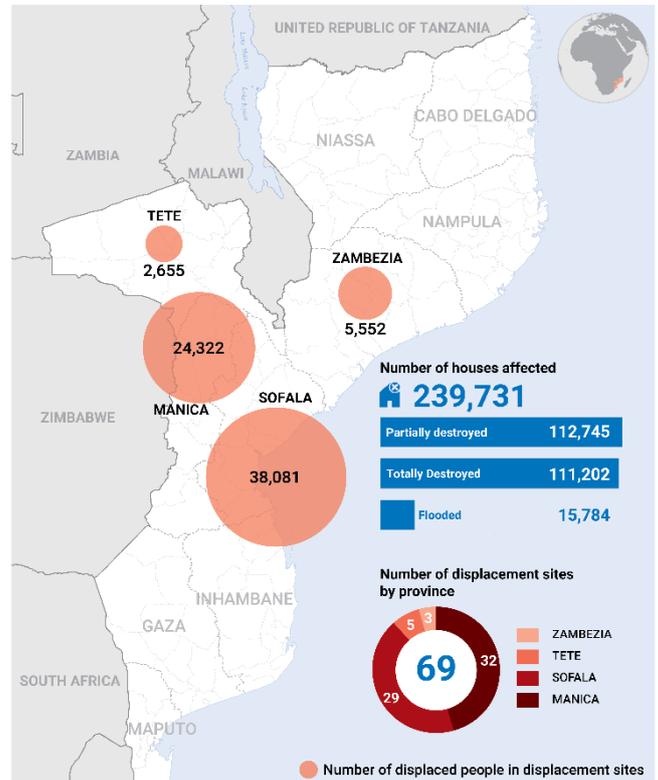


This Situation Report is produced by OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The Situation Report builds on Flash Updates #1 through #15 and provides detailed information on the situation and response by sector. The next report will be issued as of 16 April 2019.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The cholera epidemiological curve showed a reduction on 14 and 15 April, in line with the expected trajectory of the outbreak following the oral vaccination campaign.
- Meanwhile, malaria cases continue to rise, with 10,689 reported between 27 March and 15 April.
- More than 13,000 children and youth have been provided with learning materials to resume school.
- Over 93,200 bottles of Certeza (a water purification product) have been distributed as part of the response.



**1.85M**

People in need

**5,897**

Cholera cases

**603**

Deaths

**~70K**

Displaced people in 69 collective sites

**~1.1M**

People assisted with food

**907K**

People reached with water support

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

It has been one month since Cyclone Idai made landfall in Mozambique, bringing death and destruction to large swathes of the central region of the country and leaving an estimated 1.85 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, including around 1 million children, and an estimated 74,650 pregnant women. One-month on, more than 1 million people have been reached with emergency assistance. However, although flood waters have receded in many areas, humanitarian needs remain high and there is an urgent need for additional funding to support the continued scale-up of the response and prevent further loss of life.

As of 15 April, the official death toll has remained at 603 people and the number of houses destroyed or damaged remained at 239,731. The number of displaced people in collective sites were at 70,610.

On the cholera situation, as of 15 April, 241 new cases were reported, raising the total number of cholera cases to 5,897. However, the epidemiological trend began to show a decrease in the number of daily cases, following the oral cholera vaccination campaign. Malaria cases, on the other hand, continued to increase and reached 10,689 cases on 15 April.

## FUNDING

Funding towards the revised Humanitarian Response Plan, calling for US\$337.2 million (including \$282 million for the Cyclone Idai response) has reached 23.3 per cent. Multiple Member States have provided financial contributions for the humanitarian response in Mozambique, with at least \$104.7 million recorded in the Financial Tracking System (FTS) as of 15 April, of which \$78.5 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 displaced people in accommodation sites remained at 70,610 people in 69 sites across Manica (32); Sofala (29); Tete (5) and Zambezia (3), as of 15 April.
- The government's relocation plan is being expedited and CCCM is engaging with the government to encourage that: a) movements are safe, voluntarily, dignified and well-informed; b) adequate life-saving infrastructure is in-place at the new sites prior to relocations; and c) advocacy is carried out for well-coordinated, prepared, safe and principled relocation.

**~70K**  
People sheltering in  
69 accommodation sites

#### Response:

- As of 15 April, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) covered the following camps and camp-like settings and temporary relocations centres, identifying a total of 71,885 people and 15,937 households currently displaced in these sites: 2 in Gondola (in Manica), 51 between Buzi, Cidade da Beira, Dondo, Nhamatanda (in Sofala), 4 between Cidade de Tete and Mutarar (in Tete), and 5 between Manganja da Costa and Nicoadala (in Zambezia).
- 45 DTM enumerators have received training on data collection for assessments including intentions survey and site assessment. DTM teams have conducted Return Intention Surveys at household level in 20 sites in Beira City, in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, INGC and CCCM Cluster.
- The DTM dashboard with data up to 15 April, is now available online, tracking and showing movement of people in and out of various sites in Beira: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/mozambique/camp-coordination-management>
- The government is planning to relocate 250 families from IFAPA to Guara Guara. OXFAM is leading WASH partners to set up WASH services in the return area and World Vision is setting-up WASH services at a temporary settlement site to receive new arrivals from IFAPA. In Sao Pedro, IOM and IFRC are coordinating on desludging latrines, where IOM will coordinate with site planning and IFRC will install additional latrines.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- The CCCM Cluster has received no funding, according to the FTS.
- WASH and Shelter capacity are critical requirement to meet the demand during the relocation.



### Early Recovery

#### Needs:

- The Ministry of Labour is requesting the Early Recovery (ER) Working Group's support for the rehabilitation of its training centre, which has the capacity to train 1,000 people per year on construction, carpentry, and mechanics.

#### Response:

- On 15 April, a debris advisor arrived to support the government in debris clearance and work on safety messages. ER Working Group will continue to raise awareness on debris management and rehabilitation works risks with different clusters and ER partners as well as communities.
- Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) process continues.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- For the next month, \$600,000 is urgently required to implement waste management and debris clearance.

**Education****Needs:**

- The number of destroyed classrooms remained at 3,504 as of 15 April, according to the Government. In addition, 293 administrative blocks, 296 latrines and 611 teachers' premises have been damaged or destroyed.
- Some 335,132 students and 7,820 teachers have been affected by the floods. In Beira, one school used as a collective site has been vacated.

**13,050**Children and youth  
received learning  
materials**Response:**

- As of 15 April, 15 organizations (UNICEF, 1 NNGO and 13 INGOs) were providing emergency education support. To date, 13,050 children and youth (43 per cent female) have received learning material to resume school and 8,610 children and youth (44 per cent female) have benefited from minor classroom repairs and 13 temporary learning spaces across the four affected provinces.
- An Education Cluster factsheet and response dashboard, highlighting the Education Cluster's response was updated on 15 April, and is available on [www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/mozambique/education](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/mozambique/education)
- Debris clearing in schools has started. However, the Education Cluster was informed by UNDP and UN Habitat that many schools' debris contains asbestos. This was more likely to be the case for old school buildings (1970s - 2000s). As a preventive measure, piles of rubble and debris should be covered with tarpaulins and surrounded by security thread. Broken pieces of asbestos sheets should not be broken further. Sheets that are still in place should not be dismantled. If broken asbestos pieces have to be removed, they should be put in plastic bags and sealed.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Education Cluster is only 4.5 per cent funded. Some \$17.6M is still required to continue its emergency interventions.

**Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)****Needs:**

- Internet connectivity is improving but several areas remain cut-off.

**1,462**Humanitarians registered  
to access ETC services**Response:**

- On 15 April, ETC services dashboard was published and available on <https://www.etcluster.org/emergencies/mozambique-cyclone-idai>
- By 15 April, the ETC provided 1,462 humanitarian organization and/or personnel with internet connectivity to enable their ability to perform the humanitarian works. The ETC has upgraded the capacity of internet connectivity services in Beira to improve the speed and reliability.
- On 15 April, an ETC team was in Buzi to replace the rapid deploy satellite terminal with a fixed base satellite terminal which is a longer-term solution. The team also conducted an assessment in Guara Guara, ahead of possible return operations.
- The ETC Cluster is building a Communications Centre (COMCEN) in Beira. The repeaters are now active with a UN channel and an NGO channel; coverage reaches as far as Buzi.
- With technical assessments of six community radio stations in Sofala province complete, the ETC is now procuring equipment to support the rehabilitation of these radios.
- The ETC continues to provide connectivity in the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and another 19 sites in Beira, as well as in Buzi, Grudja and Nhamatanda to support the scaling up of the humanitarian response.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Restoration of 3G and local Internet Service Providers (ISPs) outside Beira is slow.

## Food Security

### Needs:

- Farmers in Manica and Sofala – the two provinces hardest-hit by Cyclone Idai and the subsequent catastrophic flooding – produce approximately 25 per cent of the national cereal output, according to [FAO](#).
- Extensive damage to Beira City port's infrastructure and connecting transport routes could impede the importation of grains – approximately 1 million tonnes of wheat and rice are imported annually into the country, according to [FAO](#).
- At least 715,378 hectares of agricultural land have been damaged, according to the Government, 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 between \$141 and \$258 million.

**~1.1M**  
people reached with  
food assistance

### Response:

- As of 15 April, more than 1.18 million people had received food assistance in the provinces of Sofala, Tete, Zambezia and Manica and 21 organizations were involved in the food assistance. The food ration package includes cereals, oil and beans to cover two weeks.
- Seed distribution started on 9 April 2019, in Sofala province, followed by Manica province. 11 organizations, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security are involved in the seed's distribution.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- According to FTS, 26.9 per cent of the FSC funding requirement has been received.
- Access in some areas remains difficult without a helicopter.

## Health

### Needs:

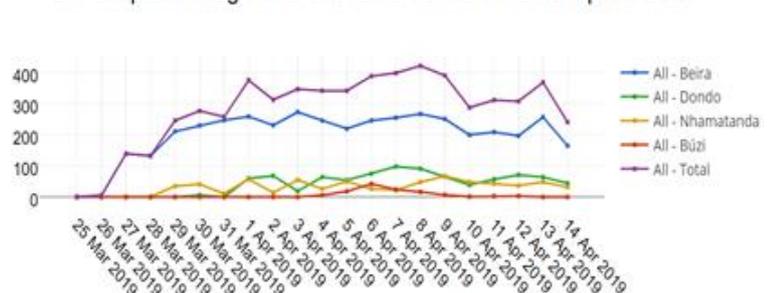
- As of 15 April, 241 new cases of cholera were reported, bringing the total number of registered cases to 5,897 (compared to 5,656 cases on 14 April).
- However, there was a reduction in the number of daily cholera cases observed, per the chart below.
- There have now been 10,689 reported cases of malaria since 27 March, based on Ministry of Health information.

**>112K**  
Mosquito nets distributed

### Response:

- The Health Cluster is putting in place a dedicated hotline for surveillance of disease, establishing a minimum health package technical group and transferring the Health resources and services availability mapping system (HeRAMS) to electronic version in coming week.
- Health Clusters partners (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO and others) will continue working together to ensure all women and children have access to a basic package of primary and secondary health care services, including treatment of common childhood illnesses and routine prevention and promotion services (e.g. EPI, ANC), as well as referral for delivery and new-born care.

Curva Epidemiológica de Casos de Cólera em Sofala por Distrito



### 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.
- Additional human resources are needed for health operations and information management.
- Restocking of essential medicines and medical supplies in remote health care facilities is challenging due to access.

## Logistics

### Needs:

- Lucite River Bridge is open to traffic as of 15 April. Repair work will commence on the Buzi River Bridge this week. Access remains a challenge in many parts of Manica Province, complicating relief efforts. It is crucial to increase mapping of the Dombé lowlands where many affected people are located.
- Guara Guara to Buzi is now accessible by road for trucks up to 20mt, while Buzi south is served by boat out of Beira. The ferry crossing from Guara Guara to then N280 is not expected to become functional in the near future.

### Response:

- The Logistics Cluster is now offering road transport to Muanza.
- The Logistics Cluster is offering storage capacity in Beira and Maputo and has provided a Mobile Storage Unit – managed by Concern – to support the response in Nhamatanda.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- The engine equipment (K Loader) offloading wide bodied aircraft will be demobilized on 19 April. Large cargo planes cannot be offloaded after this date.

## Nutrition

### Needs:

- The nutritional needs of infants, young children, and pregnant and lactating women are a priority for Nutrition Cluster - promoting and supporting of continued breastfeeding, and optimal complementary feeding.
- A total of 10,542 children under five have been screened for acute malnutrition; out of these, 86 were diagnosed as severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 229 as moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

86

SAM cases identified

### Response:

- As of 15 April, WFP deployed nutritionists to the four priority provinces, began moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment at displacement centres and devised a six-month plan to treat at least 100,000 children and women.
- Save the Children reported that health and nutrition mobile teams have been activated in Chimoio. The activities will be screening for acute malnutrition and providing information on IYCF. Save the Children IYCF advisor has been recruited and arrived in the country.
- Preparations are underway for ‘*national health week*’ which will take place from 24 to 28 April in four provinces; MoH will conduct screening at health centres and mobile services, including distribution of Vitamin A, deworming, routine vaccination, folic acid for adolescents, and referral. Support from partners has been requested.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Key gaps include timely funding among some of the nutrition cluster partners, prioritization of the emergency response by MiSAU, adherence to SAM treatment protocols and capacity gaps at field level.

## Protection

### Needs:

- A disability working group has been established in Beira led by “Light for the World” and Humanity & Inclusion to support a more inclusive response, which addresses multiple forms of vulnerability.
- As of 15 April, the Government had identified and registered 41,742 vulnerable people – including children, people with disabilities, female-headed households and the elderly – who were subscribed in the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) programme for support.
- As relocation is being expedited, there are challenges for protection actors to balance adherence to internationally-accepted relocation standards (i.e. voluntary, dignified and safe relocation) with the Government’s plans for rapid movement at/to sites where basic facilities are inadequate.

>41,742

Vulnerable people

**Response:**

- Protection desks have been established in six relocation sites in Beira. The desks serve as a “one-stop shop” where protection related incidents are identified and referred. Protection multi-functional teams (MFTs) are working on inclusion of a referral pathway for general protection issues.
- On 15 April, the update family tracing and reunification (FTR) pathway was endorsed by the provincial government. This followed the training on the FTR with the GoM and humanitarian actors, conducted by ICRC for Child protection sub-cluster on 13 April. (refer to previous SitRep). The CP sub-cluster is also developing the overall referral pathway and will ensure that it is harmonized with GBV’s referral pathway and aligned with the Government’s existing referral pathway.
- GBV sub-cluster is distributing and mapping the distribution of dignity kits and checking on content standards. Both GBV referral pathway and partner map are now available online at [www.humanitarianresponse.info](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info). The GBV sub-cluster referral pathway was built on the existing government structure with the verified contact details of government-led integrated GBV services. Integrated GBV services in sites/accommodation centres will be implemented in the coming weeks. In coordination with CCCM two tents per site will be dedicated for social action workers from the Ministry of Gender for on-site referral.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- WASH and health facilities in this all collective sites are still inadequate.
- Proximity of the tents and lack of proper community structures heighten protection concern including physical safety and security.

 **Shelter & NFI****Needs:**

- As of 15 April, the official number of houses reportedly destroyed or damaged remained at 239,731 houses. This included 112,745 houses totally destroyed, 111,202 partially destroyed and 15,784 flooded.
- At minimum, displaced people need shelter kits to ensure recovery and return. Priority items include tarpaulins and tool kits; blankets; sleeping mats; buckets; solar lamps.

**>30K**Households received  
Shelter support**Response:**

- As of 15 April, Shelter cluster had reached 30,000 out of 234,000 target households.
- Emergency shelter partners (INGC, CVM/IFRC, IOM, Caritas Mozambique, COSACA, ICRC, Medair, Samaritan’s Purse, World Vision/CHEMO, SOS ATTITUDE, Rubicon, Solidarités International, CESVI, Médicos del Mundo, Esmabama, Terra Nova, Mission Educate, World Central Kitchen, World Jewish Relief) have defined shelter assistance as a minimum of one tarpaulin per household or one tent per household.
- The Shelter Cluster will focus on providing support to people returning and being relocated. Shelter partners are also supporting return intentions surveys to better understand the return constraints and do better planning.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Shelter materials are available for shelter cluster interventions, but gaps in coverage remain. Partners interested in distribution should contact the Shelter Cluster. Emphasis will be in areas with the low coverage.

 **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****Needs:**

- As of 15 April, the waste-water treatment plant in Beira was rehabilitated and connected to main electricity power. It is working currently properly at over 90 per cent capability.
- Sanitation remains an issue, despite some progress through the construction of additional temporary latrines in accommodation centres and resettlement areas. There is a need to speed-up construction of latrines, particularly in high-water table areas.

**>907K**People reached with  
water support**Response:**

- The WASH cluster has targeted 1,435,000 people with WASH services. As of 12 April, 907,259 have been reached, roughly 63 per cent of the target.
- As of 15 April, UNICEF and other partners distributed over 93,230 bottles of Certeza (water treatment product) in Sofala. Together with FHI360, 49 water pumps have been repaired, and 6 mobile water treatment stations were

installed. The Quality Control Committee (UNICEF, CRA, FIPAG and DPS) was established and it is monitoring water quality for all water distributed to accommodation centres/camps. UNICEF, OXFAM and MSF also provided eight water tank trunks for the accommodation centres.

- Oxfam has opened an office in Buzi and committed to address the latrine needs for the first 500 households.
- A WASH cholera response strategy has been developed under the framework of the Ministry of Health (MISAU) led taskforce.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Many small communities have not yet been reached by WASH interventions, such as Grudja village in south of Buzi and Chibabava. In Buzi, there is a need to increase water purification capacity, in addition to the one water treatment unit. However, fuel shortages in Buzi are hindering WASH interventions.

## 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, with a focus on the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in Buzi. In addition, coordination hubs have been established in: Buzi City – covering Buzi; and Nhamatanda – covering Nhamatanda. These hubs will initially operate until the end of April to support the INGC and local government authorities to coordinate with humanitarian partners working in the designated areas. OCHA has deployed surge staff to support coordination and United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination teams have been deployed to Beira, Buzi, Chimoio and Nhamatanda.

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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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