

1,514,662 persons

Affected by Cyclone IDAI as reported by INGC

34,651 persons

Reported across 34 sites in Beira, Dondo, Nhamatanda in DTM's multi-sectoral location assessment

85,864 persons

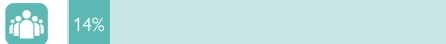
IOM assisted with various shelter and essential household items in coordination with Shelter Cluster partners (17,054 HHs)



Shelter/NFI kits distributed in resettlement sites. © IOM 2019



RECEIVED: \$12.01 M REQUESTED: 36.4 M



ASSISTED: 85,864 TARGETED: 600,000

HIGHLIGHTS

As of 16 May, IOM's shelter and NFI support reached to over 47,133 affected families, including distribution of 33,792 plastic sheet, 2,204 toolkits, 159 tents, 8,200 blankets, 1,897 kitchen set, and 861 solar lanterns.

The results of the DTM/CCCM survey show that the majority of people currently in 6 of 10 sites are not planning to stay at site. Major needs are food, water, NFIs (this including clothes, mosquito nets, mats, blankets), shelter and latrines.

As of 16 May, 27 accommodation centres were open hosting 31,798 individuals and 7,212 households. On the same day, 34 resettlement sites were open with 34,651 individuals and 7,431 households.

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 30 April, more than 50 locations remain hard to reach in Nhamatanda, Buzi and Chibabava districts. According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a total of 30,170 individuals (6,873 households) remain in a total of 24 accommodation centres and 25,380 individuals (7,462 households) have been resettled to 35 new sites in Sofala, Zambezia and Tete.

Cholera cases continue to decline, from 10-14 May, the Health Cluster in Beira reported a total of eight new confirmed cases of Cholera, with eight deaths since the initial outbreak in Sofala.

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, DTM, Health, Protection, WASH and Early Recovery to enhance response capacity and initiate new activities. IOM is co-leading the Shelter-

NFI Cluster with IFRC, supporting Mozambique National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) within the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Task Force and coordinating the resettlement operations within the Return, Relocation and Resettlement Working Group led by OCHA.

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 four months to September 2019. As of date, IOM appeal is currently funded at 33%. The UN is urgently seeking an additional USD 282 million of relief aid over the next month to 30 June 2019. As of 16 May, the Humanitarian Response Plan is funded at USD 108.1 million, 32.1% of funding requirements of USD 337.2 million.

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SHELTER AND NFI

Over the last two weeks, in coordination with INGC and humanitarian partners, IOM provided shelter and NFI assistance to a total of 557 households that have been resettled in Mandruzi (272 HH) and Mutua (285 HH). As of 16 May, IOM assisted 47,133 affected households with shelter and NFI support, including distribution of 33,792 plastic sheet, 2,204 toolkits, 159 Tents, 8, 200 blankets, 897 kitchen set, and 861 solar lanterns. A total of 19,000 plastic sheets and 15,000 blankets have arrived at Beira Port last week, from IOM regional stock in Nairobi. Custom clearance in process, and It is expected to receive items at IOM warehouse on 17th May. IOM as a co-lead of the shelter cluster is promoting and engaging in the discussion about shelter recovery in recognition that while the emergency needs remain unmet, it's important to acknowledge and support the ongoing recovery and reconstruction efforts led by the affected communities.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

IOM is working in close coordination with INCG and humanitarian partners in supporting the governments' priority to close accommodation centres and resettle the communities that have been identified as in need to be resettled in safer areas. IOM and partners have agreed with INGC on minimum requirements to ensure that the movement of people is informed and voluntary and that the living conditions on the new sites meet the minimum recommended standards.



Mandruzi, one of the resettlement sites: As people wait to receive NFIs . © IOM 2019

In this regard, IOM CCCM teams are supporting the site planning of the new sites. On 9 and 10 May, IOM conducted a workshop and provided tools (6 laptops and 6 GPS devices) to enhance the capacity of engineers from the Land, Environment and Rural Development Ministry delegates in Beira, to expedite the process of site planning and plot demarcation. IOM site planners are on site to support the works. Furthermore, IOM hired laborers to clear the plots before the setup of shelters and rented machinery to expedite the road demarcation and site clearing.

On 15 May, IOM together with INCG and partners, visited the remaining active accommodation sites in Beira (Picoco, IFAPA,

São Pedro and Samora Machel) to collect and consolidate the list of people on each site, including the vulnerable cases. These lists will be used to ensure a coordinated movement process to the new sites, in the distribution of shelter and NFI and identification the special requirements, as well as in the provision of adequate services on site.

IOM also joined the INCG led community consultation held in Picoco to discuss the resettlement to Savana. On 17th May, IOM organized a go and see visit to Savana with the community leaders from Picoco, INGC and partners. During the visit, the participants had the opportunity to see the site and the ongoing works and visit the closest town (1km away) where they met the school administrator. OM is also assisting the site planning in Nhamatanda District and is advocating for local authorities to follow the consultation process described above. After people are moved to resettlement sites IOM is working with INGC on the decommissioning of the accommodation centres.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

DTM continues to track daily population mobility in accommodation centres and resettlement sites. As of 16 May, 24 accommodation centres were open hosting 30,170 individuals (6,873 households), and there are 35 resettlement sites with 35,380 individuals (7,462 households). The DTM conduct a number of assessments and surveys over the last two weeks: On 30 April, a **return intentions survey** was conducted in 9 displacement sites in Beira in coordination with INGC. The key findings of this exercise indicate that 62% of the interviewees would prefer to not return to the place where they were residing before the cyclone - 45 % wished to do so because of livelihood or job opportunities and 28 % wanted to leave to another place because of assistance being available in that place. From 3 to 4 May, an **assessment was conducted in 10 resettlements sites** in Dondo, Nhamatanda, and Sussundenga districts to collect information on demographics of the population and their main needs at multisectoral level. The study found that the main needs are food and shelter, most sites don't have gender separated latrines and showers and most sites children don't have yet access to schools. The reports of these two exercises have been endorsed by INGC and shared with humanitarian partners.



Camps at Mandruzi, one of the resettlement sites © IOM 2019



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

To strengthen the WASH Cluster planning, a comprehensive list of locations including numbers of cyclone affected population is under development using DTM information from final assessments; and it was agreed with the Site Planning team to map locations with missing coordinates. IOM in coordination with WASH Partners and FIPAG to sustain water quantities at Samora Machel and IFP accommodation centres to be above 20 L/day/person.



Persons received Shelter/NFI kits. © IOM 2019



HEALTH

From 8 - 10 May, the IOM Migration health (MH) team conducted several activities in accommodation centres in Beira. In São Pedro and Picoco, one health education session was held on malaria, cholera and diarrhoea, reaching seven households; and in Picoco, one additional education session was organized on HIV (prevention, transmission and treatment). In Samora Machel accommodation centre, one awareness raising session was held on collective hygiene and sanitation and a total of 72 participants attended the session. In IFP accommodation centre, seven patients with chronic diseases were provided with transportation from the site to health facilities for medical exams and treatment. Four persons who are unable to pay for medication were provided with prescribed drugs. One TB suspected case was identified and referred to the health facility for follow up.



PROTECTION

On 12 May, IOM participated in a joint protection cluster/government protection monitoring mission to Guara Guara (Buzi) and co-facilitated the discussion with INGC, the protection monitors and the community. IOM/social services protection focal points are active in both, the transit as well as resettlement sites supporting the integrated protection desks, however there is still a need to increase outreach and identify vulnerable cases and victims of GBV and other violence.

IOM in coordination with Sofala province, Beira city as well as Dondo district social services monitored the relocation of IDPs

from IFP and Ifapa accommodation centres to Mutua and Madruzi resettlement sites ensuring that vulnerable group are prioritised and duly protected during the movement, and supported two protection interventions relating to vulnerable women and children preventing family separation.

On 15 May, Nhatamanda social protection focal points who will support protection desks at three resettlement sites were trained on protection, GBV, PSEA and referrals. With this last training, all three affected districts as well as Beira city are covered with community level protection focal points.

Also, on 15 May, IOM supported a delegation of members of the National Reference Group on Child Protection and Combating Human Trafficking, the High Court of Mozambique and UNICEF aimed at assessing the needs and support opportunities of the Province as well as Dondo district reference groups, which could be addressed by a new joint project. IOM co-facilitated the reference group meetings at both district and province level.



MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

MHPSS team continues to support the coordination efforts, strengthening the MHPSS sub working group, and provide support to the Head of the Mental Health Department. The Provincial Directorate of Health (DPS) is expected to appoint a focal point for MHPSS in each district to ensure all partners are committed to the "Do no Harm" initiative.

MHPSS is carrying out a mapping exercise of service providers and assessment of MHPSS needs of population in Buzi and Nhamatanda, considered as priority areas. The MHPSS programme is to be set up in Buzi and Nhamatanda districts and contracts with local partners are in progress.

From 6-10 May, a rapid needs assessment was conducted in accommodation centres and resettlement sites in Buzi (Guara-Guara), Dondo (Mutua and Mandruzi) and Nhamatanda (Metuchira and Cura) Districts, aiming to better identify the needs of IDPs and develop a comprehensive community-based IOM MHPSS programme in the concerned areas. The main objectives of the assessment were to identify the most vulnerable persons in the targeted areas, the prevalence of suffering, and other issues to be addressed through MHPSS programming.

A total of 46 people interviewed in the three districts (45% male, 55% female). Suffering and access to basic needs were identified as the primary concerns by the respondents, however, the MHPSS activities commonly requested are vocational trainings, sports and leisure activities.

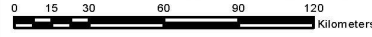


— Primary Road
— Secondary Road
— Waterbody
— Waterway
● IDP Resettlement Locations
● IDP Accommodation Centers (open)

Province
 District
 Administrative Post

MOZAMBIQUE

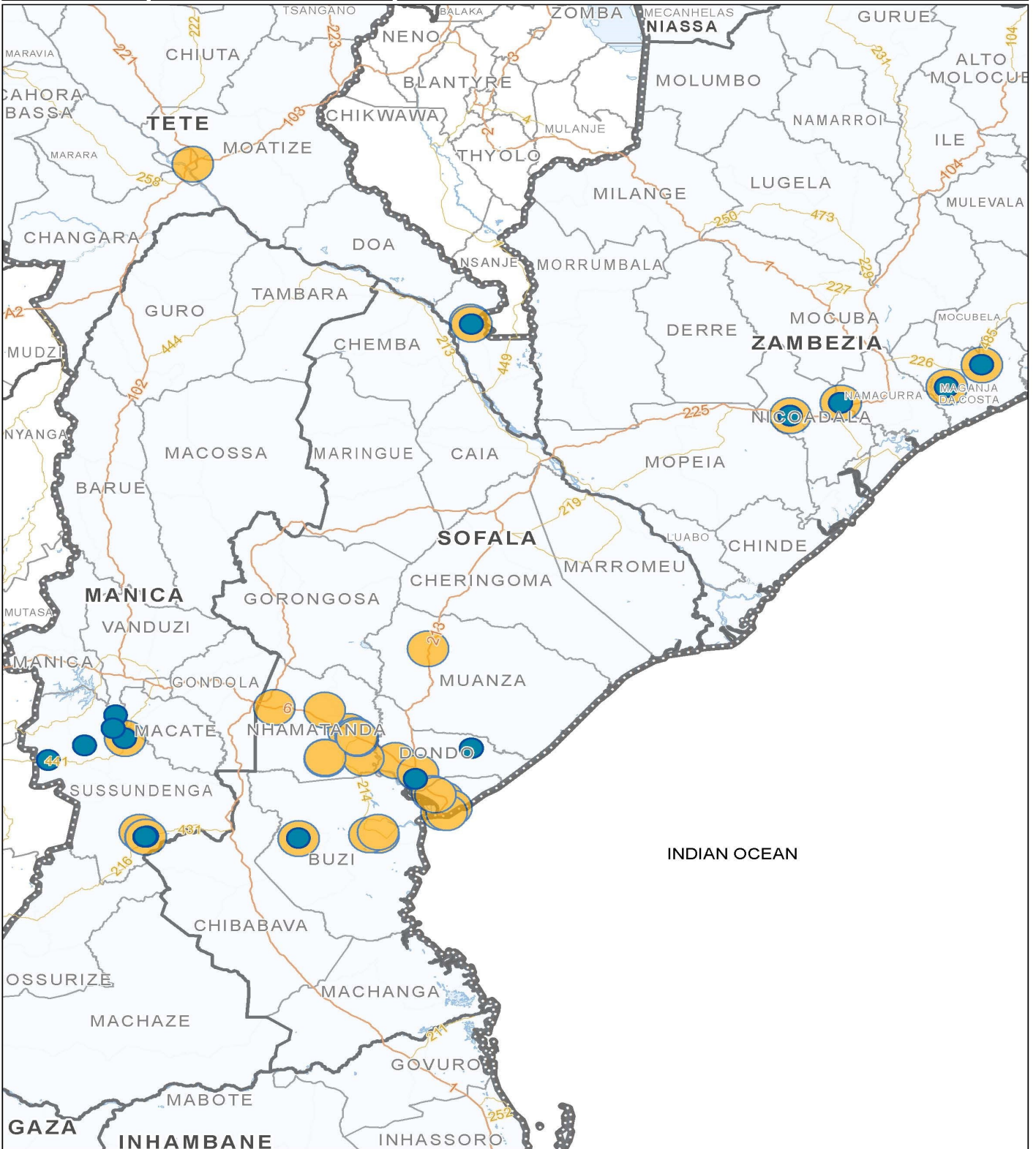
DTM Coverage - May 05, 2019



Map Production Date : 05 May 2019
www.iom.int | dtmsupport@iom.int

Source Data : ESRI, IOM, INGC, OCHA

Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



IOM ACTIVITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY:



286,282 persons

Affected by Cyclone Kenneth as reported by INGC

10,470 persons

IOM assisted with various shelter and essential household items in coordination with Shelter Cluster partners (2,094 HHs)

55,400 hectares

Of crops have been affected across the Northern provinces during the main harvest season



Ibo island is one of the most affected areas by Cyclone Kenneth in Cabo Delgado © IOM 2019

HIGHLIGHTS

As of 15 May, IOM has delivered 7,174 plastic sheets to pipeline partners for distribution in Cabo Delgado (Macomia, Ibo Islands, and Quissinga) and Nampula (Erati and Memba). The Common Pipeline has distributed plastic sheets to a total of 2,094 households in Cabo Delgado.

A total of 9 pipeline partners including IOM are accessing stocks from the common pipeline to reach most affected communities (World Vision, COSACA, Oikos, CRS, Caritas, INGC, Medair, IRIS).

IOM is delivering one plastic sheet per household, as agreed with Shelter Cluster, in order to cover most urgent needs due to the constraint of limited stocks available in country.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Tropical Cyclone Kenneth made landfall in northern Mozambique on 25 April 2019 with 200km/h winds impacting several coastal areas, bringing a path of destruction and damage to Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces and resulting in the death of 45 people.

According to the Mozambican Disaster Management Institute (INGC), the number of people affected by Cyclone Kenneth has risen to 286,282 people (56,981 households) as of 12 May 2019, including 248,654 people in Cabo Delgado and 37,628 people in Nampula, and it is estimated that around 374,000 persons are in need of assistance in these areas.

At least 19 health facilities have been damaged and there has been severe damage to water and sanitation facilities in multiple locations, heightening the risk of water-borne diseases. As of 3 May, A cholera outbreak has been confirmed and as of 15 May, 206 cases reported in Cabo Delgado province (157 in Pemba, 19 in Metuge, and 20 in Mecufi), the provincial capital of Cabo Delgado Province and one of the most cholera-endemic areas in Mozambique, and Mecufi district.

Education facilities also suffered severe damage, with 477 classrooms reported destroyed or damaged. Several coastal areas

remain unreachable due to flooding and damage to the transportation infrastructure. Power and communication lines are also dysfunctional in many of these affected areas. In addition, at least 55,400 hectares of crops have been affected across the northern provinces during the main harvest season and an unknown number of fishing boats and facilities have been either swept away or damaged, according to the Government. This has negatively impacted communities' livelihoods and is likely to increase food insecurity in the months ahead.

In order to respond to the humanitarian needs of 189,561 people affected by Cyclone Kenneth in Mozambique, on April 28, the Emergency Relief Coordinator released USD 13 million. Comoros standing to receive USD 3 million, and Mozambique USD 10 million. The CERF funds are expected to enable humanitarian partners scale up their response to address the needs of vulnerable persons affected by Cyclone Kenneth. However, more funding is urgently needed.

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SHELTER AND NFI

Nearly 100 per cent of the population in the districts affected by Cyclone Kenneth are in urgent and critical need of emergency shelters and non-food items (NFI), to improve the actual precarious conditions in which they are living; many are sleeping in the open air. Increased disease incidence – especially upper respiratory illness – has been reported by the health service as a likely result of unhealthy habitability conditions or lack of shelter.

As of 15 May, IOM has delivered 7,174 plastic sheets to pipeline partners for distribution in Cabo Delgado (Macomia, Ibo Islands, and Quissinga) and Nampula (Erati and Memba); and the Common Pipeline has distributed shelter plastic sheets to a total of 2,094 households in above locations in Cabo Delgado. A total of 6,112 shelter kits (DFID) remain in stock (of the total 13,200 donated by DFID).

IOM is in the process of receiving 15,000 plastic sheets from USAID. The shipment from USAID is also set to include: Shelter tool kits; blankets; kitchen sets; buckets; water containers; water bladders.

Shelter teams on Ibo Island, supported by IOM, in partnership with Instituto Oikos, an Italian NGO are assisting vulnerable families with shelter support, by mounting tarps on homes and temporary structures that they have built. Four teams are working (four members per team) in collaboration with INGC. Each team covers more than 10 homes per day and are reimbursed for their time with food vouchers. Efforts began on 8 May; a total of 227 families have been assisted with tarps installation. IOM provided toolkits and guidance for these teams,



More than 90% of homes on Ibo Island are completely destroyed. © IOM 2019

including saw, rope, wire, and other materials.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

On 2 May, in coordination with INGC, IOM carried out site assessments in seven evacuation sites. Four in Pemba city, one in Ibo, one in Metuge and one in Mecufi districts in the Cabo Delgado province.

A total of 472 families (2,383 individuals) were reported across the seven assessed displacement sites open. Of the seven sites,

four are classified as spontaneous and three are planned. All sites reported having a site committee management composed by members of the IDPs and with easy access.

Five out of the seven sites, the majority of individuals expected to be displaced for 2-3 weeks, however, in two of the sites, individuals are expected to be displaced for more than two months, depending on the identification and availability of resettlement areas and shelter material for reconstruction.

Individuals in four of the sites reported that they were displaced from Pemba city in the communities of Cariacó/Chibuabua and Josina Machel. In six out of the seven sites (86%) of the majority wanted to be given a plot at the new resettlement site.

In all seven sites, it was reported that damaged or destroyed houses were primarily what was preventing them from returning. The remaining reasons were accessibility, inadequate for habitation and cyclically affected by extreme events (floods, strong winds and landslides).



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

IOM is participating in the multi-cluster responses and partnering with the WASH cluster through forming multi-agency response teams in different locations in Macomia district (Cabo Delgado).



Many temporary shelters require NFIs to protect persons from rain and deteriorating weather conditions. © IOM 2019



PROTECTION

On 15 May, a training was conducted in PSEA on community engagement and shelter NFI distribution methodology, and included personnel from INGC, Caritas, IRIS, World Vision, SEPPA, local community activists), WFP, UN, local and international NGOs).



in coordination with

