

Cyclone Idai

Mozambique Rapid Assessment

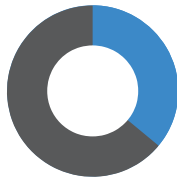
April 2019

Muanza

LOCATIONS PROFILE

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

Cyclone:	5	(36%)
Flood:	0	(0%)
Both:	9	(64%)



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

Road (all vehicles)	7
Road (4x4 only)	0
Road (foot only)	5
Boat	1
Plane	0
Train	6
Other	0

of assessed locations flooded:¹

Immediately after the cyclone:	At the time of assessment:
6	4
9	7
Shelters	
Crop land	

of assessed locations reporting presence of IDPs:

4

COVERAGE

of assessed locations in Muanza:

14

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	1
Host families	8
The open	11

of assessed locations with at least some damaged houses:

4

of assessed locations with at least some completely destroyed houses:

4

of assessed locations per main reported sources of damage:¹

Wind	13
Water	8
Fire	0
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%)	10
A few (1%-25%)	2
About half (26%-50%)	0
Most (51%-75%)	0
Everyone (76%-100%)	0
Do not know	2

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

13



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Main sources of water reported in assessed locations:¹

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
Hand pumped borehole	8	Hand pumped borehole	7
Unprotected open well	6	Unprotected open well	5
Rainwater collection	3	Surface water	5

12 out of 14 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}

Rely on surface water for drinking water	3
Rely on unimproved water sources for drinking	2
No access to coping strategies	1

Main type of latrines used in assessed locations:¹

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
8	Household latrines	2	
1	Communal latrines	2	
3	Open defecation	7	
1	Neighbour's latrines	1	
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:	
5	Nobody (0%)	5	
4	A few (1%-25%)	3	
1	About half (26%-50%)	1	
0	Most (51%-75%)	1	
1	Everyone (76%-100%)	1	
3	Do not know	3	

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	
3	Certeza (chlorine)	3	
3	Other	3	

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

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
3	Nobody (0%)	5	
4	A few (1%-25%)	3	
1	About half (26%-50%)	3	
3	Most (51%-75%)	1	
2	Everyone (76%-100%)	2	
1	Do not know	0	

In **6 out of 9** 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: **5**



PROTECTION

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

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

of assessed locations in which lack of identification documents was reported as a problem for at least some people: **14**

In **12 out of 14** 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	11	<div></div>
Measles	0	
Acute respiratory diseases	10	<div></div>
Malnutrition	10	<div></div>
Malaria	13	<div></div>

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	1	0	13
Health centre	3	3	10
Hospital	1	1	13
Cholera treatment centre	0	0	14
Emergency medical team	0	1	12

If no health facility at location, average distance to the nearest facility (km):³ 16

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

Easy	0
With some obstacles	3
Very difficult	2

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

Cholera has been confirmed:	0
Women access sexual and reproductive healthcare:	7

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

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

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

	Movitel	Vodacom	Tmcel
Mobile phone network	11	11	5
Internet	9	8	5

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

The response to the cyclone:	11	Current and future assistance:	12
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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	<div></div>
Yes, but it is not clear	5	<div></div>
Yes, but comes too late	0	
Yes, but not in the right language	0	
Information shared only with some	3	<div></div>
No information	3	<div></div>
Do not know	1	<div></div>



MARKETS

of assessed locations with functional markets before the cyclone:

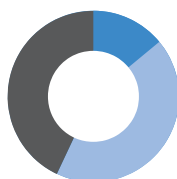
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of assessed locations per reported functionality of markets at the time of assessment:

Yes, as normal	3	
Yes, but not fully	4	
Not at all/ very few	5	
Do not know	2	

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

50% and more	2	(14%)
Less than 50%	6	(43%)
Do not know	6	(43%)



Average estimated # of shops selling food:

2.3

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

Maize grains	8	
Peas	2	
Oil	3	
Salt	11	
Other	4	

of assessed locations in which markets have stock of:

Food (fresh, dry or packaged)	1
Essential NFIs	5



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%)	3	
About half (26%-50%)	2	
Most (51%-75%)	3	
Everyone (76%-100%)	5	
Do not know	1	

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

Fully functional	2
Partly functional	6
Not functional	4

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

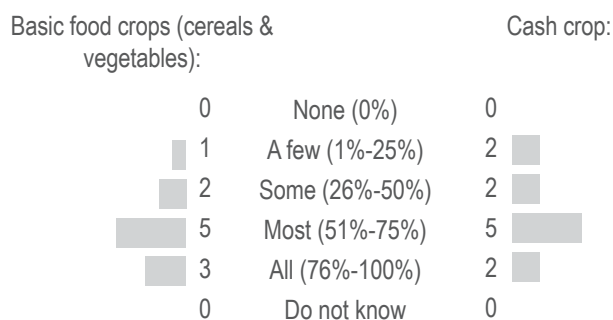
Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
	Girls		
6	School too far away	1	Lost school materials
5	Lost school materials	2	School is damaged
5	Needed to help family	3	School not functional
		Boys	
6	Needed to help family	1	Lost school materials
6	School too far away	2	School is damaged
5	Lost school materials	3	School not functional

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

of assessed locations in which crop losses were reported:

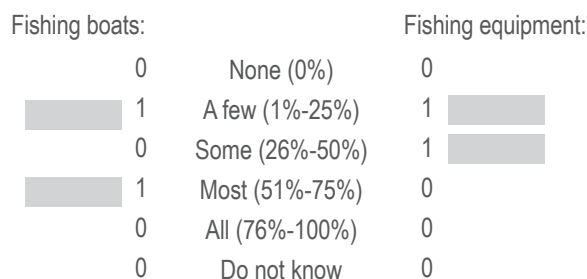
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Out of those locations, estimated proportion of crops lost (per # of assessed locations):³

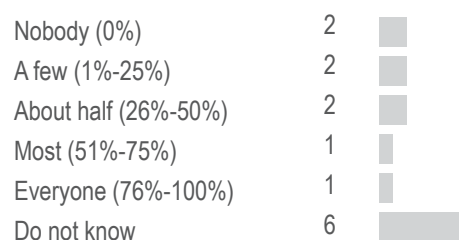


In 2 out of 14 assessed locations, there were fishing boats / equipment before the cyclone.

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):

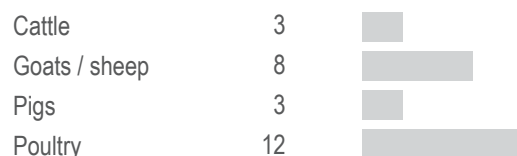


¹ Multiple answers could be selected so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

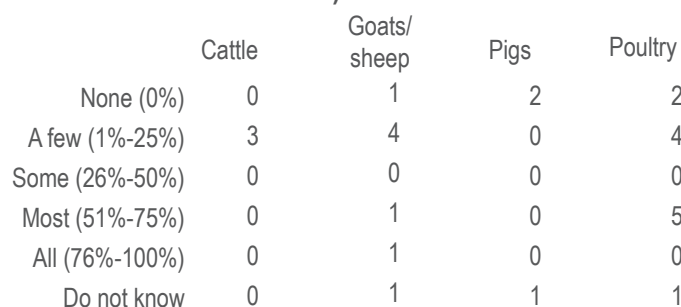
² 'Lowest form' of transport required to get there. Train is considered separately.

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.

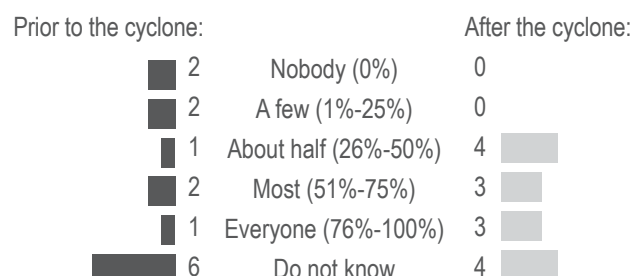
of assessed locations reportedly owning the following livestock:¹



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

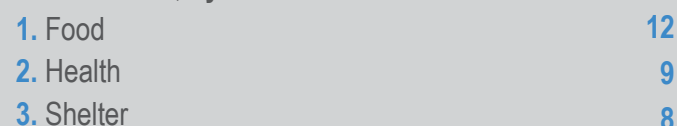


Estimated proportion of the population able to cook food and boil water (per # of assessed locations):



! PRIORITIES

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



Funded by:



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid

