

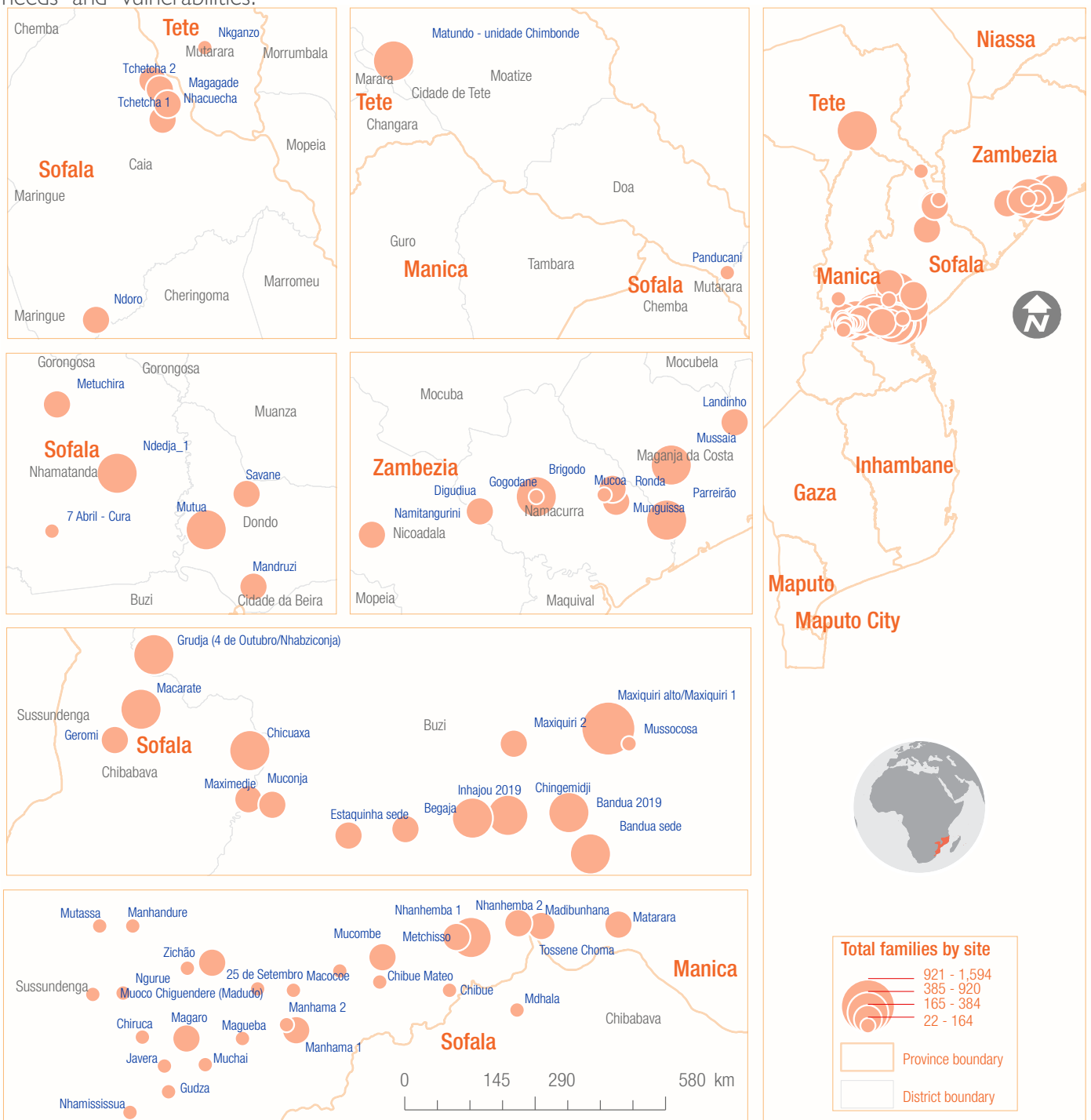
Data collection period: 04 - 10 November 2020

73 resettlement sites

19,515 IDP households
16,982 by Cyclone Idai
2,533 by floods

93,283 IDPs
81,643 by Cyclone Idai
11,640 by floods

From 04 to 10 November 2020, in close coordination with Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams conducted multi-sectoral location assessments (MSLA) in resettlement sites hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the four provinces affected by Cyclone Idai (March 2019) and floods (between December 2019 and February 2020). The DTM teams interviewed key informants, capturing population estimates, mobility patterns, and multi-sectoral needs and vulnerabilities.



GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

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

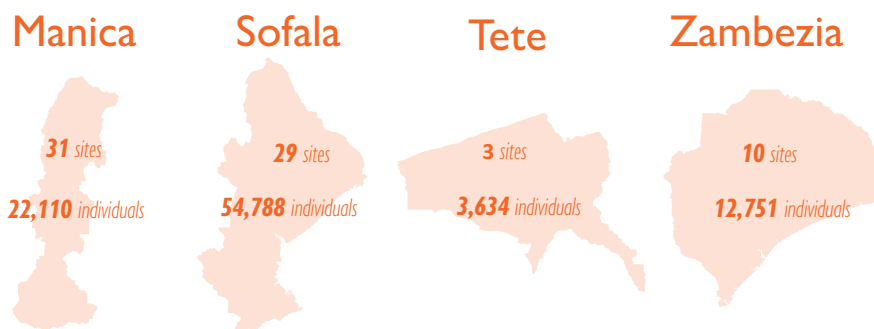


Table 1: Number of sites and population by province

Province	# Sites	Total families displaced due to Cyclone Idai	Total families displaced due to flood	Total families	Total individuals
Manica	31	4,416	150	4,566	22,210
Sofala	29	9,950	1,360	11,310	54,788
Tete	3	715	-	715	3,634
Zambezia	10	1,901	1,023	2,924	12,751
Grand Total	73	16,982	2,533	19,515	93,283

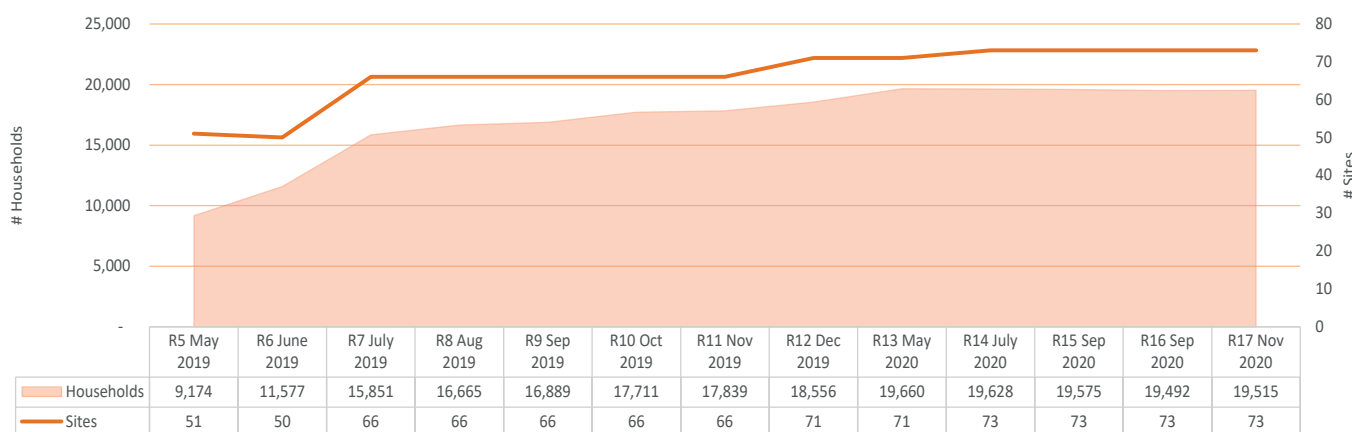


Figure 1: Evolution of the number of displaced households and resettlement sites

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

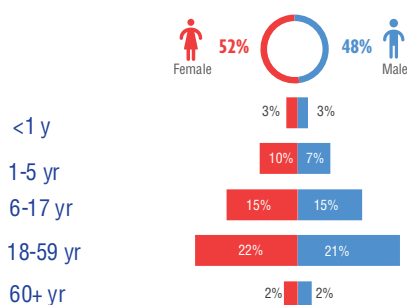


Figure 2: Population by age groups and sex

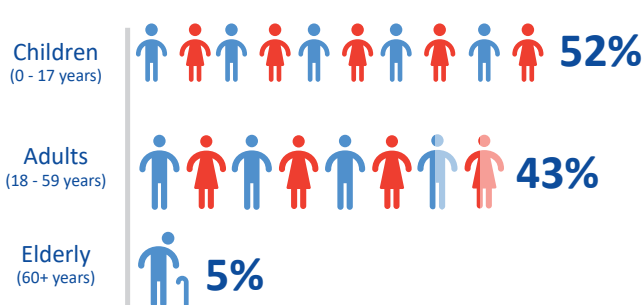


Figure 3: Percentage of population by age groups

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY STATUS

Of the 73 resettlements sites assessed, 79 per cent (58 sites with 16,564 households) are fully accessible while the remaining 21 per cent (2,951 households in 15 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 (3,572 households in 16 sites) could become inaccessible. Finally, focal points in two sites (Machonjova and Nhamacunta, both situated in Sofala province) reported a limited access to the sites due to sesecurity situation.

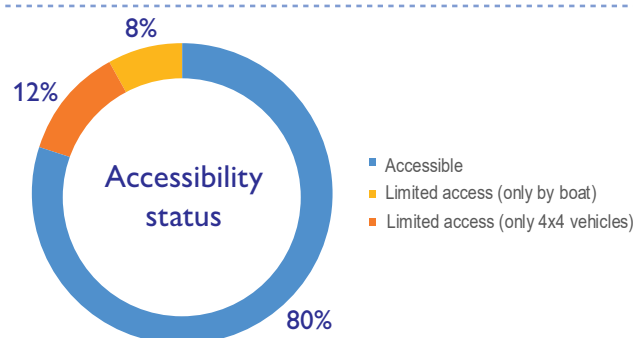


Figure 4: Accessibility status

ORIGIN OF DISPLACED FAMILIES

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

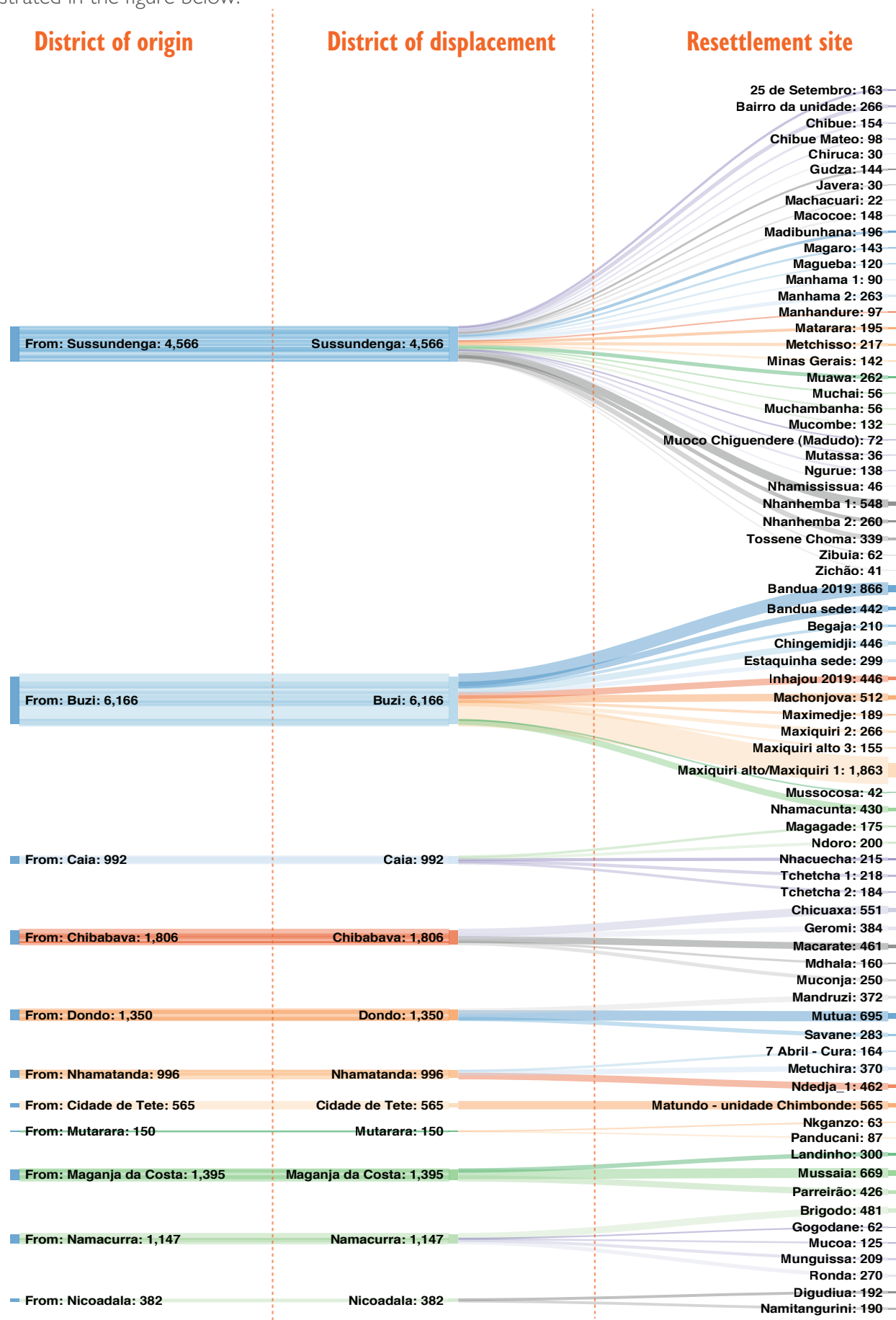


Figure 5: District of origin of families in resettlement sites

PRIORITY NEEDS

Of the 73 resettlement sites assessed, key informants in 64 per cent of the sites (47 sites representing 12,229 households) reported shelter as the most urgent need, followed by food (18%, 13 sites representing 3,893 households), and healthcare (7%, 5 sites representing 1,425 households). According to key informants, the second most urgent needs were food (30%, 22 sites), water (27%, 20 sites) and healthcare (15%, 11 sites). Finally, key informants reported healthcare (21%, 16 sites), food (18%, 13 sites) and water (15%, 11 sites) as third most urgent needs.

For the third assessment in a row (since September 2020), shelter was the most mentioned first urgent need (64%, compared to 56% in the previous round), which may be linked to the onset of the rainy season. Food and healthcare remained the second and third most mentioned first urgent needs with slight decreases compared to the previous round.

Figure 6: First most urgent needs (top three)

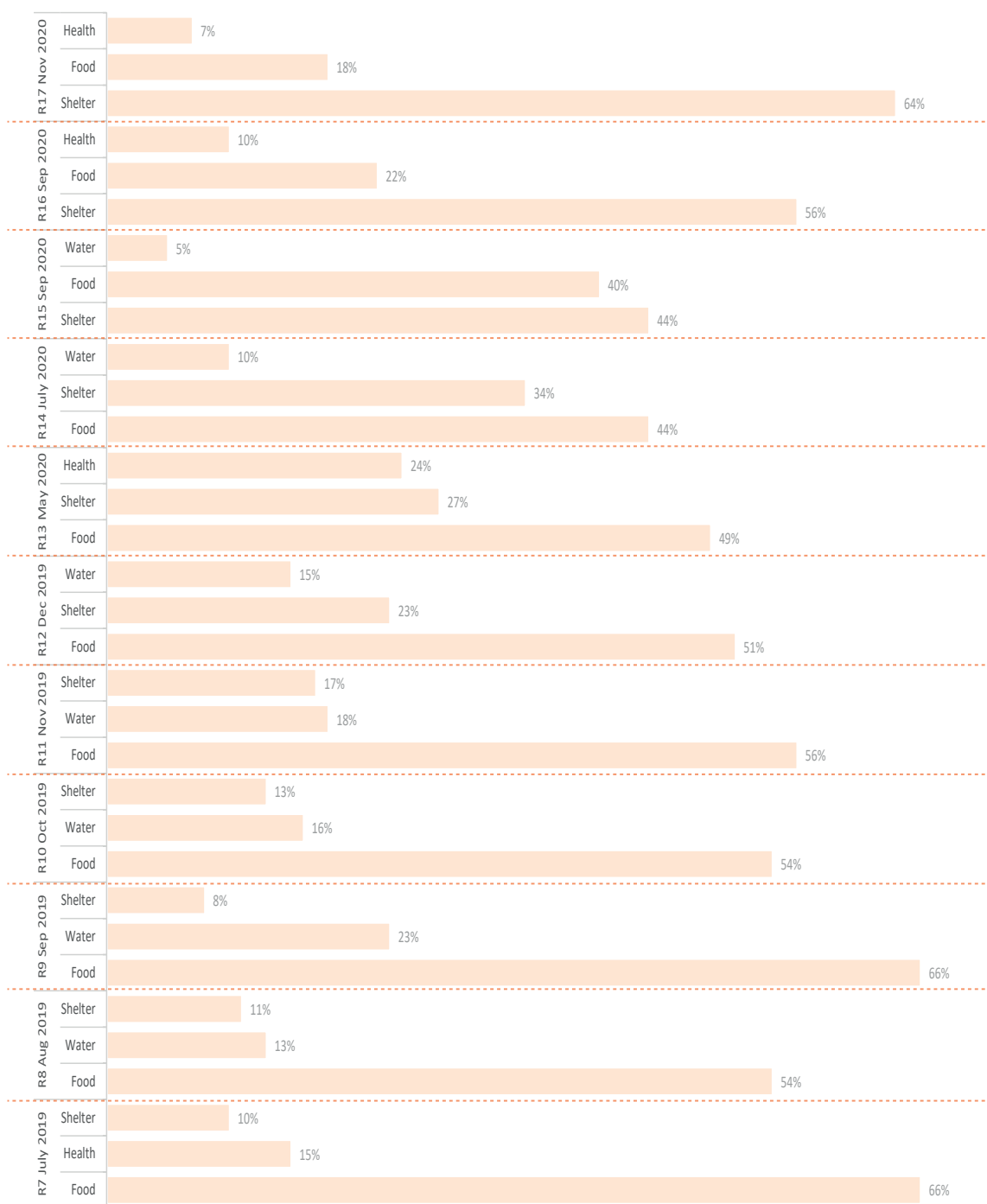
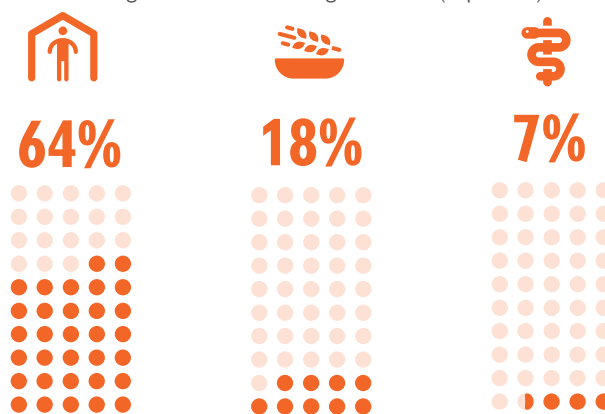


Figure 7: Top three first urgent needs in resettlement sites by round

 SHELTER/NFI

In the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 57 per cent of the IDP households (11,118 households compared to 66% or 12,371 households in the previous round) currently live in emergency shelter whilst the remaining 43 per cent (8,397 households compared to 34% or 6,584 households in the previous round) live in permanent shelter. According to key informants, none of the households was reported as living without shelter.

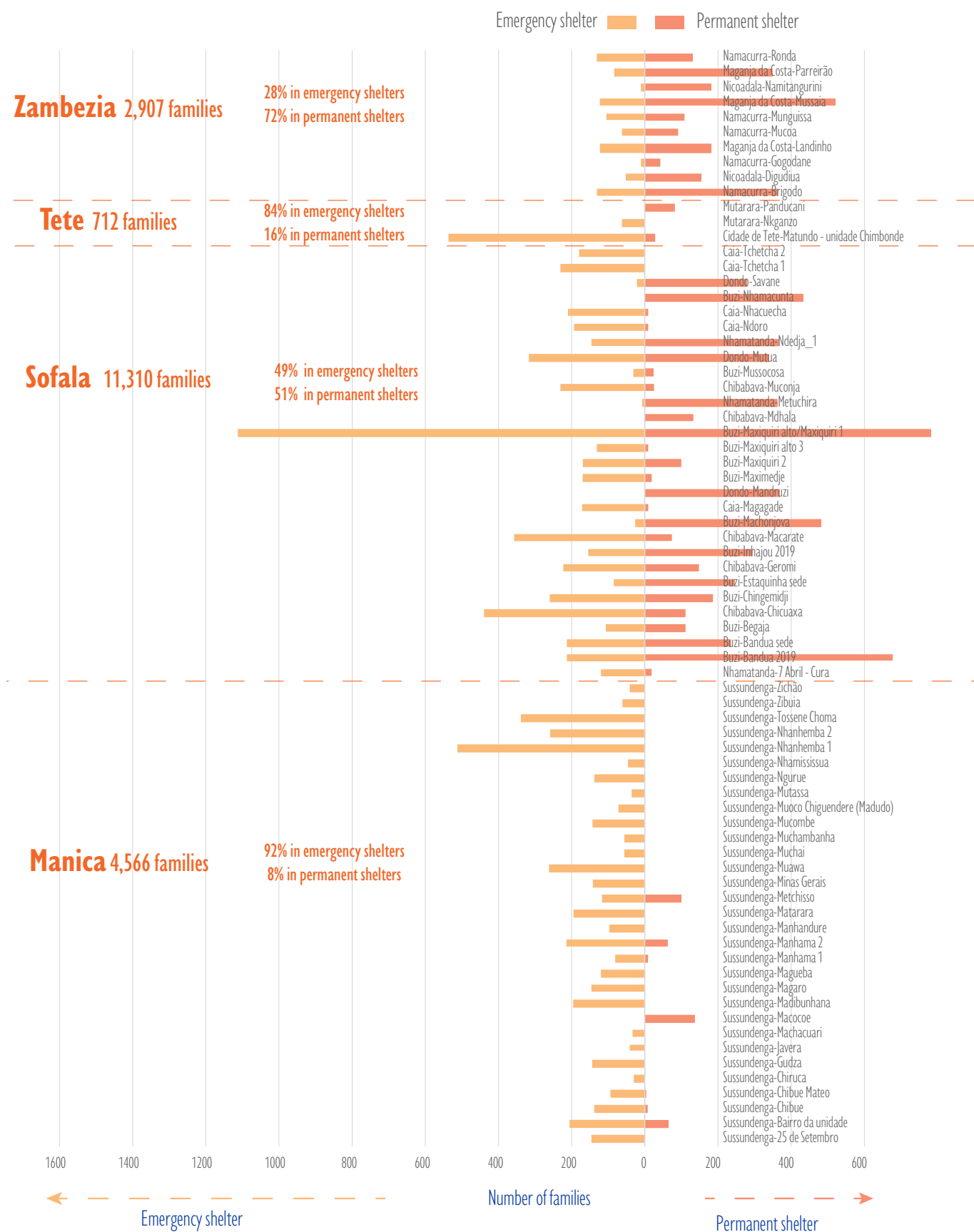


Figure 8: Number of families living in resettlement by site and shelter type

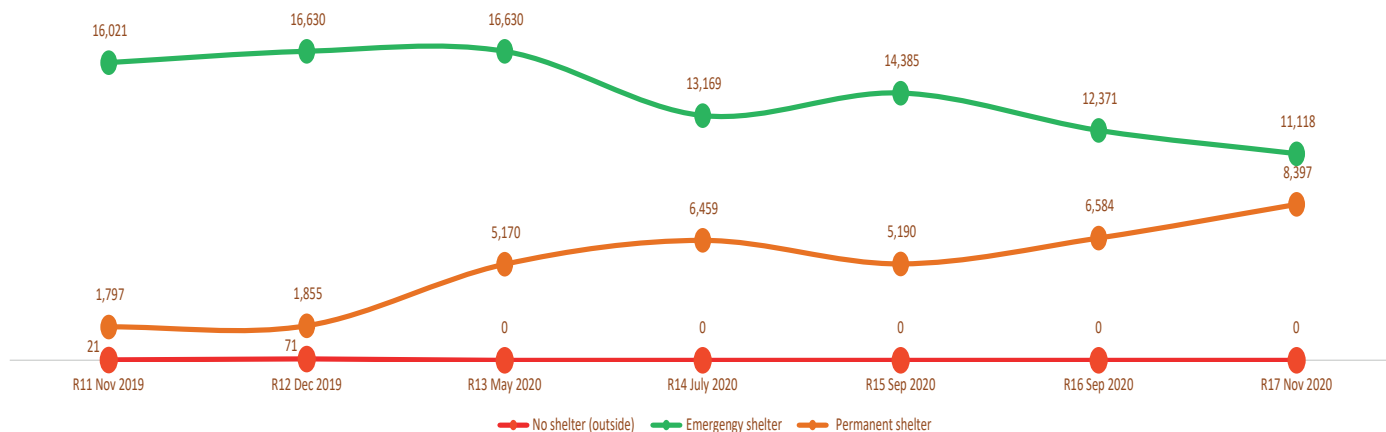


Figure 9: Evolution of the number of families living in permanent shelters, emergency shelters and outside

As most urgent Non-Food Items (NFIs) needed but not accessible to IDPs in the site, focal points mentioned: 1) closed containers to transport or store water in 36 sites, 2) mosquito nets in 23 sites, and 3) items for sleeping (mats, blankets, etc.) and shoes and clothes both in 10 sites. As second most urgent NFIs, focal points reported: items for sleeping (38 sites), cooking items (12 sites) and mosquito nets (11 sites). Finally, as third most urgent NFIs, soap/detergent to wash clothes (23 sites), cooking items (20 sites) and hygiene products (18 sites). As in the previous rounds, the primary barrier to access NFIs in all assessed sites is the lack of financial means.

WASH

Ninety-six per cent of resettlement sites assessed (70 sites hosting 19,216 households) reported having access to functional latrines on sites. The remaining 4 per cent (3 sites with 299 households) reporting a lack of access to functional latrines are: Muoco Chiguendere (Madudo) site in Sussundenga district (Manica province); 7 Abril - Cura site in Nhamatanda district (Sofala province) and Nkganzo site in Mutarara district (Tete province). The assessment shows that key informants in 86 per cent of the assessed sites reported the availability of individual latrines (used by one to two families), while 21 per cent of the sites reported the presence of communal latrines (used by many families). In 86 per cent of the sites (63 sites), key informants reported that latrines are not adapted to persons with disabilities or elderly people, while another 7 per cent reported that latrines adapted to persons with disabilities or people are available but too few to meet the needs. Only 5 per cent of sites have sufficient such latrines. Open defecation is frequently visible 12 per cent of the assessed sites.

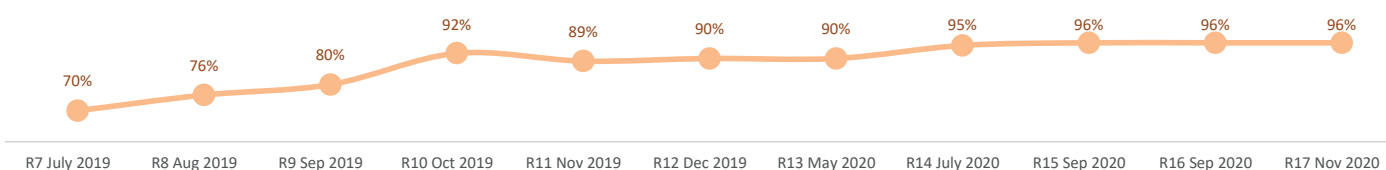


Figure 10: Evolution of the percentage of sites reporting the presence of functional latrines

Functional bathing spaces are available in 97 per cent of the sites (71 sites with 19,380 households). The remaining two sites without bathing spaces had also reported the lack of functioning latrines: Muoco Chiguendere (Madudo) site in Sussundenga district (Manica province) and Nkganzo site in Mutarara district (Tete province). Handwashing stations with soap are available in 66 per cent of the sites (48 sites with 14,833 households), while handwashing stations without soap are available in 21 per cent of the sites (15 sites with 2,881 households). Non-functioning handwashing stations are available in six sites (1,549 households), while four sites reported the complete absence of any handwashing station (252 households).

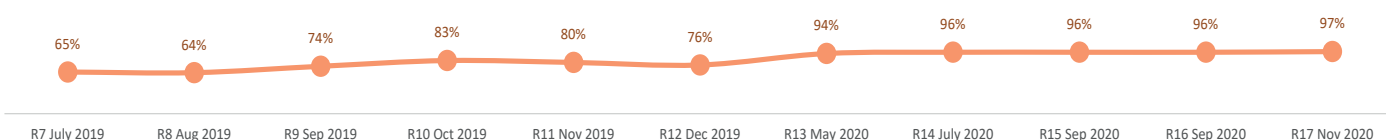


Figure 11: Evolution of the percentage of sites reporting the presence of functional bathing spaces

Hygiene promotion campaigns have been conducted in 99 per cent of the sites, although in 12 per cent of the sites they were held more than two weeks ago. The only site where these campaigns have not been conducted is Mutua (Dondo district, Sofala province).

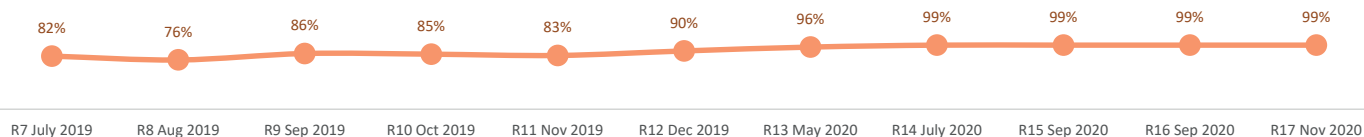


Figure 12: Evolution of the percentage of sites reporting hygiene promotion campaigns

In terms of cleanliness of sites, key informants of 55 per cent of the sites (40 sites) stated that the site was clean, while 44% (32 sites) stated that their site was more or less clean. Only one site (Nhacuecha located in Caia district, Sofala province) is reported to be very clean. Regarding the drainage system, key informants reported that it is functioning as following: very well in 3 per cent of the sites (2 sites), well in 42 per cent (31 sites), more or less functioning in 16 per cent (12 sites), poor in 14 per cent (10 sites), and very poor in 25 per cent (18 sites). The sites reporting poor drainage systems are located in Sussundenga district (7 sites) in Manica province, Dondo district (1 site) in Sofala province and Namacurra (1 site) and Nicoadala (1 site) districts in Zambezia province; while very poor conditions of the drainage system have been reported in Sussundenga district (16 sites) in Manica province, Dondo district (1 site) in Sofala province and Maganja da Costa district (1 site) in Zambezia province).

Regarding water sources, 88 per cent of the assessed sites (64 sites) reported using hand pumps as their main sources of water, followed by 18 per cent using an open well (15 sites) and 10 per cent using a small water system (7 sites). The main problems with water reported by key informants were long waiting times/queues in 11 per cent of the sites, shortage for human consumption (5%), flavour/taste (1%) and long distance (1%). Regarding the time spent in queues for water, key informants reported that on average people do not have to wait in 41 per cent of the cases, while the waiting time is less than 15 minutes in 25 per cent of the sites, between 16 and 30 minutes in 22 per cent of the sites, between 31 and 60 minutes in 8 per cent of the sites and more than 60 minutes in 4 per cent of the sites.

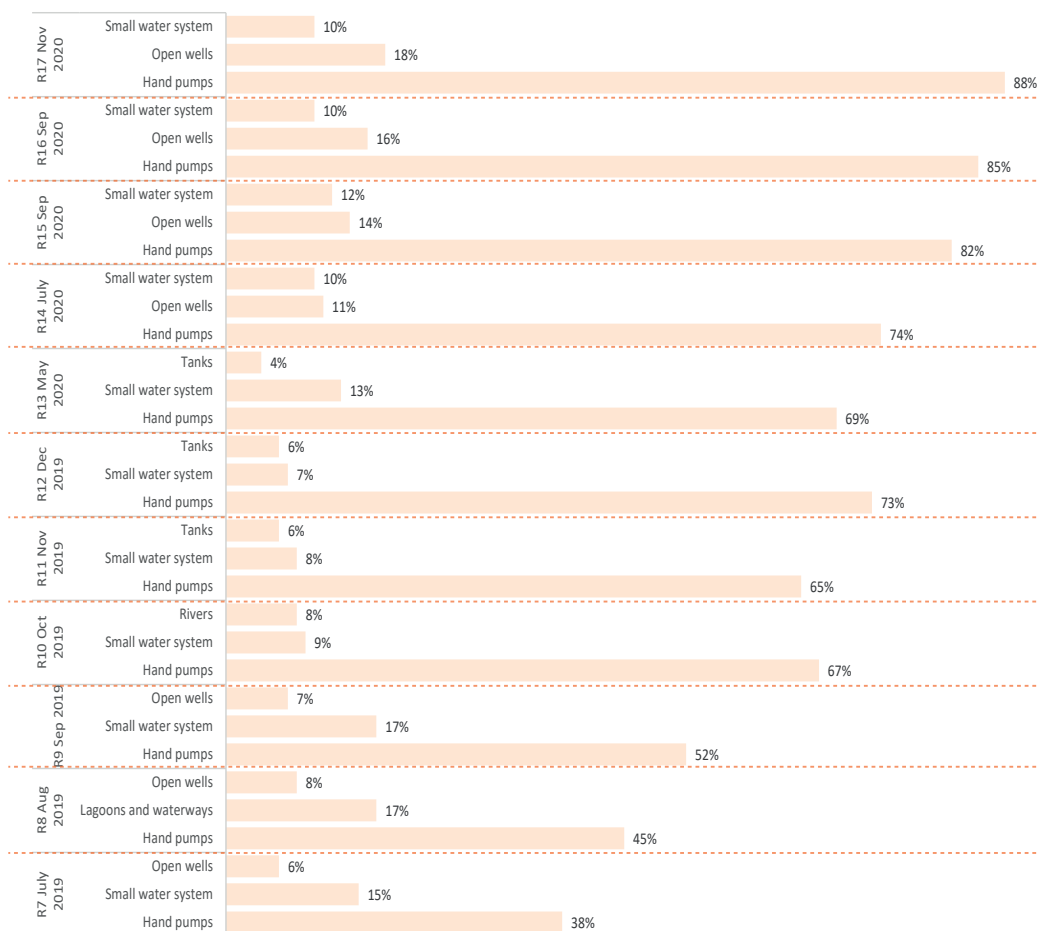
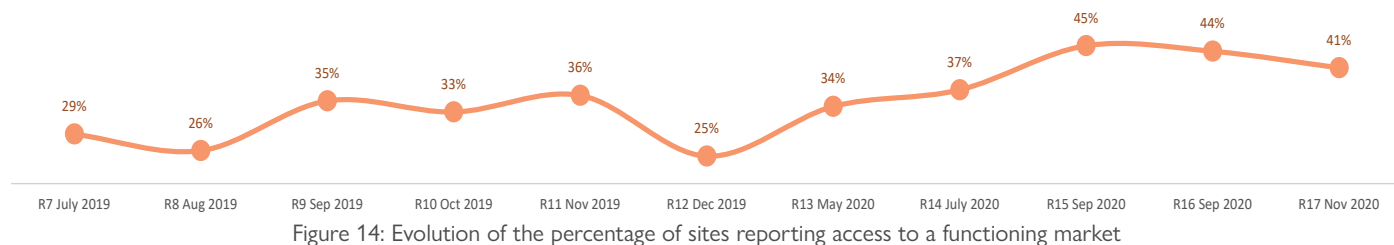


Figure 13: Evolution of main water sources in resettlement sites

 **FOOD SECURITY**

Of the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 41 per cent (down from 44% when compared with the previous assessment) reported having access to a functioning market (11,709 households in 30 sites). The remaining sites that reported a lack of access to a functioning market (7,806 households in 43 sites) are located in: Sussundenga district (29 sites) in Manica province; Caia (5 sites) and Chibabava (4 sites) districts in Sofala province; Cidade de Tete (1 site) and Mutarara (2 sites) districts in Tete province; Namacurra district (2 sites) in Zambezia province. Long distances and the absence of a market in the area were reported as the main factors for the lack of access to a functioning market.



Key informants in 85 per cent of sites (62 sites or 16,181 households, compared with 68 sites or 93% in the previous round) reported that the site received food assistance; the remaining 11 sites reporting having never received food assistance are: Javera and Minas Gerais sites located in Manica province; Maxiguirri Alto 3 site in Sofala province; Matundo - unidade Chimbonde and Panducani in Tete province; Landinho, Mussaia, Parreirão, Brigodo, Munguissa and Ronda in Zambezia province. Of the sites that reported having received food assistance, 8 per cent (1,921 households in 5 sites) received it last week, 44 per cent (9,476 households in 27 sites) received it in the last two weeks, 40 per cent (4,152 households in 25 sites) received it more than two weeks ago, and 8 per cent (632 households in 5 sites) received one distribution more than a month ago.

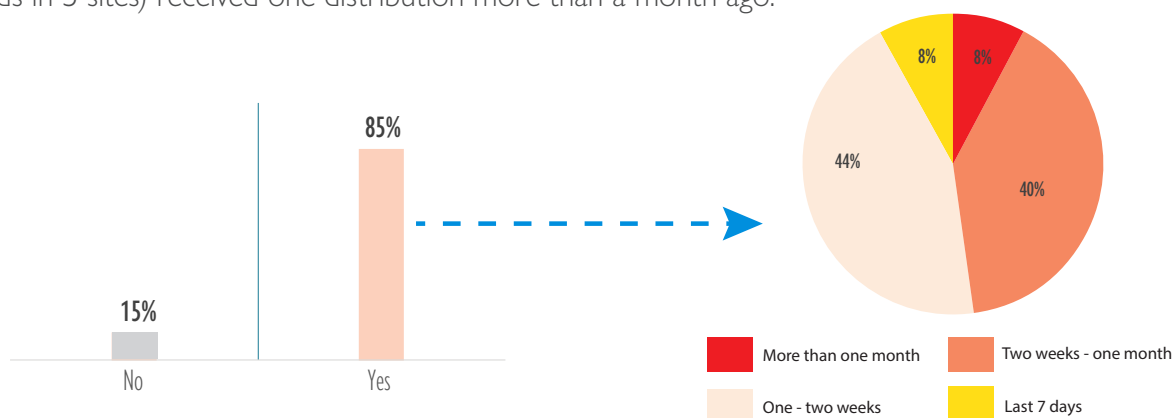


Figure 15: a) Have people received food from a distribution at this site? b) When was the last food distribution at this site?

 **HEALTH**

Of the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 45 per cent (13,014 households in 33 sites, up from 30 sites or 41% in the previous round) reported having access to healthcare services on-site, whilst the remaining 55 per cent (6,501, households in 40 sites) reported accessing healthcare off-site. Concerning the time required to reach the nearest health facility, 44 per cent require more than 60 minutes walk, 27 per cent can reach the health facility within 31-60 minutes, 21 per cent within 16-30 minutes and 8 per cent in less than 15 minutes. The sites that require more than 60 minutes walk are located in: Sussundenga district (21 sites) in Manica province; Buzi (2 sites), Caia (2 sites) and Chibabava (3 sites) districts in Sofala province; Mutarara district (2 site) in Tete province; Maganja da Costa (1 site) and Namacurra (1 site) district in Zambezia province.

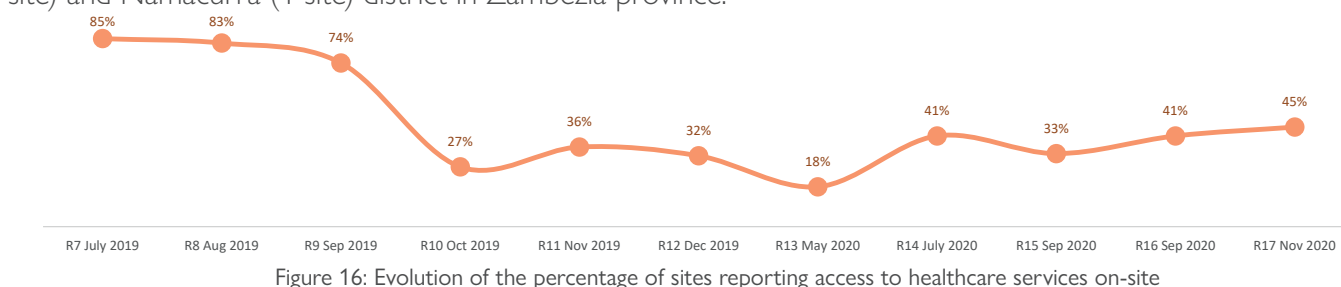




Figure 17 a). Health care facility locations b). Time spent in reaching the closest health facility

For basic care, key informants in 42 per cent of the sites reported that community workers (APEs) are active on site, while APEs are situated in a nearby village in 10 per cent of the sites, and are not active in 2 per cent. In addition, in 45 per cent of the sites, an APE is not available.

Regarding the availability of medicines at the site, key informants in 48 per cent of the sites (35 sites with 13,595 households) reported that medicines are of good quality and people can afford them, while in 10 per cent of the cases (7 sites with 1,666 households) the quality of the medicines is considered insufficient. Finally, in 42 per cent of the sites (31 sites with 4,254 households) medicines are not usually available to the majority of the population.

EDUCATION

According to key informants, the majority of households can write and read moderately in 11 per cent of the sites (8 sites with 2,306 households), while in 89 per cent of the sites (17,209 households in 65 sites) the majority of the population does not read or write. As in the previous round, the majority of the primary school aged children have access to primary school in all sites. However, in 49 per cent of the assessed sites the school is not functional (up from 47% in the previous round). The sites with accessible but non functional primary schools (7,903 households in 36 sites) are located in: Sussundenga district (24 sites) in Manica province; Buzi (3 sites), Chibabava (3 sites), Dondo (1 site) and Nhamatanda (2 sites) districts in Sofala province; Maganja da Costa (1 site), Namacurra (1 site) and Nicoadala (1 site) districts in Zambezia province.

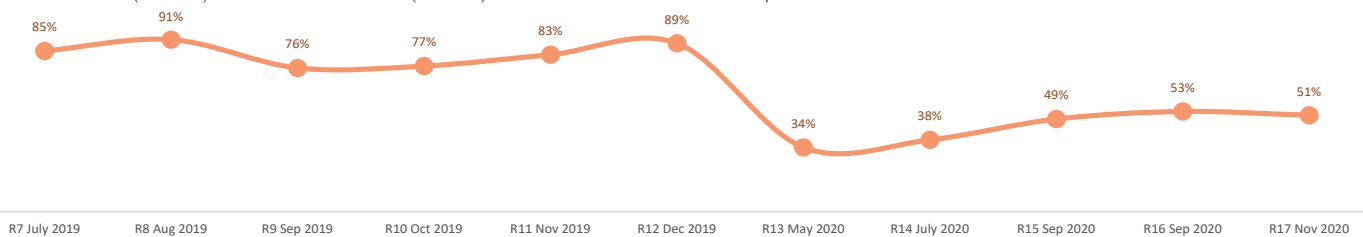


Figure 18: Evolution of the percentage of sites reporting access to a functional primary school

Of the 73 sites assessed, 45 per cent (33 sites with 11,769 households) have access to secondary school. The sites that do not have access to secondary school are located in: Sussundenga district (28 sites) in Manica province; Caia (5 sites) district in Sofala province; Cidade de Tete (1 site) district in Tete province; Maganja da Costa (2 sites) and Namacurra (4 sites) districts in Zambezia province.

PROTECTION

Of the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 37 per cent (10,306 households in 27 sites, up from 26 sites or 36% in the previous round) reported the presence of a protection desk on-site. The remaining 63 per cent without protection desks (9,209 households in 46 sites) are located in: Sussundenga district (21 sites) in Manica province; Buzi (4 sites), Caia (5 sites) and Chibabava (5 sites) districts in Sofala province; Cidade de Tete (1 site) and Mutarara (2 sites) districts in Tete province; and Maganja Da Costa (1 site) Namacurra (5 sites) and Nicoadala (2 sites) districts in Zambezia province.

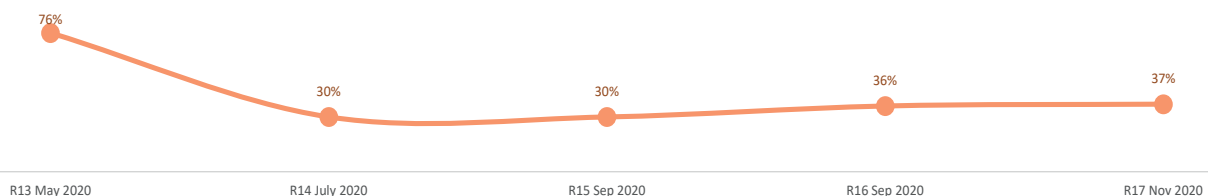


Figure 19: Evolution of the percentage of sites reporting the presence of a protection desk on-site

Among the assessed resettlement sites, key informants reported the presence of the following structures where people can report incidents: a safety community committee in 45 per cent of the sites (33 sites with 6,760 households), both police and protection community committees in 40 per cent of the sites (29 sites with 10,409 households) and police in 14 per cent of the sites (10 sites with 2,290 households). The only site reporting the absence of any structure where people can report incidents was Muchambanha (Sussundenga district, Manica province). Moreover, child protection committees were functioning in 44 per cent of the sites (32 sites hosting 11,816 households).

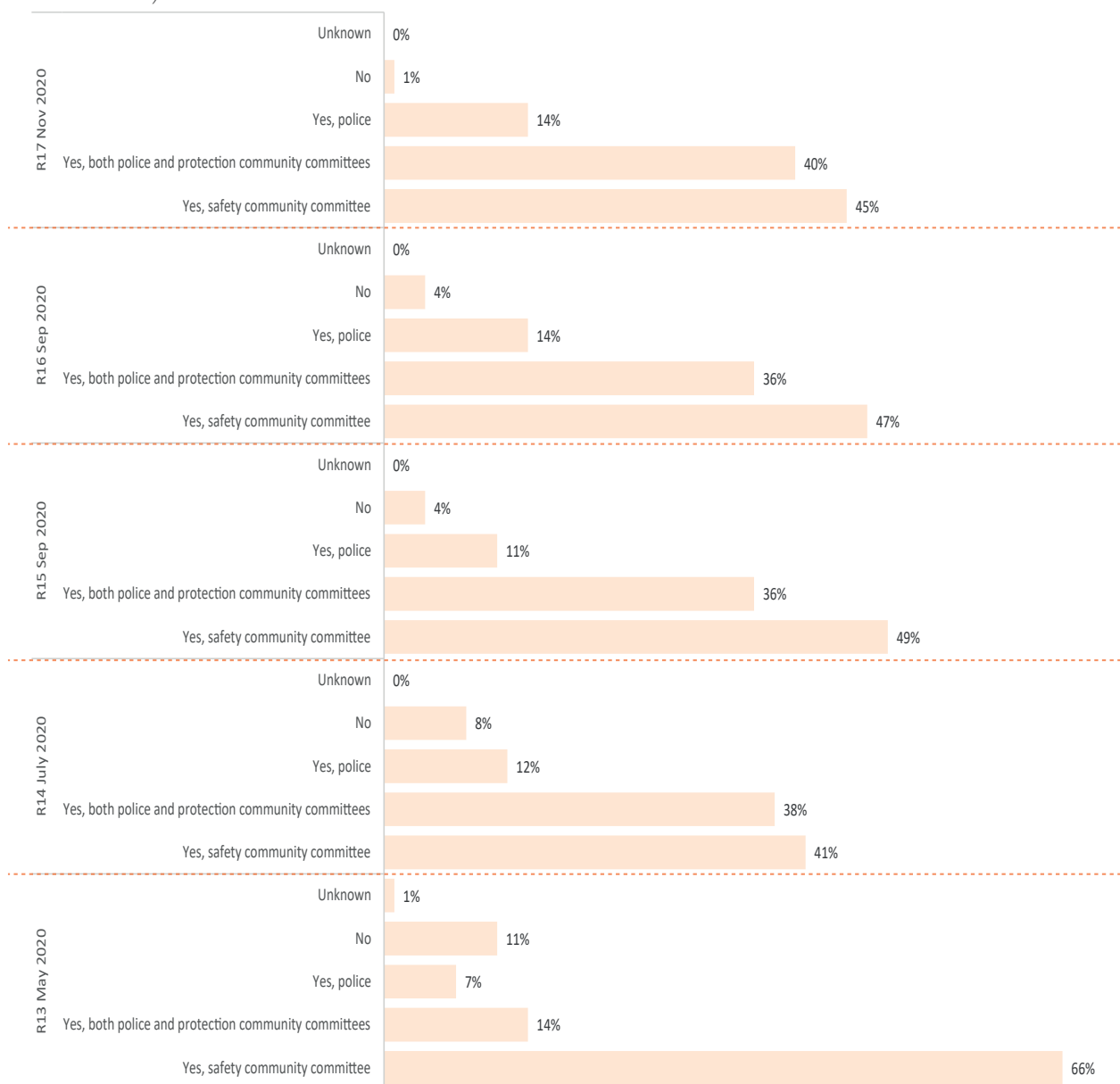


Figure 20: Evolution of the percentage of sites with structure where people can report incidents

Child protection committees were functioning in 44 per cent of the sites (32 sites hosting 11,816 households). Finally, in 55 per cent of the sites key informants reported the availability of a mechanism for referral of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) survivors, compared with 56 per cent in the previous assessment.

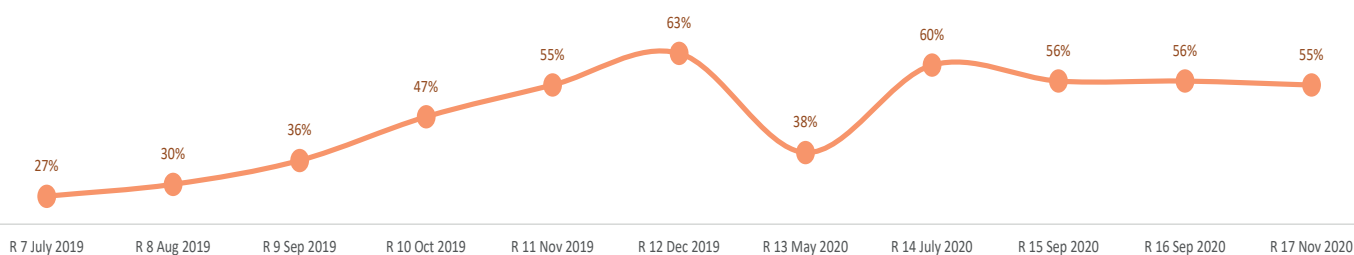


Figure 21: Evolution of the percentage of sites with mechanism for referral of GBV survivors



LIVELIHOOD

As in the previous round, 99 per cent of the assessed resettlement sites (72 sites with 18,950 households) have access to farmland. The only site with no access to farmland is Matundo - Unidade Chimbonde site, located in Cidade de Tete district, in Tete province. About three quarters of the sites can reach farmlands in one-two hours, while 13 per cent require more than two hours to reach farmlands from the site and 14 per cent need less than one hour to reach farmland.

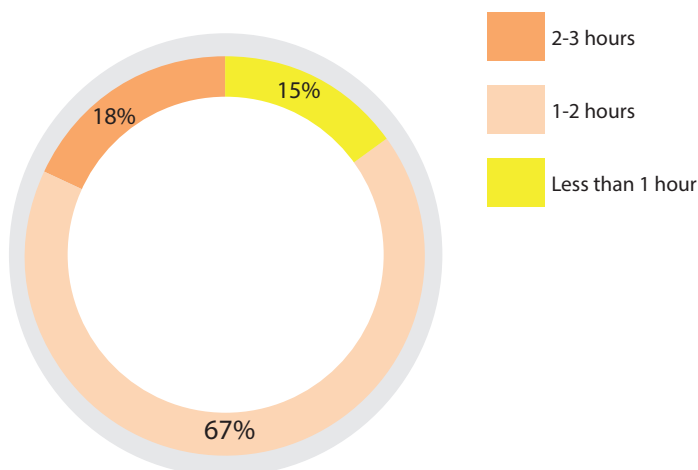


Figure 22: Time taken to reach farmland from the assessed sites

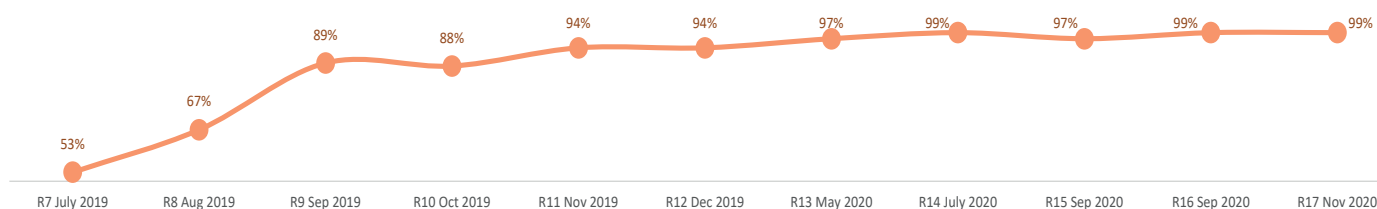


Figure 23: Evolution of percentage of sites reporting access to farmland

Of the farmers that have access to farmland, 79 per cent (16,518 households in 58 sites) have received agriculture inputs (seeds and tools); the remaining sites (2,997 households in 15 sites) that have not received agriculture inputs are located in: Sussundenga district (11 sites) in Manica province; Buzi (1 site) and Chibabava (1 site) districts in Sofala province; and Cidade de Tete (1 site) and Mutarara (1 site) district in Tete province.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Eighty-four per cent of resettlement sites assessed (61 sites with 16,831 households, down from 89% in the previous round) reported that there are volunteers conducting social mobilization activities on site. The 16 per cent of sites (8 sites with 1,584 households) that report a lack of social mobilization volunteers on site are located in: Sussundenga district (2 sites) in Manica province; Buzi district (2 sites) in Sofala province; Mutarara district (1 site) in Tete province; Namacurra (4 sites) and Nicoadala districts (2 sites) in Zambezia province.

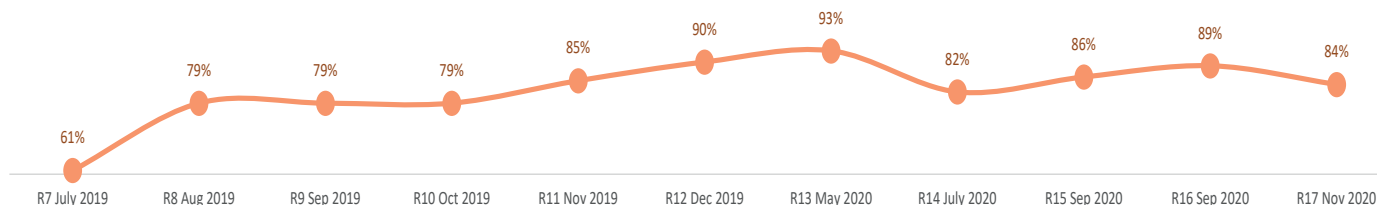


Figure 24: Evolution of percentage of sites reporting the presence of volunteers conducting social mobilization activities on site

According to key informants, the three most common channels used by communities to reach humanitarian organizations are: local government office (51 sites), community leader or group (48 sites) and staff from humanitarian agencies (45 sites). In the other direction, organizations communicate with communities mainly through community leader or group (53 sites), staff from humanitarian agencies (46 sites) and community volunteers/mobilizers (2 sites).

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 and 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 moved after staying in accommodation centres. Since all accommodation centres have formally closed, DTM activities continue in the remaining resettlement sites.

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

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