

Data collection period 22 - 25 July 2020



73 sites\*



19,628 households

17,005 by Cyclone Idai

2,623 by floods

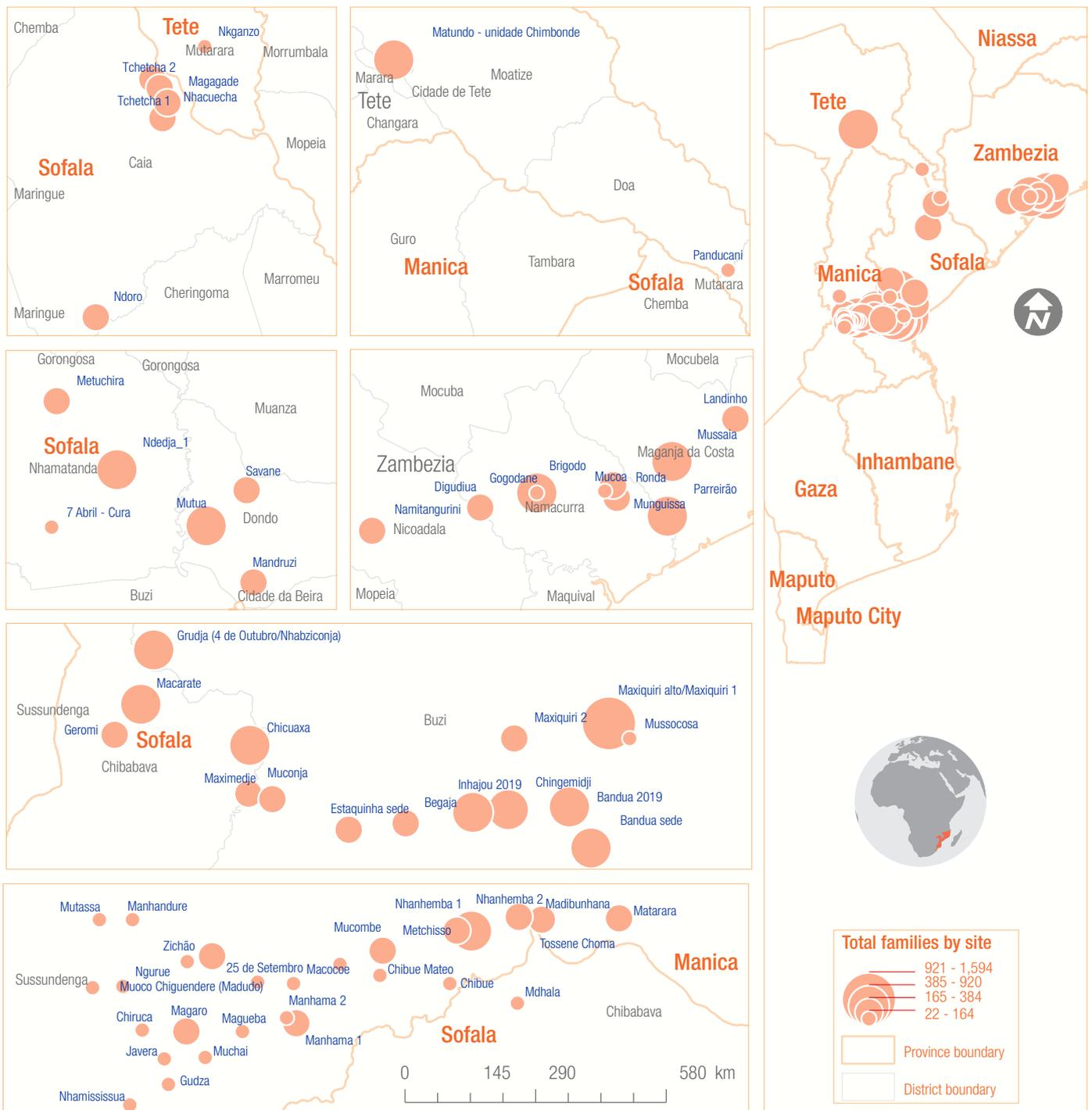


94,220 individuals

82,151 by Cyclone Idai

12,069 by floods

From 22 to 25 July 2020, 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 provinces affected by Cyclone Idai (March 2019) and the floods (between December 2019 and February 2020). The DTM teams interviewed key informants capturing population estimates, mobility patterns, and multi-sectoral needs and vulnerabilities.



\*A new site "Maxiquiri alto 3" was opened in Grudja locality and Grudja (4 de Outubro/Nhabziconja) site in Buzi was split into two by INGC, increasing the number of resettlement sites in the central region to 73.

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Of the 73 sites assessed, 82% are located in Sofala and Manica provinces which represent 82% of the displaced population



Table 1: Number of sites and population by province

Province	# Site	Total families displaced due to Cyclone Idai	Total families displaced due to flood (December 2019 - February 2020)	Total families	Total individuals
Manica	31	4,541	150	4,692	22,589
Sofala	29	9,944	1,361	11,304	54,763
Tete	3	708	-	708	3,588
Zambezia	10	1,812	1,112	2,924	13,280
Grand Total	73	17,005	2,623	19,628	94,220

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

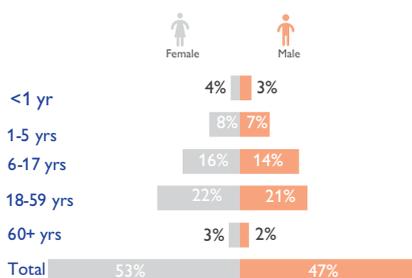


Figure 1: Population by age groups and gender

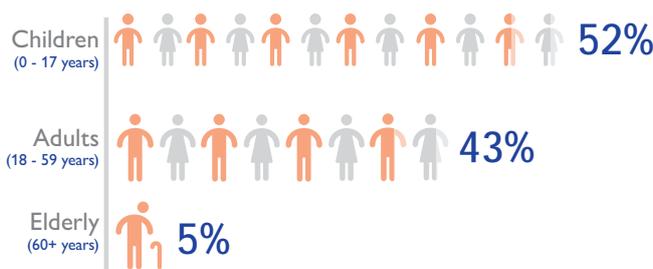


Figure 2: Percentage of population by age groups

## PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY STATUS

Of the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 74 per cent (16,424 households in 54 sites) are fully accessible while the remaining 26 per cent (3,204 households in 19 sites) can only be accessed either by a boat or 4x4 vehicle. In the event of a natural disaster, 28 per cent of the resettlement sites (4,498 households in 15 sites) would become inaccessible.

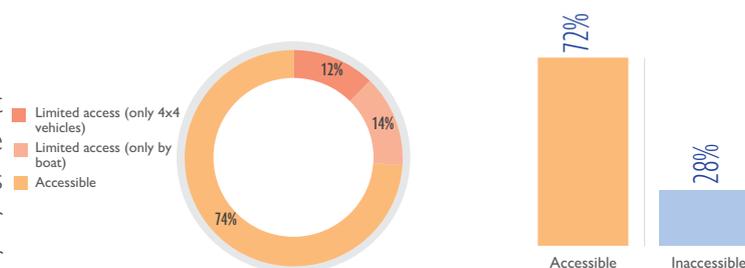


Figure 3: a) Accessibility status b) Accessibility in event of disaster

## URGENT NEEDS

Of the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 44 per cent reported food as their main need (representing 10,235 households in 32 sites) followed by shelter (34%, representing 5,037 households in 25 sites), and water (10%, representing 1,915 households in 7 sites).

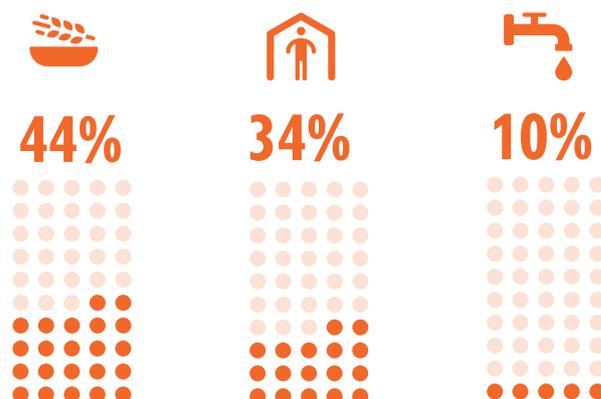


Figure 4: Urgent needs

## ORIGIN OF DISPLACED FAMILIES

All the families living in the resettlement sites originated from the districts of their resettlement location as illustrated in the figure below:

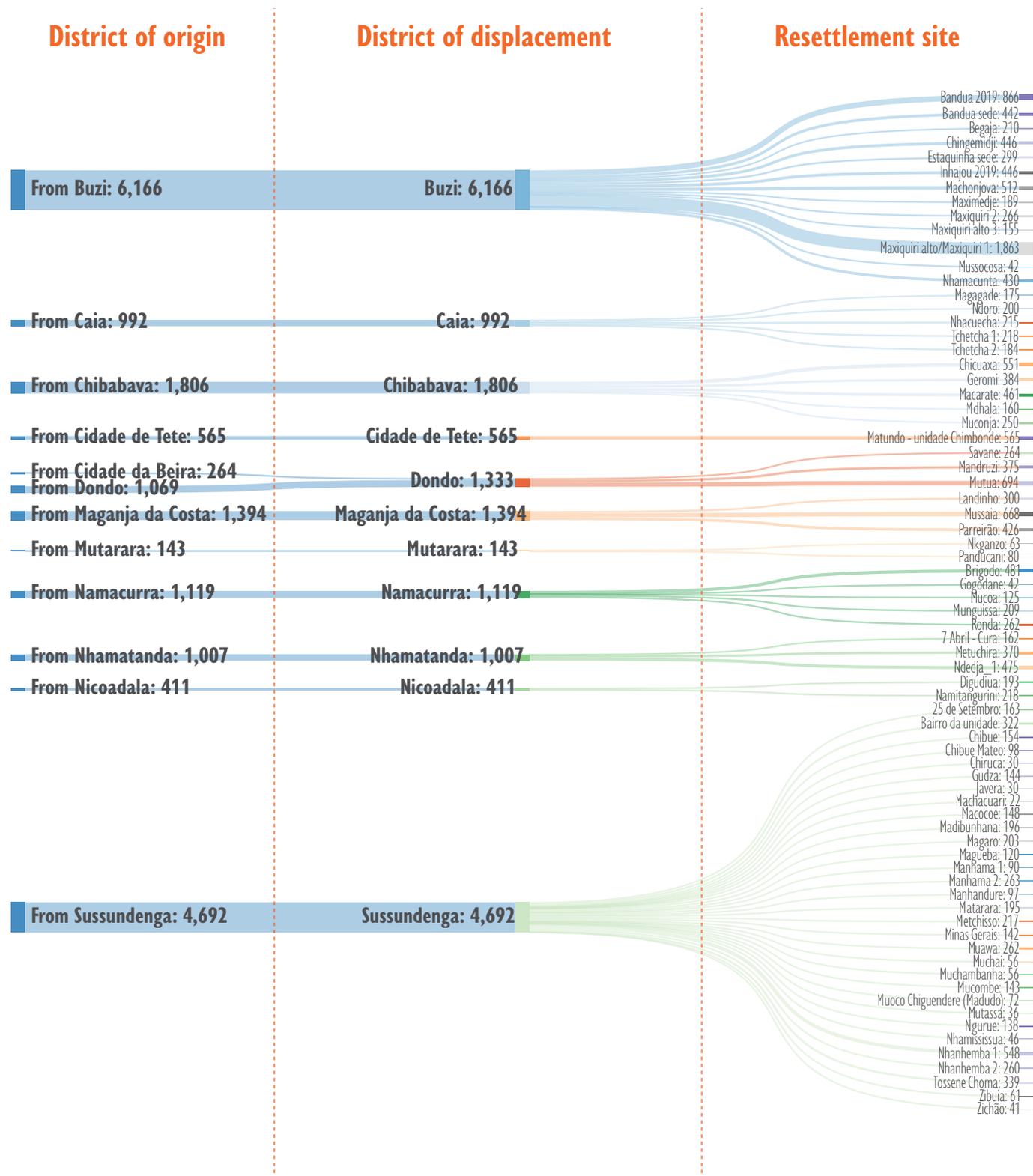


Figure 5: Origin of families in resettlement sites

 SHELTER/NFI

In the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 67 per cent (13,169 households) are living in emergency shelter whilst the remaining 33 per cent (6,459 households) are living in permanent shelter.

The top three NFI items needed but not accessible to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the site are: 1) items for sleeping (mats, blankets) in 62 sites, 2) cooking items (pots/pans) in 44 sites, and 3) mosquito nets in 33 sites. All the assessed resettlement sites (up from 77% when compared with previous round) reported not being able to access needed NFIs due to lack of financial means.

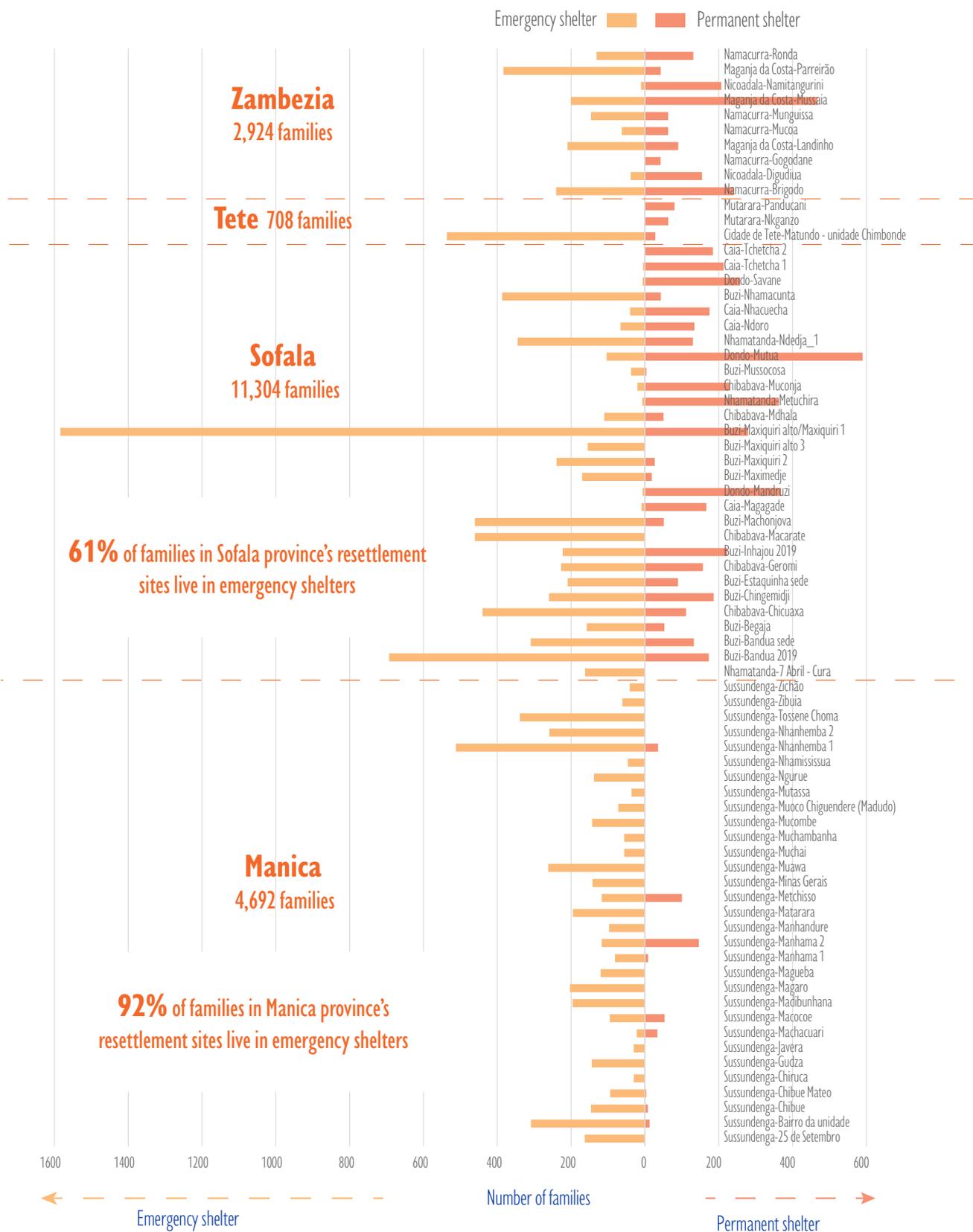




Figure 7: a) Type of shelter in the assessed sites b) Top three NFI needs

 WASH

The assessment shows that 67 per cent of the latrines on sites are individual latrines (used by one to two families) whilst the remaining 33 per cent are communal latrines (used by many families). Ninety-five per cent of resettlement sites assessed (19,455 households in 69 sites, up from 64 sites when compared with previous assessment) reported having access to functional latrines on sites whilst the remaining five per cent (207 households) reporting no access to functional latrines are: Javera and Muoco Chiguendere (Madudo) sites in Sussundenga district of Manica province; Nkganzo site in Mutarara district of Tete province; and Gogodane site in Namaccura district of Zambezia province.

Seventy-four per cent of sites assessed (13,648 households in 58 sites) reported using hand pumps as their main source of water, followed by 11 per cent open well (4,076 households in 9 sites), 10 per cent using small water system (4,621 households in 8 sites), and 5 per cent other (1,121 households in 4 sites).

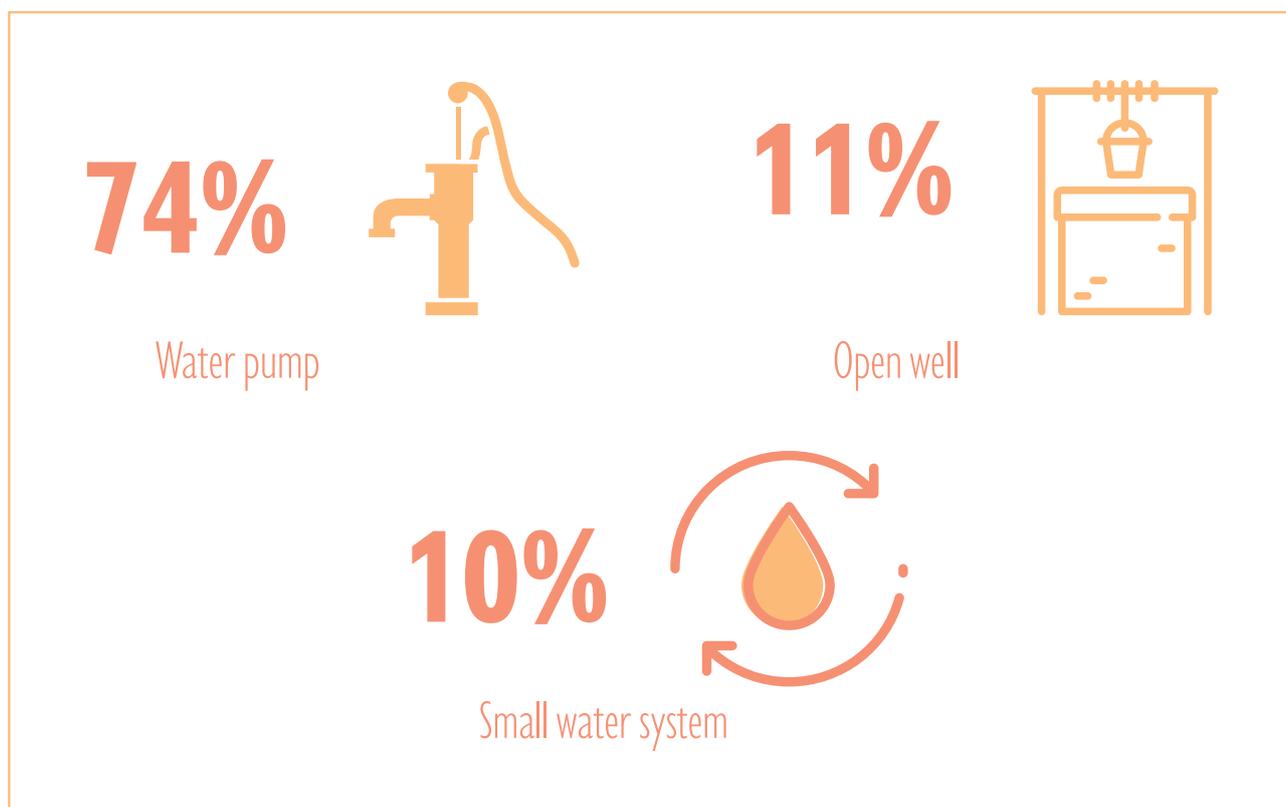


Figure 8: Water sources

 **FOOD SECURITY**

Of the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 37 per cent (up from 34% when compared with previous assessment) reported having access to a functioning market (11,543 households in 27 sites). The 63 per cent of sites that reported not having access to a functioning market (8,119 households in 46 sites) are located in: Sussundenga in Manica province; Caia, Chibabava, and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province; Cidade de Tete and Mutarara districts in Tete province; Namacurra and Nicoadala districts in Zambezia.

Ninety-five per cent (19,259 households in 69 sites) of sites reported receiving food distribution, the remaining four sites that reported not receiving food distribution are: Javera and Minas Gerais sites located in Sussundenga district of Manica province; Maxiguirri Alto 3 site in Buzi district of Sofala province; and Gogodane site in Namacurra district of Zambezia province. Of the sites that reported food distribution, 42 per cent (7,563 households in 29 sites) received one in the last seven days, 28 per cent (5,459 households in 19 sites) received one in the last 14 days, 13 per cent (2,681 households in 9 sites) received one more than two weeks ago, and 17 per cent (3,590 households in 12 sites) received one more than one month ago.

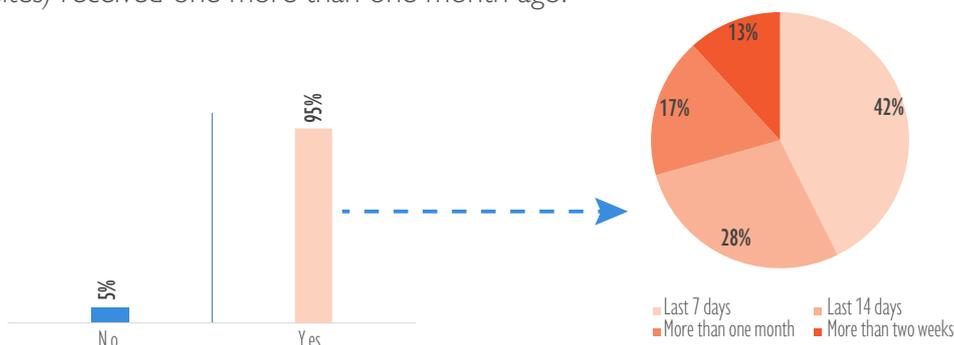


Figure 9 a) Food distribution in sites b) Frequencies of distribution

 **HEALTH**

Of the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 41 per cent (11,775 households in 30 sites, up from 18% when compared with previous round) reported having access to healthcare services on-site, whilst the remaining 59 per cent (7,833 households in 43 sites) access healthcare off-site. Of the sites that access healthcare off-site, 65 per cent require more than 60 minutes walk to the nearest health facility, 28 per cent can reach the health facility within 31-60 minutes, 7 per cent within 16-30 minutes. The sites that require more than 60 minutes walk are located in: Sussundenga district (16 sites) in Manica province; Buzi (1 sites), Caia (3 sites) and Chibabava (3 sites) districts in Sofala; Mutarara district (1 site) in Tete province; and Namacurra (1 site), and Nicoadala (1 site) districts in Zambezia province.

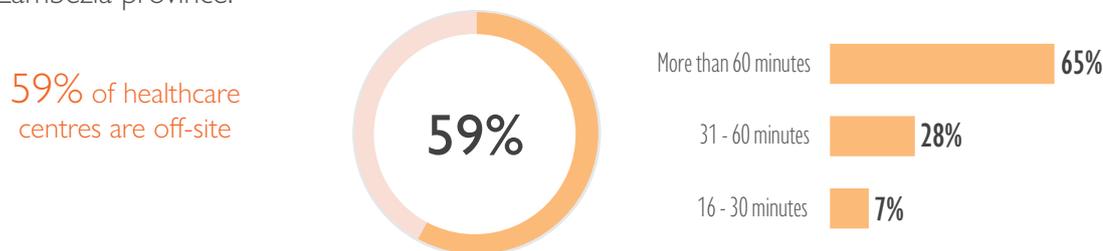


Figure 10 a). Health care facility locations b). Time spent in reaching the closest health facility

Of the 41 per cent of resettlement sites with access to health facilities on-site, 51 per cent (19 sites) have access to mobile clinic, 41 per cent (15 sites) have on-site clinic, and 8 per cent can access ambulance service (3 sites).

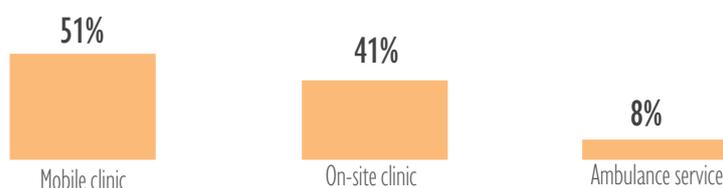


Figure 11: Health care facility types

## EDUCATION

All the assessed sites reported that the majority of the primary school aged children have access to primary school but of the primary schools accessible by the individuals on-site, only 38 per cent are functional. The 62 per cent of sites (10,909 households in 45 sites) which report non-functional primary schools are located in: Sussundenga district (26 sites) in Manica province; Buzi (5 sites), Chibabava (3 sites), Dondo (3 sites) and Nhamatanda (3 sites) districts in Sofala; Cidade de Tete (1 site) in Tete province; Maganja da Costa (2 sites), Namacurra (1 site) and Nicoadala (1 site) districts in Zambezia province.

Of the 73 sites assessed, only 37 per cent (9,182 households in 27 sites) have access to secondary school. The sites that have no access to secondary school are located in: Sussundenga district (26 sites) in Manica province; Caia (5 sites), Chibava (5 sites), and Dondo (1 site) districts in Sofala; Cidade de Tete (1 site) in Tete province; Maganja da Costa (2 sites), Namacurra (5 sites), and Nicoadala (1 site) districts in Zambezia province.

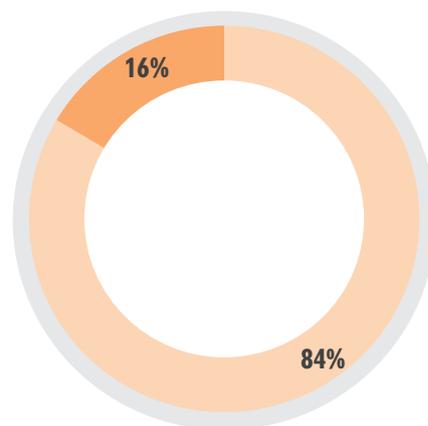


Figure 12: Literacy level of majority of households in this site

## PROTECTION

Of the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 30 per cent (8,811 households in 22 sites) reported the presence of a protection desk on site. The remaining 70 per cent without protection desks (10,817 households in 51 sites) are located in: Sussudenga district (23 sites) in Manica province; Buzi (5 sites), Caia (5 sites), Chibabava (5 sites) and Dondo (1 sites) districts all in Sofala province; Cidade de Tete (1 site) and Mutarara (2 sites) districts in Tete province; and Maganja de Costa (2 sites) Namacurra (5 sites) and Nicoadala (2 sites) districts all in Zambezia province.

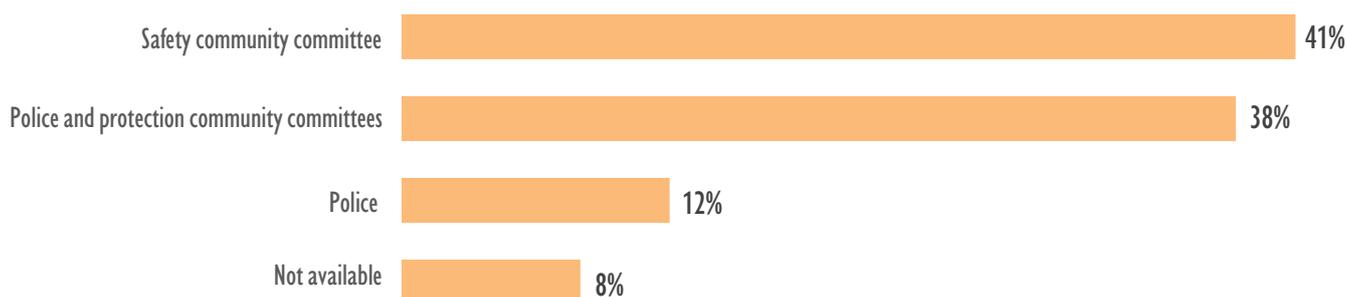


Figure 13: Structure where people can report incidents (crime, conflict and disputes, violence, abduction, etc.)



## LIVELIHOOD

Ninety-nine per cent (up from 97% when compared with previous assessment) of resettlement sites assessed (19,063 households in 72 sites) have access to farming land. The remaining one per cent with no access is Matundo - Unidade Chimbonde site, located in Cidade de Tete district of Tete province. Of the farmers that have access to farmland, 81 per cent (16,626 households in 58 sites) have received agriculture inputs (seeds and tools) and the 19 per cent (2,437 households in 14 sites) that have not agriculture inputs are located in: Sussundenga district (9 sites) in Manica province; Buzi (1 site), Caia (1 site) and Chibava (1 site) districts in Sofala province and Namacurra (2 sites) district in Tete province.

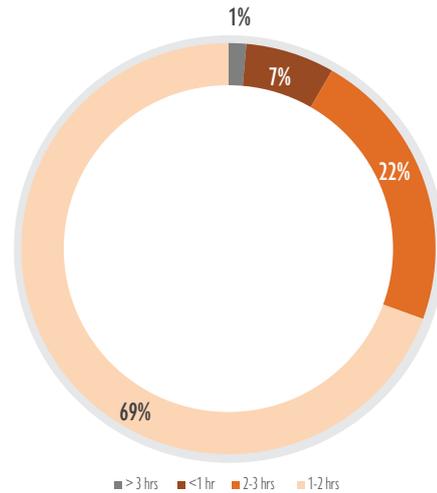


Figure 14: Time taken to reach farmland from the assessed sites



## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Eighty-two per cent of resettlement sites assessed (16,243 households in 60 sites) reported that there are volunteers conducting social mobilization activities on site. The top three sectors of mobilization activities were reported as WASH (41sites), Health (39 sites) and, PSEA (21 sites). The 18 per cent (3,385 households) that report no social mobilization volunteers on site are located in: Buzi district in Sofala province; Sussundenga district (2 sites) in Manica province; Buzi (3 sites) and Chibabava (2 sites) districts in Sofala province; and Namacurra (5 site) and Nicoadala districts (1 site) in Zambezia province.

According to respondents, the three most common channels used by communities to reach the humanitarian organizations are: local government office (64 sites), community leader or group (49 sites), and /staff from humanitarian agencies (32 sites). In the other direction, organizations communicate with communities mainly through local government office (69 sites) community leader or group (57 sites), and staff from humanitarian agencies (36 sites).

When asked if the majority of family members have legal documentation (birth certificate, ID, etc.), 74 per cent (12,200 households in 54 sites) responded no, whilst the remaining 26 per cent (7,428 households in 19 sites) report having 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 persons (IDPs), affected persons and returning populations across the affected areas. Specifically, DTM implements four 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.
- 4) Thematic Survey: DTM conducts surveys to provide a deeper understanding of the intentions/perceptions of populations of concern and to describe communities' socio-economic characteristics. DTM surveys are carried out on a sample of the population.

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.

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