

Cyclone Idai

Mozambique Rapid Assessment

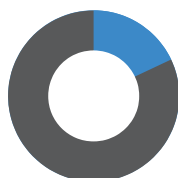
April 2019

Nhamatanda

LOCATIONS PROFILE

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

Cyclone: 2 (18%)
Flood: 0 (0%)
Both: 9 (82%)



of assessed locations flooded:¹

Immediately after the cyclone:

9 Shelters
9 Crop land

At the time of assessment:

5
7

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

Road (all vehicles) 7
Road (4x4 only) 1
Road (foot only) 0
Boat 2
Plane 0
Train 1
Other 1

of assessed locations reporting presence of IDPs:

6

COVERAGE

of assessed locations in Nhamatanda:

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 1
Host families 9
The open 6

of assessed locations with at least some damaged houses:

7

of assessed locations with at least some completely destroyed houses:

7

of assessed locations per main reported sources of damage:¹

Wind 11
Water 8
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%) 6
A few (1%-25%) 2
About half (26%-50%) 3
Most (51%-75%) 0
Everyone (76%-100%) 0
Do not know 0

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

10



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Main sources of water reported in assessed locations:¹

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
Hand pumped borehole	10	Hand pumped borehole	8
Unprotected open well	6	Unprotected open well	6
Surface water	4	Surface water	4

7 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}

Rely on unimproved water sources for drinking	5
Rely on unimproved water sources for washing	3
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:	
10	Household latrines	0	
0	Communal latrines	2	
1	Open defecation	9	
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: **7**

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

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

In **5 out of 11** 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: **3**



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	3
Child-headed household	2
Missing children (or being trafficked)	1
Children forced to work to provide food or goods	1
Children not able to access services due to disability	5
Children who died because of the cyclone	4
Children who are injured because of the cyclone	6

of assessed locations in which lack of identification documents was reported as a problem for at least some people: **11**

In **10 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	11	<div></div>
Measles	0	
Acute respiratory diseases	8	<div></div>
Malnutrition	8	<div></div>
Malaria	11	<div></div>

of assessed locations with at least one functional health facility reported at the time of assessment: 9

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

	Functional	Non-functional	Does not exist
Health post	3	1	6
Health centre	8	0	2
Hospital	0	0	10
Cholera treatment centre	1	0	9
Emergency medical team	2	0	7

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	1

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

Cholera has been confirmed:	0
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:
9	Intact / functioning	5
1	Damaged / malfunctioning	4
0	Destroyed	1
0	Do not know	0
	Essential equipment:	
9	Available / functioning	5
0	Damaged / malfunctioning	3
0	Destroyed / missing	1
1	Do not know	1
	Supplies:	
6	Available	2
0	Partly available	0
1	Missing	2
	Human resources:	
8	Fully staffed	8
2	Partly staffed	1
0	Deserted	1
	Operational services:	
10	Curative present	10
10	Maternity present	10

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

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

	Movitel	Vodacom	Tmcel
Mobile phone network	8	5	7
Internet	3	1	3

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

The response to the cyclone:	6
Current and future assistance:	6

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	4	<div></div>
Yes, but comes too late	1	<div></div>
Yes, but not in the right language	0	
Information shared only with some	1	<div></div>
No information	3	<div></div>
Do not know	0	



MARKETS

of assessed locations with functional markets before the cyclone:

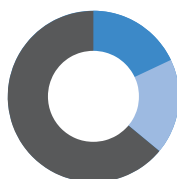
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of assessed locations per reported functionality of markets at the time of assessment:

Yes, as normal	3	<div></div>
Yes, but not fully	5	<div></div>
Not at all/ very few	3	<div></div>
Do not know	0	

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

50% and more	2	(18%)
Less than 50%	2	(18%)
Do not know	7	(64%)



Average estimated # of shops selling food:

3.6

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

Maize grains	5	<div></div>
Peas	2	<div></div>
Oil	2	<div></div>
Salt	5	<div></div>
Other	4	<div></div>

of assessed locations in which markets have stock of:

Food (fresh, dry or packaged)	2
Essential NFIs	2



EDUCATION

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

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

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

Fully functional	1
Partly functional	0
Not functional	4

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

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
	Girls		
8 Other (specify)	1	School is damaged	9
1 Lost materials	2	Lost materials	6
1 Needed to help family	3	Needed to help family	2
	Boys		
7 Other (specify)	1	School is damaged	9
2 Lost materials	2	Lost materials	7
1 School is damaged	3	Needed to help family	2

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	
1	Some (26%-50%)	1	
1	Most (51%-75%)	0	
9	All (76%-100%)	10	
0	Do not know	0	

In 4 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%)	1	
1	A few (1%-25%)	0	
2	Some (26%-50%)	1	
0	Most (51%-75%)	0	
0	All (76%-100%)	0	
1	Do not know	2	

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

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

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	7	
Goats / sheep	10	
Pigs	9	
Poultry	11	

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

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

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

! PRIORITIES

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

1. Food	9
2. Health	8
3. Food security / agriculture	7

Funded by:



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid

