

Key DTM figures in the sites (MSLA Round 16)¹



73 resettlement sites



19,492 IDP households

16,869 by Cyclone Idai
2,623 by floods



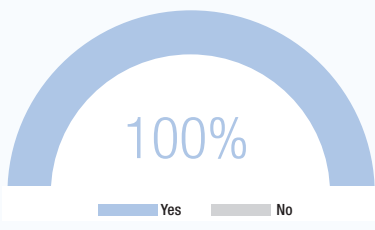
93,324 IDPs

81,251 by Cyclone Idai
12,073 by floods

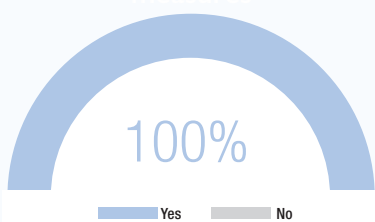


22 migrant workers have returned from South Africa and joined their families in the resettlement sites in the past month

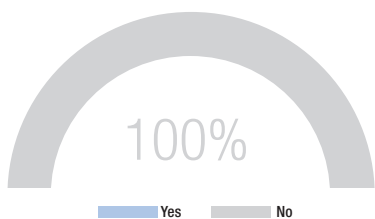
Actions on COVID-19 prevention and control taken in all sites



Reportedly, people living in all resettlement sites have been informed of the COVID-19 precaution



Did any family or individuals depart the site because of COVID-19?

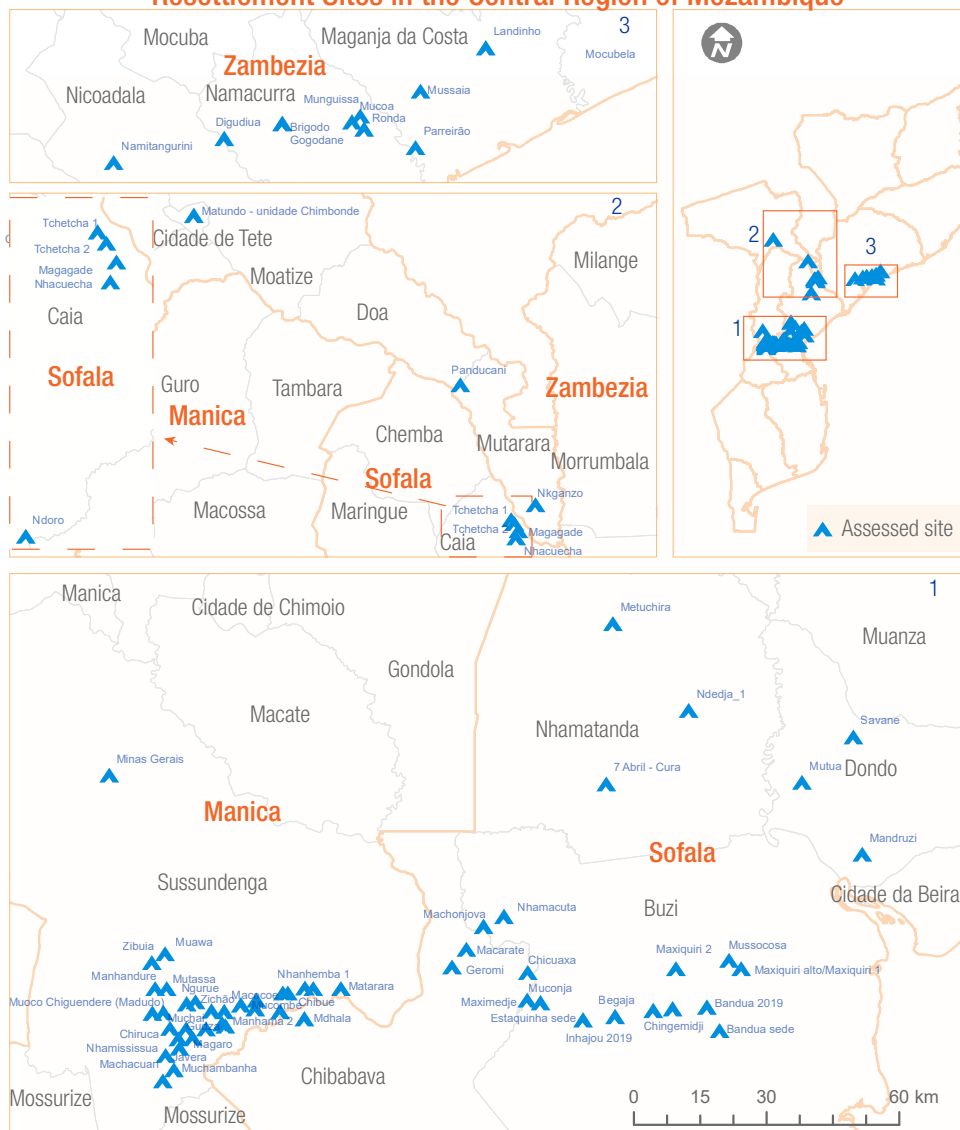


The current outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in a global pandemic, heightening the risk to vulnerable populations, internally displaced people and people on the move. On 22 March 2020, the Government of Mozambique officially declared the first positive COVID-19 case. In late March, South Africa declared a lock-down due to the spread of COVID-19, which prompted over 14,000 Mozambican migrants to return home from South Africa, through the Ressano Garcia border, within a span of a few days². This further heightened the risks and concerns over the spread of the virus in Mozambique, in particular for vulnerable populations such as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in collaboration with the Government of Mozambique's National Disaster Management Agency (INGC) conducted an **assessment in the resettlement sites from 7 to 12 October 2020**, with the sole purpose to inform government and humanitarian partners on preparedness levels and precautionary measures currently available in resettlement sites hosting populations displaced by Cyclone Idai. The information gathered is intended to help partners plan interventions. This information will further allow partners to identify recommended health and site preparation measures to prevent and contain an outbreak in the resettlement sites in the central region.

In the past month, among the 73 resettlement sites assessed, four sites (Bandua 2019, Geromi, Mdhala, and Muconja in Sofala province) reported the arrival of 22 Mozambican migrant workers returning from South Africa. All sites reported a noticeable change in people's behaviours and habits to better prevent COVID-19.

Resettlement Sites in the Central Region of Mozambique



The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

¹ MSLA Report Round 16

² For further details, please visit: <https://www.iom.int/news/mozambican-workers-returning-south-africa-engaged-check-covid-19s-spread>

Preparedness measures and facilities

In all the assessed sites key informants reported that sites were taking actions to prevent the spread of COVID-19 within the site (up from 99% in the previous assessment).

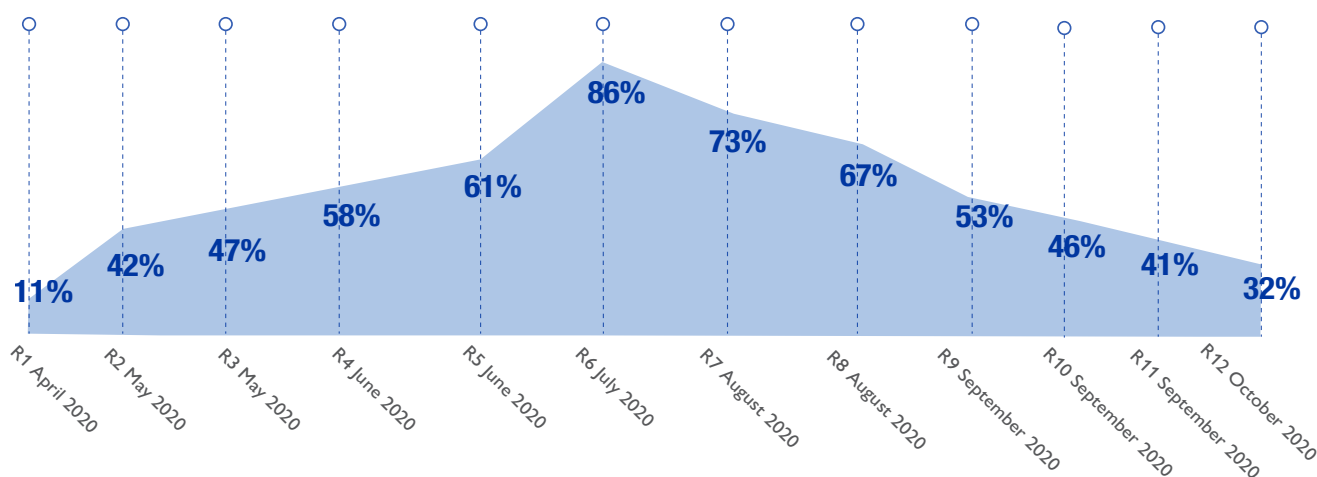
Thirty-two per cent of the assessed sites reported that new hand-washing stations have been built in the past month (compared to 41% in the previous assessment), possibly signalling that sites have sufficient hand-washing stations, with the number of sites reporting newly built hand-washing stations decreasing for the sixth assessment in a row and representing the lowest percentage since May 2020.

Compared to the previous assessment, a higher number of sites reported the availability of COVID-19 protective equipment, such as masks or gloves, in the resettlement site. Specifically, during this assessment, 70 out of 73 assessed sites (96% compared to 93% in the previous assessment) reported the availability of COVID-19 protective equipment, the highest number to date, as illustrated in the graph below. The sites without available COVID-19 protective equipment are: Javera (located in Sussundenga district in Manica province), Matundo - unidade Chimbonde (Cidade de Tete district in Tete province) and Panducani (Mutarara district in Tete province). It is noteworthy that two out of three resettlement sites assessed in Tete province reported the lack of COVID-19 protective equipment. Local government, INGC, IOM and Red Cross have been mentioned as the main actors providing COVID-19 protective equipment to the resettlement sites.

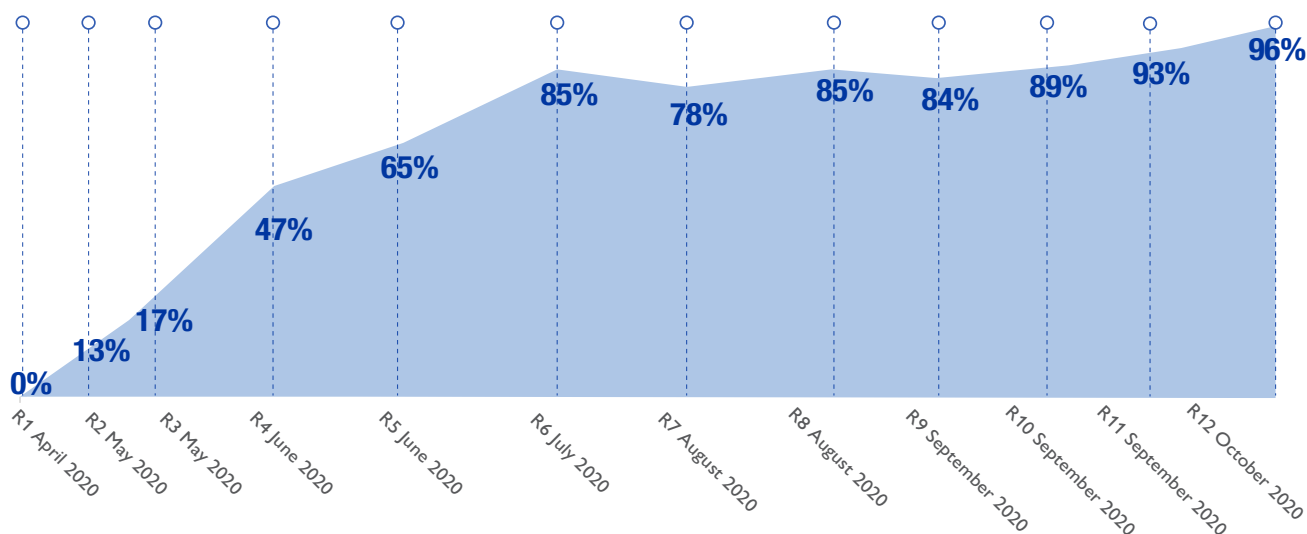
Finally, it is noticeable that none of the sites have an available isolation space in the event of a suspected COVID-19 case. This has been the case since the assessment started and no isolation space has been made available since April 2020.



In the past month, have any new hand-washing stations with soap and water been built?



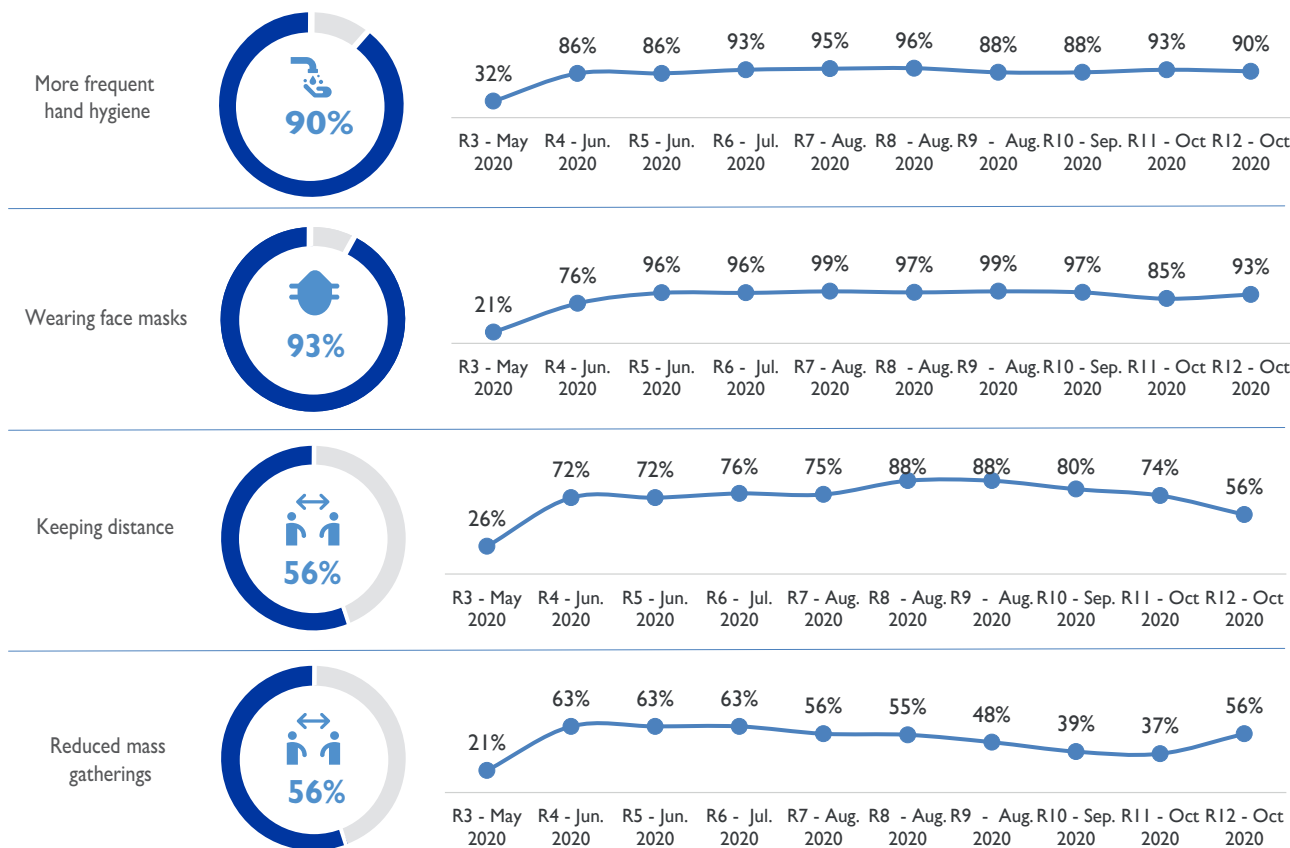
Is there any COVID-19 protective equipment available in the site (masks, gloves, etc.)?



Observed changes in people’s behaviours and habits

All the focal points reported that they have noticed changes in people’s behaviours and habits to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Specifically, interviewed key informants reported the following changes: site residents wearing face masks (93% of sites), more frequent hand hygiene (90%), keeping distance in queues, at water points and other gatherings (56%), and reduced mass gatherings (56%). As illustrated in the graph below, compared to the previous assessment, an increase in the use of face masks and a decrease in mass gatherings have been reported by key informants. On the other hand, hand washing slightly decreased, while the respect of safe distances as a preventive measure to curb the spread of COVID-19 has significantly decreased. This may point out to reduced caution by the population.

Reported noticeable changes in people’s behaviours and habits to prevent the spread of COVID-19

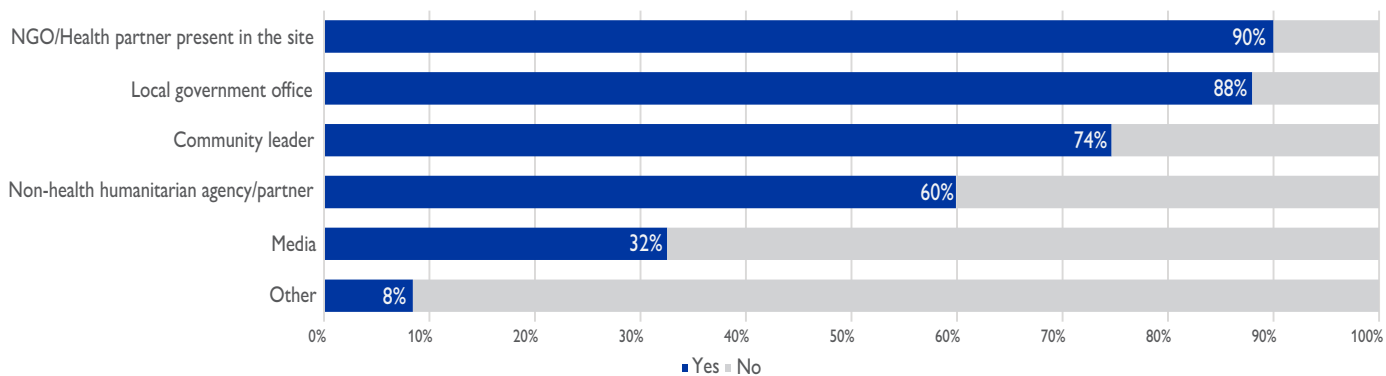


Awareness raising

Reportedly, people living in all the sites have been informed about COVID-19 preventive measures. Moreover, in all sites, awareness sessions have been held to inform the IDPs about COVID-19 preventive measures.

As indicated in the graph below, the main actors involved in informing the resettlement site population about COVID-19 preventive measures have been NGOs and health partners working at the site (in 66 assessed sites, 90%), the local government office (64 sites, 88%), community leaders (54 sites, 74%), non-health humanitarian agencies and partners (44 sites, 60%), the media (23 sites, 32%) and other actors (6 sites, 8%).

Awareness Sessions Actors



Annex 1: Preparedness Matrix for Resettlement Sites in Central Mozambique

Province	District	Site name	Were there any actions for COVID-19 prevention and control taken in the site?	Were people living in the site informed of the COVID-19 precaution measures?	Were there any awareness sessions held in the site to inform people of the COVID-19 precaution measures?	In the past month, any new hand washing station with soap and water was built?	Any of the COVID-19 protective equipment available in the site (masks, gloves, etc.)?	Is there isolation space available in the site?	Have you noticed any change in people's behaviours and habits to better prevent COVID-19 in this site?
Manica	Sussundenga	25 de Setembro	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Bairro da unidade	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Chibue	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Chibue Mateo	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Chiruca	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Gudza	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Javera	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
		Machacuari	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Macocoe	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Madibunhana	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Magaro	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Magueba	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Manhama 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Manhama 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Manhandure	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Matarara	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Metchisso	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Minas Gerais	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Muawa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Muchai	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Muchambanha	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Mucombe	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Muoco Chiguendere (Madudo)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Mutassa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Ngurue	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Nhamississua	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Nhanhamba 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Nhanhamba 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Tossene Choma	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Zibua	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Zichão	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Sofala	Buzi	Bandua 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Bandua sede	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Begaja	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Chingemidji	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Estaquinha sede	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Inhajou 2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Machonjova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Maximedje	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Maxiquiri 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Maxiquiri alto 3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Maxiquiri alto/Maxiquiri 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Mussocosa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Nhamacunta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Magagade	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Caia	Ndoro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Nhacuecha	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Tchetcha 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Tchetcha 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Chibabava	Chicuaxa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Geromi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Macarate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Mdhala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Dondo	Muconja	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		Mandruzi	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Mutua	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Nhamatanda	Savane	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
7 Abril - Cura		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Metuchira		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Cidade De Tete	Ndedja_1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
	Matundo - unidade Chimbonde	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
	Mutarara	Nkganzo	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Panducani		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	Landinho	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Mussaia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Parreirão	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Namacurra	Brigodo	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Gogodane	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Mucoa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Munguissa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Ronda	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Nicoadala	Digudua	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
		Namitangurini	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes