NORTHERN **MOZAMBIQUE CRISIS** MOBILITY TRACKING ASSESSMENT¹ ROUND 18: April, 2023

TT I THE



ously reported as Baseline Assessment in Northern Mozam

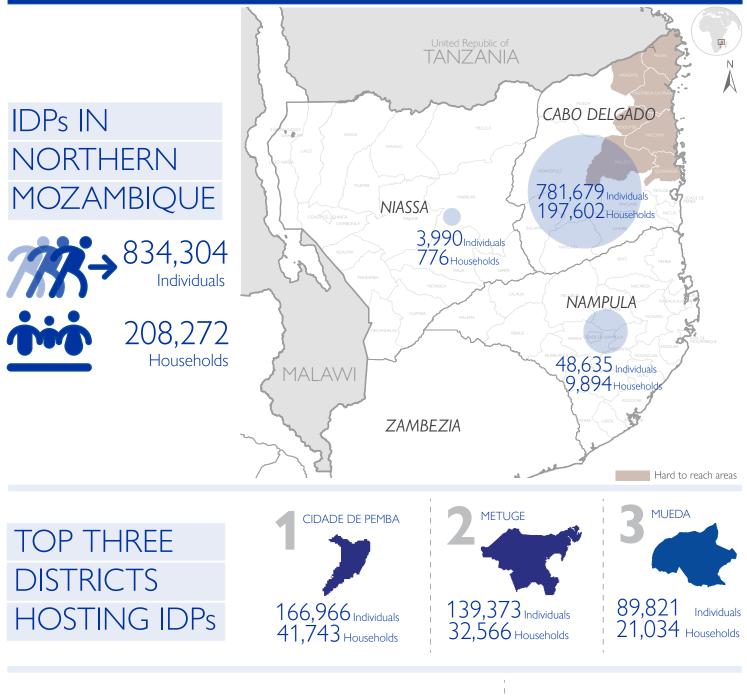
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KEY FINDINGS

This summary presents findings of the 18th round of Mobility Tracking Assessments (previously known as Baseline Assessments) conducted across Northern Mozambique through key-informant assessments and group interviews at district and location-level in March 2023. Mobility Tracking assessments estimate the presence of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees across Northern Mozambique. IOM DTM mapped a total of 834,304 IDPs and 420,200 returnees in 221 locations.

IDPs IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE



IDPs LIVING IN HOST COMMUNITIES AND DISPLACEMENT SITES

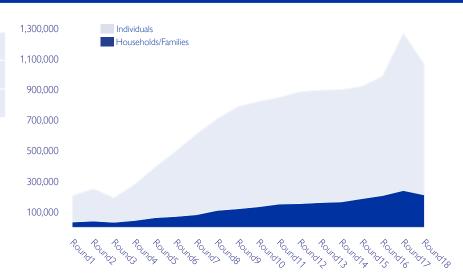




PERCENTAGE REDUCTION IN IDPs SINCE NOVEMBER 2022

19%

Decrease in the number of displaced individuals from November 2022 (Round 17) and April 2023 (Round 18) in northern Mozambique





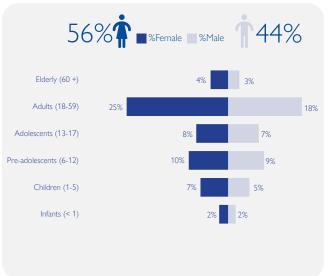
SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)







Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the region may face diverse disabilities, ranging from physical, cognitive, sensory, to psychological impairments. Taking into account the approximate 834,304 internally displaced persons in the region, an estimated 133,489² individuals could potentially have a disability, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.



ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

15% (81,491)

Of the IDPs living in the host communities are currently in their respective districts of origin.

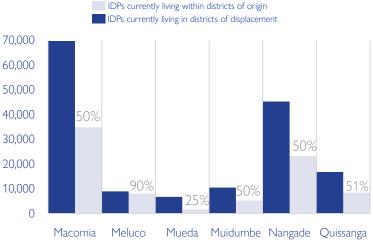


Figure 2: Estimated number of IDPs present in their districts of origin

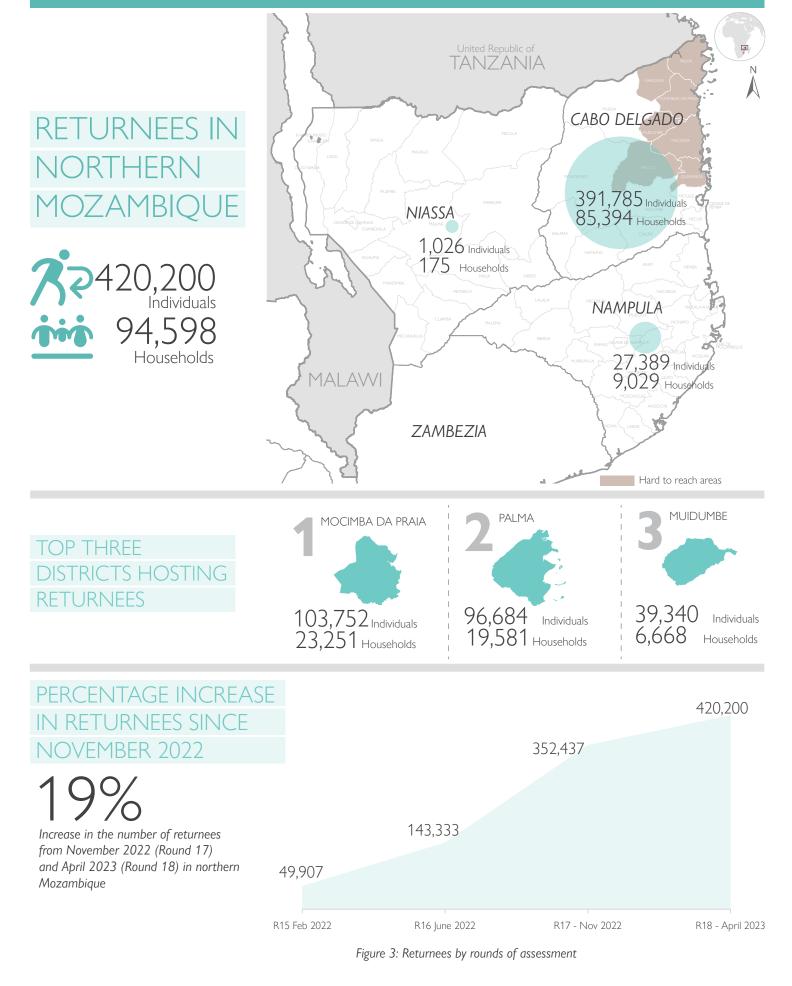
²Disability prevalence rate (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

DISPLACEMENT TREND BY DISTRICTS AND PROVINCES

Table 1. District level trends of IDPs from Round 13 (Sept, 2021) to Round 18 (April 2023)

Province/District of Assessment	R13 - Sept. 2021	R14 - Nov. 2021	R15 - Feb. 2022	R16 - June 2022	R17 - Nov. 2022	R18 - April 2023
Cabo Delgado	642,404	663,276	702,735	869,603	935,130	781,679
Cidade De Pemba	152,702					166,966
Metuge	127,646					
Mueda	79,223					89,821
Montepuez	58,930	61,679			79,428	80,911
Macomia	18,779			31,305		78,185
Nangade	51,945					70,286
Ancuabe	50,283					42,933
Chiure	34,563			50,456		29,698
lbo	34,069					25,000
Quissanga	7,826					
Muidumbe	-	-	185			
Meluco	7,100	8,197				
Mecufi	4,865			7,817		4,098
Namuno	3,149					
Balama	11,324					2,638
Palma						117
Mocimboa da Praia			-	51,707	73,349	
Nampula	99,448	68,951	76,568	73,699	89,016	48,635
Meconta	27,673					21,404
Cidade De Nampula	44,471					15,035
	++,+/	6,564				2,138
Nacala	-					
Monapo	3,547					1,799
Mossuril	1,872					1,713
Erati	4,974					1,456
Rapale	2,920					1,422
Memba	10,328					1,159
Nacala-a-Velha	1,489					492
Mecuburi	-	235				
Mogincual	393					333
Nacaroa	455					311
Ilha De Moçambique	401					
Ribaue	159					
Malema	325			141		156
Muecate	171					134
Liúpo	190			204		
Murrupula	48					
Angoche	-	55				26
Mogovolas	24	9	24	24	32	17
Lalaua	8	-	-	-	-	-
Nacala-Porto	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niassa	1,189			2,130	4,597	3,990
Lichinga	565	843	1,378	591	1,875	1,462
Nipepe	-	-	-	-	1,092	955
Cuamba	194	274	315	726	861	553
Mecula	14	14	1,134	-		280
Majune	-	-	120	187	141	160
Sanga	77	77	108	126	217	
Mandimba	61					
Marrupa	178					
Maua	27					51
Chimbonila	-		113			
Ngauma	27					
Metarica	24					
Mavago	Ζ Ι		12			
Mecanhelas	- 11	- 11				
Muembe	11		11	11	8	
Lago	- 11	20	20	- 16		
Cobue	11	20	20	10	13	/
GRAND TOTAL	743,041	733,821	782,855	75,829	1,028,743	834,304
SIVIND TOTAL	7 10,011	755,021	702,033	75,027	1,020,713	051,501

RETURNEES IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE



IOM MOZAMBIQUE 06

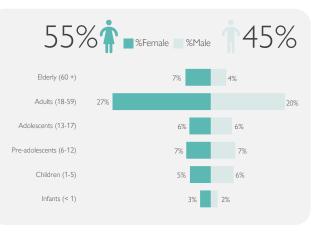
SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)







Noting that a significant number of returnees in the region may face diverse disabilities, ranging from physical, cognitive, sensory, to psychological impairments. Taking into account the approximate 420,200 returnees in the region, an estimated 67,232³ individuals could potentially have a disability, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.



Province/District of Assessment R15	- Feb. 2022	R16 - June 2022	R17 - Nov. 2022	R18 - April 2023
Cabo Delgado	48,501	140,628	335,197	391,785
Mocimboa Da Praia	9,681	-	71,409	103,752
Palma	-	49,543	40,508	96,684
Muidumbe	26,008	54,461	85,706	39,340
Mueda	363	4,272	50,568	37,736
Quissanga	2,435	15,663	34,956	36,852
Macomia	4,322	9,431	24,177	28,028
Ancuabe	-	-	5,974	27,774
Meluco	-	-	13,930	14,927
Nangade	4,189	4,081	4,792	6,692
lbo	1,503	1,503	1,503	-
Montepuez	-	1,674	1,674	
Nampula	-	1,667	16,214	27,389
Memba	-	-	13,757	13,757
Erati	-	-	-	10,818
Meconta	-	1,430	1,629	1,629
Nacala	-	-	405	405
Ilha De Moçambique	-	-	-	364
Mecuburi	-	212	212	212
Nacala-A-Velha	-	-	144	144
Angoche	-	6	35	35
Liúpo	-	-	13	13
Muecate	-	12	12	12
Nacaroa	-	7	7	-
Niassa	1,406	1,038	1,026	1,026
Lichinga	185	972	972	972
Maua	-	54	54	54
Mavago	-	12	-	-
Mecula	944	-	-	-
Majune	277	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	49,907	143,333	352,437	420,200

³Disability prevalence rate (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence because of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. For the purposes of Mobility Tracking, the presence of IDPs can also be sub-categorized into individuals identified who are present in their district of origin. IDPs in Mozambique are located in host community and displacement site settings.

DEFINITIONS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND RETURNEES



RETURNEES

Persons who have returned from displacement areas to their community of origin or former habitual residence, spontaneously or in an organised fashion, with the intention of remaining there permanently and who is yet to be fully integrated. For the purposes of Mobility Tracking, the presence of Returnees is identified by individuals who are present in location origin/habitual residence. Multi-sectoral needs and the sustainability of return requires further assessment.





Sanitation

Legal Support

ary Education for and adolescents

0.6

0.6

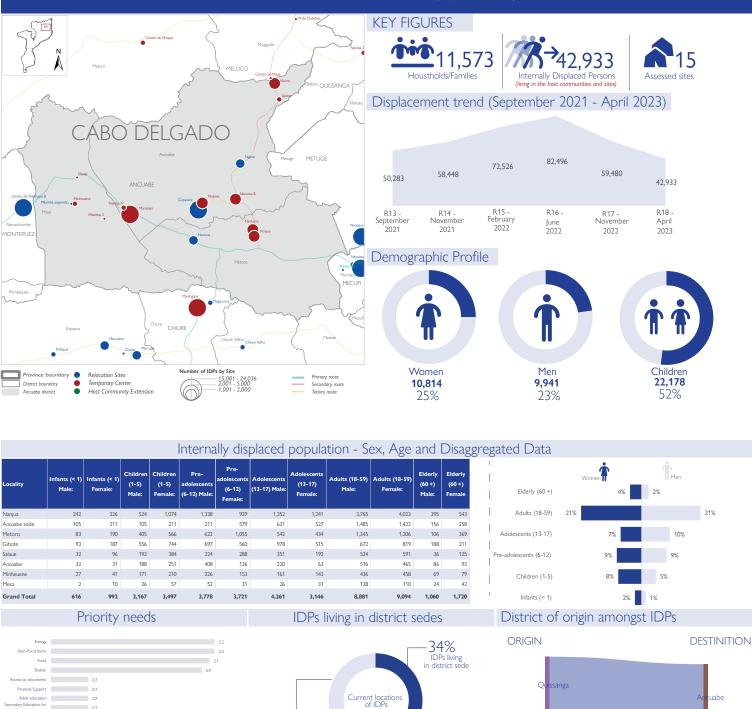
0.6

Source of Income 0.6 0.6

21%

18%

MOZAMBIQUE District Profile CABO - DELGADO, Ancuabe District (April 2023)



*******6,534 27,774 Mer 2% Households/Families Returned Persons Elderly (60 +) 4% Adults (18-59) 18% 16% Ť T Adolescents (13-17) 13% ŤŤ 11% Pre-adolescents (6-12) 11% 6% Children 16,902 Men 4,951 5,921 Children (1-5) 11% 2%

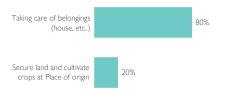
61%

66%

IDPs living out of district sede

Infants (< 1)

Macomia



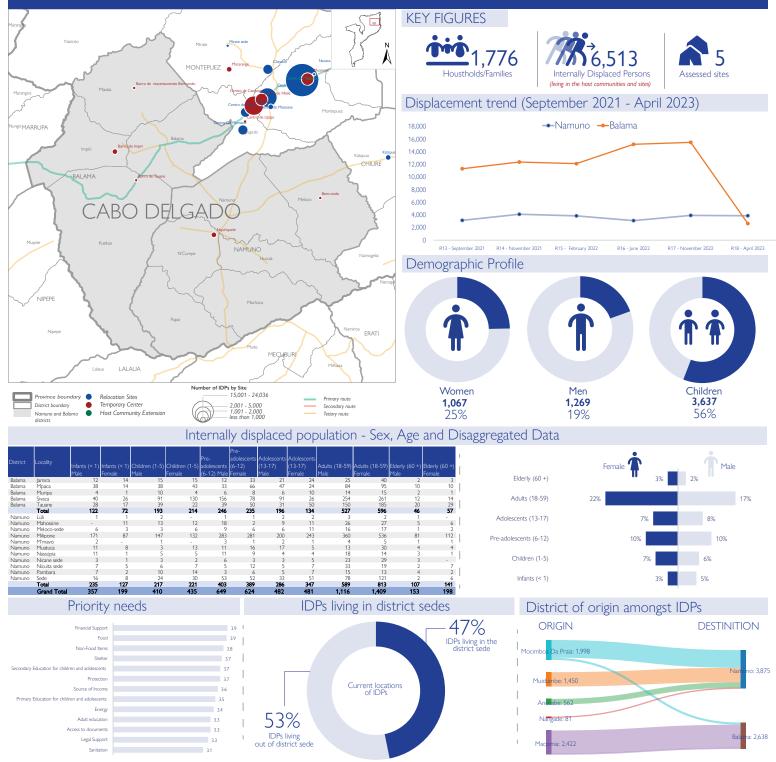


5%

1%



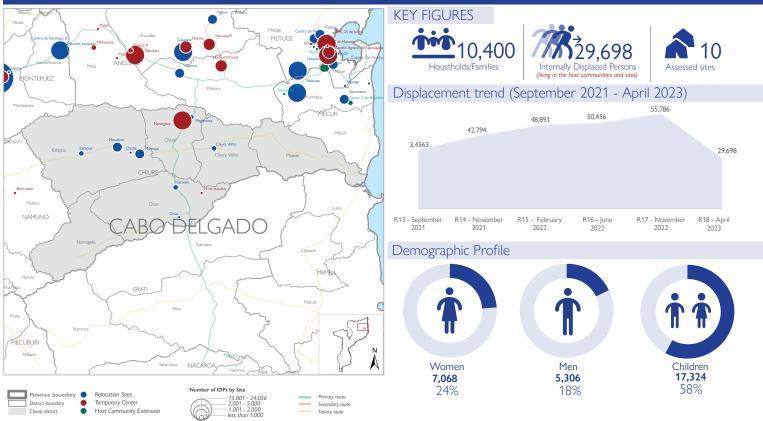
MOZAMBIQUE District Profile CABO - DELGADO, Namuno and Balama Districts (April 2023)





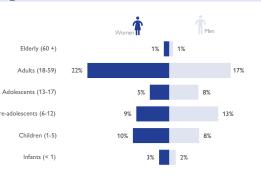


MOZAMBIQUE District Profile CABO - DELGADO, Chiure District (April 2023)

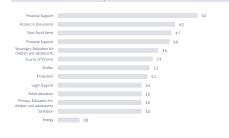


Internally displaced population - Sex, Age and Disaggregated Data

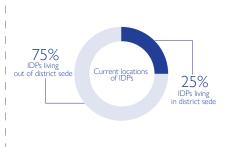
Locality	Infants (< 1) Male:	Infants (< 1) Female:	Children (1-5) Male:	Children (1-5) Female:	Pre- adolescents (6-12) Male:	(6-12)	Adolescents (13-17) Male:	Adolescents (13-17) Female:	Adults (18-59) Male:	Adults (18-59) Female:	Elderly (60 +) Male:	Elderly (60 +) Female	
Chiure	388	559	1,648	1,965	2,783	1,514	1,741	898	2,312	3,534	193	230	
Jonga	44	31	186	198	347	248	115	105	720	801	50	72	
Katapua	14	27	108	81	189	203	122	54	492	482	-	23	
Meculane	41	124	165	331	207	414	207	372	469	600	52	60	
Chiure Velho	11	40	101	141	121	50	60	50	351	399	-	-	P
Milamba	13	22	130	152	176	85	35	49	315	601	16	45	
Ocua sede	17	6	73	51	119	118	47	29	280	139	2	-	
Marera	3	10	23	21	23	26	42	8	42	64	-	-	
Samora Machel	2	-	7	6	8	9	7	4	9	17	3	1	
Grand Total	533	819	2,441	2,946	3,973	2,667	2,376	1,569	4,990	6,637	316	431	



Priority needs



IDPs living in district sedes



District of origin amongst IDPs



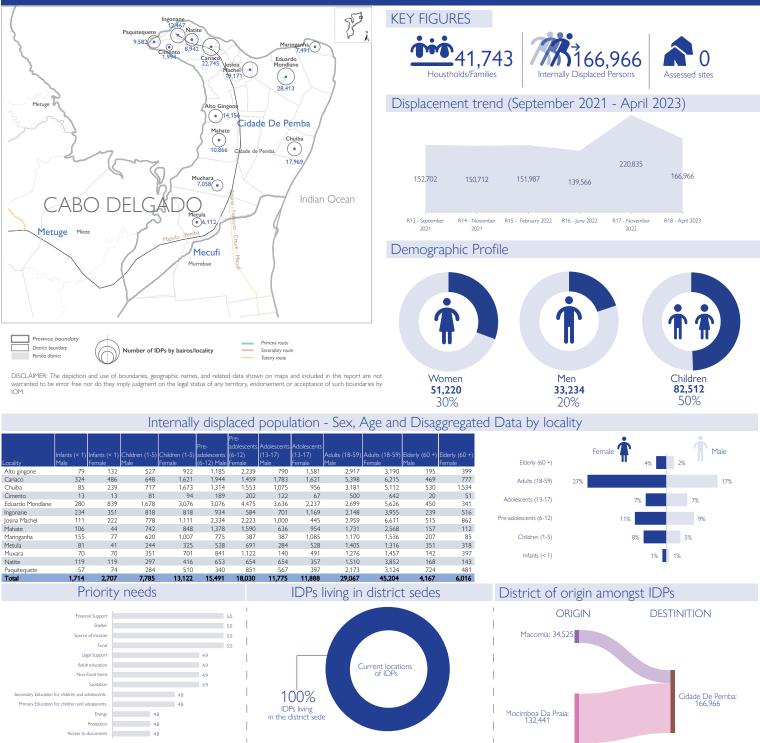








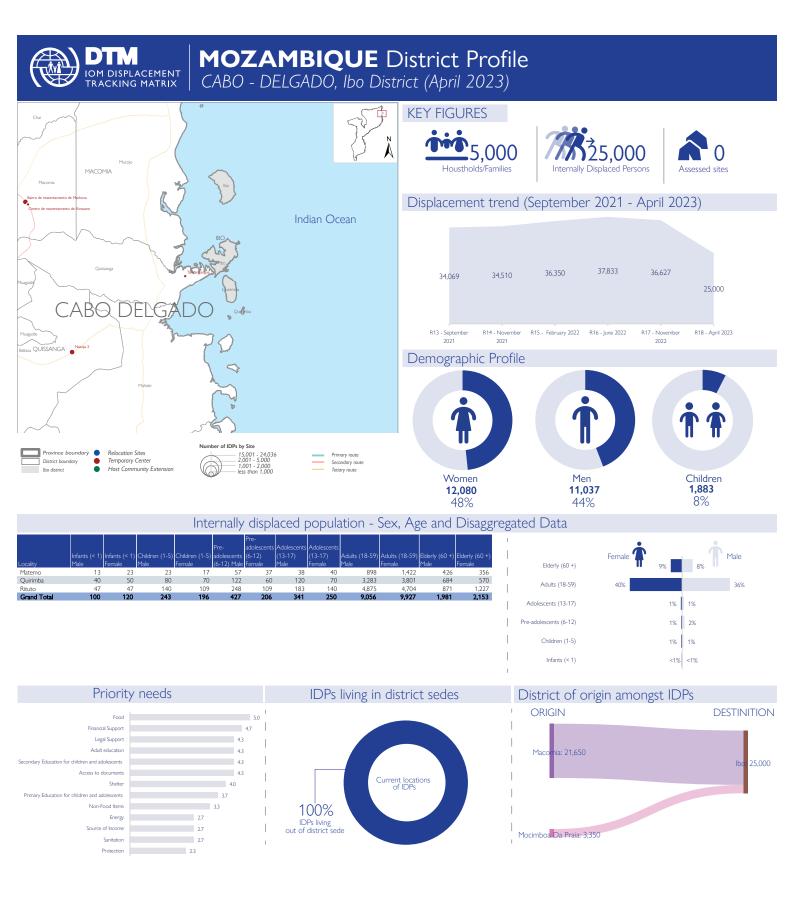
MOZAMBIQUE District Profile CABO - DELGADO, Pemba District (April 2023)









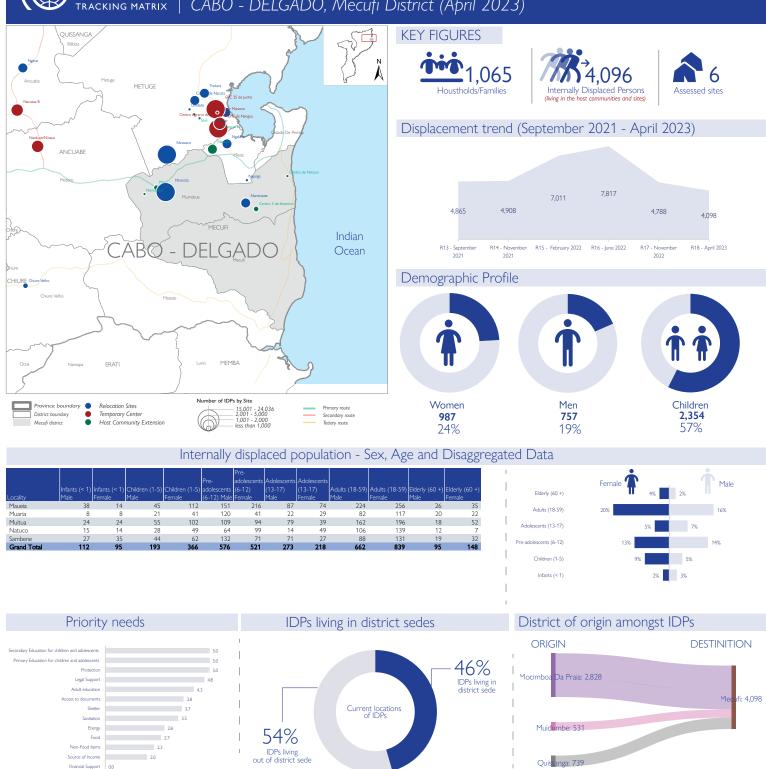




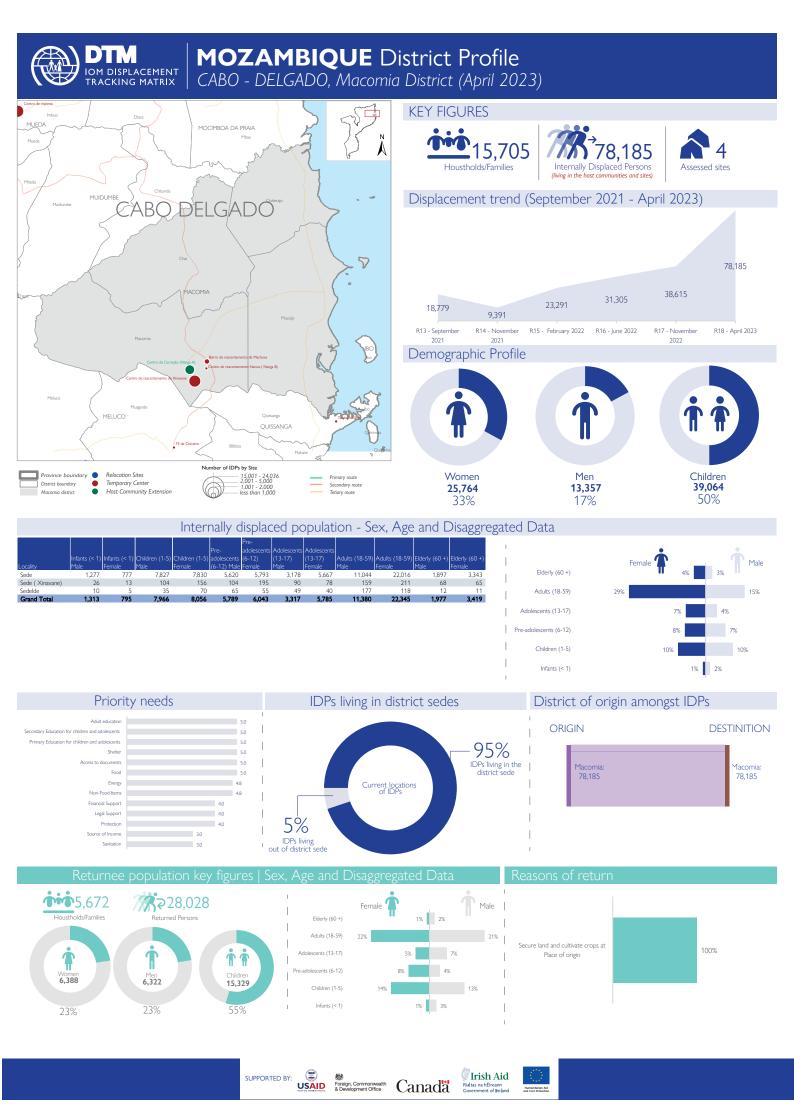
SUPPORTED BY:



MOZAMBIQUE District Profile CABO - DELGADO, Mecufi District (April 2023)



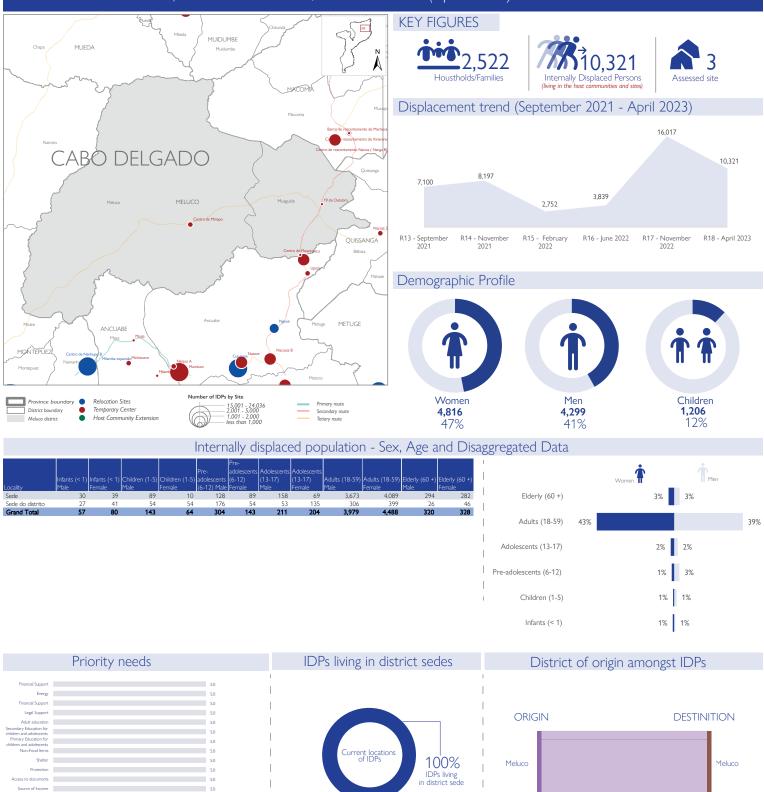




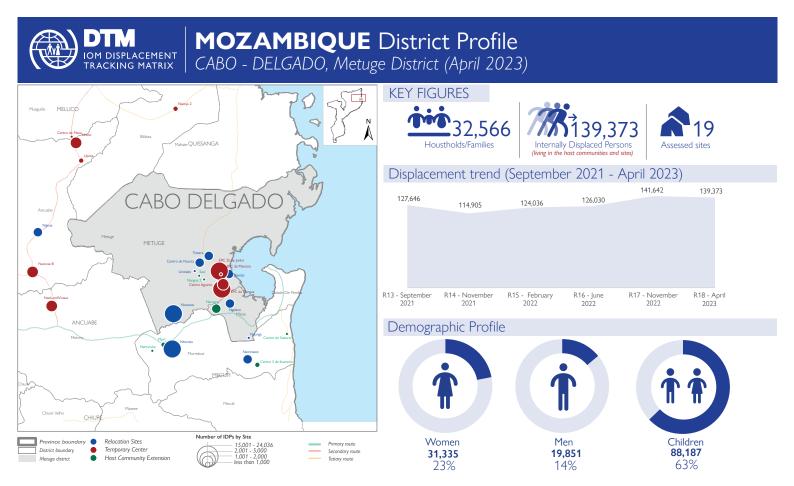


MOZAMBIQUE District Profile

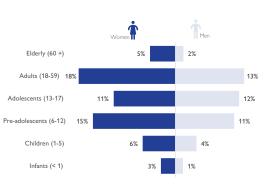
CABO - DELGADO, Meluco District (April 2023)







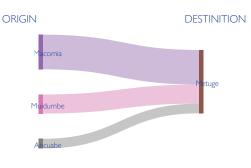
Internally displaced population - Sex, Age and Disaggregated Data



Pre Infants Childre Childre Pre Adults Adults Elderly Elderly Infants lolesce olescen (< 1) (< 1) (1-5) (1-5) (13-17) (13-17) (18-59) (18-59) (60 +) (60 +) dolescent (6-12) Male: Female Male: Female: (6-12) Male Male: Female Male: Female Male: Female Female 598 1,224 1,833 2,317 5,372 6,304 4,577 5,002 5,695 11,308 799 3,062 Metuge Nanlia 548 1,020 1,507 2,070 3,811 3,670 3,563 4,308 4,913 4,740 511 1,565 Mieze 584 799 1.486 2.866 4,240 9,010 5.971 4.558 4,452 6.107 413 803 Nacuta 224 372 559 804 1.523 1.661 1,891 1,697 2.419 2.375 371 960 45 91 317 225 543 453 272 100 Mesanja 272 264 315 14 3,687 5,476 8,374 15,171 21,188 16,455 15,837 17,743 24,845 6,490 Grand Total 1,999 2,108

SUPPORTED BY:

District of origin amongst IDPs

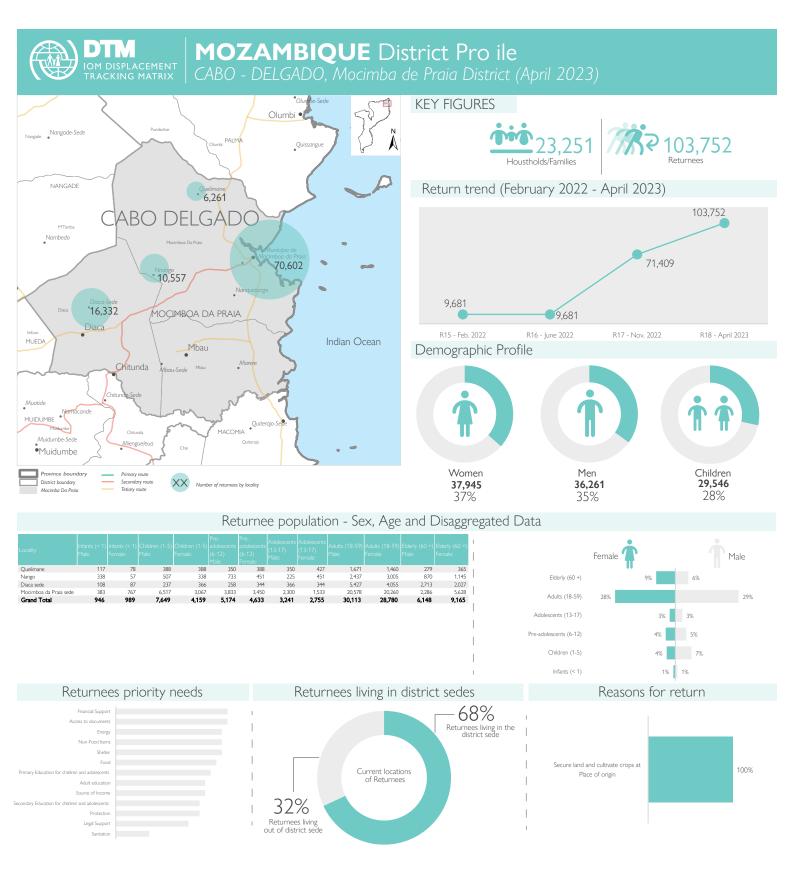


IDPs living in district sedes



Priority needs

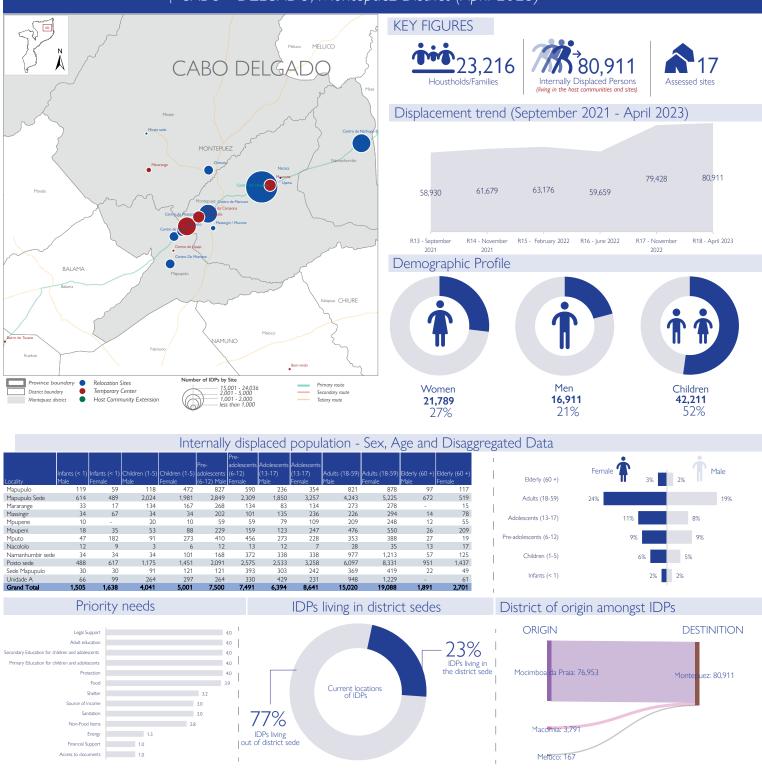
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4.6
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42
4.0



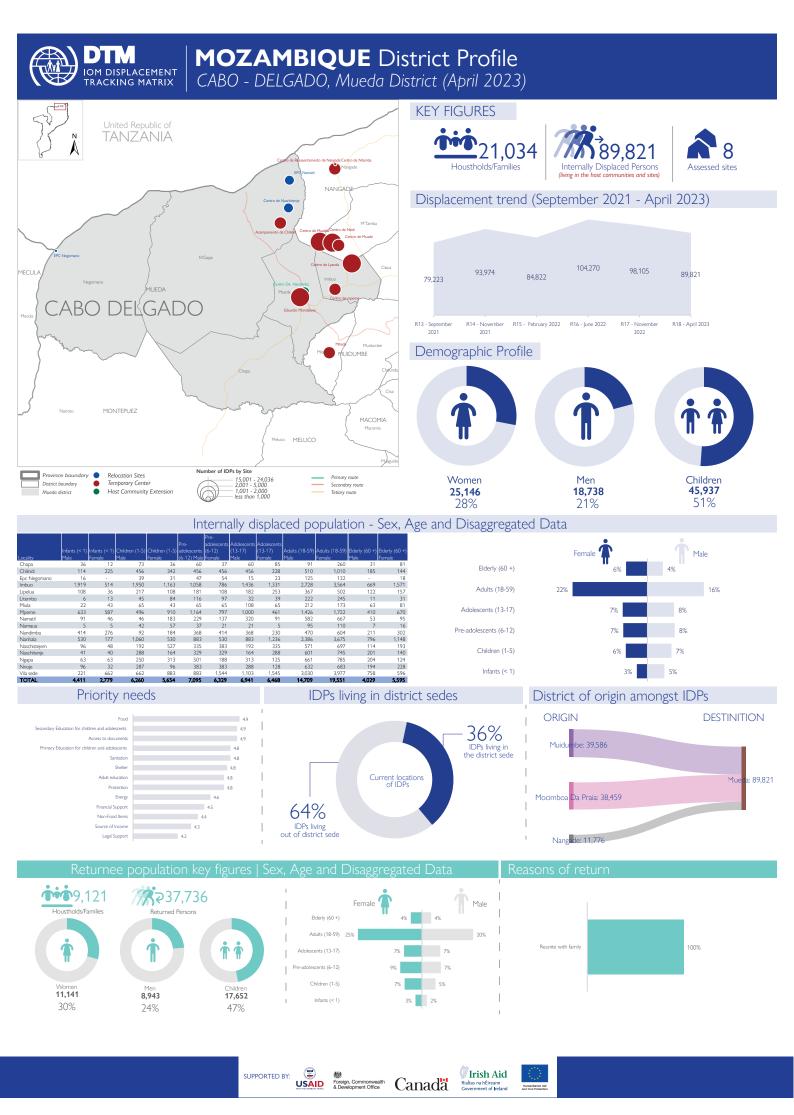




MOZAMBIQUE District Profile CABO - DELGADO, Montepuez District (April 2023)

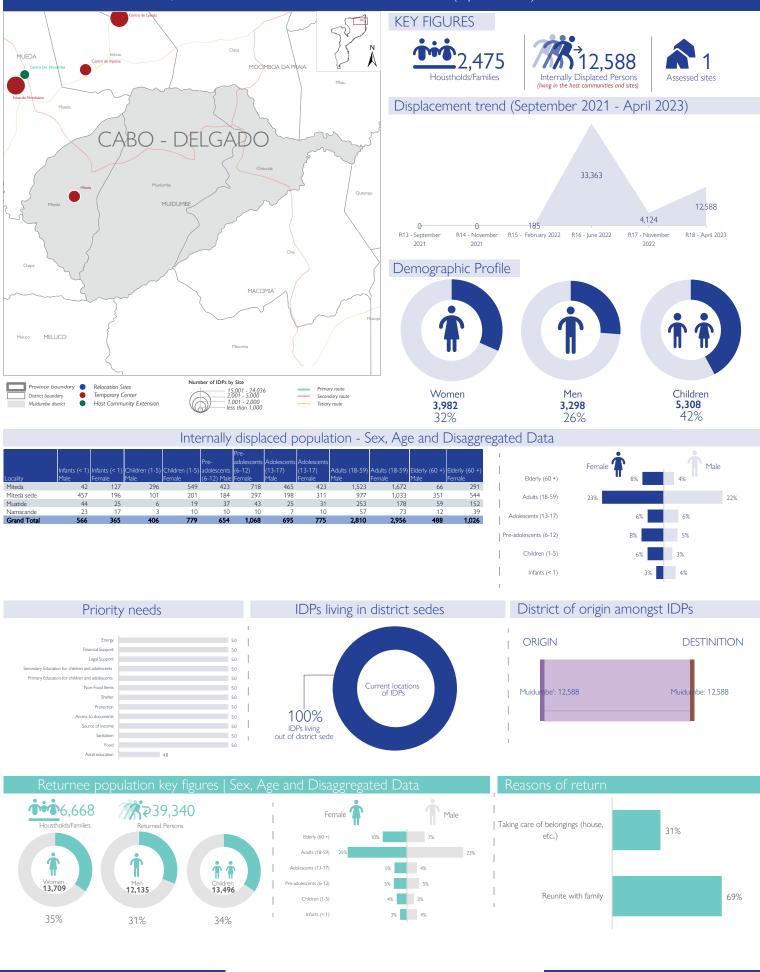








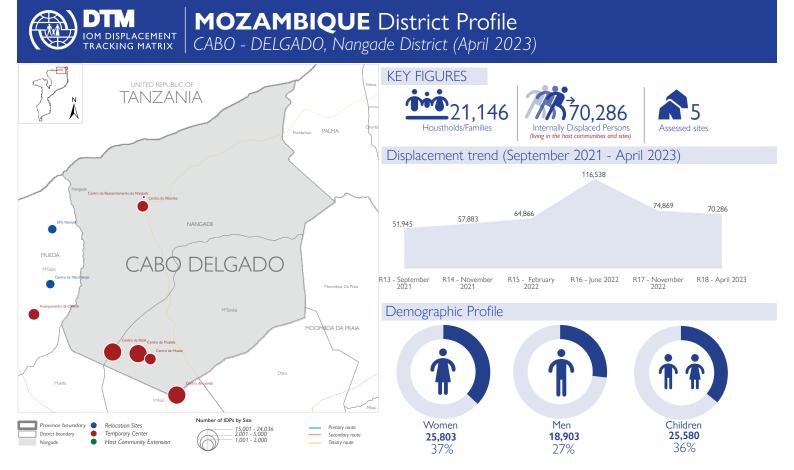
MOZAMBIQUE District Profile CABO - DELGADO, Muidumbe District (April 2023)





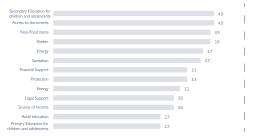






	Internally displaced population - Sex, Age and Disaggregated Data												
Locality	Infants (< 1) Male:	Infants (< 1) Female:	Children (1-5) Male:	Children (1-5) Female:	Pre- adolescents (6-12) Male:	Pre- adolescents (6-12) Female:	Adolescents (13-17) Male:	Adolescents (13-17) Female:	Adults (18-59) Male:	Adults (18-59) Female:	Elderly (60 +) Male:	Elderly (60 +) Female	 Elderly (60 +) Adults (18-59)
Nangade	31	63	167	115	146	105	62	73	6,451	6,912	400	701	
ltanda	375	893	1,268	2,273	1,514	2,009	761	1,745	4,776	6,020	547	634	Adolescents (13-17)
Nambedo	148	323	323	686	632	740	321	632	3,855	5,316	664	335	Pre-adolescents (6-12)
Mualela	445	772	1,334	1,357	2,371	1,852	1,491	553	1,826	5,065	384	820	
Grand Total	999	2,051	3,092	4,431	4,663	4,706	2,635	3,003	16,908	23,313	1,995	2,490	Children (1-5)

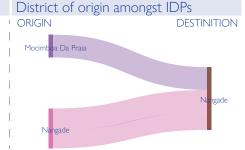
Priority needs



IDPs living in district sedes



T Mer erly (60 +) 4% 3% lts (18-59) 33% 24% ts (13-17) 4% 4% 7% nts (6-12) 7% dren (1-5) 4% 3% Infants (< 1)



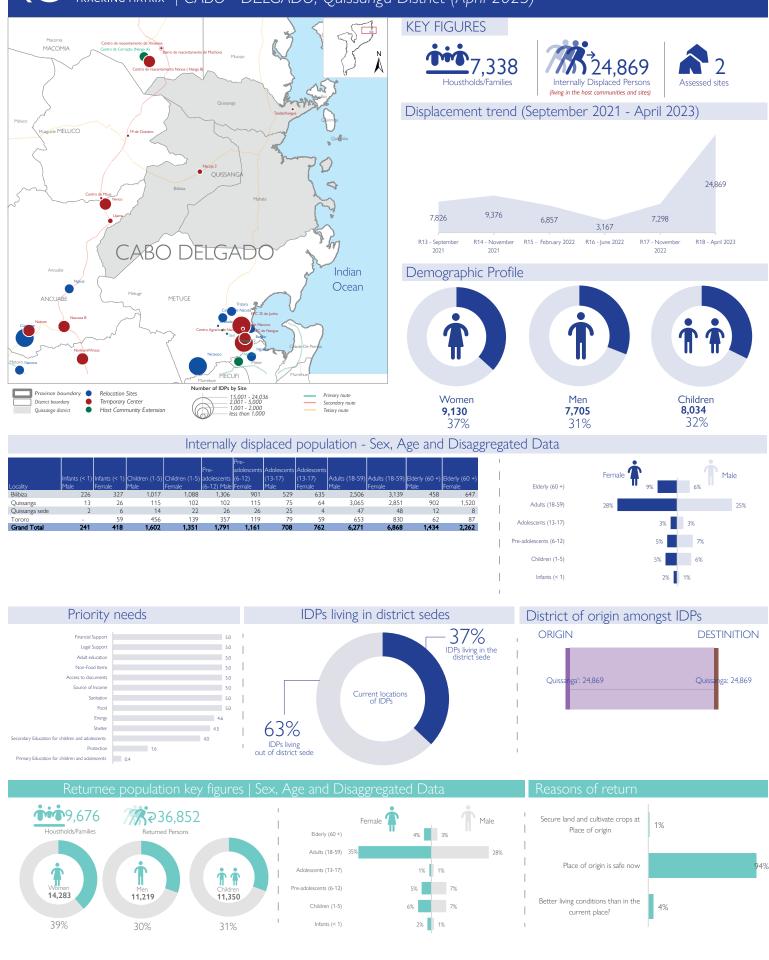
*******1,195 TMen 7826.692 Households/Families eturned Persons 3% 2% Elderly (60 +) 27% Adults (18-59) Place of origin is safe now 100% Ť T ŤŤ 5% 4% Adolescents (13-17) 5% Pre-adolescents (6-12) Children 2,599 2,163 1,930 Children (1-5) 7% 5% 32% 29% 39% Infants (< 1) 3% 2%

> **Irish Aid** Rialtas na hÉireann Government of Ireland



IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

MOZAMBIQUE District Profile CABO - DELGADO, Quissanga District (April 2023)





🖉 Irish Aid

Rialtas na hÉireann Government of Ireland

DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN NAMPULA

In Nampula, 48,635 IDPs were identified across 20 districts. While the province observes an overall net decrease of IDPs from previous rounds, a majority of IDPs in the region remain in displacement since 2019. Approximately 90% of all IDPs in the region are hosted in Urban/Peri-urban with 10% living in rural settings. Food items are recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by Sanitation and Source of income. On average, the highest reported needs across all sectors were recorded in Cidade de Nampula, Meconta and Monapo districts.

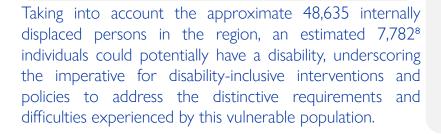
IDPs - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

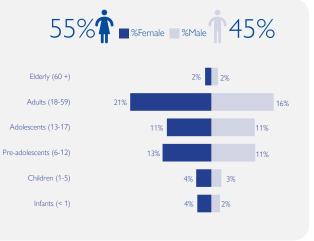
Children U18

(28,871)









IDPs LIVING IN HOST COMMUNITIES AND DISPLACEMENT SITES





10% 4,995 Individuals living in 2 displacement sites

REPORTED PRIORITY NEEDS OF IDPs IN NAMPULA AND NIASSA



Figure 4: Reported priority needs by Key Informants in Nampula

⁸Disability prevalence rate (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

Sporadic attacks across Southern Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces triggered first time Displacements between June - November 2022. An estimated 27,389 Returnees have been identified in the Nampula during this data collection round. This represents an increase from 16,214 to 27,389 returnees reported in previous Mobility Tracking Assessments (November 2022). Consistent with movement trends observed between November 2022 – March 2023, the highest number of returnees recorded during this data collection round were identified in Memba district (13,757 returnees) followed by Erati district (10,818 returnees) and Meconta district (1,629 returnees). Overall, 43% of the returnee population is male, 57% female, and 63% are children. Indicative group interviews with Key Informants additionally reported the reasons of return to include a.) Better living conditions than in the current place; b.) Place of origin is safe now; and c.) Reunite with family. Shelter items are recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by Financial support Food and energy. On average, the highest reported needs across all sectors were recorded in Nacala district, Muecate district and Mecuburi district. All returnees are living in Sede.

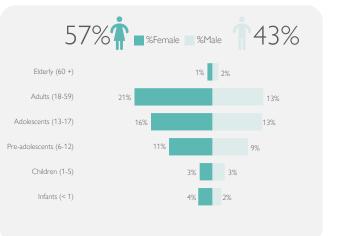
RETURNEES - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)







Taking into account the approximate 27,389 returnees in the region, an estimated 4,382° individuals could potentially have a disability, highlighting the critical need for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the unique needs and challenges faced by this vulnerable population.



^oDisability prevalence rate (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN NIASSA

In Niassa, 3,990 IDPs were identified across 16 districts. While the province observes an overall net decrease of IDPs from previous rounds, a majority of IDPs in the region remain in displacement since 2019. Approximately 99% of all IDPs in the region are hosted in Urban/Peri-urban with 1% living in rural settings. Food items are recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by Shelter and Non-Food Items. On average, the highest reported needs across all sectors were recorded in Nipepe, Lichinga and Majune districts.

IDPs - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)







Taking into account the approximate 3,990 internally displaced persons in the region, an estimated 638⁸ individuals could potentially have a disability, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

52	.%† 🗖	%Female 🔜 %Ma	48%	
Elderly (60 +)		4%	4%	
Adults (18-59)	21%		15%	
Adolescents (13-17)		11%	12%	
re-adolescents (6-12)		8%	7%	
Children (1-5)		6%	5%	
Infants (< 1)		3%	5%	

IDPs LIVING IN HOST COMMUNITIES AND DISPLACEMENT SITES

80% 3,200 Individuals living in the host communities



20% 790 Individuals living in 4 displacement sites

REPORTED PRIORITY NEEDS OF IDPs IN NAMPULA AND NIASSA

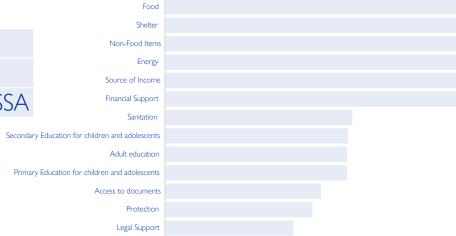


Figure 5: Reported priority needs by Key Informants in Niassa

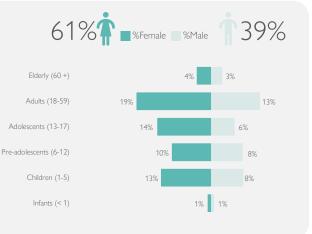
⁸Disability prevalence rate (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

Sporadic attacks across Southern Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces triggered first time Displacements between June - November 2022. An estimated 1,026 Returnees have been identified in the Niassa during this data collection round. Consistent with movement trends observed between November 2022 – March 2023, the highest number of returnees recorded during this data collection round were identified in Lichinga district (972 returnees) followed by Maua district (54 returnees). Overall, 39% of the returnee population is male, 61% female, and 59% are children. Indicative group interviews with Key Informants additionally reported the reasons of return to include a.) Better living conditions than in the current place; b.) Place of origin is safe now; and c.) Reunite with family. Shelter items are recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by Financial support Food and energy.

RETURNEES - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

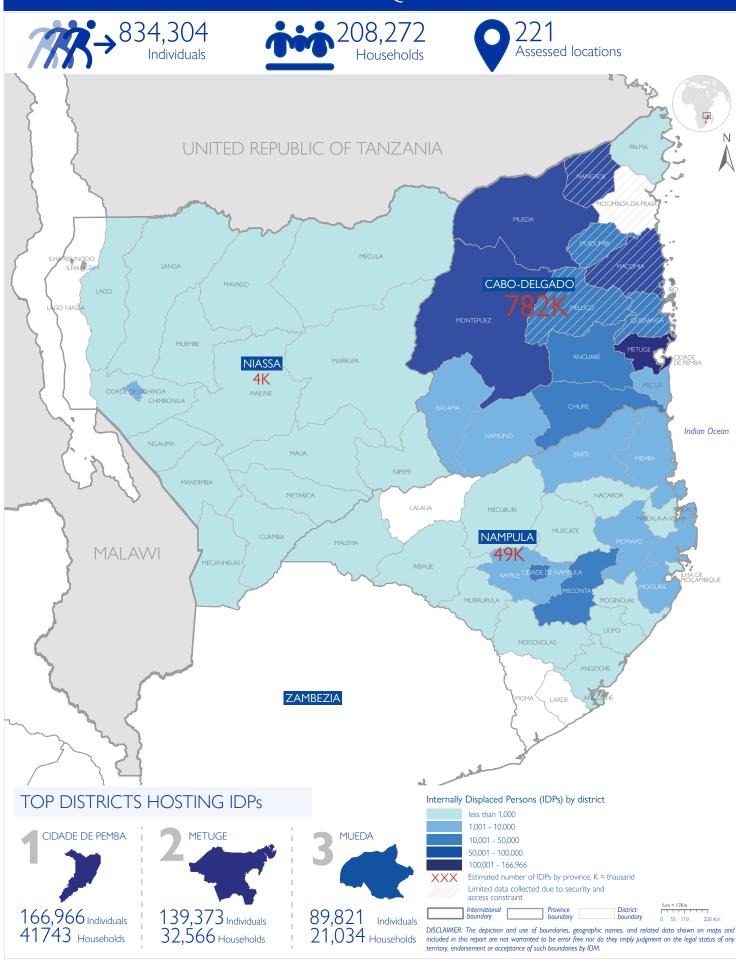


Taking into account the approximate 1,026 returnees in the region, an estimated 164° individuals could potentially have a disability, highlighting the critical need for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the unique needs and challenges faced by this vulnerable population.



^oDisability prevalence rate (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

IDPs MAP NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE



METHODOLOGY

The data in this report is collected through DTM's Mobility Tracking Tool. Mobility Tracking gathers data through key informants at both district and community level on a quarterly data collection cycle and includes a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) component that gathers multisectoral data at Displacement Site level. A comprehensive methodological note on DTM's Mobility Tracking component is available on the DTM Mozambique website. In Round 18 DTM assessed 221 communities in Northern Mozambigue. A total of 221 key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted during this round. A total of 93 per cent KIIs were with representatives from various divisions of district and local governments, 6 per cent were from civil society organizations/non-government agencies and 1 per cent from technical focal points in various sectors. Some 23 per cent of KIIs were with women key informants, whereas 77 per cent were men. Some 90 per cent of locations were assessed physically (enumerators within radius of 1Km from the affected location). Approximately 8 per cent of locations were assessed through a hybrid approach (data collected both remotely and physically) and 2 per cent of locations were assessed remotely (owing to access or security constraints).

LIMITATIONS AND CHALENGES:

The DTM's methodology of Mobility Tracking generates accurate and reliable figures of IDPs as per their locations of displacement through key informant (KI) interviews, headcounts conducted in select Displacement Sites as well as verified data through IDP registration where available. However, disaggregated figures of IDP and Returnee populations has limitations. Within the returnee population categories assessed, assessment on intentions, perceptions, access to services/livehoods and the sustainability of return requires further Despite the observed presence of assessment. returns in newly accessible locations, mobility of displaced populations remains dynamic between host communities and sites. Where IDP estimates increase/decrease over 25% from a previous Mobility Tracking Assessment round, verification is made through DTM Methodologies (Population Count exercises in Displacement Site Settings and additional household-level verification for **IDPs** in Host-community settings).

ABOUT DISPLAMENT TRACKING MATRIX

DTM has implemented the Mobility Tracking Assessments in Mozambique since 2020 to track mobility, provide information on displaced population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced and returned populations, reasons for displacement, places of origin and periods of displacement. Data is collected at the settlement level, through Key Informants and focus group discussions with community focal points and direct observations. Vulnerabilities and multi-sectoral needs are covered in the Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment report (MSLA), released in conjunction with this report.

For more information, please see:

- 1. Mobility Tracking Round 18 Public Dataset Northern Mozambique
- 2. Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment Public Dataset Northern Mozambique

QUESTIONS?

If you have questions concerning the information provided in this report, please contact us at:

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