

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, Tete and Zambézia, causing flash flooding and subsequent destruction.

From 02 to 12 December 2019, in close coordination with Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams conducted multi-sectoral location assessments (MSLA) in resettlement sites in the four affected Provinces. The DTM teams interviewed key informants capturing population estimates, mobility patterns, and multi-sectoral needs and vulnerabilities.



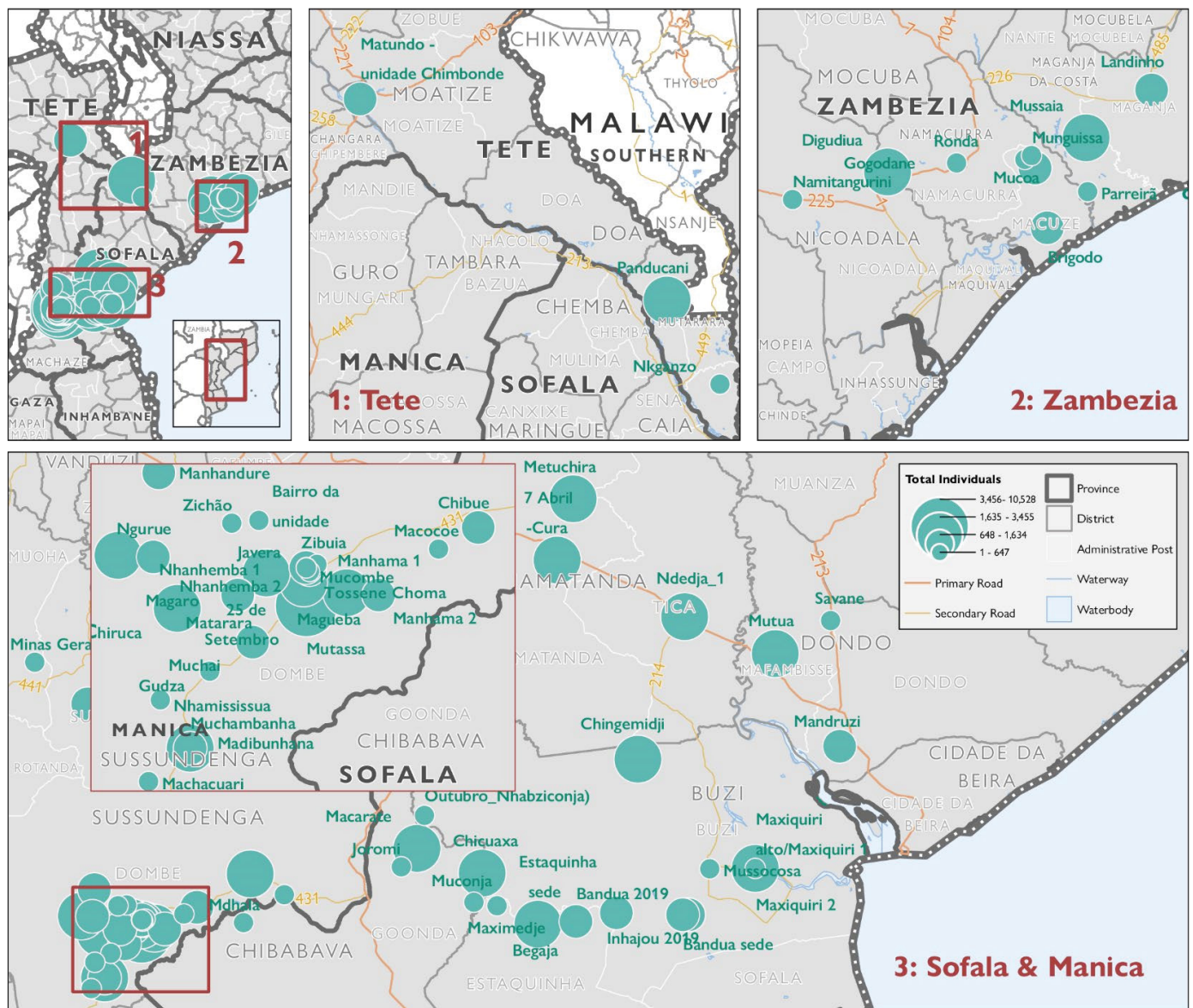
93,516
Displaced individuals



18,556
Displaced households

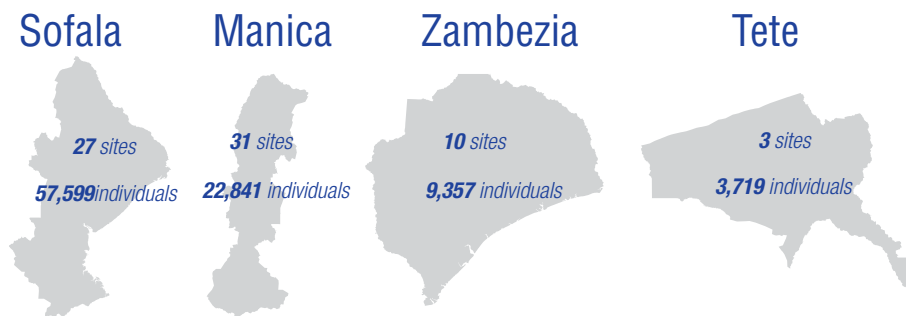


71
Resettlement sites



Geographic Coverage

Of the 71 sites assessed, 82% are located in Sofala and Manica provinces which represent 85% of the displaced population



Province	Resettlement Sites		
	# Sites	Households	Individuals
Sofala	27	11,193	57,599
Manica	31	4,596	22,841
Zambezia	10	2,027	9,357
Tete	3	740	3,719
Grand Total	71	18,556	93,516

Table 1: Number of sites and population by province

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

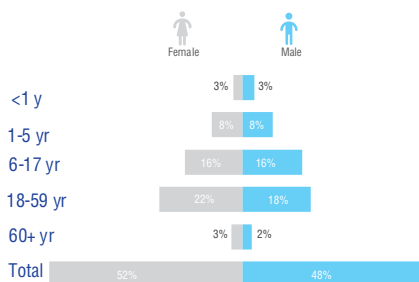


Figure 1: Population by age groups and gender

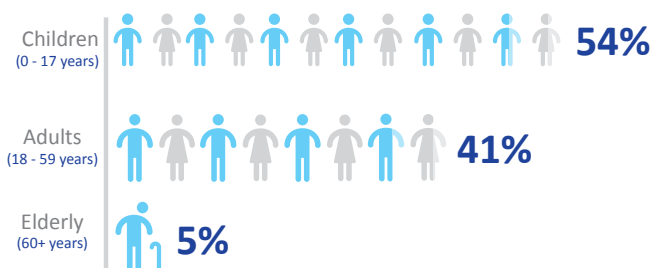


Figure 2: Percentage of population by age groups

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY STATUS

Of the 71 resettlements sites assessed, 80% (17,448 households in 57 sites) are fully accessible while the remaining 20% (1,108 households in 14 sites) can only be accessed either by a boat or 4x4 vehicle. In event of a natural disaster, 51% (9,741 households in 34 sites) of the resettlement sites will become inaccessible.

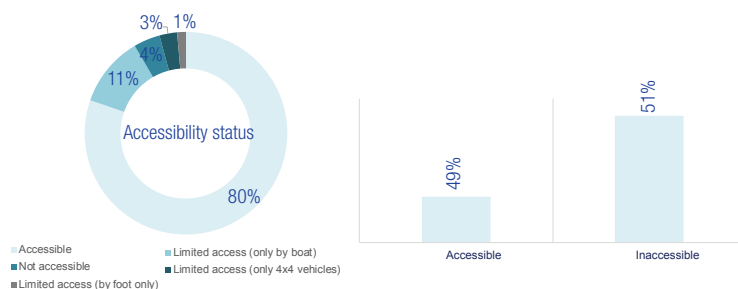


Figure 3: a) Accessibility status b) Accessibility in event of disaster

URGENT NEEDS

Of the 71 resettlement sites assessed, 37 sites reported food as their greatest need (representing 10,376 households) followed by shelter (representing 3,460 households), water (representing 2,490 households), healthcare (representing 888 households), household items (NFI) (representing 255 households) and education (representing 160 households).

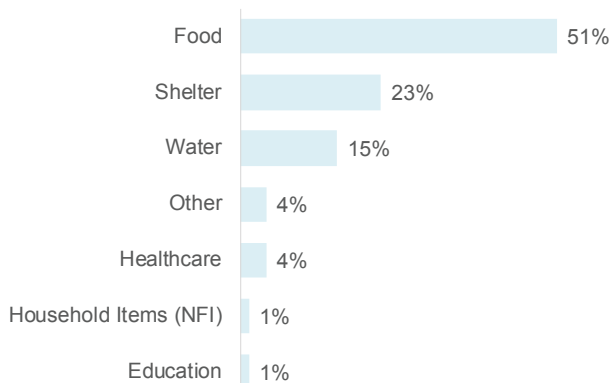


Fig 4: Urgent needs

SHELTER/NFI

In the 71 resettlement sites assessed, 71 households are sleeping outside shelter, 16,630 households are in emergency shelter and the remaining 1,855 households are in permanent shelter. The 21 households without shelter are located in Gogodane site in Namacurra district of Zambezia province.

Eighty-three per cent of resettlement sites assessed (16,632 households) reported not being able to access needed NFIs due to lack of financial means, followed by 6% (695 households) that reported items sold are too expensive, 4% (795 households) reported that market is not accessible, 4% (202 households) reported other reasons and the remaining 3% (232 households) reported market does not sell the items. The top three NFI items needed but not accessible to IDPs in the site are: 1). items for sleeping (mats, blankets,..) in 42 sites, 2). cooking items (pots/pans) in 36 sites, 3). mosquito nets in 35 sites.

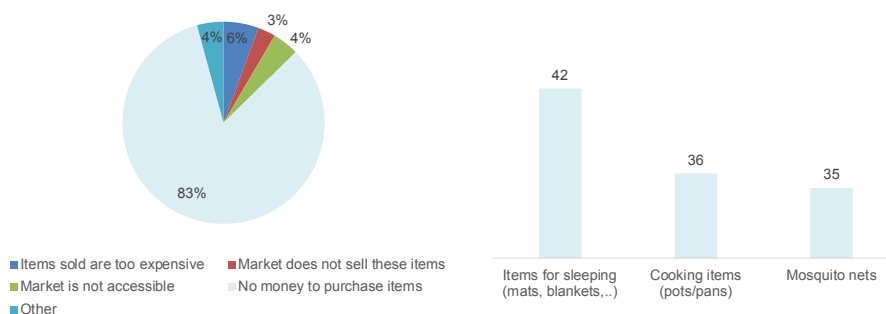


Fig 5: a) Reasons for not accessing these needs b) Top 3 NFI needs

WASH

Ninety per cent of resettlement sites assessed (17,290 households) reported having access to functional latrines on site. The remaining 10% (1,266 households) reporting no access to functional latrines are located in Sussundenga district in Manica province, and Chibabava districts in Sofala province.

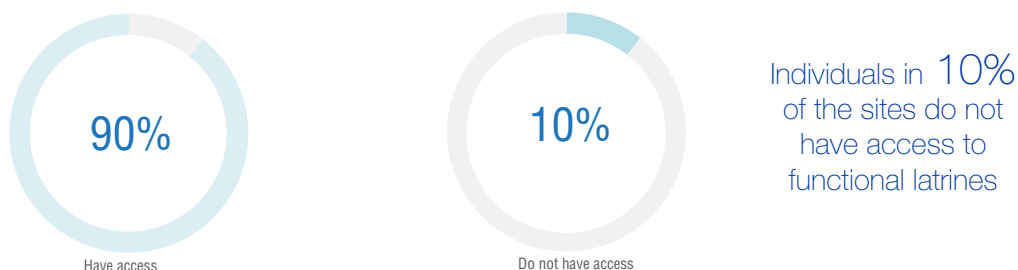


Fig 6: Access to functional latrines

Seventy-three per cent of sites assessed (10,627 households in 52 sites) reported using hand pumps as their main source of water, followed by 7% using small water system (1,748 households in 5 sites), 6% using tanks (977 households in 6 sites), 4% lagoons and waterways (815 households in 3 sites), 3% using open well (1,893 households in 2 sites), 3% using protected well (925 in sites households in 2 site), 1% using surface water (61 households in 1 sites), 1% using tanks (1,480 households in 1 sites), 1% without a main source of drinking water (30 households in 1 site located in Sussundenga district in Manica province).

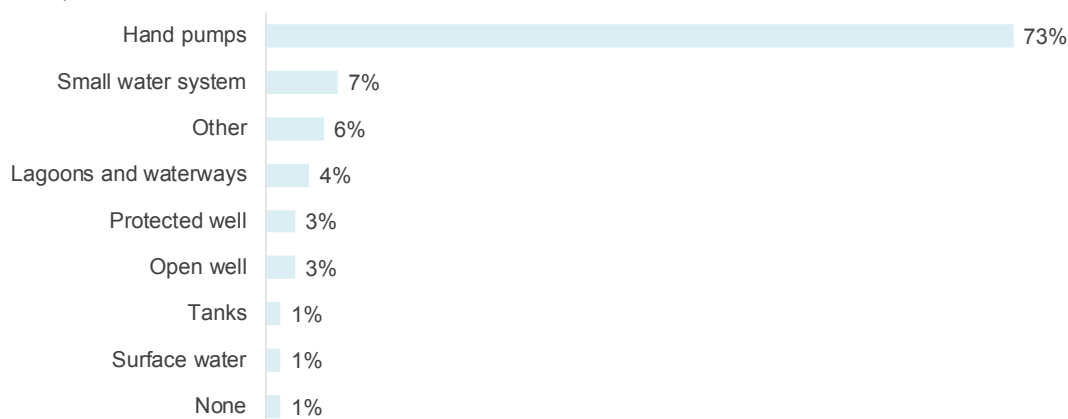


Fig 7: Water sources

FOOD SECURITY

Of the 71 resettlement sites assessed, 25% reported having access to a functioning market (6,932 households in 18 sites). The 75% sites that reported not having access to a functioning market (11,624 households in 53 sites) are located in Sussundenga in Manica province; Buzi, Caia, Chibabava, Dondo and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province; Cidade De Tete and Mutarara district in Tete province; Namacurra and Nicoadala district in Zambezia.

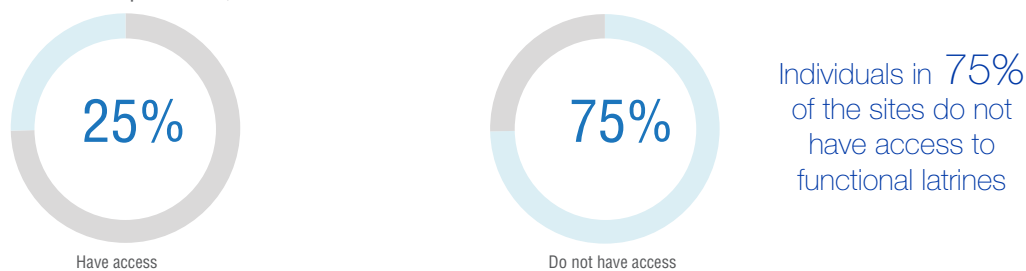


Fig 8: Access to functional markets

Ninety-two per cent of sites reported receiving food distribution (15,345 households) with 37% (4,646 households) receiving one in more than 3 weeks, 32% (4,978 households) receiving one in the last 7 days, and 31% (5,721 households) receiving one in the last two weeks. Eight per cent of sites which did not receive food distribution (3,211 households) are located in Sussundenga district in Manica province; Buzi, Chibabava and Dondo districts in Sofala province; Namacurra districts in Zambezia province.

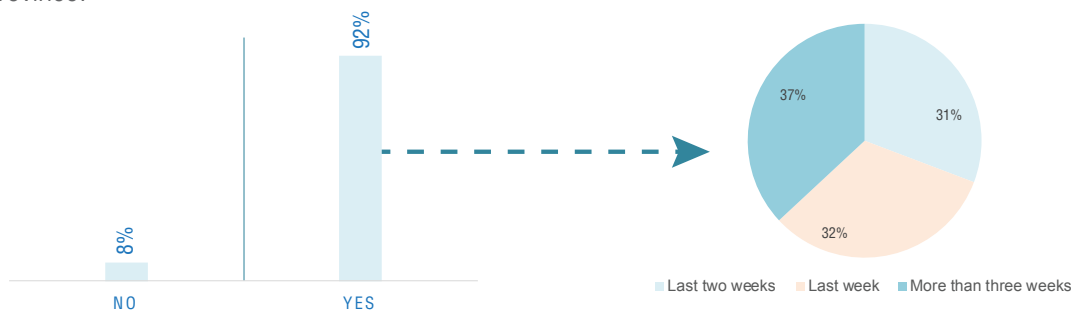


Fig 9: a) Food distribution in sites b) Frequencies of distribution

HEALTH

Of the 71 resettlement sites assessed, 32% reported having access to healthcare services on-site (9,247 households), 63% off-site (8,360 households) and the remaining 4% reported that the health facilities are not reachable. 73% of the sites who reported having access to off-site health services require more than 60 minutes walking to the nearest health facility, 16% of sites can reach the health facility within 31-60 minutes, and 11% within 16-30 minutes. The 4% (949 households in 3 sites) of sites who reported no access to health care, neither off-site nor on-site, are located in Sussundenga district, Manica province.

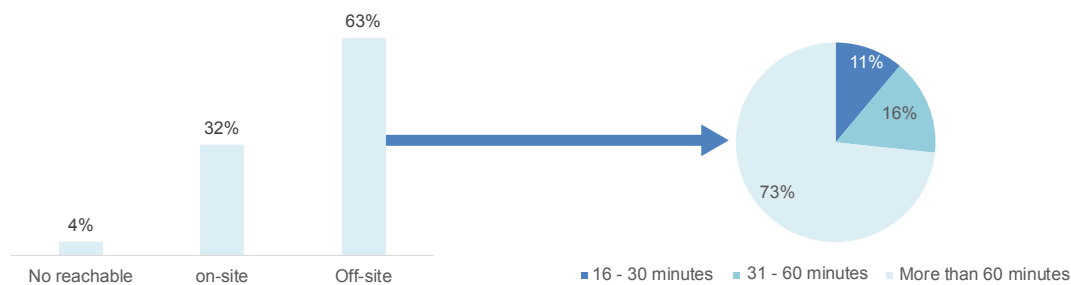


Fig 10: a). Health care facility locations b). time spent in reaching the location

Of the 32% resettlement sites with access to health facilities on-site, 55% are Mobile brigade (3,002 households), 27% on-site clinic (3,667 households) and 18% Mobile clinic (2,415 households).

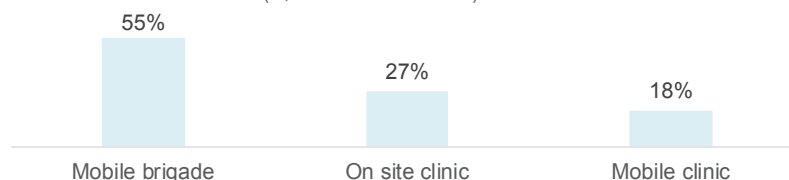


Fig 11: Health care facility types

EDUCATION

Eighty-nine per cent (16,055 households in 63 sites) of resettlement sites reported that the majority of school age children have access to school. Eleven per cent of sites (2,501 households in 8 sites) which report that the majority of school age children do not have access to a functional school are located Sussundenga district in Manica province; Buzi, Caia and Dondo district in Sofala and Namacurra district of Zambezia province.



Fig 12: Majority of age school children access to school

School age children in 11% of the sites assessed do not have access to schools

Of the 63 sites with school facilities, 59% (in 42 sites) are functional (with brick walls, windows, doors, writing board), 41% (in 29 sites) are not functional and are located in Sussundenga district in Manica province; Buzi, Caia, Chibava, Dondo and Nhamatanda district in Sofala; Maganja Da Costa, Namacurra and Nicoadala district in Zambezia.



Fig 13: Schools functionality

41% of the schools available were reported non-functional

PROTECTION

Of the 71 resettlement sites assessed, 77% (14,737 households in 55 sites) reported the presence of a security provider or mechanism to ensure safety of persons at the sites. The remaining 23% without security provider (3,819 households in 16 sites) are located in Buzi, Dondo, and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province; Sussudenga district in Manica province; Buzi and Nhamatanda in Sofala province, Mutarara district in Tete province and Namacurra and Nicoadala districts in Zambezia.



Fig 14: Access to security

23% of the sites do not have security protection or safety mechanism

LIVELIHOOD

Ninety-four per cent of resettlement sites assessed (17,369 households) have access to farming land. The remaining 6% that have no access are located in Buzi and Nhamatanda district of Sofala province; Cidade de Tete district of Tete and Nicoadala district of Zambezia province. Of the farmers that have access to farmland 86% (15,949 households) have received agriculture inputs (seeds and tools) the 14% (2,607 households) that have not received are located in Sussundenga district in Manica province; Buzi, Caia and Chibava district in Sofala and Mutarara district in Tete.

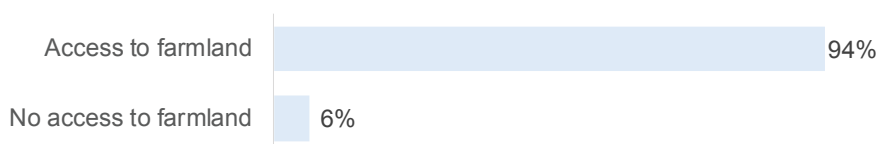


Fig 15: Access to farmland



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Ninety per cent of resettlement sites assessed (16,370 households) reported that there are volunteers conducting social mobilization activities on site. The top three sectors of mobilization activities were reported as Health (41 sites), WASH (36 sites), and Protection (29 sites). The remaining 20% (2,878 households) of sites which report that there are not social mobilization volunteers on site are located in Buzi district in Sofala province; Sussundenga district in Manica province; Mutarara in Tete province and Maganja Da Costa and Nicoadala districts in Zambezia province.

According to the respondents, the three most common channels used by communities to reach the humanitarian organizations are: community leader or group (51 sites), local government office (43 sites) and staff from humanitarian agencies (28 sites).

On the other way around, organizations communicate with communities mainly through community leader or group (57 sites), local government office (51 sites), and staff from humanitarian agencies (29 sites).

In 66% of resettlement sites (12,291 households), the majority of the population can't read or write, while 34% (6,265 households) have some level of literacy. Fifty-four per cent (9,500 households in 38 sites) have no legal documentation while 45% (7,476 households in 32 sites) have legal documentation and the remaining 1% is unknown.

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) at accommodation centres and resettlement sites.
- 2) Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment: Multi-sector assessment at resettlement sites providing in-depth information on mobility, needs, and vulnerabilities.
- 3) Baseline Locality Assessment: Multi-sector assessment of affected localities to determine the number of affected populations and returnees along with basic shelter and access to service information.

For this assessment, resettlement sites are defined as sites where populations have voluntarily move to after staying in accommodation centres. Since all accommodation centres have formally closed, DTM activities continue in the remaining resettlement sites.

For more information or to report an alert, please contact:

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DTM information products:

<http://displacement.iom.int/mozambique>

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