

Cyclone Idai

Mozambique Rapid Assessment

April 2019

Cidade De Beira

LOCATIONS PROFILE

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

Cyclone:	4	(40%)
Flood:	0	(0%)
Both:	6	(60%)



of assessed locations by means of access at the time of assessment:²

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

COVERAGE

of assessed locations in Cidade De Beira: **10**

Map of assessed district:



of assessed locations flooded:¹

Immediately after the cyclone:		At the time of assessment:
5	Shelters	4
5	Crop land	6

of assessed locations reporting presence of IDPs: **4**

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)s

of assessed locations in which people were reported to live/sleep in:¹

Public buildings	5
Host families	6
The open	8

of assessed locations with at least some damaged houses: **9**

of assessed locations with at least some completely destroyed houses: **9**

of assessed locations per main reported sources of damage:¹

Wind	10
Water	1
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%)	2
A few (1%-25%)	3
About half (26%-50%)	1
Most (51%-75%)	1
Everyone (76%-100%)	1
Do not know	2

of assessed locations with sufficient fuel / firewood / charcoal available for cooking: **3**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Main sources of water reported in assessed locations:¹

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
Hand pumped borehole	6	Piped water	6
Piped water	5	Hand pumped borehole	5
Public tap / standpipe	3	Public tap / standpipe	3

2 out of 10 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:^{1,3}

Reduce water consumption for other purposes	2
Rely on unimproved sources for washing	2
Fetch water at a source further than the usual	2

Main type of latrines used in assessed locations:¹

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
7	Household latrines	4	
1	Communal latrines	1	
2	Open defecation	2	
0	Neighbour's latrines	0	
0	Other	0	

of assessed locations in which open defecation close to where people are staying was reported as an issue: **5**

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

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
1	Nobody (0%)	1	
4	A few (1%-25%)	2	
1	About half (26%-50%)	0	
0	Most (51%-75%)	3	
2	Everyone (76%-100%)	3	
2	Do not know	1	

In the locations in which at least some people reportedly treat water, main methods used:^{1,3}

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
1	Filtration	1	
6	Certeza (chlorine)	7	
1	Other	2	

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

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

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.³

of assessed locations in which privacy (for washing/defecating) was reported for women and girls: **4**



PROTECTION

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

Separated children	2
Children not currently being cared for by an adult	3
Child-headed household	6
Missing children (or being trafficked)	1
Children forced to work to provide food or goods	4
Children not able to access services due to disability	6
Children who died because of the cyclone	7
Children who are injured because of the cyclone	7

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

9

In **4 out of 10** 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:¹

Acute watery diarrhoea	9	
Measles	0	
Acute respiratory diseases	4	
Malnutrition	6	
Malaria	8	

of assessed locations with at least one functional health facility reported at the time of assessment: **4**

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

	Functional	Non-functional	Does not exist
Health post	2	1	1
Health centre	3	0	1
Hospital	1	0	3
Cholera treatment centre	1	0	4
Emergency medical team	1	0	2

If no health facility at location, average distance to the nearest facility (km):³ **-**

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

Easy	0
With some obstacles	0
Very difficult	0

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

Cholera has been confirmed:	2
Women access sexual and reproductive healthcare:	4

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

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

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	7	9
Internet	7	5	6

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

The response to the cyclone:	4	Current and future assistance:	2
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of assessed communities reporting receiving information from aid providers about what they are entitled to receive:

Yes, and it is clear	4	
Yes, but it is not clear	3	
Yes, but comes too late	0	
Yes, but not in the right language	1	
Information shared only with some	1	
No information	0	
Do not know	1	



MARKETS

of assessed locations with functional markets before the cyclone:

9

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

Yes, as normal	2	
Yes, but not fully	6	
Not at all/ very few	0	
Do not know	2	

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

50% and more	3	(30%)
Less than 50%	3	(30%)
Do not know	4	(40%)



Average estimated # of shops selling food:

4

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

Maize grains	7	
Peas	2	
Oil	3	
Salt	5	
Other	5	

of assessed locations in which markets have stock of:

Food (fresh, dry or packaged)	4
Essential NFIs	0



EDUCATION

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

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

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

Fully functional	1
Partly functional	3
Not functional	1

Most commonly reported reasons children do not attend school:^{1,3}

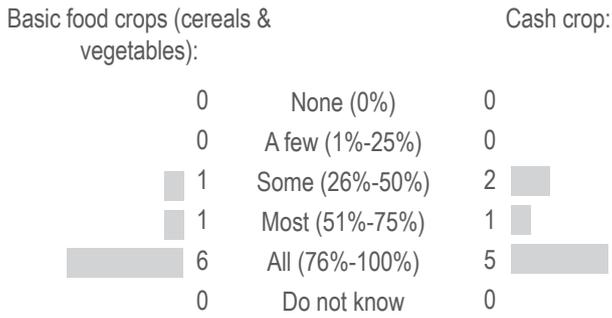
Prior to the cyclone:		Girls	After the cyclone:	
6	Other (specify)	1	School not functional	6
1	Lost school materials	2	Lost school materials	6
1	Needed to help family	3	Needed to help family	6
		Boys		
6	Other (specify)	1	School not functional	6
2	Needed to help family	2	Needed to help family	6
1	Lost school materials	3	Lost school materials	5

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

of assessed locations in which crop losses were reported:

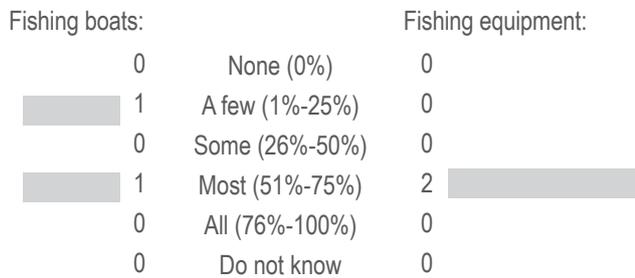
8

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

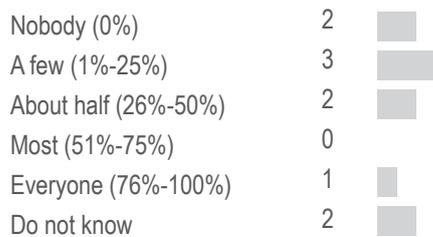


In 2 out of 10 assessed locations, there were fishing boats / equipment before the cyclone.

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



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

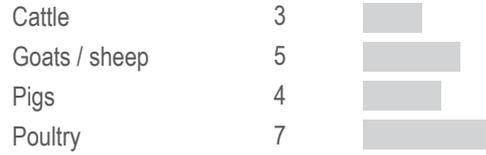


¹ Multiple answers could be selected so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

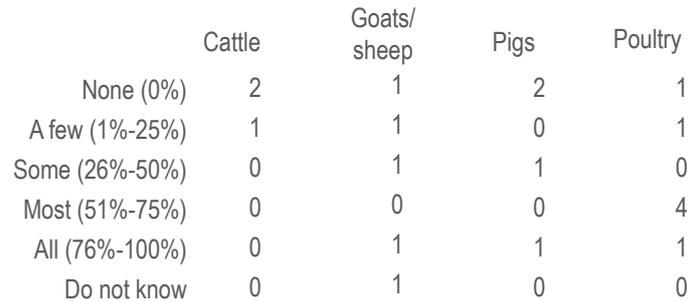
² 'Lowest form' of transport required to get there. Train is considered separately.

³ 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.

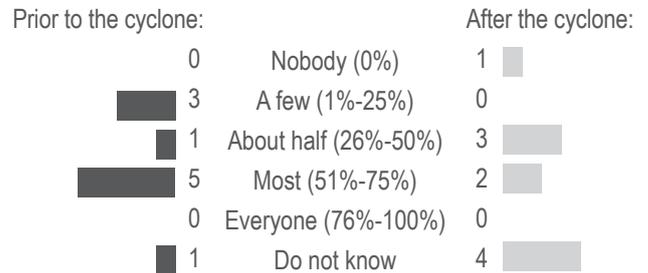
of assessed locations reportedly owning the following livestock:¹



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



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



! PRIORITIES

Main reported concerns or priorities of the communities, by # of assessed locations:¹

1. Food 7
2. Shelter 7
3. Health 4

Funded by:



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid

