

Key DTM figures in the sites (MSLA Round 19)¹



73 resettlement sites



19,505 IDP households

8,755 households affected by
Cyclone Eloise in the
resettlement sites



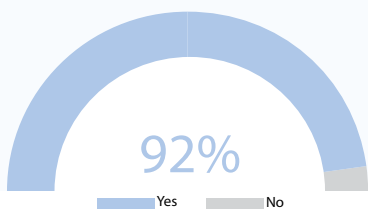
93,392 IDPs

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. In late March, South Africa declared a lock-down due to the spread of COVID-19, which prompted over 14,000 Mozambican migrants to return home from South Africa, through the Ressano Garcia border, within a span of a few days². This further heightened the risks and concerns over the spread of the virus in Mozambique, in particular for vulnerable populations such as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

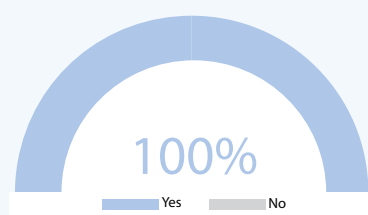
In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in collaboration with the Government of Mozambique's National Disaster Management Agency (INGC) conducted an **assessment in the resettlement sites from 25 to 29 January 2021**, with the sole purpose to inform government and 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.

As in the previous assessments, none of the key informants reported the arrivals from neighbouring countries of Mozambican migrant workers, joining their families in the resettlement sites, in the past month.

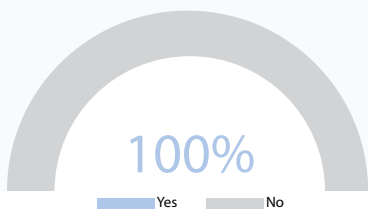
Actions on COVID-19 prevention and control taken in almost all sites



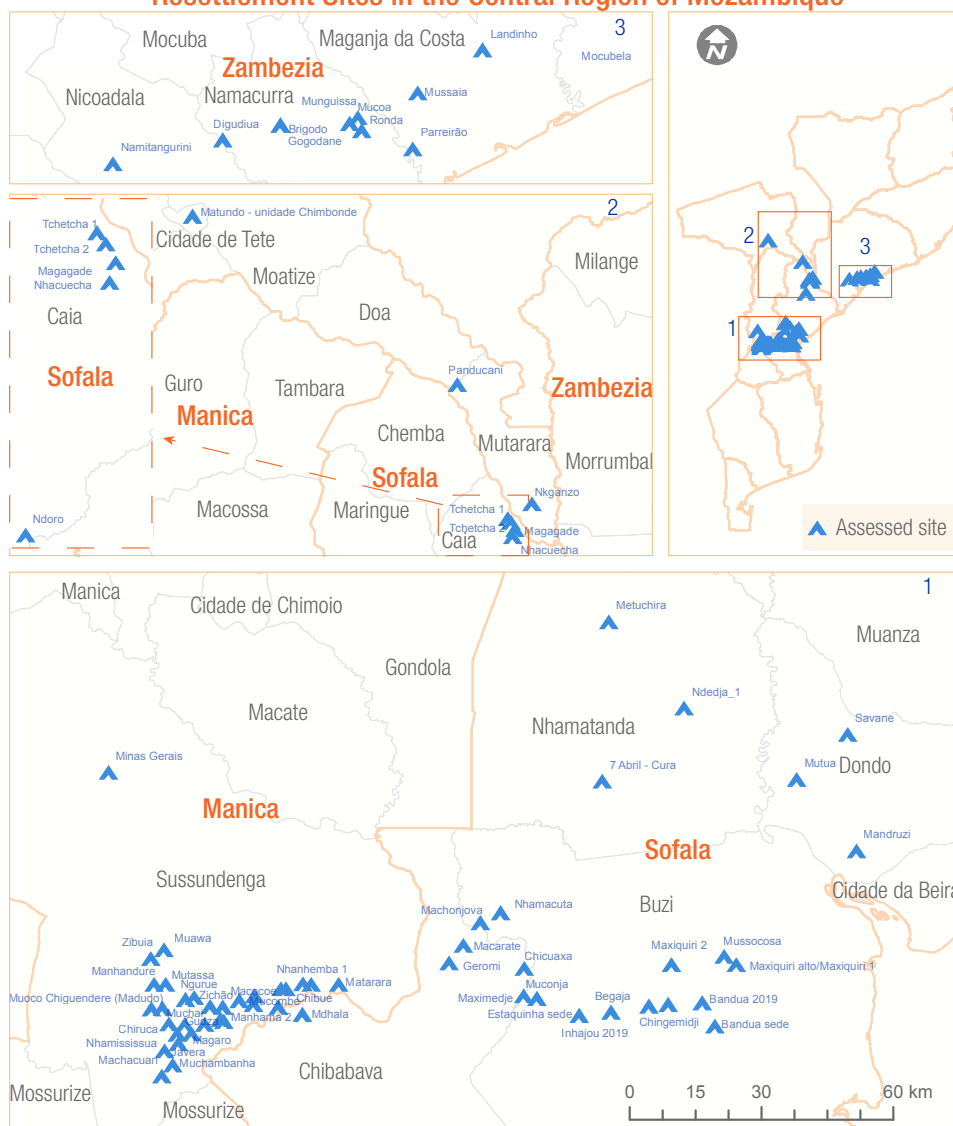
People living in all resettlement sites have been informed of COVID-19 precautions



No sites reported any family or individuals departing due to COVID-19



Resettlement Sites in the Central Region of Mozambique



¹ MSLA Report Round 19
² For further details, please visit: <https://www.iom.int/news/mozambican-workers-returning-south-africa-engaged-check-covid-19s-spread>

Preparedness measures and facilities

Key informants reported that in 92 per cent of the sites actions had been taken to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (down from 99% in the previous assessment). The sites where actions had no been taken are as follows: Mossucosa and Bandua 2019 in Buzi district, Sofala, Digudiua and Namitangurini in Nicoadala district in Zambezia province, and Mucoa and Gogodane sites in Namacurra district in Zambezia province.

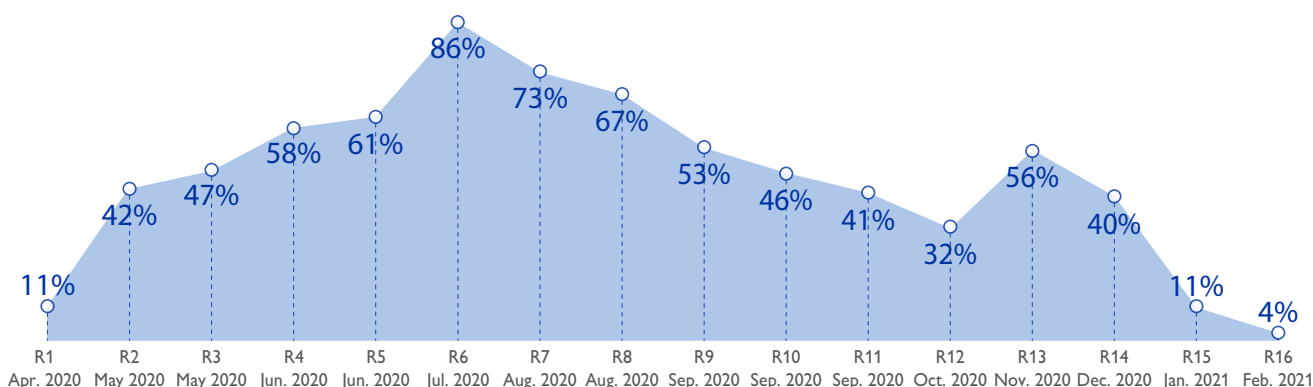
Four per cent of the assessed sites reported that new hand-washing stations have been built in the past month (compared to 11% in the previous assessment). This percentage represents to the lowest recorded level since April 2020 and it is aligned with the continuous decreasing trend observed since July 2020.

Compared to the previous assessment, a slightly lower number of sites reported the availability of COVID-19 protective equipment, such as masks or gloves, in the resettlement site. Specifically, during this assessment, 63 out of 73 assessed sites (86%, compared with 92% in the previous assessment) reported the availability of COVID-19 protective equipment, as illustrated in the graph below. The sites without available COVID-19 protective equipment are: Nkganzo and Panducani resettlement sites (Mutarara district), located in Tete province; Namitangurini (Nocoadala district) in Zambezia province; Savane and Mandruzi (Dondo district), Magagade, Ndoro, Tchetcha 1, Tchetcha 2 (Caia district), and Ndedja 1 (Nhamatanda district), all in Sofala province. The two sites in Tete also reported a lack of protective equipent in the previous round. All the mentioned sites represent 12 per cent of the total IDP population. Local government, INGC, IOM and Red Cross have been mentioned as the main actors providing COVID-19 protective equipment to the resettlement sites.

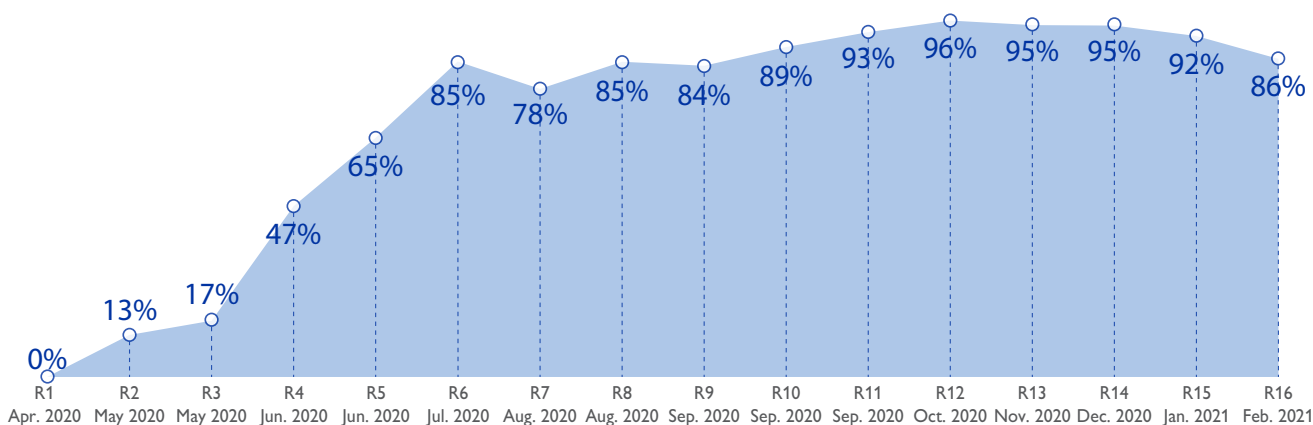
Once again, it is reported that none of the sites have an available isolation spaces in the event of a suspected COVID-19 case. Since the inception of these assessments in April 2020, all 73 assessed sites continuously reported the lack of isolation spaces. In practical terms, this information means that suspected or confirmed cases in resettlement sites will be unlikely to self-isolate and could spread the virus within their family units, especially in instances where shelters have a limited square footage shared by all family members.



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



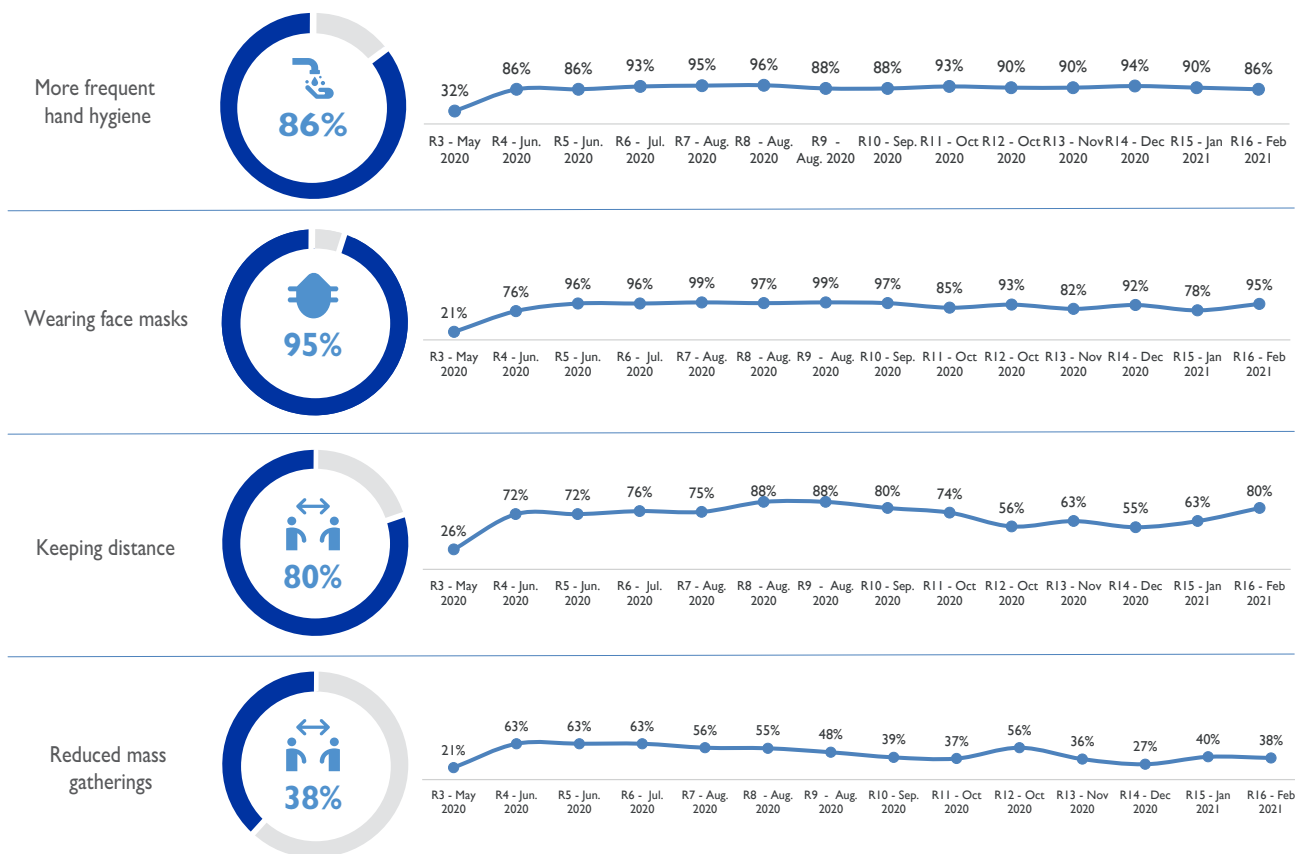
Is there any COVID-19 protective equipment available in the site (masks, gloves, etc.)?



Observed changes in people’s behaviours and habits

In 64 out of 73 sites (88%), focal points reported that they have noticed changes in people’s behaviours and habits to prevent the spread of COVID-19. This is an overall reduction from 99% per cent the previous round. Specifically, interviewed key informants reported the following changes: more frequent hand hygiene (86% of the resettlement sites), sites residents wearing face masks (95%), keeping distance in queues, at water points and other gatherings (80%), and reduced mass gatherings (38%). As illustrated in the graph below, compared to the previous assessment, the largest change in behaviour has been in people keeping distance from each other, increasing from 63 per cent to 80 per cent. Despite the pandemic, only 38 per cent of sites have reported fewer mass gatherings.

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

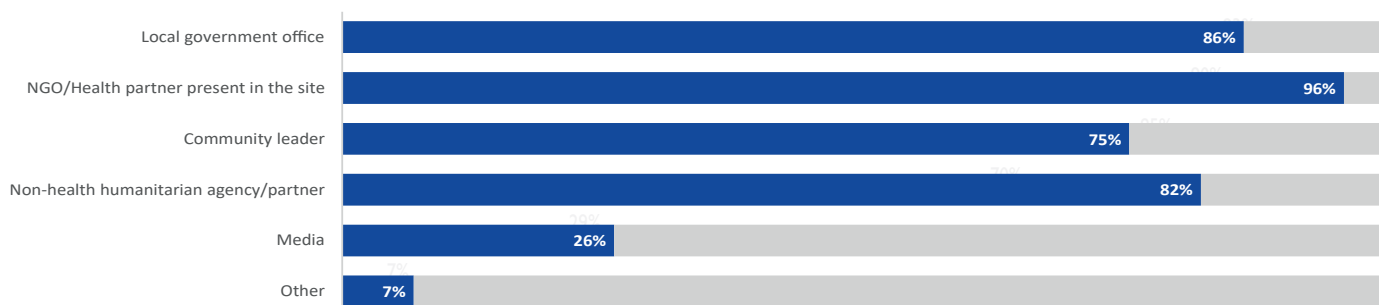


Awareness raising

Reportedly, all the sites have reported that IDPs have been informed about COVID-19 preventive measures. In all sites, awareness sessions have been held to inform the IDPs about COVID-19 preventive measures between the current and previous round.

As indicated in the graph below, the main actors involved in informing the resettlement site population about COVID-19 preventive measures have been NGOs and health partners working at the site (in 70 assessed sites, 96%), the local government office (63 sites, 86%), non-health humanitarian agencies and partners (60 sites, 82%), community leaders (55 sites, 75%), the media (19 sites, 26%) and other actors (5 sites, 7%).

Awareness 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	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Bairro da unidade	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Chibue	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Chibue Mateo	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Chiruca	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Gudza	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Javera	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Machacuari	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Macocoe	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Madibunhana	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
		Magaro	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Magueba	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Manhama 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Manhama 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Manhandure	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Matarara	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Metchisso	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Minas Gerais	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Muawa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Muchai	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Muchambanha	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Mucombe	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Muoco Chiguendere (Madudo)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Mutassa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Ngurue	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Nhamississua	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Nhanhamba 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Nhanhamba 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Tossene Choma	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Zibuia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Zichão	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Sofala	Buzi	Bandua 2019	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Bandua sede	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Begaja	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Chingemidji	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Estaquina sede	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Inhajou 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Machonjova	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Maximedje	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Maxiquiri 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Maxiquiri alto 3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Maxiquiri alto/Maxiquiri 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Mussocosa	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Nhamacunta	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Magagade	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
		Ndoro	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
		Nhacuecha	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Tchetcha 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Tchetcha 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
	Chibabava	Chicuaxa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Geromi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Macarate	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Mdhala	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
		Muconja	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Dondo	Mandruzi	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
		Mutua	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Savane	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
	Nhamatanda	7 Abril - Cura	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Metuchira		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Ndedja_1		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
Tete	Cidade De Tete	Matundo - unidade Chimbonde	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Mutarara	Nkganzo	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
		Panducani	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	Landinho	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Mussaia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Parreirão	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Namacurra	Brigodo	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Gogodane	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Mucoa	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
		Munguissa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Ronda	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Diguidia	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Nicoadala	Namitangurini	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	

