

OVERVIEW

On 23 January 2021, Tropical Cyclone Eloise made landfall in central Mozambique, near Beira city. The cyclone brought heavy winds and rains, affecting the provinces of Manica, Sofala, and Zambezia (the same provinces affected by Tropical Cyclone Idai in 2019). It also caused widespread flooding and destruction of infrastructure.

From 16 to 20 February 2021, in close coordination with Mozambique’s National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD), IOM DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix), Save the Children, and World Food Programme (WFP), enumerator teams conducted a Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) at the locality level. Training, data analysis and data processing were produced through DTM, in support to INGD. The assessment covered the three most affected districts in Manica province. The DTM teams interviewed Key Informants (mainly local authorities), capturing demographic and vulnerabilities estimates, information on shelter repairs, access to services, and urgent needs.

DTM Assessment Results



157,425

Affected Individuals

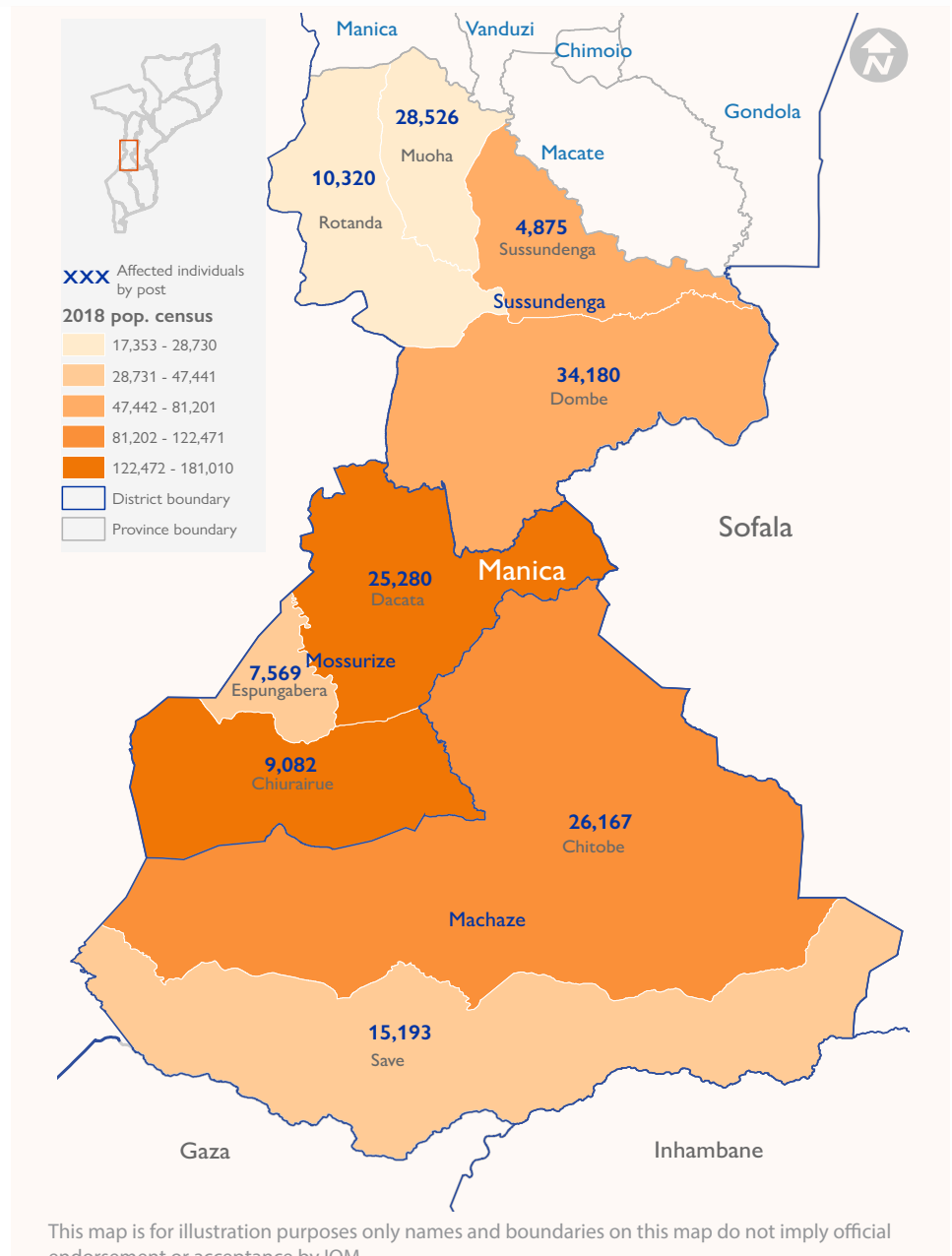


38,183

Affected Households

DTM Assessment Coverage

- 1 Province
- 3 Districts
- 9 Administrative Posts
- 36 Localities



DTM IN MOZAMBIQUE

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track, assess and monitor displacement, population mobility and needs. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced and affected populations. DTM has been implemented in Mozambique since 2013 with contextualized forms and tools for disaster and crisis needs assessments in coordination with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD).

METHODOLOGY

Data collection by enumerators took place through Key Informant interviews, with KIs being the local authorities at each locality. Information was gathered at all 9 posts in the 3 assessed districts. A team of three enumerators contacted each KI, to conduct an interview with the aim to assess the needs and vulnerabilities of the population affected by the cyclone in southern Manica province.

DEFINITION

Affected population inside a locality: Resident population whose homes were affected by partial or total shelter damage and have not left the assessed locality.



DTM enumerators conduct interviews in Machase district for MSNA data collection — Jan 2021



In close coordination with:

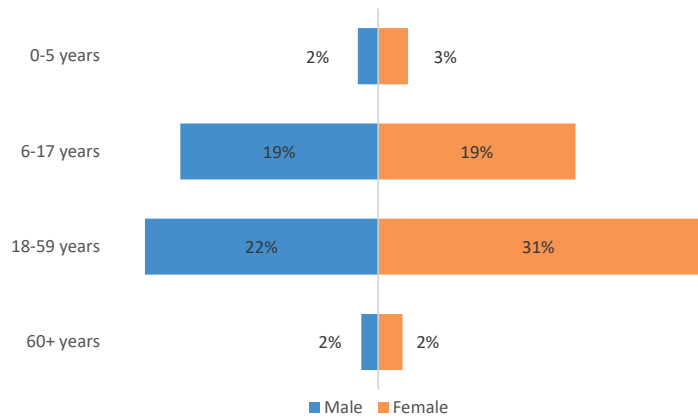


For more information or to report an alert, please contact:
DTMMozambique@iom.int

DTM information products:
<http://displacement.iom.int/mozambique>

Demographics and vulnerable groups

From the estimated 157,425 affected individuals (or 38,183 households, with an average household size of 4.12 individuals), 45 per cent of the affected population is male, and 55 per cent female. The largest imbalance is in the age category 18-59 years, representing a difference of approximately 12,000 individuals. The data below should be understood as a minimum for the estimated size of vulnerable groups, as it is based on the KI interviewed.



There are an estimated **123** pregnant women under 18, and **889** pregnant women over 18. There are an estimated **2,620** breastfeeding mothers.



There are an estimated **24** individuals with mental disabilities under 18, and **179** over 18. There are an estimated **118** individuals with physical disabilities under 18, and **28** over 18. There are an estimated **215** individuals with chronic or serious medical conditions.



There are an estimated **3,673** single-female headed households. There are an estimated **415** single-male headed households.



There are an estimated **391** elderly-headed households. There are an estimated **430** elderly individuals without care-givers.



There are an estimated **80** child-headed households. There are an estimated **50** separated children. There are an estimated **1,703** orphaned minors.

Urgent needs and assistance



1st most urgent need

Drinking water was the first most urgent need in 19 localities.



2nd most urgent need

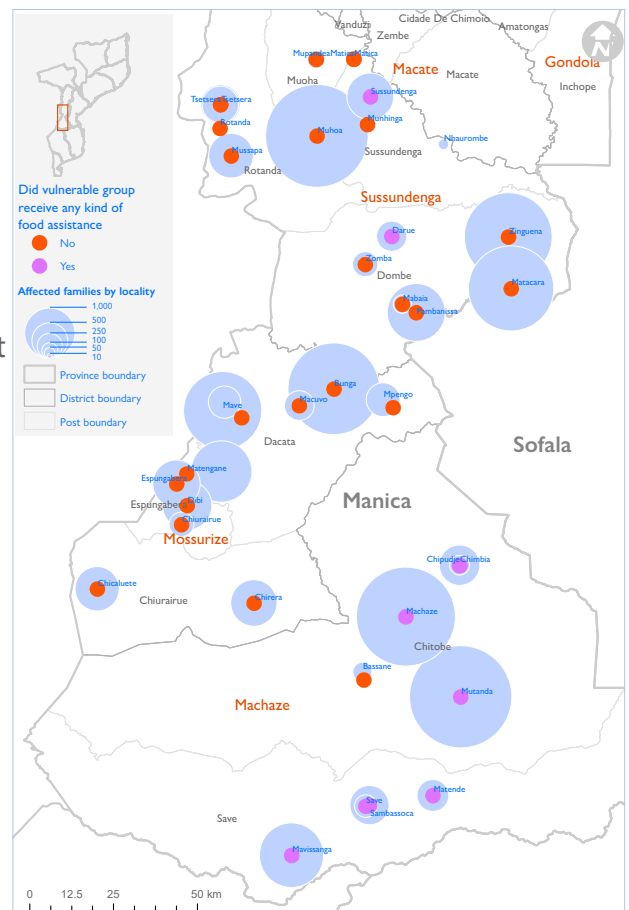
Shelter was the second most urgent need in 8 localities.



3rd most urgent need

Food was the third most urgent need in 14 localities.

In 72 per cent of localities (26 out of 36), hosting an affected population of 111,106 individuals (including a minimum estimate of 3,143 vulnerable individuals), it was reported that vulnerable groups have not received any kind of food assistance. It is also estimate that in total 121,426 individuals need food assistance. The most common coping strategy reported has been mutual assistance, in 58 per cent of localities. Only 22 per cent of localities reported having received help from the local government.



SHELTER ASSISTANCE

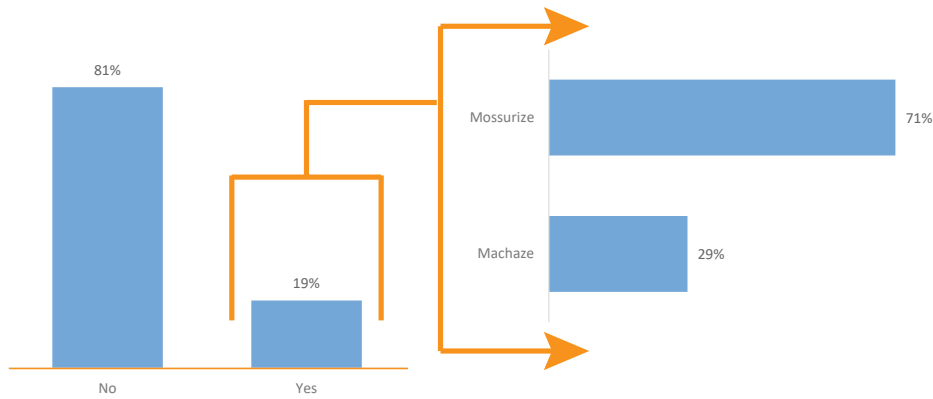
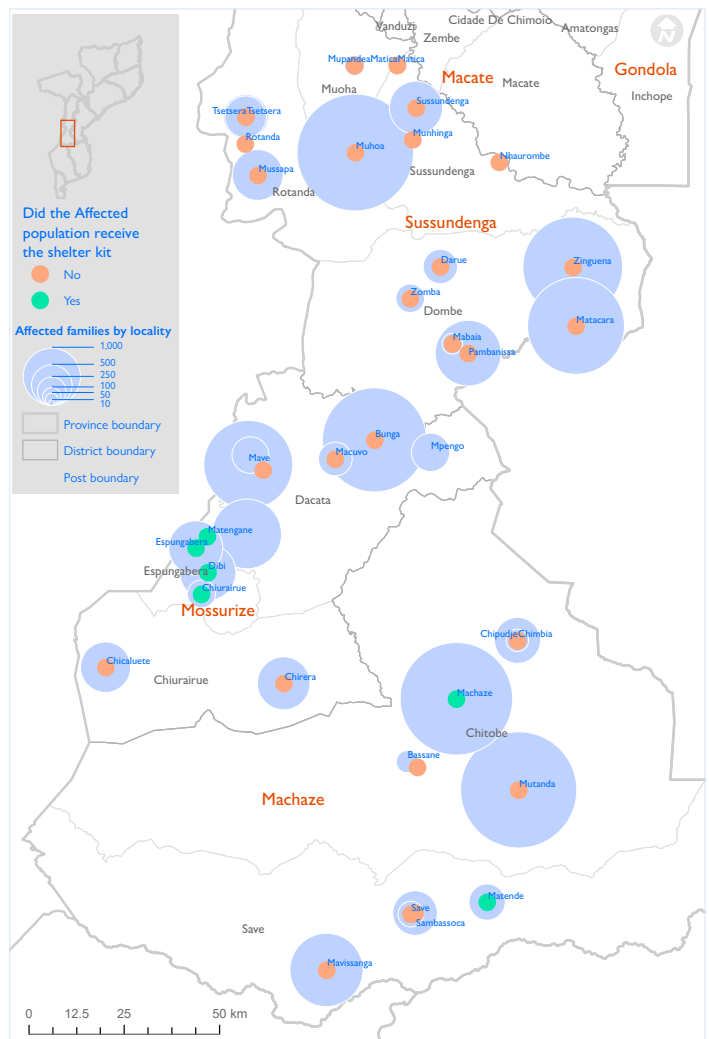


Fig 1: Shelter assistance received

It is reported that 27,804 households were in need of shelter assistance. In 81 per cent of localities (26 out of 31), no one had received shelter assistance. Of the areas where shelter assistance was received, 71 per cent were in Mossurize, with the remainder in Machaze. No assistance has been delivered in Sussundenga for those newly affected by Tropical Cyclone Eloise.

In those localities where shelter assistance was provided, only 5 per cent of households received it. Shelter kits were predominantly used to cover/fix the roof of their shelters (by 67% of families) and to cover damaged walls (by 49% of families).

It was also reported that affected individuals had repaired their homes/shelters since the cyclone in every locality apart from Sambassoca in Machaze. In total, an estimated 23,605 households (102,685 individuals) undertook self-repairs of their homes. Despite the self-repairs, the shelter needs of the affected population should not be considered fulfilled. The main source of building materials were those recovered or collected from damaged and destroyed homes (75% of localities).



8,190 traditional houses partially destroyed

10,050 traditional houses totally destroyed

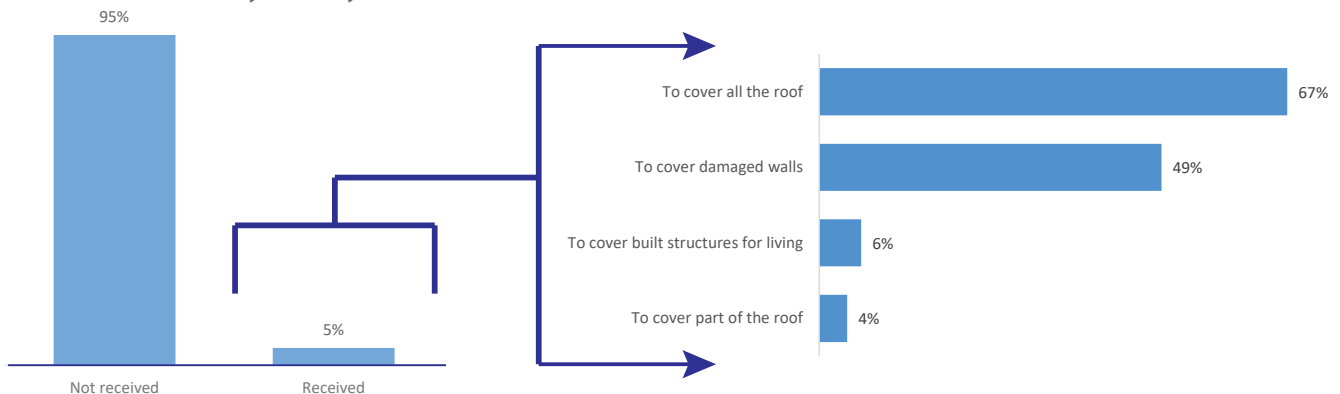


Fig 2: Shelter kits distribution and uses

LIVELIHOOD

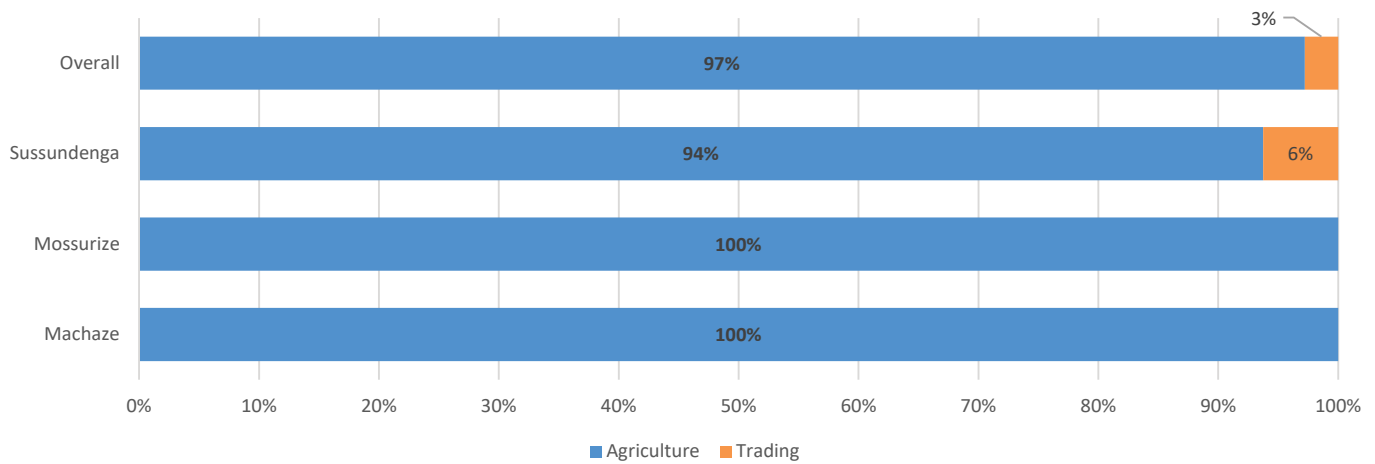


Fig 3: Livelihoods of the population before the cyclone

Agriculture was the predominant source of livelihood in all three assessed districts before the cyclone. Every locality reported that the main livelihood of the population had been impacted by the cyclone. In 89 per cent of localities, the main impact on livelihoods and economic activities came from productive lands being flooded and/or damaged. When asked to specify the meaning of “other” impact on livelihood, 5 localities reported that their local cultures of crops had been destroyed.

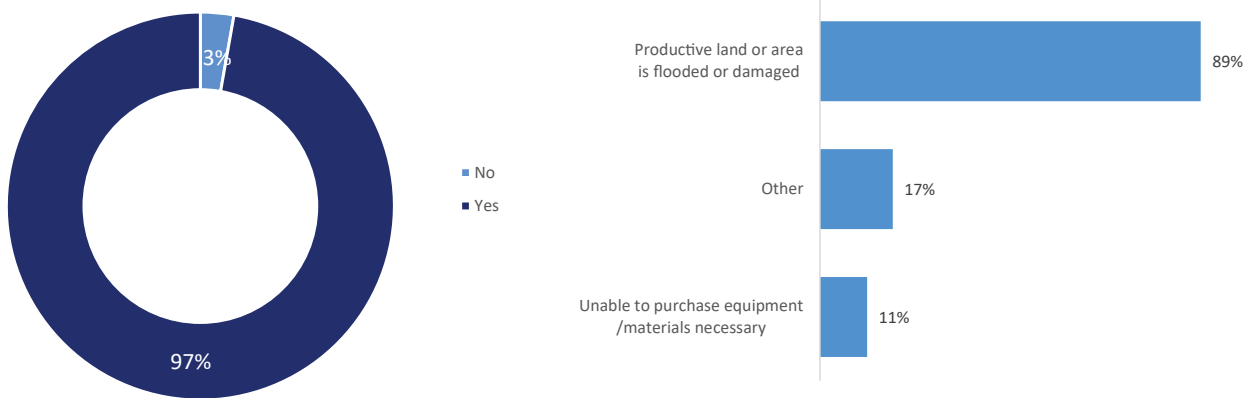


Fig 4: Impact of the cyclone on livelihoods of the population and type of impact

Agriculture and Farmland

In 97 per cent of localities, it was reported that the affected population has continued access to farming lands. In 50 per cent of localities, it take under an hour to reach the farmland, and in a further 39 per cent of localities, the farmland is 1-2 hours walking away.

In total it is estimated that 145,554 hectares of maize has been affected by the cyclone and 6,941 hectares of beans. It is estimated that 31,279 hectares of maize have been lost, as well as 6,816 hectares of beans.

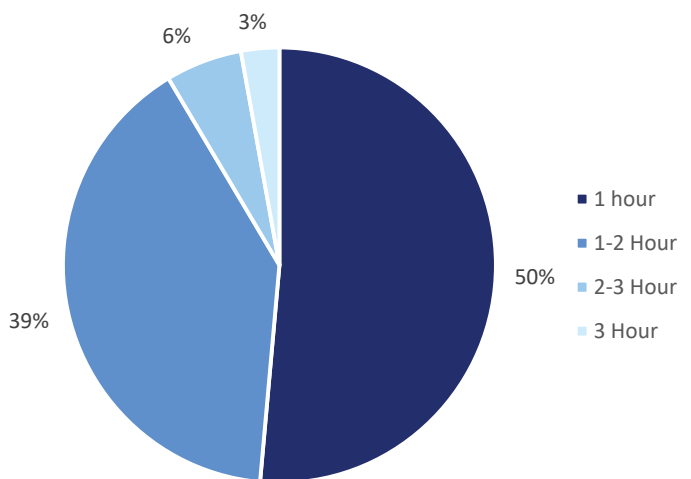


Fig 5: Average time taken for population to walk to farmland

ACCESS TO MARKET AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

Before the cyclone, 35 of the 36 localities had access to a market (Pambanissa in Sussundenga being the exception). Following the cyclone, two additional localities had no access to a market, both in Sussundenga (Zomba and Rotanda). All three locations reported that their market was not functioning as before. It was also reported that both fixed banks and banking stalls had been affected by the cyclone. A total of 40 fixed banks were damaged, and 19 totally destroyed. Similarly, 59 banking stalls were damaged, and 19 were destroyed (16 of which are in Chicaluetein in Mossurize).

HEALTH

Prior to the cyclone, 32 of the 36 assessed localities had a functioning health facility. This reduced to 28 following the cyclone, with 7 localities reporting no access and 1 not able to provide information. Five localities reported that the health facilities had not functioned previously (Dibi, Matengane, Muchenedzi, Mutanda, and Pambanissa). In 13 localities it was reported that affected people still receive first aid assistance. Some instances of diseases and illnesses have been reported, including 95 cases of diarrhoea, and 545 cases of malaria.

EDUCATION

Prior to the cyclone, 34 of the 36 assessed localities had functioning education facilities, and 35 following the cyclone. Bunga in Sussundenga was the only locality reported a lack of education facilities, citing a lack of teachers. In total, 170 classrooms had been partially damaged, and 135 totally destroyed. Overall, an estimated 20,624 students and 397 teachers were affected.

WASH

All 36 assessed localities reported that the population had access to a functioning water source prior to the cyclone, with the most prevalent being a water-pump (found in 25 localities). It was reported that for 9 localities, the cyclone affected access to water for the population, with 4 reporting that their water sources are contaminated and 2 that the sources are not functioning as before. In total, it is estimated that 116,574 individuals need water assistance.

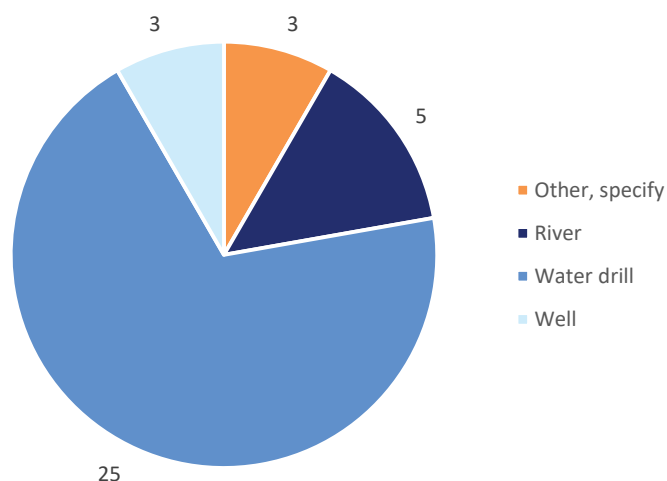


Fig 6: Main water sources by locality

DISTRICT PROFILES

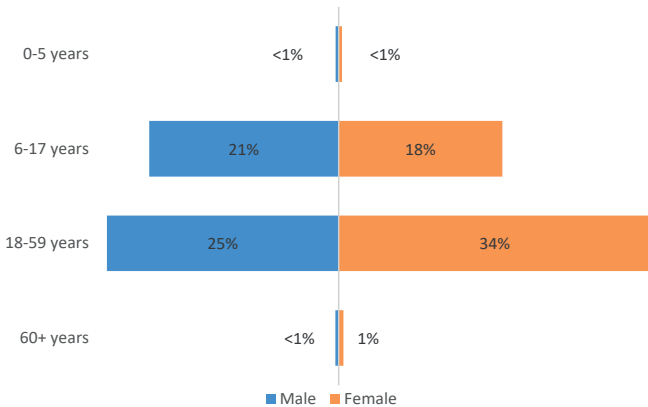
On the following three pages are district profiles for Sussundenga, Mossurize, and Machaze, providing key figure from data collection. They include demographics, vulnerabilities, urgent needs, and effects on agriculture, health, education, water sources, and livelihoods.



DTM/STC/WFP enumerators conduct interviews in Machaze district for MSNA data collection — Jan 2021

Sussundenga

4 Posts, 16 Localities



It is reported that in **2 localities**, vulnerable groups have received food assistance

An estimated **74,089 individuals** need food assistance

Overview

74,134 individuals in **17,707 households**
4.19 average household size



405 single-female headed households
106 single-male headed households
10 child-headed households

Vulnerable groups

	18+ years	<18 years
Pregnant women	0	0
Mentally disabled	15	11
Physically disabled	25	25
Chronically ill	50	
Elderly without care-givers	10	
Separated children	15	
Orphaned minors	408	



1st priority need
 (9 out of 16 posts)



26,208 estimated kitchen kits needed



32,849 estimated blankets needed



2nd priority need
 (5 out of 16 posts)



35,291 estimated hygiene kits needed



39,257 estimated mosquito nets needed



3rd priority need
 (6 out of 16 posts)



720 estimated tarpaulins needed



468 estimated school supplies kits needed



4,535 hectares of maize lost, **0** hectares of beans lost, **584** animals lost, **525** birds lost, **26** pigs lost, **30** goats lost, **3** cattle lost, **54** shepherds affected



15 localities where children have access to functioning school following the cyclone, with **1** one school not functioning due to lack of teachers. **41** classrooms totally destroyed, **66** classrooms partially damaged.



3 health centres totally destroyed, **33** health centres damaged, **15** individuals with diarrhoea, **0** with cholera, **16** with malaria etc, and **0** with acute malnutrition



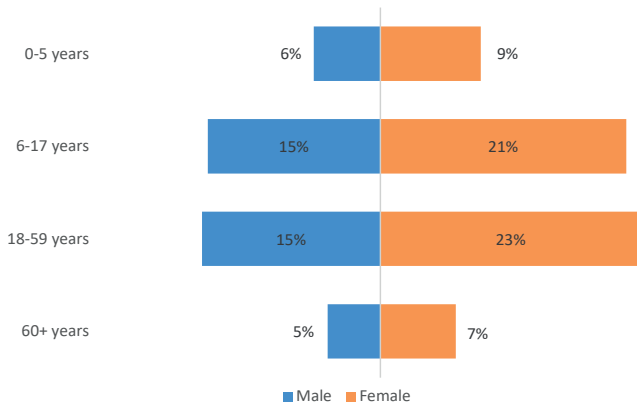
15 localities report agriculture as the main source of income, with **15** localities with markets functioning before and **13** after the cyclone. Also **2** localities received seed inputs to restart agricultural activities



16 localities had access to water source before, all localities used water drill as their main water source. No diminished access following cyclone

Mossurize

3 Posts, 11 Localities



Overview

41,931 individuals in 8,825 households
4.19 average household size



487 single-female headed households
87 106 single-male headed households
24 10 child-headed households

Vulnerable groups

	18+ years	<18 years
Pregnant women	220	4
Mentally disabled	16	9
Physically disabled	31	5
Chronically ill	86	
Elderly without care-givers	8	
Separated children	7	
Orphaned minors	696	

It is reported that in 0 localities, vulnerable groups have received food assistance

An estimated 36,339 individuals need food assistance



1st priority need
(7 out of 11 posts)



6,833 estimated kitchen kits needed



7,694 estimated blankets needed



2nd priority need
(5 out of 11 posts)



8,289 estimated hygiene kits needed



7,819 estimated mosquito nets needed



3rd priority need
(6 out of 11 posts)



195 estimated tarpaulins needed



7,499 estimated school supplies kits needed



1,199 hectares of maize lost, 4 hectares of beans lost, 56 animals lost, 34 birds lost, 8 pigs lost, 4 goats lost, 10 cattle lost, 0 shepherds affected



1 locality where children have access to functioning school following the cyclone, with no schools closed due to cyclone. 53 classrooms totally destroyed, 52 classrooms partially damaged.



8 health centres totally destroyed, 5 health centres damaged, 0 individuals with diarrhoea, 0 with cholera, 0 with malaria etc, and 0 with acute malnutrition



11 localities report agriculture as the main source of income, with 11 localities with markets functioning before and 11 after the cyclone. Also 0 localities received seed inputs to restart agricultural activities



11 localities had access to water source before, most localities used rivers as their main water source. 4 localities report that their water sources have become contaminated following the cyclone

Machaze

2 Posts, 9 Localities

No demographic data available

Overview

41,369 individuals in 11,651 households
4.19 average household size



2,783 single-female headed households
222 single-male headed households
46 child-headed households

Vulnerable groups

	18+ years	<18 years
Pregnant women	669	119
Mentally disabled	148	4
Physically disabled	225	88
Chronically ill	79	
Elderly without care-givers	412	
Separated children	28	
Orphaned minors	1,974	

It is reported that in **8 localities**, vulnerable groups have received food assistance

An estimated **10,998 individuals** need food assistance



1st priority need
(4 out of 9 posts)



5,292 estimated
kitchen kits needed



3,645 estimated
blankets needed



2nd priority need
(3 out of 9 posts)



4,910 estimated
hygiene kits needed



3,000 estimated
mosquito nets needed



3rd priority need
(3 out of 9 posts)



29 estimated
tarpaulins needed



2,512 estimated school
supplies kits needed



25,545 hectares of maize lost, **6,812** hectares of beans lost, **851** animals lost, **608** birds lost, **178** goats lost, **65** cattle lost, **0** pigs lost, **13** shepherds affected



9 localities where children have access to functioning school following the cyclone, with no schools closed due to cyclone. **46** classrooms totally destroyed, **65** classrooms partially damaged.



0 health centres totally destroyed, **0** health centres damaged, **80** individuals with diarrhoea, **0** with cholera, **529** with malaria etc, and **22** with acute malnutrition



9 localities report agriculture as the main source of income, with **9** localities with markets functioning before and **9** after the cyclone. Also **1** locality received seed inputs to restart agricultural activities



9 localities had access to water source before, most localities used water drills as their main water source. **2** localities report that their water drills are not functioning properly following the cyclone