

140,784 persons

Displaced across 161 evacuation sites as reported by INGC

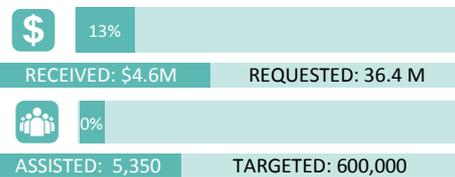
22,346 persons

Reported across 32 evacuation sites in Beira by IOM-DTM

5,350 persons

Provided with shelter assistance in Beira (1,214 HHs)

Appeal Status



At the request of the INGC, IOM set up 30 family tents from UKAID at the Muavi relocation site in Beira. © IOM 2019/B.Danila

HIGHLIGHTS

On 27 March, IOM’s Chief of Mission joined a UNICEF visit to affected areas with Graca Machel, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and the UNICEF Regional Director to meet with senior government response leadership to review ongoing humanitarian operations.

IOM has received and distributed in-kind shelter contributions and related equipment from UKAID, the Swiss Development Cooperation Agency, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and USAID over the past 2 weeks.

IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams carried out site assessments in 32 evacuation sites in Beira and surrounding areas (Sofala) in coordination with the Mozambique’s National Institute of Disaster Management.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall in central Mozambique the night of 14 March 2019. An estimated 1.85 million people across Mozambique have been affected, according to the United Nations. More than 92,000 houses have been identified as totally destroyed (50,772), partially destroyed (25,769) or flooded (15,784)– numbers continue to rise with assessments ongoing.

As of 29 March, a total of 140,784 people (29,098 households) are accommodated in 161 sites across Sofala (116 sites), Manica (27 sites), Zambezia (13 sites) and Tete (5 sites) provinces. As of 29 March, 493 people are confirmed dead and 1,523 injured.

IOM’s main office in Maputo is coordinating response activities with a sub-office in Tete province. Following the impact of Cyclone Idai, IOM opened a new sub-office in Beira (Sofala) to support the emergency response. In addition, and as part of the scale-up, IOM is deploying an 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 leading

on CCCM-related issues alongside Government counterparts. IOM has long-standing partnerships with COSACA, CHEMA, and IFRC for emergency response activities and will focus its efforts on supporting shelter cluster partner activities along with scaling up its own response.

Further, on 29 March, the Ministry of Health confirmed 271 cases of cholera, and 2,500 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD), in what many fear may be the onset of a major outbreak of the disease. A cholera vaccination campaign is set to commence at the beginning of April and Cholera Treatment Centres are being established in response. IOM’s emergency health and WASH programming experts are being deployed from across the region to Mozambique in order to support these urgent concerns.

In order to respond to the humanitarian needs of an estimated 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. The United Nations is urgently seeking an additional USD 282 million of relief aid over the next three months to 30 June 2019.

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SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

Last week, with the support of UKAID and the Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency (SDC), IOM erected 30 family tents in a new displacement site in Muavi (Sofala) as well as 70 family tents and 5 multi-purpose tents in Ifapa (Sofala) at the request of the INGC. The larger multi-purpose tents are 45m²— 4 times the typical tent size— and offer gender-segregated rooms for vulnerable females. IOM has also received an additional in-kind contribution of 100 tents from the Italian Cooperation Agency to establish a new evacuation site at San Pedro Claver Parish Grounds in Beira.

In total, IOM has received 205 family tents (including 100 from UKAID; 100 from Italy and 5 MPT from SDC), 12,000 tarps, 4,200 blankets, 1,000 solar lamps, and 500 shelter tool kits. IOM has distributed over 4,004 shelter NFI and tool kits via road distributions in close coordination with INGC. Mixed inter-sectoral distributions by air and road have been done in coordination with Shelter, Food Security, WASH and Logistics Cluster partners. In addition, IOM is co-sharing a warehouse in Beira and presently expanding office and accommodation space in the devastated city.



IOM and SDC staff take stock of newly delivered shelter kits in Beira © IOM 2019/B.Danila



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

At the request of the Mozambican National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) and the Ministries of Health and Education, IOM is actively engaged in site assessments around Beira for the relocation of affected persons. This positive and collaborative effort will support the dignified and safe relocation of displaced households and individuals who have sought refuge in school buildings and hospitals. This will facilitate the reopening and the eventual restart of the services these facilities usually provide.

Additionally, at the request of INGC, IOM has established two small camp sites in Ifapa (Sofala) and Muave (Sofala) for 100 and 30 households, respectively. Cluster partners will follow up with

additional assessments for the service provision in the camps. In Beira, IOM has established a CCCM working group under the Shelter Cluster. The first coordination meeting was held on 27 March.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

On 27 March, IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams carried out site assessments in 32 evacuation sites in Beira, in coordination with the Government of Mozambique (See map on page 3). 29 of the displacement sites assessed were schools, and the remaining three were community centres.

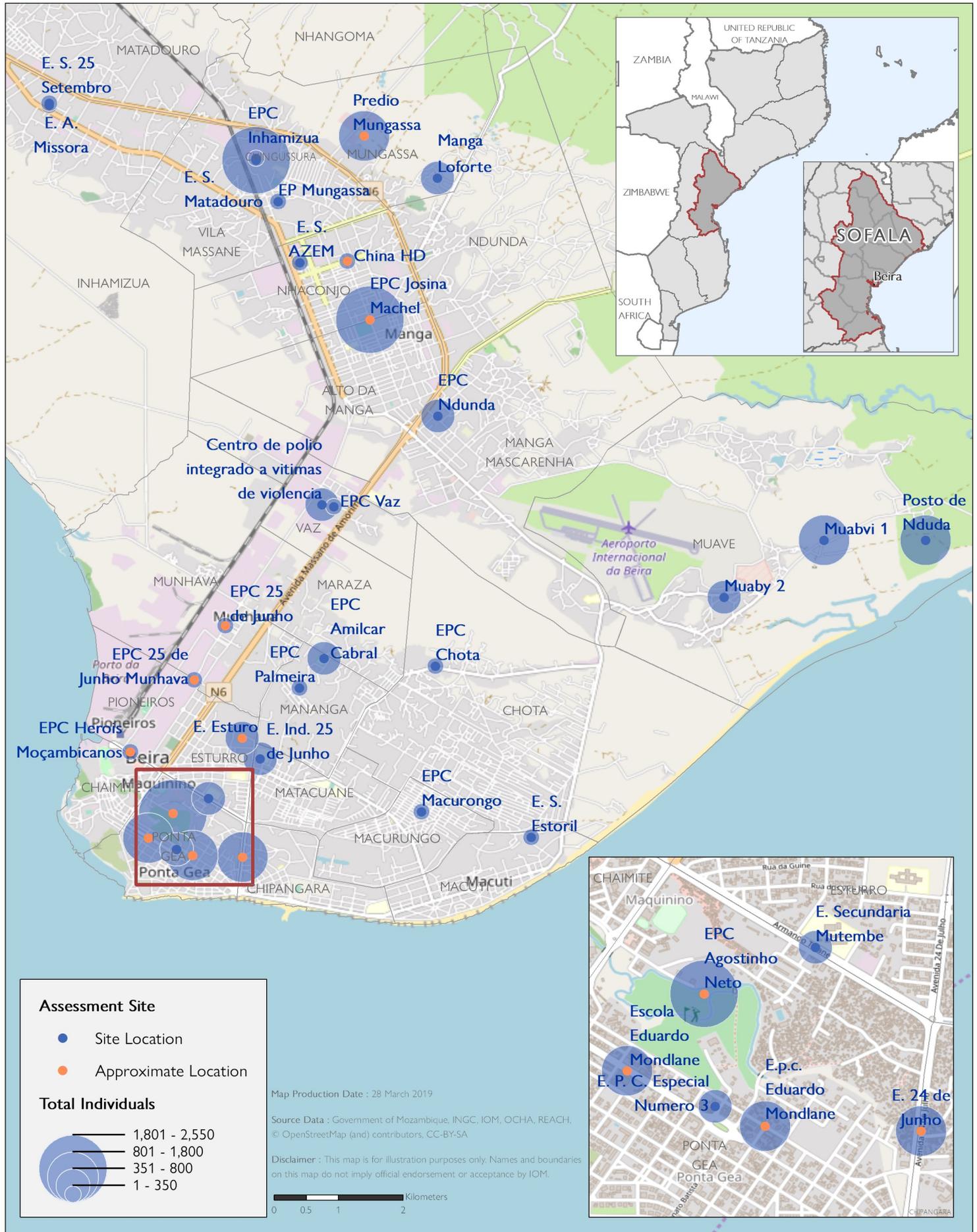
As the [DTM report](#) indicates, a total of 22,346 individuals were reported across the 32 assessed displacement sites in Beira. 29 of the 32 sites are reported to be physically accessible, and 29 are reported to be safe and secure to access. The remaining three sites reported that it was not safe and secure to access the site (1), did not know (1), or reported it was it was limited/intermittently safe (1).

In the majority of sites (22 sites or 69 per cent) it was reported that damaged or destroyed houses were primarily what was preventing them from returning. The remaining reasons were accessibility (1), basic infrastructure damage (2), lack of food (4) and no livelihoods (3). 59 per cent of the sites (19 sites) reported food as the primary need followed by shelter and construction materials. Clothing and blankets and other NFIs followed by health services were also reported as being in high demand.

The DTM team is also geo-coding the sites to ensure they are properly registered and mapped to allow for service extension by response partners.



IOM interviews flood affected women at a displacement site in Mataouro. IOM is collecting demographic and intention data through the Displacement Tracking Matrix © IOM 2019/J.Millman



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