MOZAMBIQUE: TROPICAL CYCLONE ELOISE

Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment - Sofala Province

Data collection period: 4 — 6 March 2021

OVERVIEW

On the 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 4 — 6 March 2021, in close coordination with Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD) and IOM DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix), enumerator teams conducted a Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) at the locality level. Training, data analysis and data processing were produced through DTM, supported by INGD. The assessment covered the most affected districts in Sofala province. DTM teams interviewed Key Informants (mainly from local authorities), capturing information on shelter repairs, access to services, and urgent needs.

DTM Assessment Results

141,734
Affected Individuals

28,637
Affected Households

DTM Assessment Coverage
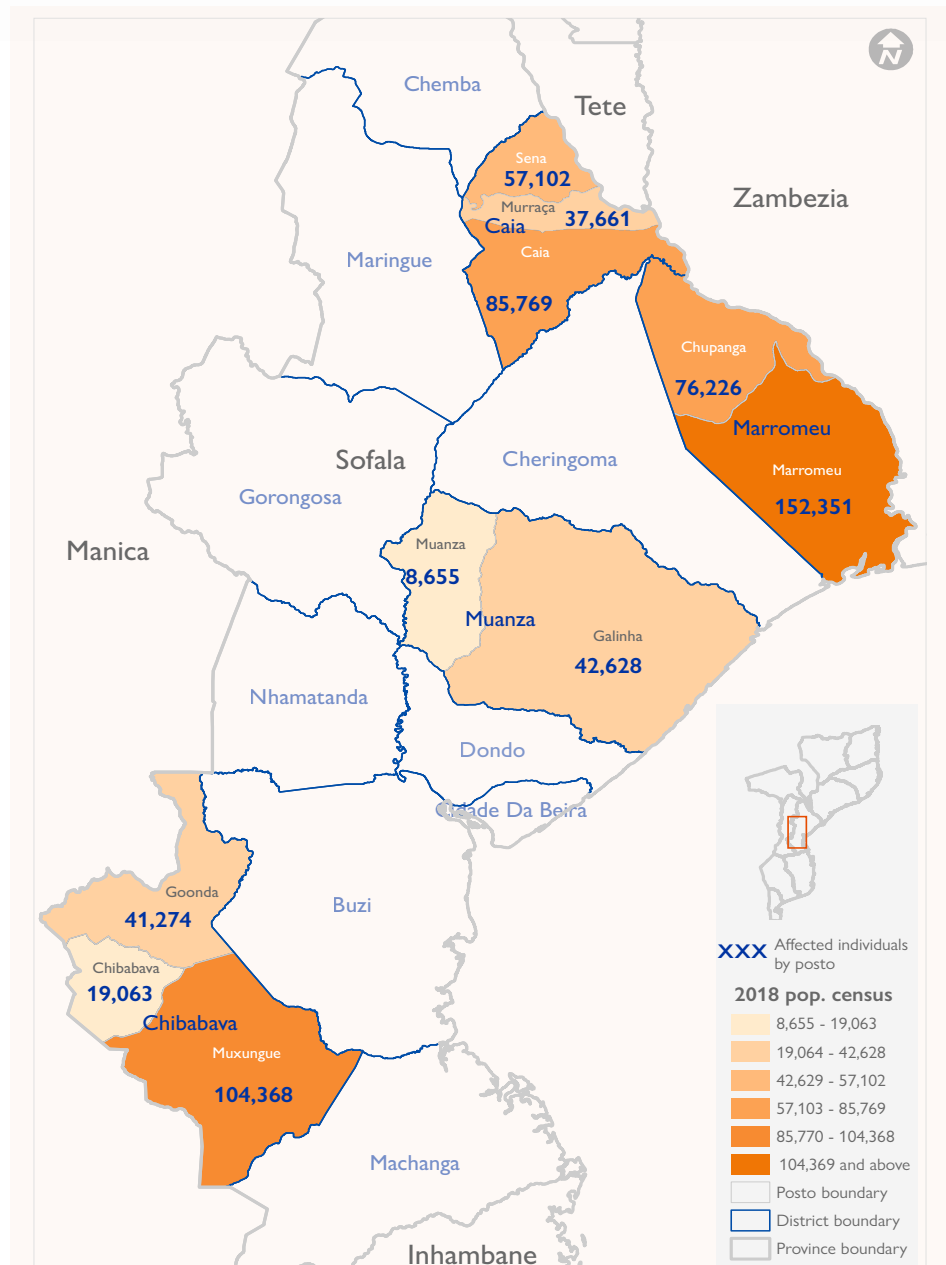
1 Province

4 Districts

10 Administrative Posts

26 Localities

This map is for illustration purposes only names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

DTM IN MOZAMBIQUE

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to 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 10 postos in the 4 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 after Tropical Cyclone Eloise — Jan 2021

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

In close coordination with:

INGD
MAIS VALE PREVENIR QUE REMEDIAR

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

Data unavailable from Key Informants for this MSLA data collection.

Urgent needs and assistance

1st most urgent need — Drinking water was the first most urgent need in 12 localities.

2nd most urgent need — Shelter was the second most urgent need in 10 localities.

3rd most urgent need — Agricultural inputs were the third most urgent need in 9 localities.

In 62 per cent of localities (16 out of 26), hosting an affected population of 83,260 individuals, reported that vulnerable groups have not received any kind of food assistance. It is also estimate that in total 56,517 individuals need food assistance. The most common coping strategy reported has been mutual assistance, in 54 per cent of localities. Forty-six per cent of localities reported having received help from the local government. Only 12 per cent of localities reported receiving help from NGOs.
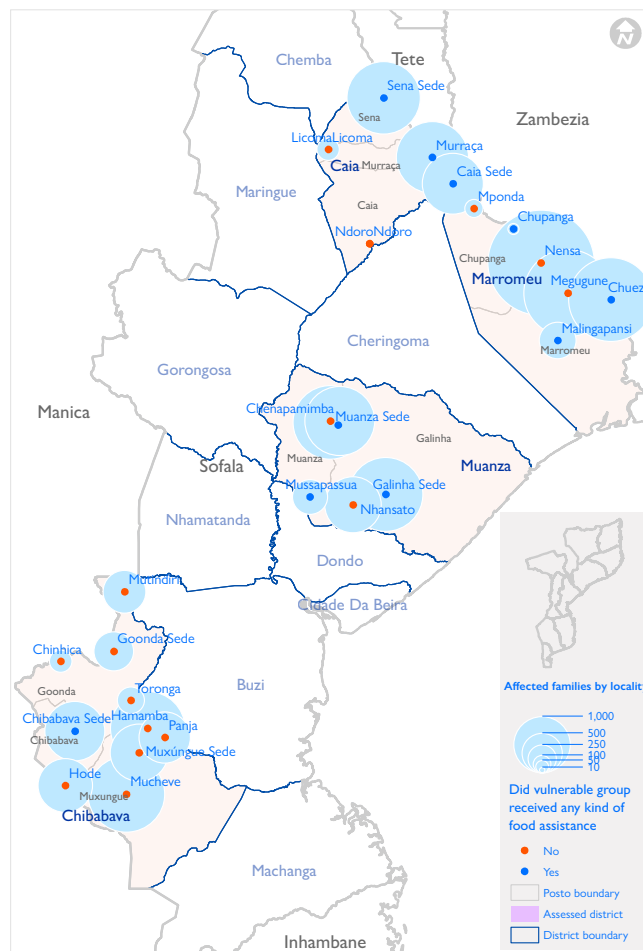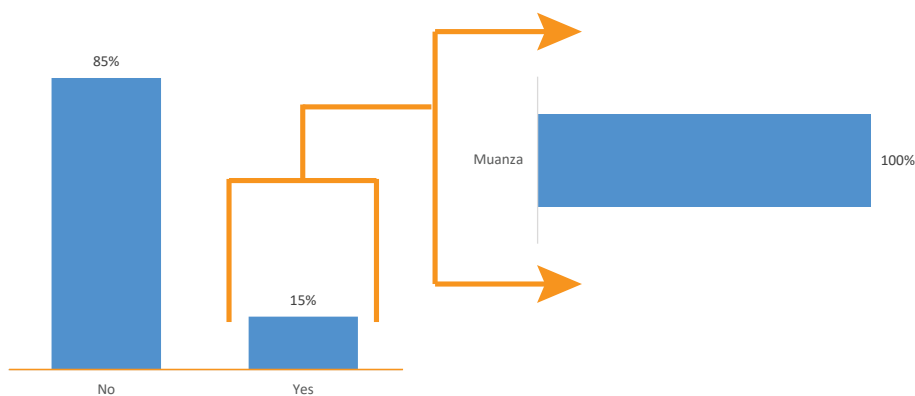

SHELTER ASSISTANCE

Fig 1: Shelter assistance received

It is reported that 20,388 households were in need of shelter assistance. In 85 per cent of localities (22 out of 26), no one had received shelter assistance. Of the areas were shelter assistance was received, 100 per cent were in Muanza. No shelter assistance has been delivered in other districts for those newly affected by Tropical Cyclone Eloise (an estimated 14,041 individuals need shelter assistance in Caia, Chibabava, and Marromeu districts).

SHELTER ASSISTANCE CONT.

In those localities were shelter assistance was provided, only 15 per cent of households received it. Shelter kits were predominantly used to cover/fix the roof of their shelters (in 100% of localities), to cover damaged walls (in 75% of localities), and to repair other built structure (25% of localities).
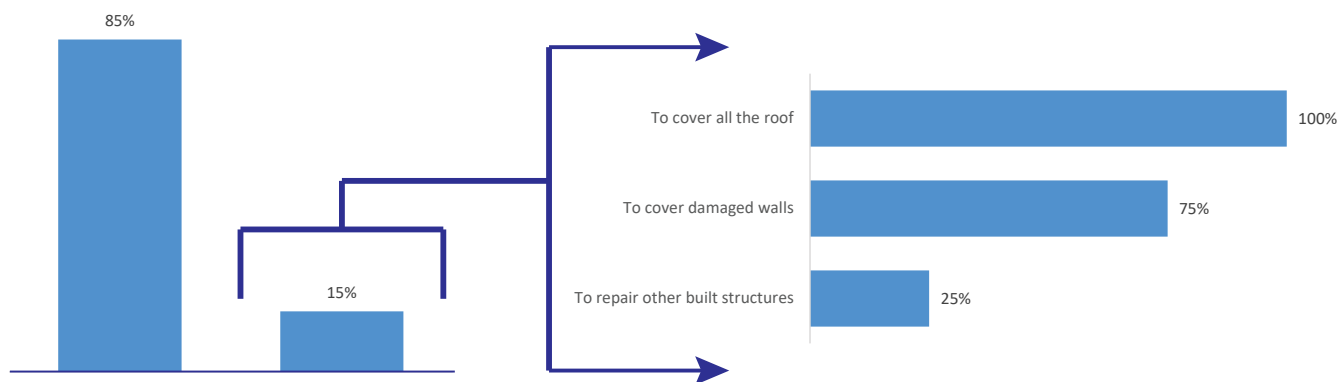

Fig 2: Shelter kits distribution and uses

It was also reported that affected individuals had repaired their homes/shelters since the cyclone in 92 per cent of localities (with Licoma and Nidoro, in Caia, being the two localities where no repairs have taken place). In total, an estimated 1,532 households (7,660 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 sources of building materials were local materials (65% of localities), and recovered materials which were used to repair roofs (in 38% of localities).

8,190 traditional houses partially destroyed

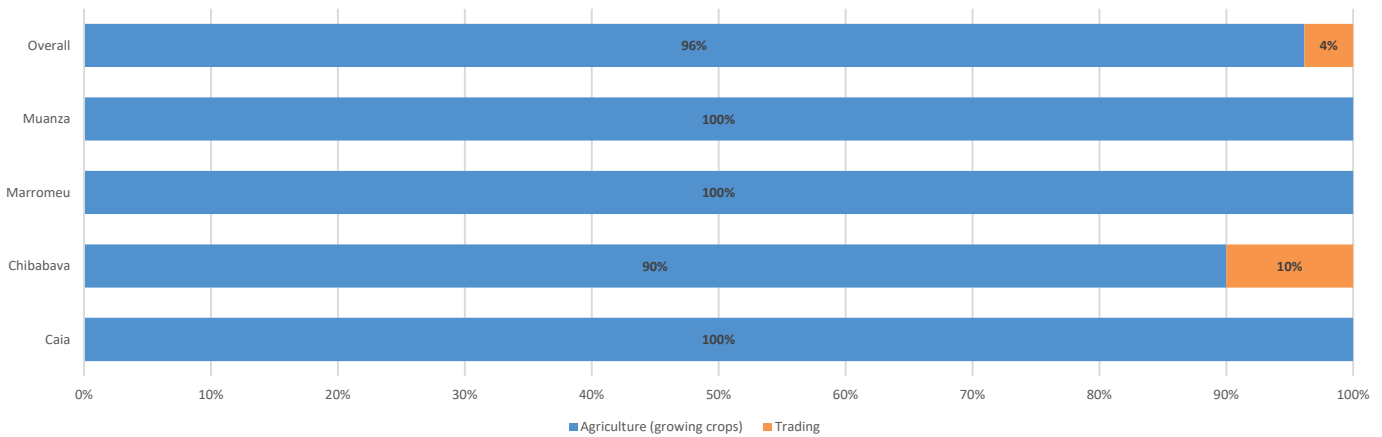**10,050** traditional houses totally destroyed
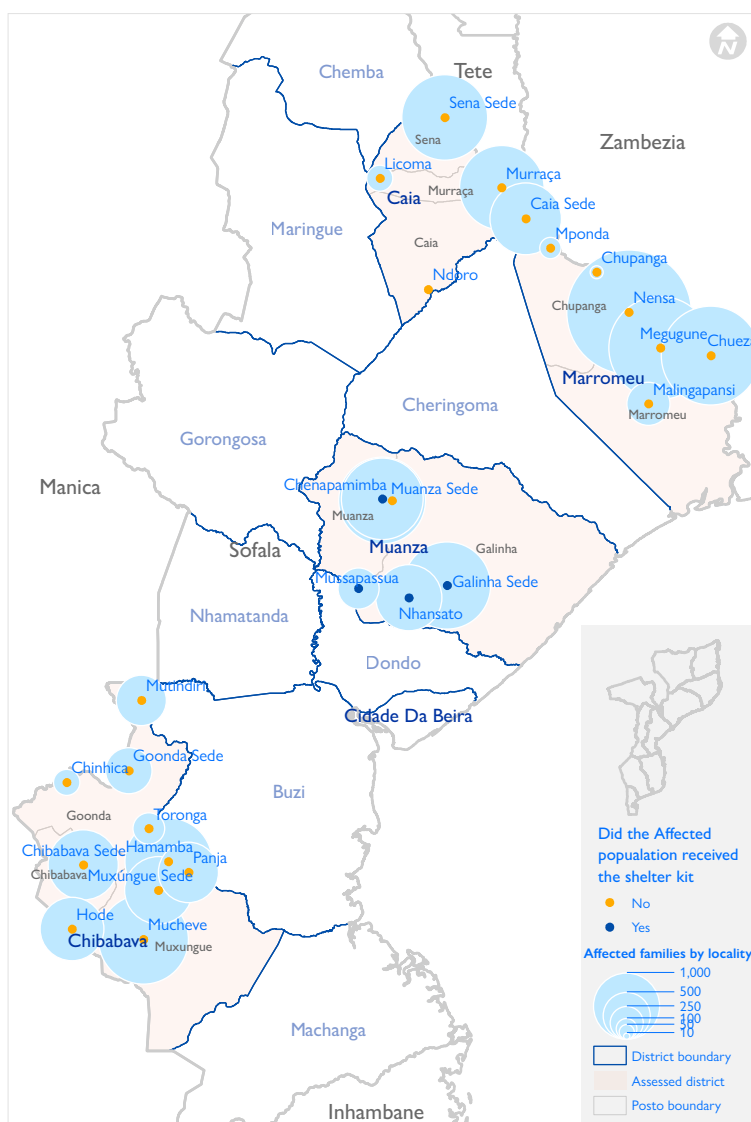
LIVELIHOOD

Fig 3: Livelihoods of the population before the cyclone

Agriculture was the predominant source of livelihood in all four assessed districts before the cyclone. Every locality reported that the main livelihood of the population had been impacted by the cyclone. In 85 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 (71% of those citing "other") reported that their local cultures of crops had been destroyed.
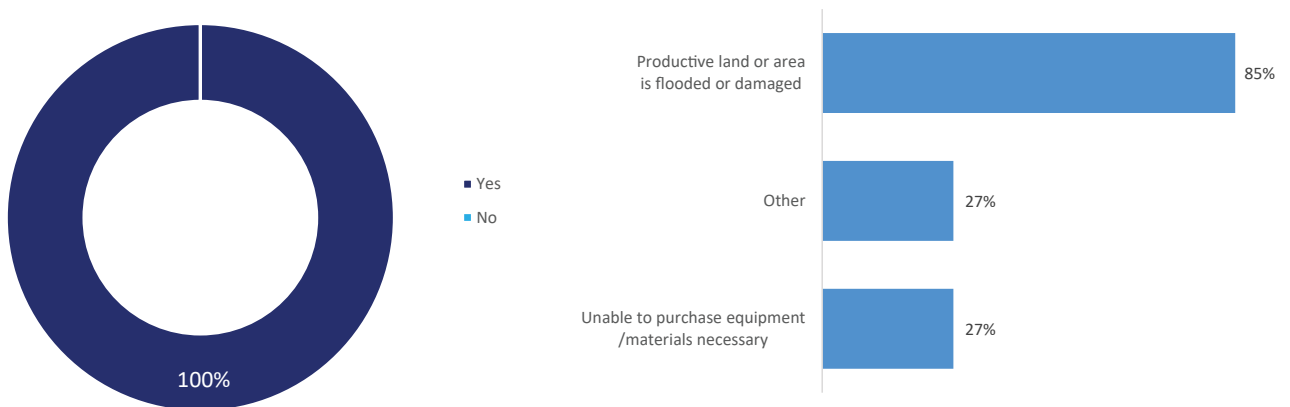

Fig 4: Impact of the cyclone on livelihoods of the population and type of impact

Agriculture and Farmland

In 100 per cent of localities, it was reported that the affected population has continued access to farming lands. In 35 per cent of localities, it takes under an hour to reach the farmland, and in the majority of localities (62% of localities) the farmland is 1-2 hours walking away.

In total it is estimated that 27,280 hectares of maize has been affected by the cyclone, 11,998 hectares of sorghum, and 10,605 hectares of beans. It is estimated that 9,778 hectares of maize have been lost, 5,865 hectares of beans, and 3,246 of sorghum.
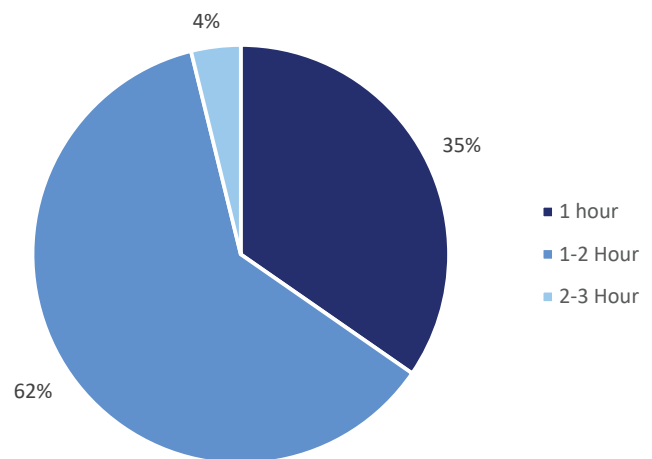

Fig 5: Average time taken for population to walk to farmland

ACCESS TO MARKET AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

Before the cyclone, 23 of the 26 localities had access to a market (Licoma in Caia, and Muanza and Mussapassua in Muanza being the exceptions). Following the cyclone, an additional locality had no access to a market, Chenapaminba in Muanza, while the KI for Licoma did not know if access to a market was still an issue in the locality. Damaged market infrastructure was one of the main reasons for reduced access, while others report that the market was simply not functioning as before. It was also reported that both fixed banks and banking stalls had been affected by the cyclone. A total of 42 fixed banks were damaged, and 38 totally destroyed. Similarly, 157 banking stalls were damaged, and 103 were destroyed.

HEALTH

Prior to the cyclone, 25 of the 26 assessed localities (Mussapassua being the exception) had a functioning health facility. This reduced to 22 following the cyclone, with 4 localities reporting no access. Five localities reported that the health facilities had not functioned previously (Nhansato, Mussapassua, Chnapamimba, and Galinha, all in Muanza). In 20 localities it was reported that affected people still receive first aid assistance. Some instances of diseases and illnesses have been reported, including 21 cases of **diarrhoea**, 28 cases of acute malnutrition, and 3,108 cases of malaria.

EDUCATION

Prior to the cyclone, all 26 assessed localities had functioning education facilities, and 23 following the cyclone. Mussapassua, Chenapamimba, and Glinha (all in Muanza) reported no access to education following the cyclone. Citing damage to education infrastructure in all 3 localities. In total, 112 classrooms had been partially damaged, and 170 totally destroyed. Overall, an estimated 9,348 students and 367 teachers were affected.

WASH

All 26 assessed localities reported that the population had access to a functioning water source prior to the cyclone, with the most popular being a water drill (found in 19 localities). It was reported that for 8 localities, the cyclone affected access to water for the population, with 2 reporting that their water sources are contaminated, 2 that water sources are no longer physically accessible, 2 that water deliveries are not currently occurring, and 1 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

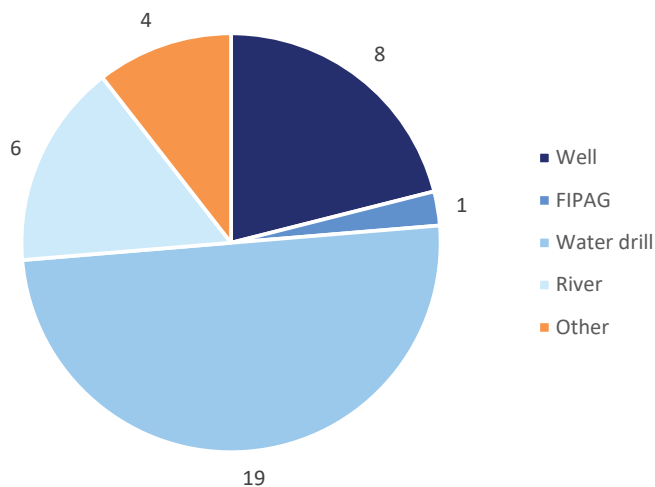## DISTRICT PROFILES

On the following pages are district profiles for Caia, Chibabava, Marromeu, and Muanza, providing key figure from data collection. They include affected population estimates, urgent needs, and effects on agriculture, health, education, water sources, and livelihoods.

In the wake of Tropical Cyclone Eloise, DTM enumerators interviewing the affected population. — Jan 2021

Caia
3 Postos, 5 Localities

23,445 individuals in **4,638 households**
5.05 average household size

It is reported that in **3 localities**, vulnerable groups have received food assistance

An estimated **3,619 individuals** need food assistance
An estimated **3,838 individuals** need water assistance

1st priority need
(3 out of 5 localities)

2nd priority need
(2 out of 5 localities)

3rd priority need
(4 out of 5 localities)

3,462 estimated kitchen kits needed

3,462 estimated hygiene kits needed

0 estimated tarpaulins needed

3,462 estimated blankets needed

2,129 estimated mosquito nets needed

0 estimated school supplies kits needed

2,590 hectares of maize lost, **458** hectares of beans lost, **514** hectares of sorghum lost, **0** animals or livestock lost, **0** shepherds affected.

5 localities where children have access to functioning school following the cyclone, with **0** schools not functioning. **0** classrooms totally destroyed, **0** classrooms partially damaged.

0 health centres totally destroyed, **4** health centres damaged, **21** individuals with diarrhoea, **0** with cholera, **231** with malaria, and **28** with acute malnutrition.

5 localities report agriculture as the main source of income, with **4** localities with markets functioning before and **4** after the cyclone. Also **3** localities received seed inputs to restart agricultural activities.

5 localities had access to water source before, **4** localities used water drill as their main water source. **1** locality with diminished access following cyclone.

Chibabava
3 Postos, 10 Localities

44,660 individuals in **8,932 households**
5.00 average household size

It is reported that in **1 locality**, vulnerable groups have received food assistance

An estimated **8,683 individuals** need food assistance
An estimated **3,827 individuals** need water assistance

1st priority need
(4 out of 10 localities)

2nd priority need
(4 out of 10 localities)

3rd priority need
(5 out of 10 localities)

4,479 estimated kitchen kits needed

24,665 estimated hygiene kits needed

79 estimated tarpaulins needed

8,660 estimated blankets needed

5,504 estimated mosquito nets needed

7,945 estimated school supplies kits needed

7,105 hectares of maize lost, **5,392** hectares of beans lost, **2,699** hectares of sorghum lost, **0** animals or livestock lost, **0** shepherds affected.

10 localities where children have access to functioning school following the cyclone, with **0** schools not functioning. **81** classrooms totally destroyed, **27** classrooms partially damaged.

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

9 localities report agriculture as the main source of income, with **10** localities with markets functioning before and **10** after the cyclone. Also **0** localities received seed inputs to restart agricultural activities.

10 localities had access to water source before, **8** localities used water drill as their main water source. **1** locality with diminished access following cyclone.

Marromeu
2 Postos, 6 Localities

41,814 individuals in **8,714 households**
4.80 average household size

It is reported that in **3 localities**, vulnerable groups have received food assistance

An estimated **23,864 individuals** need food assistance
An estimated **28,192 individuals** need water assistance

1st priority need
(**5 out of 6 localities**)

2nd priority need
(**2 out of 6 localities**)

3rd priority need
(**2 out of 6 localities**)

19,945 estimated kitchen kits needed

22,000 estimated hygiene kits needed

428 estimated tarpaulins needed

21,995 estimated blankets needed

22,015 estimated mosquito nets needed

3,760 estimated school supplies kits needed

83 hectares of maize lost, **15** hectares of beans lost, **33** hectares of sorghum lost, **1,000** birds lost, **90** pigs lost, **20** goats lost, **3** cattle lost, **3** shepherds affected.

6 localities where children have access to functioning school following the cyclone, with **0** schools not functioning. **16** classrooms totally destroyed, **25** classrooms partially damaged.

2 health centres totally destroyed, **6** health centres damaged, **0** individuals with diarrhoea, **0** with cholera, **300** with malaria, and **0** with acute malnutrition.

6 localities report agriculture as the main source of income, with **6** localities with markets functioning before and **6** after the cyclone. Also **1** locality received seed inputs to restart agricultural activities.

5 localities had access to water source before, **5** localities used water wells as their main water source. **4** localities with diminished access following cyclone.

Muanza
2 Postos, 5 Localities

31,815 individuals in **6,353 households**
5.01 average household size

It is reported that in **3 localities**, vulnerable groups have received food assistance

An estimated **20,351 individuals** need food assistance
An estimated **21,474 individuals** need water assistance

1st priority need
(**2 out of 5 localities**)

2nd priority need
(**3 out of 5 localities**)

3rd priority need
(**3 out of 5 localities**)

5,944 estimated kitchen kits needed

5,544 estimated hygiene kits needed

92 estimated tarpaulins needed

7,540 estimated blankets needed

750 estimated mosquito nets needed

7,042 estimated school supplies kits needed

0 hectares of maize lost, **0** hectares of beans lost, **394** animals lost, **1,226** birds lost, **12** pigs lost, **13** goats lost, **302** shepherds affected.

2 localities where children have access to functioning school following the cyclone, with **3** localities with schools not functioning due to damage to buildings. **73** classrooms totally destroyed, **60** classrooms partially damaged.

3 health centres totally destroyed, **10** health centres damaged, **0** individuals with diarrhoea, **0** with cholera, **2,577** with malaria, and **0** with acute malnutrition.

5 localities report agriculture as the main source of income, with **3** localities with markets functioning before and **2** after the cyclone. Also **1** locality received seed inputs to restart agricultural activities.

4 localities had access to water source before, **2** localities used water drill as their main water source. **2** localities with diminished access following cyclone.