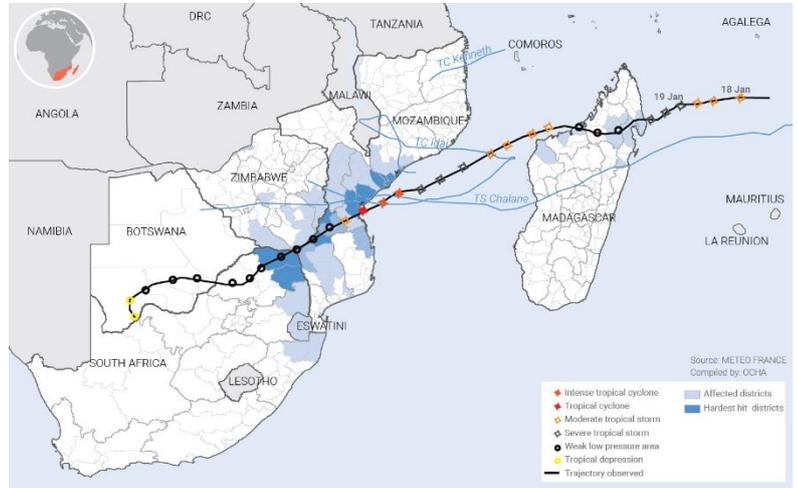


### HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 270,000 people have been affected by Eloise across Southern Africa, including 267,289 in Mozambique, more than 1,000 in Zimbabwe and more than 1,000 in Eswatini.
- The death toll from Eloise has risen to 21, including 11 in Mozambique, 3 in Zimbabwe, 4 in Eswatini, 2 in South Africa and 1 in Madagascar.
- With flood waters present in multiple locations, the risk of water-borne diseases, including cholera, is high.
- Tens of thousands of hectares of crops have been flooded due to the Eloise weather system, which could have consequences for the next harvest and food security in the period ahead.



### SITUATION OVERVIEW

The Eloise weather system has left at least 21 people dead -11 in Mozambique, 3 in Zimbabwe, 4 in Eswatini, 2 in South Africa and 1 in Madagascar- and affected more than 270,000 people across Southern Africa, according to preliminary information which continues to be updated as new data becomes available. Although the damage wrought by Eloise to date has been less widespread than Tropical Cyclone Idai in 2019, homes, crops and infrastructure in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Eswatini and South Africa have been damaged or destroyed.

In **Mozambique**, the number of people affected by Tropical Storm Eloise has risen to 267,289, as assessment teams have reached areas impacted by the storm and further information is becoming available. At least 20,167 people are sheltering in 32 temporary accommodation centres after being displaced by flooding, where urgent needs include clean water and sanitation to prevent disease outbreaks. At least 20,558 houses have been destroyed (6,297), damaged (11,254) or flooded (3,007), mainly in Sofala Province, according to the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Risk Reduction's (INGD) data as of 27 January. At least 460 classrooms and 86 health centres will need repairs. According to **UNICEF**, at least 90,000 children in central Mozambique are likely to need humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of Cyclone Eloise, including those displaced and those at risk of contracting waterborne diseases. With more than 177,000 hectares of crops flooded, there are concerns regarding the potential consequences for the next harvest and food security in the period ahead.

Since yesterday, 27 January, moderate rains have been recorded across Mozambique, especially in the Maputo river basin. River water levels are predicted to fluctuate, with a tendency to decrease, in the next 72 hours in Maputo river basin (Madubula, Incomati rivers), Limpopo river basin (Chohwe and Sicacte rivers) and the Save and Pungwe river basins, according to the National Directorate of Water Resource Management (DNGRH). The Zambezi River may increase in runoff volume, particularly in the lower Zambezi, which may cause flooding located in low and riverside areas.

In **Zimbabwe**, at least 349 houses are reported to have been destroyed or partially damaged by Eloise, according to **IOM**. In Manicaland province, multiple major roads require rehabilitation following damages due to incessant rains. In the province's capital, Mutare, the main bridge was damaged, although vehicles can still pass. In Chimanimani district, some 265 people (101 households) who are still living in displacement sites due to Cyclone Idai were temporarily evacuated. In Chipinge, 190 households were affected across 7 wards. In Buhera, two houses had their roofs blown off, while at least 172 people (47 households) have been relocated to higher ground following the spilling of the Tugwi Mukosi Dam. In neighbouring Masvingo province, an estimated 31 homes have been destroyed in Chiredzi district, according to **IOM**.

In **South Africa**, multiple severe weather events were reported in western Free State and north-eastern Northern Cape between 26 and 27 January, including damage to roads, widespread flooding and evacuations of communities and people stranded by rising floodwaters, according to the **South African Weather System (SAWS)**. The heavy rains may cause "extensive damage" to crops and waterlog farmlands, with potential to significantly impact agricultural production, according to **SAWS**.

## HUMANITARIAN PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

In **Mozambique**, humanitarians, under the leadership of INGD, are scaling-up the response.

In Beira city, WFP has completed the registration of people who will receive food assistance in 11 temporary accommodation centres and begun food distributions in 4 of these accommodation centres, assisting 4,125 people (825 families). WFP is designing a phased response plan for Cyclone Eloise, which includes immediate assistance at resettlement sites, return rations for those heading home, and food assistance until the next harvest season in July. WFP is also providing ICT technical support to INGD on radio installation and internet connectivity. WFP Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) experts are providing support to INGD on the review of assessment tools, and training on use of these assessment tools for staff deployed as part of multisectoral rapid assessment in Sofala Province.

As an immediate response, **UNICEF** will be able to distribute prepositioned basic household and hygiene items, water purification products, tarpaulin sheets and essential medicine for up to 20,000 people.

The **Salvation Army** plans to distribute bulk quantities of rice, beans and cooking oil to around 1,500 people (300 families), sufficient to ensure a month's basic nutrition. Additionally, the organization is planning to disseminate information on the risks of COVID-19 in affected areas and will provide five bars of soap to people receiving food assistance to help ensure personal hygiene.

Before Eloise hit Mozambique, UNFPA pre-positioned supplies in Sofala Province, including: 22 tents to serve as temporary health centres and three months' worth of women-friendly spaces; reproductive health kits to ensure safe deliveries for 90,000 people; 2,500 dignity kits with essential items for vulnerable women and girls, such as soap, underwear, face masks, reusable menstruation pads; and COVID-19 infection and prevention control supplies. UNFPA is facilitating and coordinating the implementation of multisectoral, inter-agency gender-based violence interventions.

In **Zimbabwe**, District Civil Protection Committees, with support from humanitarian partners, are responding.

In **Manicaland province**, the Chipinge District Civil Protection Committee made an urgent request for tents for 30 families in ward 12, and **IOM** has provided 90 tarpaulins and 30 non-food item (NFI) kits, while World Vision has provided 90 blankets for the families. The Zimbabwe Disaster Rapid Response Mechanism (ZDRRM) -a consortium comprising Plan International, Danish Church Aid, Christian Aid, and Care International- has also provided tents and blankets to 200 households in Chipinge district.

In **Masvingo province**, efforts are focused around communities impacted by the Tugwi Mukosi dam spill over. In Masvingo district, 172 people (46 households) evacuated from ward 34 to a safe place are being provided tents by the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society and NFIs from ZDRRM. In Chiredzi district -which lies downstream from the dam, along the Runde river- the ZDRRM has distributed tents, hygiene kits and dignity kits to 38 households. In Gutu district, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society is verifying the needs of a reported 33 households who require shelter support.

In **Midlands province**, 20 households in Gokwe South district have received tents from the District Coordinating Committee's office and there is a request for additional NFIs.

In **Mashonaland Central province**, two schools in Roshinga district -Chomotukutu primary and secondary schools- that had their roofs blown away by strong winds were repaired through the Rushinga Rural District Council (RDC).



### 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](mailto: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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