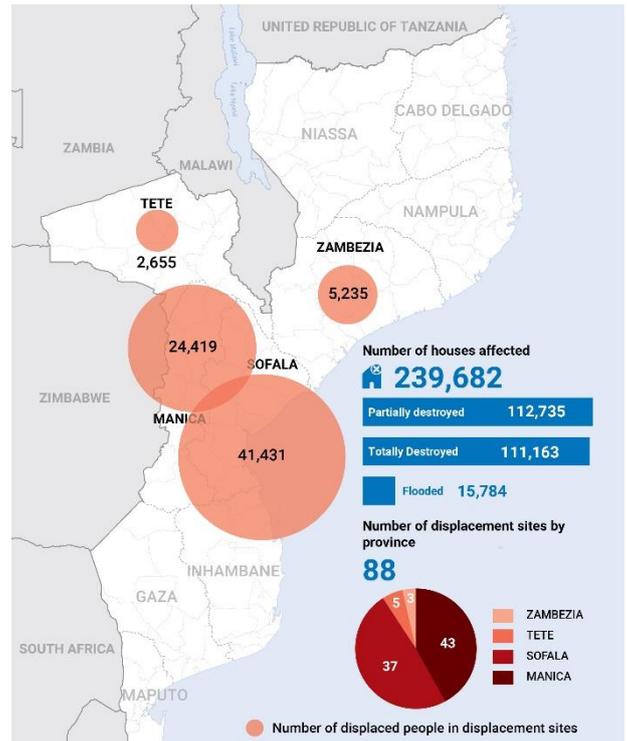


This Situation Report is produced by OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The Situation Report builds on Flash Updates #1 through #15 and provides detailed information on the situation and response by sector. The next report will be issued as of 10 April 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 9 April, 495 new cholera cases were reported, bringing the total reported cases to date to 4,072, according to the Ministry of Health. Of these, 3,989 cases have been treated and discharged.
- The Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign finished on 9 April, with 802,347 people vaccinated, 96 per cent of the target.
- More than 867,300 people had received food assistance as of 9 April.
- Distribution of seeds for the winter harvest began in Sofala province and will be followed in Manica province.
- The number of school-age children affected by the crisis has risen to more than 305,700, according to government figures.



1.85M People in need	4,072 Cholera cases	>802K People reached with Cholera Vaccine	602 Deaths	~73K Displaced people in 88 collective sites	>867K People assisted with food
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SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of 9 April, the official death toll remained at 602 people and the number of houses destroyed or damaged remained at 239,682, including 111,163 houses totally destroyed, 112,735 partially destroyed, and 15,784 flooded. As for people living in collective sites, there was a significant decrease reported by the Government from 160,927 on 8 April to 73,740 on 9 April. The number of collective sites reported by the Government nearly halved, from 164 to 88. The biggest reduction was in Sofala, where 113 sites were reported on 8 April, compared to 37 on 9 April.

As of 9 April, according to the Ministry of Health, the total number of registered cholera case reached 4,072, with 495 new cases reported. Of the 4,072 cases reported, 3,989 cases have received medical treatment and are recovering. Meanwhile, the Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign ended on 9 April with 802,347 people vaccinated; 96 per cent of the targeted people.

FUNDING

Funding towards the revised Humanitarian Response Plan, which calls for US\$337.2 million (including \$282 million for the Cyclone Idai response) is just over 22 per cent. Multiple Member States have provided financial contributions for the humanitarian response in Mozambique, with at least \$96.6 million recorded in the Financial Tracking System (FTS) as of 9 April, of which \$76.1 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>.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- The number of people and the accommodation sites in Sofala dropped significantly. Overall, as of 9 April, 73,740 people were sheltering in 88 sites across Manica (43); Sofala (37); Tete (5) and Zambezia (3), according to government. The reduction in Sofala was believed to be in part related to decisions to relocate internally displaced persons from these sites, as well as the classification/definition of what would be considered as accommodation sites moving forwards. There remains an urgent need to support safe, voluntarily, dignified and informed relocation.
- In 32 of 41 sites assessed by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), the majority of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) want to return to their places of origin. However, in 15 of the 41 sites, the majority of people expect to be displaced for more than three months. In the majority of the sites assessed (29 sites of 41), it was reported that damaged or destroyed housing is the primary reason that IDPs are unable to return.

73K

People sheltering in
88 sites

Response:

- A joint distribution took place in Matadouro school on 8 April, led by INGC Director and Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, aimed at diffusing tension in Sao Pedro school as well as decongesting the temporary relocation. A CCCM monitoring team was also present in Sao Pedro to support identification of vulnerable cases to be prioritized during the distribution, as well as to monitor the situation. The site is much less congested than previously, as many people have left after receiving shelter kits.
- A relocation guidance note has been shared with CCCM partners and will be translated and circulated broadly. The Community Engagement Working Group is supporting the relocation task force on messaging regarding relocations. More practical actions like establishing joint information desks at the accommodation centres will be discussed and implemented as soon as possible through the CCCM systems.
- CCCM continues to support the establishment of five consolidated sites on the outskirts of Beira to support the relocation of IDPs from public-school and hospital buildings. The government has suggested two additional sites for the temporary relocation centres.
- DTM Site Assessment round 2 has been completed in Beira, Dondo and Nhamatanda. Findings were published on 9 April and are available [online](#). DTM operations continue in Sofala, Manica and Tete.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited 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.



Early Recovery

Needs:

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

Response:

- The Early Recovery working group is prioritizing its intervention in Buzi, where returns are due to take place this week.

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 slightly increased to 3,435 as of 9 April, according to the Government. Meanwhile, the number of school-age children affected rose significantly, from 263,181 on 8 April to 305,728 on 9 April.
- In Buzi, only 36 schools have reportedly resumed classes. The Government has requested that priority be given to Buzi, including for repair of the school and dormitory, although all districts have needs.

>305Kschool-age children
affected**Response:**

- The relocation task team (Protection, Education and CCCM) will continue to work with the government to plan and support the next relocation of families from schools to the new camp (Samora Machel).
- Cluster partners are supporting the Provincial Directorate of Education and Human Development in disinfecting and cleaning schools previously used as accommodation centres.
- 11 temporary learning spaces continue to operate through COSACA.

Gaps & Constraints:

- 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.

Response:

- The ETC security telecommunications specialist has assessed the repeater site ahead of installing a Communications Centre (COMCEN) in Beira.
- An ETC team is installing a link to provide Internet connectivity at SOS Children's Village office in Beira. This brings the total number of sites where the ETC is providing connectivity to 15x in Beira, as well as at the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).
- Since the start of the ETC response, 1,236 humanitarian have registered and access to ETC Internet connectivity services in Beira and Buzi.

1,263Humanitarians registered
to access ETC services**Gaps & Constraints:**

- The national electricity grid in Beira is still not operational.
- ETC is only 50 per cent funded. ETC requires \$1.2 million for the provision of services for six months.

Food Security**Needs:**

- The government estimated that at least 715,378 hectares of agricultural land were damaged, affecting 500,000 producing families. The World Bank estimated that this damaged land area is equivalent to 13 per cent of total agricultural land in Mozambique and that the agricultural losses are estimated between \$141 million and \$258 million.
- 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.

>867KNumber of people
reached with food
assistance

- Provision of agricultural inputs through distribution of seeds (corn, beans and vegetable seeds) and tools, is most necessary to ensure farmers capitalize on the 1 to 3-week planting window.

Response:

- Seed distribution started on 9 April 2019, beginning with Nhamatanda in Sofala province, followed by Manica province. Over 180 tons of second season seeds (maize and pulses) are being distributed, together with tools. Over 20,000 households will be targeted for the seeds and tools support. A few other organizations may join and increase the coverage.
- As of 9 April, 867,329 people have received food assistance in the provinces of Sofala, Tete, Zambezia and Manica.
- The food ration package will include cereals, oil and beans to cover two weeks.
- World Central Kitchen, in coordination with the FSC, Education Cluster and Municipality of Beira, continues distribution of cooked meals targeting 10,000 people daily in Beira.

SUMMARY OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY PROVINCE	Number of individuals
Sofala (Beira, Buzi, Cheringoma, Chibabava, Dondo, Gorongosa, Maringue, Muanza, Nhamatanda)	660,904
Tete (Tete City)	15,435
Zambezia (Lugela, Maganja da Costa, Molumbo, Namacura, Nicoadala,)	68,478
Manica (Gondola, Macate, Mossurize, Sussundenga)	122,512
TOTAL	867,329

Gaps & Constraints:

- According to FTS, 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 9 April, the total number of registered cholera cases increased to 4,072 (up from 3,577 case on 8 April), according to the Ministry of Health.
- Cumulatively, 7,534 malaria cases have been reported since 7 March.

4,072

Cholera cases

Response:

- The cholera vaccination campaign has been completed, with at least 802,347 people vaccinated – over 96 per cent of the targeted population. Another 34,200 doses are available in cold storage and a plan is being developed to identify additional people to receive the vaccine. Despite the vaccination campaign being completed, the risk of cholera remains very high and needs to be followed up closely with WASH interventions.
- In addition to the Malaria Task Force, sub-groups on Sexual and Reproductive Health, gender-based violence (GBV), Malaria control, Nutrition and Mental Health and Psychosocial support have been formed and are meeting on a regular basis, and are reporting to the Joint MISAU-Health Cluster meeting, now happening three times per week.
- Messaging on cholera, malaria prevention as well as HIV/AIDS and GBV are ongoing through various communication channels.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Apart from funding from the CERF and WHO emergency budget, the Health Cluster has received little additional funding required to continue health interventions.
- There is a need to intensify WASH interventions and risk communication for cholera in the most affected neighbourhoods.
- There is limited surveillance information outside of Beira, Dondo and Nhamatanda due to poor communication network and access.

Logistics

Needs:

- Accessibility is improving; delivery modalities are adapting to ensure maximum efficiency of the response. The Logistics Cluster will advise on the most efficient means of transportation based on locations and priorities.
- The road from Maputo to Beira, and from Maputo to Chimoio are both fully accessible.
- One bridge on the N280 road is broken, limiting movement for light vehicles to reach Estaquinha.

Response:

- On 9 April, Cargo was received at the Beira Hub for Goal, UNICEF and WFP. Eight trucks were dispatched on behalf UNICEF, UNHCR, IFRC, ETC Cluster and Concern Worldwide to Beira, Nhamatanda and Buzi.
- The Logistics Cluster is supporting the set up of three FOBs (out of the total six) – Buzi, Buzi South and Nhamatanda. In Nhamatanda, common Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) has been set up and loaned to Concern.
- The Logistics Cluster has storage capacities available in Chimoio and Beira (airport and city).
- The Logistics Cluster will continue 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.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Air Bridge (US Military) between Maputo and Beira will be deactivated the night of 10 April.
- Cargo aircraft from/to Chimoio will terminate by 12 April.
- The common storage warehouse in Chimoio is still operational, but the capacity is becoming limited, due to slow release of stored items from the warehouse.
- Several isolated communities remain only reachable by boat and air. The latest Access Constraints map is available at <https://logcluster.org/ops/cyclone-idai19>

Nutrition

Needs:

- 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. Cluster members are working to promote and support continued breastfeeding, and optimal complementary feeding to save children's lives in emergencies.

>3,900

Children MUAC
screened in Manica

Response:

- In Manica, 3,951 children (6-59 months) have been screened for acute malnutrition. Out of these, 8 had severe and 72 had moderate acute malnutrition. The children were referred for treatment.
- The Nutrition Cluster has agreed that Vitamin A supplementation, deworming and screening and referral of children with acute malnutrition should be included in the health week planned for late April (24-28). A specific enrolment and treatment under PRN protocol of SAM children in the affected districts is envisioned followed by the immediate deployment of mobile brigades to ensure continuity.
- As cholera cases continue to rise, WFP will support provision of high energy biscuits as a breakfast meal to four cholera treatment centres supported in Mar Azul, Chingussura, Munhava and Macurungo.
- WFP Nutrition joins GFD distribution teams to target isolated zones within affected districts, as well as coordinating with other on the teams to scale up nutrition screenings beyond Beira city to priority, remote areas.
- Nutrition supplements are now being delivered to health facilities via train to Muanza district.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding for planned responses activities is very low.
- Delay in personnel recruitment as well as gaps in staff and personnel to conduct nutrition screening.
- The internet network remains an issue causing lack of report on ongoing activities. It is also a challenge to change frequency of routine activities to meet the needs of the emergency.

Protection

Needs:

- The Protection Cluster, through UNHCR, visited Buzi and Guara Guara to conduct a protection assessment. According to the authorities, 1,233 displaced families (4,267 individuals) were hosted in six centres, including schools and hospitals. The team identified needs for improved protection including regarding gender-based violence (poor lighting, risks related to firewood collection, lack of showers) and child protection (no recreational facilities despite displacement distress, families experience separation due to need for children to attend schools elsewhere, adults need to monitor their original land/house affected; several child mothers). The full report will be shared with all cluster and followed-up.
- As of 9 April, the Government had identified 29,084 vulnerable people – including children, people with disabilities, female-headed households and the elderly – living in IDP sites.
- Protection risks continue for cyclone- and flood-affected populations, particularly for women and children.
- There is a need to provide consistent advocacy on principled relocations as well as relevant follow-up activities such as monitoring and complaint and feedback mechanism.

>29,000
Vulnerable people
identified by government

Response:

- The Community Engagement Working Group tested two possible posters with messages on PSEA and a call centre among humanitarian aid workers and Cyclone Idai affected communities today in Beira City. The response was generally positive with some suggested changes.
- The GBV Sub cluster is putting together a secondary data review, consolidating all existing information to look at needs analysis this week. The Sub-cluster will also agree on key awareness-raising messages and coordinate with Community Engagement about how to disseminate with the affected population.
- Over 1,446 children continue to benefit from Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) activities implemented by Save the Children (with support from UNICEF), World Vision, Plan International and IsraAID across various sites in Manica and Sofala. (*refer to previous Situation Reports*)

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a need to rehabilitate the offices of the Women and Children's Protection Desk, the Women Shelter in Beira and one stop centre (CAY).
- 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.

Shelter & NFI

Needs:

- The number of houses reportedly destroyed or damaged remained at 239,682 houses as of 9 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 in the revised Humanitarian Response Plan, leaving a significant gap.
- 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:

- More than 1,450 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. UNICEF provided soap and shampoo and WFP provided pulses, rice and oil.
- The Shelter Cluster, as a member of the Relocation Taskforce, was assisting Government to prepare Samora Machel school site to receive relocated people. The site will have 10 blocks of latrine in 20 stances, bladder platform for water supply, as well as Child Friendly Space and Temporary Learning Centre services. The site is expected to be ready by 9 April. The taskforce will also assist the Government during movements.
- The Shelter Cluster is focusing on support to people returning and being relocated. Shelter partners are also supporting return intention survey to better understand the return constraints and do better planning.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There are still areas in the north of the coast line which are under served and shelter gaps remain in these areas.

- Others major constraints are with data for planning and targeted purposes, rapid scale up and implementation capacity, insufficient materials in the pipeline to meet the needs and limited distribution capacity.

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 limited and not properly maintained. Waste management is also general problem in most affected areas.

1:20

Sphere standard for latrines/person in camps

Response:

- WASH in school and hospital assessment template has been developed and shared with partners for comments.
- WASH partners with IOM supported World Central Kitchen to improve hygiene standards of food distribution in accommodation centres.
- The Sanitation Working Group is currently preparing minimum standards and technical support guidance.
- The WASH cluster continues to support in recovering the power supply to the water supply pumps and waste treatment plants.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Certeza (for water purification) is available in camps but is not systematically or appropriately used. Some volunteers are not trained to use Certeza.
- 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.

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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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