

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 06 to 13 November 2019, 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) in resettlement sites in the four affected Provinces. The DTM teams interviewed key informants capturing population estimates, mobility patterns, and multi-sectoral needs and vulnerabilities.



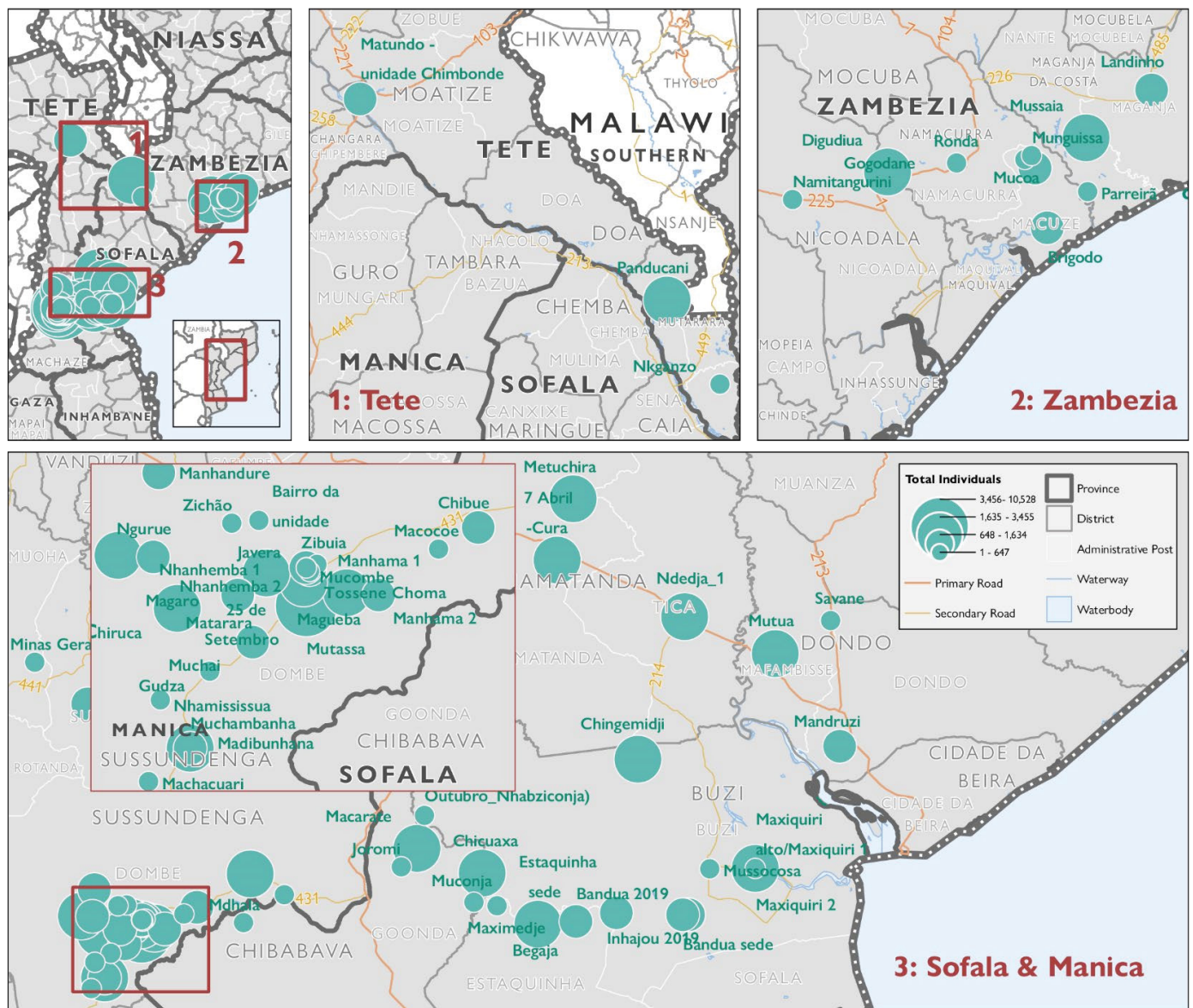
88,905
Displaced individuals



17,839
Displaced households

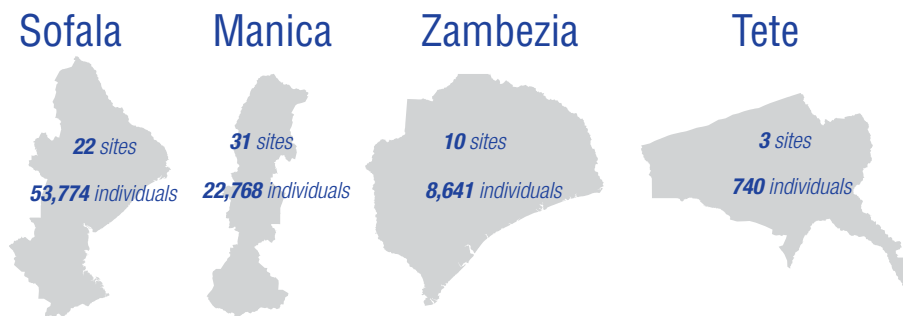


66
Resettlement sites



Geographic Coverage

Of the 66 sites assessed, 80% are located in Sofala and Manica provinces which represent 86% of the displaced population



Province	Resettlement Site		
	#Sites	Households	Individuals
Manica	31	4,596	22,768
Sofala	22	10,414	53,774
Tete	3	740	3,722
Zambezia	10	2,089	8,641
Total	66	17,839	88,905

Table 1: Number of sites and population by province

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

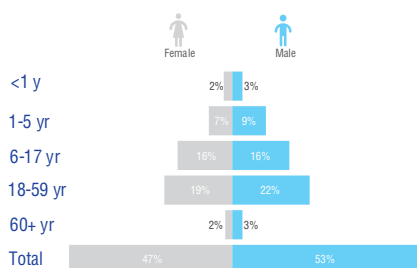


Figure 1: Population by age groups and gender

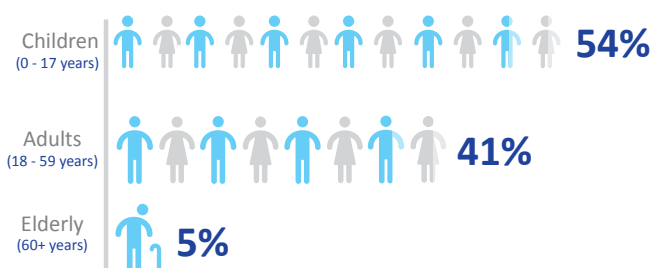


Figure 2: Percentage of population by age groups

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY STATUS

Of the 66 resettlements sites assessed, 77% (16,281 households in 51 sites) are fully accessible while the remaining 24% (1,558 households in 15 sites) can only be accessed either by a boat or 4x4 vehicle. In event of a natural disaster, 52% (7,894 households in 34 sites) of the resettlement sites will become inaccessible.

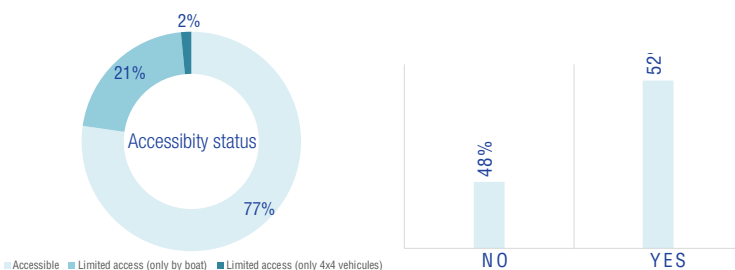


Figure 3: a) Accessibility status b) Accessibility in event of disaster

URGENT NEEDS

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, 37 sites reported food as their greatest need (representing 10,840 households) followed by water (representing 3,010 households), Shelter (representing 2,677 households), Education (representing 179 households), Household Items (NFI) (representing 1,047 households) and Healthcare (representing 179 households).

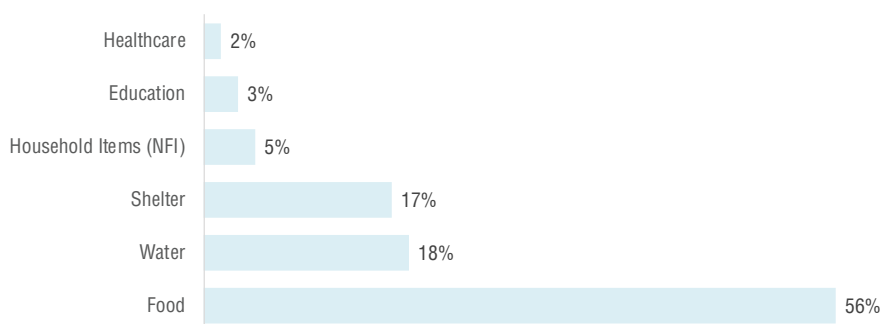


Fig 4: Urgent needs

SHELTER/NFI

In the 66 resettlement sites assessed, 21 households are sleeping outside shelter, 16,021 households in Emergency shelter and the remaining 1,797 households in permanent shelter. The 21 households without shelter are located in Gogodane site in Namacurra district of Zambezia province.

Eighty-six per cent of resettlement sites assessed (16,287 households) reported not been able to access needed NFIs because of lack of financial means, followed by 8% (1,306 households) that reported items sold are too expensive, and the remaining 2% (95 households) reported that market is not accessible. The top three NFI items needed but not accessible to IDPs in the site are: 1). closed containers to transport and /or store water in 30 sites, 2). items for sleeping (mats, blankets,..) in 24 sites, 3). cooking items (pots/pans) in 19 sites.

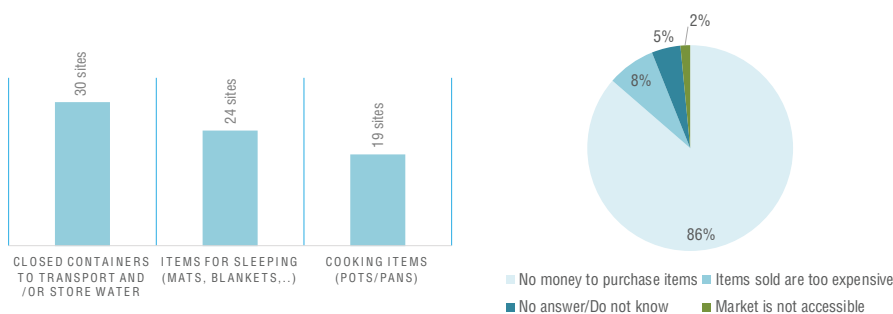


Fig 5: a) Top 3 NFI needs b) Reasons for not accessing these needs

WASH

Eighty-nine per cent of resettlement sites assessed (16,625 households) reported having access to functional latrines on site. The 11% (1,214 households) reporting no access to functional latrines are located in Sussundenga district in Manica province, and Chibabava districts in Sofala province.

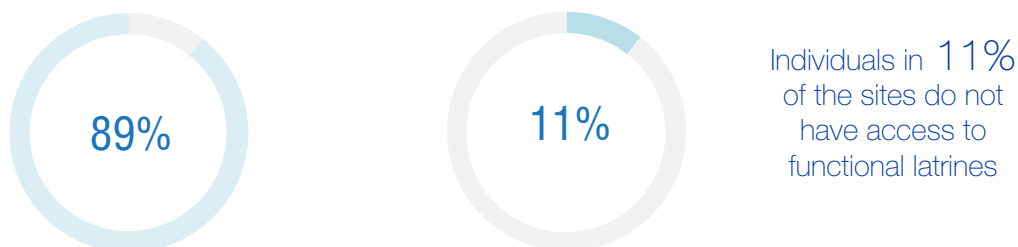


Fig 6: Access to functional latrines

Sixty-five per cent of sites assessed (8,454 households in 43 sites) reported using hand pumps as their main source of water, followed by 8% using small water system (2,835 households in 5 sites), 6% using tanks (2,381 households in 6 sites), 5% using open wells (991 households in 3 sites), 5% using lagoons and waterways (815 households in 3 sites), 3% using lake/dam (565 in sites households in 2 site), 2% using protected well (660 households in 1 sites), 2% using surface water source (61 households in 1 sites), 2% without a main source of drinking water (30 households in 1 site located in Sussundenga district in Manica province).

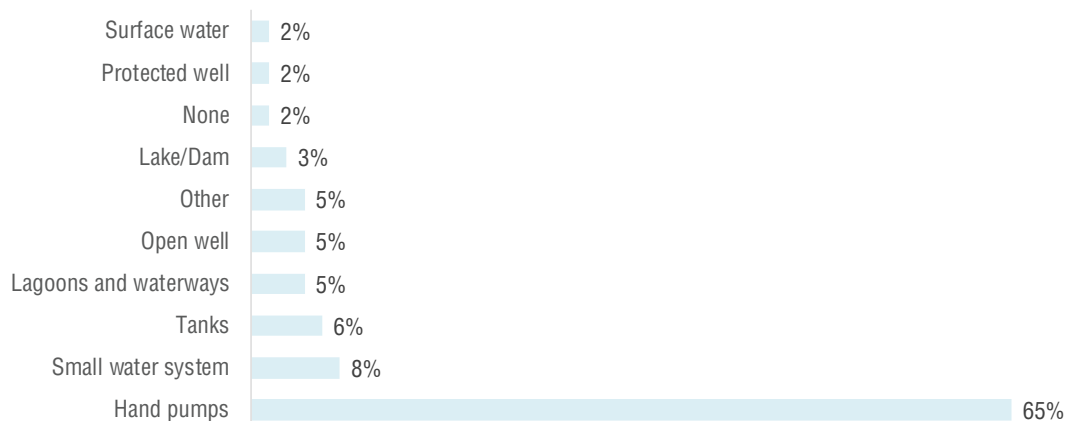


Fig 7: Water sources

FOOD SECURITY

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, 36% reported having access to a functioning market (8,272 households in 42 sites). The 64% sites that reported not having access to a functioning market (9,567 households in 24 sites) are located in Dondo, Buzi, and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province; Mutarara district in Tete province; and Maganja Da Costa, Namacurra and Nicoadala district in Zambezia.

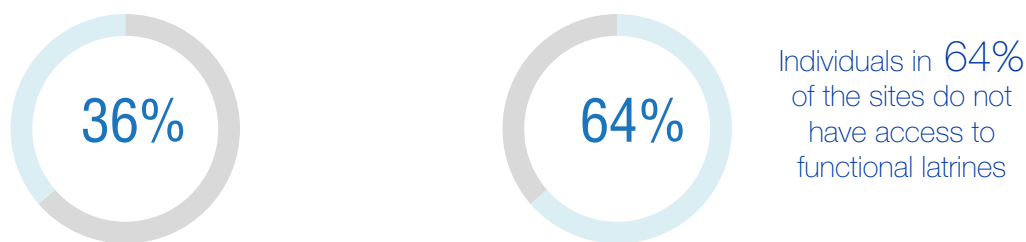


Fig 8: Access to functional markets

Ninety-two per cent of sites reported receiving food distribution (15,701 households) with 36% (4,609 households) receiving one in the last 14 days, 29% (7,930 households) receiving one in the last 7 days, and 27% (3,162 households) receiving one more than two weeks ago. Eight per cent of sites which did not receive food distribution (3,464 households) are located in Sussundenga district in Manica province; Buzi districts in Sofala province; Nicoadala districts in Zambezia province.

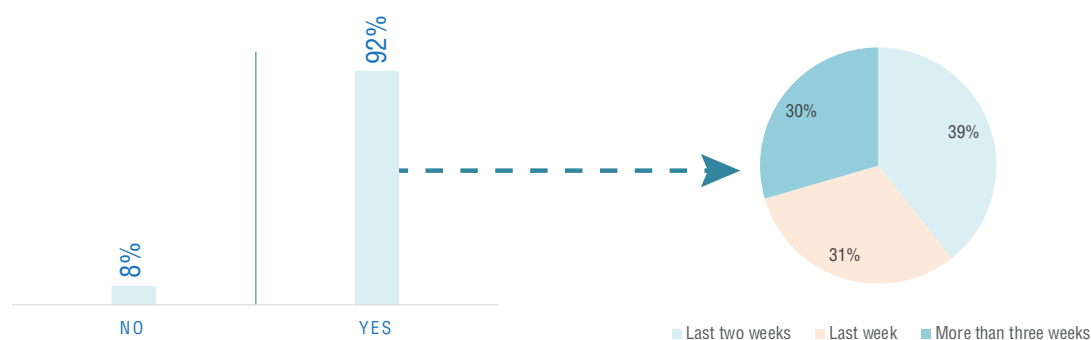


Fig 9: a) Food distribution in sites b) Frequencies of distribution

HEALTH

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, 36% reported having access to healthcare services on site (8,977 households). Sixty-four per cent of sites with no access to healthcare services on site (8,862 households) are located in Buzi and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province; Sussudenga district in Manica province; Mutarara district in Tete province; and Namacurra districts in Zambezia.

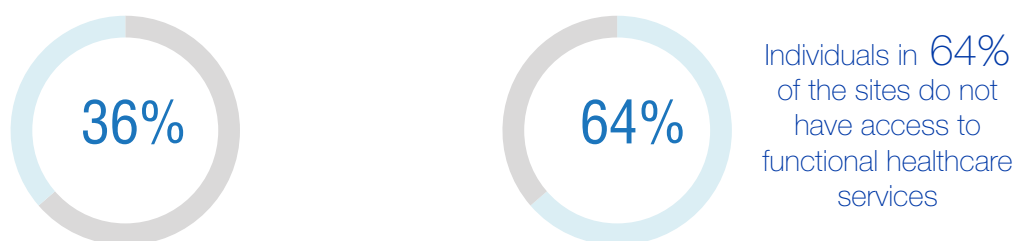


Fig 10: Access to health care services

Of the 36% resettlement sites with access to health facilities, 42% are On-site clinic (4,815 households), 42% Mobile brigade (3,133 households), 13% Mobile clinic (659 households) and 4% Ambulances services (370 households).

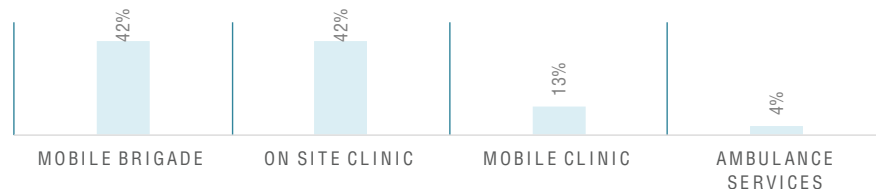


Fig 11: Health care facility types

EDUCATION

Eighty-three per cent (14,951 households in 55 sites) of resettlement sites reported that the majority of school age children have access to school. Seventeen per cent of sites (2,888 households in 11 sites) which report that the majority of school age children do not have access to a functional school are located Sussundenga district in Manica province and Dondo district in Sofala.

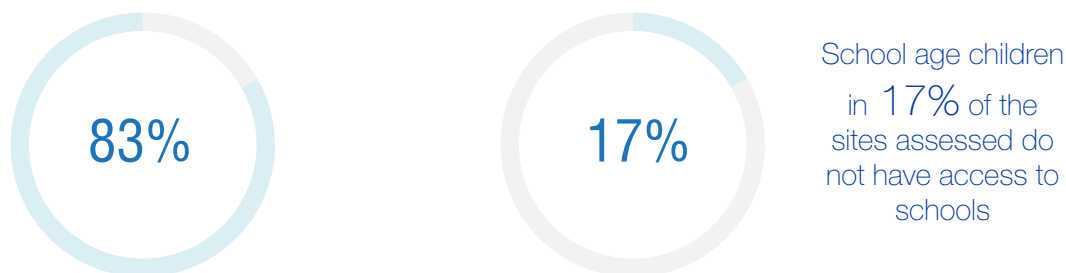


Fig 12: Majority of age school children access to school

Of the 55 sites with school facilities, 55% (8,933 households in 30 sites) are functional (with brick walls, windows, doors, writing board) and 44% (5,751 households in 24 sites) are not functional and are located Sussundenga district in Manica province; Buzi, Chibava, Dondo and Nhamatanda district in Sofala; Maganja Da Costa and Nicoadala district in Zambezia

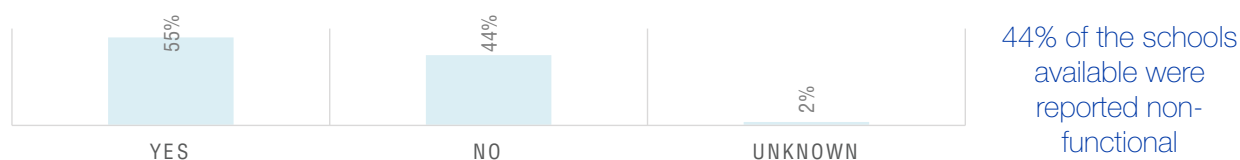


Fig 13: Schools functionality

PROTECTION

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, 82% (14,937 households in 54 sites) reported the presence of a security provider or mechanism to ensure safety of persons at the sites. The remaining 18% without security provider (2,902 households in 12 sites) are located in Buzi, Dondo, and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province; Sussudenga district in Manica province; Mutarara district in Tete province; Namacurra, and Nicoadala districts in Zambezia.

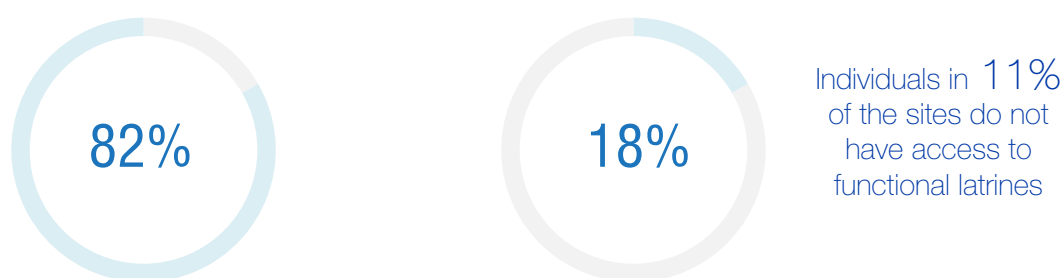


Fig 14: Access to security

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Eighty-five per cent of resettlement sites assessed (14,793 households) reported that there exist volunteers conducting social mobilization activities on site. The top three sectors of mobilization activities were reported as Health (41 sites), WASH (33 sites), and Protection (26 sites) and Child Protection (13 sites). The remaining 20% (2,878 households) of sites which report that there are not social mobilization volunteers on site are located in Buzi and Chibabava district in Sofala province, Sussundenga district in Manica province, Mutarara in Tete province and Nicoadala districts in Zambezia.

According to the respondents, the three most common channels used by communities to reach the humanitarian organizations are: community leader or group (51 sites), local government office (38 sites) and staff from humanitarian agencies (30 sites).

Similarly, organizations communicate with communities mainly through community leader or group (48 sites), local government office (41 sites), and staff from humanitarian agencies (29 sites).

In 76% of resettlement sites (13,578 households), the majority of the population can't read or write, while 24% (4,261 households) have some level of literacy. Sixty-one per cent (8,928 households in 40 sites) have no legal documentation while the remaining 39% (6,597 households in 23 sites) have legal documentation.

METHODOLOGY

To ensure a more robust and targeted response for the humanitarian community, DTM provides key information and critical insights into the situation on internally displaced (IDP), affected persons and returning populations across the affected areas. Specifically, DTM implements three component activities:

- 1) Daily Monitoring: Rapid daily assessments of IDP population numbers (individuals & households) at accommodation centres and resettlement sites.
- 2) Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment: Multi-sector assessment at resettlement sites providing in-depth information on mobility, needs, and vulnerabilities.
- 3) Baseline Locality Assessment: Multi-sector assessment of affected localities to determine the number of affected populations and returnees along with basic shelter and access to service information.

For this assessment, resettlement sites are defined as sites where populations have voluntarily move to after staying in accommodation centres. Since all accommodation centres have formally closed, DTM activities continue in the remaining resettlement sites.

For more information or to report an alert, please contact:

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DTM information products:

<http://displacement.iom.int/mozambique>

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