

Shelter + NFI Cluster Meeting 03.02.2021

1. Cyclone Eloise- Information so far
2. Protection informing prioritization
3. Initial feedback from Multi-sectoral assessment
4. 'Return Packages'
5. Ongoing Appeals/ Funding Mobilization
6. Preparedness and Response Strategy Planning
7. Partner Updates and Introductions

- 1. Ciclone Eloise- Informação até agora*
- 2. Protecção de informação prioritária*
- 3. Feedback inicial da avaliação multi-sectorial*
- 4. 'Pacotes de Retorno'*
- 5. Apelos em curso/mobilização de fundos*
- 6. Planeamento da estratégia de preparação e resposta*
- 7. Actualizações e introduções de parceiros*

População afectada

61,587 Famílias **314,369** Pessoas
11 Óbitos **18** Feridos

A Tempestade Eloise, atingiu a costa de Sofala no dia 23 de Janeiro, com seu epicentro no distrito de Buzi, com ventos de 120 Km/h e rajadas ate 150 Km/h, e chuvas fortes, de mais de 200mm, afectando as provincias de Zambezia, Sofala, Manica, Inhambane e Gaza.

Vias de Acesso Afectadas pelo Ciclone Tropical Eloise



Necessidades Humanitárias

Pessoas Deslocadas

20,012

Centros de Acomodacao

31 Centros **19,442** pessoas
 570 pessoas Inhambane - 1 centro
 19,442 pessoas Sofala - 30 centros

Pessoas Evacuadas nas ultimas 72h

33,617

Levantamento preliminar de Danos

17,738 Casas Parcialmente destruidas
8,565 Casas Totalmente destruidas
3,007 Casas Inundadas

86 Unidades Sanitarias

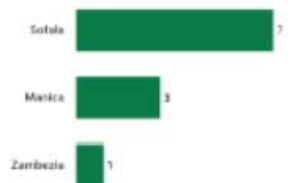
477 Salas de aulas parcialmente destruidas
102 Salas de aulas totalmente destruidas

48 Estradas intransitaveis
395 Pessoas Vulneraveis

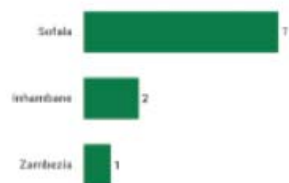
177,029 Areas Inundadas (ha)
4 Barcos Afectados

129 Postes de energia

Obitos Causados pelo Ciclone Eloise



Sistemas de Abastecimento de Agua Afectados



Pessoas Afectadas pelo Ciclone Eloise



Ações em Curso

1. Monitoria e avaliação de danos;
2. Assistência humanitária aos afectados;
3. Acções de sensibilização da população;
4. Mobilização de recursos

Meios PRE-POSICIONADOS

- 67 Busca e salvamento
- 1 Helicoptero
- 32 Barcos
- 5 Drones
- 12 Camioes
- 13 Agencias Humanitarias
- 2 Telefone Satellite
- 2 Avionetas
- 2 V-SAT

Fuente de Dados: INGC_CINDE Feedback: cenoinformacao@gmail.com www.ing.gov.mz

Resettlement Sites (Manica, Sofala):

-8,755 families had their tents and shelters destroyed/partially destroyed. (Source: DTM).

> of which RS Vulnerable Groups:

2,310 shelters of vulnerable families: female + child headed HHs, elderly + chronically ill living alone or caring for minors (Source: IOM).

Outside resettlement sites:

-Awaiting multi-sectoral rapid assessment

-INGD estimate (29.1.21):

17,738 houses partially destroyed

8,565 houses completely destroyed

3007 houses flooded

Accommodation Centres (INGD-29.1.21):

Approximately 20,000 people (4000HH)



Focus of Shelter Cluster:

- Urgently need updates on new or planned resettlement sites
- Multi-sectoral rapid assessment with particular focus on shelter and NFI needs outside resettlement sites awaited
- **Resource and partner mobilization to address emerging shelter and NFI needs**
- *Agree with CCCM that partners need to prioritize vulnerable families who have lost their shelters- to mitigate protection risks, sexual exploitation etc.*
- **Coordination with CCCM and INGD to ensure that before the closure of temporary accommodation sites plans are in place to ensure shelter available where they return to.**
- *Precisa urgentemente de actualizações sobre sítios de reinstalação novos ou planeados*
- ***Avaliação rápida multi-sectorial com especial enfoque no abrigo e necessidades da NFI fora dos locais de reinstalação aguardados***
- *Mobilização de recursos e parceiros para responder às necessidades emergentes de abrigo e NFI*
- *Acordar com o CCCM que os parceiros precisam de dar prioridade às famílias vulneráveis que perderam os seus abrigos - para mitigar os riscos de protecção, exploração sexual, etc.*
- ***Coordenação com o CCCM e o INGD para assegurar que, antes do encerramento dos locais de alojamento temporário, existam planos para assegurar abrigos disponíveis nos locais para onde regressam.***

Links to Updated Important Information:

PROTECTION:

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/moz_protection_cluster_eloise_response_emergency_accommodation_centers_beira_20210201.pdf

DTM Reports 16 + 17:

<https://displacement.iom.int/reports/mozambique-%E2%80%93-flash-report-17-evacuations-accommodation-centres-31-january-2021>

<https://displacement.iom.int/reports/mozambique-%E2%80%93-flash-report-16-tropical-cyclone-eloise-january-2021>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

<https://envirodm.org/post/cyclone-eloise-in-mozambique-summary-of-environmental-issues>

IOM Report on vulnerable persons

To be attached with minutes

CCCM Report on accommodation centres

To be attached with minutes

The table below provides an overview of the Temporary Accommodation Centers as of 1st February 2021.

#	Province	District	Site Name	HHs*	Individuals	Site Opened	Site Closed	
1	Sofala	Beira	Samora	388	1940	18.01.21		
2			IFAPA	411	1138	15.01.21		
3			EPC 25 de Junho	486	1333	23.01.21		
4			EPC Chamba II	13	53	23.01.21		
5			ESG Nhangau	204	463	23.01.21		
6			EPC Chonja	27	68	23.01.21		
7			Inharrime	370	700	23.01.21		
8			EPC Muavi	400	2000	23.01.21		
9			C Educacional de Sofala	328	1826	23.01.21		
10			EPC Chota	181	937	23.01.21		
11			EPC Palmeiras	175	341	23.01.21		
12			EPC Matacuane	20	97	23.01.21		
13			ESG Estoril	140	700	23.01.21		
14			Escola Especial n3 Marrocanhe	57	104	23.01.21		
15			ASEM Macurunga	95	415	27.01.21		
16			EPC Maouti	171	650	27.01.21		
17			Centro de Apoio**	176	596	27.01.21		
18			EPC Munhava Central	248	519	23.01.21		
19			EPC 12 Outubro	165	374	23.01.21		
20			ESG Sansao Mutemba	150	998	23.01.21		
21			ESG Matadouro	272	493	23.01.21		
22			EPC Amiloar Cabral	387	584	27.01.21		
23			Nhamatanda	ES de Tioa	420	1172	23.01.21	
24				EPC Nhambauama	96	418	23.01.21	
25				EPC Felipe Nyusi/Mandagua	60	211	23.01.21	
26			Buzi	John Segredo	357	725	20.01.21	
27				EPC Inharongue	210	1371	21.01.21	
28				Bopira	140	700	24.01.21	
29				Mucinemue	170	850	24.01.21	
30				Muchenessa	273	1478	24.01.21	
31				EPC Bandua	423	1692	24.01.21	
32			Machanga	A.C Guara guara***	1848	9328	21.01.21	
33				Centro Zivava			23.01.21	29.01.21
34				Centro Mopire			23.01.21	29.01.21
35				12 de Outubro			23.01.21	29.01.21
36				EPC Matonga			23.01.21	29.01.21
37				EPC Lihua Chioota			23.01.21	29.01.21
38			Caia	EPC Magagade	85	425	24.01.21	29.01.22
39			Mussorize	EPC Matengane	209	1045	23.01.21	26.01.21
40				EPC Gungunhane			23.01.21	26.01.21
41			Maohaze	EPC Save	71	138	23.01.21	28.01.21
42			Maocate	ESG Maocate	11	55	23.01.21	28.01.21
43			Manica	4 de Outubro			17.01.21	
44				Maquina			19.01.21	
45				Ep1 de Muavava			15.01.21	
46				Nhamissisua			17.01.21	

Partners are requested to refer to available protection information in their prioritization

eg. ESG Matadouro + ESG Estoril both scored high for risk of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA) and COVID Risk



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UN. Creation date: 01 February 2021. Sources: Protection Cluster, INGC. Feedback: Hugo Reichenberger - reichenb@unchr.org.



Mozambique | Eloise Response | Beira Accommodation Centers (1 February 2021)



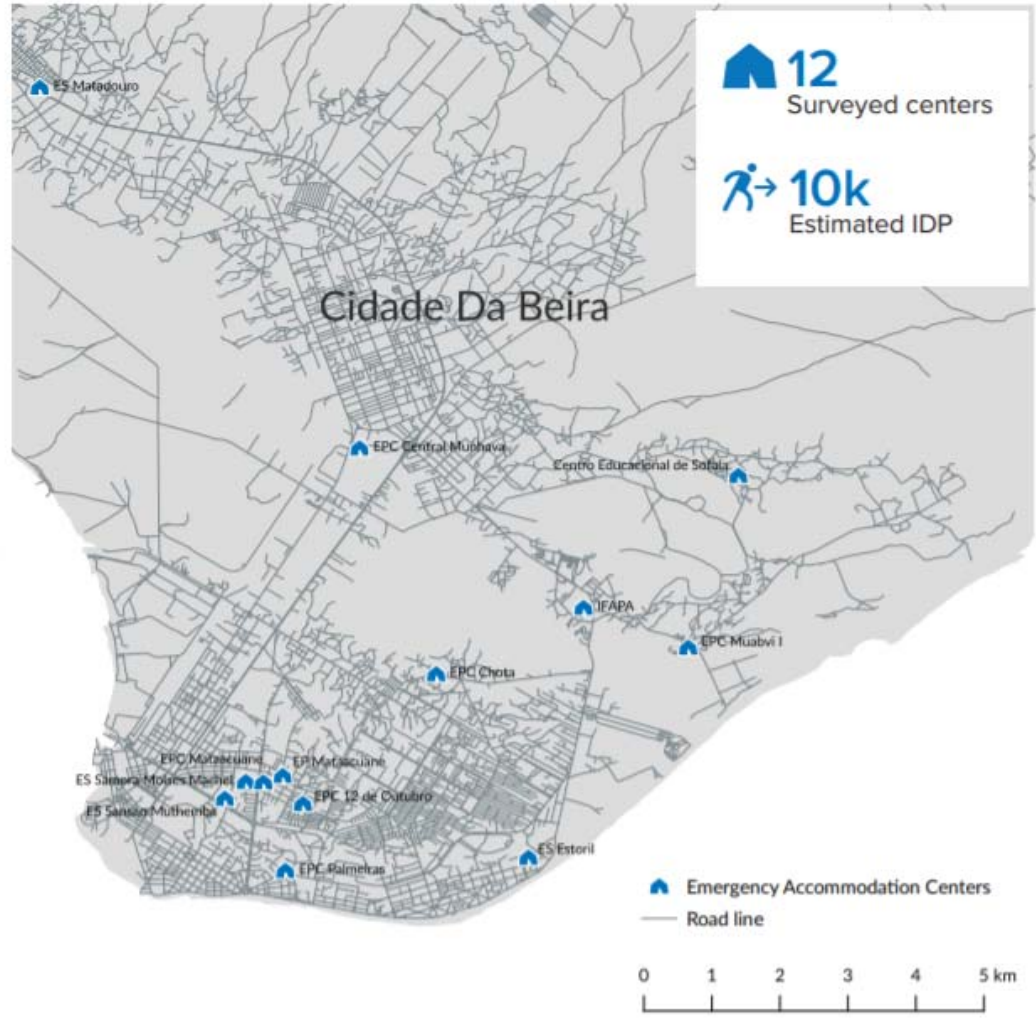
KEY FACTS

Protection Cluster hit the ground in Beira on day one after landfall, ensuring a protection by presence and monitoring of the accommodation centers. During these visits, protection partners have engaged in dialogue with partners and community leaders to ensure that protection considerations have been taken into consideration. For instance, ensuring that toilets are separated for men and women; ensuring community leaders are collecting disaggregated by sex, age and disability; ensuring toilets are built in well-lit location and that elderly and persons with disabilities have access to food. Protection visits also ensure that protection risks are recorded and followed up on through referrals across its specialized network of UN and NGO partners and across clusters, such as WASH and Food Security issues.

RISK EVALUATION MATRIX

This matrix shows the result of protection monitoring visit in the accommodation centers in the town of Beira. Based on a rapid and continuous protection assessment, protection risks has been ranked according to priority areas, such as **Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA), security of centers, child protection and gender-based violence (GBV)**. The second page shows the result of the survey.

	General Protection Risk	Prot. Mainstreaming Alert	Covid-19 Risk	PSEA Risk	GBV / Risk	Child Protection Risk
Centro Educacional de Sofala	6	8	8	5	8	8
Escola Primária Completa 12 de Outubro	2	3	2	10	4	2
Escola Primária Completa Central Munhava	2	3	6	10	7	5
Escola Primária Completa Chota	4	5	2	5	5	5
Escola Primária Completa Das Palmeiras	2	5	4	5	5	5
Escola Primária Completa Muabvi 1	6	5	2	5	4	8
Escola Primária de Matacuane	0	7	8	0	7	2
Escola Secundária de Estoril	4	7	8	10	7	8
Escola Secundária de Matadouro	4	5	8	10	6	5
Escola Secundária Mateus Sansão Mutemba	4	2	6	10	6	3
Escola Secundária Samora Moises Machel	6	3	6	10	6	3
Instituto IFAPA	4	5	0	10	5	0



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 Creation date: 01 February 2021 Sources: Protection Cluster, INGC Feedback: Hugo Reichenberger - reichenb@unhcr.org, Protection Cluster Coordinator | Wilgo Ballester - ballester@unhcr.org, IMO

Shelter

Overall comments and observations

- People lost their house and live in accommodation centre
- There are families that have completely lost their homes, if there was help in tarpaulin, or a tent for shelter it would be better.
- Displaced families sleep inside classrooms without obeying Covid-19 distancing

Main concerns or priorities in relation to shelter Reported by the men

- Lack of material for reconstructing the House
- Financial support to rehabilitate the house
- Support in tents for shelter Shelter/construction Kit
- Lack of conditions in the accommodation sites
- Support for construction of resilient house

Main concerns or priorities in relation to shelter Reported by the women

- No condition, they depend on their Husbands for cash
- Road access and support in tents, construction material (Estacas, tents and bambus)
- The temporary accommodation sites are overcrowded
- No financial conditions for improved houses. Support for resilient house
- Lack of food
- Support in tents as they do not have other place to stay other than schools

Initial Feedback from OCHA on multi sectoral response in BEIRA from presentation: 03.02.21

Main overall concerns or priorities of the community



SHELTER IS 2nd PRIORITY AFTER FOOD

Main relevant points- Beira

- Great Urgency to disperse people from accommodation centres due to **overcrowding** and risk of COVID
- People are requesting **resilient solutions**
- **Women** feeling dependent on husbands for housing solutions
- Many people have lost their homes **completely**

- *Grande urgência em dispersar as pessoas dos centros de alojamento devido à **sobrelotação** e risco de COVID*
- *As pessoas estão a pedir **soluções resilientes***
- ***Mulheres** que se sentem dependentes dos maridos para soluções habitacionais*
- *Muitas pessoas perderam **completamente** as suas casas*

Government Assistance Request

Return Kits for families at accommodation centres to allow them to return



- 30 day Food Supply
- Hygiene Kit
- 2 tarps

URGENCY BECAUSE OF OVERCROWDING
PARTICULARLY IN BEIRA + COVID RISK

Plastic Sheeting/ Tarp Central Region Stock Shortage

- CVM: Some stock (approx. 2000)- *Plans in development for assistance to Nhamatanda and Machanga*
- **No other tarps in central region available immediately**

- To assist all families at accommodation centres with 2 tarps, we would need approx. **20,000 Tarps**

- We are looking at possibilities of borrowing from other regions of the country- *To be confirmed*
- Locally sourced tarps are **65\$ per sheet** which is too expensive and not offering a resilient solution for such a high cost
- We have communicated shortage at HCT meeting for escalation
- Alternatives would be black plastic sheeting (80\$ per roll/ \$20 per family)which is usually used under Capim or **CGI sheets**

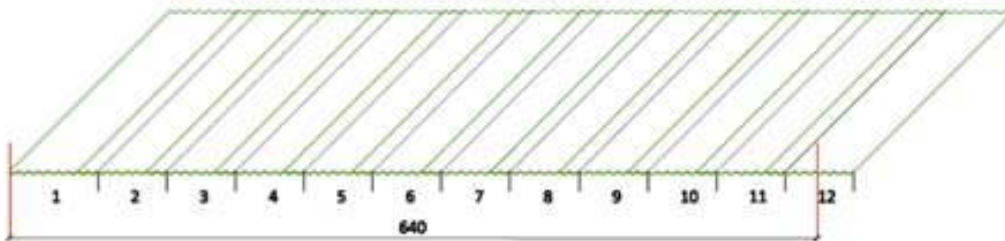
- CVM: Algumas acções (aprox. 2000) - Planos em desenvolvimento para assistência a Nhamatanda e Machanga
- Nenhuma outra lona na região central disponível imediatamente

- Para ajudar todas as famílias nos centros de alojamento com 2 lonas, precisaríamos de aproximadamente **20.000 lonas**

- Estamos a analisar as possibilidades de pedir empréstimos a outras regiões do país - A confirmar
- As lonas de origem local são **65\$ por unidade**, o que é demasiado caro e não oferece uma solução resiliente a um custo tão elevadoComunicámos a escassez na reunião do HCT para uma escalada
- As alternativas seriam a folha de plástico preto (80\$ por rolo/ 20\$ por família)que é normalmente utilizada sob folhas Capim ou **chapas do CGI**

CGI Guidance:

- 9 sheets of 90x360 would be needed for 18m² Sphere Standard Minimum Shelter Size
- Thickness required by GREPOC standards:.04mm.
- Priced between 900 and 1100 Mzn per sheet



CGI SHEETS 70 X 360 cms, thick = 0,3 mm *
Price 550 Mt/sheet
Sheets needed 12 pcs
TOTAL COST = 6'600 Mt (110 USD)

* NOT ACCEPTED MY MOPHRH / GREPOC

CGI SHEETS 90 X 360 cms, thick = 0,4 mm **
Price 1'396 Mt/sheet 1100
Sheets needed 9 pcs ✓
TOTAL COST = 12'546-Mt (210 USD)

** 0,4 mm not found. Width 90 cm, usable width = 75 cm

CGIs (9900MZN/ 132\$)
+ Kit (2400MZN/ 33\$)=
165\$ approx.

Voucher based?

Thoughts?

Market assessments available?

ASSOCIATED TOOLS::

Umbrella Roofing nails 7.5cm with rubber washer - galvanised	Prego de chapa com chapeu	kg	3
Nails 3 inch / 7.5 cm - galvanized	Pregos redondos de 3"	kg	1
Nails 4 inch / 10 cm -galvanized	Pregos redondos de 4"	kg	1
Burnt wire 1.5 mm diameter x 25m	Arrame queimado 1.5 mm diâmetro x 25m	Roll	1
Machete	Catana	Piece	1
Claw Hammer - 0.75kg, wooden handle, forged head	Martelo arranca prego	Piece	1
Saw - length 750mm	Serrote com dimensão de mão.	Piece	1



Shelter and Essential Household items

People targeted: 28,000 people

Male: 13,440

Female: 14,560

Requirements (CHF): 1,736,000



EMERGENCY APPEAL

Mozambique, Africa | Tropical Cyclone Eloise

Proposed intervention

The cyclone caused widespread damage to existing shelters and thus the provision of emergency shelter will also be linked with the distribution of household items, to ensure that families' minimum needs are met. Many houses have sustained damage and thus focus needs to be on housing repair and rehabilitation.

Through this appeal, MRCS will support 28,000 people with shelter assistance, in the areas of Build Back Safer awareness, resilient and sustainable housing techniques. Most vulnerable households will receive shelter kits and other shelter supplies like tarpaulins. Households for resettlement will be supported with durable shelters to build back better in order to prevent impacts of future natural disasters. A lesson learnt from Idai response, as Mozambique is facing recurrent disasters and people being affected multiple times, the CEA part will be important to engage communities in discussions on location and type of housing. MRCS will continue to take the leadership of the Shelter Cluster in the central area, in support to local authorities and humanitarian partners.

Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being through emergency shelter and settlements and early recovery solutions

Shelter Output 1.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

- Shelter needs assessment and identification of beneficiaries - ensuring community agreement and coordination with local authorities, revalidate their eligibility, and register them as beneficiaries
- Distribution of prepositioned shelter kits, tarpaulins, essential household items (NFIs) (such as kitchen sets, blankets, sleeping mats, solar lamps)
- Identify locations for shelter interventions in emergencies, in coordination with shelter cluster, local authorities and communities.
- Procurement and distribution of 2,000 shelter kits, including framing materials (or equivalent in cash vouchers)
- Provide cash grant for shelter repairing/rehabilitation of damaged houses, with attention to protection, disability inclusion and flood-resistant shelter.

- Construct model houses in selected localities to demonstrate safer construction techniques and improved/safe local building practices.
- Training of volunteers on emergency shelter construction and safe sheltering practices, alongside CEA module.
- Dissemination technical guidelines for the construction of emergency shelter (available in Portuguese through MRCS work).
- Post distribution monitoring and evaluate assistance.

Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to MRCS staff, volunteers, and affected households

- Orientation for volunteers on shelter kits.
- Orientation on safe construction and improved local building (dissemination material, roll-out to communities, etc.).
- Training on disability-inclusive shelter to MRCS volunteers and roll-out to communities
- Provide Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training and/or roof repair training.
- Provide the selected households with orientation on the programme, the distribution process, and guidance on building back better and safer principles.
- Provide assessed households with technical guidance and labour support.
- Provide training to local labour force on safer construction.
- Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that households receiving support to repair or retrofit their houses and households that receive support to rebuild have completed construction using building back safer principles.



Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

CERF PROPOSALS (EMERGENCY) in coordination with Shelter Cluster

Essential NFIs in Evacuation Centres	
2	blankets
2	mosquito nets
1	solar lamp
1	jerry can

Essential NFIs in Resettlement Sites	
1	kitchen set
2	blankets
2	mosquito nets
1	solar lamp
1	jerry can

Essential NFIs

Emergency Shelter kits where shelters have been destroyed in resettlement sites	
2	plastic sheets
1	rope roll (10m)
1	Catana/ machete
1	hammer
3	kg nails

Emergency Shelter kits to newly displaced – new resettlement sites	
2	plastic sheets
1	rope roll (10m)
1	Catana/ machete
1	hammer
3	kg nails

Emergency Shelter

Assistance for non-displaced (those at accommodation centres who will return home) with house repair kits	
1	plastic sheet
1	rope roll (10m)
1	Catana/ machete
1	hammer
3	kg nails
1	Enxada/ hoe

Non-displaced Assistance

Resilient shelter solutions for people who have completely lost their homes



Recovery Strategy category



Area 18 m2 - max 5 people

Cost 100 USD

Roof Tarp

Walls Bamboo structure and tarps/ stick in-fill with adobe

Time 1 week per unit

Labour Built by beneficiaries themselves with guidance/ assistance from minimally trained community volunteers



- Successful example of Emergency Shelter Upgrade
- Economic Typology
- Allows beneficiary freedom to decide design for themselves
- Different models possible depending on family needs (Fully enclosed, Partially enclosed etc.)
- Assembled quickly in one week with 2 low skilled people
- Does not de-incentivize self-recovery as materials are versatile and can be used to extend existing house also
- Area is as per sphere standards



- No treatment of the estacas/sticks when inserted into the ground (Missed opportunity to increase resilience)
- Some difficulty in supply of bamboo (Supply chain considerations)
- Base should be raised before building to increase resilience to flooding

- 10 Wooden stakes 3.5m length
- Mature bamboo of 5cm thick and 4m long (20 pieces per bundle) x 5 bundles
- Burnt wire (3kg)
- Nails 4" (3kg)
- 2 tarps
- <\$100 Dollars

https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/sc_moz-partners_recovery_projects_overview_eng.pdf

For Shelter Cluster Partner Information:

-Ongoing elaboration of Preparedness plan for the rainy/cyclone season, at HC/HCT's request via OCHA, on the basis of Scenario 2:

'Strong winds, floods and drought, with the probability of floods occurring in the basins, cyclones etc.

People at risk estimated to be 1,684,769, of which 365,546 are at risk of floods and 344,989 people are at risk of cyclones'

Feedback welcome from partners

Priority Preparedness Activities:

-Strengthen resilience of vulnerable population with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) capacity building activities.

-Development and printing IEC material on Shelter/NFIs Key Preparedness and good practices messaging (shelter/houses reinforcement advice and promotion Build Back Better principles) in banners and posters format, to be installed in key locations in coordination with CCCM and INGD.

-Establishment and training of Shelter Resilience teams for sharing IEC material on Key Preparedness messaging, in collaboration with Shelter Cluster partners.

-Establishment of community construction committees to ensure that emergency response supports owner-driven recovery processes.

-Coordination with Linha Verde (hotline) for sharing of and referral to IEC material on Key Preparedness messaging with Climate vulnerable population.

-Strengthen pipeline and preparedness capacity of humanitarian actors for a timely Shelter/NFI response to climate impacts.

-Establishment of national Shelter/NFIs Pipeline system for provision of shelter kits and NFIs, considering COVID19-related and other possible delays

-Identification and securing warehouses for stock prepositioning in coordination with INGD and local authorities.

-Procurement of emergency shelter, shelter upgrades, house repair, tools and NFIs kits stock for prepositioning.

-Procurement of materials for communal shelters for possible overflow at accommodation/evacuation centres (tarps rolls, rope, community tents, etc.).

-Strengthen the capacity to safeguard the health, security, privacy and dignity of most vulnerable women and men, boys and girls, affected by Climatic shocks.

-Coordination with DTM, INGD, CCCM and Protection Cluster for prior identification of most vulnerable households in resettlement sites and local communities, in terms of Shelter/NFIs.

-Provide technical assistance through Resilience teams to most vulnerable households to ensure that houses/shelters have adequate preparedness measures in place to mitigate the impact of climate shocks.

Priority Response Activities:

- Mobilization of Shelter Resilience team for the provision of immediate Shelter/NFIs assistance.
- Evaluation of damages in shelters/houses of most vulnerable HHs in coordination with INGD, DTM, CCCM and Protection Clusters.
- Distribution of IEC material on Shelter/NFIs Key Preparedness and good practices messaging (shelter/houses reinforcement advice and promotion Build Back Better principles), in parallel with the items distribution.**
- Coordination with Linha Verde (hotline) for Communication with Community activities related with the response.
- Ensure timely and targeted response to Shelter and NFI needs of most vulnerable HHs in existing and new Resettlement Sites and local communities, in coordination with INGD, WASH, Protection, FSL and CCCM Clusters.
- Distribution of emergency shelter, tools and NFIs, for most vulnerable HHs pre-identified.
If requested by administrators of overflowed accommodation/evacuation centres, provision of communal shelter materials.
- Ensure that emergency response supports owner-driven recovery processes.
- Distribution of materials for shelter upgrades and hose repairs, for most vulnerable HHs pre-identified.**
- Distribution of IEC material in parallel with items distributions for recovery.
- Provision of technical support for reconstruction through community construction committees.

Updates from Shelter Cluster Partners Responding/ Planning to respond to cyclone Eloise:

-IOM

-CVM/ IFRC

-CARE

-Miracles of Mozambique

-Food for Hungry

-Good neighbours

-CCM

-Sacatucua