areas remains difficult without a helicopter. An unknown number of people have reportedly received no assistance, including in Musorize.

Health

Needs:

- At least 1,741 cases of cholera and two deaths were reported as of 3 April, according to the Ministry of Health. The vast majority of cases have been reported in Beira (1,449 cases; 1 death), Dondo (134 cases; 1 death) and Nhamatanda (158 cases).
- At least 54 health centres were recorded damaged, as of 3 April, according to the Government.
- The risk of communicable diseases is high, as people remain exposed to stagnant flood water and lack access to safe drinking water, as well as over-crowding in collective centres. Major risks include cholera and other acute watery diarrhoea; vector-borne diseases, including malaria and dengue; other epidemic-prone diseases (measles), and malnutrition.

>1,700

Cholera cases

Response:

- The Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign was launched on 3 April following the arrival of more than 900,000 doses of the vaccine from the global stockpile. At least 32,000 people were vaccinated on the same day. Vaccinations are planned for Beira city from 3 to 9 April and Dondo, Nhamatanda and Buzi from 4 to 10 April. A total of 500 beds are now open in seven cholera treatment centres across the affected areas.
- Messaging on cholera, malaria prevention as well as HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence (GBV) are ongoing through various communication channels, including three mobile units by the Government Institute of Social Communication – vehicles mounted with megaphones – which are spreading messages. UNICEF/MOH are printing more IEC materials to be used and delivered by teams/volunteers in the cholera vaccination campaigns.
- All commodities for cholera case management are available in most CTUs and transit point within hospitals. Medical teams have reported enough Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS).
- Eleven Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) are operational. Essential health service delivery is ongoing in the government health facilities, accommodation sites and functional EMTs and mobiles clinics.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Additional human resources are needed for surveillance and epidemiology, information management, reporting and health operations.
- There is limited surveillance information outside of Beira, Dondo and Nhamatanda due to poor communication network and access.
- Poor access to health facilities, which have been cut-off by the cyclone and floods, is hampering restocking of essential drugs and medical supplies in the health centres.

Logistics

Needs:

- Following the landfall of Cyclone Idai on 15 March and subsequent flooding, significant damage to infrastructure was reported in multiple locations across the central region of Mozambique.
- The N6 highway – a major road artery which connects Beira to the rest of the country – was cut, with large parts of the road washed away. Other roads were also blocked in multiple locations and road travel remains extremely challenging.
- Power services are only functional in certain areas of Beira, including some hospitals. The national Mozambique power company (EDM) continues working on restoring services.

Response:

- Logistics Cluster partners were trained in Beira on the common logistics services available to support their operations and how to access them.
- The Logistics Cluster is consolidating the upstream pipeline of humanitarian cargo coming into Mozambique to ensure seamless provision of services and to avoid bottlenecks. Partners are encouraged to send their incoming cargo requests to florian.luckner@wfp.org.
- Partners have identified an airstrip in South Buzi to support planned air operations, which needs further assessment. The US Military is assisting the Cluster to evaluate the most suitable solution to transport WFP's SHERP vehicles to Buzi by air.

- The Logistics Cluster is currently compiling requests to move cargo on the C-130 cargo plane provided by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) from Maputo to Beira. Partners should send their Service Request Forms (SRFs) at least 24 hours in advance to Mozambique.clustercargo@wfp.org.
- Beira, Maputo and Quelimane sea ports are operational. The French Navy has provided three landing craft vessels with a capacity of 20 tonnes and the Cluster is facilitating transportation of Non-Food Item (NFI) cargo aboard the vessels.
- Stocks of Jet-A1 fuel are reported to be available in Beira, Tete and Quelimane. As there is no stock of JetA1 fuel in Chimoio, the Logistics Cluster continues to evaluate options to store drums. The Logistics Cluster has requested Fuel Relief Fund to assist with the provision of fuel in South Buzi to support planned air operations.
- Temporary storage services are being provided through three 40 feet containers and 500 m2 MSU at Beira airport as a transit storage point to facilitate the loading of helicopters. Three Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) are also available for partners at the WFP warehouse in Beira with a total capacity of 1,000 m2 approximately. The Logistics Cluster set up a Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) in Buzi on 1 April to provide temporary storage services to partners. A common storage space of 1,000 m2 is available for temporary use by organisations in Chimoio.
- The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) has provided Air Cargo Handling Equipment (ACHE) to improve efficiency of operations at Beira airport.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The handling capacity at Beira airport is stretched and partners are encouraged to share the pipeline of incoming cargo and documentation with the Cluster to avoid creating bottlenecks and facilitate offloading of cargo.
- Stocks of JetA1 fuel are still not available in Chimoio; Cluster evaluating options to store drums.
- Power supply is not fully functional in all areas in Beira. Authorities are working with partners to restore the supply.

Protection

Needs:

- The Government has identified 27,764 vulnerable people – including children, people with disabilities, female-headed households and the elderly – living in IDP sites as of 3 April.
- Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is a key concern in accommodation centres that are not yet up to international standards.
- Child protection actors have carried out extensive field visits and meetings with communities and children. Thirty cases of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) have been reported in Tika. There are preliminary reports that families are claiming their own children to be UASC or orphans. Volunteers reported issues with lack of systematic registration of unaccompanied/separated children in transit centres. A detailed assessment is to be conducted.
- On 2 April 2019, a visit to Buzi was conducted. An estimated 80 per cent of the population is displaced, with no means of survival. Community members noted that families are resorting to negative coping strategies to meet their most basic needs, exposing them to various forms of GBV. An integrated protection assessment is required in Buzi.
- There are approximately 50 cases of fistula reported in Bandua; however, the town remains unreachable. Support for accessing this community is needed. Additionally, many women reported that their husbands died as a result of the cyclone, which has increased their vulnerability.
- There is a need to ensure all those involved in the response - including humanitarian workers and government entities, including security forces – are trained on GBV prevention and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Gender-sensitive distribution mechanisms are to be incorporated in sectors, especially for food distribution.

>27,700

Vulnerable people identified by INGC

Response:

- 600 solar lamps have been distributed in temporary accommodation centres to reduce the risk of incidents in areas not accessing electricity.
- Over 100 volunteers have received protection training, including PSEA, and community leaders are being trained on protection and referral mechanism. Those trained are already reporting on protection issues in Beira and the trainings continue daily.

- PSEA messaging is going out to all clusters and is being broadcast via media in affected areas; along with messaging for other sectors.
- Protection is partnering with the Government to ensure that any relocation of IDPs is well-planned and carried out in accordance with international principles. Key protection considerations on relocation have been shared to guide the planned relocation from schools and other locations to identified sites. This document stipulates rights of the population, restrictions, responsibilities as humanitarian agencies and issues to be taken into account during the relocation of villages.
- DGCAS, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Affairs, is deploying one social worker per relocation site. The social workers will help in identification of child protection and SGBV cases, reporting of incidents and referral mechanisms. They will also be the focal point during visits by actors to the different sites.
- WFP is establishing a toll-free hotline and is installing complaints boxes in accommodation centres and at food distribution points to strengthen complaints and feedback mechanisms.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Rapid assessments needed on child protection and SGBV.
- Protection monitoring needs to be systemized and expanded.
- Safe spaces are needed for SGBV survivors and child friendly spaces are needed for children.
- Detailed mapping of service provision is needed.
- There is an urgent need for dissemination of information on GBV management and child protection referral pathways. The GBV sub-cluster coordination team in coordination with Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Affairs will have a completed integrated pathway completed (in English and Portuguese) this week. It will then be disseminated to all partners
- There is also a need to ensure that a survivor-centered approach for GBV cases is understood and implemented by the different actors.
- The affected population lacks knowledge on GBV reporting mechanisms and referral pathways for unaccompanied and separated children.
- Protection desks need to be set up in the camps to support with protection related response.

Shelter & NFI

Needs:

- More than 198,000 houses are totally destroyed (85,265), partially destroyed (97,276) or flooded (15,784), leaving more than 131,100 people displaced into 136 sites as of 3 April, according to government figures. Many more people are thought to be displaced outside of the collective sites and are living with family, friends and host communities.
- The Shelter Cluster is initially targeting 400,000 people (80,000 households), though numbers are increasing in terms of total need, according to government reports.
- As a bare minimum package, displaced people need shelter kits, including toolkits to ensure recovery and return as soon as possible. Current pipelines show a serious gap in the procurement of the kits.
- The Government has identified nearly 28,000 vulnerable people – including children, people with disabilities, female-headed households and the elderly – living in IDP sites.

>198K
Houses destroyed

Response:

- As of 3 April, cluster partners have provided basic shelter assistance, primarily plastic sheeting and blankets for nearly 53,000 people (12,827HH) across the affected districts.
- Deliveries via air and road have started in three provinces (Sofala, Manica, Zambezia), in the districts of Beira, Buzi, Dondo, Nhamatanda, Gondola, Gorongosa, Mocuba, Morrumbala and Sussendenga. More than 26,000 plastic sheets, 13,700 blankets and 5,600 kitchens were deployed to the field through different partners.
- The Cluster coordinated with the Logistics Cluster helicopter operation for the airlift of between 250 and 750 tarps per day for the most vulnerable hard-to-reach areas.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Full household kits, including toolkits necessary to begin recovery and prevent long-term camp situations are reportedly lacking. Current distribution is mixed with other goods and clusters, but the kits for return and recovery are needed.
- There are reported gaps in information flow, particularly for Chimoio and Quelimane, which are accessible with difficulty. Maputo and Beira are coordinating to get further support and the Cluster is planning to hold meetings in Chimoio and Quelimane to ensure information flow and proper deconfliction of distributions.
- An additional Information Management capacity is needed for the long-term, given the weight of tracking of non-food items (NFIs).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- The ratio of latrines to the number of people living in the accommodation camps is reportedly low and below the spheres standards of 1:20.
- Provision of safe water, appropriate sanitation and health and hygiene education to affected communities is critical to minimize the risk of WASH related diseases outbreaks.
- Handwashing stations and practices are not/rarely present or properly maintained and waste management is a general problem everywhere.

1:20

Sphere standard for latrines/person in camps

Response:

- The municipal authorities, with support from health partners and donors have restored the water supply for Beira city and are planning similar activities for Buzi. Fuel has been provided for the pumping station.
- Eight Water Treatment Units (WTU) have been installed in Beira (5) and Buzi (3) and 60,000 units of certeza provided in the affected districts (Beira City, Dondo, Nhamatanda and Buzi) to reach 50,000 households.
- Bladders have been installed and water trucking for the accommodation centers in Beira city is ongoing (more than 100,000 liters /day)

Gaps & Constraints:

- Water, sanitation and hygiene remain a significant challenge in some health centers. There is currently no water available in Matadouro, Canhandula, Chota health centers and no available latrines or waste management, also incinerators are not working. A mobile EMT (ASB) is working to resolve these challenges.

GENERAL COORDINATION

The humanitarian response in Mozambique is led and coordinated by the Government through the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) and related emergency coordination mechanisms. This is supported by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which is composed of UN agencies, International NGOs, Red Cross and donor representatives. The HCT is supported at the operational level by an Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG).

Coordination arrangements are taking place at the national level in Maputo and through the three coordination hubs activated by the Government at the provincial levels in Beira (Sofala), Chimoio (Manica) and Quelimane (Zambezia). OCHA has deployed surge staff to support coordination and United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination teams have been deployed to Beira and Chimoio. On 22 March, following consultations in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the Emergency Relief Coordinator issued a SCALE-UP activation for Mozambique for three months.

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For more information on the “Mozambique – Cyclone Idai & Floods” response, please visit <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/mozambique>

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