

Cyclone Idai

Mozambique Rapid Assessment

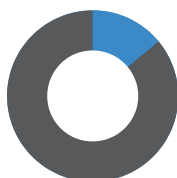
April 2019

Dondo

LOCATIONS PROFILE

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

Cyclone:	3	(14%)
Flood:	0	(0%)
Both:	19	(86%)



of assessed locations flooded:¹

Immediately after the cyclone:	At the time of assessment:
14	8
14	14
Shelters	
Crop land	

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

Road (all vehicles)	13
Road (4x4 only)	2
Road (foot only)	3
Boat	0
Plane	1
Train	2
Other	2

of assessed locations reporting presence of IDPs: 11

COVERAGE

of assessed locations in Dondo: 22

Map of assessed district:



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)s

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

Public buildings	7
Host families	13
The open	14

of assessed locations with at least some damaged houses: 16

of assessed locations with at least some completely destroyed houses: 17

of assessed locations per main reported sources of damage:¹

Wind	20
Water	2
Fire	1
Other	0
Do not know	1

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

Nobody (0%)	6
A few (1%-25%)	5
About half (26%-50%)	1
Most (51%-75%)	7
Everyone (76%-100%)	0
Do not know	3

of assessed locations with sufficient fuel / firewood / charcoal available for cooking: 9



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Main sources of water reported in assessed locations:¹

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
Public tap / standpipe	9	Motorized borehole	7
Hand pumped borehole	8	Hand pumped borehole	7
Unprotected open well	6	Unprotected open well	4

6 out of 22 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 purpose	5
Rely on unimproved water sources for washing	4
No need for coping strategies	3

Main type of latrines used in assessed locations:¹

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

of assessed locations in which open defecation close to where people are staying was reported as an issue: **11**

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

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
4	Nobody (0%)	4	
7	A few (1%-25%)	3	
2	About half (26%-50%)	2	
8	Most (51%-75%)	10	
0	Everyone (76%-100%)	1	
1	Do not know	2	

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

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
0	Filtration	0	
17	Certeza (chlorine)	16	
1	Other	3	

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%)	4	
4	A few (1%-25%)	7	
2	About half (26%-50%)	0	
6	Most (51%-75%)	3	
3	Everyone (76%-100%)	2	
5	Do not know	6	

In **5 out of 12** 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: **6**



PROTECTION

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

Separated children	14
Children not currently being cared for by an adult	12
Child-headed household	14
Missing children (or being trafficked)	5
Children forced to work to provide food or goods	13
Children not able to access services due to disability	11
Children who died because of the cyclone	12
Children who are injured because of the cyclone	13

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

16

In **12 out of 22** 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	17	<div></div>
Measles	2	<div></div>
Acute respiratory diseases	9	<div></div>
Malnutrition	15	<div></div>
Malaria	19	<div></div>

of assessed locations with at least one functional health facility reported at the time of assessment: 17

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

	Functional	Non-functional	Does not exist
Health post	11	8	5
Health centre	12	3	4
Hospital	11	2	5
Cholera treatment centre	6	1	4
Emergency medical team	8	1	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:	3
Women access sexual and reproductive healthcare:	3

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:
16	Intact / functioning	2
0	Damaged / malfunctioning	10
1	Destroyed	5
1	Do not know	1
	Essential equipment:	
12	Available / functioning	4
2	Damaged / malfunctioning	8
2	Destroyed / missing	3
2	Do not know	3
	Supplies:	
7	Available	3
0	Partly available	0
5	Missing	5
	Human resources:	
10	Fully staffed	8
6	Partly staffed	7
2	Deserted	3
	Operational services:	
15	Curative present	16
13	Maternity present	12

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

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

	Movitel	Vodacom	Tmcel
Mobile phone network	17	14	11
Internet	8	6	5

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

The response to the cyclone:	11	Current and future assistance:	10
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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	10	<div></div>
Yes, but it is not clear	1	<div></div>
Yes, but comes too late	1	<div></div>
Yes, but not in the right language	1	<div></div>
Information shared only with some	4	<div></div>
No information	1	<div></div>
Do not know	4	<div></div>



MARKETS

of assessed locations with functional markets before the cyclone:

20

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

Yes, as normal	9	
Yes, but not fully	10	
Not at all/ very few	1	
Do not know	2	

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

50% and more	3	(14%)
Less than 50%	10	(45%)
Do not know	9	(41%)



Average estimated # of shops selling food:

4

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

Maize grains	17	
Peas	7	
Oil	6	
Salt	13	
Other	8	

of assessed locations in which markets have stock of:

Food (fresh, dry or packaged)	6
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%)	5	
Most (51%-75%)	10	
Everyone (76%-100%)	2	
Do not know	5	

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

Fully functional	1
Partly functional	3
Not functional	3

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

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
		Girls	
7	School far away	1	Lost materials 14
6	Lost materials	2	Schools in poor condition 6
5	Other (specify)	3	Family stays together 5
		Boys	
8	Other (specify)	1	Lost materials 13
6	School far away	2	Needed to help family 5
4	Lost materials	3	Schools in poor condition 5

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

of assessed locations in which crop losses were reported:

16

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

Basic food crops (cereals & vegetables):	Cash crop:
0 None (0%)	0
0 A few (1%-25%)	0
0 Some (26%-50%)	2
9 Most (51%-75%)	6
6 All (76%-100%)	8
1 Do not know	0

In 9 out of 22 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

Fishing boats:	Fishing equipment:
0 None (0%)	0
1 A few (1%-25%)	1
0 Some (26%-50%)	0
5 Most (51%-75%)	4
0 All (76%-100%)	1
3 Do not know	3

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

Nobody (0%)	2
A few (1%-25%)	8
About half (26%-50%)	2
Most (51%-75%)	3
Everyone (76%-100%)	2
Do not know	5

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

Cattle	15
Goats / sheep	13
Pigs	13
Poultry	19

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

	Cattle	Goats/sheep	Pigs	Poultry
None (0%)	1	2	1	2
A few (1%-25%)	3	4	3	4
Some (26%-50%)	4	0	1	2
Most (51%-75%)	1	3	3	5
All (76%-100%)	2	0	1	1
Do not know	4	4	4	5

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

Prior to the cyclone:	After the cyclone:
1 Nobody (0%)	1
4 A few (1%-25%)	0
3 About half (26%-50%)	2
9 Most (51%-75%)	7
2 Everyone (76%-100%)	4
3 Do not know	8

! PRIORITIES

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

1. Food	20
2. Shelter	15
3. Health	10

Funded by:



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid

