

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA)

Josina Machel - Mocimboa da Praia Sede
Mocimboa da Praia District - Cabo Delgado, Mozambique
27 August 2024

KEY MESSAGES

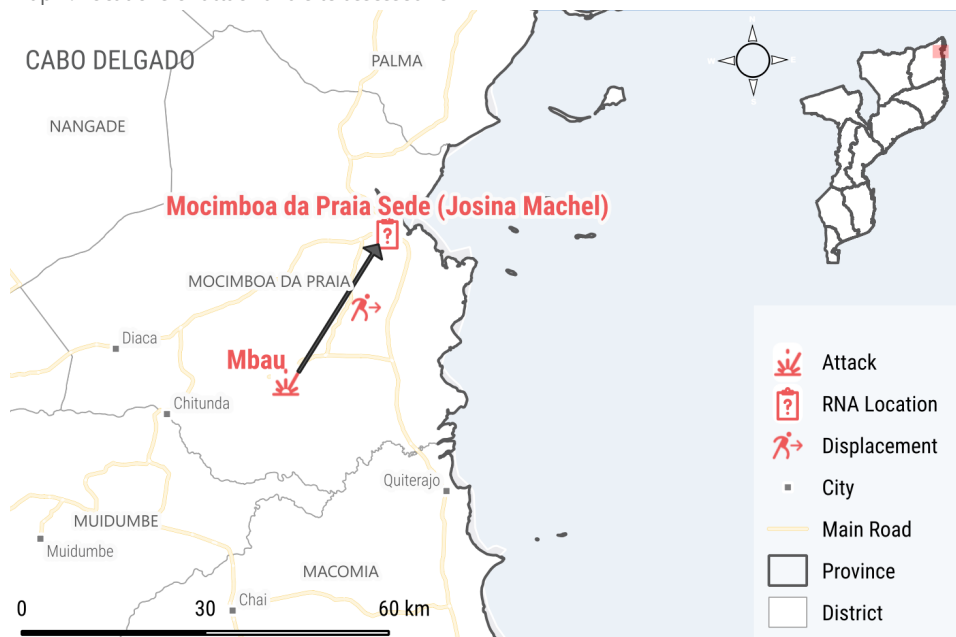
- **Food security was the most commonly reported priority need by the respondents (84% of assessed households).** While the **lack of financial resources was the most commonly reported barrier to food access (69% of assessed households), the lack of essential foods (43% of assessed households) or insufficient quantities of essential foods in the market (24% of assessed households)** has also contributed to food insecurity, pressuring families to depend on relatives, NGOs, religious organizations, or government for food support.
- **The second most reported priority need was the provision of essential non-food items (NFI) (58% of assessed households).** At the time of data collection, **more than half of the respondents did not possess any essential NFIs** including cooking utensils, pots (>5 litres), sleeping mats/sheets, stoves, lamps, and hygiene items.
- **Shelter was also reported as a priority need (40% of assessed households).** **More than half of the respondents do not intend on returning to Mbau,** citing security as the principal barrier to return. At the time of data collection, **62% of assessed households lived with a host family and 22% lived in a borrowed house.** Qualitative findings suggest that although the dynamic between the displaced population and the host community is positive, displaced families are nevertheless concerned about the lack of shelter.

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

ON 19 JUNE 2024, an unknown number of non-state armed group (NSAG) members entered the village of Mbau (27 km from Mocimboa da Praia) for the third time in the span of three weeks and launched an attack on the population, killing three civilians, including one child.¹ Since the attack, the village of Mbau has not been safe for the population - NSAGs have constantly circled the village, laid improvised explosive devices (IEDs) on the roads, which caused the explosion of one vehicle, and burned down four houses on 19 August.²

Due to this climate of fear and insecurity, 297 families have moved away from Mbau to Mocimboa da Praia since the 19 June attack.² The RRM team of Solidarités International (SI) conducted an RNA to understand priority needs of the affected population. This document presents the key findings.

Map 1: Locations of attack and site assessed for RNA



ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

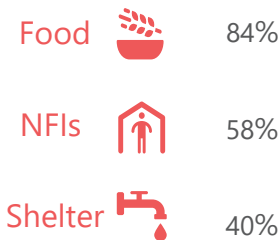
This assessment utilized a mixed-method approach. The quantitative element consisted of 45 household surveys conducted on August 27th with displaced families from Mbau living in the host communities of the Josina Machel neighborhood in Mocimboa da Praia Sede.

The quantitative findings were supplemented with a qualitative component consisting of observations, community leader engagement, and insights from the data collection team.

Results are indicative. Please refer to the Methodology Overview and Limitations for further detail.

PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 most commonly reported priority needs, by % of assessed households*



DISPLACEMENT

47%

of assessed IDP households **intend on returning to their place of origin**, with 100% of assessed households reporting **security as the main barrier to return**.



FOOD SECURITY, MARKETS & LIVELIHOODS

% of assessed households that scored medium or high on the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (RCSI)³

93%

Average number of meals consumed per assessed household member per day

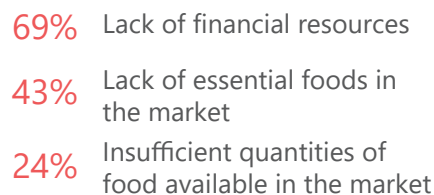
2.2

% of assessed households that reported a decrease in the average number of meals consumed per day since the shock

82%

80% of assessed households had **problems accessing food** at the time of data collection.

Most commonly reported barriers to food access, by % of assessed households*



Primary sources of food, by % of assessed households*



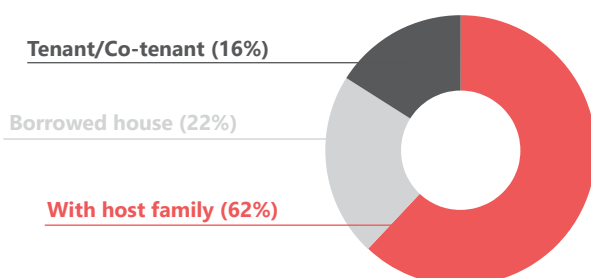
13% of assessed households reported the **market as their primary source of food**.

60% of assessed households had access to **mobile money** (M-Pesa/e-Mola) at the time of data collection.



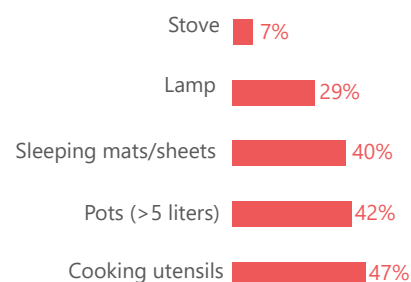
SHELTER & NFIs

Most commonly reported type of living arrangement, by % of assessed households



Qualitative findings suggest that although the dynamic between the displaced population and host community is positive, the assessed displaced families are nevertheless concerned about the lack of shelter.

% of assessed households that own essential NFIs, by type of NFI*



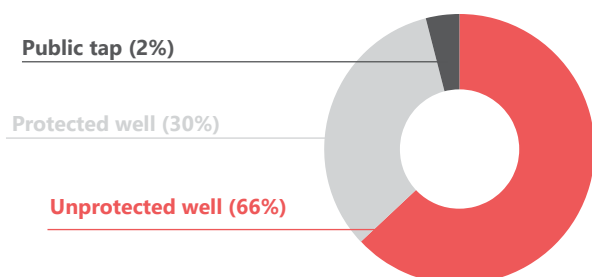
Qualitative findings suggest that cooking utensils are the most requested NFI by the assessed households.

*select multiple, the total value may exceed 100%

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

Most commonly reported primary source of drinking water, by % of assessed households

% of assessed households that reported having enough water to meet the following needs



96% Cooking needs

93% Hygiene needs

93% Drinking needs

11% of assessed households reported **difficulties accessing water**, with insufficient number of water points as the most commonly reported barrier.

89% of assessed households reported using **an open pit latrine** at the time of data collection.

38% of assessed households reported **having problems related to sanitation facilities**, with facilities too crowded/shared amongst too many people as the most commonly reported barrier.

HEALTH

51% of assessed households reported **an adult member who was sick during the past 2 weeks**.

Most commonly reported conditions, by number of assessed households* from the 23 out of 45 assessed households who had at least one adult sick during the past 2 weeks

- 8 Respiratory illness (cough, tuberculosis, etc.)
- 6 Stomach illness (diarrhea/vomiting, etc.)
- 6 Malaria

NUTRITION

12/18 of assessed households with at least one child (under age 5) reported having **at least one child who was sick during the past 2 weeks**.

Most commonly reported symptoms, by number of assessed households* from the 12 out of 18 assessed households who had at least one sick child (under age 5) during the past 2 weeks

- 12 Fever
- 4 Stomach illness (diarrhea/vomiting, etc.)
- 2 Cough

76% of assessed households reported **traveling more than 30 minutes to reach the nearest functional health center**. Distance was the most reported barrier to healthcare - qualitative findings confirmed that there are no functional health centers in the Josina Machel neighborhood of Mocimboa da Praia.

PROTECTION

76% of assessed households are currently **missing their identity documents**.

16% of assessed households with at least one child (under age 18) reported having **at least one child who is currently not residing in the household (n=45)**. All cases were due to marriage, study, or employment, and **none were due to separation during displacement**.

0% of assessed households are currently **concerned about violence in their community**.

*select multiple, the total value may exceed 100%

EDUCATION

68% of assessed households with at least one child (aged 5-17) reported having **at least one child who was attending school at the time of data collection** (n=31).

Most commonly reported barriers to education, by number of assessed households*
from the 10 out of 31 assessed households who had at least one child (aged 5-17) who is currently not attending school

- 5 Displacement
- 4 Lack of school materials
- 2 Lack of documentation

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

20% of assessed households **received some type of assistance during the past 2 weeks** (from humanitarian actors, government, host community, or religious organizations).

Preferred modalities of assistance, by % of assessed households*



METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW AND LIMITATIONS

On August 27th, 2024, the RRM team of Solidarités International (SI) conducted 45 quantitative, structured face-to-face household surveys with displaced families from Mbau living in the host communities in the Josina Machel neighborhood of Mocimboa da Praia Sede, the administrative center of the Mocimboa da Praia District of Cabo Delgado. The survey tool is owned by IMPACT Initiatives and was deployed through KoBo software. The surveyed households consisted of primarily displaced families and were selected using an on-site purposive sampling method.

The household surveys were complemented by a qualitative semi-structured team leader feedback form consisting of observations, community leader/local authority engagement, and insights from the data collection team in the same communities as the household surveys. This data was used to contextualize the shock, triangulate information, and gain detailed observations and descriptions of the site and affected population.

The assessment was designed by REACH in collaboration with RRM partners, Solidarités International (SI) and Action Contre la Faim (ACF). Data collection teams in both organizations participated in a 2-day training and pilot session led by the REACH Assessment Officer.

The scope of the RNA is restricted by the quick turnaround required by the RRM and need to work within existing partner resources. Therefore, the quantitative findings are indicative only. Furthermore, the questionnaire is designed to be quick (hence Rapid Needs Assessment), so only the most essential indicators were included for each sector.

ENDNOTES

- 1 ACLED Cabo Ligado Update: 27 May-23 June 2024. June 2024.
- 2 RRM Mozambique: Alert SI_RRM_MOC_23082024. August 2024.
- 3 A high score means extensive use of negative coping strategies and hence increased food insecurity.

Terms of Reference

ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

