

SOUTHERN AFRICA – TROPICAL CYCLONES

FACT SHEET #13, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

MAY 31, 2019

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

960

Number of Confirmed Deaths in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi From Tropical Cyclone Idai
OCHA – April 2019

45

Number of Confirmed Deaths in Mozambique From Tropical Cyclone Kenneth
GRM – May 2019

7

Number of Confirmed Deaths in Comoros From Tropical Cyclone Kenneth
GoC – May 2019

1.85 million

Estimated Number of People in Need in Mozambique From Tropical Cyclone Idai
UN – April 2019

286,300

Estimated Number of People in Need in Mozambique From Tropical Cyclone Kenneth
GRM – May 2019

186,000

Estimated Number of People in Need in Comoros From Tropical Cyclone Kenneth
UN – May 2019

HIGHLIGHTS

- Relief actors continue to advocate for coordination and safe, dignified, and voluntary population movements as resettlement in Mozambique quickens
- Insecurity, road damage hinder humanitarian access in areas affected by Cyclone Kenneth
- Cholera vaccination campaign reaches more than 252,000 people in Pemba, Mecufi, and Metuge

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA CYCLONES & FLOODS RESPONSE IN FY 2019

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$36,081,463
USAID/FFP ²	\$38,658,852
DoD ³	\$5,995,078

\$80,735,394

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In late May, the UN and partner organizations increased the Tropical Cyclone Kenneth flash appeal from \$85.2 million to \$103.7 million to support the needs of cyclone- and drought-affected populations in Mozambique through June 2019. The additional \$18.5 million is requested for the Food Security Cluster (FSC) to address food security and livelihoods needs for a period of three months; the original appeal only covered FSC programming for two months. The UN revised the Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to include the Cyclone Kenneth flash appeal, bringing the total HRP requirements to \$440.9 million to provide assistance to an estimated 2.8 million people in Mozambique. As of May 31, donors had funded nearly 33 percent of the HRP request.
- As of May 28, approximately 8,000 people affected by Cyclone Idai remained in nine accommodation centers in Mozambique's Sofala Province; the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM), in coordination with relief actors, had resettled an estimated 9,700 households. As efforts to relocate households affected by Cyclone Idai persist, relief actors continue to advocate for the safe, dignified, and voluntary movement of populations from accommodation centers to resettlement areas. Humanitarian organizations are also calling for continued coordination with the GRM to ensure resettlement sites are equipped to accommodate resettled populations, noting that some sites lack sufficient access to basic services.
- Relief actors had provided food assistance to approximately 250,000 people across all areas of Zimbabwe affected by Cyclone Idai as of May 21, the UN reports. The figure includes approximately 160,000 people in Manicaland's Chimanimani and Chipinge districts, where Tropical Cyclone Idai caused significant damage to crops and irrigation systems; the storm affected more than 11,000 hectares under crop production in the two districts, according to the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ). As of May 21, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was continuing efforts to repair six damaged irrigation systems in Chimanimani and Chipinge.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

MOZAMBIQUE

Current Situation

- As of May 28, approximately 8,000 people affected by Cyclone Idai—more than 1,900 households—remained in nine accommodation centers in Sofala Province, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). In total, the GRM, in coordination with relief actors, had resettled an estimated 9,700 households.
- As efforts to relocate households affected by Cyclone Idai persist, relief actors continue to advocate for the safe, dignified, and voluntary movement of populations from accommodation centers to resettlement areas. Humanitarian organizations are also calling for continued coordination with the GRM to ensure resettlement sites are equipped to accommodate resettled populations, noting that some sites lack sufficient access to basic services, notably water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure, health care, and shelter. Additionally, relief agencies have highlighted the need to ensure sustainable access to water supply and health care services beyond the emergency response phase in resettlement areas.
- From May 2–13, IOM DTM teams, in coordination with the GRM National Institute of Disaster Management, conducted baseline assessments in Sofala’s Beira city and Buzi, Dondo, and Nhamatanda districts to identify internal displacement patterns, shelter needs, and access to services in nearly 60 localities affected by Cyclone Idai. Overall, non-displaced populations in 79 percent of assessed localities experienced shelter damage, affecting nearly 730,500 people, including approximately 257,500 people in Beira city. In addition, the assessments identified that more than 10,300 people had returned to areas of origin in Sofala as of May 13. IOM reports the majority of assessed locations have access to basic services, including functioning markets, health care facilities, and schools.

Humanitarian Response and Gaps

- As of May 29, FSC partners had reached approximately 363,800 people in Cabo Delgado and 21,870 people in Nampula Province with food and nutrition assistance, including High Energy Biscuits, ready-to-use supplementary food, and food rations. The FSC has developed and distributed standard operating procedures for response actors in an effort to harmonize food assistance among food security organizations working on the Cyclone Kenneth response.
- As of May 26, relief actors had reached at least 71,700 people with emergency relief supplies, such as tarps, water treatment supplies, and soap, across Cabo Delgado, including nearly 16,100 people on Ibo, Matemo, and Quirimba islands. In addition, the Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items Cluster has established a Camp Coordination and Camp Management Working Group for the Cyclone Kenneth response, which will focus on ensuring sufficient assistance and services for the approximately 200 households currently residing in two transit sites in mainland Cabo Delgado Province, as well as support the initial resettlement of these households.
- From May 16–20, the GRM National Institute of Health (INS), with support from the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), conducted an oral cholera vaccination campaign reaching more than 252,000 people in Cabo Delgado’s Mecufi District, and Metuge District, and Pemba city, representing more than 90 percent of the target population. As of May 21, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported a total of 225 confirmed cholera cases—with no related deaths—in Mecufi, Metuge, and Pemba. To increase vaccination coverage among Muslim populations observing Ramadan who were unable to receive the oral vaccine during the day, the GRM extended health facility hours to provide vaccines to women and children and dispatched health care teams to conduct vaccinations near mosques to reach men after sundown. Additionally, the GRM and health organizations increased information sharing to encourage community acceptance of vaccinations. A second round of the vaccination campaign is scheduled to begin in mid-June; individuals who receive both doses will be protected against cholera for four-to-five years.
- The UN World Health Organization (WHO) is supporting the provincial health authorities to establish a cholera treatment unit in Metuge’s Mizeze *posto* in response to recently reported cholera cases in the area. With support from USAID/OFDA and other donors, WHO has also established an Early Warning, Alert and Response System (EWARS) in Ibo, Mecufi, Metuge, and Pemba and plans to expand EWARS coverage to other areas of Cabo Delgado in the coming weeks.
- Humanitarian access to areas affected by Cyclone Kenneth remains limited in many locations due to security constraints and road damage, as well as transportation challenges reaching affected islands. The UN World Food Program (WFP)—through the Logistics Cluster—launched daily passenger air transport from Pemba to Ibo and Matemo islands on May 20 to ensure aid workers are able to reach affected populations. The air transport is scheduled to run through

early June. In addition, two WFP helicopters will remain available to transport emergency food and relief commodities from Pemba to hard-to-reach locations until early-to-mid June, contingent upon road transport capabilities, according to the Logistics Cluster. As of late May, the road to Macomia was operational and in use by humanitarian actors; however, the road from Macomia to Mucojo remained inaccessible, requiring air transport to reach the city and surrounding areas, which were among those worst-affected by Cyclone Kenneth. The Logistics Cluster has established a warehouse in Macomia and plans to erect a mobile storage unit in Mucojo to facilitate the provision of assistance throughout Macomia District.

- On May 16, as part of ongoing efforts to establish more robust prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) systems, the UN launched a Cyclone Idai Response Hotline to provide a feedback and complaints mechanism for reporting PSEA and other forms of abuse, fraud, and corruption. Call center operators speak major local languages, and the hotline also provides information on assistance and referrals, as needed. However, telecommunications disruptions following the storm delayed the system's launch and continue to hinder the UN's ability to offer free calls through all phone carriers.
- In mid-May, WASH actors completed rehabilitation of a water network in Dondo's Matua town and a water network and three water points in the district's Mandruzi town. Matua and Mandruzi are currently prioritized by the GRM for resettlement of displaced populations from accommodation sites. As relocation efforts continue for populations displaced by Cyclone Idai, relief organizations are working to establish a minimum level of basic services in resettlement sites. However, the UN notes that a lack of existing WASH presence in resettlement areas is forcing relief actors to redirect assistance to these locations, potentially diverting resources from other critical WASH interventions. Additionally, establishing a long-term water supply solution for populations in these areas will likely be slow due to a lack of existing infrastructure, according to the UN.

USG Response and Assessments

- As of late May, USAID/FFP partner WFP had provided emergency food assistance to approximately 1.7 million cyclone-affected people in Mozambique since March 14. As the GRM and other relief actors continue scaling down initial emergency response efforts for populations impacted by Cyclone Idai, WFP and other humanitarian actors are transitioning to recovery, reconstruction, and resilience-building activities.
- On May 30, with a delegation of U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs staff, a USAID/OFDA staff member visited the Pecoco accommodation center in Beira—the first established after Cyclone Idai and currently administered by the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) with support from IOM, WFP, and Oxfam. Of the more than 920 households—who originate from *bairros* of Beira—registered in the center immediately after the cyclone, 285 have returned home after receiving food distributions, approximately 165 left without receiving assistance, and the GRM relocated more than 150 to a resettlement site established in the coastal village of Savane, located approximately 16 miles north of Beira. Approximately 310 households remain in the accommodation center; approximately 175 of these households are awaiting resettlement, which has been delayed due to a lack of additional land identified by INGC, while the other 140 households are scheduled to resettle in Savane, despite having reported a desire to not resettle there. Relief actors provide family planning, health care, and child protection services daily at the accommodation center. Organizations working in the site report that access to safe drinking water and sanitation services are sufficient, but note that the temporary school closed two weeks ago.
- From May 24–27, USAID conducted four airlifts containing a total of nearly 10,100 kitchen sets to Pemba for the Cyclone Kenneth response. USAID has supported 13 flights to deliver emergency relief commodities to Pemba to date. The USAID-supported flights have transported a total of approximately 10,000 kitchen sets, 1,500 rolls of plastic sheeting, four water bladders, 5,400 water containers, 10,000 buckets, and 15,000 blankets. USAID/OFDA staff also traveled to the city to observe the delivery of assistance and coordinate with relief partners and humanitarian leadership.
- On May 22, USAID/OFDA staff visited the Guara-Guara resettlement sites in Buzi; relief actors operational at the site reported that the GRM is rapidly relocating displaced households to Guara-Guara, but noted that communication on relocation plans, including the anticipated number of people, has been limited. During the visit, USAID/OFDA staff observed people living in a temporary tent encampment while waiting to receive supplies for resettlement. Oxfam—a member of the USAID/OFDA-supported COSACA Consortia—is supporting the installation of WASH infrastructure in the area, including latrines and a water storage unit.

- USAID partner FHI 360 deployed cholera Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) to Dondo and Nhamatanda districts on May 8 to support cholera response and prevention efforts. The teams meet with households assigned through cholera treatment centers to promote hygiene practices, conduct water testing, ascertain the cholera transmission source, and distribute household cholera kits. The teams also conduct hygiene promotion activities with the community. The weekly trend in reported cholera cases continues to decline, with four new suspected cases recorded in Nhamatanda between May 20 and 26, compared to a weekly peak of approximately 2,500 cases recorded during the first week of April. As of May 26, health actors had recorded a total of 6,766 cholera cases and eight related deaths in Sofala since March 27.
- The GRM and other humanitarian actors have replicated the RRT model to respond to the cholera outbreak in Mecufi, Metuge, and Pemba. With an additional \$500,000 in USAID/OFDA funding, FHI 360 is expanding WASH services to support cholera, malaria, and other waterborne and vector-borne disease response efforts in Cabo Delgado, including increasing access to safe drinking water, waste management, and community-level hygiene promotion. Additionally, FHI 360 will support health care facilities damaged by Cyclone Kenneth to restore access to primary health care services for vulnerable populations.
- On May 30, with a delegation of House Foreign Affairs Committee staff, a USAID/OFDA staff member visited the Pecoco accommodation center in Beira—the first established after Cyclone Idai and currently administered by the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) with support from IOM, WFP and Oxfam. Of the more than 920 households from *bairros* of Beira and registered in the center immediately after the cyclone, 285 have returned home after receiving food distributions, approximately 165 left with assistance, and more than 150 were resettled in established in the coastal village of Savane, located approximately 16 miles north of Beira. Approximately 310 households remain in the resettlement site; approximately 175 households are awaiting resettlement, which has been delayed due to a lack of additional land identified by INGC, while the other 140 households are scheduled to resettle in Savane, despite having reported a desire to not resettle there. Relief actors provide family planning, health care, and child protection services daily at the accommodation center, and report that access to water and sanitation is sufficient, but note that the temporary school closed two weeks ago.

ZIMBABWE

Current Situation

- As of May 21, nearly 350 individuals were residing in four collective centers in Zimbabwe, the UN reports. An estimated 51,000 people—the majority of whom were residing in host communities—remained displaced in 12 districts in Manicaland and Masvingo provinces as of May 14, according to IOM. The GoZ, local authorities, and relief actors continue to discuss long-term housing solutions for displaced individuals, the UN reports. Private sector entities plan to complete a housing construction assessment in Chimanimani by the end of May, which will inform plans for the rehabilitation of damaged houses and the construction of new houses.
- The GoZ Ministry of Health (MoH), in coordination with relief actors, is conducting a second round of oral cholera vaccinations in Chimanimani and Chipinge, according to the UN. The previous round of vaccinations in late April reached approximately 480,000 people in the two districts. Relief actors continue to monitor affected areas for potential cholera cases amid an ongoing outbreak in neighboring Mozambique, although the MoH had not recorded any cholera cases in affected areas as of late May.

MALAWI

Current Situation

- As of May 21, six displacement camps remained active in Malawi's cyclone-affected Southern Region, including four in Chikwawa District and two in Nsanje District; the region contained more than 170 camps in the immediate aftermath of the storm. The two camps in Nsanje hosted approximately 2,200 IDPs as of May 21; the population of the camps in Chikwawa had not yet been verified, according to the UN. The Government of Malawi, in cooperation with humanitarian actors, continues to provide relief commodities such as kitchen kits, shelter repair materials, and sleeping mats to support returns to areas of origin.

- From April 29–May 12, relief agencies identified nine cholera cases among host community members in Southern Region’s Blantyre, Chikwawa, and Mwanza districts, according to UNICEF. To date in 2019, health workers have identified 30 cases of cholera in Blantyre, Chikwawa, Mchinji, Mwanza, and Nsanje districts.

COMOROS

Current Situation

- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an emergency appeal for Comoros on May 16 in the wake of Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, which struck the country on April 24. The appeal seeks approximately \$2.4 million to provide health, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance.

CONTEXT

- Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall over Mozambique’s city of Beira on March 15, producing torrential rains and strong winds and severely affecting Manica, Sofala, Tete, and Zambézia provinces. The cyclone also caused significant flooding, damage and destruction of property and infrastructure, and resulted in numerous deaths in southern Malawi’s Chichawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, and Zomba districts and Zimbabwe’s Manicaland Province. The same weather system had previously brought heavy rains that caused significant flooding in Malawi and Mozambique in early March, before gaining strength in the Mozambique Channel and evolving into a tropical cyclone.
- On March 10, U.S. Ambassador to Malawi Virginia E. Palmer declared a disaster due to the effects of floods in Malawi. In response USAID/OFDA provided an initial \$200,000 to CARE and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). On March 15, U.S. Ambassador to Mozambique Dennis W. Hearne declared a disaster due to the effects of floods in the country. Ambassador Hearne declared a second disaster on March 19 due to the impact of Tropical Cyclone Idai in Mozambique. In response, USAID/OFDA provided \$200,000 to CARE to procure emergency relief commodities and support shelter and WASH interventions. USAID/OFDA also provided \$200,000 to World Vision to respond to immediate shelter and WASH needs. On March 18, U.S. Ambassador to Zimbabwe Brian A. Nichols declared a disaster due to the impact of Tropical Cyclone Idai. In response, USAID/OFDA provided an initial \$100,000 to GOAL to procure emergency relief commodities and support shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions.
- On March 20, USAID deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG response to Tropical Cyclone Idai in Mozambique. USAID also activated a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team to support the DART.
- On April 25, Tropical Cyclone Kenneth made landfall over Mozambique’s Quissanga District, Cabo Delgado, with winds estimated at 140 miles per hour and producing torrential rains in Cabo Delgado and Nampula. On April 26, Ambassador Hearne declared a disaster due to the effects of Tropical Cyclone Kenneth in Mozambique. In response, the DART in Mozambique conducted assessments and coordinated response activities with relief partners and other humanitarian agencies. On May 17, the DART transitioned to an enhanced regional team that has continued responding to the situation in coordination with other USG counterparts, GRM representatives, and humanitarian partners.
- Prior to reaching Mozambique, Tropical Cyclone Kenneth had passed north of the Union of Comoros’ Grande Comore Island on April 25, producing strong winds and torrential rains in the country. On May 8, U.S. Ambassador to the Union of Comoros and Madagascar Michael P. Pelletier declared a disaster in the Union of Comoros due to the effects of the cyclone. In response, USAID/OFDA provided \$100,000 to the French Red Cross delegation for the procurement, transport, and distribution of shelter and hygiene materials to affected populations.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE TROPICAL CYCLONE AND FLOODS RESPONSE IN FY 2019 |

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
MOZAMBIQUE			
CARE	Health, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Manica, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambézia	\$5,200,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Manica, Sofala	\$1,450,000
FHI 360	Health, WASH	Cabo Delgado, Sofala	\$2,499,955
Gorongosa Project	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Sofala	\$433,484
IFRC	Health	Manica, Sofala, Zambézia	\$500,000
iMMAP Inc.	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Inhambane, Manica, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambézia	\$125,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cabo Delgado, Manica, Sofala, Tete	\$4,800,000
Land O'Lakes	Agriculture and Food Security	Manica, Sofala	\$799,897
MENTOR Initiative	Health, WASH	Sofala	\$812,561
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Cabo Delgado, Inhambane, Manica, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambézia	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	WASH	Cabo Delgado, Manica, Nampula, Sofala, Tete, Zambézia	\$1,399,600
WFP	Logistics Support	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambézia	\$2,750,000
WHO	Health	Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, Tete, Zambézia	\$1,753,148
World Vision (WV)	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Sofala, Tete, Zambézia	\$5,133,588
	Airlifted Relief Commodities	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Sofala	\$6,043,726
	Program Support		\$180,504
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$34,881,463
ZIMBABWE			
GOAL	Shelter and Settlement, WASH	Affected Areas	\$100,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Mutare, Harare, Chipinge, Chimanimani	\$250,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$350,000
MALAWI			
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Affected Areas	\$470,000
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Affected Areas	\$280,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$750,000
COMOROS			
French Red Cross	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Affected Areas	\$100,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE COMOROS RESPONSE			\$100,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE TROPICAL CYCLONES AND FLOODS RESPONSE			\$36,081,463

USAID/FFP³			
MOZAMBIQUE			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Manica, Sofala, Tete, Zambézia	\$33,160,362
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$33,160,362
ZIMBABWE			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Affected Areas	\$2,498,490
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$2,498,490
MALAWI			
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Affected Areas	\$3,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$3,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE TROPICAL CYCLONES AND FLOODS RESPONSE			\$38,658,852
DoD			
MOZAMBIQUE			
	Logistics Support	Affected Areas	\$5,995,078
TOTAL DoD FUNDING			\$5,995,078
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE TROPICAL CYCLONES AND FLOODS RESPONSE			\$80,735,394

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of May 31, 2019.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents planned, actual, and committed amounts as of May 31, 2019.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.661.7710.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>