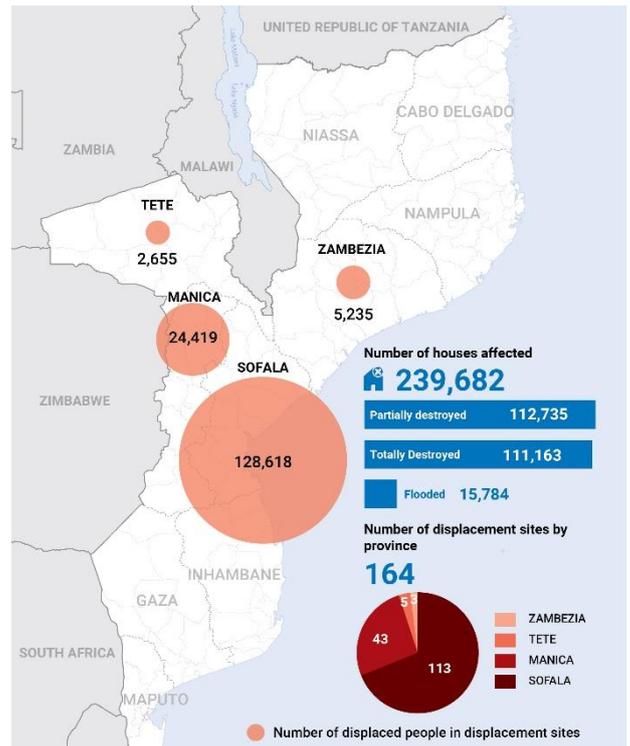


This Situation Report is produced by OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The Situation Report builds on Flash Updates #1 through #15 and provides more detailed information on the situation and response by sector. The next report will be issued on 8 April 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Distribution of seeds for the winter harvest will start on 8 April in Manica province.
- More than 756,200 individuals have received food assistance since Cyclone Idai made landfall, including 10,000 people receiving ready-to-eat meals in Beira city.
- The number of houses recorded as destroyed or damaged has increased to 239,682.
- Some 389 new cases of cholera were reported on 7 April, in Beira (246 cases), Nhamatanda (75 cases) and Dondo (26 cases) and Buzi (42 cases), including one death.
- At least 593,000 people had received the Oral Cholera Vaccine as of 7 April, representing 73 per cent of the total target.



1.85M People in need	3,161 Cholera cases	>593K People reached with Cholera Vaccine	602 Deaths	~161K Displaced people in 164 collective sites	>756K People assisted with food
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SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of 7 April, the official death toll remained at 602 people. The number of houses recorded as destroyed or damaged, meanwhile, increased to 239,682, including 111,163 houses totally destroyed, 112,735 partially destroyed, and 15,784 flooded. There has reportedly been an increase in women-headed households as a result of the disaster, according to humanitarian partners and authorities, although exact numbers are yet to be verified or confirmed.

At least 160,927 people were sheltering in 164 sites across Manica (43); Sofala (113); Tete (5) and Zambezia (3), according to government figures. The number of sites reported in Manica more than doubled from 6 to 7 April (20 to 43), while the number of people accommodated in the sites in Manica increased from 13,115 to 24,419. The previous reported figures for Manica had not included data on several sites, including in Sussundenga district and particularly in Dombe posto.

Some 389 new cholera cases were recorded on 7 April, bringing the total number of registered cases to 3,161, according to the Ministry of Health. Beira recorded the majority of the new cases (246 cases recorded on 7 April), followed by

Nhamatanda (75 cases), Buzi (42 cases) and Dondo (26 cases). More than 593,000 people were vaccinated as of 7 April, representing 73 per cent of the people targeted.

FUNDING

The revised Humanitarian Response Plan, which calls for US\$337.2 million (including \$282 million for the Cyclone Idai response) is just over 20 per cent funded. Multiple Member States have provided financial contributions for the humanitarian response in Mozambique, with at least US\$85.3 million recorded in the Financial Tracking System (FTS) as of 7 April, of which \$68.1 million has been allocated against the appeal. 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>.

On 2 April, New Zealand [announced](#) that it would provide NZ\$500,000 (approximately US\$337,000) to help recovery efforts following Tropical Cyclone Idai and flooding in Southern Africa. The funding is being directed to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Emergency Appeal for Mozambique.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- 160,927 people were sheltering in 164 accommodation sites, as of 7 April, across Manica (43); Sofala (113); Tete (5) and Zambezia (3), according to government.
- A rapid return intentions survey has been completed. The majority of respondents wish to return, with majority preference to Guara Guara, for those that come from the Buzi area.

160K
People sheltering in 164 sites

Response:

- The Cluster is supporting the establishment of five consolidated sites on the outskirts of Beira to support the relocation of internally displaced persons from public-school and hospital buildings where many sought safety after Cyclone Idai. Cluster members are advocating with authorities for any relocations to be safe, voluntarily, dignified and informed, with appropriate notice to enable planning. A relocation guidance note has been shared with CCCM partners and will be translated and circulated broadly.
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV) sub-cluster partners are in the process of setting up tents in all five sites to support GBV referrals and plan to have an integrated approach with the Government, which will provide five social workers. Guidelines for women's safe spaces has been translated into Portuguese. A protection desk has been approved by Government, with one being established in Picoco 1 with the aim to replicate in other relocation sites. Other partners are also beginning to set up their activity tents e.g. temporary learning centres (TLC) and child-friendly spaces (CFS) in the different temporary relocation sites. WASH activities are also ongoing to meet standards in these locations

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a need for increased understanding of guidelines on principled returns and relocations.
- Shelter materials and water and sanitation facilities are needed in new accommodation sites. WASH capacity is still insufficient to keep up with the installation of latrines and water required for the accommodation centers.
- Clusters that would like put tents/services in the sites should coordinate with CCCM Sub-Cluster in Beira.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- UNDP is conducting a rapid socio-economic assessment in affected areas to increase understanding of early recovery needs.
- UNDP - jointly with the EU and World Bank - will support a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA).

Response:

- UNDP has been requested by the Government to develop a recovery strategy.

- UNDP has allocated \$500,000 to support livelihoods and governance in return areas.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Early Recovery Working Group has received no funding, out of \$4.25 million requested. For the next month, \$600,000 is urgently required to implement critical activities to support rapid recovery. Without this funding, partners will be unable to reduce threats to lives and health risks due to prolonged exposure to unsanitary environment conditions.

Education

Needs:

- The number of classrooms destroyed remained at 3,359 as of 7 April, according to the Government, affecting 263,181 school-age children.

>263K

school-age children
affected

Response:

- Education partners are working with CCCM on the relocation process, and relocation has been completed for three schools in Beira: IFP Annex, Chota and Macurungo.
- Cluster partners are supporting the Provincial Directorate of Education and Human Development in disinfecting and cleaning schools previously used as accommodation centers.
- 11 temporary learning spaces were provided through COSACA, reaching 2,640 children. These temporary learning spaces can either host one class of up to 80 students or be divided in two to carry out simultaneous classes. The distribution includes 22 school-in-a-box (teaching kits) - two per temporary learning space - and training by COSACA on how to use the materials.
- A US\$5 million funding proposal has been prepared for Education Cannot Wait funding, facilitated by the Education Cluster, in which COSACA, World Vision, Food for the Hungry, AVSI and Plan International have submitted project proposals.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Psychosocial support remains a gap for both children and adults in the accommodation centers.
- Education partners continued to emphasize the need to ensure that the norms and standards defined for relocation of people, including the need for the process to be voluntary and done in a safe and signified manner are respected.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Needs:

- Internet connectivity is improving but several areas remain cut-off from telecommunications. In Buzi, for example, only two communities visited (Buzi and Estaquinha) reported access to mobile phone networks.

1,232

Humanitarians registered
to access ETC services

Response:

- Since the start of the ETC response, 1,232 humanitarians have registered and access to ETC Internet connectivity services at the Emergency Operations Centre in Beira. The ETC is also providing Internet connectivity to responders in 14 additional sites (refer to previous SitRep).
- The ETC is providing internet connectivity to humanitarians working in the forward operating bases in Buzi and Matarara and plans to provide connectivity services to humanitarians in forward operating bases in Grudja and Nhamatanda/Mutichira and Dombe.
- NetHope, ETC partner, has arrived in Beira to take over the role of NGO Coordinator for the ETC.
- The ETC equipment that was stuck in customs has now been cleared and the ETC team is preparing to deploy satellite terminals in Beira and Buzi to increase connectivity.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The national electricity grid in Beira has been non-operational.
- The ETC requires US\$1.2 million for the provision of services in up to four EOCs for six months, along with several connection sites at accommodation centers, health centers, distribution points and joint location NGOs. So far it is 50 per cent funded with US\$100,000 from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and \$500,000 from WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee.

Food Security

Needs:

- The cyclone and floods damaged at least 715,378 hectares of agricultural land, according to the Government. This amounts to an estimated 13 per cent of total agricultural land in the country, according to the World Bank.
- The window for planting seeds in time for a successful winter harvest continues to narrow. There is about one more week before the end of this window to plant maize and beans. However, the window is longer for vegetable seeds.
- The number of crops destroyed, fisheries and livestock affected is expected to rise as the full extent of the damage becomes known. Food insecurity is therefore expected to rise significantly in the coming months.
- Food Security partners will target some 1.8 million people with food assistance over the next three months, through general food distribution, using in-kind or vouchers and livelihood support.

>756K

Number of people reached with food assistance

Response:

- 756,255 individuals have received food assistance in the provinces of Sofala, Tete, Zambezia and Manica.
- Distribution of seeds will start on 8 April, beginning in Manica province, which will be followed by Nhamatanda. FAO, CESVI, WHH, CWW, Belgian Red Cross and Mozambique Red Cross will be distributing over 180 tons of seeds (maize and pulses) in the coming weeks, together with tools. Around 18,000 households will be targeted for the seeds and tools support. Other organizations may join and increase the caseload.

SUMMARY OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY PROVINCE	Number of individuals
Sofala (Beira, Buzi, Cheringoma, Chibabava, Dondo, Gorongosa, Maringue, Muanza, Nhamatanda)	570,670
Tete (Tete City)	8,835
Zambezia (Lugela, Maganja da Costa, Molumbo, Namacura, Nicoadala,)	54,238
Manica (Gondola, Macate, Mossurize, Sussundenga)	122,512
TOTAL	756,255

Gaps & Constraints:

- According to FTS, only 25.9 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.

Health

Needs:

- As of 7 April, the total number of registered cholera cases increased to 3,161 (up from 2,772 case on 6 April), according to the Ministry of Health.
- Some 412 malaria cases were recorded on 6 April in Beira City (129), Nhamatanda (171) and Dondo (112).
- The risk of communicable diseases has increased as people remain exposed to stagnant flood water and lack access to safe drinking water, as well as over-crowding in collective centers. 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.

3,161

Cholera cases

Response:

- A Malaria Task Force has been set up and is implementing a response plan that includes case management, vector control and entomological surveillance.
- At least 593,000 people had been vaccinated – around 73 per cent of the targeted population - in the ongoing oral cholera vaccination (OCV) campaign as of 7 April, in Beira (348,872 people, 81 per cent of target); Dondo (109,868, 63 per cent of target); Nhamtanda (102,354, 61 per cent of target); and Buzi (32,107, 77 per cent of target).
- The Early Warning, Alert and Response System (EWARS) is being rolled out.
- 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.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is need to intensify WASH interventions and risk communication for cholera in the most affected neighborhoods in Beira.
- 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 centers, as evidenced by the Buzi rapid assessment.

Logistics

Needs:

- Increased road access is diminishing reliance on air assets.
- The road from Maputo to Beira, and from Maputo to Chimoio are both fully accessible.
- The N280 road between Beira and north Buzi is open for all vehicle types up to Guaraguara. However, the road connecting south of Buzi to Guaraguara remains difficult to pass.

Response:

- The Logistics Cluster is able to offer a service of boat delivery to South Buzi. However, organizations must have offloading capacities on ground.
- Efforts are ongoing to re-float the ferry that crosses from Guara Guara to the south side of Buzi to enable distributions.
- The Logistics Cluster has dispatched seven trucks to Beira City and Nhamatanda on behalf of UNICEF, Caritas, Concern Worldwide and the ETC Cluster.
- Three air assets were received at Beira airport for approximately 110MT of cargo on behalf of USAID and WFP.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Given funding constraints, as well as increased road access, the Humanitarian Coordinator endorsed the reduction of one of the MI8 WFP contracted helicopters in the coming weeks.
- However, important constraints remain and a number of isolated populations are only reachable by boat and air. The latest Access Constraints map is online here.

Nutrition

Needs:

- Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening of children 6-59 months has begun in affected areas. To date, 5,357 children have been screened of which 40 were identified as severely malnourished and 168 as moderately malnourished.
- It is estimated that 10,937 children under five years old will face severe acute malnutrition over the next nine months. UNICEF is targeting 8,750 cases.
- The nutritional needs of infants and young children, and pregnant and lactating women, are a priority for the cluster. Promotion and support of continued breastfeeding, and optimal complementary feeding, save children's lives in emergencies and this is being addressed by cluster partners.
- More than 41 per cent of Mozambique's children were physically stunted prior to the Cyclone Idai emergency. In Sofala and Manica provinces, global acute malnutrition (GAM) prior to the cyclone was estimated at 7 per cent.

>5,300
Children MUAC
screened

Response:

- On 7 April, UNICEF made a field visit to Nhamatanda district, jointly with the Nutrition Focal Point of the Provincial Health Directorate. The three accommodation centers in the district (Muda, Vila Sede and John Segredo) were visited, as well as the Rural Hospital which had two children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with complications (2 and 10 years old) in the ward. Very few nutrition interventions could be observed in the accommodation centers, because of the day being a Sunday. The quality of MUAC screening was a concern in one site.
- WFP has deployed nutritionists to the four priority provinces, initiated moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment at displacement centers and devised a six-month plan to treat at least 100,000 children and women for MAM.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Compiling proxy data on global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in accommodation centers and affected communities (based on MUAC screenings) is a priority.
- Challenges with network coverage remain an issue for timely reporting, and clarity about the somewhat different recording and reporting during an emergency is also a challenge.

Protection

Needs:

- As of 7 April, the Government has identified 27,764 vulnerable people – including children, people with disabilities, female-headed households and the elderly – living in IDP sites
- As a result of the disaster, there has been an increase in women-headed households, hence, there is a need for the immediate response as well as long-term livelihood and resilience programmes to be tailored to their needs and capacities.
- As IDPs in collective sites are sleeping in classrooms, with women and children occupying one classroom and men the other, there is high risk of GBV. According to the 2011 DHS, domestic violence is the most prevalent type of GBV in Mozambique.
- There is a need for sustained advocacy on principled relocations as well as relevant follow-up activities such as monitoring and complain and feedback mechanism.

>1,400

Children benefiting from child-friendly spaces

Response:

- Protection partners are supporting protection monitoring during relocation of IDPs, including in Axel, Chota, Escola Primária Completa de Matadouro to IPF Inhamizua and San Pedro. UNHCR has shared a report, including key findings and lessons learnt as well as a guideline checklist. Main recommendations include advocating for increased coordination with national counterparts, informing affected people of the process, and ensuring safety and security as well as basic necessities. Please refer to UNHCR for more details of the report. A relocation checklist has been translated into Portuguese and shared with the protection cluster members and humanitarian partners.
- PSEA messaging is going out to all clusters and is being broadcast via media in affected areas; along with messaging for other sectors. A key message to all sectors has been the reminder that protection is a collective responsibility that must be embedded in all clusters.
- Women Safe Spaces are being set up in accommodation sites and the gender-based violence (GBV) sub-cluster is working with IOM and partners to ensure linkages with other services, including Child Friendly Spaces.
- Some 1,446 children are benefitting from Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) activities implemented by Save the Children (with support from UNICEF), World Vision and IsraAID volunteers in six sites: Picoco, IFAPA, 10th October, Josina Machel, Eduardo Mondlane and IFP (Instituto de Formacao de Professores). The activities include recreational and psychosocial support aimed at strengthening children's resilience and quick recovery from the disaster.
- Save the Children is in the process of setting up CFS in Nhamatanda (Tica, Tica Intersection, Tica Nunes, Tica Lamego and Tica Village) and Dondo (Samora Machel and Chipende). 35 CFS tents procured by UNICEF to support Save the Children CFS activities will arrive in Beira on 9 April.
- Plan International is setting up 5 CFS in Buzi (Estaquinha, Bandua, Estaquinha, Ampara). The 5 CFS are expected to reach more than 2,500 children. World Vision will set-up CFS in Buzi (Guaraguara and Buzi city)
- ICDP practitioners, in collaboration with Save the Children, will train 350 volunteers on the use of psycho-social support (PSS) backpacks which will be deployed to the districts of Beira, Dondo, Nhamathanda and Buzi starting the week of 15 April.

- Under the leadership of UNICEF, the child protection area of responsibility continues preparations for the next relocations to ensure safety and protection of children during the process. Since the next relocation will affect a substantial number of population (a total of 759 families from six schools namely EPC Chota, Eduardo Mondlane, EPC Palmeira, ECI 25 DE Junho and EPC 25 DE Junho), additional volunteers will be mobilized and trained to prevent family separation and ensuring safeguarding of children during and after relocation.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Current child protection programmes are primarily focusing on younger children and thus there is the need for increased activities targeting adolescents and youth. This need will be shared with CP Sub-cluster for follow-up.
- There is a need for greater awareness around the importance of carrying out relocations in a safe, dignified, informed and voluntary manner. Guidance on monitoring relocations is being shared.
- Local partners will need capacity building on GBV in emergencies to scale up their community-based services.
- There is a need to strengthen the capacity of Government's social workers to provide psychosocial support services to the affected population, especially on GBV.

Shelter & NFI

Needs:

- The number of houses reportedly destroyed or damaged remained at 239,682 houses as of 7 April, including 111,163 houses totally destroyed, 112,735 partially destroyed and 15,784 flooded, according to government figures. This is three-times the number of damaged houses estimated during the revision of the Humanitarian Response Plan, leaving a significant gap.
- Some 160,927 people were displaced in 164 collective sites as of 7 April, according to government figures.
- As a bare minimum package, displaced people need shelter kits, including toolkits to ensure recovery and return as soon as possible. Priority items for the response are: tarpaulins and rope (pipeline gap at least 61,000 tarpaulins); tool kits; blankets; sleeping mats; buckets; solar lamps.

>239K

Houses destroyed or damaged

Response:

- 750 shelter kits were provided to families being relocated from the Sao Padro camp on 7 April. The families were also provided with two blankets per family.
- Deliveries via air and road are ongoing in three provinces (Sofala, Manica, Zambezia), in the districts of Beira, Buzi, Dondo, Nhamatanda, Gondola, Gorongozo, Mocuba, Morrumbala and Sussendenga

Gaps & Constraints:

- Partners are unable to deliver full household kits due to lack of items, in stock and in pipeline.
- A pipeline gap of at least 61,000 tarpaulins and at least 33,000 blankets has been reported, based on the original appeal target. This calculation may change with revised damage data and in light of the significant increase in the number of houses reportedly destroyed or damaged.
- Distribution capacity is limited.
- Another major constraint is with data for planning and targeted purposes, rapid scale up and implementation capacity, as well as insufficient materials in the pipeline to meet the needs.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Provision of safe water, appropriate sanitation and health and hygiene education to affected communities is critical to minimize the risk of WASH related disease outbreaks, including cholera.
- Handwashing stations and practices are not/rarely present or properly maintained and waste management is a general problem in affected areas.

1:20

Sphere standard for latrines/person in camps

Response:

- The WASH Cluster has developed a sub-strategy on WASH interventions related to cholera prevention and response. The strategy covers: coordination; safe water supply; hygiene promotion and community mobilization; sanitation; WASH in CTUs/CTCs; and WASH in Oral Rehydration Points (ORPs).
- Sanitation facilities are being provided to the Cuba field hospital.

- WASH cluster, with support of MSF and IFRC, is developing a guidance note on sanitation facilities in hospitals and oral rehydration points.
- An assessment to reactivate the waste water treatment plant in Munhava, an suburb of Beira most affected by cholera, is underway.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Certeza (for water purification) is available in camps but is not systematically or appropriately used. Some volunteers are not trained on how to use it.
- Water sanitizers have reportedly run out in Beira – other alternatives such as chlorine are being explored.
- Waste management capacity of Beira municipality was low prior to the cyclone and has deteriorated, creating significant gaps.
- Installation of WASH facilities in relocation camps is ongoing but needs to be improved and scaled up.

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. OCHA has deployed surge staff to support coordination and United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination teams have been deployed to Beira and Chimoio.

For further information, please contact:

Maputo: Truphosa Anjichi-Kodumbe, OCHA Reporting Officer, Email: anjichi@un.org; Cell +258 850 482 549; WhatsApp +254 722 839 182.

Beira: Saviano Abreu, OCHA Public Information Officer, Email: deabreuisidoro@un.org; Cell: +254 722 513 503 (WhatsApp)

Nairobi: Guiomar Pau Sole, Head, Communications Unit, OCHA ROSEA, Email: pausole@un.org; Cell: +254 786 633 633

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

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