

Mozambique Rapid Assessment (MRA) – Dondo District Profile

Purpose of the MRA: To provide a shared understanding of the impact of cyclone Idai and associated flooding in the central districts of Mozambique that: a) identifies priority needs of the affected population; b) priority locations for response (by sector); and c) provides recommendations to inform strategic decisions on resource mobilisation and response planning

Impact				X	
	Very low		Moderate		Very High
Affected areas need for assistance				X	

Crisis overview

Cyclone Idai made landfall on 14 March on the coast of Dondo district. Within two days this was followed by extensive flooding caused by prolonged rainfall and increased flow in the rivers originating in Malawi. As a result much of the district suffered both extensive wind and flood damage with most homes on the coastal areas being damaged or destroyed. Many coastal communities were isolated by the floods for some two weeks.

Scope and scale

The impacts for Dondo district can be disaggregated into three zones. The coastal area, where poor construction standards and high exposure to wind speeds have led to acute shelter and food needs. The urban area around Dondo city and Mafambisse, where the cyclone and resulting floods have resulted in significant crop damage and a high risk from acute watery diarrhoea and cholera. Finally, the rural area between Dondo city and the coast in the east, which is sparsely populated with remote communities and where extensive crop damage is the most significant concern.

Dondo was in the direct path of the cyclone and so wind damage was extensive across the district. Damage to infrastructure is restricting access to essential healthcare while contamination of water supplies and significant reduction in sanitation and hygiene practice is increasing risks of AWD. Extensive destruction of crops and livestock has reduced food security.

Priority Needs



Provision of **food** assistance and support for seeds and livelihoods



Shelter reconstruction and technical assistance



Contain cholera outbreak and address root causes

Access constraints

Dondo town is reported to be accessible to all kinds of vehicles out of Beira. Rural areas remain challenging to access for heavy trucks and the water ways are being assessed in order to identify the type of vessels able to offload (Logs Cluster, 11/04). Mobile connectivity in remote rural and coastal villages is intermittent.

Limitations

This report is based on the initial data from 22 sites using the MRA tool and supplemented with data from other rapid assessments and secondary data. The analysis has been supported by expert judgement, elicited through a joint analysis session (11/04) and consultation with cluster leads.

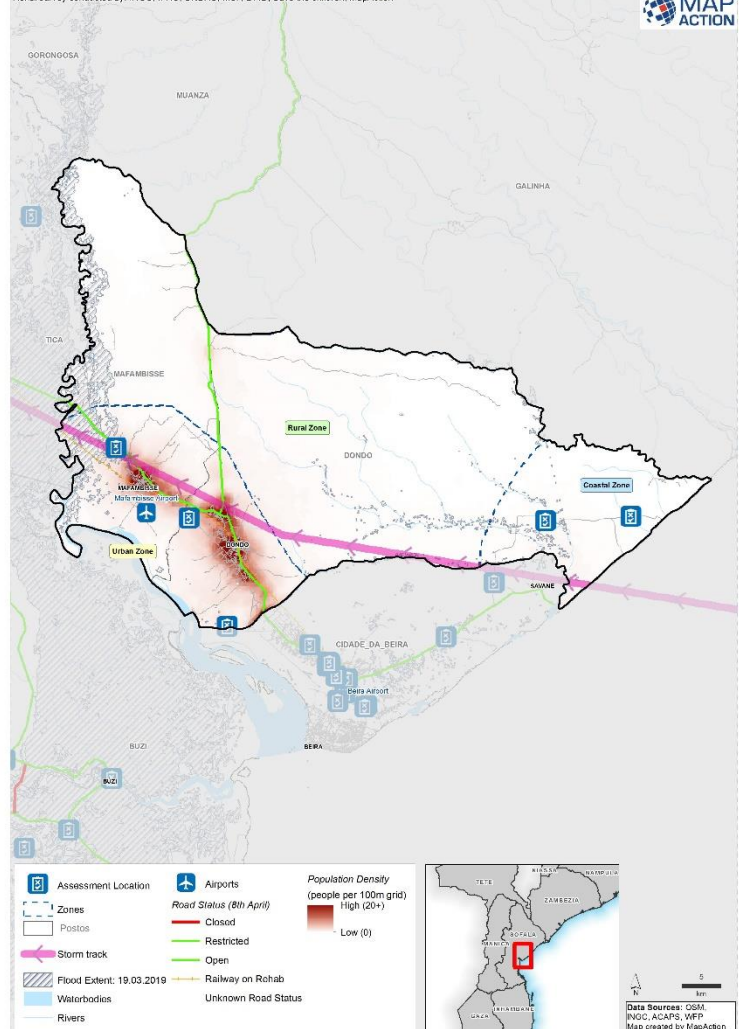
Drivers of the crisis and underlying factors

Cyclone Idai made landfall on the coast of Dondo district late on 14 March. Within two days this was followed by extensive flooding caused by prolonged rainfall and increased flow in Rio Pungue and Rio Sanguze rivers as rainfall and the opening of dams upstream fed already swollen rivers and burst banks in some places.

Exposure and vulnerability: Dondo district is highly vulnerable to natural disasters that profoundly affect the social and economic life of vulnerable communities. These disasters, when associated with poor agriculture productivity lead to high levels of food insecurity, especially among the elderly and female-headed households. Due to the basic technology used and consequently low yields, the main harvest is usually insufficient to cover basic food needs, which are complemented with a second harvest, non-crop yields and other coping strategies. In times of scarcity people adopt various coping mechanisms including working for food, picking wild berries, hunting, and selling firewood, charcoal, reeds and drinks, etc. Families where men are in working age migrate to seek employment opportunities in close-by cities. To mitigate this situation, district authorities have launched an action plan to reduce the impact of drought including resistant seeds and crops and technologies suitable for the family sector. Between 1997 and 2007 the poverty incidence in Dondo district decreased from 75% to 35%.

Impacts, needs and humanitarian response options are significantly different across urban, rural and coastal areas. Each of these three zones have therefore been analysed separately as well as the district as a whole. **Urban**, (78% of the total district population) covers the Municipality of Dondo, where the district HQ is located, and the major population clusters of Mafambisse and Savane. Pre-cyclone vulnerabilities according to the Govt of Mozambique’s district profile (2012) include limited coverage and inefficiency of the sanitation system. The western edge of this zone is prone to flooding leading to rich soils conducive to the production of cereals (rice and maize). Fishing is a common livelihood. In **rural** areas (19% of total district pop), the zone is characterized by a rich pasture and a low population density, during the rainy season it is completely flooded. In **coastal** areas (3% total pop), the population is mainly engaged in fishing and also the extraction of sand for construction. The main vulnerability arises from inaccessibility, particularly in the rainy season as well as devastation of mangrove forests for firewood.

Mozambique: Dondo District - ground assessment survey locations
 Aerial survey conducted by: INGC, IFRC, UNDAC, MSF, DHD, Save the Children, MapAction



Economic impacts: A World Bank assessment has estimated that the total damages to buildings, infrastructure and agriculture across Mozambique could be between \$656 to \$773 million.

Agricultural damages could exceed \$250 million. The vast majority of damages are concentrated in Sofala province, which includes Dondo district (World Bank, 04/04).

Financial situation: A financial crisis sparked in 2016 led to financing from the IMF, World Bank and many Western countries to be suspended. Mozambique's political and financial problems are likely to hinder the government's ability to respond in the aftermath of the cyclone (Citizen Truth, 28/03/2019, Ministério da economia e finanças 28/02).

Humanitarian profile

A calculation of total population affected, people in need and those in need of urgent assistance is under discussion with the Government of Mozambique and Humanitarian Country Team. These figures will be published by key sector and location with the final Mozambique Rapid Assessment, due 20 April.



A woman cleans up the debris from her home in Inhamabue, Dondo, Mozambique, Photo: IFRC

Crisis Impacts

Overview:

Dondo district was one of the most affected by Cyclone Idai. According to Government figures, 166,511 people have been affected and 8,500 hectares destroyed or damaged (as of 10 April). A total of 22 locations were assessed across the district. **Urban:** 12 city neighbourhoods around Dondo, 3 resettlement centres around Dondo; 2 city neighbourhoods around Mafambisse. **Rural:** Madruz in Dondo posto; Mutua in Mafambisse posto; Savane in Dondo posto and **Coastal:** Chinamacondo and Sengo, a small fishing village.

Displacement

Estimates of number of displaced people should be complemented with official figures however, the district is reporting a high number of IDPs. Across half of the locations surveyed report, the presence of IDPs is reported.

4,920 people are reportedly displaced across 7 sites (3 in Mafambisse posto, 4 in Dondo posto). All sites are considered spontaneous, physically accessible, and 'safe and secure' by respondents. All sites are managed by a site management agency except two (in Mafambisse and Barrio Samora Machel in Dondo). The most urgent needs reported at the sites are food, shelter/NFI and latrines (IOM 10/04/2019). More detail on displacement is available in the [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#).

Health

Official government figures report 127 injured and 38 dead across Dondo district (INGC 10/04/2019).

The main diseases reported in the majority of surveyed locations are malaria, AWD, and malnutrition (in order of incidence). Respiratory diseases were flagged in 9 out of 22 locations, but it remains unclear if they were caused by the cyclone or are a pre-condition in assessed areas. Measles outbreaks were reported in Savane village and Nhamaiabwe Massambe neighbourhood, both in Dondo posto. An investigation is ongoing by Health cluster partners. Cholera was confirmed in 3 locations, 66 new cases confirmed on 10 April by WHO.

17 assessed locations reported at least one functional facility, and 5 locations reported no health facility. For the locations where there was no access, the average distance to cover to access health care was found to be 13km. Access was reportedly very difficult in Mutua village (rural), and difficult in Savane village (rural) and Mafambisse. There are 15 health units which make possible for the population to access the services of the National Health System, however the coverage indices are low:

- 1 health unit per 10,784 people
- 1 doctor per 16,000 people
- 1 bed per 1,051 inhabitants
- 1 technical professional for 847 residents in the district

As of 2007, 1.7% of the population had disabilities, of which 1.6% physical and 0.1% mental.

In Canhandula Health Centre, increases in cases of diarrhoea and malaria were reported, as well as urgent need of water and sanitation facilities, medical supplies, and chlorine. Preliminary assessments found that the roof has been damaged (ASB Assessment, 29/03).

Over half the communities assessed reported that they had been sick with fever, diarrhoea, and/or general pains in the weeks following the cyclone (Mozambique: Initial Assessment Report - Tropical Cyclone IDAI, District of Dondo (INGC, OCHA, COSACA, Red Cross Mozambique, IFRC 25/03/2019)

Dondo district is considered at higher risk for cholera (along with Beira, Buzi, Nhamatando) (WHO Cyclone Health Cluster Bulletin 10/04/2019). Cholera was confirmed by respondents in the community of Chinamacondo, although this could not be verified with WHO / MoH data at time of writing. In total, there have been 444 cases in Dondo district with 2 deaths from 27 March to 08 April 2019. There is also widespread damage to health infrastructure, however reportedly there are two Cholera Treatment Centres working in the area. Medical materials such as balsamo, diclofinac, bisacodin, and anti-malarial supplies were reportedly absent.

There is currently an information gap on the condition of health facilities in the district.

WASH

Access to potable water has been severely impacted by the cyclone. In the coastal village of Sengo, it was reported by the community health worker that nobody regularly treated water before consumption. The picture was only slightly less concerning in Chinamacondo. Where water treatment was practiced, certeza is the most common method. In Sengo, it was reported that the main source of water was surface water from nearby streams.

Both coastal communities reported that households were resorting to open defecation, however this was also the case prior to the cyclone hitting. A lack of access to soap and ash was reported in both locations but is particularly acute in Sengo.

At the time of the assessment 6 out of 22 locations relied on unimproved sources or surface water as one of their main sources of water after the cyclone. Reduced water consumption for other purpose and reliance on unimproved water sources for washing were the most common coping strategies reported.

Since the majority of communities assessed were living in urban areas, most communities in surveyed locations reported using household latrines prior to the cyclone (16 out of 22), the number dropped to only 3 locations, most likely due to the destruction of WASH infrastructures. Open defecation was reported in 3 locations prior to the cyclone, the number raised to 11 locations post-Idai.

Privacy for washing/defecating was reported as an issue for women and girls in 6 out of 22 locations.

Shelter

Wind was the main source of damage in 20 out 22 locations. 14 out of 22 locations reported shelter flooding, at the time of the assessment shelters were still flooded in 8 locations.

According to Govt of Mozambique, there are 4,823 houses partially destroyed in the Dondo district (out of a total 89,066 in Sofala province and 112,745 across the affected area). 16 out of 22 locations reported at least some shelter damage. In more than half surveyed locations, people have reported sleeping in the open (14 out of 22). 9 out of these were in urban areas.

17 out 22 locations reporting at least some completely destroyed houses. Govt of Mozambique reports 13,557 houses totally destroyed across the province (Sofala total: 60,898, Overall: 111,202) (INGC 10/04/2019).

Approximately 1,500 are reportedly living in public buildings around the Chinamacondo area, according to the Posto leader. People were reported to be sleeping outside in both of the locations. Most houses were reported

damaged in both locations, with many being reported as being destroyed. The figures reported need further investigation, but it was apparent from aerial and drone observations of the area that roof damages was widespread and extensive.

A lack of materials was reported as a key concern for respondents. The presence of an undamaged school in Chinamacondo which was recently built by UNDP demonstrated the potential impact of improved construction / shelter training to accompany any shelter intervention. Coastal villagers reported that they would benefit from some technical guidance to ensure that roofs were built back better, with cyclone prevention lashings providing increased durability and resilience

There are an estimated 35,000 housing units in the district (2012 projection based on 2007 census). The predominant type of housing is the hut (palhota) representing 59% of all houses in the district. The mixed house, which is a kind of housing that combines durable building materials and plant-based materials represent 28% of the district's houses and the basic house represents an 11%. Although housing conditions are different between the urban and rural areas of the district, there is a pattern of building materials characterized by:

- 77% of houses the main material used on the walls of the houses is reed / sticks
- 57% of houses the main material used to cover the houses is grass or straw
- 62% of material used in the pavement of houses is adobe

Food Security & Livelihoods

On the coast, the annual crop of rice has been completely destroyed by a combination of wind damage and flooding. Respondents identified that rice is the only crop for the majority of the population. As rice has only one annual harvest, the loss of the crop will have food security and nutrition livelihoods potentially for the next 12 months although this needs to be triangulated with the ongoing Food Security Cluster assessments as it may be that flooding provides an additional window to replant rice crops during the April-May second planting season, if the irrigation and drainage infrastructures are rehabilitated.

There is a vital need to stimulate livelihood recovery and income-generating activities to mitigate negative coping strategies such as transactional sex, early and forced marriage. There is evidence that links economic hardship to increased rates of domestic violence (Protection Cluster, 12/04).

In Chinamacondo, some families are reported as having cattle, goats, sheep and pigs. Less than 25% of livestock were reported as being lost during the cyclone. In coastal villages, access to livestock was considerably less prevalent.

14 out of 22 locations reported flooded crop lands after the event, and all of the locations are still flooded. 16 of assessed locations reported crop losses, including 5 locations in coastal and rural areas. Estimates of crop losses vary. Both locations on the coast reported having lost all their crops. 15 locations reported having lost over 50% of their crops.

Coastal villagers rely heavily on fishing for own consumption (calorific intake) as well as for livelihoods, with any excess being sold to market. Coastal villagers reported damage to and lost fishing boats and fishing equipment, including nets. In terms of reported needs, the coastal village reported a need for means to better preserve fish, including salt and drying equipment.

The majority of surveyed locations (20) had access to functional markets prior to the cyclone. Only in Sengo (coastal) and Magologo (city neighbourhood in Dongo) did they not have access to markets. In 19 surveyed

locations markets are now functioning normally, or function but not fully. Communities in the resettlement centre 'A' in Dondo reported that markets were not functioning at all.

Proportion of stocks available after the cyclone: 45% of locations reported less than 50% stocks available, increases in prices were reported in the majority of locations (maize grains and salt increases were the most reported). Stocks of food (fresh, dry, or packages) were reported in only 6 locations, essential NFIs in only 7.

It is unclear by how much food prices have increased but reports from areas where supplies have been limited due to temporary cuts in transportation routes, staple food prices more than doubled, and maize grain increased by about 100% in the immediate aftermath of the cyclone. Prices are gradually coming back to normal (FEWSNET 03/2019).

The main income activities of the district are agriculture and fishing. In general, agriculture is practiced manually in small family properties. In moderately well-drained soils, maize, sorghum, mexoeira, cassava and nhemba and boere beans are predominant.

In 2012, out of an estimated population of 162,000 people, there were 93,000 in working age (above 15) of which 63.7% was economically active, of which 69% of the total were men and 58.1% women. The World Bank estimates that the event has negatively impacted food security and nutrition of an already vulnerable population due to damages to agricultural production corresponding to about 13% of total agricultural land in the country (World Bank, 04/04).

Education

School attendance is of moderate concern. While no locations reported less than 25% school attendance, five locations reported 26% - 50%. Over half of surveyed locations (12 locations) reported 50% and over attendance. Low levels of pre-cyclone literacy (70%) suggest that this situation is not primarily caused by the effects of the cyclone itself.

Schools being far away was quoted as the main reason preventing girls from going to school before the cyclone. For both boys and girls after the cyclone, the main reasons for not going to school were lost materials and schools in poor conditions.

There are 55 schools, of which 32 are primary level. 33.5% of women and 14.4% of man have never attended school. Due to inadequate infrastructure and lack of teachers, many people only attend the first two levels of primary school up to 12 years old.

Protection

Protection concerns around gender-based violence were reported. It would be prudent to ensure that any intervention in this geographic area mainstreamed protection issues as a key concern.

Among children under 14 years old, a total of 22.3% were orphan by father (13.2%), by mother (6%) or both parents (3%).

Infrastructure

The strong winds of Tropical Cyclone Idai followed by massive rainfalls have created extensive damage to logistics and telecommunications infrastructure. A lot of communities have been cut off from telecommunications and access to information for remote communities is very limited. In Chinamacondo it is possible to communicate

using Movitel network coverage in certain areas but villages outside this population centre do not have access to mobile communications.

Lack of electricity is a problem in rural and coastal surveyed locations surveyed: none are reporting access to electricity (4 out of the 6 locations that answered 'nobody' to the question about accessing more than 6 hours of electricity per day).

Access to surrounding districts is on paved roads in well conditions, while access within the district is on dirt roads without major obstacles, except during the rainy season. In general road infrastructure needs to be improved.

In Dondo district there is a considerable number of water sources, however they are unevenly distributed and in some areas they are not operational all year round and the local population has to travel long distances to reach the nearest source.

According to 2017 census, electric power distribution covers only 12% of the district's population

Community Engagement and Accountability

Over 40 languages are spoken in Mozambique but only half of the population can speak Portuguese, with the statistics being lower in rural areas and among women. The primary language other than Portuguese in Dondo district is Cisena. According to analysis by the Communicating with Communities working group and MapAction, the communities are within range of functioning radio stations.

Over 80% of the population can understand Portuguese (90.6% men, 74.7% women) – this is by far the highest percentage of people understanding Portuguese in the whole province (MoM 2014). The distribution of people speaking Portuguese according to urban/rural/coastal area is currently unknown. An assumption would be that the majority of Portuguese speakers live in urban centres

11 of the assessed locations reported having access to information on the response to the cyclone. However, 6 of the resettlement centres, coastal areas, and rural areas responded 'no' (out of 8 of these types of locations, the other two did not provide an answer). Gaps in the response to reach these areas with information.

National capacities and response

Capacity:

Overall coordination of the response is managed by INGC at National, Provincial and community level. INGC supports the humanitarian community to engage with local government authorities in assessment coordination and mobilizing relief items to the affected communities.

Joint multisectoral assessments and relief item distributions are ongoing in affected areas. NGOs, the Red Cross Movement and private organization are working closely with Government and the international community to reach affected communities.

Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique's (CVM) response operation Tropical Cyclone Idai reached Dondo district through late March and the first week of April. In this period, four different distributions were conducted in joint partnership between CVM and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)



reaching 365 households (1,825 people). Most households received a full shelter and household non-food item pack comprised of shelter kits and tarpaulins. Other households were also supported with kitchen sets, mosquito nets and soap. New locations within the district where CVM has capacity and that can be reached logistically are being identified.

In parallel, CVM and IFRC's psychosocial support team have worked together in conducting rapid assessments in accommodation centres across Dondo. This will also be linked with the arrival of the second Mass Sanitation Emergency Response Unit (MSM20), which is due to arrive this week to Beira, to provide additional support to accommodation centres and Oral Rehydration Points (ORPs, or posto de primeiros socorros para casos de diarreia, in Portuguese). ORP reach, although currently focused in Beira, is also expected to expand to Dondo in the near future.

Dondo district is considered in the IFRC Emergency Appeal as priority area for action in both emergency response and recovery intervention, involving a multi-sector approach that includes livelihoods, health and care, WASH and shelter.

International response

The Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was updated on 27 March, requesting US\$282 million for the immediate life-saving response to the cyclone. Health and WASH partners are ramping-up cholera and AWD response, in support of the Government.

The UN, INGOs and IFRC/CVM are supporting assessments and humanitarian response in affected districts. OCHA/UNDAC is leading the coordination to support the Government of Mozambique. Agencies are channelling their information and response activities through the cluster system. OCHA is consolidating response tracking and circulating to partners with information products.

As of 11 April, there were 59 organisations operating in Dondo District, within 8 clusters: Health, Water and Sanitation, Food Security, Shelter and NFI, Protection, Education, Nutrition, Emergency Telecommunications.

The largest coverage of partners across Dondo is the Health Cluster with twenty-three total partners supporting MoH in the following activities: promotion of community health, infectious disease prevention and control, reproductive health training. The health cluster continues to work closely with INS and MoH and partners to strengthen surveillance of cholera and other main epidemic-prone diseases or conditions, including in Dondo District. WASH partners are working in across the district with fourteen partners covering safe water provision, procurement and distribution of WASH NFIs, sanitation and bathing facilities.

Food security partners are supporting the scale-up of food delivery and provision of seeds and tools assistance across the district with thirteen active partners. Provision of agricultural inputs, through distribution of seeds (corn, beans and vegetable seeds) and tools, is most necessary to ensure farmers capitalize on the 1 to 3-week planting window. Shelter and NFI assistance are provided to 1,680 households with seven partners supporting the response.

Protection partners are scaling up protection assistance including psychosocial support, establishing referral and response pathways for general protection and SGBV and establishing Child Friendly Spaces from seven protection actors. Six education partners have established temporary learning spaces, distribution of student kits, rehabilitation of damaged classrooms and construction of school sanitation.

While sub-district locations of interventions are not yet available, it is assumed that the majority of the interventions described are taking place in urban areas.

Humanitarian access

Dondo town is reported to be accessible to any kind of vehicle out of Beira. Rural areas remain challenging to access for heavy truck and waterways are being assessed in order to identify the type of vessels able to offload (Logs Cluster, 11/04).

Coastal communities are accessible with pickup and small trucks (probably max. 10MT trucks) able to access Chimagongo. The dirt road from coast to Chimagongo is 10 km and mostly smooth albeit with several partially damaged sections.

There is no visible or reported built port infrastructure. Access by sea might be possible but only with beach landing vessels. There seem to be several sheltered natural harbours (river mouths) that could potentially be used by small vessels for disembarking and/or landing vessels.

According to respondents to the survey, of the 22 locations assessed, three were reportedly not accessible by road (Bairro 25 in Mafambisse, Canhandu, and Consito in Dondo).

Strategic humanitarian priorities

Priorities:

1. Immediate food and shelter assistance is required in underserved coastal areas of Dondo.
2. Immediate WASH assistance to rehabilitate latrines and re-establish water treatment and handwashing practices.
3. Support to the health structure to rehabilitate facilities and ensure sufficient medicines.

Further Assessments required:

1. Crop damage assessments are urgently required to inform food security and early recovery strategies
2. Additional assessments are required in the rural area in the centre of Dondo to understand the scale and type of need in remote settlements
3. Assessments of health facilities to assess the type of reconstruction support are required.

Methodology and Limitations

Data collection:

The primary data forming the basis of this district profile was collected between 7-10 April using the Mozambique Rapid Needs Assessment Tool (MRA) endorsed by the INGC (Instituto Nacional de Gestao de Calamidades).

Data was collected at Localidas/settlement level and aggregated to district level. Localidas/settlements were selected for data collection based on those with the largest populations as well as coverage of different zones of concern, (i.e. urban, rural and coastal).

22 locations were surveyed in total; IFRC/CVM and Save the Children enumerators interviewed key informants. The district is not homogenous as it covers rural, urban, and coastal areas. The findings have been grouped accordingly as they share common characteristics. The survey collected primary data primarily in coastal and urban areas, areas with larger population estimates, and findings from rural areas are mainly drawn from secondary data collection and expert judgement. KoBo Toolbox was used for data collection.

Data processing and analysis:

Primary data was cleaned, summarized, mapped and compared with other in-crisis information. Summarized data was shared with staff with sectoral expertise and knowledge about the Mozambique context for further interpretation. Additional input was received from INGC. Analysts from ACAPS, IFRC and MapAction processed and analysed the results. The DEEP was used to collect and structure secondary data for additional analysis.

Limitations:

- a) Generalisability - The limited number of locations surveyed does not allow to give a comprehensive and accurate depiction of the situation of the district. Most of the primary data comes from the urban and coastal parts of the district, the findings are indicative, and should not be taken to represent the whole of Dondo District
- b) Key informants - The assessment was based largely on key informant (KI) interviews. Several KI per Localida/settlement were interviewed based on their areas of knowledge and the tool provided a composite summary of their inputs. The nature of key informant (KI) interviews however, presents limitations, such as variations in data quality and accuracy. KIs might not be aware of the needs faced by specific population groups and they cannot be expected to have complete knowledge and expertise of the situation, thus the findings may not represent all perspectives and information.
- c) Access constraints - There continue to be some areas which are inaccessible, therefore these findings do not necessarily apply to inaccessible areas at the time of the assessment.
- d) Relevance over time - While reading this profile, please also consider that the situation is subject to frequent changes and that significant changes can occur within days at the early stage of an emergency response. Thus, the accuracy and usefulness of the information will decrease over time.

Lessons learned

Floods in Sofala in 2000, showed how household rural behaviour varies according to the area cultivated. Relief programming should identify and provide different level of assistance, taking in strong consideration the special needs that female headed household might have.

A significant number of people rely on selling labour to have income, being mostly a rural area, much labor was carried out in local farms. The disruptions caused by the Cyclone to agriculture, are likely to prevent people to have income for some time, suggesting that cash schemes might be needed to replace the lost of income. (MADR 15/03/2000)

Land tenure and housing rights were identified as challenged after 2000 floods, including the right of the displaced people who do not return and those who return, the rights of those in resettlement areas, rights of informal settlers and the rights of the hosting communities. Floods in 2000, again showed that the best results were achieved when international organizations were working in close collaboration with local institutions and agencies (FAO).

Key characteristics at District Admin 2 level

<i>Key indicators</i>	<i>Mozambique</i>	<i>Sofala Province</i>	<i>Dondo District</i>
Total population (2017 Census)	28,861,863	2,221,803	177,384
Gender distribution of population	13,800,857 men / 15,061,006 women	1,071,830 men / 1,149,973 women	83,597 men / 93,751 women
Lower Admin Levels (HDX 2019)	11 provinces	13 districts	3 postos
Food Security Figures (IPC January – March 2019 Projections 10/2018)	IPC 1 Minimal: 17,139,999 (60%) IPC 2 Stressed: 9,595,831 (33%) IPC 3 Crisis: 1,565,773 (5%)	IPC 1 Minimal: 1,333,032 (60%) IPC 2 Stressed: 866,503 (39%) IPC 3 Crisis: 22,218 (1%)	n/a
Nutrition levels (UNICEF)	Prevalence of moderate and severe stunting: 43%	n/a	n/a
Health statistics (UNICEF)	Under-five mortality rate 72.4/1,000 live births	n/a	n/a
WASH Statistics (WASHDATA 2015) countrywide (INE 2007) district level 2007 census	<p><u>Rural Areas</u> <u>Drinking water:</u> - improved 48.8% (12.7% piped, 39.1% non piped) <u>Sanitation:</u> - improved 48.8% (12.3% non shared, 2.5% shared) - unimproved 38% - open defecation 47.2% <u>Handwashing:</u> - observed 44% - facilities lacking water or soap 37% - facilities with water and soap 7.6%</p>	Households with piped water - 58,443 (2007) with toilets - 19,190 (2007)	<p><u>Drinking water:</u> - canalized water 18.8% (inside the house 3%, outside the house 15.6%) - non canalized water 81.4 % of which: fountain 28.6%; well / hole with pump 19.4%; well without pump 28.8%; river / lake / waterfall 4.2%</p> <p><u>Sanitation:</u> - toilets connected to septic tanks 4.0% - latrines improved 7.4 % - traditional latrines improved 7.2% - latrines unimproved 29.7%</p> <p><u>Energy:</u> - electricity 12.1% - oil, paraffin, kerosene 78.3% - wood 8.5%%</p>
Literacy levels (UNICEF)	Completion rate primary education 40% Youth literacy rate (15-24 years) 71% Adjusted net attendance rate primary education 71% Adjusted net attendance rate, lower secondary education 16%	Illiteracy rate (2007) - 44.7%	Illiteracy rate - 30% of the population above 15
Access to basic services (household figures) (INE 2007)	n/a	n/a	n/a