

1,800,944 persons

affected by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth as reported by INGC

125,038 persons

currently displaced, in resettlement sites and with host communities, across six provinces reported by IOM's DTM (as of September)

IOM APPEAL STATUS



31.5%

RECEIVED: \$16.4 M

REQUESTED: 52 M

CUMULATIVE BENEFICIARY FIGURES (SHELTER/NFI):



PROCURED BY IOM: 163,790

IN-KIND DONATIONS: 396,090



Shelter materials including tarps, bamboo, poles and toolkits arrive in Buzi, Begaja resettlement site to support families displaced by Cyclone Idai to construct shelters, 1 September ©IOM 2019

HIGHLIGHTS

In response to Cyclone Idai, during the period the IOM Shelter team distributed shelter kits to 4,104 families living in Sofala province. Of these, 2,300 families are living in partially damaged houses in Nhamaiabwe community shelter support. A total of 1,008 families in Canhandula, Muanza and Beira communities whose houses were heavily damaged received kits including additional wooden poles and bamboo.

In total, IOM and partners provided non-food items to 62,381 households in need in Sofala and Manica provinces: materials included, plastic sheeting, toolkits, tents, blankets, kitchen sets and solar lanterns. In Cabo Delgado, IOM and partners have assisted 49,595 households through the distribution of materials including tarps, blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, toolkits, tents and water containers.

IOM DTM published the Cyclone Idai [Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment– Round 9](#) (25 September), which assessed 66 resettlement sites across four provinces. The most urgent need reported at the sites was food, followed by water, shelter, education and household items; the top items needed were sleeping materials (blankets and mats), cooking items, mosquito nets and hygiene products.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Two consecutive category-4 tropical cyclones hit Mozambique within a six week period in March and April 2019, causing extensive destruction and damage to Sofala, Tete, Zambezia, Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces in the central and northern parts of the country. Cyclone Idai, made landfall near Beira city on 14 March, with winds over 220km/h, leading to the deaths of 603 people and affecting more than 1,500,000 persons. Cyclone Kenneth made landfall in northern Mozambique on 25 April, with 200km/h winds impacting Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces, resulting in the deaths of 45 people and affecting over 280,000 people.

According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 66 relocation sites are open, hosting 83,557 individuals in Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia Provinces following Cyclone Idai, as of 24 September. Following Cyclone Kenneth, a total 24,036 individuals are displaced: 8,589 individuals are at six resettlements sites, and 15,477 are in host communities (DTM Multi-sectoral assessment, Round 5).

In response to the humanitarian needs of 1.8 million people affected by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, in the aftermath of the emergency, [IOM appealed for USD 52 million](#) for 10 months (March – December 2019). IOM's Appeal is currently funded at 31.5 per cent.

A [revised Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\) for Mozambique](#) was published in September, and the Humanitarian Country Team has focused on the most urgent life-saving, life-sustaining needs as well as building the resilience and protection of the most vulnerable. As part of the revised HRP, IOM is appealing for USD 33.7 million, for the period through May 2020, to respond to prioritized unmet needs.

According to the UN Humanitarian Country Team, five months after the cyclones hit, more than half a million people (100,000 households) are reportedly still living in destroyed or structurally damaged homes. Many resettlement sites or places of emergency accommodation are inadequately prepared and lack access to fundamental basic goods and services. Furthermore, safe and adequate shelter and means to strengthen damaged homes are urgently needed to provide protection for affected people before upcoming rainy season begins in October.

IOM's Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Programme is working in close cooperation with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) to coordinate site assessments, demarcation, mapping, and eventually, service delivery through humanitarian partners at 48 out of 72 resettlement sites assisting populations affected by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

CONTACTS

Preparedness and Response Division
prd@iom.int

Chief of Mission, Katharina Schnoering
kschnoering@iom.int

Donor Relations Division
drd@iom.int

CYCLONE IDAI RESPONSE



SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

To date, IOM and its partners cumulatively provided shelter/NFI support to 62,381 households in Sofala and Manica provinces, including procured items and in-kind donations. In the first three months of the response, families received loose items through in-kind donations, including plastic sheeting to 30,604 households, and 5,570 toolkits, 2,355 kitchen sets, 988 solar lanterns, and blankets for 8,306 households.

Between 1 and 30 September, the team distributed shelter kits to 4,104 households living in communities across Sofala province. Of these, 2,300 households living in partially damaged houses in Nhamaiabwe, Muanza and Beira received a shelter kit, providing each household with two tarpaulins, a toolkit and two blankets. Households whose houses were heavily damaged received a more substantial kit, including additional wooden poles and bamboo, targeting 1,008 households in Canhandula and Muanza-sede and Beira. Distributions in multiple Buzi resettlement sites reached a total of 796 households as preventive measures ahead of the rainy season.

The shelter team conducted household level assessments in hard-to-reach communities in Muanza district, where shelter needs are high. Additionally, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) started in early September, through which beneficiaries of past shelter distributions are interviewed for feedback regarding the materials received to enhance the type of response provided. PDMs are ongoing and will continue through the end of the year. First results will be available in November.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

CCCM continued with regular activities, including service monitoring, coordination meetings and community engagement activities across 17 resettlement areas in Sofala and regular site monitoring across 28 sites in Manica. CCCM continues to work with protection focal points on referrals of vulnerable cases; in cooperation with IOM Protection and Health teams, during the reporting period over 200 vulnerable households were identified in need of access to medicine. IOM referred cases to mobile clinics and health centres, and is supporting the local health department to find solutions to ensure access.

The demarcation of 10 sites is in process in cooperation with government and partners. The demarcation contributes to preparation for rainy season drainage works. CCCM teams held several focus group discussions on rainy season preparedness.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

As of 24 September, IOM DTM identified 83,557 individuals (16,786 households) across 66 resettlement sites in four provinces. In the [Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment– Round 9](#), (published 25 September) the most urgent need reported was food, followed by water, shelter, education and household items.

The DTM team published the [Cyclone Idai Baseline Assessment—Round 5](#) on 16 September. A total of 186 localities (the lowest administrative level) were assessed, covering 26 districts in the four Cyclone-Idai affected provinces. The assessment covered affected populations inside localities, IDPs and returnees. The most urgent need identified was drinking water, followed by shelter and food. The results are shared with clusters, which plan interventions informed by this data.



HEALTH

Through IOM's joint mobile team, health education and counselling services were provided to 1,473 people during the reporting period, topics included pellagra, malaria, HIV, tuberculosis, diarrhoea, cholera, family planning, and vaccinations. More than 1,769 patients with health needs were assisted through the joint mobile clinic.

IOM medical teams in collaboration with district health directorates carried out vaccinations for over 1,401 children and over 208 women of childbearing age. In addition, eight consultation rooms were constructed in four resettlement sites.



PROTECTION

Trainings to strengthen Reference Groups of Child Protection and Trafficking in Persons (TIP) were held in the city of Chimoio and districts of Mussurize, Sussundenga and Gondola (Manica Province) targeting 95 participants (36 women and 59 men). Topics included tasks and objectives of the reference groups, mechanisms of coordination and legal and international frameworks on gender-based violence (GBV) and TIP. A refresher training on PSEA, GBV and referral pathways was organized by IOM Protection staff, for 40 IOM, UNHCR and UNFPA activists in the district of Dondo.



MHPSS team carries out recreational activities with children in Bandua 2 resettlement site in Buzi district. © IOM 2019



MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

During the four week period IOM's MHPSS team reached over 2,774 people with mental health, psycho-health education, and counselling services on children's rights, stress management and a variety of health topics. In addition, 1,473 people benefitted from psychosocial support and more than 15 patients were referred for further specialized mental health support. During the period a total of 146 people were referred to local health centres for follow up.

CYCLONE KENNETH RESPONSE



SHELTER AND NFI

Since the beginning of the response, IOM and partners have cumulatively assisted 49,595 households in Cabo Delgado, through the distribution of 36,616 tarpaulins, 4,880 buckets, 7,952 blankets, 1,387 kitchen sets, 7,904 mosquito nets, 6,034 toolkits, 2,238 water containers and additional materials.

Of the households, 14,549 received materials procured by IOM, and 35,046 received materials provided as in-kind assistance items through the common pipeline managed by IOM.

From 11 to 13 September, the shelter team visited Macomia and Mucojo to conduct post-distribution evaluation of shelter distributions, following a larger post-distribution monitoring conducted from 27 to 30 August.

IOM's implementing partners have started the rehabilitation of a health clinic and a school in the heavily affected area of Mucojo. Another implementing partner Instituto Oikos has begun housing reconstruction on the islands of Ibo and Matemo.



A house in Ibo Island, using structural walls technology, under construction through IOM implementing partner Instituto Oikos. © Instituto Oikos 2019



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Tratará (Nanjua 2) resettlement site was previously undeveloped. To improve access to the site local government demarcated streets. The IOM CCCM team provided tools and engaged 30 displaced individuals in Tratará to clear the land for the streets. Mapping of site boundaries is ongoing to confirm family plots, and seven households were moved to safer plots to reduce risk of flooding. The CCCM team is working closely with local authorities and community leadership structures in three additional resettlement sites, and providing technical assistance to camp committees, including site planning, street demarcation and training on site maintenance.



IOM team engaged local labour for street opening in Tratará resettlement site, with 30 displaced individuals. © IOM 2019



HEALTH

Assessment visits and meetings with local representatives were carried out in several affected communities. A health vulnerability assessment was carried out in Mucojo, Macomia District, where the local health post was damaged, and with only one functioning building, was delivering services with the assistance of a partner organization in improvised tents. The findings from these assessments will inform expansion of programming and delivery of services.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

[Mozambique Baseline Assessment—Cyclone Kenneth—Round 3](#) was published covering 35 localities in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces. Data collection was carried out 9 to 17 September, in close coordination with Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC). The most urgent need reported was shelter/housing, followed by drinking water and food. Of the 35 localities, 51 per cent reported receiving a shelter kit. The results of the assessment are shared with clusters, which use the data to inform programming. DTM Kenneth Multi-sectoral location assessment, Round 5 reported a total 24,036 displaced individuals: of these, 8,589 individuals are at six resettlements sites, and 15,477 are in host communities.



MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

Recreational activities were held with 57 women and 79 children at Chuiba site, including community gatherings, traditional music, dance and drawing, in order to support coping mechanisms within the communities. A Psychosocial support needs assessment was carried out from 11 to 13 September at Mucojo administrative post, in Macomia district. Needs were identified in health staffing, and for mental health, psychosocial support, psychiatric services, and protection services. The results of these assessments will inform the expansion of programming.

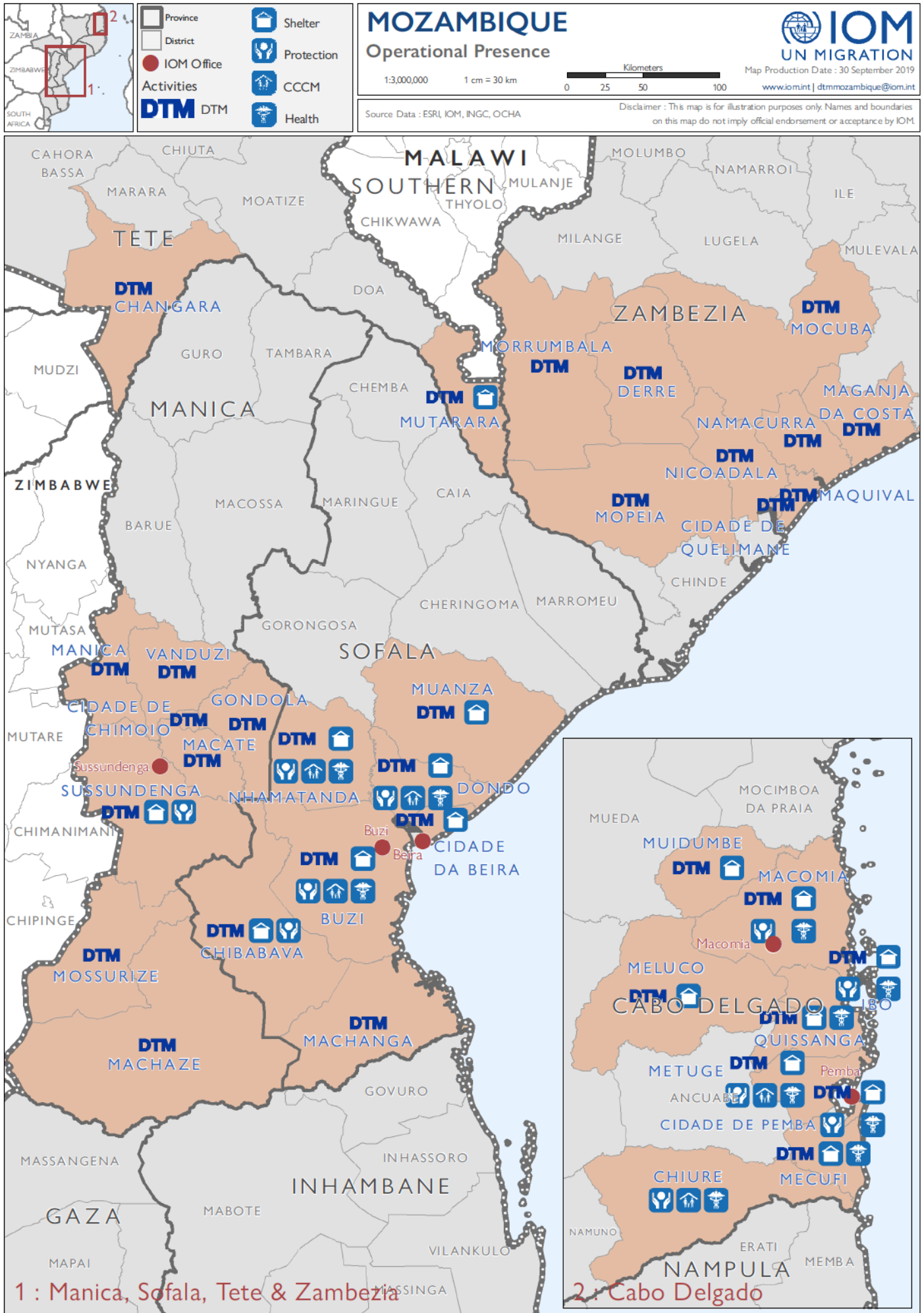


PROTECTION

Vulnerability assessments were carried out with families in Mucojo, at Chuiba accommodation centre and at Tratará resettlement centre; seven cases were identified for direct assistance, which was thus far delivered to five individuals (provision of wheelchairs, mattresses, food baskets, and referral to medical and psychological services).

Bi-weekly meetings were held at Cluster level, to facilitate capacity development and assistance to vulnerable groups, and provide follow up for assistance of GBV, trafficking and child protection cases. IOM held a protection mainstreaming and PSEA training with NGOs on 17 September for 27 participants.

Awareness raising activities were carried out on 4 September in Pemba city, for the promotion of Linha Verde information hotline on humanitarian response, reaching 24 participants.





**MOZAMBIQUE: TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI
MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT – ROUND 9**
Data collection period: 11 September to 16 September 2019



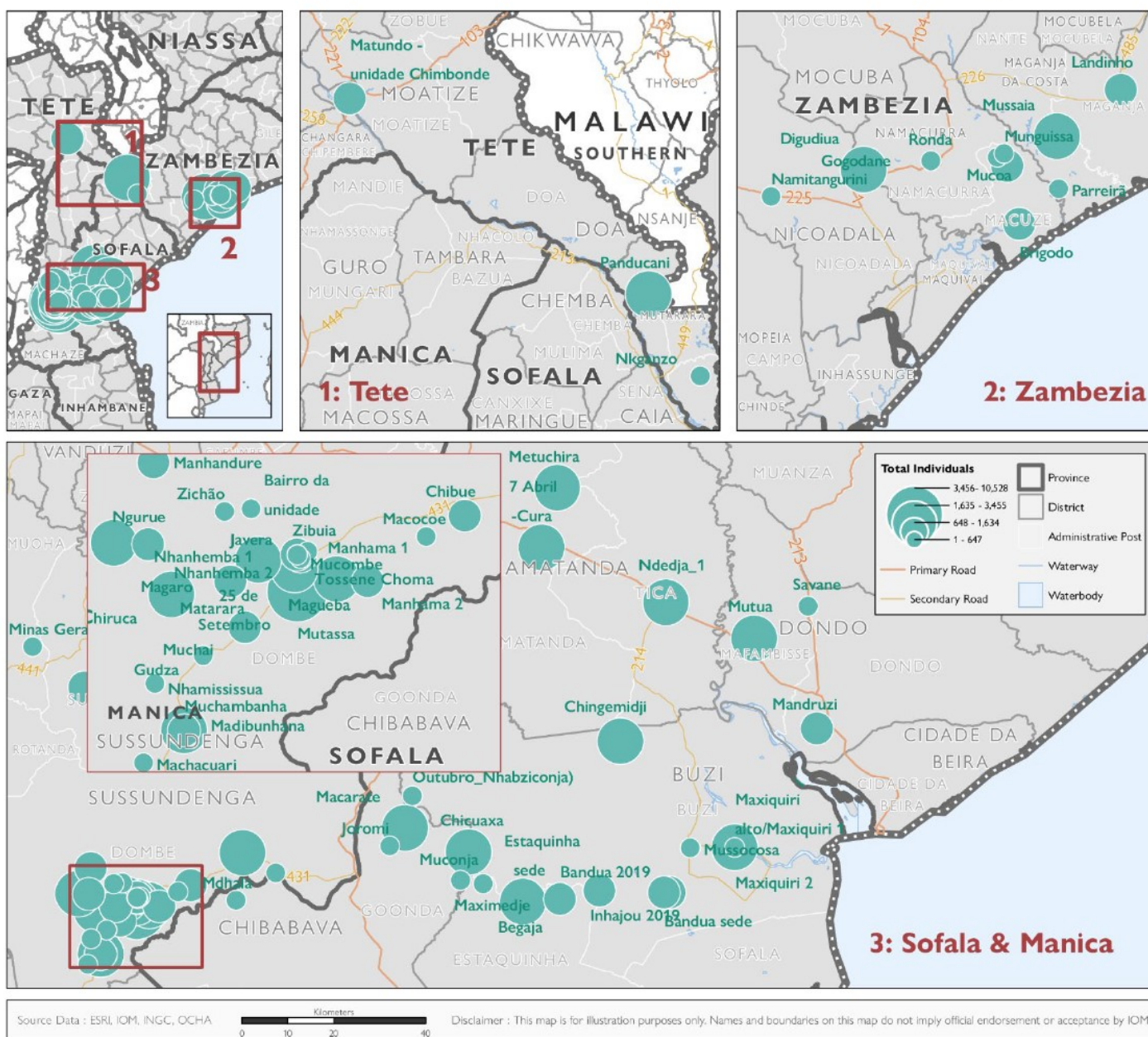
OVERVIEW

On the night of 14 to 15 March 2019, Tropical Cyclone IDAI made landfall in central Mozambique. The cyclone brought torrential rains and winds affecting mostly the Provinces of Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia, causing flash flooding and subsequent destruction.

From 11 September to 16 September, in close coordination with Mozambique’s National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams conducted multi-sectoral location assessments (MSLA) at resettlement sites in the four affected Provinces. The DTM teams interviewed key informants capturing population estimates, mobility patterns, and multi-sectoral needs and vulnerabilities.

COVERAGE

66 Locations assessed across **17** administrative posts and **10** districts in Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia provinces.



For more information visit DTM Mozambique webpage: <https://displacement.iom.int/mozambique>



**MOZAMBIQUE: TROPICAL CYCLONE KENNETH
BASELINE ASSESSMENT – ROUND 3**
Data collection period: 09 to 17 September 2019



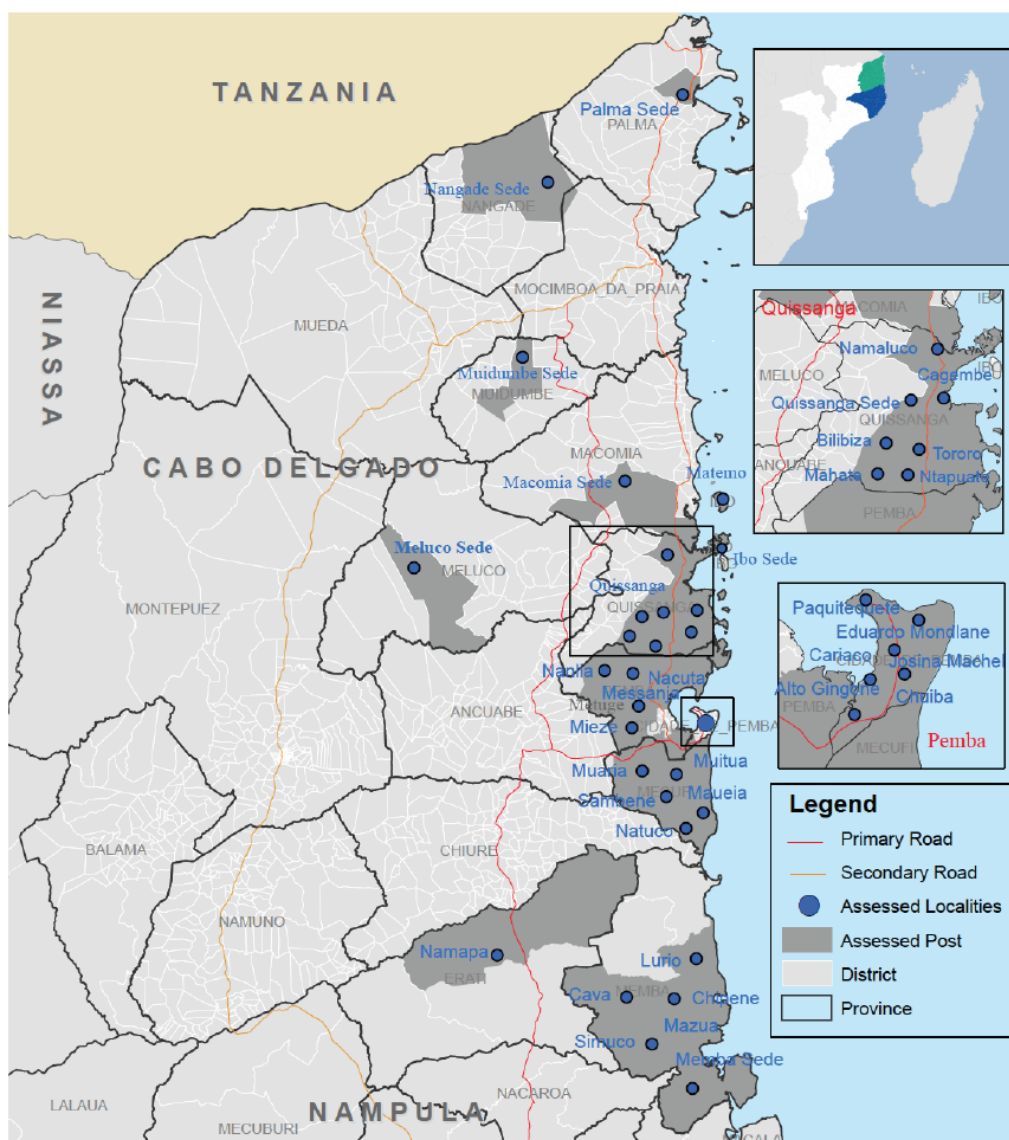
OVERVIEW

On the night of 27 to 28 April 2019, Tropical Cyclone Kenneth made landfall in northern Mozambique. The cyclone brought torrential rains and winds affecting mostly the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Pemba, causing flash flooding and subsequent destruction.

From 09 to 17 September, in close coordination with Mozambique’s National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), IOM DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) teams conducted baseline assessments at **locality level (localidade)**, which corresponds to the lowest administrative level in the country. The third round covered 12 districts in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces. The DTM teams interviewed locality chiefs capturing population estimates and geographic distribution, population movements, shelter repairs and access to services in host communities.

COVERAGE

35 Localities assessed across **19** administrative posts and **12** districts in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces.



For more information visit DTM Mozambique webpage: <https://displacement.iom.int/mozambique>

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