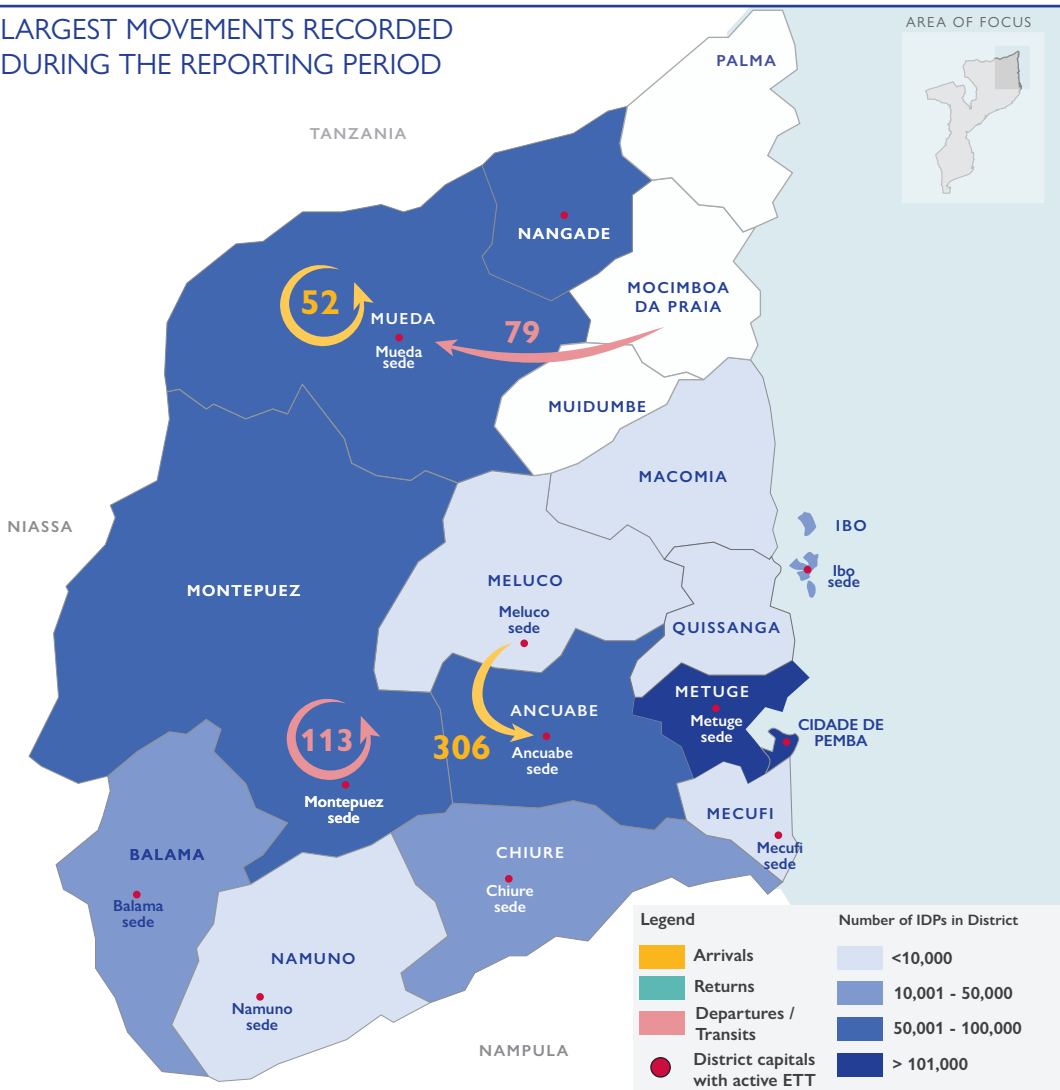


During the reporting period (05 to 11 January 2022), a total of 31 movements were recorded - 23 Arrivals (947 individuals), 6 departures (419 individuals), and 2 Transits (92 individuals). The largest arrival movements were recorded in Ancuabe (379 individuals) and Nangade (337 individuals). The largest departures were observed in Montepuez (283 individuals), Nampula (66 individuals), and Ibo (66 individuals). The largest transit was recorded in Mueda (92 individuals). Of the total population captured by the ETT, 63 per cent were displaced for the first time, and 37 per cent of reported IDPs had been displaced more than once prior to this latest movement.

### LARGEST MOVEMENTS RECORDED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



### KEY FIGURES

1,458

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

427

OF THE TOTAL IDPs INTEND TO RETURN TO THEIR PLACE OF ORIGIN

52%

OF THE IDPs REPORTED ARE CHILDREN

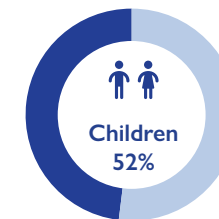
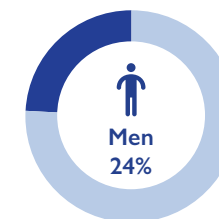
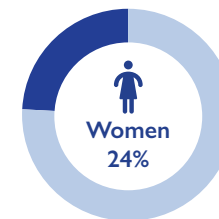
45%

OF THE REPORTED IDPs ARE LIVING WITH THE HOST COMMUNITY

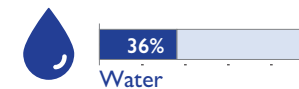
35

ELDERLY WERE REPORTED, REPRESENTING THE LARGEST VULNERABLE GROUP

### DEMOGRAPHICS



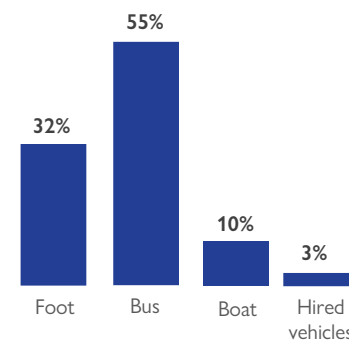
### MAIN REPORTED NEEDS



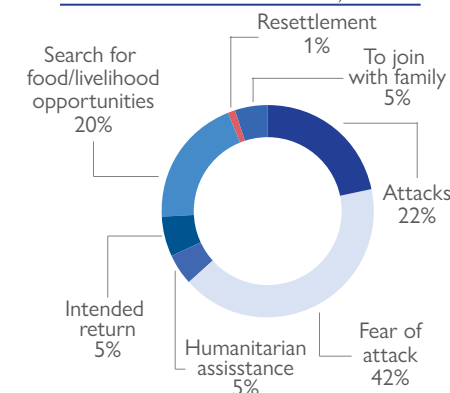
### MAIN DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN (for arrivals)



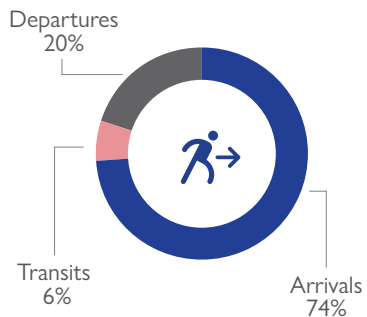
### MEANS OF DISPLACEMENT



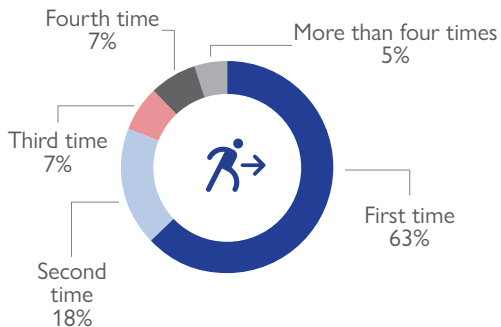
### TRIGGERS OF MOVEMENT (for all arrival, return, departures and transit movements)



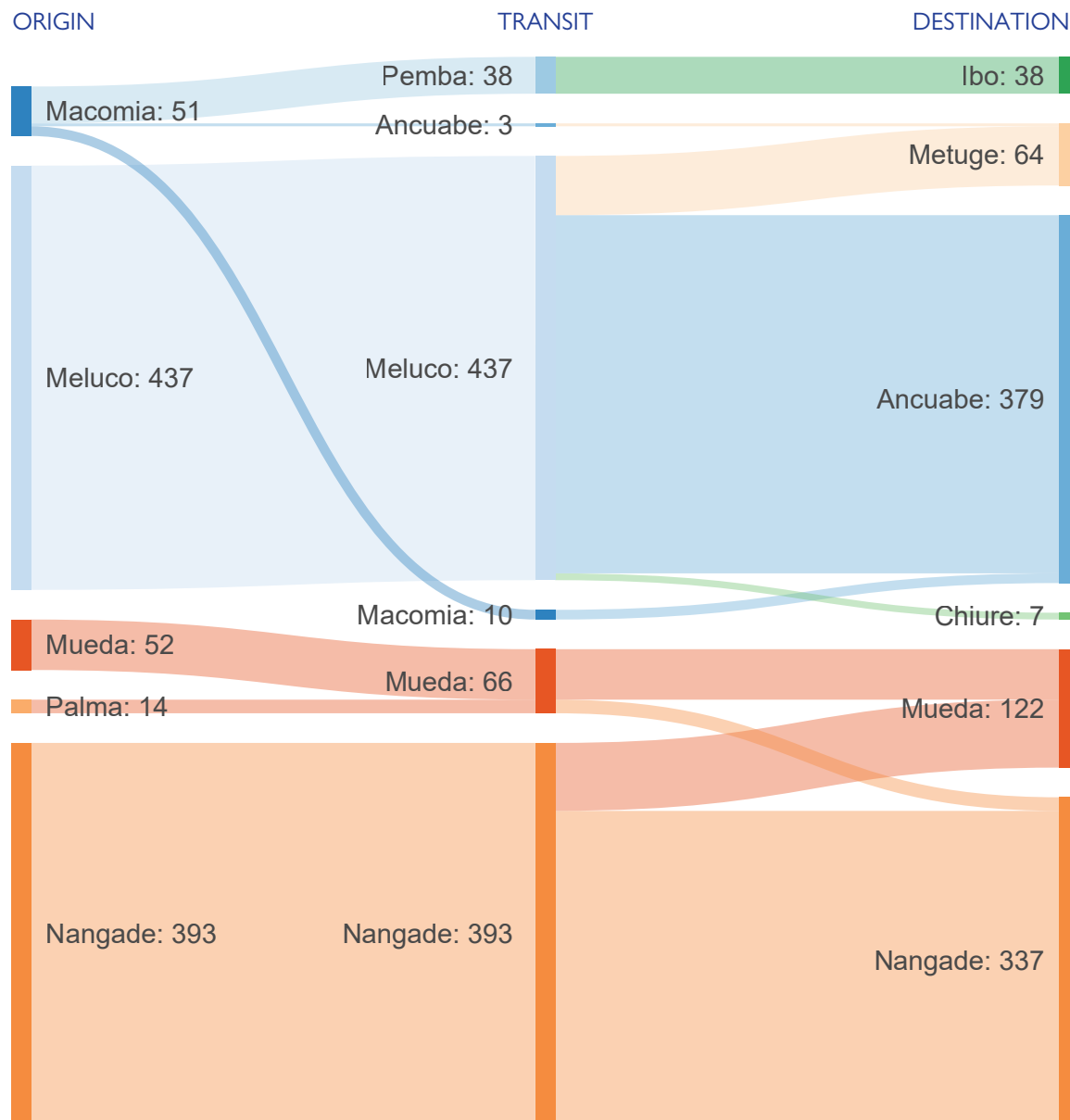
**TYPE OF MOVEMENTS**



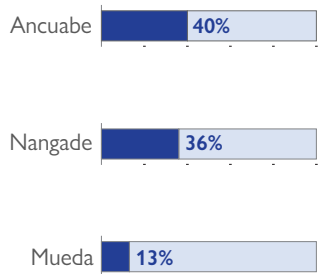
**NUMBER OF TIMES IDPs HAVE BEEN DISPLACED**



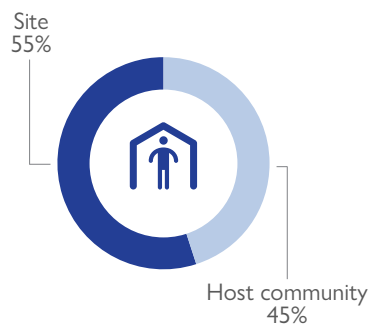
**DISPLACEMENT FLOWS BY DISTRICTS (ARRIVALS)**



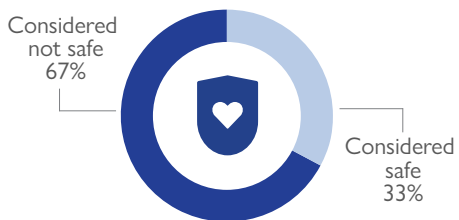
**MAIN ARRIVAL DISTRICTS**



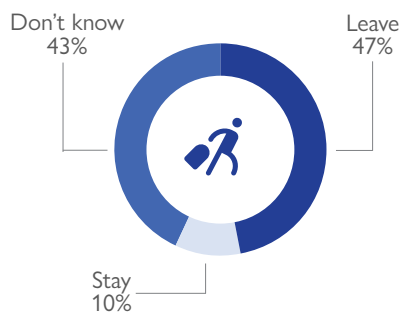
**WHERE ARE IDPs LIVING**



**SAFETY OF ROADS**



**MOVEMENT INTENTIONS**



## VULNERABILITIES BY LOCALITY (ARRIVALS)

District/Locality	Total number of individuals	Unaccompanied / separated children	Pregnant women	Elderly	People with disability	Chronic diseases
<b>Ancuabe</b>	<b>379</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Ancuabe	10	-	-	-	-	-
Chiote	369	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chiure</b>	<b>7</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Vila de Chiúre	7	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ibo</b>	<b>38</b>	-	-	1	-	-
Matemo	38	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Metuge</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>7</b>	-	<b>3</b>	-	-
Mieze	64	7	-	3	-	-
<b>Mueda</b>	<b>122</b>	-	<b>3</b>	-	<b>4</b>	-
Negomano	52	-	-	-	1	-
Vila de Mueda	70	-	3	-	3	-
<b>Nangade</b>	<b>337</b>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	-	-
Nangade	337	-	1	17	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	-

## ABOUT THE EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

Due to the volume and fluidity of population movements in Cabo Delgado and Nampula, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) rolled out its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) methodology in key areas presenting rapid and important movements of populations, in order to ensure the tracking of population on the move and to identify areas of displacement and settlements, and support the identification of critical needs. Mapping displacement trends on a weekly basis complements the information obtained through other activities of the DTM data collection in the country.

The objective of the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is to collect information on large and sudden population movements. Findings from the Emergency Tracking tool aim to provide support to the Government and the humanitarian community by disseminating data on IDPs for effective humanitarian response planning amongst affected populations.

Emergency tracking teams and enumerators are deployed to Ancuabe, Namuno, Balama, Chiure, Ibo, Mueda, Nangade, Montepuez, Meluco, Mecufi, and Cidade de Pemba districts to collect data on displacement movements on a daily basis. Due to recent attacks, the DTM team has temporarily stopped assessments in Macomia, Muidumbe, Palma and Mocimboa da Praia districts.