

Key DTM figures in the sites (MSLA Round 14)¹



73 sites²



19,628 households
17,005 by Cyclone Idai
2,623 by floods

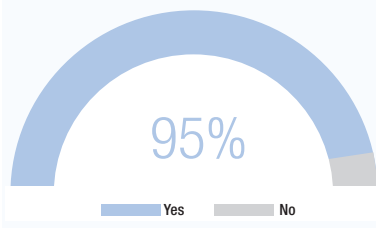


94,220 individuals
82,151 by Cyclone Idai
12,069 by floods

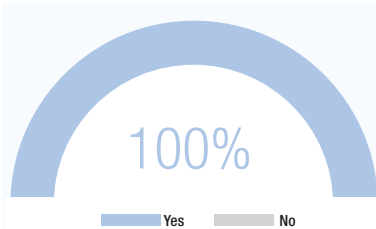


19 migrant workers
have returned and
settled in the sites
in the past month

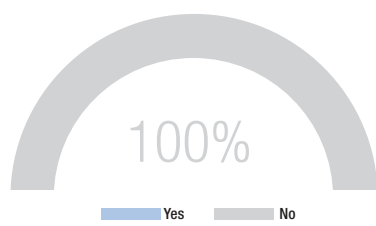
Actions on COVID-19 prevention and control taken in almost all sites



Reportedly, people living
in all the sites have been
informed of the COVID-19
precaution measures



Did any family or individuals
depart the site because of
COVID-19?

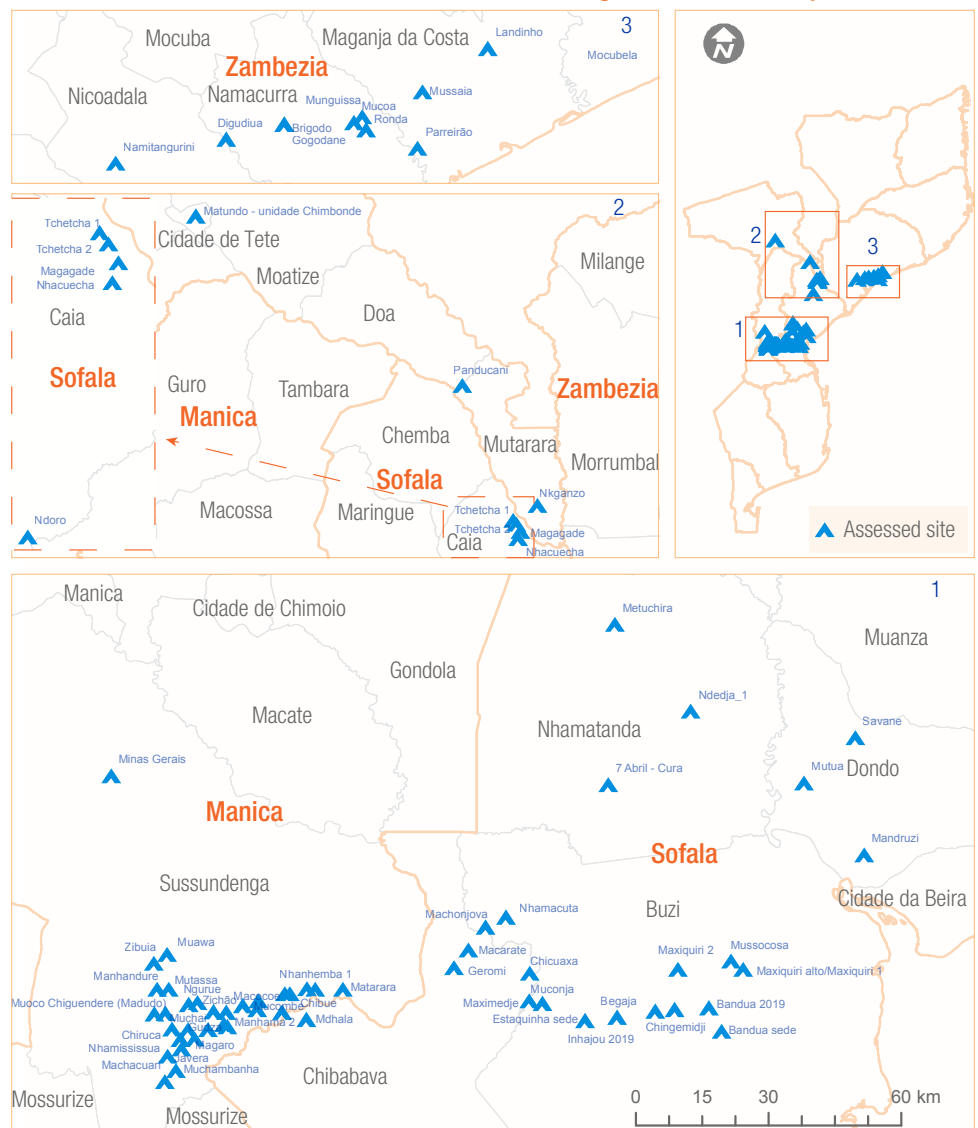


The current outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in a global pandemic, heightening the risk to vulnerable populations, internally displaced people and people on the move. On 22 March 2020, the Government of Mozambique officially declared the first positive COVID-19 case. Concern about the potential spread of COVID-19 in Mozambique was elevated in late March, when according to Mozambique's National Migration Service (SENAMI) over 14,000 Mozambican migrants returned from South Africa over the Ressano Garcia border within a span of a few days, as South Africa declared lock-down due to COVID-19, further heightening the risk to vulnerable populations especially the internally displaced population.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in collaboration with the Government of Mozambique's National Disaster Management Agency (INGC) conducted an assessment in the resettlement sites from 17 to 26 August 2020, with the sole purpose to inform government and humanitarian partners on preparedness levels and precautionary measures currently available in resettlement sites hosting populations displaced by Cyclone Idai. The information gathered is intended to help partners plan interventions. This information will further allow partners to identify recommended health and site preparation measures to prevent and contain an outbreak in the resettlement sites in the central region.

Among the 73 resettlement sites assessed, three sites (Bandua 2019, Mdhala and Muconja all in Sofala province) reported that in the past month, 19 Mozambican migrant workers returning from South Africa settled in the sites. All sites reported a noticeable change in people's behaviours and habits to better prevent COVID-19.

Resettlement Sites in the Central Region of Mozambique



¹ MSLA Round 14 report.

² 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.

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Preparedness measures and facilities

When asked if actions for COVID-19 prevention and control were taken in the assessed resettlement sites, 95 per cent of the sites reported taking actions to prevent the spread of COVID-19 within the site. Three of the four sites reporting that no action was taken are situated in Nhamatanda district in Sofala province (7 Abril - Cura, Metuchira and Ndedja_1), while the fourth one is located in Sussundenga district in Manica province (Manhandure).

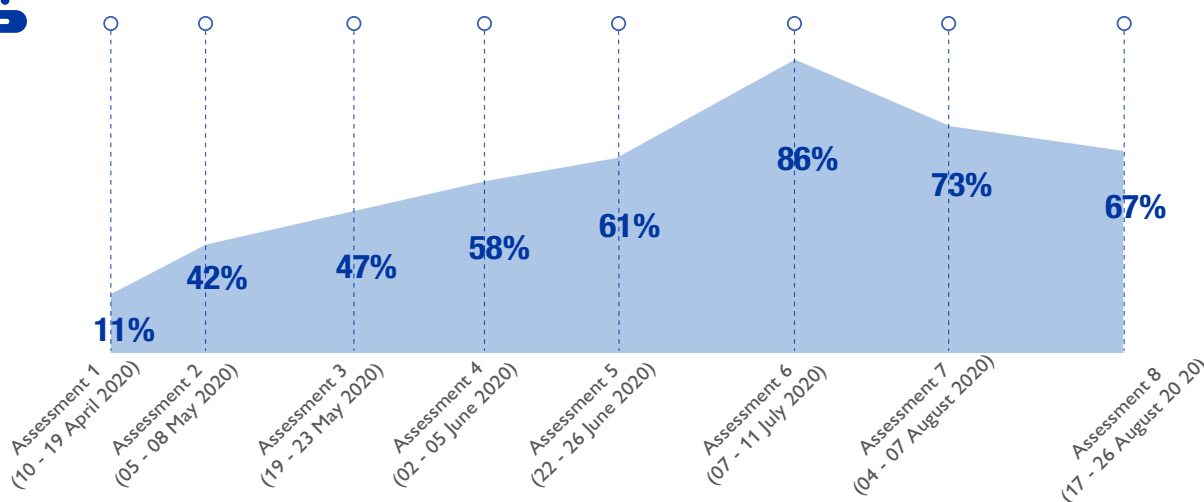
Sixty-seven per cent of the assessed sites reported that new hand-washing stations have been built in the past month (compared to 73% of the resettlement sites reporting new hand-washing stations in the previous assessment), possibly signalling that sites have sufficient hand-washing stations, with the number of sites reporting newly built hand-washing stations decreasing for the second assessment in a row.

Compared to the previous assessment, a higher number of sites reported the availability of COVID-19 protective equipment, such as masks or gloves, in the resettlement site. Specifically, during this assessment, 62 out of 73 assessed sites (85% compared to 78% in the previous assessment) reported the availability of COVID-19 protective equipment. The majority of the sites without available COVID-19 protective equipment (7 out of 11) are situated in the Sofala province. It is also noteworthy that two out of the three resettlement sites assessed in Tete province reported not having available COVID-19 protective equipment. Local government, INGC, IOM and Red Cross have been mentioned as the main actors providing COVID-19 protective equipment to the resettlement sites.

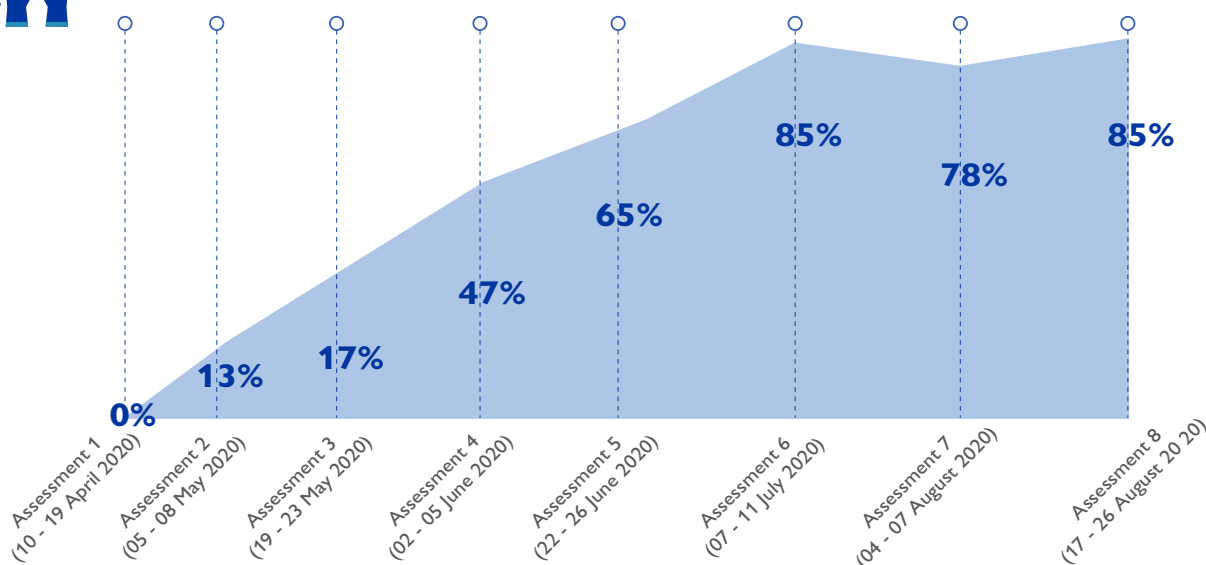
Finally, it is noticeable that none of the sites have an available isolation space in the event of a suspected COVID-19 case.



In the past month, have any new hand-washing stations with soap and water been built?



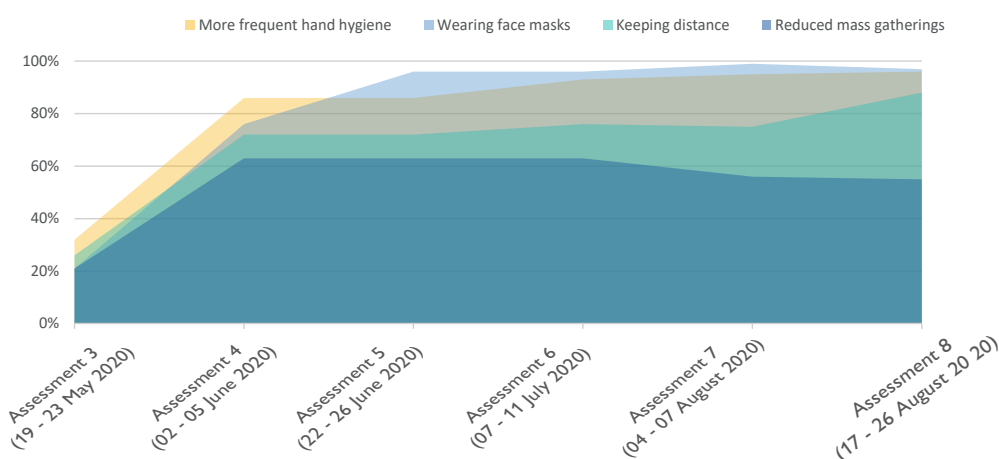
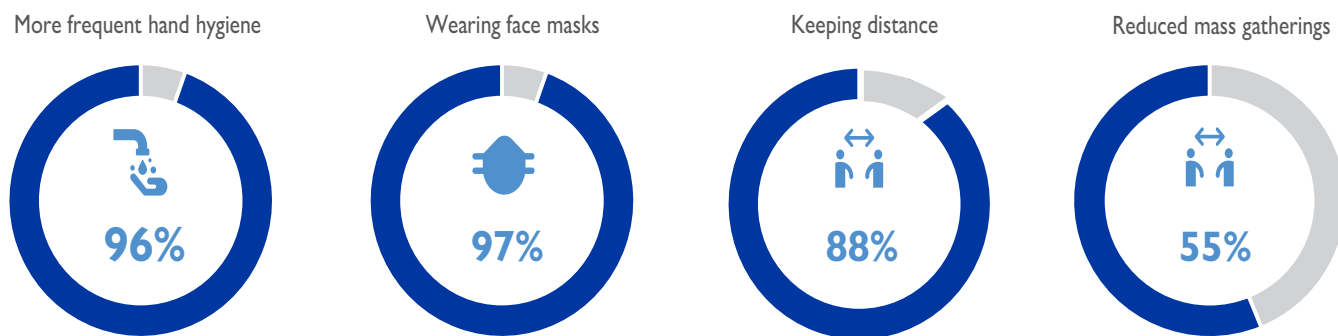
Is there any COVID-19 protective equipment available in the site (masks, gloves, etc.)?



Observed changes in people’s behaviours and habits

All the focal points reported that they have noticed changes in people’s behaviours and habits to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Specifically, 71 out of 73 sites (97% of the total) reported that people living in the site have started wearing face masks, followed by more frequent hand hygiene reported by 96 per cent of the assessed sites (70 out of 73 resettlement sites). Other noticeable changes in people’s behaviours observed in the resettlement sites include keeping distance in queues, at water points and other gatherings (64 sites, 88%) and reduced mass gatherings (40 sites, 55%).

Reported noticeable changes in people’s behaviours and habits to prevent the spread of COVID-19

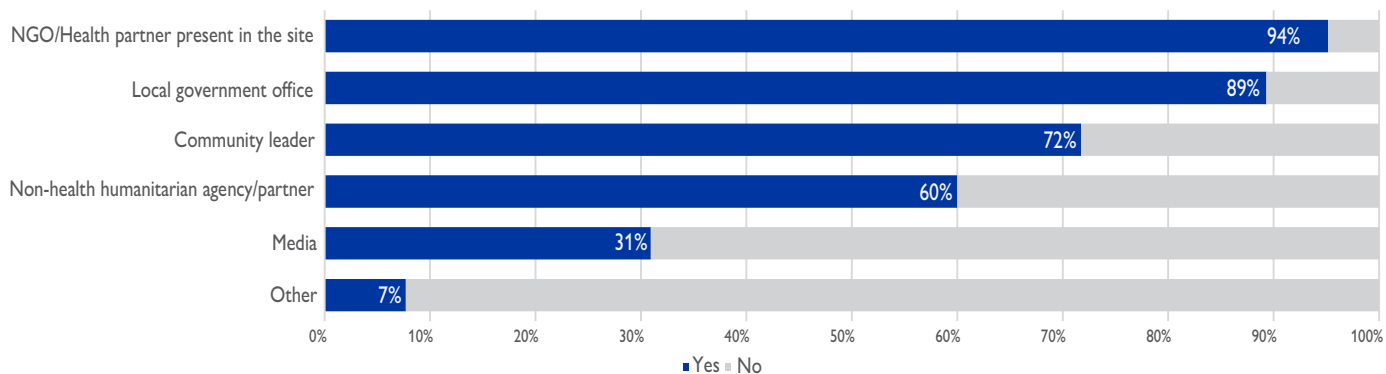


Awareness raising

Reportedly, people living in all the sites have been informed about COVID-19 preventive measures. Moreover, in almost all sites awareness sessions have been held in the site to inform the people living in the site about COVID-19 preventive measures. Only the resettlement site “25 de Setembro”, situated in Manica province, reported that the site has not received any awareness session on COVID-19 and its preventive measures.

As shown in the graph below, the main actors involved in informing the population of the resettlement sites about COVID-19 preventive measures have been NGOs and health partners working at the site (in 68 sites, 94%), the local government office (64 assessed sites, 89%), community leaders (52 sites, 72%), non-health humanitarian agencies and partners (43 sites, 60%), the media (22 sites, 31%) and other actors (5 sites, 7%).

Awareness Sessions Actors



Annex 1: Preparedness Matrix for Resettlement Sites in Central Mozambique

Province	District	Site name	Were there any actions for COVID-19 prevention and control taken in the site?	Were people living in the site informed of the COVID-19 precaution measures?	Were there any awareness sessions held in the site to inform people of the COVID-19 precaution measures?	In the past month, any new hand washing station with soap and water was built?	Any of the COVID-19 protective equipment available in the site (masks, gloves, etc.)?	Is there isolation space available in the site?	Have you noticed any change in people's behaviours and habits to better prevent COVID-19 in this site?	
Manica	Sussundenga	25 de Setembro	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	
		Bairro da unidade	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
		Chibue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Chibue Mateo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Chiruca	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Gudza	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Javera	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
		Machacuari	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Macocoe	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Madibunhana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Magro	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
		Magueba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Manhana 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Manhana 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Manhandure	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
		Matarara	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
		Metchisso	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Minas Gerais	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Muawa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Muchai	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Muchambanha	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Mucombe	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
		Muoco Chiguendere (Madudo)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Mutassa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Ngurue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		N hamissua	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		N hanhamba 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		N hanhamba 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Tossene Choma	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Zibulia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Zichão	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Sofala	Buzi	Bandua 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Bandua sede	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Beggja	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Chingemidji	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Estaquinha sede	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Inhajou 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Machonjova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
		Maximedje	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Maxiquiri 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Maxiquiri alto 3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
		Maxiquiri alto/Maxiquiri 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Mussocosa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		N hamacunta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
		Maggade	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		N doro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
	Caia	N hacuecha	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Tchetcha 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Tchetcha 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Chicuaxa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
		Geromi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
		Chibabava	Macarate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
			Mdhala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
			Muconja	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Dondo	Mandruzi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Mutua		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
	Nhamatanda	Savane	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		7 Abril - Cura	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
		Metuchira	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
	Tete	Mutarara	N dedja_1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
			Cidade De Tete	Matundo - unidade Chimbonde	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
N kganzo			Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	Panducani	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		
		Landinho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Mussaia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
		Parreirão	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
		Brigodo	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
	Namacurra	Gogodane	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
		Mucoa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
		Mungussa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
		Ronda	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
		Nicoadala	Diguidua	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N amitangurini	Yes		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		

