

Cyclone Idai

Mozambique Rapid Assessment

April 2019

Chibabava

LOCATIONS PROFILE

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

Cyclone:	3	(27%)
Flood:	0	(0%)
Both:	8	(73%)



of assessed locations flooded:¹

Immediately after the cyclone:		At the time of assessment:
5	Shelters	1
8	Crop land	3

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

Road (all vehicles)	10
Road (4x4 only)	0
Road (foot only)	1
Boat	0
Plane	0
Train	0
Other	0

of assessed locations reporting presence of IDPs: **2**

COVERAGE

of assessed locations in Chibabava: **11**

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	3
Host families	5
The open	10

of assessed locations with at least some damaged houses: **10**

of assessed locations with at least some completely destroyed houses: **10**

of assessed locations per main reported sources of damage:¹

Wind	10
Water	7
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%)	9
A few (1%-25%)	1
About half (26%-50%)	0
Most (51%-75%)	1
Everyone (76%-100%)	0
Do not know	0

of assessed locations with sufficient fuel / firewood / charcoal available for cooking: **7**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Main sources of water reported in assessed locations:¹

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
Hand pumped borehole	7	Hand pumped borehole	6
Surface water	6	Surface water	6
Motorized borehole	2	Piped water	1

6 out of 11 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}

Fetch water at a source further than the usual	2
Rely on unimproved water sources for washing	1
Rely on surface water for drinking water	1

Main type of latrines used in assessed locations:¹

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
4	Household latrines	2	
1	Communal latrines	2	
5	Open defecation	6	
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: **3**

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

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

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	
8	Certeza (chlorine)	9	
0	Other	0	

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

In **4 out of 8** 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	5
Children not currently being cared for by an adult	5
Child-headed household	7
Missing children (or being trafficked)	1
Children forced to work to provide food or goods	3
Children not able to access services due to disability	4
Children who died because of the cyclone	1
Children who are injured because of the cyclone	2

of assessed locations in which lack of identification documents was reported as a problem for at least some people: **9**

In **8 out of 11** 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	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>
Measles	0	
Acute respiratory diseases	8	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
Malnutrition	8	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
Malaria	11	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>

of assessed locations with at least one functional health facility reported at the time of assessment: **8**

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

	Functional	Non-functional	Does not exist
Health post	6	3	4
Health centre	8	4	2
Hospital	5	2	6
Cholera treatment centre	0	0	11
Emergency medical team	1	0	8

If no health facility at location, average distance to the nearest facility (km):³ **22**

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

Easy	0
With some obstacles	0
Very difficult	1

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

Cholera has been confirmed:	0
Women access sexual and reproductive healthcare:	6

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

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	9	5
Internet	5	4	3

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

The response to the cyclone:	5	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	2
Yes, but it is not clear	0
Yes, but comes too late	0
Yes, but not in the right language	1
Information shared only with some	0
No information	2
Do not know	6

MARKETS

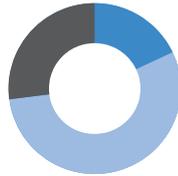
of assessed locations with functional markets before the cyclone: **10**

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

Yes, as normal	2	
Yes, but not fully	4	
Not at all/ very few	4	
Do not know	1	

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

50% and more	2	(18%)
Less than 50%	6	(55%)
Do not know	3	(27%)



Average estimated # of shops selling food: **5.2**

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

Maize grains	9
Peas	1
Oil	1
Salt	6
Other	3

of assessed locations in which markets have stock of:

Food (fresh, dry or packaged)	4
Essential NFIs	6

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%)	0	
Most (51%-75%)	7	
Everyone (76%-100%)	1	
Do not know	3	

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

Fully functional	2
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:
5	School too far away / lack of transport	1	Other (specify) 4
4	Other (specify)	2	Lost school materials 2
2	Needed to help family	3	Needed to help family 2
		Boys	
4	Other (specify)	1	Other (specify) 4
4	School too far away / lack of transport	2	Lost school materials 2
2	Other (specify)	3	Needed to help family 2
	Needed to help family		

 **AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY**

of assessed locations in which crop losses were reported:

11

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%)	1
4	Most (51%-75%)	4
6	All (76%-100%)	5
1	Do not know	1

In 5 out of 11 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
0	Most (51%-75%)	0
4	All (76%-100%)	4
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%)	2
A few (1%-25%)	1
About half (26%-50%)	0
Most (51%-75%)	2
Everyone (76%-100%)	3
Do not know	3

of assessed locations reportedly owning the following livestock:¹

Cattle	8
Goats / sheep	8
Pigs	5
Poultry	8

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

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

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

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

! PRIORITIES

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

1. Food	9
2. Shelter	6
3. Water	6

Funded by:



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid



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.