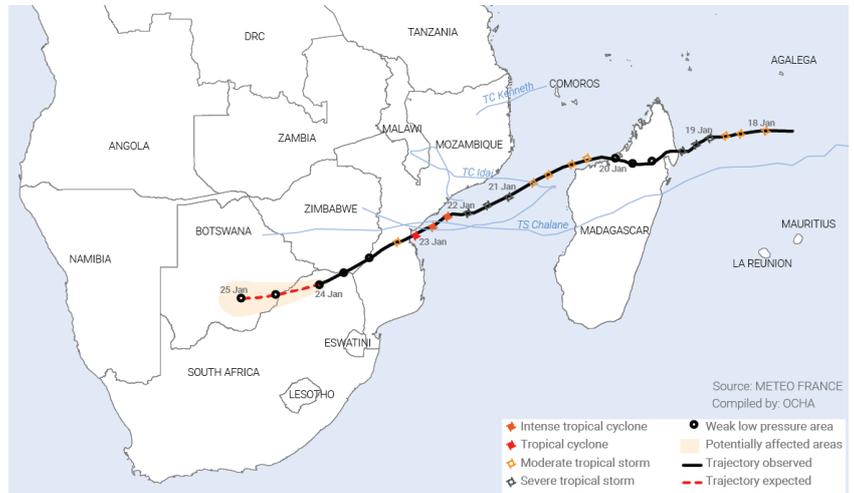


HIGHLIGHTS

- In Mozambique, where Tropical Cyclone Eloise made landfall on 23 January, preliminary reports indicate that nearly 7,000 people have been displaced and more than 5,000 houses have been destroyed, damaged or flooded, mainly in Buzi, Dondo, Nhamatanda and Beira City, according to the preliminary data from the Government. These numbers could rise in the days ahead as the full extent of the damage becomes known.
- Since its landfall, the Eloise weather system has weakened into an overland depression and moved towards South Africa, bringing heavy rainfall to the far north of the country, as well as to southern Zimbabwe and eastern Botswana.



SITUATION OVERVIEW

After making landfall in central **Mozambique**, Tropical Cyclone Eloise weakened into an overland tropical depression and crossed Mozambique on 23 January, causing heavy rainfall in its path. The weather system moved through southern **Zimbabwe** into the extreme northern parts of Limpopo Province, **South Africa**, on 24 January, according to the [South African Weather Service \(SAWS\)](#), and it is expected to reach parts of eastern **Botswana** in the coming days.

In **Mozambique**, Tropical Cyclone Eloise has caused damage and flooding and left roads impassable in parts of Sofala, Zambezia, Inhambane and Manica provinces. As of 23 January, at least 163,283 people had been affected, including 6,859 displaced, according to preliminary information from the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD). Sofala province has been hardest hit, especially in Buzi, Dondo and Nhamatanda districts and Beira City, according to INGD. The cyclone left more than 5,000 houses destroyed (1,069), damaged (3,343) or flooded (1,500) and destroyed or damaged dozens of classrooms. At least 11 health centres have been damaged and electricity was affected in some areas. Almost 137,000 hectares of crops have been flooded. All of these numbers are, however, preliminary and could rise in the days ahead as further information becomes available on the full extent of the damage caused by Eloise. Many of the areas hit by Eloise were devastated by Tropical Cyclone Idai less than two years ago. With many people still recovering from the losses and trauma caused by Idai, psychosocial support will be critical during the response to Eloise.

In **Zimbabwe**, heavy rains have caused flooding, mudslides and destruction of infrastructure in Manicaland, Mashonaland East and Central, Matabeleland South and Masvingo provinces since 23 January, according to the Government's Meteorological Services Department (MSD). In Manicaland, at least three people reportedly died in Chipinge District, after they were swept away by floodwater that destroyed about 15 houses in Gumiro Village. The heavy rains also caused a mudslide in Chipinge and Tanganda, with large boulders blocking some roads, and damages to at least three schools across the province. The Watershed, Bangazzan and Mutakura dams are at their alert levels and could spill and cause flooding downstream. In Masvingo Province, damages to roads are hampering access to nearly 170 people waiting to be evacuated in Ward 34 of Village 21, Masvingo District. Some are already living in the open, in urgent need of shelter assistance. Tokwe Mukosi Dam has reached its full capacity and begun to spill, which could lead to floods in the province, according to Zimbabwe National Water Authority. In Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, 34 families have been evacuated to two high schools in Budiriro and are in need of food, hygiene kits, blankets, and other non-food items.

In **South Africa**, SAWS issued a [red alert](#) for disruptive rains over the escarpment and Lowveld areas of Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces, as well as the eastern Highveld areas until tomorrow 25 January. The weather service warned that heavy rainfall will add to already saturated grounds and could cause flooding, mudslides and rockfalls in eastern and northern parts of Limpopo, eastern parts of Mpumalanga and northern KwaZulu-Natal. This is likely to drive displacement and disrupt essential services, including water, sanitation, electricity and communication in the region, according to the

Government's SAWS. The heavy rainfall in South Africa will raise water levels of rivers that flow into Mozambique, which could lead to more flooding in Mozambique, in the days ahead.

In **Botswana**, the Government's Meteorological Services [issued today a warning](#) for heavy rains, strong winds and localized flooding in Southern-Central District over the next 24 hours, and rainfall in most of the country. On 22 January, the [Department of Meteorological Services informed](#) that the tropical depression caused by Eloise is expected to drive widespread rainfall, with occasional heavy falls, strong winds and lightning over most parts of the country during the week, advising the population to take necessary precautions.

HUMANITARIAN PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

In **Mozambique**, the Government's INGD and humanitarian partners are working to assess the situation while responding to the most immediate needs of affected people. More than 5,000 people have been evacuated in the last 72 hours and, according to the [Mozambique Red Cross](#), half of the population affected in Buzi has been relocated to safer areas through the use of all boats available in the district, including private vessels.

The Government has established 28 accommodation centres—2 in Manica and 26 in Sofala—that are accommodating 8,363 people (8,149 in Sofala and 214 in Manica). The accommodation centres at ENFAPA and Samora Machel have received food for 24 hours and INGD has requested that delivery of food parcels be prioritized. However, further action is also required to ensure that health and sanitation conditions at the evacuation centres are adequate, as well as to ensure that families who lost everything receive life-sustaining supplies, such as kitchen sets. UNFPA, UNHCR and protection partners have joined efforts led by the Government of Mozambique to support a coordinated, rapid response that meets the unique needs of women, girls, and young people and to ensure that the safety, health, and protection of women and girls remain at the fore. UNFPA is also on standby to distribute 500 dignity kits containing essential items for vulnerable women and girls impacted by disasters. The specific needs of older persons and people with disabilities are also being taken into consideration in the response.

The Mozambique humanitarian community's feedback hotline—*Linha Verde 1458*—has supported the National Emergency Operations Centre (CENOE) in raising awareness before, during and after Eloise's landfall. The hotline, which is hosted by WFP, has received 312 calls and sent 2 bulk messages to 13,795 contacts in affected provinces. The International Federation of the Red Cross has [released](#) 359,689 Swiss francs (US\$ 406,000) from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to the national Mozambique Red Cross to provide immediate relief and life-saving assistance during three months to 500 families (about 2,500 people) that are affected by Cyclone Eloise.

In **Zimbabwe**, the Department of Civil Protection is continuing to coordinate evacuations where needed, although logistical difficulties—including impassable roads—are making the task challenging. The District Civil Protection Committees from the affected provinces, with support from humanitarian partners, are assessing the extent of damage and needs of the affected people. In Chimanimani District of Manicaland Province, 40 plastic jerry cans, 20 units of 20 litre buckets with taps and 50 bars of soap donated by Mercy Corps were distributed to the four evacuation centres. IOM supported with tarpaulins for construction of temporary cooking areas for all four centres and the Red Cross distributed one 750ml liquid soap container per household, one face mask per person and one tarpaulin per evacuation centre.

In **South Africa**, all three affected provinces (Limpopo, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal) are preparing for an extreme weather event and are receiving support from National Government, according to the National Disaster Management Centre. The authorities have commenced public communication on possible hazards within the identified municipalities and have mobilized resources and established local preparedness plans. All institutional structures across the three spheres of Government (national, provincial and local) have been activated, including the Inter-Governmental Committee on Disaster Management comprising Ministers and Members of the Executive Council (MECs).



Stop Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Pare a exploração e abuso sexual

Moçambique: A ajuda humanitária é gratuita! Se alguém lhe pedir para pagar, fazer algo impróprio ou realizar qualquer favor ou ação sexual em troca de ajuda, diga não e ligue para a Linha Verde das Nações Unidas no telefone 1458. A ligação é gratuita e também pode ser utilizada para pedir informação, fazer sugestões ou para reportar quaisquer outras irregularidades relacionadas a assistência humanitária.

Zimbabwe: Humanitarian assistance is free. If someone demands that you pay, do something inappropriate, or perform any favour or sexual action in return for assistance, please say no and write to zim.psea@gmail.com. Your communication/complaint will be treated with all due sensitivity and respect for your confidentiality.

For more information, please contact OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa:

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