

This Situation Report is produced by OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The Situation Report, which covers the period 23 to 29 April and provides detailed information on the situation and response by sector. The next Situation Report will cover the period 30 April to 6 May.

HIGHLIGHTS

- At least 403 people died and 1,597 were injured by Tropical Cyclone Idai, which made landfall on 14 March in Mozambique, according to the Government.
- Eighteen accommodation centers remained open in Sofala province as of 29 April, hosting 17,901 people who remained displaced by the cyclone.
- Malaria cases increased in Sofala Province, with 20,282 cases reported as of 28 April in Beira, Buzi, Dondo and Nhamatanda districts.
- Cholera cases continued to decline, with 10 cases reported in Sofala on 28 April, down from a peak of more than 400 cases in one day alone on 8 April.
- Humanitarian response in remote locations remains constrained by damaged and cut-off roads, including in Chissange (Dondo), Wirikizi, Honve and Nhamassinzira (Muanza) and Cheadea, Nhampoca and Macorococho (Nhamatanda).

1.85M

People in need

6,686

Cholera cases

>1.45M

People reached with food assistance

>11,000

Children under five years of age severely malnourished

20,282

Malaria cases in Sofala Province

>1.06M

People reached with water assistance

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Nearly 150,000 houses have been recorded as destroyed or damaged in Sofala province alone as a result of Tropical Cyclone Idai, including 60,898 totally destroyed and 89,066 partially destroyed, according to the Government. Some 17,901 displaced people were sheltering in 18 accommodation centres in Sofala province as of 28 April, in Buzi (7), Beira (5), Nhamatanda (4) and Dondo (2).

There are at least three types of population movements taking place in the aftermath of the cyclone, facilitated by the Government, with support where feasible from humanitarian actors: returns – displaced people are being given kits to return and rebuild their homes; relocations – people are being moved from accommodation centres to a temporary location, from which they are expected to proceed home; and resettlement - people are being assigned plots in new locations where they are expected to move and start a new life. Humanitarian actors continue to advocate for safe, coordinated and dignified population movements, in addition to ensuring adequate service provision and sustainable resources in return, relocation and resettlement areas.

Each day, population movements are taking place. As at 29 April, more than 1,230 people (256 families) had been relocated from Beira to Guara Guara in Buzi district, where about 8,500 (1,700 families) are reportedly hosted in six transit sites and one accommodation centre, according to the INGC. Meanwhile, in Beira, families from the Peacock accommodation centre were resettled to Savane (410 families) and Retama (294 families), while families sheltering in the IFAPA accommodation centre were resettled to Mandruzi (171 families) and a further 316 families are slated to return to their places of origin. In Dondo, the Samora Machel accommodation centre was deactivated on 27 April following the return of all remaining families. In Nhamatanda, the Jonsegredo and Mutemarega accommodation centres were deactivated on 26 April.

The process of plot demarcation and allocation for resettlement continues, with 3,660 plots allocated as of 28 April, of which 1,730 were allocated. Families receive a one-week food package and limited kitchen sets, and the Government has requested more tents to support relocations and resettlement. However, there are limited stocks in the humanitarian community. Emergency service provision across temporary sites in affected areas continues, while at the same time, partners and the authorities are reviewing sector response strategies and integrating early recovery initiatives, to ensure a smooth transition to the recovery and reconstruction phase.

There remains a high likelihood of food insecurity rising in the months ahead. The 2018/19 rainy season was marked by a delayed start of season, below average rainfall, early cessation of rains, and heavy late season rainfall and flooding

associated with Tropical Cyclones Desmond, Idai, and Kenneth, according to FEWSNET. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are already present in many areas affected by Tropical Cyclone Idai and associated flooding. However, humanitarian assistance is mitigating more severe outcomes with Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) present in low-lying areas significantly affected by Tropical Cyclone Idai in the central region. Food Security Cluster partners had reportedly reached 1,451,781 people with food assistance across Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia provinces as of 26 April.

Access to clean water and improved sanitation remain a major challenge, although the cholera outbreak has been largely contained following the Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign and a significant scale-up in WASH activities. Just 10 new cases were reported in the last 24-hour period, compared to more than 400 cases reported on 8 April at the height of the outbreak. More than 1.06 million people have been assisted with drinking water, including 544,015 people reached through distribution of Certeza in cholera-affected areas, according to the Government and partners.

Malaria is a key public health concern, including due to stagnant water in multiple areas impacted by flooding. Some 20,282 cases had been reported as of 29 April in Nhamatanda, Dondo, Beira and Buzi. Nhamatanda continues to report the largest number of cases. Spraying has commenced in Buzi to decrease the risks of malaria.

Efforts to ensure that the response is inclusive are ongoing. A database of people with disabilities from Beira, Dondo and Buzi has been created to improve the quality of response, enhance accountability towards the most vulnerable and increase access to humanitarian assistance for other vulnerable groups such as older people, pregnant women and children.

Accessibility, particularly by road, continues to hamper access in several areas, with heavy rains in mid-April again making key secondary and tertiary roads inaccessible. At least 50 locations remain hard-to-reach or inaccessible by road.

FUNDING

Funding towards the revised Humanitarian Response Plan, calling for US\$337.2 million (including \$282 million for the Cyclone Idai response) had reached 24.3 per cent as of 28 April. 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:

- Humanitarian partners continue advocating for voluntary, safe and dignified return, in addition to ensuring sustainable service provision for people being relocated or resettled to ensure sustainable resettlement.
- As of 27 April, IOM and Displacement Tracking Monitoring (DTM) partners have registered some 53,759 people in 66 sites across Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia provinces. The 66 open sites represent 56 per cent of the 118 sites (both formal and informal structures) at the beginning of April, according to DTM tracking.

Response:

- Cluster partners continued to monitor and coordinate service provision across all temporary sites in Beira, including updating site maps, service mapping and site maintenance and upgrading of drainages.
- As families settle in tents, cluster partners have partnered with the Brazilian firefighter team to provide information sessions and awareness on fire prevention. The sessions are open to women, men, and youth, with more trainings planned given community participation, interest. Fifty people attended the first training initiated at Samora Machel, which included sessions on cooking practices.
- In support of the INGC, 20 youths were trained on how to pitch tents in resettlement sites.
- CCCM has set up information desk and service monitoring in Guara Guara transit site (IFAPA, IFP and Samora Machel) to support partners implementing services in the area.
- Partners have reported the presence of asbestos in debris, mainly in Beira and have initiated an awareness campaign via posters and radio to educate communities on safe ways to remove asbestos. Replacement of damaged roofs has begun and assessment on equipment needed is being done as the team awaits the arrival of the expert on waste/asbestos management.

66

Sites registered across
Manica, Sofala, Tete and
Zambezia

Gaps & Constraints:

- The allocation of permanent plots has been slow largely due to limited workforce and relocation packages to facilitate permanent settlement, especially shelter materials at the new plots. The authorities have requested more tents, as the current shelter materials are not enough and IDPs are still hosted in classrooms, affecting return to school for children.
- In Guara Guara, INGC and partners have made efforts to diffuse tension between 'host' IDPs and those from Beira by ensuring that allocation of permanent plots considers both groups.
- 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 school-age children (5-17 years) need education assistance and over 7,800 teachers have been affected by the floods as of 26 April, according to the Government.
- More than 3,500 classrooms in 620 schools across five provinces were either partially or destroyed completely and require either light or major rehabilitation.
- Some 13 schools were still being used as accommodation centres as of 27 April, hosting about 5,300 people in Buzi, Beira, Dondo, Tete, Gondola and Nhamatanda, according to DTM. This affects the resumption of learning for affected students.
- Many school-going children need books, school bags and uniforms.

>36,500

School-going children reached with learning materials

Response:

- Some 36,542 children and youth (49 per cent female) and teachers have benefited from various education interventions, including receiving learning materials, teacher training, recreational materials and repaired classrooms and latrines
- The Sofala Education Cluster is consolidating a light tool to assess structural damage to schools and support the prioritization of geographic locations for response. For reconstruction of schools, partners will use the MINEDH - UN-Habitat "Formulario de levantamento tecnico das infraestruturas escolares afectadas pelas calamidades".
- In Guara Guara, more than 100 students were enrolled in the existing schools; COSACA is supporting these and more students by setting up temporary learning spaces as additional learning spaces and training of teachers.
- In Nhamatanda, cluster partners, in collaboration with the Government have reconstructed 180 classrooms out of 364 destroyed, with tarpaulins and local material. In addition, the team has refurbished 147 rooms out of 176 temporarily destroyed classes.
- In Dondo, APOIAR is supporting the rehabilitation of three schools, while in Buzi, association AFRICONS is rehabilitating seven school classes in EPC Guara Guara. On 25 April, eight tents were supplied to EPC Thalavareta in Metuchira, Nhamatanda for teachers (OLAM).
- Education partners, in collaboration with authorities, are clearing debris and waste from schools.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Government has requested a mapping of the number of active youths to plan youth-related activities.
- The Cluster is mobilizing resources to cover the gap in tarpaulins that are needed for rapid school repairs and ensure as many kids as possible can get back to school in safety and dignity.
- More funds are needed to reach children in need. The Cluster was only 1.1 per cent funded as of 29 April.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)**Needs:**

- Internet Service Provision (ISPs) by private companies is reportedly unstable, following the closure of the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) in Beira on 26 April.

Response:

- Partners moved out of the EOC on 26 April. Airport authorities have given permission to retain microwave links, crucial to connecting different sites across Beira city on one of the airport lighting towers. The backup VSAT system will be moved to the IFRC building adjacent to the airport entrance.

1,700

Humanitarians accessing ETC services

- The ETC has installed a VSAT in Buzi to support internet connectivity for seven agencies in the area.
- The Cluster is negotiating better internet and telecommunication rates for humanitarian agencies as the ETC scales-down emergency support to partners.
- The Cluster will continue to provide emergency support to 15 organisations (NGOs) in Beira City until Mid-May, with plans to phase out operations in Beira by end-May. Support to field locations will however continue until normal services are restored, particularly in areas that are inaccessible.
- Nearly 1,700 internet users have been supported by the Cluster, across three sites in Beira (1,523); Buzi (91), Nhamatanda (23). ETC also covers Grudja and the Die Johanniter NGO site with internet connectivity VSAT but does not have the capacity to register users there.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The 3G and local Internet Service Providers (ISPs) by local companies in Beira is reportedly slow and unstable, impacting humanitarian operations.
- The sector has received around 50 per cent (\$600,000) of the \$1.2 million funding appeal.

Food Security

Needs:

- 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.
- In Sofala, 314 fishermen were affected by Cyclone Idai, resulting in 77.25 tons of lost production. The fishermen have reportedly requested a moratorium of 60 days to help them organise the payment of their licenses as they are unable to do so due to the disruption of their livelihood.

>1.45M

People reached with food assistance

Response

- As of 26 April, FSC partners had reportedly reached 1,451,781 people with food assistance in the provinces of Sofala, Tete, Zambezia and Manica. The 1st round of distribution of a two-week ration has been completed, reaching 91 per cent of the 1.2 million people targeted. The second round of distributions is ongoing; 36 per cent (482,753 people) of the 1.34 million target had been reached as of 26 April.
- FAO and partners have provided seed-and-tools kits (maize, beans, hoes and machete) in Nhamatanda (5,000 HH), Dombe (3,950 HH) and Macate (3,440 HH). FAO will distribute similar kits in Buzi (5,667 HH). For the cold season, starting in May, FAO is planning to distribute 35,000 kits of horticultural crops seed (tomato, 10 g; onion, 10 g; cabbage, 10 g; kale, 10 g; ocra, 100 g; common beans, 4 kg).
- In Beira, 47,000 people have been reached with voucher distributions against a target of 100,000 people and partners are planning to scale-up response and 5,000 people in accommodation centres have been provided hot meals, in coordination with World Central Kitchen.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Over \$68.2 million has been received, according to FTS. However, more is urgently needed.
- WFP has been forced to reduce the quantity of cereals in its distributions to be able to deliver on the additional demands due to cyclone Kenneth. However, nutritional level is balanced by other products.
- Access challenges remain in several areas, including Chissange (Dondo), Wirikizi, Honve and Nhamassinzira (Muanza) and Cheadea, Nhampoca and Macorococho (Nhamatanda).

Health

Needs:

- Malaria cases continue to rise in Sofala Province with 20,282 cases reported as of 28 April, in Nhamatanda, Dondo, Beira and Buzi.
- Despite the decline in the daily reporting of cholera cases, some 10 cases were reported on 28 April, 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 6,686 cases and eight registered deaths, as of 28 April.
- More than 90 health centres are either damaged or destroyed and sanitation facilities remain inadequate.

20,282

Malaria cases reported as of 28 April

- 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.

Response

- Tuberculosis and leprosy conditions remain under watch. Health partners have visited four accommodation centers for preventive trainings.
- Disinfection and spraying of schools and health centers is ongoing in response to the malaria outbreak.
- Distribution of maternity kits to priority hospitals and health facilities is ongoing, including tent distribution and installment for temporary maternity and Reproductive Health (RH) services.
- Support continues to Ministry of Health and INS for improvement and expansion of Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) including establishment and training of Outbreak Investigation Teams.

Gaps & Constraints:

- More funding is needed to continue health interventions.
- Additional human resources are needed for health operations and information management is required 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 lack basic equipment for maternity services.
- There are challenges in referral systems, including referral for maternal complications cases, because of damaged ambulance and infrastructure. An emergency referral system must be strengthened with support from all members.

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. Different modalities to access Nhamatanda are being assessed as the main bridge is not functional.
- The ferry crossing from Guara Guara to the N280 remains non-functional as of 29 April.

Response:

- The use of the two WFP Aviation helicopters (Mi-8) will remain available until 7 May to ensure urgent cargo reaches areas inaccessible road. Extension of the service beyond this date will depend on availability of funds.
- The Logistics Cluster airport facility will no longer be used to store incoming cargo as of 26 April.
- 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).
- The helicopter for food deliveries to inaccessible areas in support of Samaritan Purse has arrived. The target is for a minimum of 11 rotations per day.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The ferry connecting to the south of Buzi is reportedly broken and the Government has requested for assistance for its repair, in view of the limited availability of the Mi-8.
- As of 29 April, Mossurize district continues to be difficult to reach as the bridge over the Buzi river is still under repair. Three points, south of Buzi are yet to be reached with assistance, according to the authorities.
- More power cuts are anticipated in Beira as the network is being fixed gradually.

Nutrition

Needs:

- Nearly 11,000 children under-5 years of age are projected to be severely acutely malnourished (SAM). UNICEF is targeting 8,750 cases.
- Nutrition screening of children 6-59 months using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) is being implemented in affected areas. As at 25 April, 15,405 children (6-59 months) were screened for acute malnutrition; out of whom 634 children were acutely malnourished: 163 severely acutely malnourished and 471 moderately acutely malnutrition. The partners are planning to scale up screening during the child health week.

11,000

Children under age 5
estimated to be SAM

- In Sofala, 517 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) have been screened for acute malnutrition. Malnourished mothers have been enrolled in treatment program.
- 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.

Response:

- Nutrition partners supported the training of 12 health workers on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening in Beira, in preparation for the Child Health Week planned for 24 to 28 April. UNICEF has provided 100 MUAC tapes to support mass MUAC screening.
- Nutrition partners are distributing supplies and equipment, including height boards, electronic weighing scales, infant scales and pants, nutrition ITC kits, MUAC tapes in six districts: Beira, Dondo, Buzi, Nhamatanda, Gorongosa and Machanga. Save the Children trainings started for mobile clinics and IYCF-E in Nhamatanda and Buzi. The authorities in Beira are in the process of relocating three nutritionists; two to support at provincial level and one at district level. This is to strengthen technical capacity at provincial level.
- WFP has dispatched 2.3 MT of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and 5.2 MT Super cereal (CSB+) in nine health facilities in Dondo district 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 eight health facilities. The quantity covers moderate acute malnutrition in 765 children 6 – 59 months and 517 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) for one month.

Gaps & Constraints:

- 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 malnourished children, according to the Government.
- Health authorities in Manica are facing a shortage of means of transportation to the field. The proposed solution is to strengthen the coordination with the head of Public Health Department about partners' movements to the field.
- 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 not followed up, as health workers on the ground are too stretched.
- 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.
- Lack of/limited funding to date for the response.

Protection

Needs:

- As of 26 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.

8,600

Children benefiting from child-friendly spaces

Response:

- More than 8,600 children continue to benefit from activities in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), through various locations in Manica and Sofala, according to UNICEF.
- Five Women and Girls Friendly Space tents were successfully set up in Peacock and Samora Machel accommodation sites in Beira and Bandua and Chipembe and Samora Machel in Dondo. The Deputy Director, Ministry of Gender from the Government of Mozambique officiated the opening of the space at Samora Machel accommodation site. Women have expressed appreciation for having a designated space to meet alone.

- Through close coordination with the authorities, cluster partners are training 35 social workers and police officers from the Gabinete de Atendimento à Família e Criança (GAFC) to enhance capacity of multi-sectoral mechanism to respond to GBV cases at district, community and camp level.
- Community outreach activities by the GBV sub-cluster continue with the help of volunteers. Community sessions conducted and dignity kits distributed to 200 pregnant women, lactating mothers and women and girls with disability at Samora Machel, Beira and Bandua accommodation centre.
- On 25 April, the sub-cluster on disability received training on issues related to Protection against Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. FAMOD (Umbrella of Disabled People Organization) and Light for the World are expected to present their Action Plan to the partners for support.
- The Disability sub-cluster has created a database of people with disabilities from Beira, Dondo and Buzi. This will help improve the quality and inclusiveness of response, enhance accountability towards the most vulnerable and increase access to humanitarian assistance for other vulnerable groups such as older people, pregnant women and children who are often forgotten.
- A protection mainstreaming checklist has been developed and distributed to support the mapping of adherence to protection standards across clusters' programming areas and responses. In addition, the document will assist in identifying cross-cutting protection gaps and enhance centrality of protection humanitarian response.
- UNHCR continues to lead structured protection monitoring activities using the Kobo tool, in Beira. Upon review and finalization, the activity will be rolled-out including training for World Vision partner staff to increase coverage at transit and permanent relocation sites outside Beira district.
- On 22 April, the Child Protection Sub-Cluster organized a child protection case management workshop aimed at strengthening the provincial-level national child protection system in the context of the emergency response. About 38 district level staff and focal points from the Government and 10 participants from NGOs and CBOs were in attendance. The workshop culminated in the development of district-level action plans that links emergency child protection with the overall national child protection system.
- On 23 April, the GBV sub-Cluster circulated media guidelines for reporting on GBV in humanitarian contexts that will guide the prioritization of ethical and safety considerations that preserve the safety, confidentiality and dignity of survivors, their families, their communities and those who are trying to help them.

Gaps and constraints

- 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.
- Funding gaps for the sector have been reported.

Shelter & NFI

Needs:

- At least 175,000 people (35,000 HH) have been supported with Emergency Shelter, while another 10,000 people (2,000 HH) have been supported through shelter recovery.
- Displaced people need emergency shelter assistance as well as household NFIs and settlement related services to ensure dignified return.
- Priority items include tarpaulins and shelter tool kits; kitchen sets; blankets; sleeping mats; buckets; solar lamps.
- The Shelter Cluster is targeting approximately 450,000 people (90,000 households) and is recommending emergency shelter in inaccessible areas still in need, with a gradual shift to support self-recovery of shelter, to ensure adequate and safer dwellings, as soon as possible.
- The official number of houses reportedly destroyed or damaged remained at 239,731 houses as of 28 April. This included 112,745 houses totally destroyed, 111,202 partially destroyed and 15,784 flooded. DTM is reporting 12, 839 families, in collective centers, are in the process of return, relocation or resettlement.

>228K

People reached with shelter materials out of the 450k targeted

Response:

- As of 28 April, cluster partners have provided emergency shelter assistance to 228,888 Individuals (46,094 HH), primarily with coverage kits and basic non-food items, including tarpaulins or plastic sheeting, rope and blankets. People identified as most vulnerable have been provided with shelter kits and basic NFI (2 tarpaulins, shelter tool kit, kitchen set, blankets and sleeping mats).

- Anticipating partners' plans to support self-recovery, Cluster in coordination with national and local authorities, is developing guidelines and tools, including the development of EIC materials, to ensure technical guidance for repair and reconstruction of houses is provided.
- Cluster is coordinating with OCHA and Government a framework for guidance and joint workplan, to ensure principled assistance to relocation and resettlement is provided.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Relocation and resettlement processes are requiring challenging coordination with Government to enable common planning and sufficient lead time to allow shelter agencies to provide the necessary assistance.
- Shelter assistance to non-displaced households, who constitute the majority of those affected, runs the risk of being overlooked due to a heavy emphasis on relocation and resettlement.
- Full household kits and relevant construction materials are necessary to support self-recovery on site, to assist returns, and to preventing long-term dire camp situations.
- If no further funding is made available to adequately respond, Shelter Cluster partners will necessarily have to prioritize assistance to target most vulnerable households in most affected areas, only.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- The Cluster is targeting 1.7 million people, with priority given to IDPs in accommodations centres, and new settlement areas; people living in communities most affected by cyclone and floods; and those in cholera-affected areas.
- Sanitation remains an issue, despite some progress in the construction of temporary latrines in accommodation centres and resettlement areas. There is a need to speed-up construction of latrines, particularly in high-water table areas.
- The risk for increased disease outbreaks remains high amid limited access to clean water, poor sanitation and renewed rains.
- Water supplies in accommodation centres continues to improve, although some areas are yet to be reached.

>1.06M

People assisted with drinking water.

Response:

- More than 1,060,000 people have been assisted with drinking water, including 544,015 people reached through distribution of Certeza in cholera-affected areas, according to the Government and partners.
- Nearly 37,000 people have been reached with emergency sanitation through the construction of latrines and showers, while more than 152,000 people, inclusive of those reached with improved sanitation, have been reached through hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene kits.
- Emergency water support continues in Nhamatanda and Sussundenda (Manica), while rehabilitation continues in Zambezia. The water supply in Beira and Dondo is operational; 258,500 litres of water were provided to accommodation centres on 23 and 24 April. A water source was activated in the Munhava Central neighborhood; 22 sources have been activated in the area to date. In Dondo, a mapping of the materials required for channeling the water towards the Mandruzi AC is ongoing. More than 512 water system leaks have been repaired since the cyclone, including 35 leaks repaired on 23-24 April. A second water source is operational in Guara Guara; while latrines are under construction in the Samora Machel accommodation centre in Dondo (R = 350p/1l) where the ratio to a latrine remains high

Gaps & Constraints:

- Fuel shortages and access constraints are hindering WASH interventions, with an unknown number of people yet to be reached in several areas.
- Partners are needed for the recovery phase in southern Buzi (Bandua area and Nova Sofala area) and central Muanza that have received only emergency WASH response.
- Funds for recovery (\$15 million) phase needed; most of the funds received are for first phase emergency. Several water infrastructure systems and almost all sanitation facilities in flooded areas were destroyed and will need long-term investment in recovery.

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).

The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in Buzi was deactivated on 26 April. 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.

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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