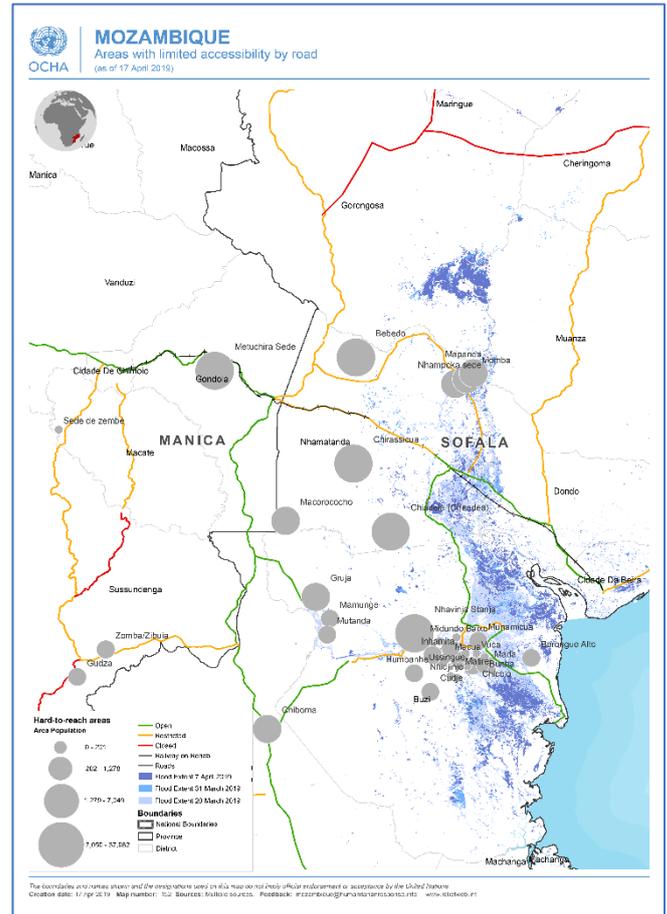


This Situation Report is produced by OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The Situation Report builds on Flash Updates #1 through #15 and provides detailed information on the situation and response by sector. The next report will be issued as of 24 April 2019.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 700 people were relocated from Beira to Guara Guara on 20 and 21 April. The relocations were reportedly organized and orderly, according to the Government and protection partners.
- The number of internally displaced people living in accommodation centres decreased to 72,793 people across 65 sites in Manica (32); Sofala (26); Tete (5) and Zambezia (2), as of 22 April.
- Malaria cases in Sofala continue to rise, with 14,863 malaria cases registered as of 7 a.m. on 22 April, in Nhamatanda (6,125), Dondo (4,484), Beira (4,134) and Buzi (123).
- At least 177,000 people are estimated to be in more than 50 communities that are hard-to-reach or inaccessible by road, including in Buzi, Chibabava, Nhamatanda and Sussendenga districts. Efforts are underway to ensure that life-saving assistance reaches these areas.



**1.85M**

People in need

**6,596**

Cholera cases

**>1.3M**

People reached with food assistance

**>700**

People relocated from Beira to Guara Guara

**14,863**

Malaria cases in Sofala Province

**>938K**

People reached with water assistance

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

More than 700 people were relocated from the IFAPA accommodation centre in Beira to Guara Guara in Buzi on 20 and 21 April. The relocations were reportedly organized and orderly, according to the Government and Protection partners. Child protection volunteers who welcomed the group reported that there were no incidents of separation or any other risks for children, the elderly or persons with disabilities, during the movement. Separated children were re-united with their families on sight, except for one whose mother did not receive communication on time. There were some concerns regarding potential tensions between the relocated families from IFAPA and those previously sheltered at Escola Secundaria in Guara Guara, who reportedly felt that they should have been considered first for the allocation of permanent plots.

As of 22 April, the overall number of displaced people living in accommodation centres countrywide reduced to 72,793 people across 65 sites in Manica (32); Sofala (26); Tete (5) and Zambezia (2). There were still 26 accommodation centres hosting 45,362 people in Sofala as of 21 April, according to the Government. The Government has prioritized the closure of the Sao Pedro (180 families); Samora Machel (288 families of which 253 come from Praia Nov); and the Adventist Church (28 families) shelters. Humanitarian and Protection partners are advocating for inclusive, timely, transparent and safe population movements that supports dignity and considers the needs of the host community.

Accessibility, particularly by road, continues to hamper access to at least 177,000 people more than one month into the response. Road repairs are ongoing, including in Buzi, Chibabava, Nhamatanda and Sussendenga districts. However, heavy rains in mid-April again made key secondary and tertiary roads inaccessible. For example, nearly all areas in Nhampoca in Nhamatanda and many areas in Buzi remain hard-to-reach.

## FUNDING

Funding towards the revised Humanitarian Response Plan, calling for US\$337.2 million (including \$282 million for the Cyclone Idai response) has reached 24.3 per cent. Multiple Member States have provided financial contributions for the humanitarian response in Mozambique, with at least \$117 million recorded in the Financial Tracking System (FTS) as of 15 April, of which \$82.1 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 internally displaced people living in accommodation centres decreased to 72,793 people across 65 sites in Manica (32); Sofala (26); Tete (5) and Zambezia (2), as of 22 April.
- Return and resettlement of displaced people remains a top priority of the Government. Relocated families need shelter materials and continued assistance for sustainable settlement.
- Continued engagement with the authorities to ensure that relocation programme respects international standards on returns, including: a) ensuring the 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.

# 72,793

People living in accommodation centres

#### Response:

- On 20 and 21 April, some 185 families (approximately 715 people) from the IFAPA accommodation centre were transferred to the temporary centre of Guara Guara in Buzi. The population included people who will proceed to return to Bandua, Buzi and Estaquinha - destinations within Buzi district. The number of temporary shelters for the new arrivals ran out towards the end of the distribution, as there were some families not on the manifest.
- A joint mission comprising of UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF, World Vision, COSACA and GoM/INGC accompanied the relocation to ensure adherence to internationally accepted relocation standards (such as voluntary, dignified and safe relocation). No incidents were reported during the relocation.
- Allocation of permanent plots for the IDPs in Guara Guara has started. INGC reported having already given out 91 plots to families in Camp 11 on 20 April. They will proceed to allocate another 100 (being 50 from Beira and an additional 50 from camp 11). A request was also made to include some families in the Secondary school who had been relocated previously to reduce tension between communities. Assessments on feasible livelihoods activities within the relocation sites are ongoing.
- Prior to the relocation on 21 April, six families reportedly expressed reluctance to leave the temporary site in Beira, according to INGC. Five families were reportedly assisted to return to their original habitual residence in Beira, while the sixth family, whose family member had been admitted for healthcare in Beira will remain and relocate to Guara Guara once the relative was discharged.
- Protection partners have distributed relocation guidelines and a one pager checklist on relocation and will continue monitoring the process to ensure adherence to the standards, including the need for voluntary relocation.
- Upon arrival, relocated families were assigned emergency tents provided by UNHCR and by INGC (GoM's national institute for managing disasters). The Guara Guara settlement is equipped with potable water and latrines, and food

is being provided by the Government – with the support of WFP. UNHCR had donated 188 family tents, each of which is partitioned to accommodate two households (10 people). 125 tents had been erected by 22 April, giving priority to persons with specific needs, followed by larger households with between seven and eight people

- According to the Government, the families will stay in this settlement for up to three days, after which they will receive a plot of land (20 x 30 meters = 600 square meters), kit of instruments to clean the land and erect their new houses, and seeds. The Government allocation of sites continued with special attention given to vulnerable groups.
- Demarcation and assignment of plots has continued, with a total of 4,217 plots demarcated by the Government as of 22 April, including 2,828 assigned.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- More tents needed for relocating families, according to the Government.
- The CCCM Cluster has received no funding, according to the FTS.
- WASH and Shelter capacity remain a critical requirement to meet the demands during relocations.

## Education

#### Needs:

- More than 335,000 children and over 7,800 teachers have been affected by the floods as of 20 April, according to the Government. More than 3,504 classrooms were destroyed. In some areas, schools are still functional, but conditions are poor. Classes are being held in classrooms without roofs and or under trees.
- Several school-going children are in need of books, school bags and uniforms.

>13,200

School-going children reached with learning materials

#### Response:

- Some 13,252 children and youth (43 per cent female) have received learning material to resume school.
- Education partners, in collaboration with the Government authorities, are in the process of clearing debris and waste from schools.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Only 33 per cent of the needed tarpaulins has been covered for rapid school repairs. The Cluster is mobilising resources to cover the gap and ensure as many kids as possible can get back to school in safety and dignity.
- More funds are needed to reach as many children as possible.
- UNICEF is proposing to the Ministry of Education and donors to include short-term financial support for affected teachers to help them re-establish their own lives and get back to school.

## Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

#### Needs:

- Internet connectivity is improving but several areas remain cut-off.
- The Cluster is scaling-up ETC support outside Beira to ensure that humanitarian workers in remote locations have connectivity.

1,700

Humanitarians registered and accessing ETC services

#### Response:

- Cluster partners continue to support 1,700 registered humanitarian organizations and personnel to access internet connectivity services in Beira, Buzi and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province.
- Ongoing rehabilitation of six ETC community radios destroyed in Sofala Province in partnership with FORCOM.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

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

## Food Security

#### Needs:

- A total of 1.7 million people out of the estimated 1.85 million people in need are targeted for urgent food and nutrition support by humanitarian partners, in the four most affected provinces (Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia).

>1.3M

People reached with food assistance.

- 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.

#### Response:

- As of 22 April, 1,352,587 people had received food assistance in the provinces of Sofala, Tete, Zambezia and Manica and 21 organizations were involved in the food assistance, according to the Food Security Cluster (FSC). Voucher distributions for 15,000 families in Beira is completed. WFP can deliver for an additional 5,000 vulnerable families and is requesting the Government to provide additional lists to complement the ongoing distribution.
- Prioritization is now on hard to reach communities via the new Working Group.
- Gorongosa Project is distributing aid via helicopters to communities along the Pongwe River in Nhamatanda. Team Rubicon (TR) delivered 11 tons of food on 21 April, slinging rations from Muticheria (south side of the river) with MercyAir. Partners are identifying a replacement for Team Rubicon who will depart on 24 April. Their departure will create a gap for 8-9 communities they were supporting north of Muticheria River.
- Security concerns and challenges with crowd control remain an issue during food distributions. Aid organizations are engaging with police to identify ways to improve crowd control during distributions.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Over \$57.5 Million has been received, according to FTS. However, more is urgently needed.
- The sector confirmed access challenges in reaching several areas, including Chissange (Dondo), Wirikizi, Honve and Nhamassinzira (Muanza) and Cheadea, Nhampoca and Macorococho (Nhamatanda).



## Health

#### Needs:

- Malaria cases in Sofala continue to rise, with 14,863 cases registered as of 7 a.m. on 22 April, in Nhamatanda (6,125), Dondo (4,484), Beira (4,134) and Buzi (123).
- The number of new reported cholera cases in Sofala Province continues to decline. From 7 a.m. 21 April to 7 a.m. 22 April, 48 new cases of cholera were reported in Sofala, down from a peak of more than 400 cases reported in one day alone on 8 April. This brings the total cholera cases in Sofala to 6,596 of whom 6,572 have been treated and discharged, 16 are existing cases and 8 registered deaths.
- More than 90 health centres are either damaged or destroyed and sanitation facilities remain inadequate.
- Other major health risks include cholera, acute watery diarrhoea, bloody diarrhoea, dengue and measles due to the poor access to clean water and sanitation conditions.

**14,863**

Malaria cases reported  
as of 22 April

#### Response

- WHO continues to work closely with INS, MoH and partners to strengthened surveillance of cholera and other main epidemic-prone diseases or conditions. The roll out of a field data collection tool (EWARS in a box) was completed in all four districts (Beira, Buzi, Nhamatanda and Dondo) at high risk, allowing to accelerate and streamline the flow, analysis and reporting of data to orient the response.
- Since the cyclone hit in mid-March, nearly 20,000 people have been seen at emergency mobile hospitals with various conditions, including respiratory infections, in the districts of Beira, Buzi (Samaritan's Purse, Johaniter), Dondo (Spanish Cooperation and Portuguese Cooperation); and Nhamatanda (IFRC), which has surgical capacity. Out of the previous 15 Emergency Medical Teams, eight remain operational, with different dates to terminate their operations. EMTs have been providing surge emergency clinical care across the five main affected districts in Sofala and the border districts in Manica, with self-sufficient health teams
- Preparation is ongoing for a planned Measles campaign which is planned in the first week of May.
- Distribution of maternity kits to priority hospitals and health facilities is ongoing, including tent distribution and instalment for temporary maternity and Reproductive Health (RH) services.
- Members of the RH working group continue providing RH services and information in the affected areas, including maternal health, family planning, Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)/AIDS and support for adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH).

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- More funding is needed to continue health interventions.
- Additional human resources are needed for health operations and information management in order to restore data collection and information systems that have been damaged, including data on reproductive health

- Restocking of essential medicines and medical supplies in remote health care facilities is challenging due to access constraints. Some areas have lack of basic equipment for maternity services.
- There are challenges in referral systems, including referral for maternal complications cases, because of damaged ambulance and infrastructures.

## Logistics

### Needs:

- Access, particularly by road, remains a challenge in many parts of Manica and Sofala provinces. According to latest information, more than 50 villages remain inaccessible or hard-to-reach in Nhamatanda, Buzi, Gondola, Chibababva and Sussendenga districts.
- The ferry crossing from Guara Guara to the N280 remains non-functional.
- Different modalities to access Nhamatanda are being assessed as the main bridge is not functional.

# 237

Transformation energy points fixed in Beira

### Response:

- The expansion and fixing of the electricity network continues; 237 transformation energy points have been fixed in Beira between 21 and 22 April. Works for transferring and isolating poles for the Guara Guara/Buzi energy line have begun; instalation scheduled for next week.
- In Lamego/ Guara Guara, the energy team began the replacement of fallen poles on 21 April for the next three weeks. This will allow connection of Guara Guara to Buzi.
- Cluster partners are facilitating boat transport to access South Buzi and road transport to reach areas located in Beira, Buzi, Estaquinha and Muanza districts (Sofala).

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Mossurize district continues to be difficult to reach as the bridge over the Buzi river is still under repair.
- Angolan Air Force grounded- to leave within two days and South African Air Force can fly two more days with one helicopter.
- 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:

- Nearly 11,000 children under age 5 are projected to be severely acutely malnourished. UNICEF is targeting 8,750 cases.
- Malnutrition screening continues to be conducted in accommodation centres. Children have been prioritized due to lack of resources; leaving out pregnant women.
- In Mozambique, prior to the cyclone emergency, despite improvements in infant mortality rates and significant improvements in access to PHC (Primary Health Care), health and nutrition indicators were of concern: <5 mortality rate (78.5 per 1000), Maternal mortality ratio (407 per 100 000 live births), 43 per cent of children under five years of age stunted and 6 per cent wasted, with no improvement in prevalence over the last 10 years.
- Several health facilities remain destroyed and reportedly without assistance in Govuro (Inhambane), Chibabava, Gorongosa, Muanza, Cheringoma, and Machanga (Sofala), and Muanza (Sofala), impacting treatment for malnutrition, according to the Government.

# 11,000

Children under - 5 years old estimated to be SAM

### Response:

- Nutritional screening of children 6-59 months using the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) continues to be implemented in parts of affected areas in Sofala, Manica and Zambezia provinces.
- UNICEF and partners have procured supplies of Ready-to-Use-Therapeutic Foods (21,000 cartons) to treat the entire caseload in affected districts and meet the needs of children at risk of acute malnutrition in other districts.
- Nutrition cluster partners have reached an estimated 33,544 pregnant and lactating women with IYCF messages- against a target of 100,000- at community and health facilities, between March and 19 April in all the four affected districts. The numbers are reportedly likely to increase as more partners, including Save the Children begin to implement IYCF activities, in addition to enhanced reporting at district level.
- Cluster partners are verifying reports of violations of guidance on Breast Milk Substitutes, which is considered a high health risk in a context where communities have limited access to clean water and sanitation.

- WFP dispatched 3.60 MT of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and 9.65 MT of Super Cereal (CSB+) in Milange district, Zambezia to support the Ministry of Health's Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme to treat moderate acute malnutrition in children 6 – 59 months and acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women in 9 health facilities. This quantity is enough to treat moderate acute malnutrition 1,200 children 6 – 59 months and 965 pregnant and lactating women, including those with HIV.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- In Nhamatanda, the health facilities assessed by WHO lack nutrition supplies and key instruments (oxygen concentrator, scales, etc.). Some shipments have been triggered by WHO, in line with its minimum standards. However, there is no information on the availability of stock below the district level.
- Relapse rates seem to be higher where there are no supplementary feeding stations. Sometimes mothers relapse and they are often not followed up, as health workers on the ground are too stretched.
- Women have reported challenges around food security, privacy and breast feeding among HIV+ mothers.
- Lack of/limited funding to date for the response.
- Challenges in information flow on the numbers of children screened and treated for acute malnutrition.
- Two districts in Zambézia are still inaccessible - Chinde due to road conditions and Inhassuge because of technical issues with transportation – due to be resolved by end of May according to WFP.

## Protection

#### Needs:

- As of 22 April, the number of vulnerable people identified by the Government remained at some 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.
- The Federation of People with Disabilities (FAMOD) in Manica has reportedly identified at least 400 persons with disabilities and in need of assistance, according to UNFPA.

#### Response:

- More than 8,600 children continue to benefit from activities in the Child Friendly spaces (CFS), through various locations in Manica and Sofala.
- Child protection teams continue to provide child friendly and psychosocial support activities in Sao Pedro Church, Picoco and IFAPA. On 21 April, 113 children were reached with such activities.
- Member of the sub-cluster for Child Protection supported loading of buses in IFAPA. No incidents of unaccompanied and separated children were reported.
- Seven protection monitoring missions have been undertaken in Beira and Buzi.

#### Gaps and constraints

- Several IDPs provided feedback on the movement from Beira to Guara Guara, including concerns that there was no prioritization regarding the boarding of buses. There are reports that some households not on the original manifest were added to the list, complicating the process. Protection partners are following up on the concerns.
- The authorities have raised concerns over the risk of possible tensions between the relocated families from IFAPA and those previously sheltered at Escola Secundaria, Guara Guara, who felt that they should have been given priority in the plot allocation process. There is a need to advocate for distribution that is responsive, timely, transparent and safe, supports dignity and is appropriate to local conditions and factors in the host community. Protection partners will continue to advocate for inclusion of the “host community” as a necessity for relocation, to mitigate potential tensions.
- The Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Affairs has requested assistance regarding infrastructure rehabilitation, staff training, and office equipment for GBV data recording.
- Lack of basic facilities, particularly in WASH and Health, and functioning school and support for livelihoods continue to expose the population to protection risks.

## Shelter & NFI

#### Needs:

- Displaced people need shelter kits to ensure sustainable relocation and return. Priority items include tarpaulins and tool kits; blankets; sleeping mats; buckets; solar lamps.
- Cluster partners are working with INGC to ensure clear technical guidance for repair and reconstruction of houses is provided.

**>4,217**

Plots allocated as of  
22 April

- The official number of houses reportedly destroyed or damaged remained at 239,731 houses as of 22 April. This included 112,745 houses totally destroyed, 111,202 partially destroyed and 15,784 flooded.

#### Response:

- As of 22 April, 4,217 plots have been demarcated, of which 2,828 have been allocated.
- Cluster partners are working on a relocation plan similar to the one used on 20 April for the Guara Guara site, to inform impending relocations in other area. Some 240 people (48 families) in Sofala were relocated to Guara Guara on 20 April.

#### 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:

- 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.
- Continued wet conditions amid renewed rainfall pose a risk for increased disease outbreaks.
- Water supplies in accommodation centres continues to improve, although some areas are yet to be reached.

**>938K**

People assisted with drinking water.

#### Response:

- More than 938,000 people have been assisted with drinking water in the three most affected provinces, according to the Government
- The water system in Beira has been restored to 100 per cent capacity and water distribution in the City has now returned to the situation before the cyclone. Water quality monitoring continues, with the results showing that the water remains within the WHO parameters.
- More than 470 leaks from the water networks in Beira City have been repaired; 109,000 litres of water have been provided to the accommodation centres.
- The Beira Wastewater Treatment Plant has been rehabilitated. In Buzi, an emergency water system is in full operation backed by water transport in kite trucks. In Guara Guara a water reservoir of 10m<sup>3</sup> was installed, together with sanitation facilities to meet the needs of the relocated people.
- Water distribution in Inhamissua Fipag has been connected to the energy grid, while the revision of the line feeding into the water station of Dingue Dingue (Fipag) has been completed and connected to the grid.
- In Dondo rapid system repairs are ongoing and energy generators and chemical treatment products are in operation.
- Emergency support continues in Nhamatanda and Sussundenda (Manica), while rehabilitation continues in Zambezia.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Fuel shortages and access constraints are hindering WASH interventions.
- Linking the water system in Beira to the electricity grid may take as long as six weeks, according to the Government.

## 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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