

Cyclone Idai

Mozambique Rapid Assessment

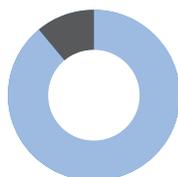
April 2019

Maringue

LOCATIONS PROFILE

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

Cyclone:	0	(0%)
Flood:	8	(89%)
Both:	1	(11%)



of assessed locations flooded:¹

Immediately after the cyclone:		At the time of assessment:
4	Shelters	0
9	Crop land	5

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

Road (all vehicles)	5
Road (4x4 only)	1
Road (foot only)	3
Boat	0
Plane	0
Train	0
Other	0

of assessed locations reporting presence of IDPs: **3**

COVERAGE

of assessed locations in Maringue: **9**

Map of assessed district:



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

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

Public buildings	0
Host families	7
The open	0

of assessed locations with at least some damaged houses: **3**

of assessed locations with at least some completely destroyed houses: **2**

of assessed locations per main reported sources of damage:¹

Wind	0
Water	7
Fire	0
Other	0
Do not know	2

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

Nobody (0%)	7
A few (1%-25%)	2
About half (26%-50%)	0
Most (51%-75%)	0
Everyone (76%-100%)	0
Do not know	0

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:	
Hand pumped borehole	7	Hand pumped borehole	7
Surface water	6	Surface water	7
Unprotected open well	1	Unprotected open well	1

6 out of 9 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 cooking and washing	2
Rely on surface water for drinking water	1

Main type of latrines used in assessed locations:¹

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
3	Household latrines	2	
0	Communal latrines	0	
5	Open defecation	6	
0	Neighbour's latrines	1	
1	Other	0	

of assessed locations in which open defecation close to where people are staying was reported as an issue: 1

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

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
4	Nobody (0%)	5	
5	A few (1%-25%)	4	
0	About half (26%-50%)	0	
0	Most (51%-75%)	0	
0	Everyone (76%-100%)	0	
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	
4	Certeza (chlorine)	3	
1	Other	1	

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

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

In **2 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	0
Child-headed household	0
Missing children (or being trafficked)	0
Children forced to work to provide food or goods	1
Children not able to access services due to disability	4
Children who died because of the cyclone	0
Children who are injured because of the cyclone	0

of assessed locations in which lack of identification documents was reported as a problem for at least some people: 6

In **0 out of 9** 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	4	
Measles	0	
Acute respiratory diseases	3	
Malnutrition	5	
Malaria	9	

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	4	0	5
Health centre	4	0	5
Hospital	0	0	9
Cholera treatment centre	0	0	9
Emergency medical team	1	0	8

If no health facility at location, average distance to the nearest facility (km):³ **7**

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:	5

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

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

The response to the cyclone:	6	Current and future assistance:	5
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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	4	
Yes, but it is not clear	3	
Yes, but comes too late	0	
Yes, but not in the right language	0	
Information shared only with some	0	
No information	1	
Do not know	1	



MARKETS

of assessed locations with functional markets before the cyclone:

6

Average estimated # of shops selling food: **3.8**

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

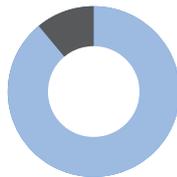
Yes, as normal	3	
Yes, but not fully	2	
Not at all/ very few	4	
Do not know	0	

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

Maize grains	4	
Peas	0	
Oil	0	
Salt	4	
Other	2	

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

50% and more	0	(0%)
Less than 50%	8	(89%)
Do not know	1	(11%)



of assessed locations in which markets have stock of:

Food (fresh, dry or packaged)	2
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%)	1	
About half (26%-50%)	1	
Most (51%-75%)	5	
Everyone (76%-100%)	2	
Do not know	0	

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

Prior to the cyclone:		Girls	After the cyclone:	
6	Needed to help family	1	Needed to help family	4
2	Other (specify)	2	Other (specify)	4
1	Safety concerns	3	Lack of trained teachers	1
		Boys		
5	Other (specify)	1	Other (specify)	5
3	Needed to help family	2	Needed to help family	3
1	Lack of trained teachers	3	Lack of trained teachers	1

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

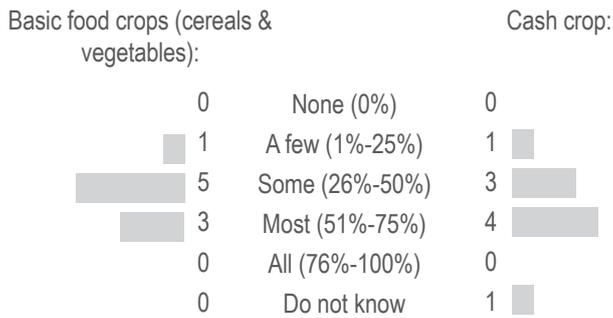
Fully functional	5
Partly functional	2
Not functional	1

 **AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY**

of assessed locations in which crop losses were reported:

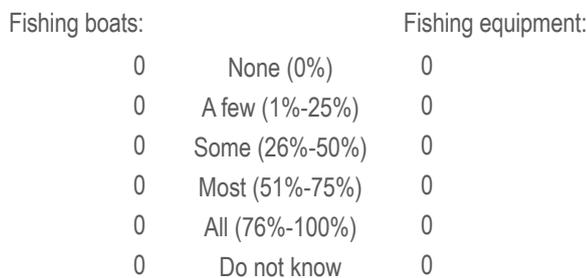
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Out of those locations, estimated proportion of crops lost (per # of assessed locations):³

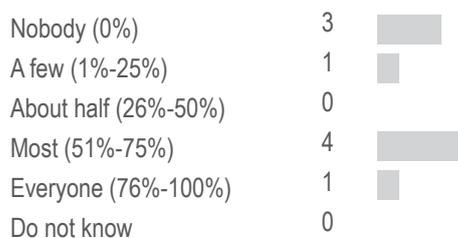


In 0 out of 9 assessed locations, there were fishing boats / equipment before the cyclone.

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%.

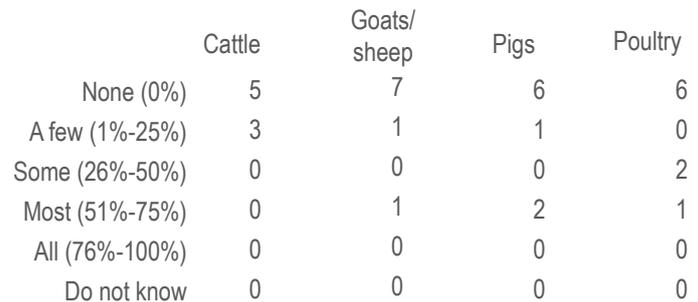
² 'Lowest form' of transport required to get there. Train is considered separately.

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.

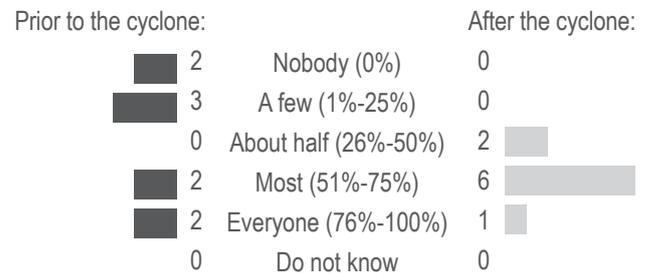
of assessed locations reportedly owning the following livestock:¹



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

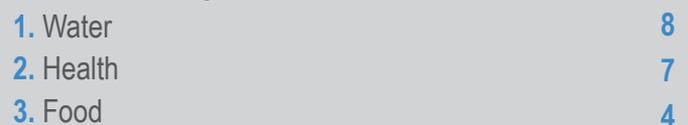


Estimated proportion of the population able to cook food and boil water (per # of assessed locations):



! PRIORITIES

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



Funded by:



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid

