

Cyclone Idai

Mozambique Rapid Assessment

April 2019

Manica

LOCATIONS PROFILE

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

Cyclone:	5	(26%)
Flood:	1	(5%)
Both:	13	(68%)



of assessed locations flooded:¹

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

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

Road (all vehicles)	17
Road (4x4 only)	2
Road (foot only)	0
Boat	0
Plane	0
Train	1
Other	0

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

COVERAGE

of assessed locations in Manica: **19**

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	2
Host families	8
The open	5

of assessed locations with at least some damaged houses: **11**

of assessed locations with at least some completely destroyed houses: **14**

of assessed locations per main reported sources of damage:¹

Wind	12
Water	12
Fire	0
Other	0
Do not know	4

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

Nobody (0%)	12
A few (1%-25%)	1
About half (26%-50%)	2
Most (51%-75%)	1
Everyone (76%-100%)	3
Do not know	0

of assessed locations with sufficient fuel / firewood / charcoal available for cooking: **14**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Main sources of water reported in assessed locations:¹

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
Hand pumped borehole	14	Hand pumped borehole	14
Piped water	6	Surface water	6
Surface water	6	Piped water	5

8 out of 19 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	1
Rely on unimproved water sources for washing	1

Main type of latrines used in assessed locations:¹

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
14	Household latrines	11	
1	Communal latrines	1	
3	Open defecation	3	
1	Neighbour's latrines	4	
0	Other	0	

of assessed locations in which open defecation close to where people are staying was reported as an issue: **10**

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

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
5	Nobody (0%)	7	
3	A few (1%-25%)	3	
3	About half (26%-50%)	5	
8	Most (51%-75%)	4	
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	
13	Certeza (chlorine)	12	
1	Other	0	

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

Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
4	Nobody (0%)	4	
0	A few (1%-25%)	0	
3	About half (26%-50%)	5	
10	Most (51%-75%)	8	
2	Everyone (76%-100%)	2	
0	Do not know	0	

In **14 out of 15** 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: **16**



PROTECTION

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

Separated children	2
Children not currently being cared for by an adult	2
Child-headed household	4
Missing children (or being trafficked)	2
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:

3

In **3 out of 19** 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	2	
Measles	1	
Acute respiratory diseases	1	
Malnutrition	6	
Malaria	15	

of assessed locations with at least one functional health facility reported at the time of assessment: **11**

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

	Functional	Non-functional	Does not exist
Health post	10	5	8
Health centre	7	3	12
Hospital	1	0	18
Cholera treatment centre	2	3	16
Emergency medical team	6	1	12

If no health facility at location, average distance to the nearest facility (km):³ **14.3**

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

Easy	0
With some obstacles	4
Very difficult	3

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

Cholera has been confirmed:	0
Women access sexual and reproductive healthcare:	2

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:
10	Intact / functioning	10
1	Damaged / malfunctioning	1
0	Destroyed	0
0	Do not know	0
	Essential equipment:	
8	Available / functioning	6
2	Damaged / malfunctioning	4
0	Destroyed / missing	0
1	Do not know	1
	Supplies:	
5	Available	3
0	Partly available	0
1	Missing	1
	Human resources:	
6	Fully staffed	5
4	Partly staffed	5
1	Deserted	1
	Operational services:	
11	Curative present	11
5	Maternity present	5

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

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

	Movitel	Vodacom	Tmcel
Mobile phone network	18	18	13
Internet	14	13	11

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

The response to the cyclone:	9	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	5	
Yes, but it is not clear	6	
Yes, but comes too late	3	
Yes, but not in the right language	0	
Information shared only with some	0	
No information	4	
Do not know	1	



MARKETS

of assessed locations with functional markets before the cyclone:

15

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

Yes, as normal	13	
Yes, but not fully	5	
Not at all/ very few	1	
Do not know	0	

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

50% and more	8	(42%)
Less than 50%	7	(37%)
Do not know	3	(16%)



Average estimated # of shops selling food:

4.3

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

Maize grains	6	
Peas	0	
Oil	2	
Salt	9	
Other	7	

of assessed locations in which markets have stock of:

Food (fresh, dry or packaged)	13
Essential NFIs	10



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%)	2	
Most (51%-75%)	5	
Everyone (76%-100%)	11	
Do not know	1	

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

Fully functional	3
Partly functional	3
Not functional	2

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

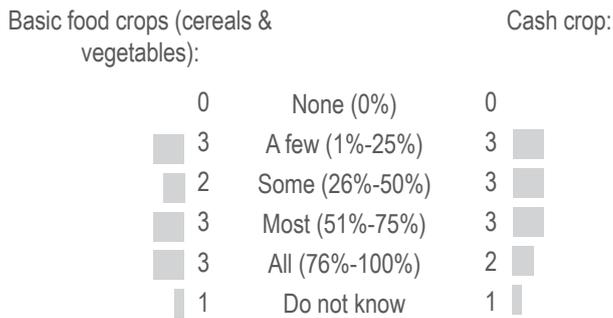
Prior to the cyclone:		After the cyclone:	
	Girls		
10	Needed to help family	1	Needed to help family 10
5	Family stays together	2	Family stays together 3
3	Other (specify)	3	Safety concerns 3
	Boys		
10	Needed to help family	1	Needed to help family 10
4	Family stays together	2	Family stays together 5
3	Safety concerns	3	Safety concerns 3

 **AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY**

of assessed locations in which crop losses were reported:

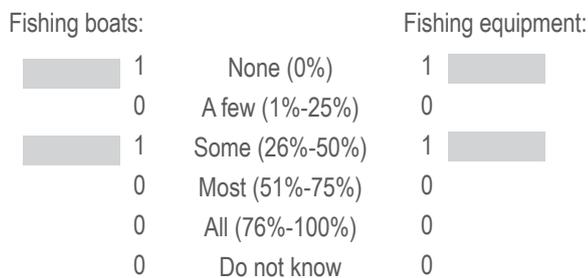
12

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

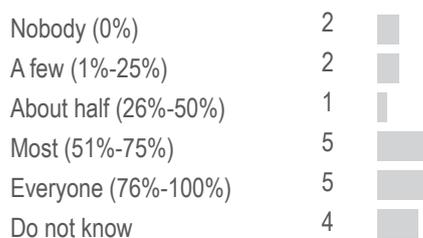


In 2 out of 19 assessed locations, there were fishing boats / equipment before the cyclone.

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%.

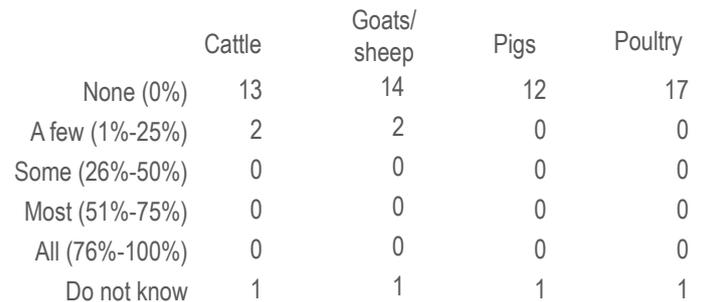
² 'Lowest form' of transport required to get there. Train is considered separately.

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.

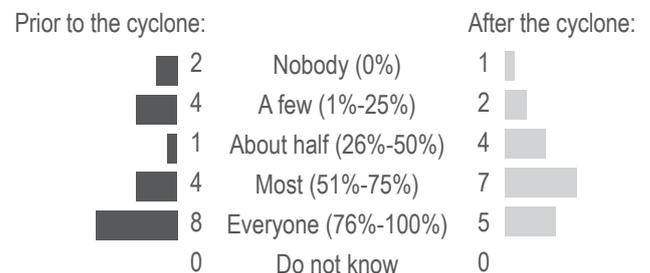
of assessed locations reportedly owning the following livestock:¹



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

1. Food 13
2. Health 12
3. Water 8

Funded by:



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid

