MOZAMBIQUE: TROPICAL CYLONE IDAI

BASELINE ASSESSMENT - ROUND 7

Data collection period: 04 — 07 November 2019

OVERVIEW

On the night of 14 to 15 March 2019, Tropical Cyclone IDAI made landfall in central Mozambique. The cyclone brought torrential rains and winds affecting mostly the provinces of Manica, Sofala and Zambezia, causing flash flooding and subsequent destruction.

From 04 to 07 November, in close coordination with Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), IOM DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) teams conducted baseline assessments at locality level (localidade), which corresponds to the lowest administrative level in the country. DTM Round 7 covered 26 districts in Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia provinces. The DTM teams interviewed locality chiefs capturing population estimates and geographic distribution, population movements, shelter repairs and access to services in host communities.

DTM Numbers

2,167,063
Affected individuals

12,078
Displaced individuals

19,360
Returned individuals

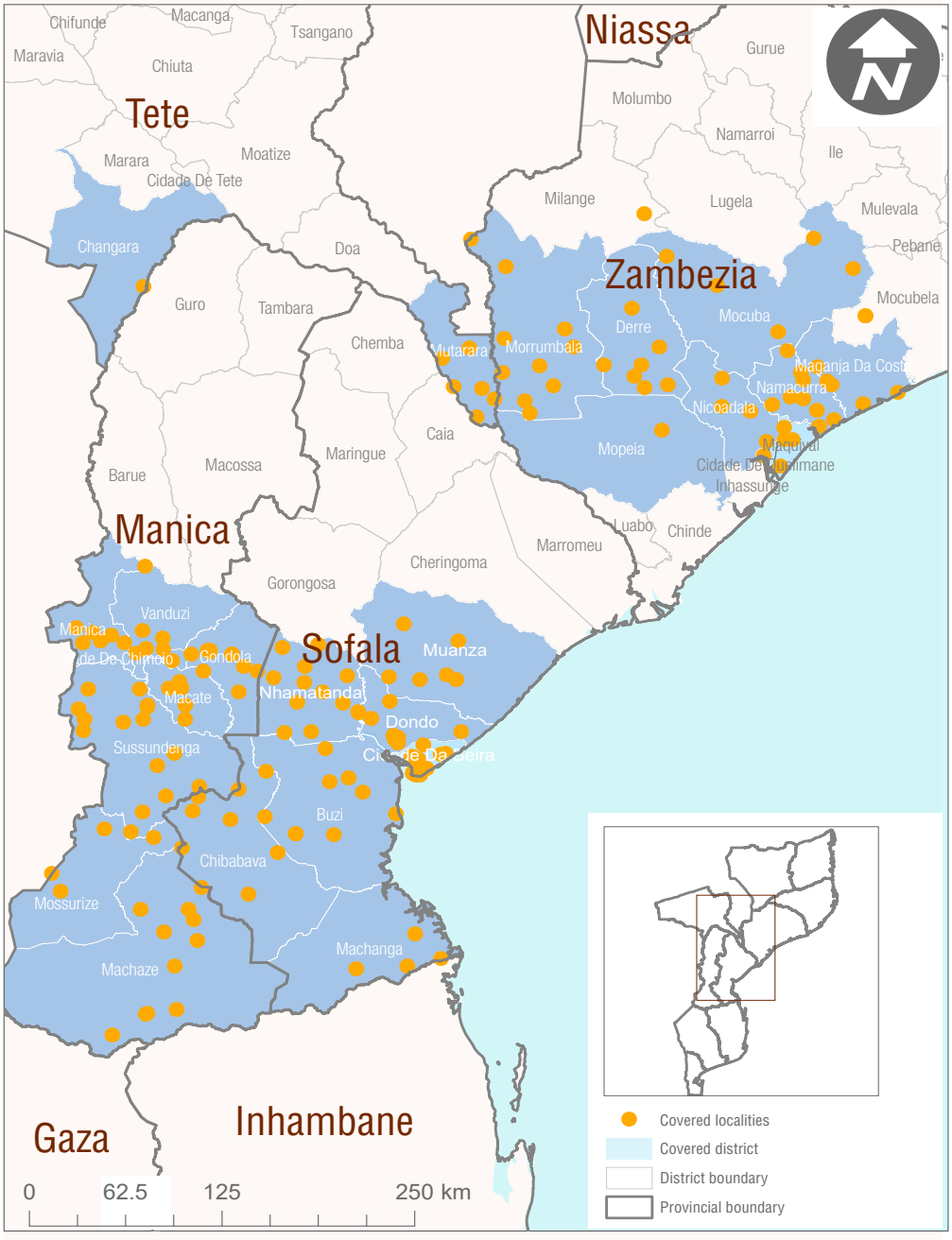
DTM Assessment Coverage

4 Provinces

26 Districts

57 Administraive posts

187 Localities



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

Tenure Status

An estimate of **29,648 households** rented their homes before the cyclone
An estimate of **405,322 households** owned their homes before the cyclone
An estimate of **3,270 households** were hosted by other households before the cyclone

6% of affected population live **outside** of their houses

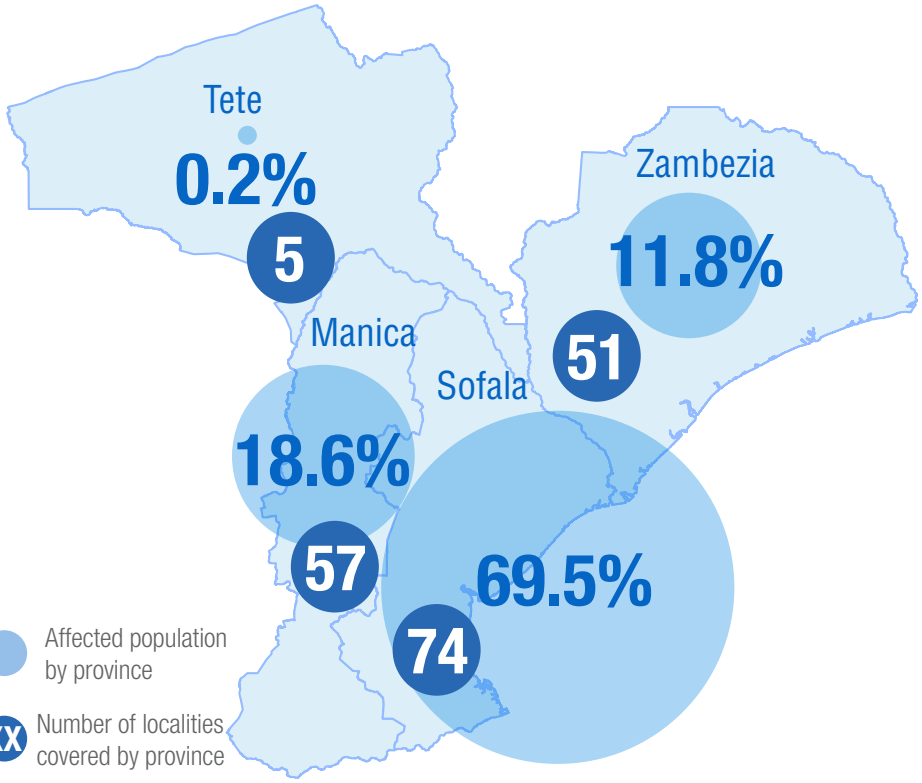
78% of affected population live **inside** of their houses

Shelter informtion on **16%** of the population was not provided by key informats

52% of affected population live in **rural settings**

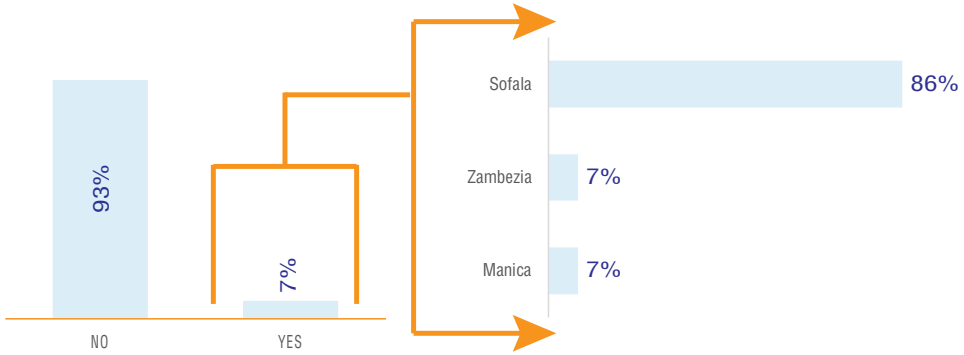
48% of affected population live in **urban settings**

Percentage of Affected Population by Number of Localities Covered in Provinces



This illustration is based on the 187 localities covered in these provinces

Percentage of Affected Population that Left to Other Localities



7% of the affected population (12,078) left their localities to another. Of these, 86 are displaced within **Sofala**, 7 % within **Zambezia** and **7%** within **Manica**

URGENT NEEDS

1st most urgent need

Drinkable water remains the first most urgent need in the **187 affected localities**, representing **1,277,986 individuals** and **277,908 households**.

2nd most urgent need

Shelter remains the second most urgent need in the **187 affected localities,** representing **710,944 individuals** and **139,526 households**.

3rd most urgent need

Food remains the third most urgent need in the **187 affected localities**, representing **1,036,345 individuals** and **215,277 households**.

SHELTER ASSISTANCE

In the 187 affected localities, **32%** (totaling **1,035,475 individuals** and **231,903 households**) have received shelter assistance, the remaining **68%** (totaling **1,131,588 individuals** and **236,953 households)** have not received shelter assistance.

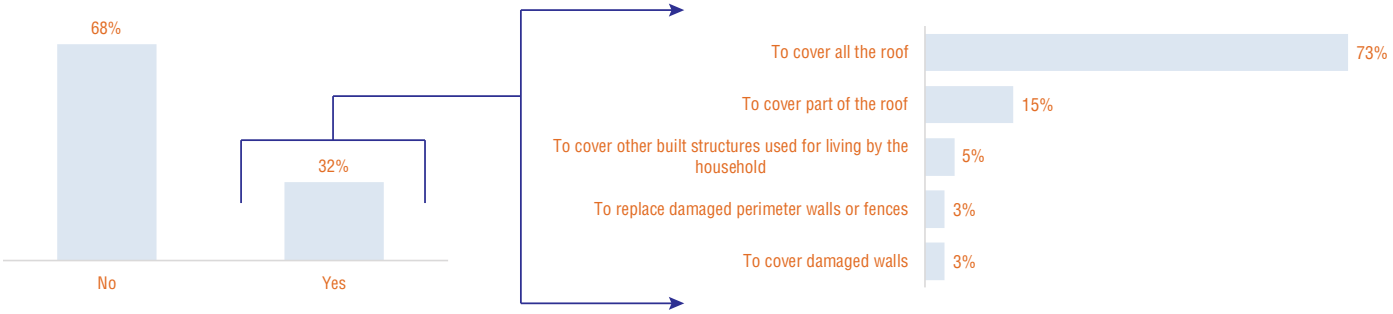


Fig 1: Shelter kits distribution and uses

Of the **32%** that have received shelter kits, **73%** used the kits to cover all the roofs of their houses, **15%** used the kits to covered part of their roofs, **5%** to used the kits to cover other built-up structures, **3%** used the kits to replace damaged perimeterwalls and fences and the remaining 3% used the kits to cover damaged walls.

SELF REPAIR ACTIONS OF HOUSES DAMAGED

In **99% (462,886households)** of the affected localities, population have taken on repairs of their own homes. The remaining **1%** of the population represent **5,970 households**.

Actions Taken to Repair Damaged Houses	% by Localities	Households Affected
Did not received shelter kit	1%	5,970
Have bought materials to repair other parts of the house	2%	13,285
Have bought materials to repair the roof	2%	24,797
Have collected/recovered materials from damaged/destroyed houses	28%	163,398
Have used recovered material to repair the walls	2%	13,825
Have used recovered materials to repair the roof	10%	32,804
I have used recovered materials to repair other parts of the house	4%	36,332
Used local materials	52%	185,086

Table 1: Actions taken by population to repair their damaged houses

LIVELIHOOD

In the 187 affected localities, **80%** (representing **285,189 households**) reported agriculture (growing crops) to be the their main source of income before the cylone.

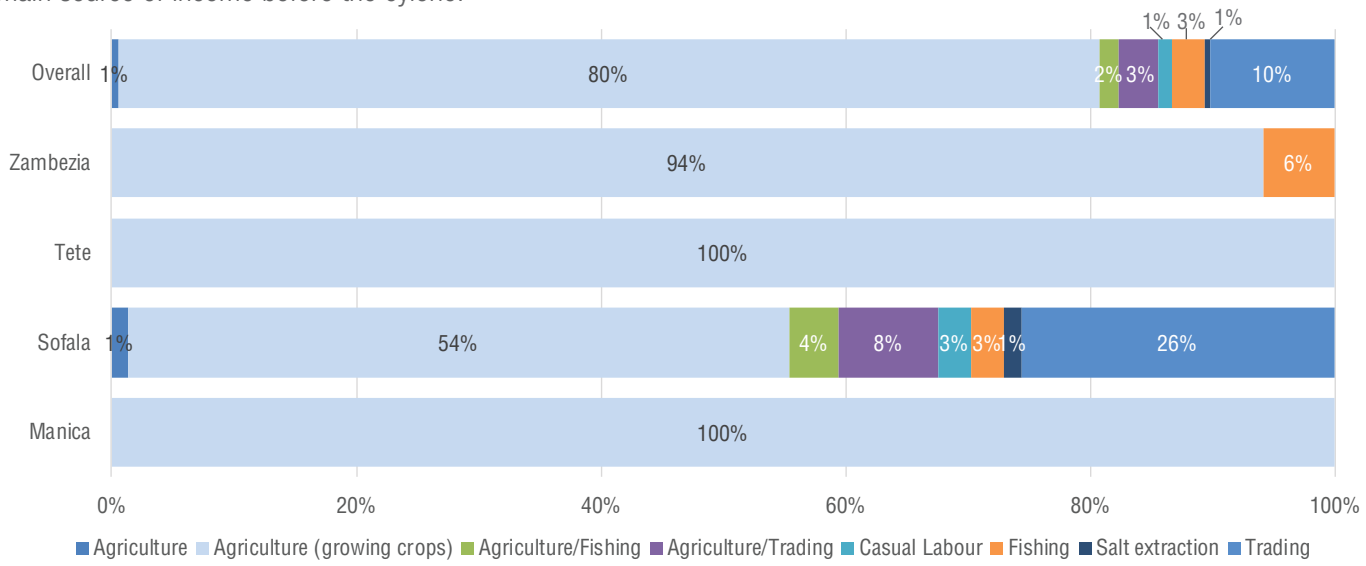


Fig 2: Livelihoods of the population before the cylone

In the 187 affected localities, the cylone impacted **98% (**representing **463,653 households)** of the major sources of livelihood. Close to half of those whose livelihood were impacted cited "productive land is flooded or damaged" as the major impact to their livelihood (representing **146,368 households**).

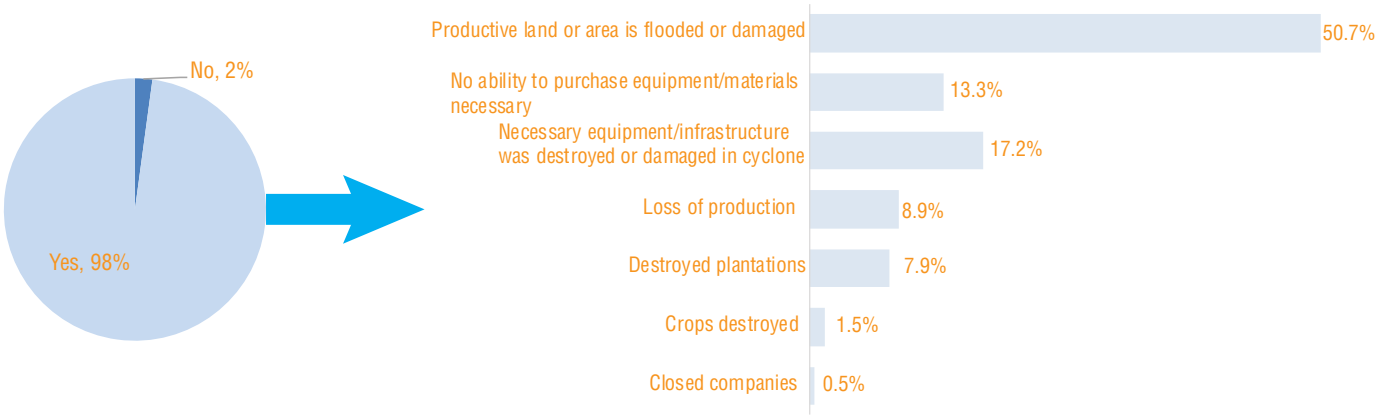


Fig 3: Impact of the cyclone on livelihoods of the population (b) Type of impact

Agriculture and Farmland

In the 187 affected localities, **91% (**representing **410,815 households)** have access to farmland while **7% (**representing **52,713 households)** have no access to farmland. **Sixty-three per cent (**representing **273,526 households)** reported having benefitted from the recent **agriculture input distribution (seeds and tools)**.

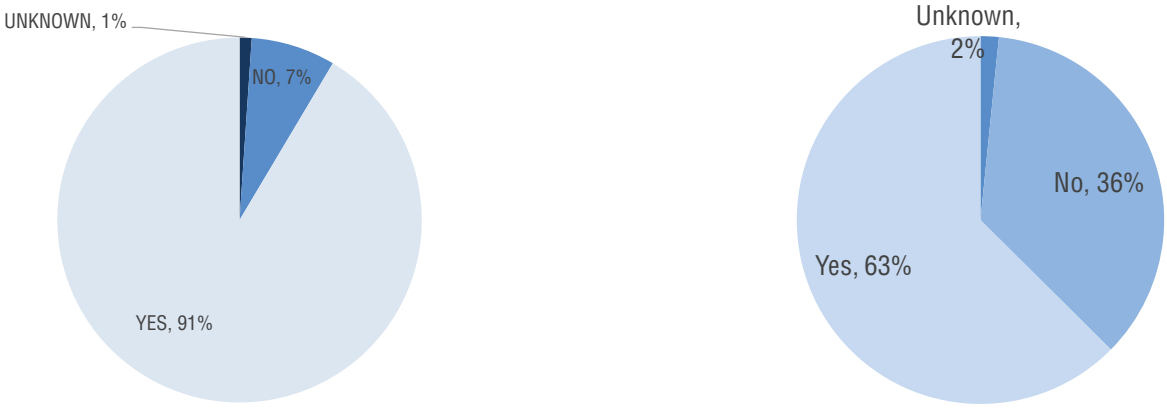
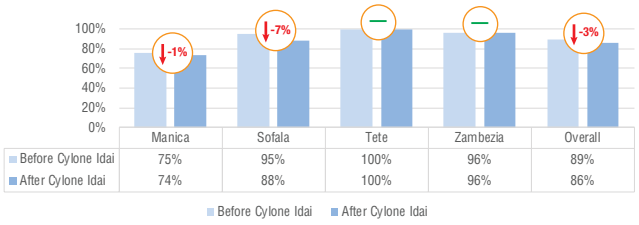


Fig 4: (a) Availability of agricultural land (b) Agriculture input distribution (seeds and tools)

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to Functioning Market

In the 187 affected localities, **86%** have access to functioning market (representing **423,650 households**) down from **89%** before the cyclone. The main reasons for lack of access to functioning markets are markets too expensive **(40%)**, markets are not functioning as before **(40%)** and markets are no longer physically accessible **(20%)**.



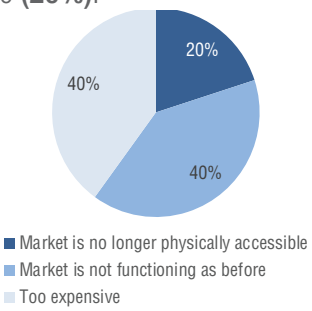
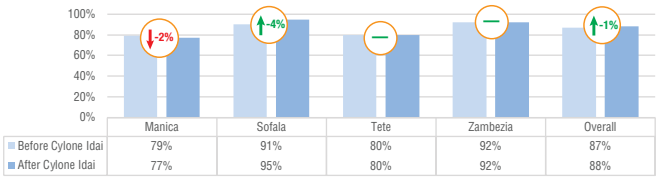


Fig 5: (a) Access to functioning market before and after the cyclone (b) Reasons for no access to functioning market

Access to Functioning Health Facilities

In the 187 affected localities, **88%** have access to functioning health facilities (representing **430,837 households**) up from **87%** before the cyclone. The main reasons for lack of access to functioning health facilities are, facilities are damaged **(50%)** and no medicines available **(50%)**.



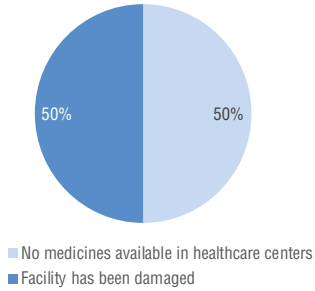
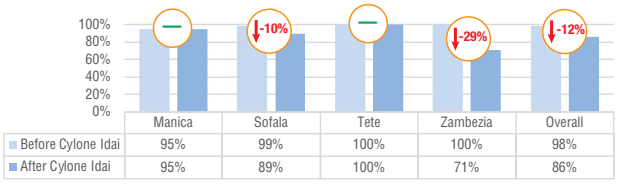


Fig 6: (a) Access to functioning Health facilities before and after the cyclone (b) Reasons for no access to functioning health facilities

Access to Functioning School

In the 187 affected localities, 86% have access to functioning school (representing **406,165 households**) down from **98%** before the cyclone. The main reasons for lack of access to functioning schools are, lack of learning materials **(57%)**, facilities have been damaged **(13%)** and others **(30%)**.



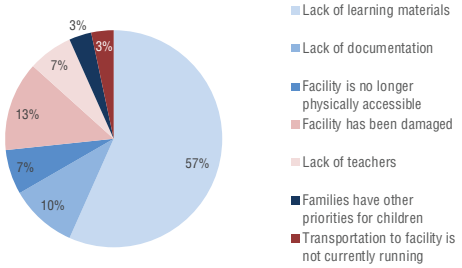
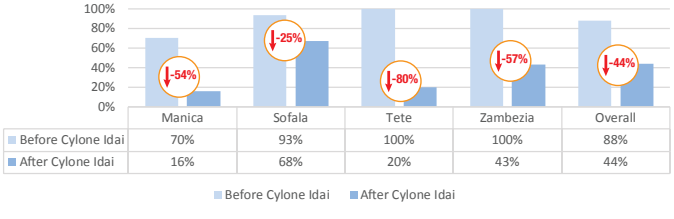


Fig 7: (a) Access to functioning school before and after the cyclone (b) Reasons for no access to functioning school

Access to Functioning Water Source

In the 187 affected localities, 44% have access to functioning water source (representing **276,577 households**) down from 88% before the cyclone. **Eighty-six per cent** of the water sources not functioning have been damaged, **13%** are no longer accessible, while the remaining **1%** have been contaminated.



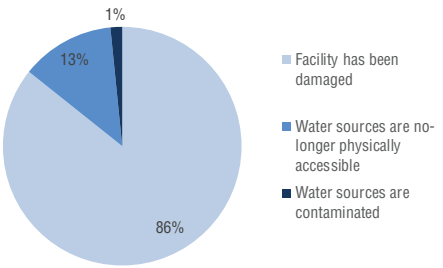


Fig 8: (a)Access to functioning water source before and after the cyclone (b) Reasons for no access to functioning school

DTM IN MOZAMBIQUE

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. 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 populations. DTM has been implemented in Mozambique since 2013 with contextualized forms and tools for disaster and crisis responses in coordination with the INGC.

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 (IDP), affected persons and returning populations across the affected areas. Specifically, DTM implements three component activities:

1) **Daily Monitoring:** Rapid daily assessments of IDP population numbers (individuals & households) in resettlement locations.

2) **Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment:** Multi-sector assessment in resettlement locations providing in-depth information on mobility, needs, and vulnerabilities.

3) **Baseline Locality Assessment:** Assessment of affected localities, capturing internal displacement population figures, mobility dynamics and conditions (needs, shelter and access to services).

Through the Baseline Locality Assessments, DTM tracks the locations and sizes of three core target population categories, building an understanding of the main internal displacement patterns and dynamics in the affected region. In each locality, the number of IDPs and Returnees is captured outside resettlement locations.

POPULATION CATEGORIES DEFINITIONS

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

IDPs: Resident population whose homes were affected by shelter damage and have left assessed locality but not yet returned.

Returnees: Resident population whose homes were affected by shelter damage and have left and returned to assessed locality.

DTM Activities are Supported by

Funded by European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid
JAPANGOV THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN
ITALIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
UKaid from the British people

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