

# Cyclone Idai

## Mozambique Rapid Assessment

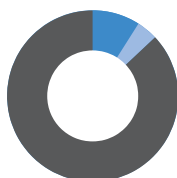
April 2019

Sussundenga

### LOCATIONS PROFILE

# (and %) of assessed locations per type of affect:

Cyclone:	2	(9%)
Flood:	1	(4%)
Both:	20	(87%)



# of assessed locations flooded:<sup>1</sup>

Immediately after the cyclone:		At the time of assessment:
14	Shelters	12
21	Crop land	13

# of assessed locations by means of access at the time of assessment:<sup>2</sup>

Road (all vehicles)	13
Road (4x4 only)	0
Road (foot only)	2
Boat	1
Plane	0
Train	0
Other	6

# of assessed locations reporting presence of IDPs:

4

### COVERAGE

# of assessed locations in Sussundenga:

23

Map of assessed district:



### SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)s

# of assessed locations in which people were reported to live/sleep in:<sup>1</sup>

Public buildings	2
Host families	9
The open	15

# of assessed locations with at least some damaged houses:

18

# of assessed locations with at least some completely destroyed houses:

20

# of assessed locations per main reported sources of damage:<sup>1</sup>

Wind	21
Water	22
Fire	0
Other	0
Do not know	0

Estimated proportion of the population with electricity more than 6 hours a day (per # of assessed locations):

Nobody (0%)	19
A few (1%-25%)	2
About half (26%-50%)	1
Most (51%-75%)	1
Everyone (76%-100%)	0
Do not know	0

# of assessed locations with sufficient fuel / firewood / charcoal available for cooking:

17



## WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

### Main sources of water reported in assessed locations:<sup>1</sup>

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
Hand pumped borehole	19	Hand pumped borehole	19
Surface water	7	Surface water	7
Protected spring	3	Piped water	2

**8 out of 23** locations assessed reportedly relied on **unimproved water sources** or **surface water** as one of their main sources of water at the time of assessment.

### Reported change in availability of drinking water since the cyclone: (from 'increased significantly' to 'decreased significantly')



### If availability has decreased, most common coping strategies reported:<sup>1, 3</sup>

Reduce water consumption for other purpose	5
Fetch water at a source further than the usual	3
Rely on unimproved water sources for drinking	2

### Main type of latrines used in assessed locations:<sup>1</sup>

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
20	Household latrines	9	
0	Communal latrines	0	
3	Open defecation	13	
0	Neighbour's latrines	1	
0	Other	0	

**# of assessed locations in which open defecation close to where people are staying was reported as an issue:**

**12**

### Estimated proportion of the population treating water (per # of assessed locations):

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
6	Nobody (0%)	12	
9	A few (1%-25%)	4	
5	About half (26%-50%)	4	
1	Most (51%-75%)	1	
2	Everyone (76%-100%)	2	
0	Do not know	0	

### In the locations in which at least some people reportedly treat water, main methods used:<sup>1, 3</sup>

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
0	Filtration	0	
14	Certeza (chlorine)	10	
2	Other	1	

### Estimated proportion of the population having access to enough soap/ash (per # of assessed locations):

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
4	Nobody (0%)	7	
5	A few (1%-25%)	8	
5	About half (26%-50%)	4	
8	Most (51%-75%)	4	
1	Everyone (76%-100%)	0	
0	Do not know	0	

In **14 out of 16** assessed locations with at least some people having access to enough soap/ash at the time of assessment, people were reportedly able to wash their hands with soap before preparing food / after going to the toilet.<sup>3</sup>

**# of assessed locations in which privacy (for washing/defecating) was reported for women and girls:** **11**



## PROTECTION

### # of assessed locations in which cases of the following have been reported:<sup>1</sup>

Separated children	9
Children not currently being cared for by an adult	2
Child-headed household	5
Missing children (or being trafficked)	1
Children forced to work to provide food or goods	5
Children not able to access services due to disability	2
Children who died because of the cyclone	6
Children who are injured because of the cyclone	5

**# of assessed locations in which lack of identification documents was reported as a problem for at least some people:** **17**

In **10 out of 23** assessed locations, an increase in concerns about personal safety was reported since the cyclone.

## HEALTH

### # of assessed locations in which the following diseases have been reported:<sup>1</sup>

Diarreia aguda aquosa	11	<div></div>
Sarampo	0	
Doença respiratória aguda	8	<div></div>
Malnutrição	13	<div></div>
Malária	19	<div></div>

### # of assessed locations with at least one functional health facility reported at the time of assessment: 13

### # of assessed locations per reported status and type of health facility:

	Functional	Non-functional	Does not exist
Health post	6	2	14
Health centre	7	3	14
Hospital	1	0	21
Cholera treatment centre	1	0	21
Emergency medical team	6	2	15

### If no health facility at location, average distance to the nearest facility (km):<sup>3</sup> 17

### If no health facility at location, access to the nearest facility is reportedly:<sup>3</sup>

Easy	0
With some obstacles	2
Very difficult	7

### According to health professionals, # of assessed locations in which:

Cholera has been confirmed:	0
Women access sexual and reproductive healthcare:	2

### Reported conditions of health facility per # of assessed locations with at least one facility available reporting:<sup>3</sup>

Prior to the cyclone:	Infrastructure:	After the cyclone:
9	Intact / functioning	7
3	Damaged / malfunctioning	5
0	Destroyed	0
1	Do not know	1
	<b>Essential equipment:</b>	
9	Available / functioning	5
2	Damaged / malfunctioning	6
0	Destroyed / missing	0
2	Do not know	2
	<b>Supplies:</b>	
5	Available	1
0	Partly available	0
1	Missing	2
	<b>Human resources:</b>	
5	Fully staffed	4
6	Partly staffed	7
2	Deserted	2
	<b>Operational services:</b>	
13	Curative present	13
6	Maternity present	6

## ACCESS TO INFORMATION

### # of assessed locations with access to the following means of communication (and network providers):<sup>1</sup>

	Movitel	Vodacom	Tmcel
Mobile phone network	22	21	11
Internet	21	19	11

### # of assessed locations in which people have access to information on:

The response to the cyclone:	12
Current and future assistance:	12

### # of assessed communities reporting receiving information from aid providers about what they are entitled to receive:

Yes, and it is clear	6	<div></div>
Yes, but it is not clear	9	<div></div>
Yes, but comes too late	2	<div></div>
Yes, but not in the right language	0	
Information shared only with some	1	<div></div>
No information	5	<div></div>
Do not know	0	



## MARKETS

# of assessed locations with functional markets before the cyclone:

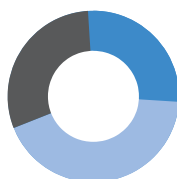
17

# of assessed locations per reported functionality of markets at the time of assessment:

Yes, as normal	5	
Yes, but not fully	11	
Not at all/ very few	7	
Do not know	0	

# (and %) of locations per proportion of stock available compared to before the cyclone:

50% and more	6	(26%)
Less than 50%	10	(43%)
Do not know	7	(30%)



Average estimated # of shops selling food:

2.7

# of assessed locations in which an increase in price was reported, by item:<sup>1</sup>

Maize grains	7	
Peas	0	
Oil	3	
Salt	15	
Other	14	

# of assessed locations in which markets have stock of:

Food (fresh, dry or packaged)	7
Essential NFIs	7



## EDUCATION

Estimated proportion of school-aged children (6-16) attending school at the time of assessment (per # of assessed locations):

Nobody (0%)	0	
A few (1%-25%)	0	
About half (26%-50%)	3	
Most (51%-75%)	13	
Everyone (76%-100%)	5	
Do not know	2	

# of assessed locations in which school latrines and wash basins are reportedly functional:

Fully functional	4
Partly functional	4
Not functional	2

Most commonly reported reasons children do not attend school:<sup>1,3</sup>

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
	Girls		
12 Other (specify)	1	8 Other (specify)	
7 Needed to help family	2	7 Needed to help family	
3 Family stays together	3	6 Family stays together	
	Boys		
9 Family stays together	1	8 Family stays together	
9 Other (specify)	2	7 Other (specify)	
6 Needed to help family	3	6 Needed to help family	



## AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

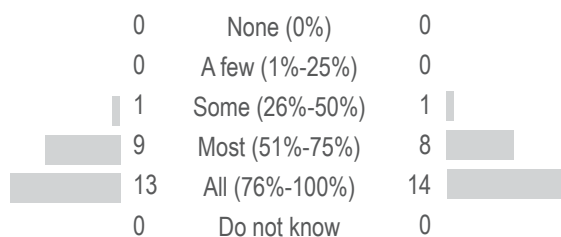
# of assessed locations in which crop losses were reported:

23

Out of those locations, estimated proportion of crops lost (per # of assessed locations):<sup>3</sup>

Basic food crops (cereals & vegetables):

Cash crop:

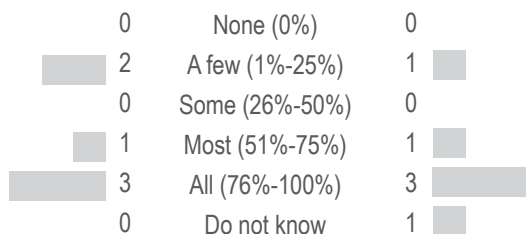


In 6 out of 23 assessed locations, there were fishing boats / equipment before the cyclone.

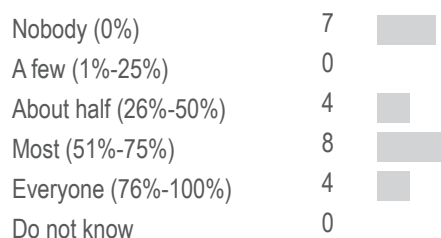
Out of those locations, estimated proportion of fishing boats / equipment lost (per # of assessed locations):<sup>3</sup>

Fishing boats:

Fishing equipment:



Estimated proportion of the population able to access farming land in the two weeks following the assessment (per # of assessed locations):



<sup>1</sup> Multiple answers could be selected so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

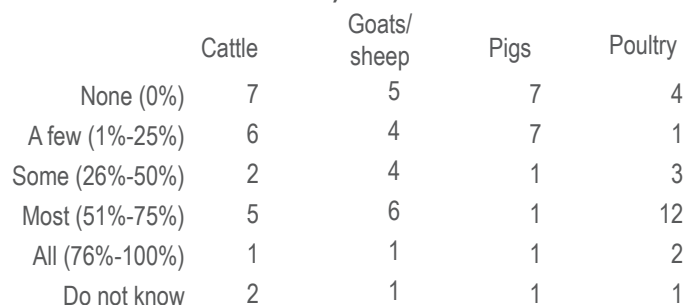
<sup>2</sup> 'Lowest form' of transport required to get there. Train is considered separately.

<sup>3</sup> Results refer to a subset of locations only as this question was only asked to a subset of key informants, depending on their answer to the preceding question.

# of assessed locations reportedly owning the following livestock:<sup>1</sup>



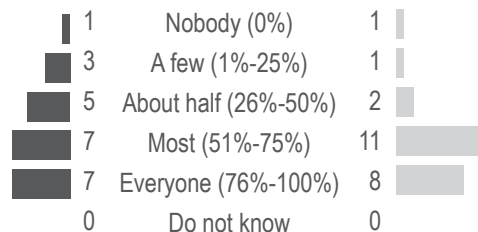
In those locations, estimated proportion of livestock lost (per # of assessed locations):<sup>3</sup>



Estimated proportion of the population able to cook food and boil water (per # of assessed locations):

Prior to the cyclone:

After the cyclone:



## ! PRIORITIES

Main reported concerns or priorities of the communities, by # of assessed locations:<sup>1</sup>

1. Food 13
2. Shelter 12
3. Health 10

Funded by:



Funded by  
European Union  
Humanitarian Aid

