

70,610 persons

Displaced across 69 evacuation sites as reported by INGC

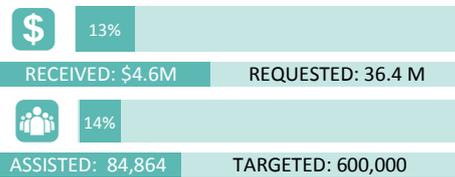
77,019 persons

Reported across 67 sites in Beira, Dondo, Nhamatanda in DTM's multi-sectoral location assessment

85,864 persons

Provided with shelter assistance in Beira and affected areas (17,054 HHs)

Appeal Status



IOM staff members supported with the relocation of over 400 persons to the Escola Samora Machel temporary displacement site in Beira during the reporting period. © IOM 2019/A. Nero

HIGHLIGHTS

As of 14 April, through the IOM managed Common Pipeline, Shelter Cluster partners have assisted 28,941 households (154,568 individuals) with various shelter and essential household items, including 35,515 tarpaulins, 13,264 blankets, and 4,660 kitchen sets.

IOM's Health team has identified and referred 15 Tuberculosis (TB) patients eligible to return home to Buzi from Beira in coordination with the Provincial TB Supervisor. IOM is also assisting local health facilities to set up temporary health screening and consultation areas in Macurungo.

IOM's Protection team led a training on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for Camp Management and Camp Coordination (CCCM) staff at the Ifapa temporary displacement site in Beira city on 14 April and in coordination with INGC and the Ifapa site manager.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in central Mozambique on 14 March 2019. An estimated 1.85 million people across Mozambique have been affected, according to the UN. As of 14 April, 603 people are confirmed dead and 1,643 injured according to the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC). 239,731 houses were identified by authorities as totally destroyed (111,202), partially destroyed (112,745) or flooded (15,784). 70,610 displaced people are sheltering in 69 sites across Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete. A World Bank commissioned rapid remote assessment to estimate the financial impacts of Cyclone Idai suggests as much as USD 773 million in damages to buildings, infrastructure and agriculture.

On 14 April, the Ministry of Health confirmed 4,979 cases of cholera; 4,946 cases have received treatment and are in recovery. Most of the cases reported have been in Beira, followed by Nhamatanda and Dondo. The Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign ended on 9 April, with 803,125 people vaccinated. 11 Cholera Treatment Centres have been established by health cluster partners and government in response. IOM's emergency health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programming experts are being deployed from

across the region to Mozambique in order to support these urgent concerns.

IOM's main office in Maputo is coordinating response activities with sub-offices in Tete and Beira to support the emergency response. In addition, IOM has deployed over 30 international technical experts on Shelter, Camp Management, Health, Protection, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Early Recovery to enhance response capacity and initiate new activities. IOM is co-leading the Shelter-NFI Cluster with IFRC and supporting INGC within the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Task Force.

In order to respond to the humanitarian needs of 1.85 million people affected by Cyclone Idai in Mozambique, IOM is appealing for USD 36.4 million for its emergency response for the next six months to September 2019. The UN is urgently seeking an additional USD 282 million of relief aid over the next three months to 30 June 2019. As of 14 April, the Humanitarian Response Plan is funded at USD 78.5M, 23.3% of funding requirements of USD 337M.

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SHELTER AND NFI

As of 14 April, Shelter/NFI Cluster partners provided shelter supplies for 28,941 total households representing 154,568 individuals. In total, IOM has provided 17,054 households (85,864 individuals) with shelter support. As the lead on the common Shelter/NFI pipeline in Beira, IOM is coordinating closely with the Logistics cluster at the Beira International Airport and taking delivery of new supplies and shipments. Distributions from warehouses near the airport are ongoing to partners for field level distributions. Mixed inter-sectoral distributions by air and road continue in coordination with Shelter, Food Security, WASH and Logistics Cluster partners but additional funding is required to continue ongoing work. Shelter needs continue to increase, now topping 239,000 households partially or totally destroyed and as relocation planning proceeds.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

On 15 April the [Displacement Tracking Matrix \(DTM\)](#) team released the of the multi-sectoral location assessments after collecting data in 67 displacement sites in Cidade da Beira, Dondo, and Nhamatanda districts from 02-07 of April. There were 52,745 individuals (12,019 households) across the 41 assessed displacement sites. 26 additional sites have also been assessed and the data and analysis will be available for the next situation report. IOM's DTM team also carried out needs assessments in 10 of the 22 displacement sites in Buzi. Significant gaps in service delivery inclusive of site management were in evidence throughout the area and primary identified needs ranged from food, shelter, and health services to a generalized lack of water and sanitation facilities. Shelter materials in particular were identified as a major need to ensure families can rebuild their homes. Affected persons who had evacuated from low lying areas where buildings and homes were completely destroyed will be included in government relocation planning.



A training for 40 DTM enumerators was carried out near the Beira Airport on return intention surveys on 13 April. © IOM 2019/M. Alhamadani



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

As many of the urban sites in Beira are in flat areas, IOM and CCCM Task Force partners will use heavy machinery to put in place flood mitigation and drainage measures. Regular site monitoring is ongoing in all 5 of the temporary displacement sites established by IOM. Based on a request from INGC in Picoco camp, volunteers will support registration and data entry to create a relocation list. Relatedly, the relocation task force developed a list of recommendations in support of the Government's plan to return affected populations originally from Buzi back to their place of origin. The document -highlights that returns should be voluntary, informed, organized and consistent with international best practises. In addition, site preparation works are required ahead of relocations to

Buzi. The Government confirmed that 1,055 plots have already been demarcated for the return.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

IOM's WASH experts travelled to Buzi district to the south of Beira from 09-11 April to conduct a rapid assessment in 14 of 22 identified displacement sites hosting up to 4,403 HH (19,616 individuals) as roads reopen after flood waters recede. Some areas continue to have limited accessibility due to damage to roads and other infrastructure.



HEALTH

In support of local health authorities, IOM health teams assisted in the identification of persons with acute and chronic health needs residing in temporary displacement sites and provided referral to health facilities and return services where appropriate. This included 15 persons on Tuberculosis (TB) treatment who were referred to the National TB Programme and who will be supported to return home where they can safely complete treatment, be activity monitored and benefit from their social support at home. The majority of these persons originated from Buzi and were residing in temporary



The Escola Samora Machel temporary displacement site on 11 April. © IOM 2019/A.Nero

displacement sites in Beira.

The IOM Health team assisted the primary health care center in Macurungo to set up a temporary health screening and consultation room (including for TB) which will serve persons living in nearby sites and surrounding communities.



PROTECTION

IOM's Protection team together with INGC, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action and Protection cluster members finalized referral pathways for persons who are at risk of or might have become victims of any form of violence, including victims of trafficking and Gender-based Violence (GBV) survivors. Referral pathways for vulnerable populations have been adapted to better reflect child protection concerns. These have been endorsed by the Protection Cluster. Pictorial signs will be printed and disseminated at temporary displacement sites. IOM has also started to map existing government social services at district level. Tents for protection centres will be put up in the IFAPA, IFP, and Samora Machel displacement sites and equipment will be handed over to the provincial directorate of Social Action in the coming days.

PSEA training is being rolled out for local CCCM staff and DTM and sessions will be offered starting next week at site level for other organizations active at the sites pending HCT approved PSEA materials

