#### # (and %) of assessed locations per # of assessed locations by means of # of assessed locations in type of affect: access at the time of assessment:<sup>2</sup> Cheringoma: Road (all vehicles) Cyclone: (0%) 4 0 Map of assessed district: Road (4x4 only) Flood: 3 2 Road (foot only) Both: 6 (67%) 2 Boat 0 Plane 0 Train 2 Other 1 Cheringo # of assessed locations flooded:1 Immediately after At the time of Beira the cyclone: assessment: # of assessed locations Shelters 7 1 reporting presence of IDPs: 1

6 3

# MS (NFIs)

to # 8 d # 8 C # c da Wi Wa Fin

Estimated proportion of the population with electricity more than 6 hours a day (per # of assessed locations): 0

Nobody (0%)	6	
A few (1%-25%)	2	
About half (26%-50%)	1	
Most (51%-75%)	0	
Everyone (76%-100%)	0	
Do not know	0	

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



April 2019

Cheringoma

9

Cycl	one	Idai
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# **Mozambique Rapid Assessment**



r	SHELTER		NON-	FOOD	ITEM
	Cro	p land		6	

# of assessed locations in which people were				
to live/sleep in: <sup>1</sup>	Public buildings Host families The open			
# of assessed location damaged houses	ations with at least some			
# of assessed loca completely destro	ations with at least some yed houses:			
# of assessed loca damage:1	tions per main reported sources of			
Wind	6			
Water	8			
Fire	0			
Other	0			
Do not know	0			

REACH



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9

After the cyclone:

After the cyclone:



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

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
Hand pumped borehole	7	Hand pumped borehole	7
Surface water	5	Surface water	5
Piped water	1	Piped water	1

6 out of 9 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)'

1	<b>7</b> 4	→ 2	2	$\checkmark$
2	4	2	1	0

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

Reduce water consumption for other purpose	1
Rely on unimproved water sources for washing	1

#### Main type of latrines used in assessed locations:1

Prior to the cyclone:

3

Ω

Ω

0

	After the cyclone:
Household latrines	2
Communal latrines	0
Open defecation	6
Neighbour's latrines	1
Other	0

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

5

### PROTECTION

#### # of assessed locations in which cases of the following

have been reported:1	Separated children	3
Children not currently be	ing cared for by an adult	2
(	Child-headed household	3
Missing child	dren (or being trafficked)	0
Children forced to work	to provide food or goods	3
Children not able to access	services due to disability	3
Children who died	because of the cyclone	0
Children who are injured	because of the cyclone	0

REACH

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

Prior to the cyclone:

4	Nobody (0%)	3
3	A few (1%-25%)	2
1	About half (26%-50%)	3
1	Most (51%-75%)	1
0	Everyone (76%-100%)	0
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:

		,
0	Filtration	0
4	Certeza (chlorine)	4
3	Other	4

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

Prior to the cyclone:

After the cyclone:

2 Nobody (0%) 3 A few (1%-25%) 2 4 About half (26%-50%) 3 2 0 Most (51%-75%) 0 Everyone (76%-100%) 1 1 Do not know Λ Λ

In **5 out of 7** 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: 0

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

7

In **3 out of 9** assessed locations, an increase in concerns about personal safety was reported since the cyclone.



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#### È HEALTH

# of assessed locations in which the following diseases have been reported:1

Acute watery diarrhoea	4	
Measles	0	
Acute respiratory diseases	3	
Malnutrition	6	
Malaria	9	

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

# of assessed locations per reported status and type of health facility: Does not

5

16

0 0 3

4

Funct	ional	Non-functional	exist
Health post	2	0	7
Health centre	2	0	7
Hospital	1	1	8
Cholera treatment centre	0	0	9
Emergency medical team	1	0	8

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

If no health facility at location, access to the nearest facility is reportedly:3 Eagy

Easy	1
With	some obstacles
Very	difficult

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

Cholera has been confirmed:	0
Women access sexual and reproductive healthcare:	4

#### 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:
3	Intact / functioning	3
0	Damaged / malfunctioning	0
0	Destroyed	0
2	Do not know	2
	Essential equipment:	
2	Available / functioning	2
1	Damaged / malfunctioning	1
0	Destroyed / missing	0
2	Do not know	2
	Supplies:	
3	Available	0
0	Partly available	0
2	Missing	2
	Human resources:	
4	Fully staffed	4
1	Partly staffed	1
0	Deserted	0
	Operational services:	
5	Curative present	5
3	Maternity present	3

#### ((**•**)) **ACCESS TO INFORMATION**

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

		Movitel	Vodacom	Tmcel
Mobile phone network	9	8	7	2
Internet	9	8	6	2

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

The response to		Current and future
the cyclone:	7	assistance:

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

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





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### MOZAMBIQUE **APRIL 2019**

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**MARKETS** 

# of assessed locations with functional markets before the cyclone:

5

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

Yes, as normal	0	
Yes, but not fully	5	
Not at all/ very few	3	
Do not know	1	

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

50% and more	1	(11%)
Less than 50%	4	(44%)
Do not know	4	(44%)



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

Maize grains	5	
Peas	2	
Oil	2	
Salt	5	
Other	0	

Average estimated # of shops selling food:

### # of assessed locations in which markets have stock of:

Food (fresh, dry or packaged)	1
Essential NFIs	2

### **EDUCATION**

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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%)	1
Most (51%-75%)	5
Everyone (76%-100%)	3
Do not know	0



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

Fully functional	
Partly functional	
Not functional	

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

	Prior to the cyclone:	Girls	After the cyclone:	
7	Needed to help family	1	Needed to help family	8
4	Family wants to be together	2	Family wants to be together	4
3	School too far away	3	School too far away	3
	Boys			
9	Needed to help family	1	Needed to help family	7
3	Family wants to be together	2	Family wants to be together	5
2	School too far away	3	Lost school materials	2
3	Family wants to be together	1 2	Family wants to be together	7 5 2





1 4 4







### **AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY**

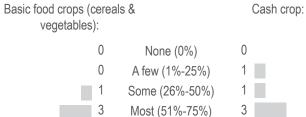
# of assessed locations in which crop losses were reported:

4

0

8

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



In 2 out of 9 assessed locations, there were fishing boats / equipment before the cyclone.

All (76%-100%)

Do not know

3

0

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

Fishing boats:		Fishi	ing equipment:
1	None (0%)	0	
1	A few (1%-25%)	2	
0	Some (26%-50%)	0	
0	Most (51%-75%)	0	
0	All (76%-100%)	0	
0	Do not know	0	

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

Nobody (0%)	0
A few (1%-25%)	3
About half (26%-50%)	1
Most (51%-75%)	1
Everyone (76%-100%)	4
Do not know	0

<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.

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<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.



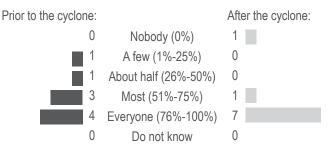
#### # of assessed locations reportedly owning the following livestock:1 - ...

Cattle	2	
Goats / sheep	7	
Pigs	6	
Poultry	9	

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

	Cattle	Goats/ sheep	Pigs	Poultry
None (0%)	2	2	2	1
A few (1%-25%)	0	2	4	1
Some (26%-50%)	0	1	0	2
Most (51%-75%)	0	2	0	2
All (76%-100%)	0	0	0	3
Do not know	0	0	0	0

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



### PRIORITIES

Main reported concerns or priorities of th communities, by # of assessed locations:	
1. Health	8
2. Food security / agriculture	6
3. Shelter	5

#### Funded by:



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