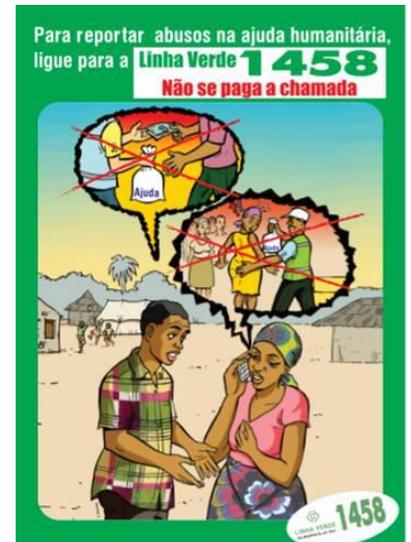


This Situation Report is produced by OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The Situation Report, which covers the period 13 to 19 May. The next report will be issued on or around 27 May 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Linha Verde hotline – reachable on 1458 – began receiving calls on 16 May 2019. People can call with any query or comment regarding the humanitarian response to Cyclone Idai.
- The Emergency Response Health Week reached more than 550,000 children under-five with measles-rubella vaccine, polio vaccine, vitamin A supplementation, deworming and nutrition screening.
- Some 12,812 people (2,796 families) were still sheltering in nine accommodation centres in Sofala province – three in Beira and six in Buzi - as of 20 May, down from over 16,600 people on 13 May.
- More than 1,100 classrooms have been rehabilitated in the two months since Cyclone Idai, according to the Government. However, more repairs are urgently required.
- More than 1.6 million people have been reached with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions in Sofala Province.



1.85M

People in need

>12,800

People living in accommodation centres

31,107

Malaria cases in Sofala Province

>1.8M

People reached with food assistance

>550K

Children screened for malnutrition

>1,100

Classrooms repaired

SITUATION OVERVIEW

More than two months on from Cyclone Idai's landfall, more than 1.6 million people have been reached with humanitarian assistance, including in some of the most isolated areas. Since the emergency response began, nearly 700 tonnes of cargo have been delivered to more than 140 hard-to-reach locations, using all modalities feasible, including air, road and foot. During the Emergency Health Week campaign, medical equipment and medicines were airlifted to remote communities, enabling critical activities, including vaccination of children against communicable diseases. Even without a cyclone, many of these areas are cut-off annually during the rainy season. Humanitarians have called for the repair of tertiary roads to be a priority during reconstruction efforts in order to improve isolated communities' access to services in the future.

With return and resettlement efforts ongoing, the number of people sheltering in accommodation centres in Sofala Province decreased from more than 16,600 people on 13 May to 12,812 people on 20 May. Nine accommodation centres remain open in Sofala, with three in Beira and six in Buzi. Further accommodation centres remain open in Manica Province. Humanitarian partners continue to engage with the Government to call for safe, dignified, voluntary and informed population movements. This has included initiatives such as community consultations to determine the intentions and preferences of families displaced by the cyclone and living in accommodation centres, and 'go and see' visits by community representatives to proposed resettlement areas. Over the past week, households in the Picoco site in Beira were consulted on their preferences, with 301 households preferring to resettle to Savane, 120 households preferring to move to an alternate location with the support of shelter materials and 11 households wanting to return to their place of origin with the support of shelter materials.

Efforts to ensure the accountability of the humanitarian response to communities affected by the crisis continue. On 16 May, Hotline Linha Verde began to receive calls. The hotline provides 24-hour service, seven days a week, during which people can report issues affecting humanitarian response in their community, including reporting on sexual exploitation and abuse. The call centre operators speak the local languages of the communities affected.

FUNDING

The Humanitarian Response Plan has been revised to reflect the requirements to respond to Tropical Cyclone Kenneth. The overall requirement is now nearly US\$441 million, including \$282 million for the Cyclone Idai response. As of 21 May, the Cyclone Idai response was 38.4 per cent funded, with more than \$108 million recorded in the Financial Tracking System (FTS), out of the nearly \$282 million required. 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 Sofala Provincial Governorate is leading the resettlement process for IDPs in Beira, Buzi, Caia, Dondo, and Nhamatanda districts.
- As of 20 May, the number of people sheltering in accommodation centres in Sofala Province had reduced to 12,812 people (2,796 families), hosted in nine accommodation centres in Beira (three sites) and Buzi (six sites).
- Several IDPs await resettlement to permanent plots. As of 20 May, 6,041 plots have been demarcated, of which 5,479 have been assigned and 2,403 plots are due for assignment.
- The CCCM cluster is closely coordinating with government counterparts and humanitarian actors to advocate for a safe, voluntary and dignified relocation process and to ensure adequate service provision in relocation sites.

12,812

people in accommodation sites in Sofala Province.

Response:

- Following the site planning workshop on 10 - 11 May, CCCM site planning teams are working with Government engineers to provide technical support for drone imagery, site planning and mapping for resettlement sites in Mandruzi, Mutua and Savane.
- Clearance works continued in Cura, Guara Guara and Ndedja resettlement sites. CCCM site planning teams are supporting tent set up for new arrivals in Ndedja.
- A go-and-see visit by community representatives to Savane was facilitated by Cluster partners, in collaboration with the INGC and camp administrators. The team discussed site plans and observed the land demarcation process. Land clearance is yet to commence at the site due to lack of the necessary tools; a solution is being sought.
- Community consultations were held at Picoco, in view of the pending resettlement of IDPs from the site to Savane. About 7,255 people (301 families) are reportedly willing to go to Savane; another 600 people (120 families) wish to go to an alternative location with support of shelter materials; while about 55 people (11 households) are reportedly willing to go to their place of origin with support of shelter materials.
- Accommodation centers in IFAPA and IFP closed this week. Site closure works, including land clearance, garbage removal and de-commissioning of latrines are in progress at IFAPA.
- About 920 people (184 families) are hosted in Sao Pedro, following the transfer of 90 people (nine families) from Muavi 2 to the site this week.
- In Mutua, about 1,440 people (288 families) have been resettled, including 137 families from Chipinde, 63 families from Mafabbisse and 88 families from IFAPA. Tarpaulins and solar lights were distributed to all families from IFAPA. Demarcation and land clearance works continue at the site.
- In Mandruzi, 1,875 people (375 families) have been resettled; including 272 families resettled by INGC from Samora Machel, 73 families from IFP and about 30 families that arrived on their own.
- Follow-up is ongoing regarding Bandua site in Buzi, after reports that some families are walking to Guara Guara to access assistance. CCCM teams are gathering further information and a joint visit with the Protection Cluster will be organized.
- CCCM and DTM teams are coordinating with INGC to get further information on the resettlement sites. For daily updates, DTM's Interactive Dashboard can be accessed at: <http://displacement.iom.int/content/mozambique-%E2%80%94-tropical-cyclone-idai-displacement-movement-tracking-daily-update-beira>.
- CCCM is expanding its operational presence in Beira, Buzi, Dombe and Dondo, and has established an information hub to provide service mapping and referrals to support the ongoing movements.

Gaps & Constraints:

- CCCM cluster continues to advocate for safe, voluntary and dignified population movements to the resettlement areas, and to ensure adequate service provision, particularly regarding access to shelter, water and latrines.

Education

Needs:

- Across Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete Provinces, an estimated 3,582 classrooms were destroyed or damaged by Cyclone Idai, impacting the education of more than 335,100 children and affecting at least 7,830 teachers.
- Some seven schools are still being used as accommodation centers, hosting about 4,987 people in Beira City, Tete City, Buzi, Mafambisse and Estaquinha. This continues to affect the resumption of learning for affected students.
- Authorities continue to request support for the reconstruction and repair of classrooms and tents to set-up temporary classrooms. Support is also requested for the repair of teachers' homes which were destroyed.
- Partners have reported lack of school spaces dedicated for preschool and lower-primary school children in resettlement areas.

>124K

Children reached with education assistance

Response:

- More than 1,100 classrooms have been reconstructed and more than 1,600 still need to be repaired, according to the Government.
- As of 17 May, 129 school tents and temporary classrooms had been set-up across Sofala and Manica. Tent schools have been set-up in the Mutua and Mandruzi resettlement sites.
- Across Sofala and Manica, more than 124,500 children – including 89,600 children aged 6 years to 15 years and more than 34,900 children aged 3 years to 5 years - have been reached with education interventions, including receiving learning materials, recreational materials and repairs to classrooms and latrines.
- Across Sofala and Manica, nearly 1,700 teachers have received support, including 1,383 teachers trained by Education Cluster partners on psychosocial support and 310 trained on hygiene, DRR, inclusive education and early childhood development (ECD).
- In Manica, ECD training commenced for ECD teachers, and in Sofala 15 clinical psychologists from DPS (Direcção Provincial de Saúde) were trained.
- Across Sofala and Manica a mapping of teacher training interventions is ongoing to ensure harmonization and effective coordination of teacher training support.
- In Sofala, education partners have conducted joint visits with the DPEDH in Dondo, Nhamatanda and Buzi. Assessment visits to hard-to-reach areas such as Estaquinha and Grudja are being planned with DPEDH.
- The Education Cluster has developed a one-pager Q&A to be shared with schools and camp managers to support the effort to mobilize all parents to send their children to school.
- In Sofala, DPEDH is providing updated information to the Linha Verde emergency line to ensure that correct and timely information is communicated to families.

Gaps:

- More funding is needed to reach as many children as possible in response to Idai; Education was only 26 percent funded on 17 May.

Food Security

Needs:

- A Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) began on 16 May and will continue until 22 May. Analysis and consolidation of key messages will be produced by 25 May ahead of the donor conference.
- Data collection for the Rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment is ongoing and preliminary results are expected end of May. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results are expected mid-June.

>1.8M

People reached with food assistance

Response:

- In response to Cyclone Idai, Food Security Cluster partners had reached 1,819,945 people with food assistance as of 19 May, in the provinces of Sofala, Tete, Zambezia and Manica, according to WFP.
- The second cycle of food distributions was completed on 14 May and the third cycle started on 15 May, targeting 1,518,619 people.
- As part of the rapid livelihoods response, 85,860 seed kits were distributed, according to the Government.
- The World Central Kitchen is leading the provision of hot meal interventions in Beira, reaching 5,000 people daily in 10 accommodations centers, including three cholera centers.

Gaps:

- As of 21 May, WFP's funding shortfall stood at \$73 million, based on confirmed and high probability contributions.


Health
Needs:

- Malaria cases in Sofala continue to rise, with 31,107 malaria cases registered as of 13 May; more than 48 per cent of the cases (13,948) were reported in Nhamatanda.
- Reported suspected cholera cases remain low across all four affected districts of Sofala Province, with zero cases reported in the 24-hour period from 0700hrs 19 May to 0700hrs 20 May.
- Health Services provision remains challenging in hard-to-reach areas and some resettlement sites.

>559K

Children vaccinated

Response

- There are three Emergency Medical Team still fully operating with approved exit plan.
- More than 559,000 children under-five were reached with measles-rubella vaccine (90 per cent coverage) as well as polio vaccine, vitamin A supplementation and deworming during Emergency Health Week, according to UNICEF.
- Continuous support to the MOH/INS, in collaboration with US-CDC, include: i) management of the alert system through a hotline, EWARS and M-Alert; ii) data analysis to quantify and show trends of Cholera and Malaria; iii) data visualization and production of epidemiological bulletins and daily epidemiological updates; and iv) rapid investigation and sample collection for laboratory testing for cholera, bloody diarrhea and other epidemic-prone diseases.
- Nearly 60,000 people received family planning services in all districts in Sofala Province during the national health week conducted on 6 to 10 May, according to UNFPA. More than 45 per cent (27,462 people) of the people reached are reportedly from the cyclone affected areas in Beira, Buzi, Dondo and Nhamatanda.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Expanding EWARS to health facilities in hard-to-reach areas, areas with no electricity and poor digital cellular network coverage, remains a challenge.
- Capacity building of health workers on standard case definitions of epidemic-prone diseases is ongoing.
- Lack of partners to address health facility rehabilitation is hampering restoration of health facilities.


Logistics
Needs:

- The Logistics Cluster and partners are coordinating with the INGC and Ministry of Transport to share information on road access and mapping. Efforts are ongoing by the Government to repair the road network, including from Dondo to Muanza and Muanza to Matondo.

Response:

- Since the beginning of the Cyclone Idai response, the Logistics Cluster has supported 75 organisations.
- During its last week of operations, the Mi8 helicopter transported relief items in Sofala province, including medicines and medical equipment airlifted to hard-to-reach areas as part of Emergency Health Week. The Mi8 ceased operations on 23 May.
- Following the end of air operations, the Logistics Cluster storage facility at Beira airport will be dismantled. However, common storage will still be available to the humanitarian community at the Logistics Cluster warehouse in Beira City. Common storage is also available in Buzi, Nhamatanda and Chimoi.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Repair of the tertiary road network has been highlighted by humanitarians as a key reconstruction priority.


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.
- More than 41 per cent of Mozambique's children were physically stunted prior to the Cyclone Idai emergency.

>586K

Children under age 5 years old screened for acute malnutrition

Response:

- Some 586,000 children aged 6-59 months and over 1.5 million pregnant and lactating women were screened for acute malnutrition during the Emergency Health Week. Reports on the number of acutely malnourished children are being finalized.
- An estimated 585,500 (94 per cent) children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation and 466,000 (86 per cent) received deworming medication.
- Between 15 and 18 May, WFP dispatched enough ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and Super cereal (CSB+) to treat moderate acute malnutrition in 965 children aged 6 to 59 months and acute malnutrition in 1,485 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) for one month in four health facilities in Guro and Tambara districts of Manica province.
- WFP has delivered enough food to support 2,585 people with HIV in the Health Centre São José de Estaquinha in Buzi, Sofala, and in two hospitals (the central hospital of Beira and the hospital of Nhamatanda) for 2,363 people, for one month.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Follow up with nutrition monitoring and evaluation ongoing.

 **Protection**
Needs:

- 44 GBV related cases have been reported between 16 March and 15 May, according to protection partners in collaboration with the Provincial Directorate of Gender, Child, Social Action (DPGCAS).
- People with disabilities are disproportionately affected by natural disasters, especially people with mobility restrictions. Most people with disabilities are reportedly living in their destroyed houses in the communities.
- Support with Birth and Identity Card registration for the affected population who were not registered before or lost their documents during Cyclone Idai.

>10K

People reached with
GBV awareness
messages

Response:

- The Office of the Prosecutor General, in collaboration with UNICEF and IOM, conducted a multi-sectoral visit to Sofala on 15 to 17 May, to assess the current humanitarian situation, capacities and needs, as well as identify challenges regarding response to violence, including violence against children, GBV and SEA. The mission agreed on the need to align the role of various justice and rule of law institutions and ensure a well-coordinated response at various levels, including through the formulation of response mechanisms to respond to issues of trafficking and violence against children due to the cyclone. A response plan will be formulated that includes training of the reference groups and direct assistance to reported cases of violence.
- Light of the World will support the Association of Persons with Albinism (ADODS) to conduct a mapping of its members in resettlement sites and communities in Buzi.

Child protection

- An inter-agency task team of child protection partners was established and trained to assess the process of registration and verification of unaccompanied and separated children. Ten children were reunified with family members and others placed in temporary foster care arrangements. Solutions, including consultations for foster care families, are being sort for the remaining 60 children.
- A case management task force has been established to assist with assessing and adjusting already existing forms if need be, drafting and implementing of Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs), formulating training curriculums and Terms of Reference (ToRs) for case manager's focal points from various agencies operating at field level.

GBV

- A total of 2,456 individuals were reached with GBV messages on ending child marriage and the consequences of GBV in nine resettlement and accommodation sites in the week ending 17 May. Cumulatively, 10,790 individuals have been reached with GBV prevention and response messages since mid-March.
- A team of 44 activists (33 female and 11 male) from Buzi and Nhamatanda were trained by UNFPA on key concepts of GBV, Child Protection in emergencies, and importance of seeking help on time, referral pathways and PSEA. Cumulatively, a total of 325 (192 women and 133 men) activists have been trained.
- Women Friendly Spaces and integrated Protection Desks were set-up in Metuchira Resettlement Center and Cura Resettlement sites in Nhamatanda district. They are to serve the communities that were relocated from Agua rural and Jasse Mangureira accommodation sites, which are now decommissioned. Americares, a non-profit disaster

relief and global health organization assisted with equipping five Women Friendly Spaces in Cura, Metuchira, Guaraguara, Grudja, and Bandua with furniture.

- Two monitoring visits to map out GBV services with DPGAS were done in Samora Machel and Picoco accommodation centers in Beira. In both accommodation centers, health and psychosocial services are available for GBV survivors, including clinical management of rape (CMR)/clinical care for sexual assault survivors (CMR) services provided in a health tent run by FhI360. Women in Picoco site reported lack of lighting in WASH facilities, putting women and children at risk. The GBV team advised women to use torches provided as there may be a delay in setting up lighting.
- Field monitoring was conducted in Mandruzi and Magandakufa in Dondo district.
- UNFPA distributed 600 dignity kits Manica Province, benefitting 160 pregnant women, 220 breastfeeding women, 30 women with disabilities, 90 young women, 36 adult women and 64 elderly women.

Disability Working Group

- Database on people with disability is available. Partners willing to employ a targeted approach to Persons with Disabilities are encouraged to refer to data provided in the database.
- Finalized Action Plan on Child Protection (for children with disabilities) to be implemented in Beira, Dondo and Buzi through provision of Legal Mobile Clinics. A second Action Plan on Psychosocial Support to persons with disabilities affected by Cyclone Idai was also finalised.
- The Working Group is working on collecting data of persons with disabilities who may need assistive devices – as a budget exists for providing assistive devices for persons with disabilities in Beira, Dondo & Buzi
- Focal points on mainstreaming disability have been identified and will be attending cluster meetings to ensure the cross-cutting issue is integrated in response.

Gaps and Constraints:

- During the monitoring visits conducted in Samora Machel and Picoco accommodation centres, it was noted that most services provided to survivors of GBV are not available after working hours or at night.
- 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 continue to be reported.

Shelter & NFI

Needs:

- The Shelter Cluster is targeting approximately 450,000 people (90,000 households) and is recommending emergency shelter assistance as well as household non-food items, with a gradual shift to support self-recovery of shelter.
- Nearly 240,000 houses were either partially (112,202) destroyed, completely destroyed (111,745) or flooded (15,784), according to the Government.

>240K

Houses destroyed by
Cyclone Idai

Response:

- The major focus is on preparation of the Shelter Recovery Strategy, which is being prepared in consultation with Government and partners.
- Shelter Cluster Partners are working alongside the CCCM cluster with the Return, Relocation and Resettlement working group, to ensure principled assistance to relocation and resettlement is provided. Discussion are underway regarding the necessary preconditions for partners to provide shelter support to relocation sites; and clear agreement has been reached between clusters on this, for dialogue with provincial authorities.
- The Cluster is mapping partner support for the relocated families and is conducting a new gap analysis, available on the shelter cluster website @ <https://www.sheltercluster.org/africa/mozambique>.
- A joint Shelter and CCCM mission was carried out to Chimoio to assess shelter needs, particularly for those being resettled.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Although the number of tarpaulins distributed and in the pipeline are nearing the numbers required to assist the 87,500 HH target, other essential NFIs - like the tool kits that are required for setting up temporary shelters, repair and reconstruction - are insufficient (9,206 tool kits distributed).
- As return to original community locations continues, returnees are arriving to home sites where there are major new shelter needs.
- 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:

- About 2.3 million people in need over which WASH cluster is aiming to target 1.7 million people.
- Key priority needs include the provision of WASH services to;
 - displaced people in accommodations centres, returnees and those in permanent settlement areas;
 - people living in communities most affected by cyclone and floods; and
 - people living in cholera-affected areas, particularly in Sofala Province.
- There is a need to speed-up construction of latrines, particularly in high-water table areas to address the poor sanitation concerns in affected areas.
- The risk for increased disease outbreaks remains high amid limited access to clean water and poor sanitation.

>1.6M

People reached with water, sanitation and hygiene support

Response:

- At least 1,661,369 people have been reached with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, including: 909,645 reached with certeza in cholera-affected areas; 226,964 reached through hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene kits; and 65,586 people reached with emergency sanitation through the construction of latrines and showers.
- Emergency water support continues in Nhamatanda and Sussundenda (Manica), while rehabilitation continues in Zambezia.
- Emergency solid waste management measures are being implemented in some sites; contact with local authorities are being established for a more sustainable approach. Problems with high water tables in government selected sites pose technical problems on sanitation provision.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Partners have reported reduced stocks for emergency sanitation materials, largely due to increased demand, as well as the prioritisation of sanitation services for northern areas affected by Cyclone Kenneth. Local NGOs in Sofala province have been approached for the construction of household sanitation solutions.
- Partners still needed to support WASH responses in southern Buzi (Bandua and Nova Sofala area), central Muanza-Galihna and Mossurize and Sussundega districts in Manica. New gaps following the opening of new resettlement sites in non-covered areas have also been reported.

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) established in Maputo and Beira.

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). In Beira, humanitarian partners are invited to join the regional Government and INGC emergency meetings held three times per week to coordinate the activities of the resettlement process.

The Forward Operating Bases in Buzi and Nhamatanda to support INGC and local government authorities to coordinate with humanitarian partners were closed in May. The deployment of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination teams that worked jointly with OCHA ended in mid-May.

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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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