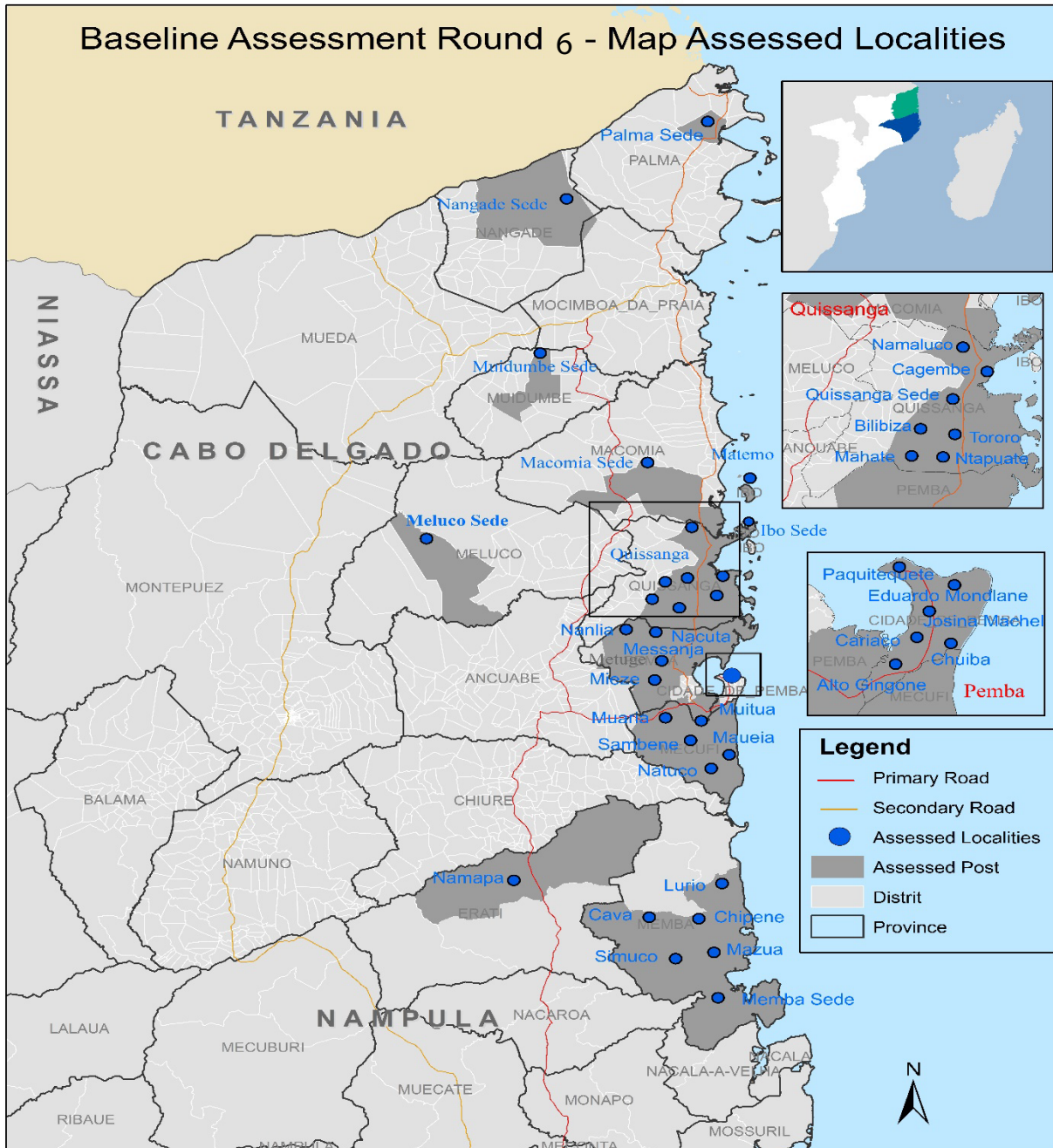## OVERVIEW

On the night of 27 to 28 April 2019, Tropical Cyclone Kenneth made landfall in northern Mozambique. The cyclone brought torrential rains and winds affecting mostly the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Pemba, causing flash flooding and subsequent destruction.

From 27 to 28 February, in close coordination with Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), IOM DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) teams conducted baseline assessments at **locality level (localidade)**, which corresponds to the lowest administrative level in the country. The third round covered 12 districts in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces. The DTM teams interviewed locality chiefs capturing population estimates and geographic distribution, population movements, shelter repairs and access to services in host communities.

COVERAGE

36 Localities assessed across **20** administrative posts and **12** districts in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces.

Baseline Assessment Round 6 - Map Assessed Localities

Province	Assessed Districts	Assessed Administrative Posts	Assessed Localities
Cabo Delgado	10	15	29
Nampula	2	5	7
Total	12	20	36

METHODOLOGY

To ensure a more robust and targeted response for the humanitarian community, DTM provides key information and critical insights into the situation on internally displaced (IDP), affected persons and returning populations across the affected areas. Specifically, DTM implements three component activities:

1) **Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment**: Multi-sector assessment at accommodation centres and resettlement sites providing in-depth information on mobility, needs, and vulnerabilities.
2) **Baseline Locality Assessment**: Multi-sector assessment of affected localities to determine the number of affected populations and returnees along with basic shelter and access to service information.

Through the Baseline Locality Assessments, DTM tracks the locations and sizes of three core target population categories, building an understanding of the main internal displacement patterns and dynamics in the affected region. In each locality, the number of IDPs and Returnees is captured who stay outside accommodation centers or resettlement sites.

POPULATION CATEGORIES DEFINITIONS

Affected population inside locality	Resident population whose homes were affected by shelter damage and have not left the assessed locality
Left IDPs	Resident population whose homes were affected by shelter damage and have left assessed locality but not yet returned
Returnees	Resident population whose homes were affected by shelter damage and have left and returned to assessed locality

MAIN FINDINGS

NUMBER OF POPULATION CATEGORIES BY PROVINCE

Province	Affected population inside locality		Left IDPs		Returnees	
	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
Cabo Delgado	33,219	158,835	653	3,221	638	3,239
Nampula	3,492	17,465	0	0	1,037	5,491
Totals	36,711	176,300	653	3,221	1,675	8,730

- All the affected population remain within the same locality

- More than **176,300** people whose homes were affected by shelter damage have stayed inside their locality;

- In Cabo Delgado, reported a displaced population who have not returned to their locality of origin estimated at around **817** individuals and **198** households;

- The number of returned populations who have returned to their locality of origin represents nearly **3,221** people and around **653** households.

URGENT NEEDS

FIRST MOST URGENT NEED - FOOD

In the **26** localities which reported being affected, food was reported as the first most urgent need representing **123,866 individuals** and **26,156 households** who remain inside their locality of origin.

SECOND MOST URGENT NEED -NFI

23 localities out of 36 have reported NFIs as the second most urgent need representing **44,769 individuals** and **9,571 households** who remain inside their locality of origin.

THIRD MOST URGENT NEED - SHELTER

17 localities out of 36 have reported shelter/housing as the third most urgent need representing **59,209 individuals** and **13,355 households** who remain inside their locality of origin.

USE OF SHELTER KIT

In the **36** localities which reported being affected, **61%** reported receiving a shelter kit totaling **65,794 individuals** and **14,002 households**. The remaining **39%** of localities have reported not receiving a shelter kit.
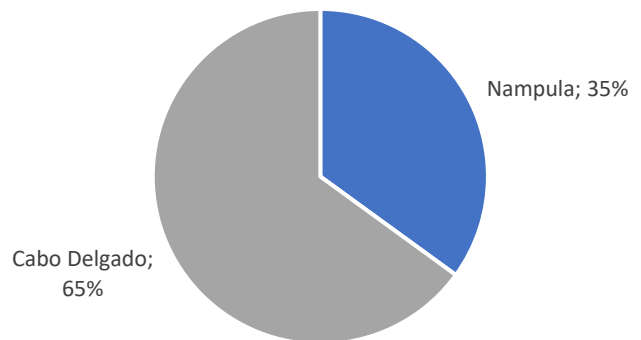
Received shelter kit
Proportion of Localities by usage

Did not receive shelter kit
Proportion of Localities by Province

52% used shelter materials to cover part of the roof

Nampula; 35%

Cabo Delgado; 65%

SELF REPAIR ACTIONS OF HOUSE DAMAGE

Hundred percent of the affected localities have reported that the population has acted on repairs of their own homes totalling **170,102 individuals** and **35,439 households**.

TYPE OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE POPULATION TO REPAIR THEIR DAMAGED HOUSES		% OF LOCALITIES	# HOUSEHOLDS
Collected/recovered materials	Collected/recovered materials from damaged/destroyed houses	18%	5,412
	Used recovered materials to repair the roof	2%	284
	Used recovered material to repair the walls	3%	280
	Used local material	67%	26,982
Bought materials	Bought materials to repair the roof	2%	284
	Bought materials to repair other parts of the house	8%	2,481
	Total	100%	35,439

PROPORTION OF AFFECTED LOCALITIES WITH ACCESS TO SERVICES BEFORE AND AFTER CYCLONE KENNETH

	Before the Cyclone	After Cyclone
Province	Access to Functioning market	
Cabo Delgado	90%	100%
Nampula	71%	100%

Province	Access to a functioning health facility	
Cabo Delgado	89%	100%
Nampula	85%	100%

Province	Access to a functioning school	
Cabo Delgado	97%	100%
Nampula	85%	100%

Province	Access to a functioning water source	
Cabo Delgado	100%	100%
Nampula	100%	100%

Displacement Tracking Matrix in Mozambique

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations. DTM has been implemented in Mozambique since 2013 with contextualized forms and tools for disaster and crisis responses in coordination with the INGC.

To view the latest reports, datasets, and data visualizations please visit the DTM Mozambique website.
For more information please contact DTMMozambique@iom.int.

DTM activities are supported by:

LIST OF ALL ASSESSED Localities BY POPULATION CATEGORY

District	Post	Locality	Households Affected	Individuals Affected	Returnee Households	Returnee Individuals
Ibo	Ibo	Vila do Ibo	2.921	9.606	375	1786
Macomia	Macomia	Macomia	10.257	51.257	-	-
Mecufi	Murrebue	Maueia	555	2.755	3	15
Mecufi	Mecufi Sede	Muaria Sede	1.400	7.000	35	157
Mecufi	Murrebue	Muitua	177	885	-	-
Mecufi	Mecufi Sede	Natuco	319	730	-	-
Mecufi	Mecufi Sede	Sambene	903	4.515	131	750
Meluco	Meluco	Meluco Sede	484	2.557	-	-
Meluco	Meluco Sede	Mitepo	484	2.557	-	-
Metuge	Metuge	Messanja	2.386	7.154	-	-
Metuge	Mieze	Mieze	267	1.335	-	-
Metuge	Metuge	Nacuta	189	943	-	-
Metuge	Mieze	Nanlia	64	384	-	-
Muidumbe	Chitunda	Chitunda Sede	635	3.190	-	-
Nangade	Nangade	Nangade Sede	319	1.249	-	-
Palma	Palma	Palma Sede	28	153	22	111
Pemba	Cidade de Pemba	Bairro Alto Gingone	622	3.732	-	-
Pemba	Cidade de Pemba	Bairro Chuiba	151	755	-	-
Pemba	Cidade de Pemba	Bairro Eduardo Mondlane	371	2.599	-	-
Pemba	Cidade de Pemba	Bairro Paquitequete	458	3.035	-	-
Quissanga	Bilibiza	Bilibiza	675	3.375	-	-
Quissanga	Mahate	Cagembe	224	1.120	-	-
Quissanga	Mahate	Mahate	2.456	12.280	-	-
Quissanga	Bilibiza	Ntapuate	418	2.090	-	-
Quissanga	Quissanga	Quissanga	2.248	11.240	-	-
Erati	Namapa	Namapa sede	350	1.750	-	-
Memba	Mazua	Cava	238	1.190	-	-
Memba	Lurio	Lurio	462	2.310	-	-
Memba	Mazua	Mazua	351	1.755	-	-
Memba	Memba	Memba sede	1.269	6.345	-	-
Memba	Mazua	Simuco	72	365	-	-