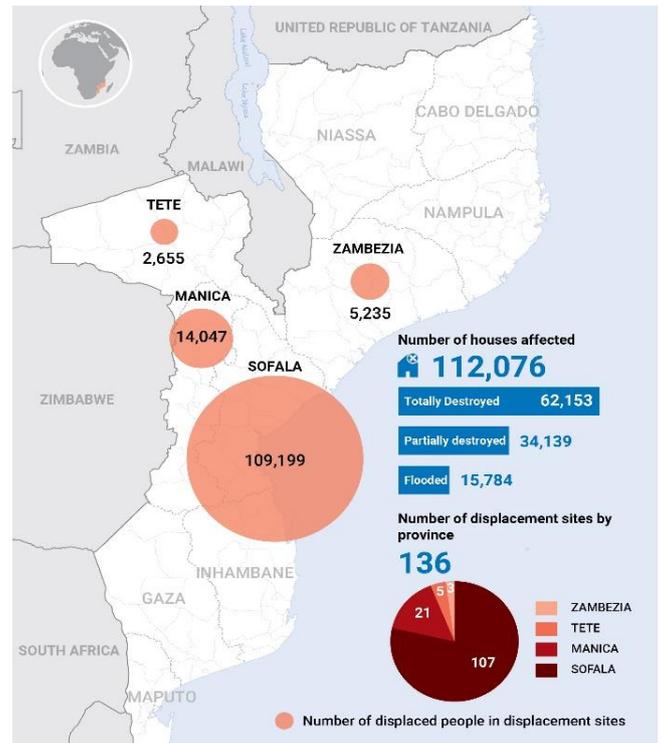


This Situation Report is produced by OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The Situation Report builds on Flash Updates #1 through #15 and provides more detailed information on the situation and response by sector. The Report will be issued daily starting 2 April 2019.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The official death toll has risen to 598 people as of 2 April, according to the Government.
- More than 130,000 people are displaced in 136 sites as of 2 April, in Sofala (107 sites), Manica (21 sites), Zambezia (3 sites) Tete (5 sites); with a significant decrease in Zambezia.
- 376 new cases of cholera were reported in Beira (259), Nhamtanda (57) and Dondo (60), including one death, on 2 April.
- More than 715,000 hectares of crops were destroyed at the beginning of the main harvest period, raising concerns for rising food security.
- Nearly 400,000 people have been reached with food assistance, while another 10,000 people receiving ready-to-eat meals in Beira City.



**1.85M**

Affected people

**>1,400**

Cholera cases

**112K**

Houses destroyed/damaged

**598**

Deaths

**715K**

Hectares of crops destroyed

**400K**

People assisted with food

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

In March 2019, the Cyclone Idai weather system brought destruction and damage to Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia provinces. The weather system's impact was particularly devastating as it came in three waves: in early March, the low-pressure system caused flooding in Zambezia and Tete, displacing more than 140,000 people; on 14 March, Cyclone Idai made landfall near the port City of Beira – home to 500,000 people -leaving death and destruction in its wake; and finally, over the weekend of 16-17 March, the weather system carried torrential rains across multiple areas, causing rivers to overflow and a dam in Buzi district to burst, sweeping away entire communities and leaving an unknown number of people stranded. As a result of the triple effect of the impact of Cyclone Idai and subsequent flooding, an estimated 1.85 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection.

As of 2 April, the official death toll had risen to 598 people, an increase of 80 since 1 April; with more than 1,600 people injured, according to the Government. The death toll is expected to continue to rise as areas previously cut-off become reachable by road and the full extent of the damage becomes known.

Nearly 112,000 houses have been identified by the authorities as totally destroyed (62,153), partially destroyed (34,139) or flooded (15,784), leaving more than 131,000 people displaced in 136 sites across Sofala (109,199 people), Manica (14,047 people), Zambezia (5,235 people) and Tete (2,655 people) as of 2 April. There has been a significant decrease in the number of displacement sites in Zambezia province, from 13 to 3, as people begin to return home. Protection partners estimate that more than half of the affected people are children and the Government has registered more than 7,400 vulnerable people at the accommodation sites.

More than 715,000 hectares of crops have been destroyed to date, raising concerns over food security, as the destruction occurred during the annual main harvest for the central region. Many people interviewed in collective sites by IOM have reported that, in addition to damaged or destroyed houses, lack of food and absence of livelihoods are among the primary concerns preventing people from returning.

The humanitarian situation is compounded by a rising incidence of water-borne and vector-borne diseases in the affected districts. On 27 March, the Ministry of Health (MoH) declared a cholera outbreak in Beira. As of 2 April, some 1,428 cases of cholera and two deaths had been reported in Beira (1,218 cases; 1 death), Dondo (66 cases; 1 death) and Nhamatanda (144 cases), according to the Ministry of Health. Of these, 376 cases were reported in the last 24 hours. Health partners have also reported malaria cases in many affected areas.

This Situation report provides initial estimates of the humanitarian impact of the Cyclone Idai weather system based on population estimates and rapid assessments. Sector-specific needs and requirements will continue to be updated to reflect new data from on-going sector assessments and further analysis.

## FUNDING

On 27 March, the international community launched the revised Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to support the Government-led response to the impact of pre-existing needs in drought affected areas and needs arising from Cyclone Idai. Of the total \$337 million in the HRP, \$282 million is required to implement life-saving activities for an estimated 1.72 million people impacted by Cyclone Idai in the next three months. The HRP will also allow partners to immediately kick-start crucial recovery actions to begin restoring livelihoods and self-reliance, which will continue beyond the three-month horizon.

On 20 March, the Central Emergency Response Fund allocated nearly \$14 million from the Rapid Response window to enable the immediate scale-up of humanitarian operations and provision of immediate life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to nearly 1.3 million affected people. The UN and NGOs have prioritised the most time-critical life-saving activities in the health, WASH, food security, protection and nutrition sectors across the affected areas. The response activities place protection at its centre and responds to the unique needs of women, men, girls and boys in this crisis.

Multiple Member States have provided financial contributions for the response, with at least \$50.8 million recorded in the Financial Tracking System (FTS) as of 2 April. 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. At the request of Mozambique, the European Union (EU) Civil Protection Mechanism has been activated to support people affected by Cyclone Idai. A team of 10 experts from seven EU Member States (Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, and Slovenia) has deployed to Mozambique to help with logistics and advice.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

### Education

#### Needs:

- As of 2 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 uniform, 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.
- The cluster is supporting the Provincial Directorate of Education and Human Development in disinfecting and cleaning schools previously used as accommodation centers.
- Psychosocial support materials and training will be provided to affected learners and teachers.
- WASH interventions, including the distribution of water purification tablets and soap, will be undertaken for affected schools.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Psychosocial support remains a gap for both children and adults in the accommodation centres.
- Data on the schools impacted has been difficult to gather as many affected areas remain inaccessible following the destruction of road infrastructure. Efforts are ongoing.

** Emergency Telecommunications****Needs:**

- Following Cyclone Idai's landfall near Beira City, telecommunications were cut in multiple locations, leaving hundreds of thousands of people without the ability to communicate with their families.
- While the private sector and government are re-establishing connectivity, for at least the coming three months, humanitarian partners in Mozambique require coordination support for the implementation and maintenance of radio communications and internet connectivity services.

**900**

Humanitarians accessing ETC internet services in Beira

**Response:**

- More than 900 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 11x sites across Beira, 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 and the WFP warehouse.
- ETC partners visited Buzi District on 31 March to continue with their assessment of community radio station for possible support. The partners conducted focus group discussions with communities to understand how warning messages on the cyclone were relayed before 15 March.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

Accessibility remains a major constraint in most affected areas.

** Food Security****Needs:**

- More than 715,000 hectares of crops have been damaged as of 2 April, according to the Government.
- The damage to crops occurred just before the annual harvest, risking increased level of food insecurity in the months ahead. The affected communities 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 number of crops destroyed, fisheries and livestock affected, is expected to rise as the full extent of the damage becomes known. Many assets and structures, including markets in the port city of Beira, have been destroyed, rendering traders jobless.
- The Sector will target some 1.1 million people with food assistance, through general food distribution, using in-kind, vouchers or cash.
- Provision of agricultural inputs through the distribution of seeds and tools, has been deemed necessary to ensure farmers capitalize on the 1 to 4-week window given for a probable winter harvest.

**400K**

Number of people reached with food assistance

**Response:**

- The FSC has defined a standard FSC food ration package to cover two weeks with cereals, oil, beans and CSB.
- To date, 391,662 people have been reached with dry food in Sofala (Beira, Dondo, Buzi, Muanza, Maringue, Gorongosa, and Nhamatanda districts); Tete (Tete City); Zambezia (Namacura, Nicoadala, Lugela, Maganja da Costa, and Molumbo districts); and Manica (Sussundenga-Dombe, Manica, and Mossurize districts). Another 10,000 people have received ready-to-eat meals in Beira city. WFP is rapidly scaling up and plans to reach half a million people, with the estimate to be confirmed in the coming week. The food pipeline is currently enough to cover these needs for one month.
- Food and NFI distributions are ongoing for over 9,000 people in Gruja (Buzi district) and Estaquinha (Chibabava district).
- The community of Manhama further upstream was found to not have received aid thus far. The area comprises a total of five communities, the preliminary figures show +-185 families. An emergency drop of food was made there to help them survive until proper distribution can be arranged.
- On 29 March, thirty-six flights moving people and food of 20,100kg were dropped in the communities on the south Bank of the two rivers (Luciti and Buzi) by Mercy Air, for distribution to the flood affected populations.
- The FSC has defined an agricultural package for the current intervention. The window for planting seeds in a time when a harvest will be possible continues to narrow. A few agencies are procuring seeds. It is planned to start the seeds distribution early April. The FSC is coordinating the seeds distribution with FAO and WFP to distribute food as seeds protection to avoid the seeds such as maize and corn to be eaten.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Figures for Chimoio urban area were omitted due to concerns over reliability of the data.
- Access to many locations, including in Musorrize, remains difficult without a helicopter.

**Health****Needs:**

- Cyclone Idai caused major damage to health facilities, with at least 54 health centres damaged, as of 2 April, according to the Government. The emergency room of the Beira Central Hospital was extensively damaged during Cyclone Idai's landfall.
- The risk of communicable diseases has increased due to stagnant flood water, decreased access to clean water due to the floods, as well as over-crowding in collective centres. Major risks include cholera and other acute watery diarrhoea, vector-borne diseases; increased cases of malaria, dengue, and other epidemic-prone diseases (measles), and malnutrition.
- As of 2 April, MoH announced that some 1,428 cases of cholera and two deaths were reported in Beira (1,218 cases; 1 death), Dondo (66 cases; 1 death) and Nhamatanda (144 cases). Of these, 376 cases were reported in the last 24 hours. Health partners have also reported malaria cases in many affected areas
- An estimated 74,650 women impacted by the cyclone are pregnant and more than 43,000 women in flood-affected areas are estimated to give birth in the next six months, according to UNFPA. Of these, about 7,465 may be at risk of life-threatening complications of pregnancy in the next six months; they will need access to functioning health facilities and care.

**>1,400**

Cholera cases

**Response:**

- Twenty organizations are providing direct health services or support to health facilities in affected areas. There are nine Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) deployed, five that are deploying and two that are on standby.
- The cholera taskforce is holding daily meetings in Beira to inform operational response. The Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign is scheduled to begin on 3 April and to last six days. Cholera response and health response plans are being drafted with Ministry of Health.
- A Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group will be formed under the Health Cluster.
- In support of the cholera campaign, messaging on cholera, malaria prevention as well as HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence (GBV) are ongoing through various channels of communication. The Government Institute of Social Communication has three mobile units – vehicles mounted with megaphones – which are spreading the messages. The campaign in Beira (Manga and Central City) with two vehicles started on 27 March and will continue for 25 days. A third vehicle will start the campaign in Dondo district today (2 April) until 6 April. In the evenings (6pm-7.30pm), the mobile teams are also organizing films with similar messages and entertaining drama/skits for people

staying in accommodation centers and host communities. UNICEF/MOH are printing more IEC materials to be used and delivered by teams/volunteers in the cholera vaccination campaigns.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited information on the infrastructure status of health facilities and their functionality is available. Data that has been collected to date is being shared with partners.
- Poor access to health facilities which have been cut-off by the cyclone and floods, hampering restocking of essential drugs and medical supplies in the health centres.
- Poor communication network, which has affected collection and collation of health information.

## Logistics

### Needs:

- The Cyclone Idai weather system caused significant damage to infrastructure 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.

### Response:

- A WFP-contracted UNHAS C-295 aircraft, with a capacity of 8 tonnes can perform up to two rotations per day serving Beira and Chimoio. Two WFP chartered UNHAS Mi8 helicopters, with a capacity of 3 tonnes, are based in Beira, serving Chimoio and isolated locations around Beira.
- The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is making available two C-130 aircrafts to the humanitarian community to transport relief cargo from Maputo to Beira. The Logistics Cluster will be facilitating the transport and compiling of requests.
- The Logistics Cluster is providing temporary storage services 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. Three landing crafts from the French navy are made available for partners in Buzi, with a capacity of 20 tonnes. One of the landing craft is currently being repaired.
- 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. WFP, as global lead of the Logistics Cluster, has reached an agreement with a logistics company in Mozambique to assist with handling, loading and offloading activities at Beira airport. Partners are encouraged to share the pipeline of incoming cargo and cargo documentation with the Logistics Cluster to avoid creating bottlenecks and facilitate offloading of cargo if required.

## Protection

### Needs:

- The Government has identified 7,422 vulnerable people – including children, people with disabilities, female-headed households and the elderly – living in IDP sites.
- The extensive floods have heightened protection risks, particularly related to gender-based violence (GBV).
- 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.

**>7,400**

Vulnerable people identified by INGC

**Response:**

- The Protection Cluster is working closely with CCCM on monitoring protection issues in accommodation centres and is emphasizing that protection is a collective responsibility that must be embedded in all clusters.
- PSEA guidelines have been translated into three languages; partners advised to take online training and ensure agency has a code of conduct. PSEA focal points have been established in Beira and Maputo.
- Solar lamps will be distributed to reduce the risk of incidents in areas not accessing electricity.
- Radio Aguia continues to conduct outreach using a motorbike mounted with a speaker and disseminating messages on cholera, malaria, GBV, HIV/AIDS prevention and hygiene promotion. Areas reached include Conhardula, Samora Macel, Mutua and Nhamaidue villages.
- Recognizing the wide range of protection issues that are arising in the complex context of the Tropical Cyclone IDAI response, WFP has secured buy-in from the Protection Cluster to scale up the existing Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). The CFM will be rolled out in the form of a toll-free hotline as well as complaints boxes placed in accommodation centres and at food distribution points. Protection Cluster members will contribute information relevant to their speciality and support the establishment of inter-agency referral pathways, also linking to Government, and setting up a joint mechanism for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Assessment of location of GBV safe space continues, which will be concluded by the end of this week.

## Shelter & NFI + Camp Coordination and Camp Management

**Needs:**

- More than 112,000 houses have been totally destroyed (62,135), partially destroyed (34,139) or flooded (15,784), according to government figures.
- At least 131,600 people are sheltering in 136 sites across Manica (21); Sofala (107); Tete (5) and Zambezia (3); as of 2 April, according to government figures.
- Women make up at least half of the population in the sites, and they are at heightened risk of gender-based violence due to the overcrowding in the sites and the fact that families are sleeping in open spaces with no separation.

**>112K**

Houses destroyed

**Response:**

- Some 37,720 people (7,326 households) people had been reached with shelter assistance, as of 2 April.
- Seven relocation sites have been identified in Buzi to relocate people sheltering in schools; so far four sites have been approved by the Government. Partners are engaging with the authorities on the planned relocation to ensure they are safe, voluntarily, dignified and informed. There is continued advocacy for inclusive community mobilization and capacity building activities to enable local management and improvement of temporary collective sites, and discussions for intentions regarding return.
- IOM has established the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and is using this to identify displaced people inside and outside accommodation centres. This will also help target assistance to the most vulnerable displaced people in these centres, including pregnant and breastfeeding women, people with disabilities, and children.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Although replenishments have been received. There is an inadequate supply of tents and non-food items (NFIs) for people displaced and those requiring shelter materials to return home.
- Shelter materials, water and sanitation facilities are needed in new accommodation sites.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Needs:**

- Most households impacted by flooding have lost access to safe water and sanitation, with latrines overflowing and homes destroyed. People who have sought refuge in collective centres – usually schools and churches – are often living in overcrowded and congested conditions with limited access to safe water.

- The flooding is compromising access to safe water, basic sanitation and hygiene practices in both rural and urban areas increasing the risk of water-borne diseases. Areas hardest-hit by the cyclone and floods are facing an outbreak of cholera with more than 1,400 cases reported as of 2 April.
- 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.

**60K**

Units of certeza water purifier distributed

**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. However, the Government has reported that lack of fuel for generators at the water intake that provides water to Beira, Buzi, Dondo and Nhamatanda is causing an issue.
- 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.
- 15 flexible water tanks ( 11 x 5.000 liters and 4 x 10.000 liters) have been provided to the accommodation centers in Beira and Dondo and 163 water filters distributed in Nhamatanda District.
- Bladders have been installed and water tracking for the accommodation centers in Beira city is ongoing (more than 100.000 liters /day)
- Distribution of WASH-related non-food items (including family hygiene and female dignity kits) in accommodation and displacement centres in Sofala, Manica and Zambezia

**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 in the four health centres.

## 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). Humanitarian partners have established presences in each of these locations to facilitate operational coordination and support the Government-led response. Multiple humanitarian partners have surged additional capacity to Mozambique in order to ramp-up emergency operations. Some of the INGO partners in Mozambique are organised in consortiums and have the capacity to implement multiple activities across clusters/sectors within districts impacted by crises. 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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