

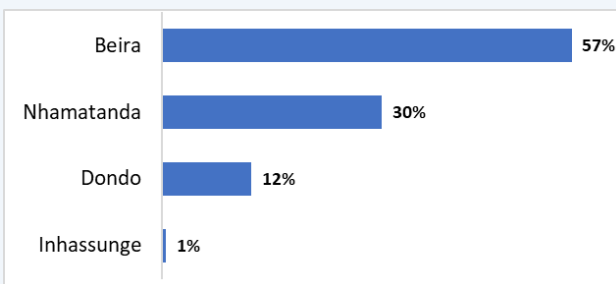
OVERVIEW

On the 30th of April 2019, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams conducted a rapid intention survey in nine displacement sites located in Beira and Nhamatanda districts, in coordination with the Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC). A total of 408 head of households were interviewed during this exercise. The information provided in this report is based on population estimates calculated from this sample.*

ORIGIN OF THE POPULATION

The predominant majority of households came from Sofala province (99%), while the rest came from Zambezia province. On the district level, the majority came from Beira (57%) and Nhamatanda districts (30%) in Sofala province, while the rest came from Dondo and Buzi districts in Sofala Province, and Inhassunge district in Zambezia province.

Figure 1 – Percentage of households by district of origin

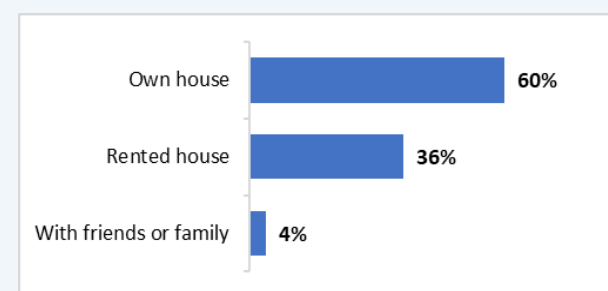


All those who came from Beira district, came from Beira Posto while those who came from Nhamatanda district, came from Nhamatanda and Tica Posto. Those who left from Dondo district came from Dondo and Mafambisse Postos.

RESIDENCE PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT AND CURRENT STATE OF THE HOUSE

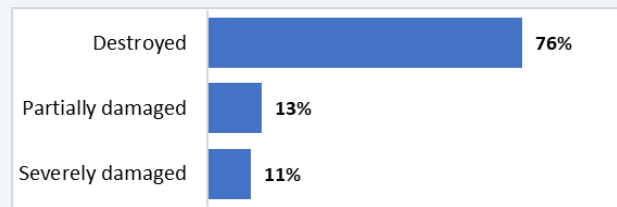
Sixteen per cent of all IDP households had been living in their own house prior to displacement, while 36 per cent had been living in rented houses and four per cent had been residing with family members or friends.

Figure 2 – Percentage of households by type of house of residence prior to displacement.



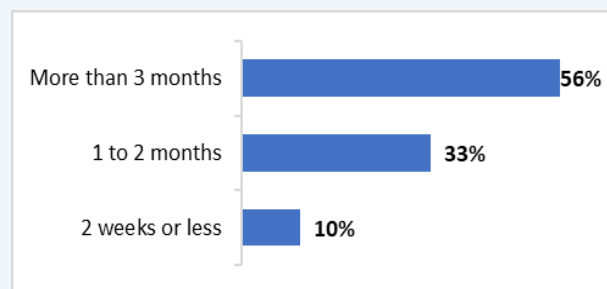
The majority of the households had their houses completely destroyed (76%), while 11 per cent have houses that are severely damaged and 13 per cent have partially damaged houses.

Figure 3 – Percentage of households by the current state of their house



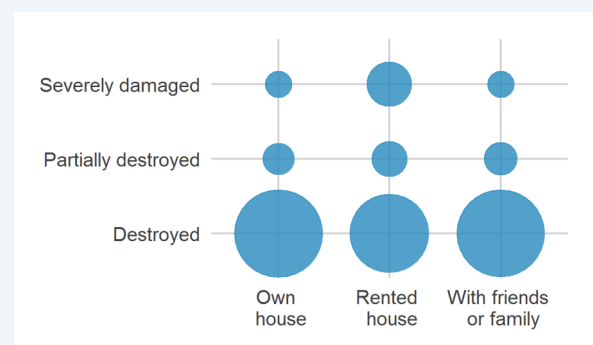
Fifty-seven per cent of households estimated that it would take more than two months to rebuild their houses, while 33 per cent estimated between one or two months are needed to have their houses rebuild. Ten per cent estimated the needed time to rebuild their houses to be two weeks or less.

Figure 4 – Percentage of households by the estimated time needed to rebuild their houses.



The households who had been renting a house prior to displacement, were slightly less likely to have their house completely destroyed (66%), as compare to those who had been living with family and friends (82%) and those who had been living in their own house (83%).

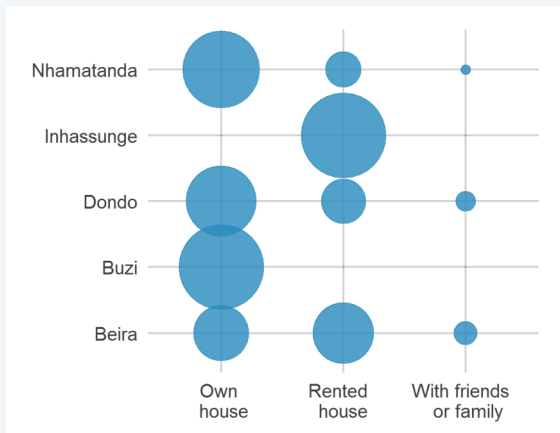
Figure 5 – Percentage of households by the current state of their house and type of their house prior to displacement.



RESIDENCE PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

A large proportion of households who are originally from Buzi and Nhamatanda had lived in their own house prior to displacement, while Beira and Inhassunge districts had a higher share of those who lived in rented houses.

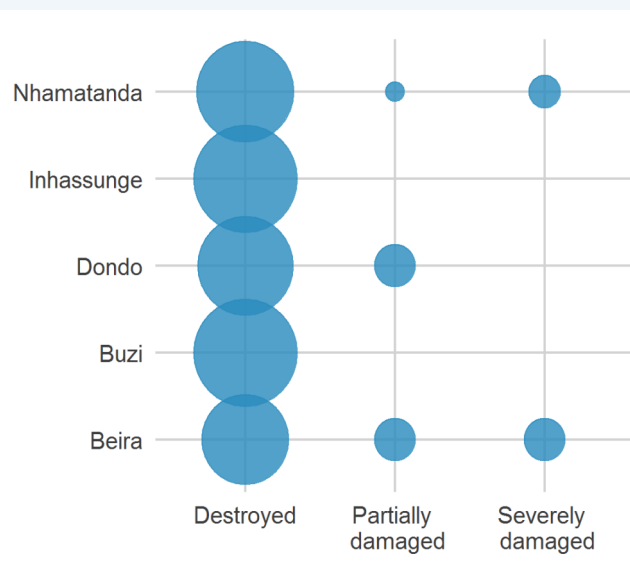
Figure 6 – Percentage of households district of origin and type of house in which they had lived prior to displacement.



RESIDENCE PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

While the majority of households had their houses completely destroyed, a small share households originally from Dondo, Mafambisse, and Beira had their houses partially damaged, as compared to households from other districts.

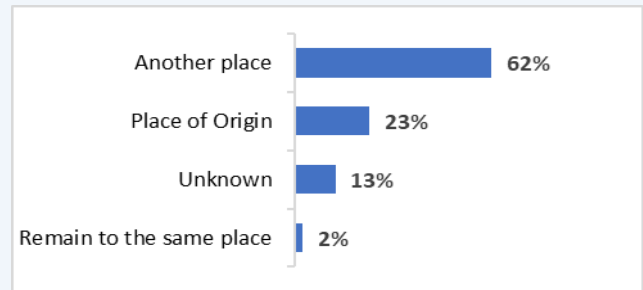
Figure 7 – Percentage of households district of origin and current state of house in which they had lived prior to displacement



RETURN INTENTIONS

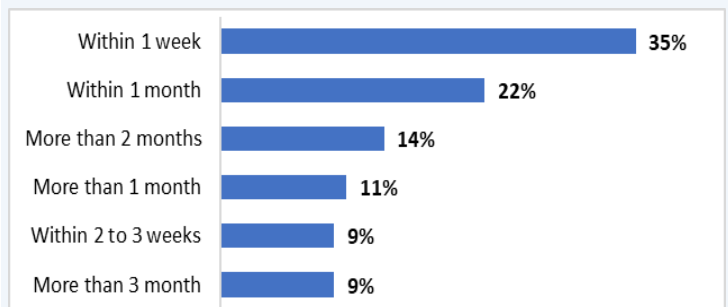
The majority of households (62%) expressed an intention to return to another place from that of their origin while 23% expressed their intentions to return to their place of origin. Thirteen percent did not know where they would return. The rest (2%) wanted to stay in the place where they were living at the time of the survey.

Figure 8 – Percentage of households by return intention

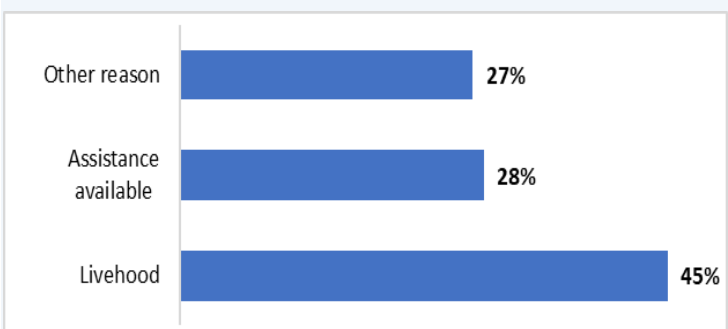


Thirty-five per cent of those households who intended to return to other places than that of their origin wanted to return within one week. This was followed by those who wanted to return within two or three weeks (23%). Sixteen percent intend to return more than a month after the survey was conducted. The rest expressed their intentions to leave more than two months after the survey was conducted.

Figure 9 – Percentage of households by time needed to return to a place other than the place of their origin.



Out of those households who expressed intention to return to a place other than that of their origin, 45 per cent wished to do so because of livelihood or job opportunities there. A further 28 per cent wanted to leave to another place because of assistance available in that place. The remainder cited other reasons.

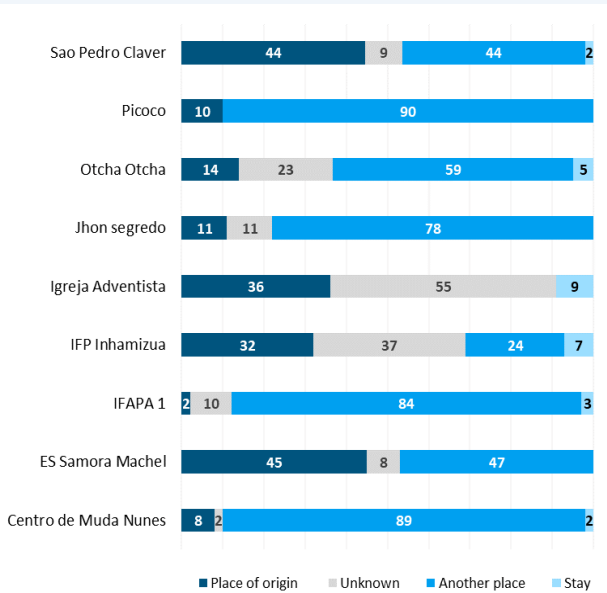


ANALYSIS PER SITE

Return intentions:

The majority of households in Picoco, IFAPA and Centro de Muda Nunes indicated their intention to return to a place other than their origin.

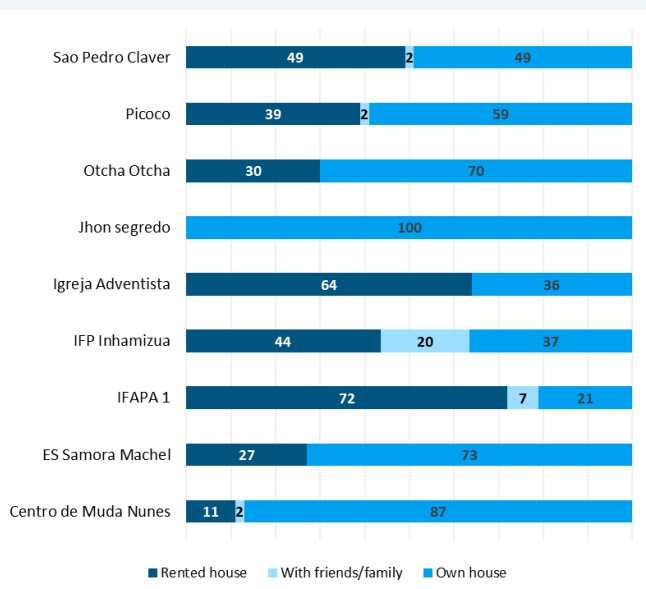
Figure 10 – Percentage of households by site and return intentions



Residence prior to displacement by site:

Households in John Segredo site, Centro de Muda Nunes and Es Samora Machel were mainly living in their own houses prior to displacement.

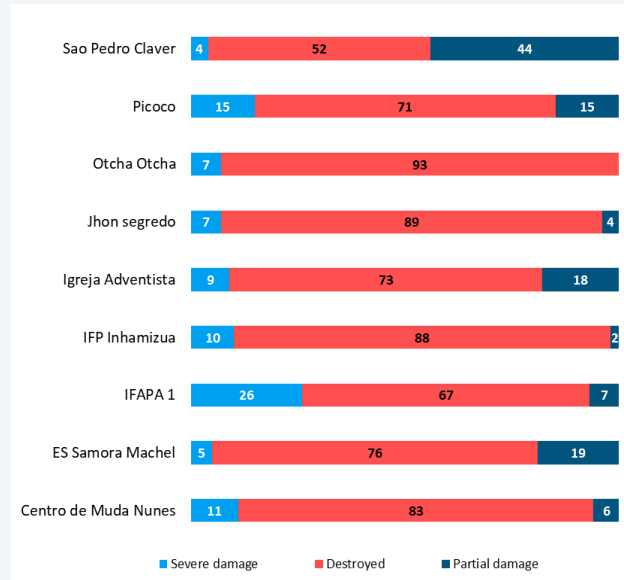
Figure 11 – Percentage of households by site and state of their house prior to displacement



Current state of the house:

Over 70 per cent of households in all sites, apart from one (Sao Pedro Claver), have their houses completely destroyed. Forty-four per cent of households in Sao Pedro Claver sites have their houses partially damaged.

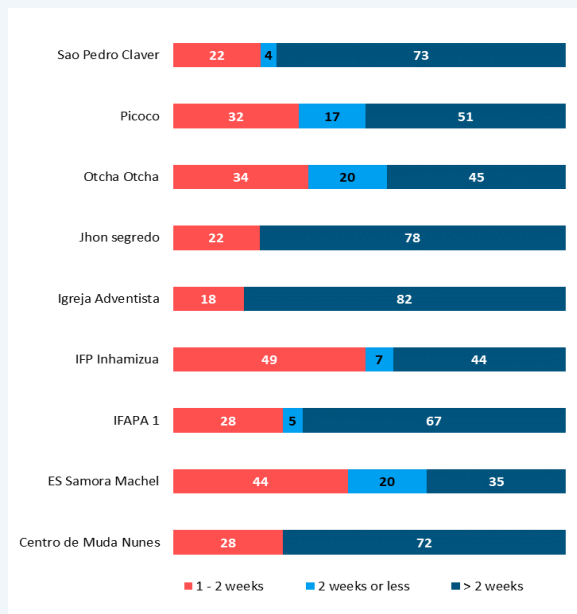
Figure 12 – Percentage of households by site and state of their house prior to displacement



Time needed to rebuild the house:

A majority of households in Picoco, Otcha Otcha and Es Samora Machel needed less than two weeks to rebuild their houses.

Figure 13 – Percentage of households by site and time needed to rebuild their house.



For more information, please visit : DTM Mozambique web page or contact us at dtmsupport@iom.int