



# Mungassa



## INACCT Resilience

*Designing Inclusive African  
Coastal City Resilience*

# Integrated climate change risk, resilience & disaster response profile – urban informal settlement



## 1. Settlement dashboard

| Field                      | Information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Settlement name            | Mungassa                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| NUSP Category (Durban)     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Location (city, ward, GPS) | Beira, PA Nº4 – Manga Loforte, –19.7498, 34.8923                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Year established           | N/A (in the past 30 years)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Settlement type            | (informal, peri-urban, expansion zone, etc.)<br><br>Informal settlement, peri-urban, expansion zone                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Population estimate        | 11 358 hab                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Number of sections / zones | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Number of households       | N/A                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Structure of households    | (basic materials, % brick, % double storey)<br><br>Walls of adobe block, brick block, cement block, wood planks, or caniço/bamboo/palmeira; roofs of zinc/tin sheet, lusalite plate, concrete slab, clay tile, grass/culm/palmeira, or cardboard/bag/shell; floors of earth, cement screed, or tile.                                                         |
| Layout and density         | (high density, narrow pathways, % road access)<br><br>Lowest-density neighbourhood (19 hab/ha; 11,358 inhabitants across 6.1 km <sup>2</sup> ), with spontaneous disordered occupation, only a few secondary graded-earth arteries, and large areas accessible only on foot, where a planned subdivision of 41,000 plots remains only partially implemented. |
| Tenure status              | (formal, customary, de facto, none)<br><br>Limited formal land tenure coverage, land is generally occupied under customary or de facto arrangements                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

|                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                            | (good faith occupation) and without formal registration (DUAT — Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Main livelihoods                           | <p>(e.g. informal/formal employment; food gardening etc).</p> <p>Small-scale farming, small-scale vending, family support, occasional temporary employment, small businesses.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Key physical features                      | <p>(low-lying, wetland, slope, river proximity, soil type)</p> <p>Low-lying area prone to flooding, mixed wetland area.</p> <p>Flat alluvial plain of very low bearing capacity, bounded to the north by the Rio Mungassa; extensive mixed wetland (freshwater and brackish swamps, reed beds, seasonally inundated rice paddies) interspersed with small elevated termite mounds, on soils fundamentally unsuitable for habitation due to waterlogging and weak structural resistance.</p> |
| Access to services                         | <p>(water, sanitation, electricity, waste, roads)</p> <p>Access to the municipal water supply and electricity grid is limited to a small portion of the neighbourhood. The remaining areas lack formal water connections, sewerage, or grid electricity. Most households rely on wells for water and pit latrines for sanitation.</p>                                                                                                                                                       |
| Main environmental and climate hazards     | <p>(cyclones, floods, heatwaves, landslides etc.)</p> <p>Cyclones, storms, floods, soil degradation, heatwaves.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Trend/pattern observed for climate hazards | <p>(e.g. increasing in frequency/severity/impact)</p> <p>Flooding frequency, storm intensity and soil erosion are all increasing, with shorter recovery time between cyclone events, longer seasonal waterlogging, and projected quadrupling of extreme sea-level rise events.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

|                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| Key vulnerabilities                                                                   | <p>(Social – e.g. poverty/crime/drugs; economic – e.g. income level; environmental – e.g. loss of trees, poor waste management; infrastructural – e.g. limited access to sanitation; physical – e.g. located in floodplain; etc).</p> <p>Informal low-income settlement on flood-prone wetland soils with no sewage, irregular waste collection, earth roads, limited water and electricity access, high exposure to cyclones, and rapidly expanding population outpacing infrastructure.</p>                                                                                                             |
| Key actors involved in the settlement                                                 | <p>e.g. municipal departments, ward councillor, universities, aid organisations, neighbours, NGOs etc. Beira City Municipal Council (CMB); Local Risk Management Committees (CLGR); National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD); Administrative Post No.4 – Manga Loforte (Mungassa and Ndunda); Neighbourhood Secretaries and Unit Chiefs; Post-Cyclone Reconstruction Office (GREPOC); Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Administration (AIAS); Water Supply Asset and Investment Fund (FIPAG); Beira Autonomous Sanitation Service (SASB); Electricity of Mozambique (EDM), and more.</p> |
| Existing adaptation / DRR actions and level of development (e.g. active/ in progress) | <p>(evacuation routes, bank stabilisation, early warning system).</p> <p>Local Risk Management Committees (CLGR) - active and in re-capacitation.</p> <p>Paving and reinforcement of Road "Six", the main unpaved artery linking Mungassa and Ndunda to the highway, including construction of roadside drainage ditches – delayed.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

## 2. Settlement risk analysis

| Hazard     | Exposure                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Main vulnerabilities                                                                                                                                                                              | Estimated level of risk (Risk is the product of the hazard, exposure & vulnerability) |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Floods     | <p>Low-lying river floodplains, informal settlements near Mungassa River.</p> <p>The entire settlement is located on flat, low-lying alluvial wetland terrain with very limited drainage. Seasonal floodwater remains standing for months beyond the end of the rainy season.</p> | <p>Low-income households, women-headed households, orphans, elderly living alone, persons with disabilities, renters, daily-income workers (vendors, mototaxi drivers) dependent on mobility.</p> | High                                                                                  |
| Heat-waves | <p>Areas highly exposed to the sun, with few trees, inconsistent irrigation.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <p>Outdoor workers, elderly, children, and residents walking long distances on exposed unshaded flooded paths to reach transport, markets or services.</p>                                        | Medium                                                                                |

|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
|              | Partially buffered by mangroves and marshland, generally without shade, community meetings could not be held in shade.                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
| Storm Surges | Exposed to high-velocity winds, river Mungassa creates additional flood surge risk from the north, zinc sheet roofs and weak structures offer no resistance, 79% of the neighbourhood destroyed by Cyclone Idai. | Low-income households in zinc/caniço structures, renters, orphans, elderly, persons with disabilities, trees, electricity poles and other infrastructure create heightened exposure.              | High |
| Drought      | Crops in yards and peri-urban plots are more frequently destroyed by flooding than drought, shallow wells do not dry up but become                                                                               | Households dependent on subsistence agriculture, households relying on shallow wells as primary water source, children and elderly most vulnerable to waterborne disease from contaminated wells. | Low  |



|  |                                                                       |  |  |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
|  | saline and contaminated by seawater and latrines during flood events. |  |  |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|

### 3a. Existing capacities and resilience actions

| Hazard | Existing capacities / resilience actions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Critical gaps/ needs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Floods | SMS alerts from INGD; community sirens; CLGRD committees (18 gender-balanced volunteers per neighbourhood) coordinating evacuation and search and rescue; preparedness drills and evacuation route mapping; community-built drainage ditches (some cement-reinforced); regular drain cleaning (limpagem das drenagens); community-built wooden plank bridges and makeshift crossings reinforced with sandbags; use of tyres, stones and rubble to create walkways through flooded areas; land raising with fill material to protect foundations; canals constructed and widened by community; AVSI/UNICEF Committee revitalisation programme; Associação FACE community resilience guide; school buildings and multi-storey structures used as informal evacuation shelters etc. | Evacuation shelters insufficient or absent in parts of the neighbourhood, notably southern Mungassa; CLGRD equipment worn out or missing; community maps unable to keep pace with rapid settlement expansion into marshland; tertiary drainage frequently blocked by solid waste, improved waste collection and recycling urgently needed; primary drainage valves closed during high tide causing backwater flooding in peripheral areas; security against gender-based violence in shelters insufficient; no detailed neighbourhood-level urban plans produced by the |

|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | municipality for the neighbourhood.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Heatwaves    | Use of limited available shade, school walls, isolated trees, construction sites, for community gatherings and rest.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | No organised community or institutional response to heat specifically; no tree planting or shade infrastructure programme; near-total absence of covered public spaces for community gathering; limited awareness among residents and institutions of increasing heat risk and available adaptation measures; no heat-related health monitoring or early warning at neighbourhood level. |
| Storm Surges | INGD SMS early warning alerts and CLGRD in-neighbourhood mobilisation to assist most vulnerable; evacuation shelters available in most parts of the neighbourhood; community use of sandbags, stones and tyres to weigh down zinc roofs before storms; evacuation to multi-storey buildings and schools; post-storm road clearance by municipality and INGD to restore access; temporary INGD tents provided to families whose homes are destroyed; municipality constructing new housing for post-Idai displaced families; UN-Habitat/GREPOC/AICS resilient housing | No evacuation shelter in southern Mungassa; some families still in temporary shelters years after Cyclone Idai with relocation incomplete; zinc sheet roofing dominant across all three neighbourhoods offering minimal wind resistance — no systematic promotion of stronger roofing materials or standards at neighbourhood level; slow restoration of electricity and                 |



|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         | reconstruction programme developing and piloting improved building standards.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | phone signal after major events limiting communication; fallen electricity poles and trees blocking evacuation routes post-storm; security against gender-based violence in shelters insufficient. |
| Drought | Household wells generally providing year-round water access; water storage in jerrycans common; basic water treatment practices used when well water is brackish; community-dug irrigation ditches supporting year-round cultivation in yards and peri-urban plots; humid climate and high-water table reduce drought severity. | Well water becomes saline and contaminated during and after flood events, compromising the primary dry-season water source, no formal water treatment or distribution infrastructure as backup.    |

### 3b. Additional technical and local information available for the settlement

- Beira neighbourhood boundary maps, INGC/OCHA/HDX, 2019: <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/mozambique-admin-level-4-beira-and-dondo-neighbourhood-boundaries>
- Beira Flood Risk Map (.qgz), QGIS, neighbourhood-level flood risk
- JICA Flood Hazard and Risk Maps, 3 scenarios, 30m grid, 2022
- UNOSAT/REACH Alto da Manga satellite damage assessment, Cyclone Idai, 2019: <https://reliefweb.int/map/mozambique/mozambique-beira-city-alto-de-manga-neighbourhood-damage-assessment-26-march-2019>
- UNOSAT/REACH Mungassa satellite damage assessment, Cyclone Idai, 2019: <http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/mozambique/mozambique-cyclone-idai-beira-city-mungassa-neighbourhood-damage-assessment-26-march-2019>

- Comités Locais de Gestão de Risco de Desastres (CLGRD) community DRR participatory maps, flood zones and evacuation routes per bairro, held by INGD Sofala
- PEU Plano de Estrutura Urbana da Cidade da Beira, 5 volumes, 2021
- Beira Municipal Recovery and Resilience Plan, 2 volumes, 2019
- AIAS Environmental Impact Assessment, Beira Stormwater Drainage Rehabilitation, E2914 V3, 2014
- Urban Mobility Plan for Beira, in development as of 2021/2022, contact CMB for latest status
- Detailed Neighbourhood Plans (Planos de Pormenor), not yet produced for the neighbourhood
- ICLEI Africa, Living with Water, photovoice research, 2025: <https://africa.iclei.org/living-with-water-stories-of-resilience-from-beiras-informal-settlements/>
- HelpAge International, Rapid Needs Assessment of Older People, Sofala, post-Idai, 2019: <https://www.helpage.org/silo/files/rapid-needs-assessment-of-older-people-cyclone-idai-sofala-province.pdf>

## 4. Governance and community institutions supporting disaster preparedness and response

| Institution / group                                          | Role in disaster preparedness & response                                                                         | Strengths                                                                                                            | Challenges / gaps                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Beira City Municipal Council - Disaster Risk Management Unit | Municipal coordination of emergency response, evacuation planning, liaison with INGD and international partners. | Direct link to municipal resources and provincial authorities; oversees Recovery and Resilience Plan implementation; | Limited resources and staff; partially dependent on external donors; plans not yet translated into neighbourhood-level action for informal areas. |

|                                                        |                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                        |                                                                                                                                                            | Beira Masterplan 2035.                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                     |
| Chefe do Posto Administrativo — PA N°4 Manga Loforte   | Receives alerts from municipality/INGD; coordinates response across bairros within the posto; hosts CLGRD; liaises upward with both municipality and INGD. | Formal authority and local knowledge; key node in early warning system.                                                                                    | Limited capacity for disaster management or reporting local resilience gaps upwards.                                                                |
| Secretário de Bairro                                   | Primary neighbourhood-level municipal representative; cascades alerts door-to-door; coordinates with CLGRD; oversees evacuation and damage reporting.      | Deep local knowledge; direct contact to residents and traditional or community leaders; first point of contact for all municipality-community interaction. | Government appointee with no dedicated disaster management resources or ad-hoc DRR coordination with municipality; overwhelmed during major events. |
| Chefes de Quarteirão / Community Block Leaders         | Block-level last mile of early warning system; door-to-door notification; assists vulnerable households during evacuation.                                 | Immediate local knowledge; trusted by neighbours.                                                                                                          | Volunteers with no resources or equipment; usually absent in informal and rapidly expanding peripheral areas.                                       |
| Comité Local de Gestão de Risco de Desastres (CLGRD) / | Lead and coordinate community disaster preparedness and responses; roles: early warning radio                                                              | Gender-balanced; trained by INGD and AVSI/UNICEF; some level of community trust;                                                                           | Equipment worn out or missing; reach limited in rapidly expanding areas; community                                                                  |

|                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Committee<br>Volunteer<br>Group                            | monitoring, community communications and alert dissemination, evacuation coordination, search and rescue, shelter management, emergency kit management, damage and needs assessment; conduct preparedness drills; clearing up drainage; maintain community vulnerability and evacuation maps. | first responders on the ground; motivated volunteers; good knowledge of the neighbourhood.                                | maps cannot keep pace with settlement growth; unable to be present in all parts of the neighbourhood (such as in Nharimue); sometimes the target of the residents' complaints. |
| INGD<br>(National Institute for Disaster Risk Management ) | Coordinates disaster preparedness and response; issues SMS early warning alerts; provides training to CLGRDs; distributes emergency tents and relief materials post-disaster; establishing Beira delegation.                                                                                  | National authority with legal mandate; with organisational experience and well structured; improving capacity after Idai. | Beira delegation still largely understaffed; dependent on civil society partners for last-mile delivery.                                                                       |
| Health centre<br>(Hospital Geral da Beira (HGB))           | Primary referral hospital for Beira; provides emergency medical care; manage flood-related disease outbreaks (cholera, malaria, diarrhoea).                                                                                                                                                   | Brand new 300-bed facility with 390 staff; most advanced healthcare facility in Mozambique;                               | Untested capacity during large-scale disaster events; access from interior of Mungassa depends on Road "Six" which is                                                          |

|         |                                                |                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         |                                                | climate-resilient design.                        | regularly flooded and impassable.                                                                                                                                                     |
| Schools | Shelter during disasters; some store medicine. | Easy for residents to locate during evacuations. | Not always officially recognised as shelters; irregular safety or hygiene standards; GBV risks in overcrowded conditions; terrain around the school in Nharimue is prone to flooding. |

## 5. Community risk narratives: Integration of critical local knowledge

See Photovoice Stories by residents: <https://africa.iclei.org/living-with-water-stories-of-resilience-from-beiras-informal-settlements/>

- Cyclone Idai destroyed 79% of the neighbourhood. Repeated losses of goods, wall collapses and damaged appliances across successive events leave residents feeling "*frustration and hopelessness*" after each disaster.
- Road "Six", a critical artery, goes underwater during floods, causing the neighbourhood to be cut off: "*Residents may have to walk over an hour to reach the nearest paved road.*" During cyclones it becomes a critical evacuation bottleneck.
- Makeshift bridges are built by the community in response to floods: "*This house is located on the edge of a drainage ditch. To access the houses,*

*residents built a small bridge and placed sandbags to reinforce it and prevent erosion."*

- Solidarity is an essential safety net: *"This small house, made of sheet metal with tires placed on the roof to hold it down, is home to an elderly man. He was assisted by neighbours in building the house, which is located in a high-risk area."*
- Many households avoid official evacuation centres due to overcrowding and poor hygiene, sheltering with relatives instead. No shelter exists in southern Mungassa.

## 6. Additional thematic detail

### 6.1 Service access & infrastructure

| Service     | Access level | Condition | Notes                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Water       | Very limited | Poor      | Only 370 domestic connections (FIPAG); lowest of the three; most rely on wells and boreholes; saline contamination during floods; distance from water mains critical. |
| Sanitation  | Absent       | Very poor | No sewage network; pit latrines only; about 45% of city population disposes of human waste unsafely; latrine overflow during floods; cholera risk.                    |
| Electricity | Very limited | Poor      | Below city average of 88%; recent and spontaneous settlement limits EDM reach.                                                                                        |

|                       |                        |           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Waste management      | Very limited/Irregular | Very poor | No formal collection; occasional bulk waste containers in central locations in the neighbourhood; waste blocks drainage channels; about 25% of city unserved citywide, higher in peripheral areas.                                   |
| Roads & access        | Very limited           | Very poor | Almost entirely unimproved earth; Road "Six" regularly flooded and impassable; txopelas only viable transport in degraded dirt streets; evacuation severely impeded.                                                                 |
| Drainage / stormwater | Very limited / absent  | Very poor | No formal infrastructure; large mud canals on the north and west end of Mungassa dug by the municipality, and community-dug ditches inside the neighbourhood; Rio Mungassa causes regular overflow; rainwater stagnation persistent. |

## 6.2 Key livelihoods & economy

| Source of livelihood | Livelihood located in or outside the community | Impacts during a flood event                                                                                                            |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Small-scale farming  | In community (yards and nearby plots).         | Crops flooded, washed away and destroyed; soil waterlogged; loss of food security for farming households.                               |
| Informal vending     | In community (often on road sides).            | Loss of products and stock; destruction of seller stalls; reduced customer flow; women vendors most affected with no social protection. |
| Formal work          | Outside community.                             | Road flooding prevents commuting (road "Six" impassable during floods, chapas                                                           |



|                   |                           |                                                                                                        |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                   |                           | unable to operate); income loss during extended flood periods.                                         |
| Domestic services | In and outside community. | Work interrupted; equipment damaged; considerable repair and reconstruction work; women most affected. |

## 7. Disaster response

### 7.1 Early warning systems

| Alert Type       | Responsible agency | Communication channels | Target audience |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Advisory         |                    |                        |                 |
| Warning          |                    |                        |                 |
| Evacuation order |                    |                        |                 |

### 7.2 Preparedness measures in place

| Activity | Description | Lead community group |
|----------|-------------|----------------------|
|          |             |                      |
|          |             |                      |

### 7.3 Critical access & transport routes

| Route name | Status in flood / hazard | Alternate route | Notes |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|
|            |                          |                 |       |
|            |                          |                 |       |

### 7.4 Vulnerable groups

| Area/<br>Household /<br>person | Location | Special needs/ support required | Date<br>verified |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|------------------|
|                                |          |                                 |                  |
|                                |          |                                 |                  |

## 7.5 Post-event recovery priority tasks

### a. Immediate to short term tasks:

| Task | Lead actor | Timeframe |
|------|------------|-----------|
|      |            |           |
|      |            |           |

### b. Medium to longer term tasks:

| Task | Lead actor | Timeframe |
|------|------------|-----------|
|      |            |           |
|      |            |           |

## 7.6 Key contacts

| Role / function                                                | Contact name        | Contact number   | Notes                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Disaster Risk Management Manager, Beira City Municipal Council | José Henrique Jaime | +258 84 841 7286 | Coordinates Municipality's work with CLGRs, INGD's local operations, administrative posts and ward councillors. |
| Chefe do Posto Administrativo/                                 |                     |                  | receives alerts from municipal/INGD,                                                                            |

|                                                                      |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sub-district Chief -<br>PA Nº4 Manga<br>Loforte                      |  |  | coordinates response<br>across bairros within the<br>posto, hosts the CLGRD<br>and its kits, liaises<br>upward with municipality<br>and INGD.                                                                                         |
| Secretário de<br>Bairro/<br>Neighbourhood<br>Secretary -<br>Mungassa |  |  | primary neighbourhood-<br>level state representative,<br>cascades alerts<br>downward, coordinates<br>with CLGRD<br>Coordenador, oversees<br>evacuation and damage<br>reporting within the<br>bairro.                                  |
| Chefes de<br>Quarteirão/Commu<br>nity Block Leaders<br>-             |  |  | block-level last mile of<br>alert chain, door-to-door<br>notification, assists<br>vulnerable households<br>during evacuation,<br>reports damage to<br>Secretário de Bairro                                                            |
| CLGR Coordinator<br>& Deputy<br>Coordinator                          |  |  | Other roles in the CLGR:<br>-Coordenador —<br>Coordinator (head)<br>-Vice Coordenador —<br>Deputy Coordinator (co-<br>head)<br>-Pessoa Responsável do<br>Kit — Kit Manager<br>-Membro Ouvinte de<br>Rádio — Radio<br>Listener/Monitor |

|  |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  | -Membro de Comunicação —<br>Communications Member<br>-Membro de Evacuação —<br>Evacuation Member<br>-Membro de Busca e Resgate —<br>Search and Rescue Member<br>-Gestor do Abrigo —<br>Shelter Manager<br>-Gestão da Informação e Avaliação de Danos e Necessidades —<br>Information Management and Damage/Needs Assessment |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## 8. Post-event review & lessons learned

This review and lessons learned should ideally capture lessons learned across stakeholder groups, including the Municipality, community residents/volunteers and others involved in the settlement during disaster events.

| Date of event      | Hazard            | Key successes | Challenges faced | Actions to improve |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| March 2019         | Cyclone Idai      |               |                  |                    |
| January 2021       | Cyclone Eloise    |               |                  |                    |
| Every rainy season | Seasonal flooding |               |                  |                    |

## 9. Informing future interventions: Priority actions and research areas

| Priority area              | Specific action / research area                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Lead actor   | Potential partner/s             | Time line                | Status      |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Infra-structure resilience | <p>Paving and drainage of Road Six (main artery linking Mungassa and Ndunda to N6 highway), including roadside ditches.</p> <p>Construction of formal drainage canals.</p> <p>Construction of purpose-built evacuation shelter in Mungassa South.</p> | CMB          | World Bank/AFD<br>NUCA;<br>AIAS |                          | In progress |
| Early warning system       | Repair and expansion of automatic sirens network.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | CMB/<br>INGD | CLGRD                           | Before next rainy season |             |
| Community preparedness     | CLGRD kit renewal and revitalisation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | INGD         |                                 | Before next rainy season | In progress |
| Urban planning             | <p>Detailed Neighbourhood Plans (Planos de Pormenor).</p> <p>Drainage maps and</p>                                                                                                                                                                    | CMB          |                                 |                          |             |

|                  |                                            |  |  |  |  |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|                  | flood risk mapping at neighbourhood level. |  |  |  |  |
| Waste management | Integrated waste collection.               |  |  |  |  |

## 10. Additional information

### 3. Mungassa South - repurposed shelter in floodzone



- Downstream in Mungassa, a multi-story private building (the highest in the area) is located in a floodplain that is partially managed through municipal drainage, making it relatively less exposed during floods. Positioned next to the main road out of Mungassa, it has become a de facto evacuation point for southern parts of the neighbourhood during floods, storms and cyclones.
- Although privately owned and not designed for this purpose, it has been used as the main temporary refuge for the area. No formal assistance, (limited) safety management or pre-disaster preparation is provided, despite it effectively functioning as an evacuation centre for a rapidly growing population. The site is already overcrowded during emergencies and will face increasing pressure as Mungassa expands. There is a clear need for a purpose-built, properly equipped shelter in this part of the neighbourhood. Indeed, the building's owners intend to convert it back to commercial use, which would end its function as an informal refuge.
- Conditions are unsafe and unsanitary. Flooding affects sanitation systems, leading to contamination and increased risk of waterborne disease, with residents reporting illness, primarily among children. There is no reliable clean water supply, no lighting at night, and only delayed relocation to formal shelters during severe events. Risks of gender-based violence and discrimination increase in these conditions, particularly in overcrowded and poorly lit spaces cut off by floodwaters. Distribution of food, transport access and support services does not always prioritise those most at risk, especially women and children.

## 11. Updates to the risk and resilience profile:

This profile was last updated by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Nicolas Gate (Name) 6 May 2026 (Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signed)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name) (Date)

(Signed)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name) (Date)

(Signed)