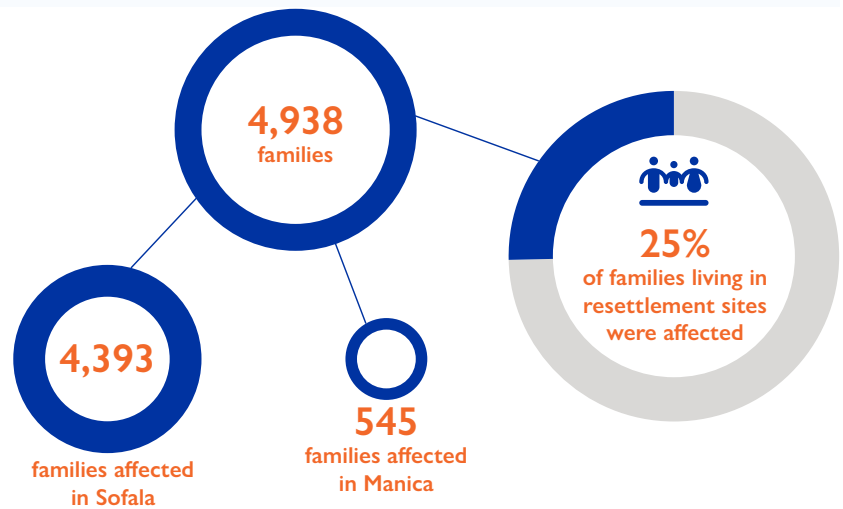


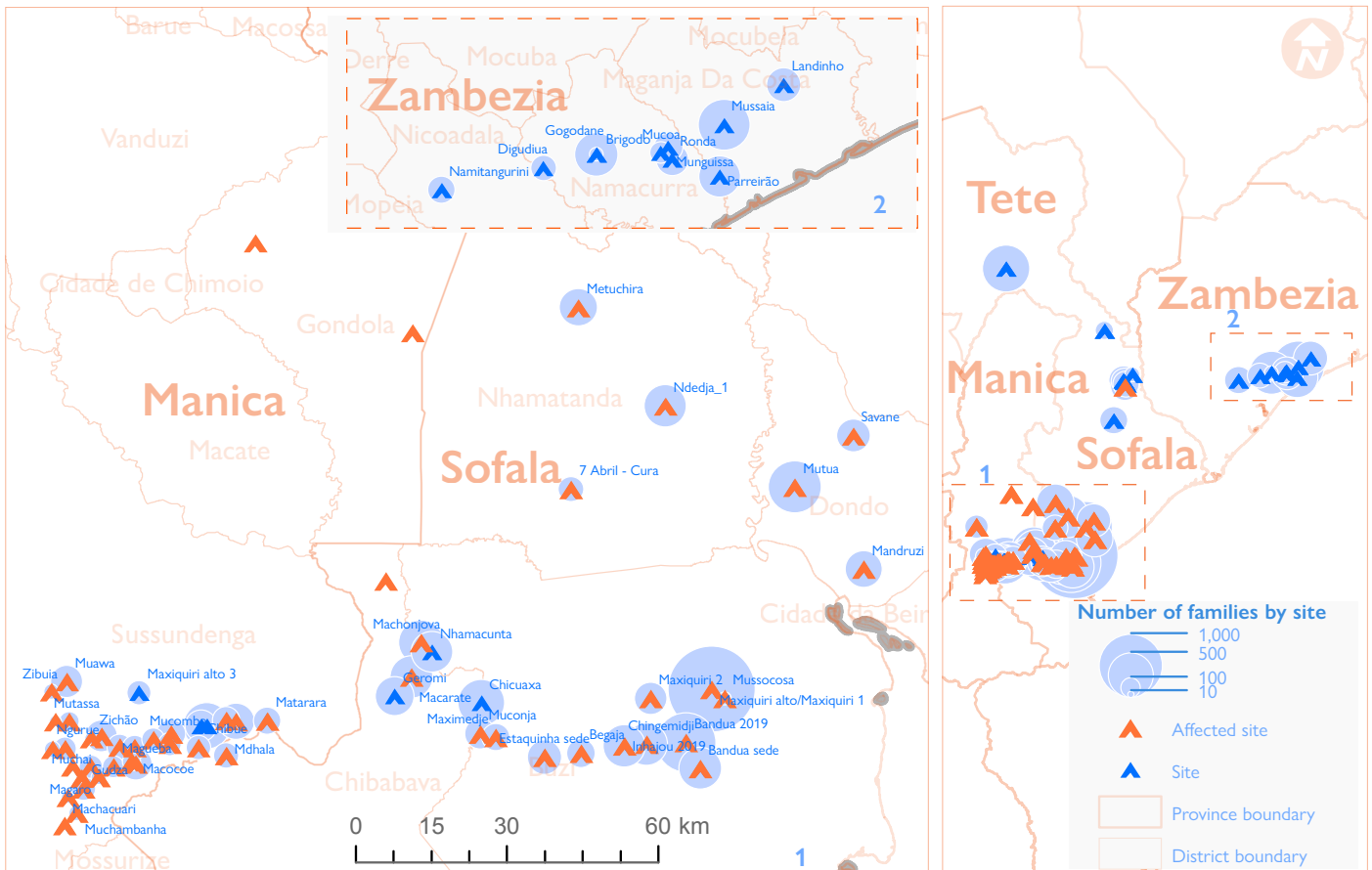
From 07 to 11 January 2021, in close coordination with Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD), International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams conducted multi-sectoral location assessments (MSLA) in resettlement sites hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the four provinces affected by Cyclone Idai (March 2019) and floods (between December 2019 and February 2020).

The assessments were carried out in the immediate aftermath of Tropical Storm Chalane¹, which hit the central region of Mozambique on 30 December 2020. The most affected districts were Buzi, Dondo and Nhamatanda in Sofala province.

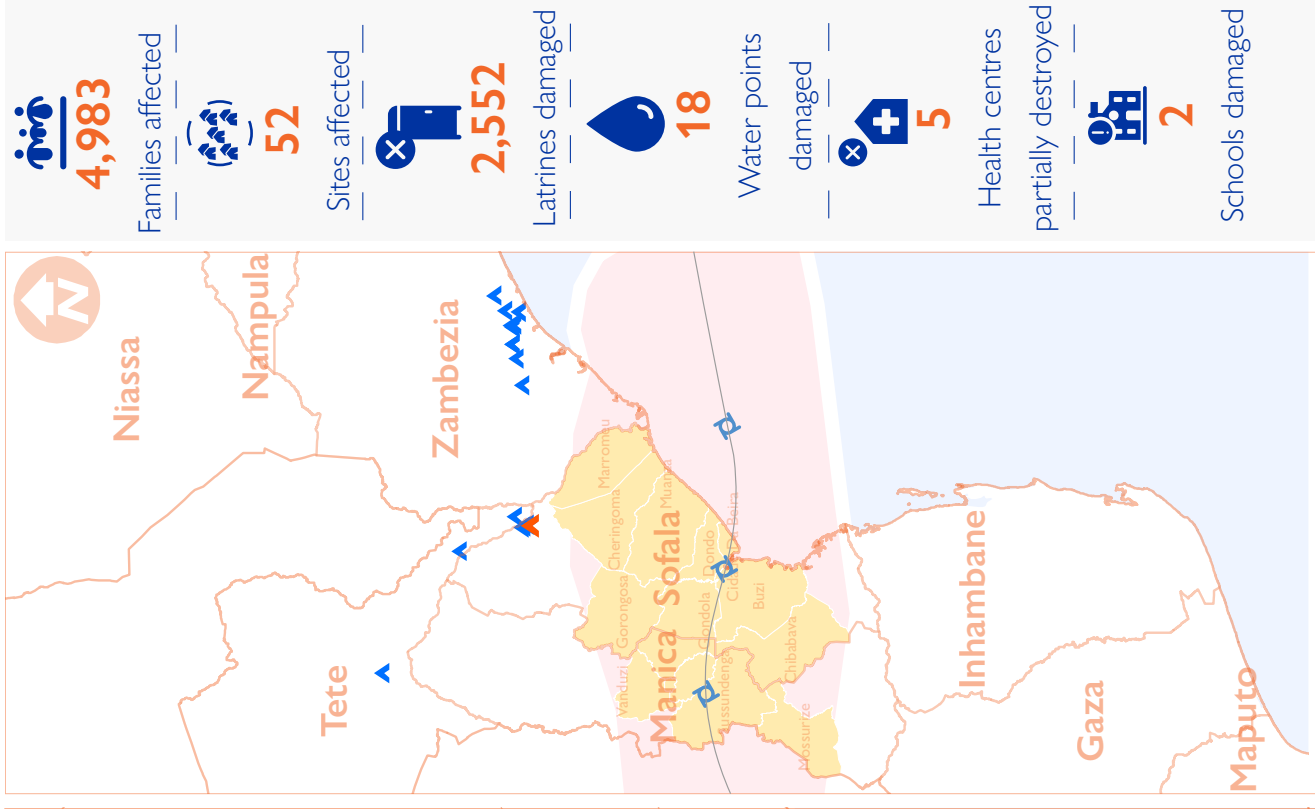
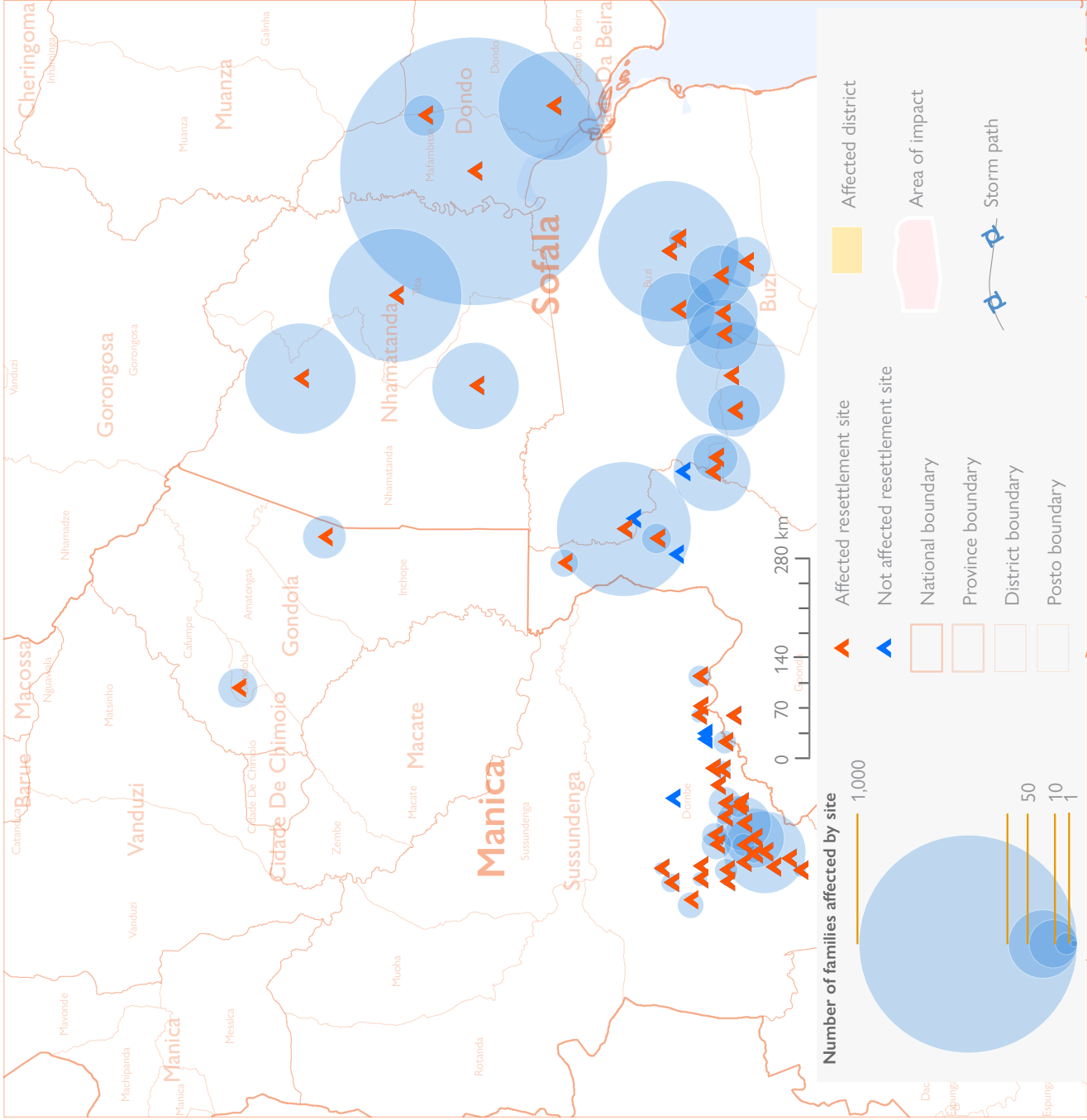
The results from the assessment show that there is no significant displacement into the resettlement sites, however, 4,938 families in the resettlement sites had their tents and shelters destroyed/partially destroyed as a result of Tropical Storm Chalane.



Resettlement Sites in the Central Region of Mozambique



¹ For more details about the impact of Tropical Storm Chalane in resettlement sites, please consult Flash Report 12 at: <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/mozambique-%E2%80%93-flash-report-12-tropical-storm-chalane-january-2021?close=true>



Impact of Tropical Storm Chalane in the resettlement sites in the central region of Mozambique

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Of the 73 sites assessed, 82% are located in Sofala and Manica provinces which represent 83% of the displaced individuals

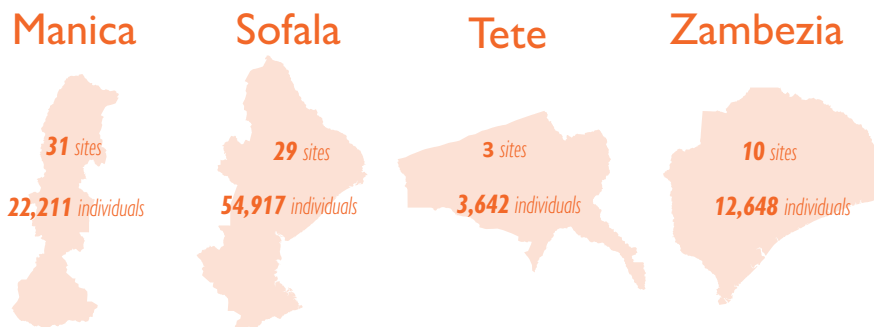


Table 1: Number of sites and population by province

Province	# Sites	Total families displaced due to Cyclone Idai	Total families displaced due to flood	Total families	Total individuals
Manica	31	4,468	129	4,597	22,211
Sofala	29	9,949	1,361	11,284	54,917
Tete	3	715	-	715	3,642
Zambezia	10	1,768	1,115	2,883	12,648
Grand Total	73	16,900	2,605	19,479	93,418

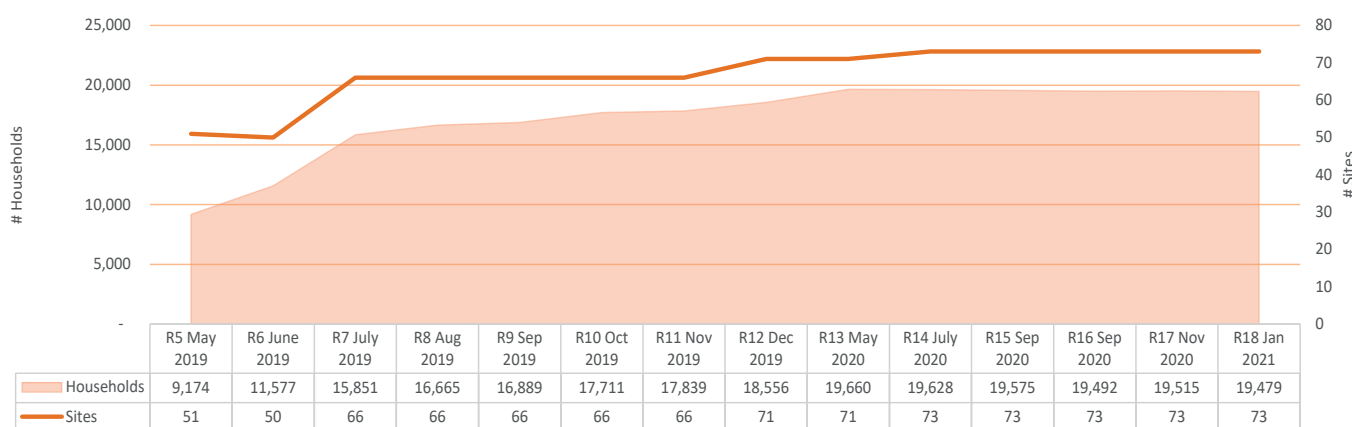


Figure 1: Evolution of the number of displaced households and resettlement sites

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

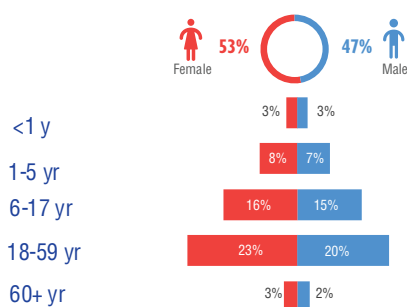


Figure 2: Population by age groups and sex

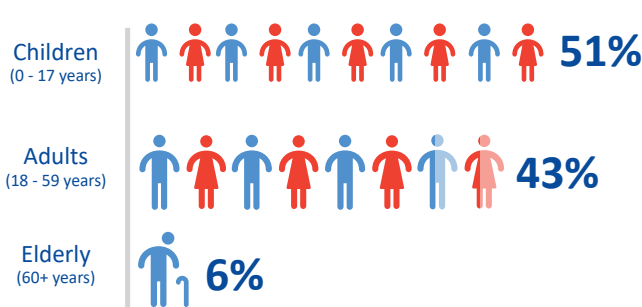


Figure 3: Percentage of population by age groups

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY STATUS

Of the 73 resettlements sites assessed, 81 per cent (59 sites with 16,957 households) are fully accessible, with 8 per cent (6 sites with 838 households) only accessible with 4x4 vehicles and 7 per cent (5 sites with 723 households) only accessible by boat. In contrast with previous assessments, three sites (961 households) have been reported as not accessible: Chicuxa, Mdhala and Muconja, all situated in Sofala province. This might be due to the impact of Tropical Storm Chalane that hit Sofala province in the end of 2020.

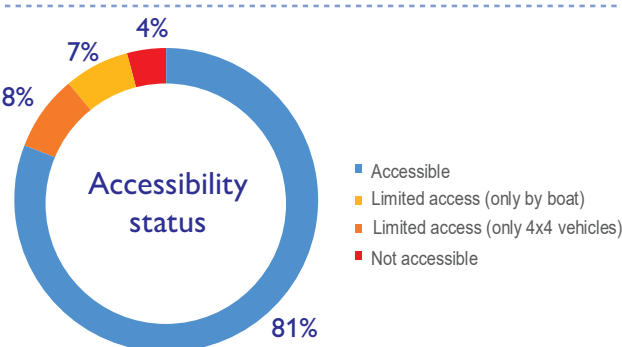


Figure 4: Accessibility status

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:

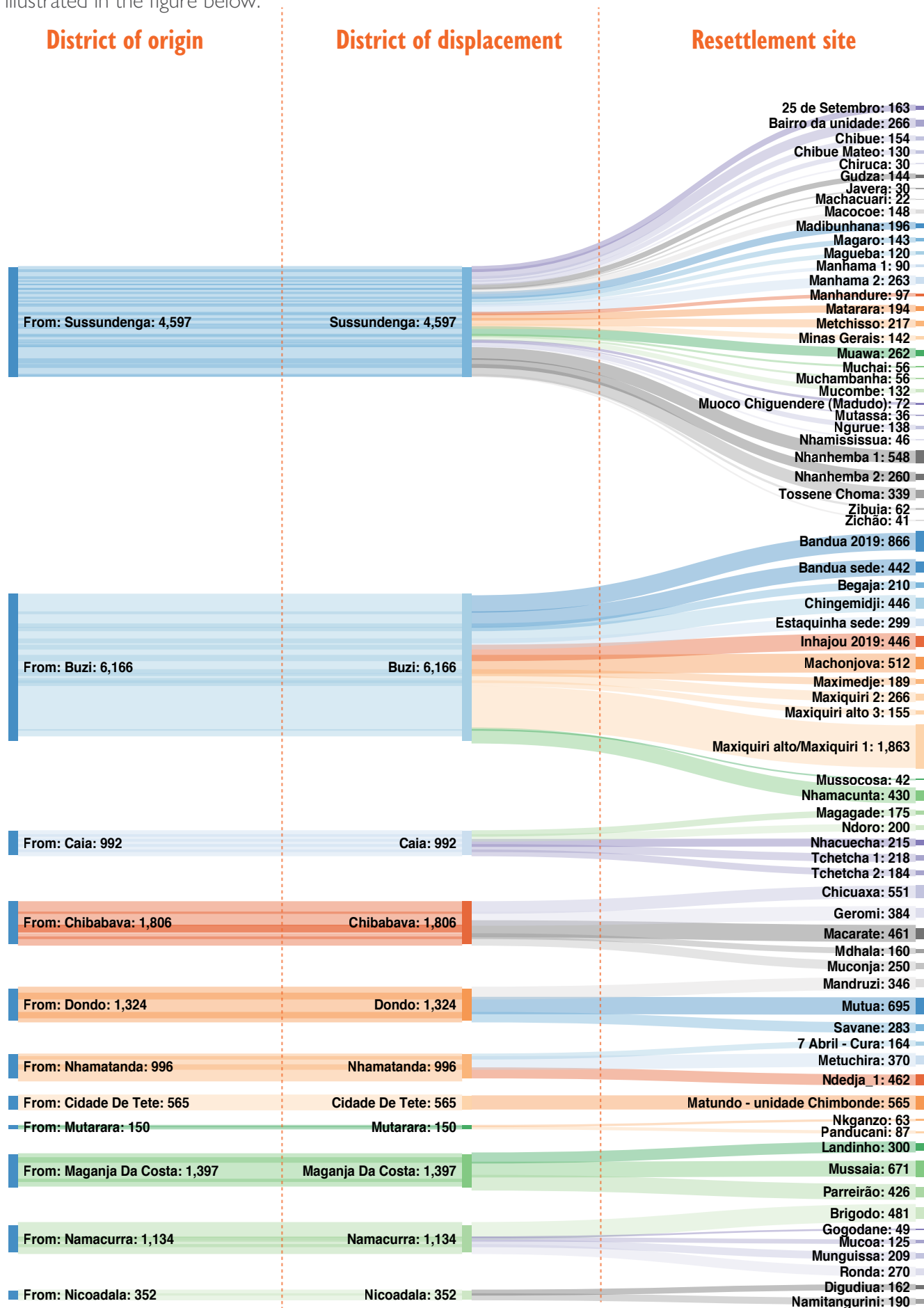
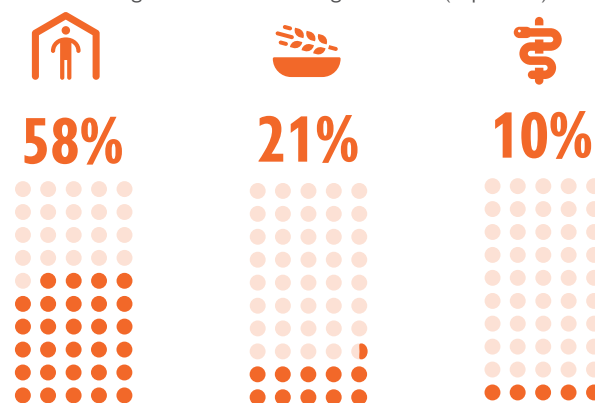


Figure 5: District of origin of families in resettlement sites

PRIORITY NEEDS

Of the 73 resettlement sites assessed, key informants in 58 per cent of the sites (42 sites representing 12,090 households) reported shelter as the most urgent need, followed by food (21%, 15 sites representing 3,254 households), and healthcare (10%, 7 sites representing 2,421 households). According to key informants, the second most urgent needs were healthcare (22%, 16 sites), food (19%, 14 sites) and NFI (19%, 14 sites). Finally, key informants reported food (21%, 15 sites), NFI (21%, 15 sites) and water (15%, 11 sites) as third most urgent needs.

Figure 6: First most urgent needs (top three)



For the fourth assessment in a row (since September 2020), shelter was the most mentioned first urgent need (58%, compared to 64% 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 increases compared to the previous round. It is noteworthy that food and, especially, NFI experienced significant increases in the percentage of key informants reporting them as second and third most urgent needs, which may be linked to the impact of Tropical Storm Chalane.

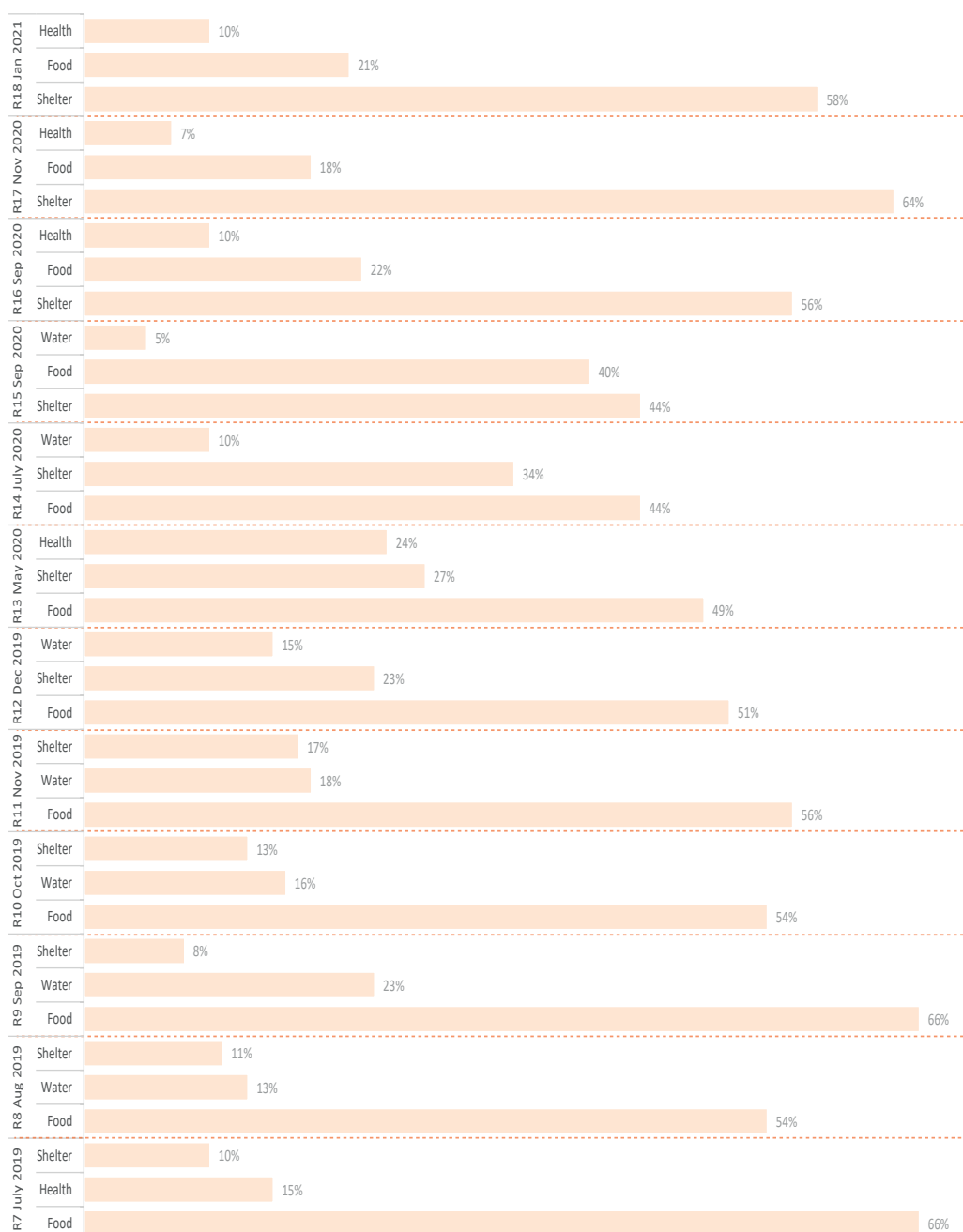


Figure 7: Top three first urgent needs in resettlement sites by round

 SHELTER/NFI

In the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 51 per cent of the IDP households (9,967 households compared to 57% or 11,118 households in the previous round) currently live in emergency shelter whilst the remaining 49 per cent (9,512 households compared to 43% or 8,397 households in the previous round) live in permanent shelter. According to key informants, none of the households was reported as living without shelter.

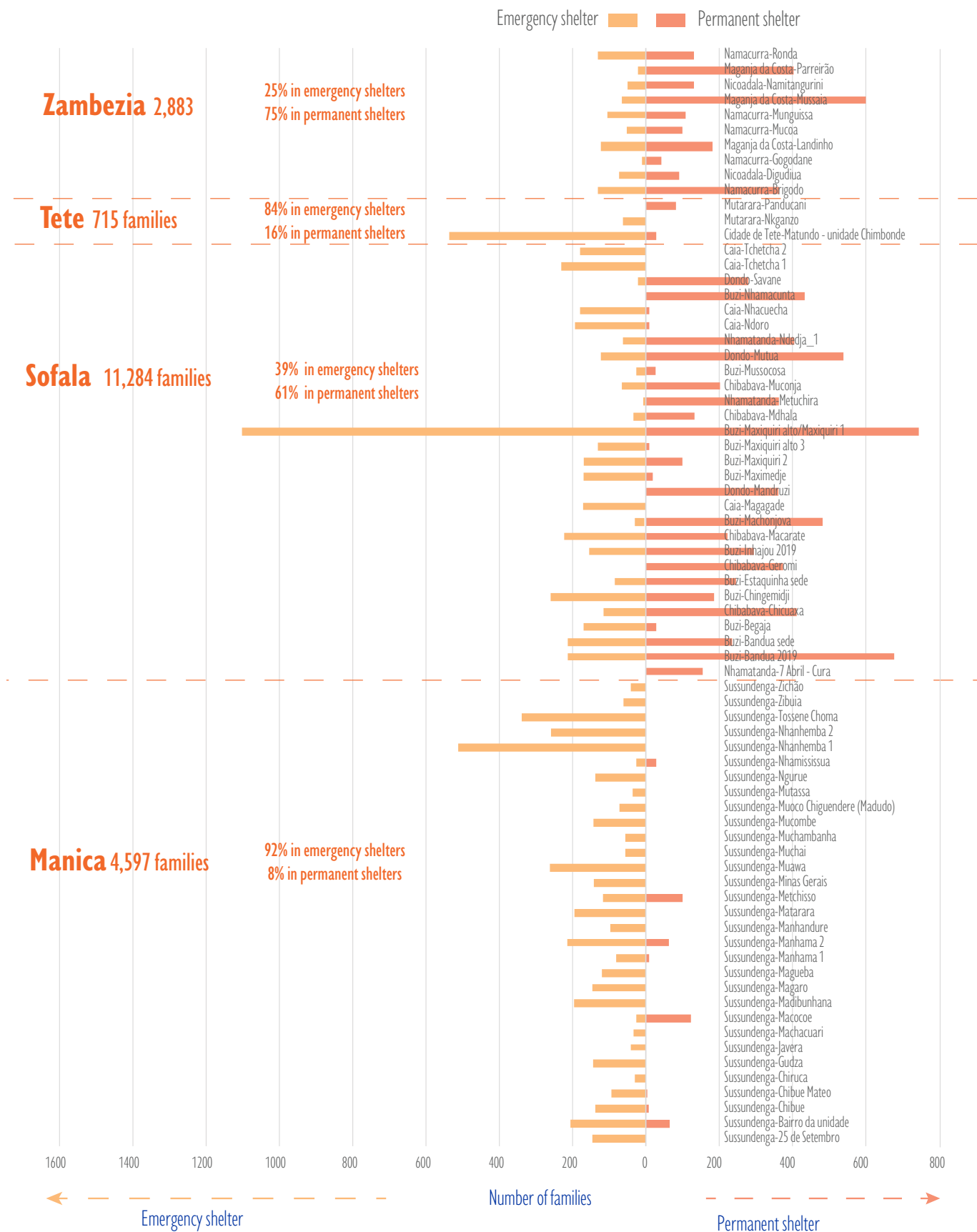


Figure 8: Number of families living in resettlement by site and shelter type

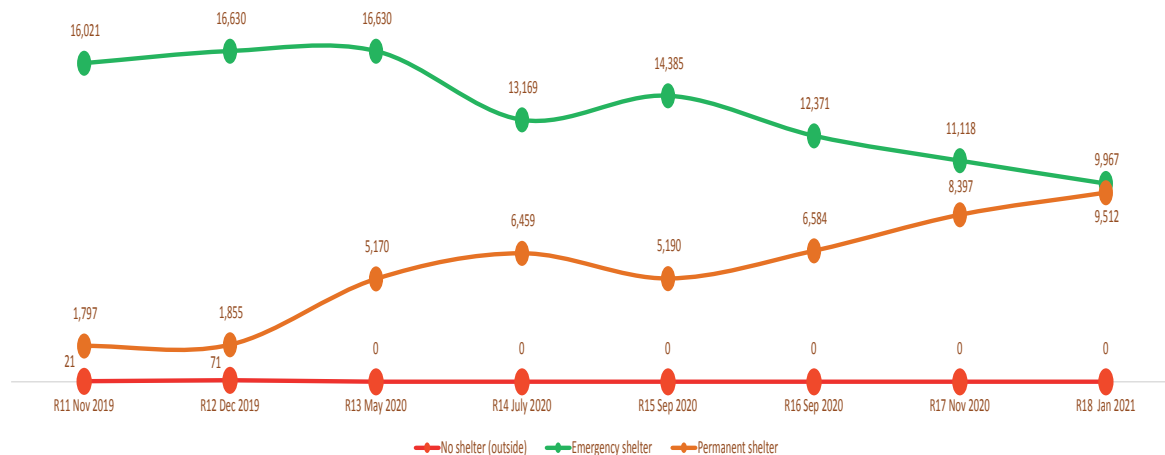


Figure 9: Evolution of the number of families living in permanent shelters, emergency shelters and outside

As most urgent Non-Food Items (NFIs) needed but not accessible to IDPs in the site, focal points mentioned: 1) items for sleeping (mats, blankets, etc.) in 48 sites; 2) soap/detergent to wash clothes in 36 sites, and 3) hygiene products in 35 sites. The lack of money to purchase these items was mentioned as the main reason why IDPs are unable to access these NFIs.

WASH

Ninety-nine per cent of resettlement sites assessed (72 sites hosting 19,416 households) reported having access to functional latrines on sites. The only site reporting a lack of access to functional latrines was: Nkganzo site in Mutarara district (Tete province). The assessment shows that key informants in 88 per cent of the assessed sites reported the availability of individual latrines (used by one to two families), while 19 per cent of the sites reported the presence of communal latrines (used by many families). In 85 per cent of the sites (62 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 10 per cent of the assessed sites.

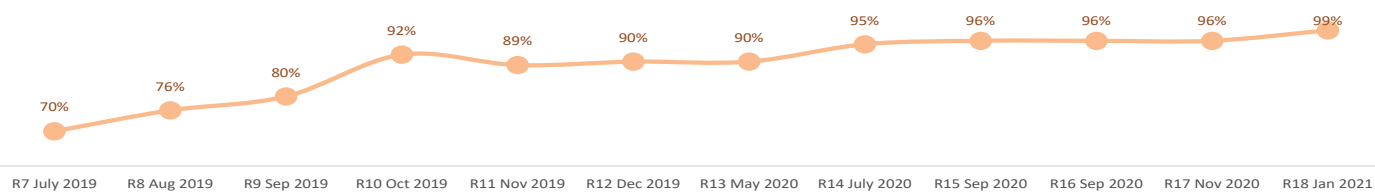


Figure 10: Evolution of the percentage of sites reporting the presence of functional latrines

Functional bathing spaces are available in 99 per cent of the sites (72 sites with 19,416 households). The only site without bathing spaces had also reported the lack of functioning latrines: Nkganzo site in Mutarara district (Tete province). Handwashing stations with soap are available in 49 per cent of the sites (36 sites with 12,924 households), while handwashing stations without soap are available in 33 per cent of the sites (24 sites with 3,696 households). Non-functioning handwashing stations are available in 12 sites (2,796 households), while Nkganzo (Mutarara district, Tete province) reported the complete absence of any handwashing station (63 households).

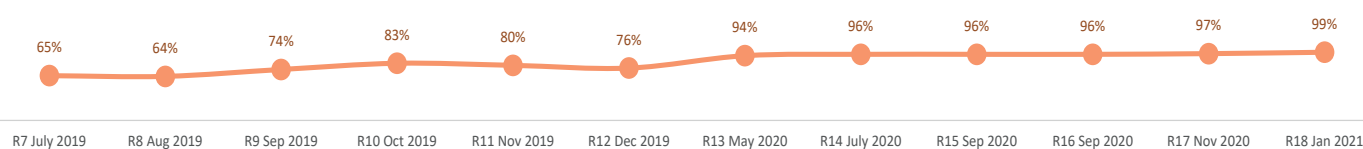


Figure 11: Evolution of the percentage of sites reporting the presence of functional bathing spaces

Hygiene promotion campaigns have been conducted in 97 per cent of the sites, although in 12 per cent of the sites they were held more than two weeks ago. The only sites where these campaigns have not been conducted are Mutua (Dondo district) and 7 Abril - Cura (Nhamatanda district) in Sofala province.

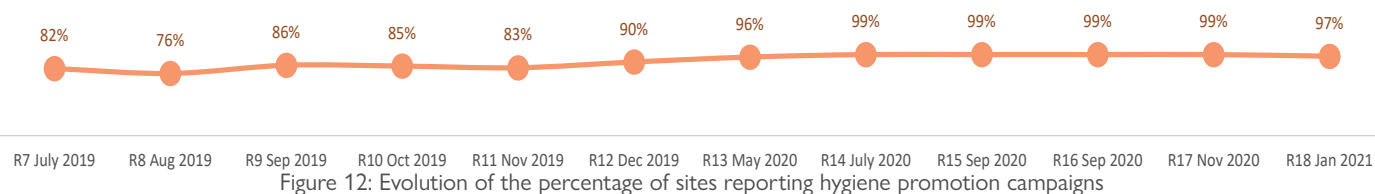


Figure 12: Evolution of the percentage of sites reporting hygiene promotion campaigns

In terms of cleanliness of sites, key informants of 52 per cent of the sites (38 sites) stated that the site was clean, while 45 per cent (33 sites) stated that their site was more or less clean. Only two sites are reported to be very clean. Regarding the drainage system, key informants reported that it is functioning as following: very well in 1 per cent of the sites (1 site), well in 37 per cent (27 sites), more or less functioning in 16 per cent (12 sites), poor in 12 per cent (9 sites), and very poor in 33 per cent (24 sites). The sites reporting poor drainage systems are located in Sussundenga district (6 sites) in Manica province, Dondo district (2 sites) in Sofala province and Namacurra district (1 site) in Zambezia province; while very poor conditions of the drainage system have been reported in Sussundenga district (16 sites) in Manica province, Chibabava district (5 sites) in Sofala province and Namacurra (1 site) and Nicoadala (2 sites) districts in Zambezia province.

Regarding water sources, 76 per cent of the assessed sites (59 sites) reported using hand pumps as their main sources of water, followed by 10 per cent using an open well (8 sites) and 8 per cent using other water sources (6 sites). The main problems with water reported by key informants were long waiting times/queues in 11 per cent of the sites, flavour/taste (6%), shortage for human consumption (3%), 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 47 per cent of the cases, while the waiting time is less than 15 minutes in 23 per cent of the sites, between 16 and 30 minutes in 21 per cent of the sites, between 31 and 60 minutes in 4 per cent of the sites and more than 60 minutes in 5 per cent of the sites.

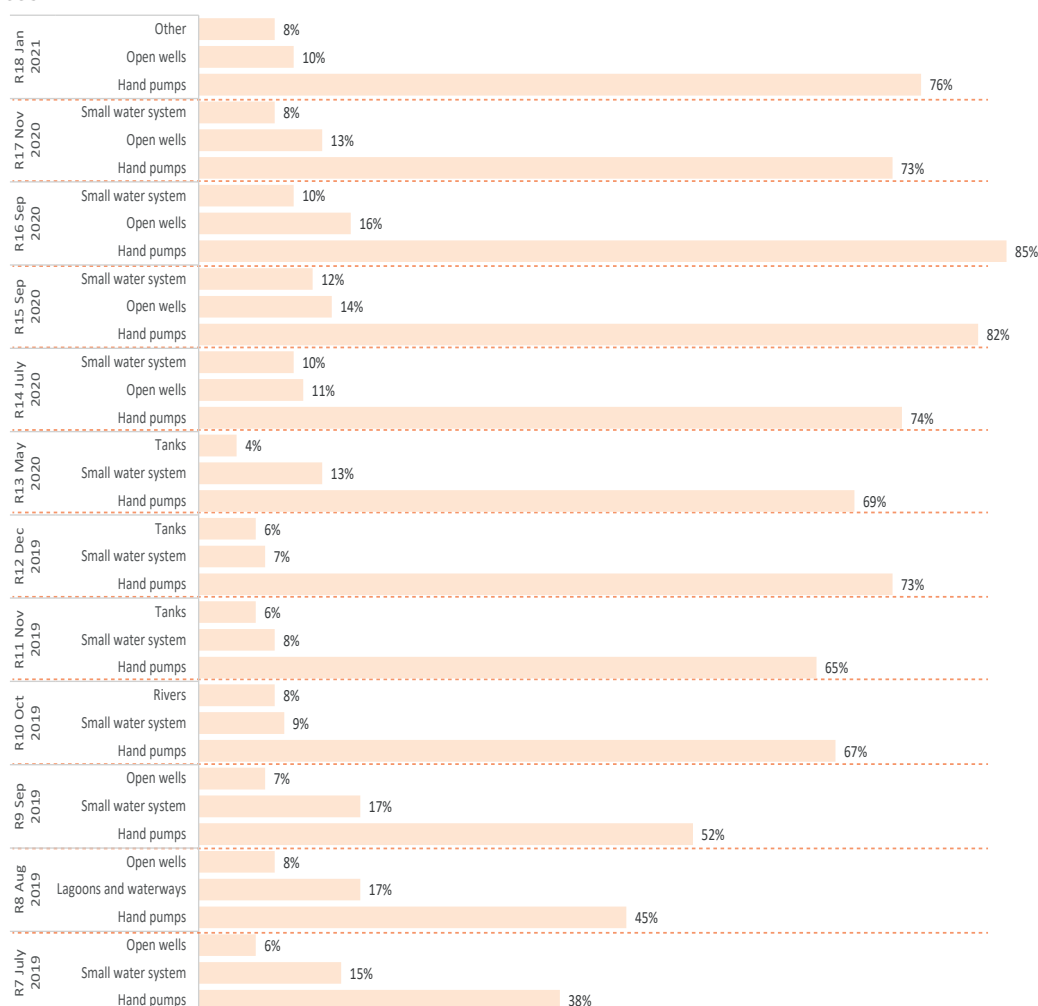


Figure 13: Evolution of main water sources in resettlement sites

 **FOOD SECURITY**

Of the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 44 per cent (up from 41% when compared with the previous assessment) reported having access to a functioning market (12,864 households in 32 sites). The remaining sites that reported a lack of access to a functioning market (6,615 households in 41 sites) are located in: Sussundenga district (29 sites) in Manica province; Caia (5 sites), Chibabava (3 sites) and Nhamatanda (1 site) districts in Sofala province; Mutarara district (2 sites) in Tete province; Namacurra district (1 site) 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.

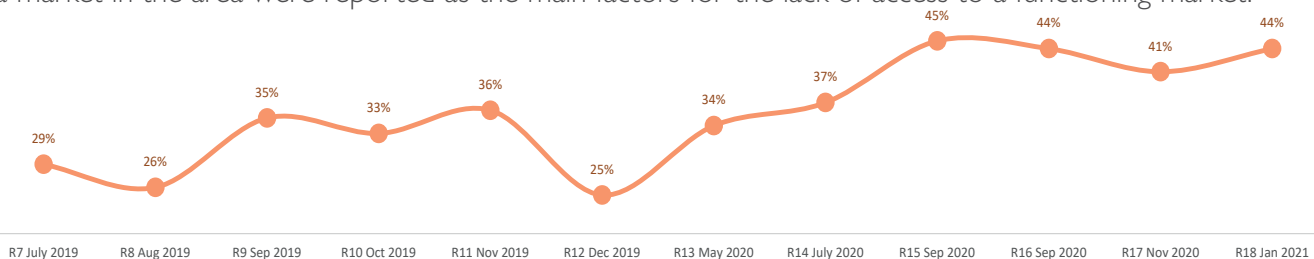


Figure 14: Evolution of the percentage of sites reporting access to a functioning market

Key informants in 86 per cent of sites (63 sites or 17,841 households, compared with 62 sites or 95% in the previous round) reported that the site received food assistance; the remaining 11 sites reporting having never received food assistance are: Javera, Macocoe, Madibunhana, Magaro, Matarara, and Tossene Choma sites located in Manica province; Maxiquiri Alto 3 and Savane sites in Sofala province; Nkganzo and Panducani sites in Tete province. Of the sites that reported having received food assistance, 17 per cent (2,940 households in 11 sites) received it last week, 38 per cent (9,112 households in 24 sites) received it in the last two weeks, 27 per cent (4,300 households in 24 sites) received it more than two weeks ago, and 11 per cent (1,489 households in 7 sites) received one distribution more than a month ago.

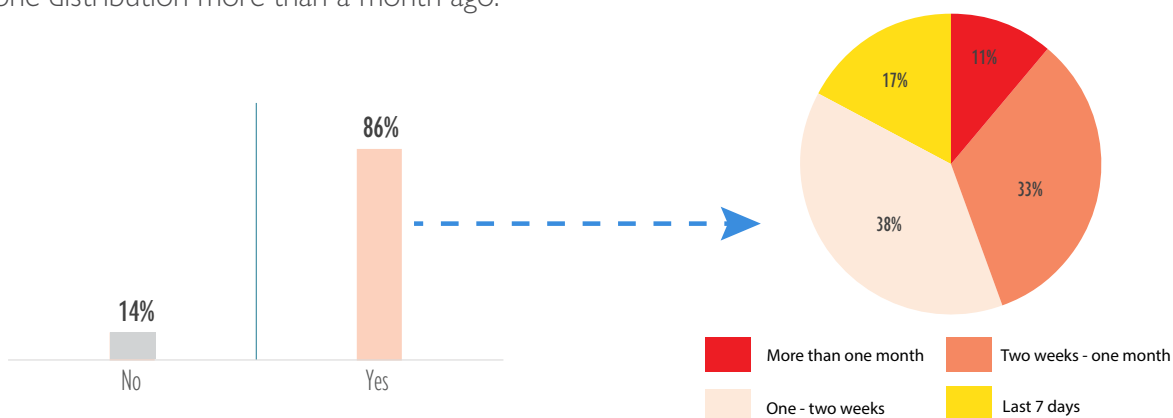


Figure 15: a) Have people received food from a distribution at this site? b) When was the last food distribution at this site?

 **HEALTH**

Of the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 38 per cent (11,985 households in 28 sites, down from 33 sites or 45% in the previous round) reported having access to healthcare services on-site, whilst the remaining 62 per cent (7,494 households in 45 sites) reported accessing healthcare off-site. Concerning the time required to reach the nearest health facility, 42 per cent require more than 60 minutes walk, 29 per cent can reach the health facility within 31-60 minutes, 16 per cent within 16-30 minutes and 12 per cent in less than 15 minutes. The sites that require more than 60 minutes walk are located in: Sussundenga district (22 sites) in Manica province; Caia (2 sites) and Chibabava (4 sites) districts in Sofala province; Mutarara district (2 sites) in Tete province; Namacurra (1 site) district in Zambezia province.

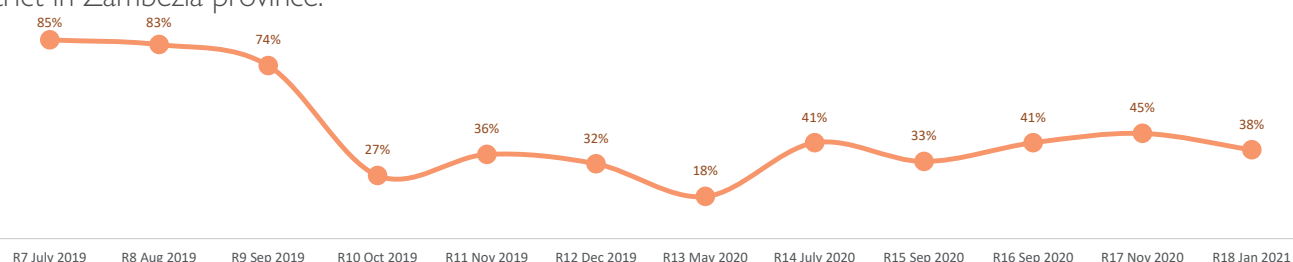


Figure 16: Evolution of the percentage of sites reporting access to healthcare services on-site

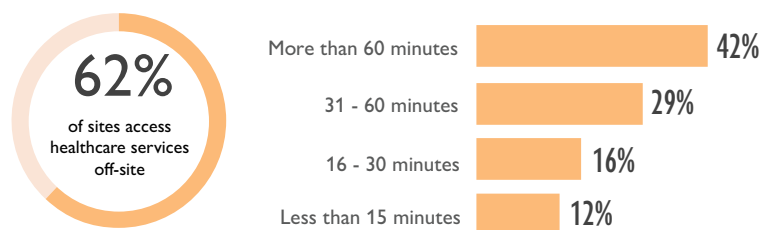


Figure 17 a). Health care facility locations b). Time spent in reaching the closest health facility

For basic care, key informants in 38 per cent of the sites reported that community workers (APEs) are active on site, while APEs are situated in a nearby village in 11 per cent of the sites, and are not active in 1 per cent. In addition, in 49 per cent of the sites, an APE is not available.

Regarding the availability of medicines at the site, key informants in 45 per cent of the sites (33 sites with 12,883 households) reported that medicines are of good quality and people can afford them, while in 8 per cent of the cases (6 sites with 1,223 households) the quality of the medicines is considered insufficient. Finally, in 44 per cent of the sites (32 sites with 4,612 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 16 per cent of the sites (12 sites with 3,534 households), while in 84 per cent of the sites (15,945 households in 61 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 45 per cent of the assessed sites the school is not functional (down from 49% in the previous round). The sites with accessible but non functional primary schools (6,665 households in 33 sites) are located in: Sussundenga district (24 sites) in Manica province; Buzi (3 sites) and Chibabava (3 sites) districts in Sofala province; Maganja da Costa (1 site), Namacurra (1 site) and Nicoadala (1 site) districts in Zambezia province.

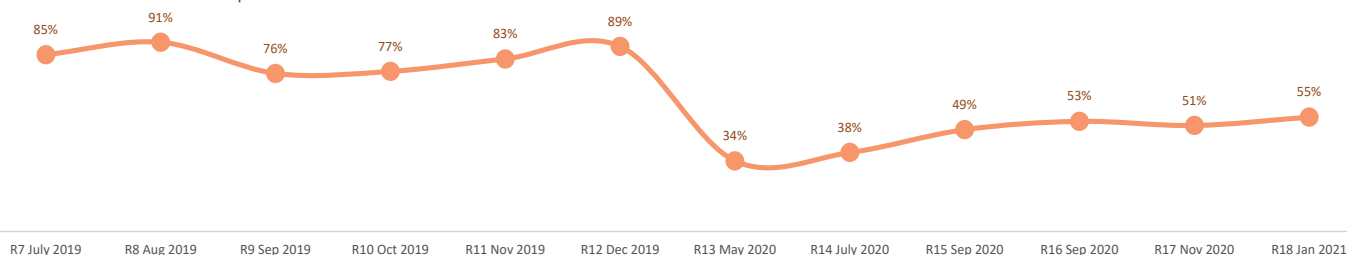


Figure 18: Evolution of the percentage of sites reporting access to a functional primary school

Of the 73 sites assessed, 48 per cent (35 sites with 12,397 households, up from 45% in the previous round) have access to secondary school. The sites that do not have access to secondary school are located in: Sussundenga district (27 sites) in Manica province; Caia (5 sites) district in Sofala province; Maganja da Costa (2 sites) and Namacurra (4 sites) districts in Zambezia province.

PROTECTION

Of the 73 resettlement sites assessed, 29 per cent (8,464 households in 21 sites, down from 27 sites or 37% in the previous round) reported the presence of a protection desk on-site. The remaining 71 per cent without protection desks (11,015 households in 52 sites) are located in: Sussundenga district (23 sites) in Manica province; Buzi (6 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 (3 site) Namacurra (5 sites) and Nicoadala (2 sites) districts in Zambezia province.

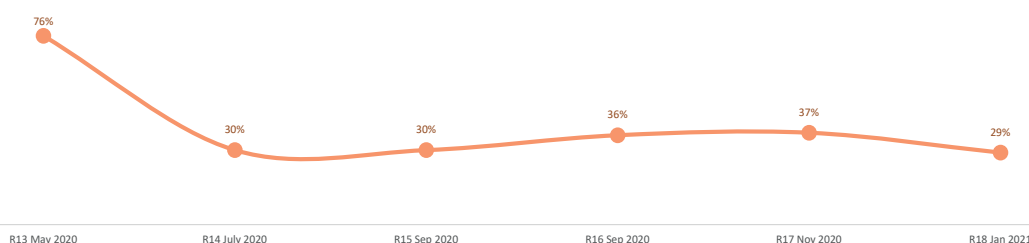


Figure 19: Evolution of the percentage of sites reporting the presence of a protection desk on-site

Among the assessed resettlement sites, key informants reported the presence of the following structures where people can report incidents: a safety community committee in 42 per cent of the sites (31 sites with 6,473 households), both police and protection community committees in 38 per cent of the sites (28 sites with 9,969 households) and police in 15 per cent of the sites (11 sites with 2,629 households). The only sites reporting the absence of any structure where people can report incidents were: Muchambanha (Sussundenga district, Manica province), Digudiua and Namitangurini (Nicoadala district, Zambezia province).

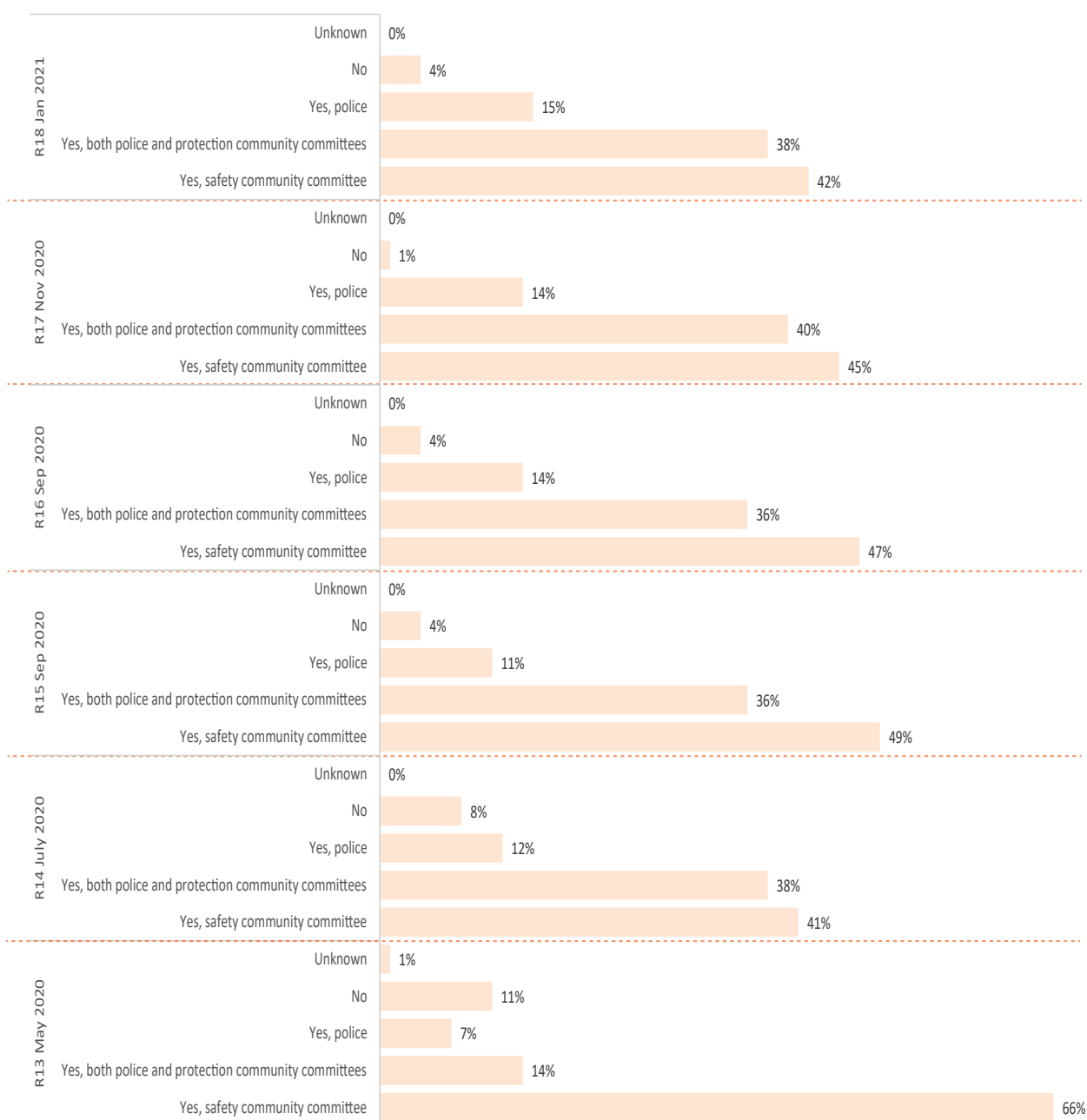


Figure 20: Evolution of the percentage of sites with structure where people can report incidents

Child protection committees were functioning in 47 per cent of the sites (34 sites hosting 12,277 households). Finally, in 51 per cent of the sites (37 sites, hosting 13,050 households) key informants reported the availability of a mechanism for referral of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) survivors, compared with 55 per cent in the previous assessment.

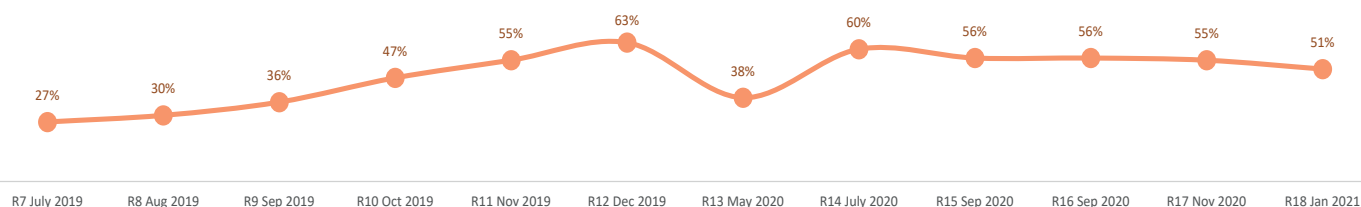


Figure 21: Evolution of the percentage of sites with mechanism for referral of GBV survivors



LIVELIHOOD

All the resettlement sites have access to farmland, compared with 99 per cent (72 sites, with Matundo - Unidade Chimbonde site as the only exception) in the previous assessment. About two thirds of the sites can reach farmlands in one-two hours, while 19 per cent require more than two hours to reach farmlands from the site and 15 per cent need less than one hour to reach farmland.

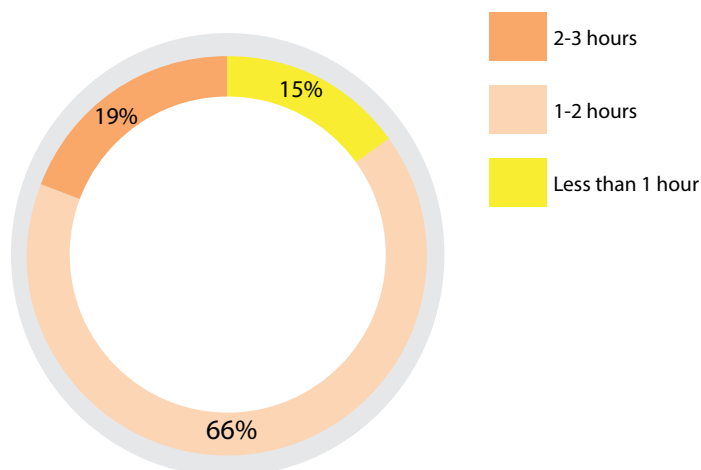


Figure 22: Time taken to reach farmland from the assessed sites

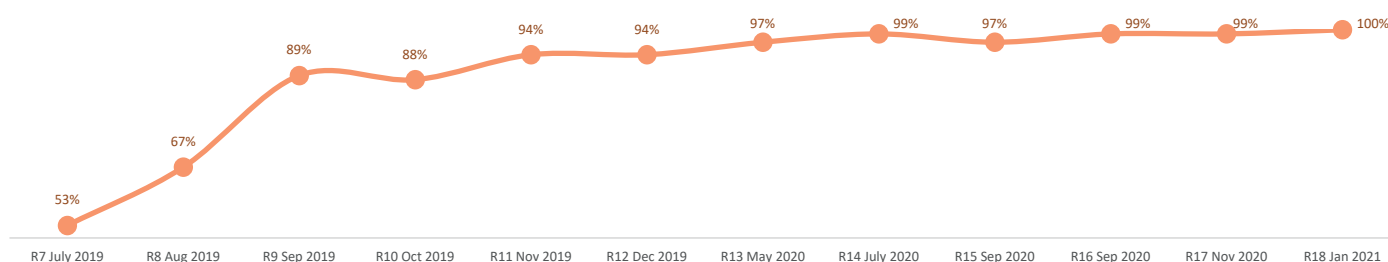


Figure 23: Evolution of percentage of sites reporting access to farmland

Of the farmers that have access to farmland, 93 per cent (18,831 households in 68 sites) have received agriculture inputs (seeds and tools); the remaining sites (648 households in 5 sites) that have not received agriculture inputs are: Gudza, Magueba and Minas Gerais sites in Sussundenga district (Manica province); Maxiquiri alto 3 in Buzi district (Sofala province); and Pundacani site in Mutarara district (Tete province).



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Eighty-six per cent of resettlement sites assessed (63 sites with 16,931 households, up from 84% in the previous round) reported that there are volunteers conducting social mobilization activities on site. The 14 per cent of sites (10 sites with 2,584 households) that report a lack of social mobilization volunteers on site are located in: Sussundenga district (1 site) in Manica province; Buzi district (2 sites) in Sofala province; Namacurra (5 sites) and Nicoadala (2 sites) districts in Zambezia province.

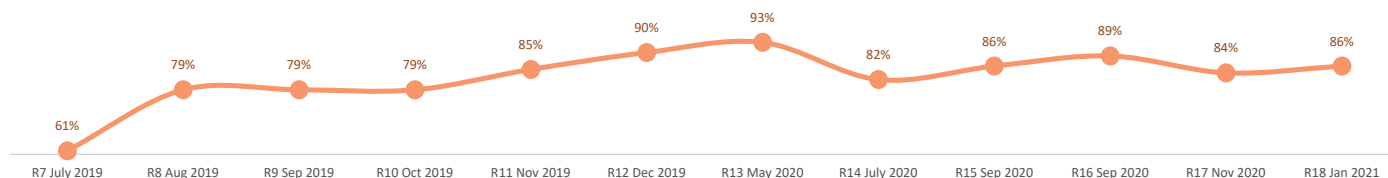


Figure 24: Evolution of percentage of sites reporting the presence of volunteers conducting social mobilization activities on site

According to key informants, the three most common channels used by humanitarian organizations to reach the communities are: the local government office (66 sites), staff from humanitarian agencies (56 sites) and community leaders or groups (48 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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