

# NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE CRISIS MOBILITY TRACKING ASSESSMENT<sup>1</sup>

ROUND 17: November, 2022



**DTM**  
IOM DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX

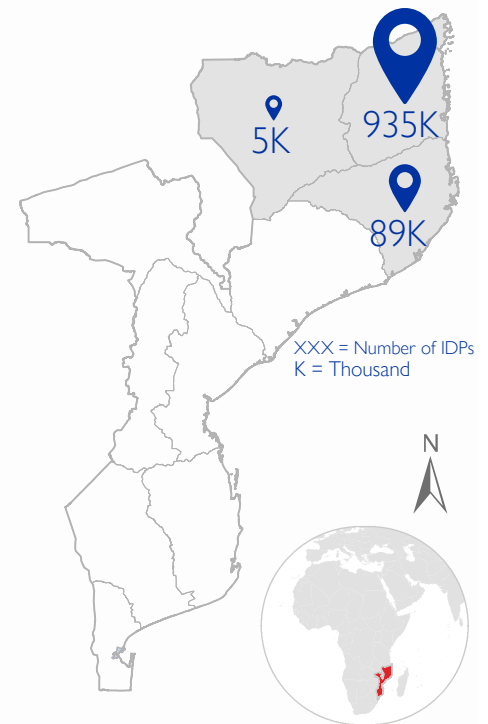
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# OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS

This summary presents findings of the 17th round of Mobility Tracking Assessments (previously known as Baseline Assessments) conducted across Northern Mozambique through key-informant assessments at district and location-level in November 2022. Mobility Tracking assessments estimate the presence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees across Northern Mozambique in displacement sites and host communities. IOM DTM mapped a total of 1,028,743 IDPs and 351,298 returnees in 227 locations across Northern Mozambique as of November 2022.

Despite the observed presence of returns in newly accessible locations, there remains a significant number of new displacements between June to November 2022 triggered by sporadic attacks in Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Erati Meluco, Namuno and Nangade. For the purposes of IOM DTM data collection, the returnee population category is restricted to individuals who have returned to the locations/bairros of their habitual residence, based on a free decision. In Mozambique, displaced persons having returned to districts of origin without having reached their locality of origin are still displaced and as such not counted in the returnee category. The districts of Mocimboa da Praia, Nangade, Quissanga and Macomia continue to host persons in displacement settings who have yet to return to their respective locality of habitual residence (and as such not counted in returnee category).

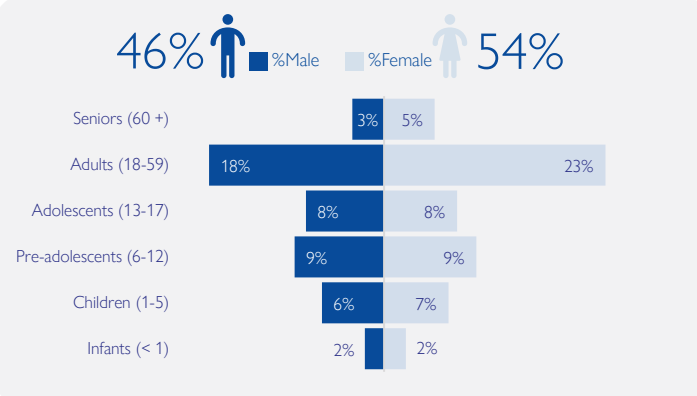
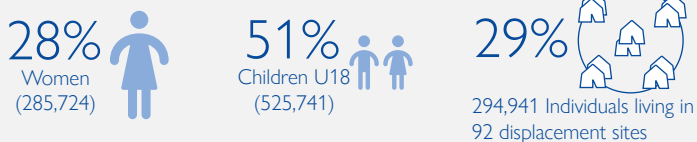
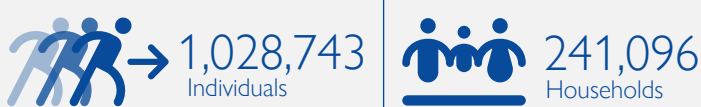


138 Data enumerators  
268 Key Informants  
227 locations

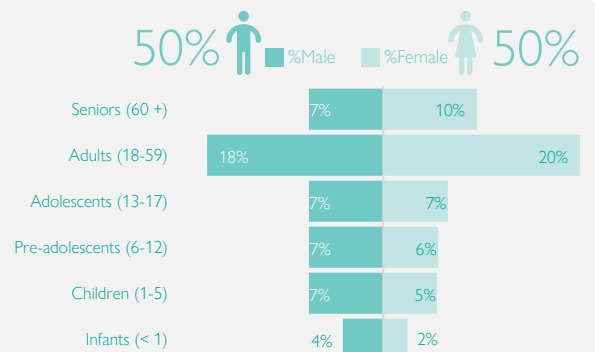
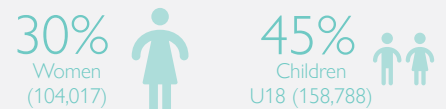
In three (3) northern provinces

## KEY FIGURES

### IDPs - Internally Displaced Persons



### Returnees





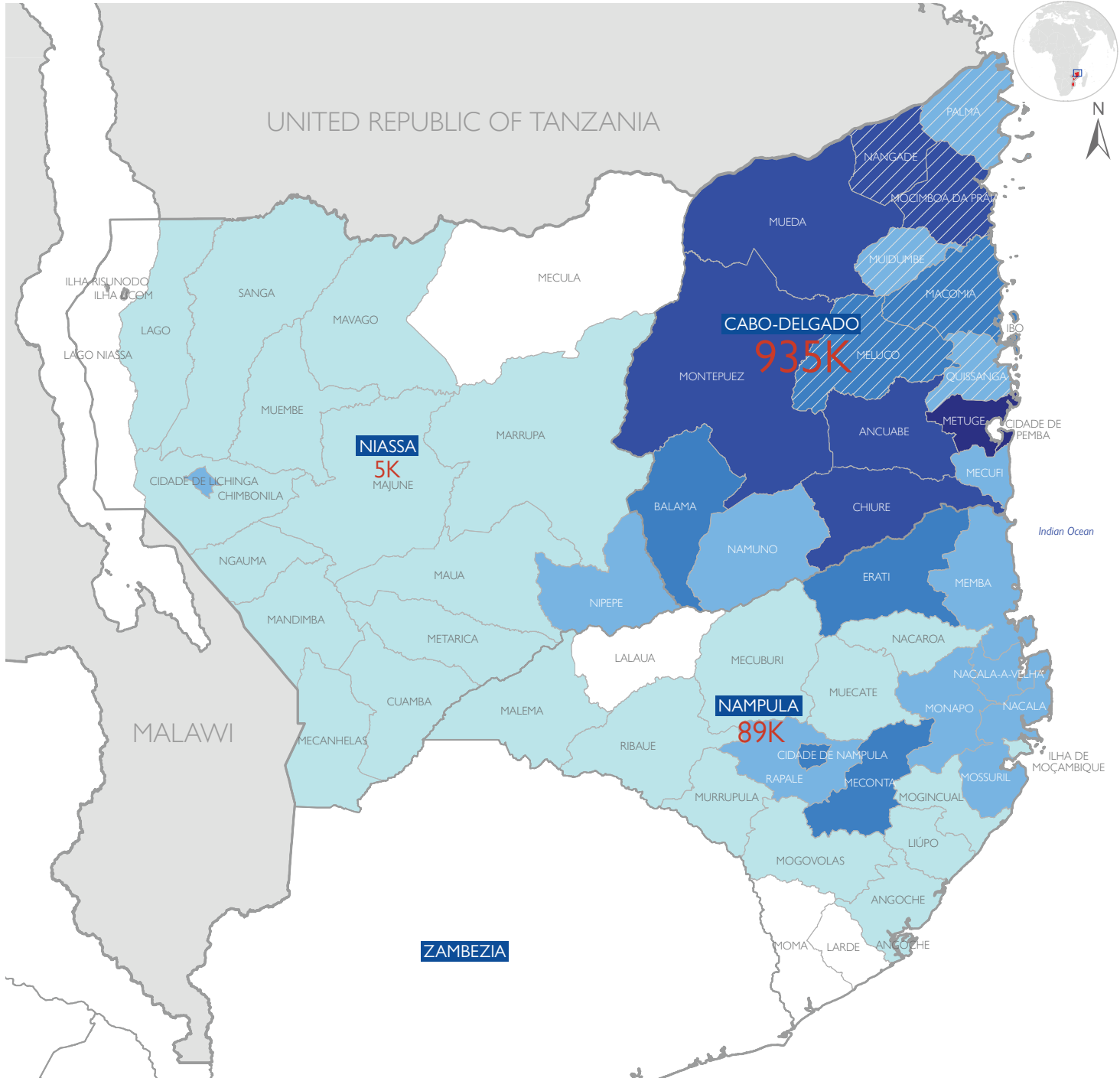
1,028,743  
Individuals



241,096  
Households



227  
Locations



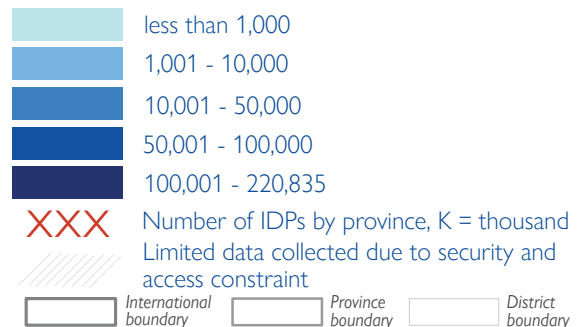
TOP DISTRICTS HOSTING IDPs

**1** CIDADE DE PEMBA  
220,835 Individuals  
45,522 Households

**2** METUGE  
141,642 Individuals  
32,699 Households

**3** MUEDA  
98,105 Individuals  
23,700 Households

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) by district



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# KEY FINDINGS: Internally Displaced Persons

This summary presents findings of the 17th round of Mobility Tracking Assessments monitoring internal displacements triggered by conflict in Northern Mozambique. Key-informant interviews were conducted at district and location-level between June and November 2022. Assessments estimate the presence of 1,028,743 internally displaced persons (241,096 displaced households) mapped across displacement sites and host communities. Security and access restraints in the districts of Nangade, Macomia, Meluco, Mocimboa da Praia, Quissanga, Muidumbe and Palma, have limited data collection to select localities accessible to DTM field teams and focal points.

As of November 2022, an estimated 935,130 IDPs were identified in Cabo Delgado, an estimated 89,016 IDPs identified in Nampula and 4,597 IDPs identified in Niassa. Seventy-one per cent are IDPs in host communities. Half of the total IDPs present at the time of assessment are located across the districts of Pemba (220,835), Metuge (141,642), Nangade (74,869), Mocimboa da Praia (73,349) and Ancuabe (59,480).

Overall, 46% of the IDP population is male, 54% female, and 51% are children. There is an estimate of 836 unaccompanied minors, 5,824 pregnant women (of which 260 are under 18), 1,463 individuals with disabilities. Vulnerability disaggregation gathered for this assessment represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants (KI) and may be subject to under-representation.

## DEFINITION

**IDPs** - Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular because of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

Please note: Displaced populations who return to their district of origin without having reached their locality of origin/habitual residence are still displaced and as such not counted in the returnee category.

IOM observed an overall net increase from 946,508 IDPs in Round 16 (June 2022) to 1,028,743 IDPs in Round 17 (November 2022). The difference between Round 16 and Round 17 IDP figures can be attributed to:



### ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS ASSESSED

Mobility Tracking updates in Round 17 include estimates of IDPs hosted in 31 additional locations. This includes new locations hosting IDPs in Chiure (2), Macomia (1), Mocimboa (4), Montepuez (9), Mueda (6), Namuno (2), Nangade (1), Quissanga (5) and Memba (1);



### CONTINUED SPORADIC ATTACKS

Sporadic attacks across Southern Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces triggered first time displacements. Movements remain dynamic between districts and provinces as a result of attacks across Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Erati, Meluco, Macomia, Namuno and Nangade (June - November 2022);



### REGISTRATION AND VERIFICATION

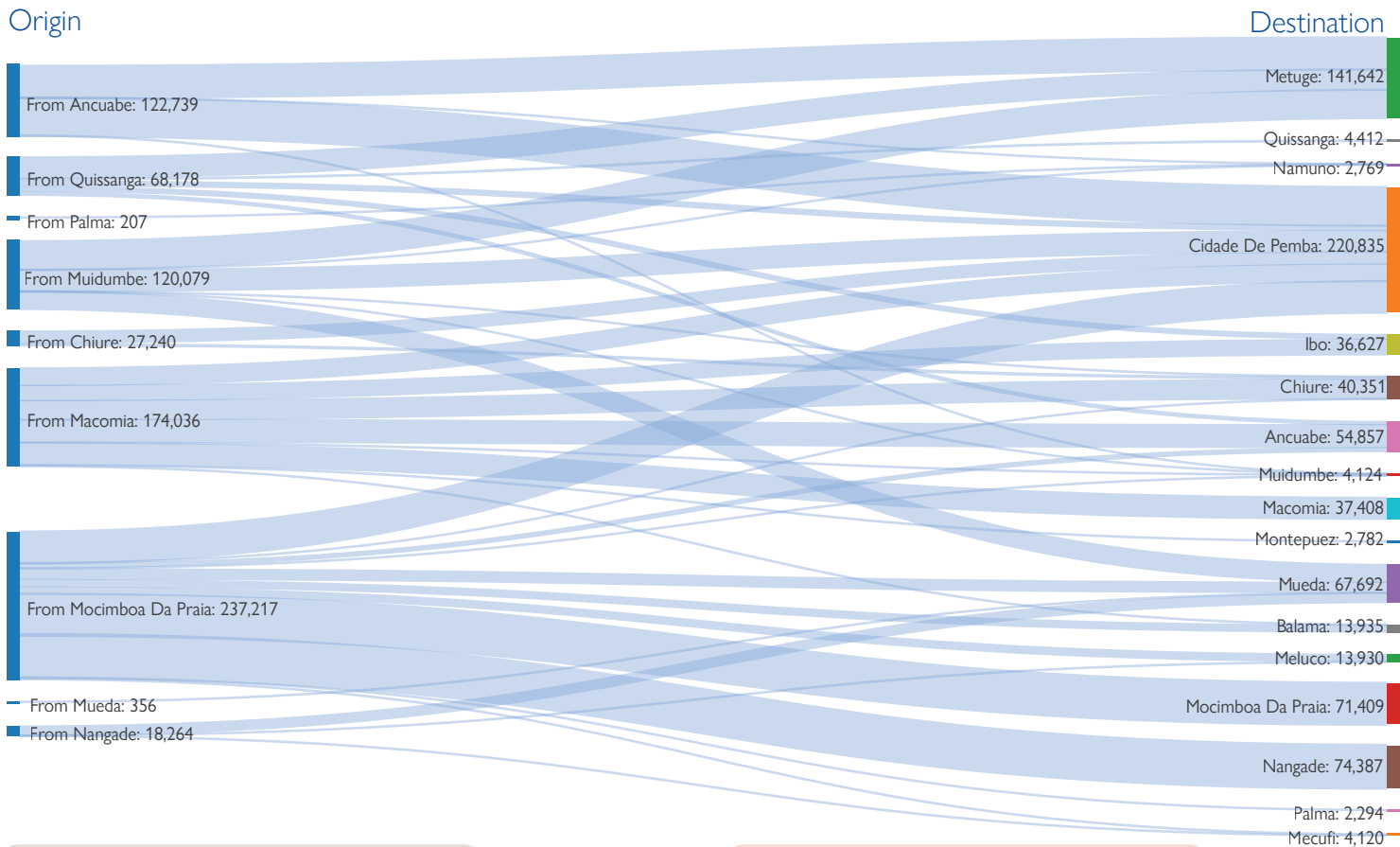
Compared to Round 16 estimates, an increase of 80,000 IDPs have been confirmed in Pemba through joint household IDP verification efforts<sup>2</sup> completed in October 2022 (Representing a total of 220,835 IDPs hosted in Pemba). Round 17 Mobility Tracking assessments are also inclusive of available results from ongoing verification efforts across communities hosting IDPs in Ancuabe and Nampula.

<sup>2</sup>IOM DTM - WFP joint households verification and registration exercise

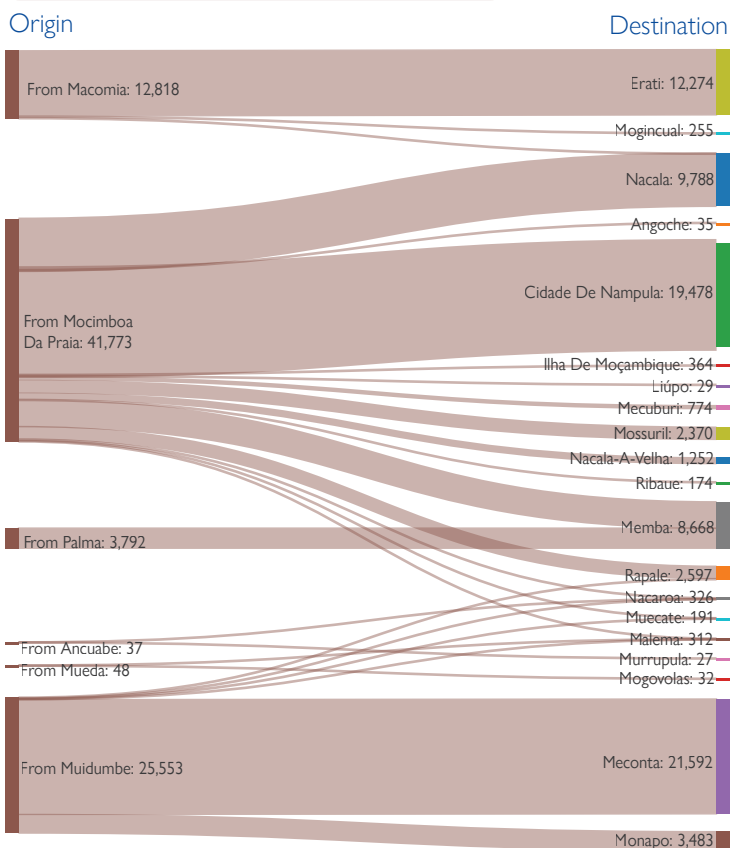
# DISPLACEMENT FLOWS BY DISTRICT

Overall results from the Mobility Tracking Assessments show that the top districts of origin of IDPs are Mocimboa da Praia, Macomia, Muidumbe, Ancuabe and Quissanga. In each locality/bairro, Key Informants were asked to provide an estimate for the origin for the largest group of IDPs present in the area. As such, below chart is indicative of districts of origin and displacement trends:

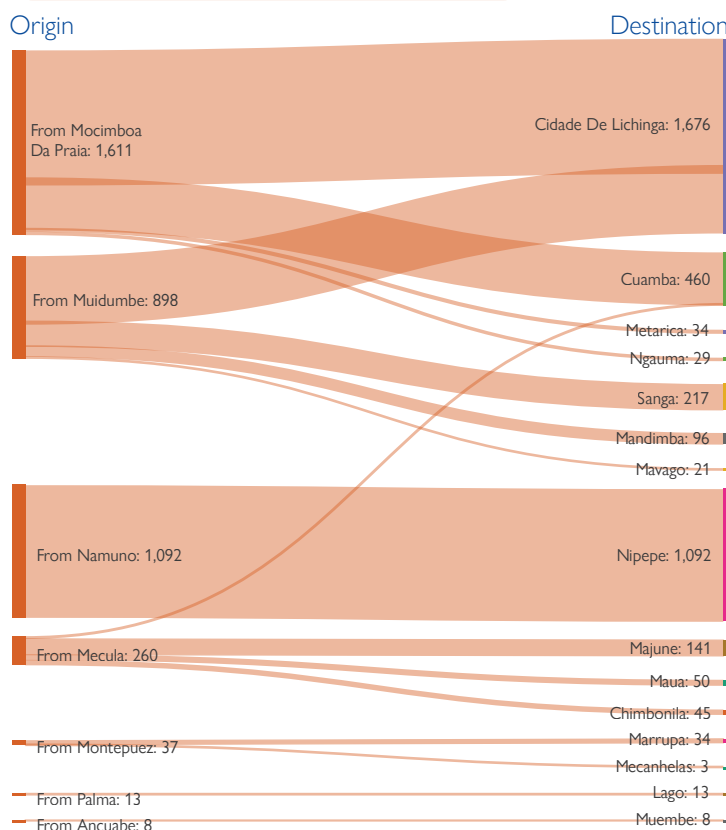
## Cabo - Delgado Province



## Nampula Province



## Niassa Province

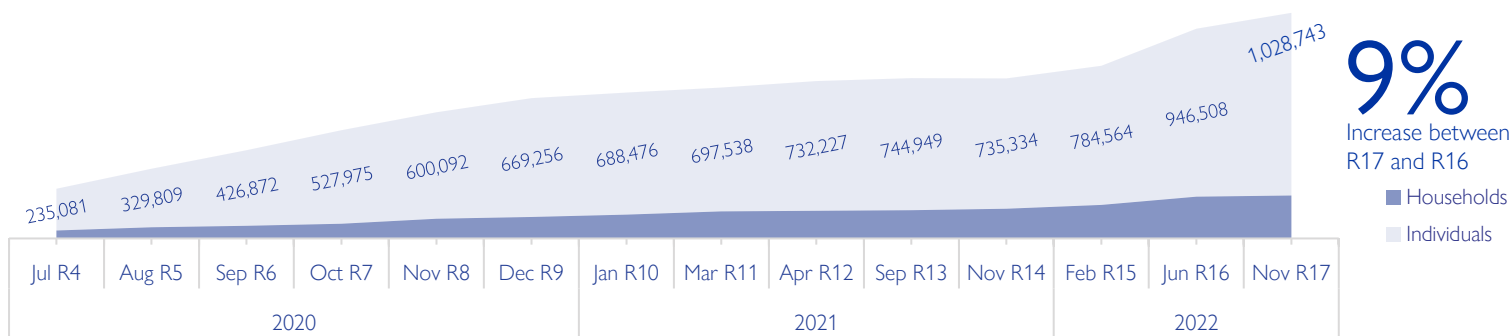


# DISPLACEMENT TREND BY DISTRICTS AND PROVINCES

Table 1. District level trends of IDPs from Round 13 (Sept, 2021) to Round 17 (Nov 2022)

Province/District of Assessment	R13 - September 2021	R14 - November 2021	R15 - February 2022	R16 - June 2022	R17 - November 2022
<b>Cabo Delgado</b>	<b>642,404</b>	<b>663,276</b>	<b>702,735</b>	<b>869,603</b>	<b>935,130</b>
Ancuabe	50,283	58,448	72,526	82,496	59,480
Balama	11,324	12,385	12,125	15,193	15,497
Chiure	34,563	42,794	48,891	50,456	55,786
Cidade De Pemba	152,702	150,712	151,987	139,566	220,835
Ibo	34,069	34,510	36,350	37,833	36,627
Macomia	18,779	9,391	23,291	31,305	38,615
Mecufi	4,865	4,908	7,011	7,817	4,788
Meluco	7,100	8,197	2,752	3,839	16,017
Metuge	127,646	114,905	124,036	126,030	141,642
Mocimboa da Praia	-	-	-	-	73,349
Montepuez	58,930	61,679	63,176	59,659	79,428
Mueda	79,223	93,974	84,822	104,270	98,105
Muidumbe	-	-	185	33,363	4,124
Namuno	3,149	4,114	3,860	3,102	3,933
Nangade	51,945	57,883	64,866	116,538	74,869
Palma	-	-	-	54,969	4,737
Quissanga	7,826	9,376	6,857	3,167	7,298
<b>Nampula</b>	<b>99,448</b>	<b>68,951</b>	<b>76,568</b>	<b>73,699</b>	<b>89,016</b>
Anchilo sede	-	-	-	-	-
Angoche	-	55	35	36	35
Cidade De Nampula	44,471	19,478	19,478	19,478	19,478
Erati	4,974	3,144	3,174	3,174	12,274
Ilha De Moçambique	401	367	370	363	364
Lalaua	8	-	-	-	-
Liúpo	190	63	301	204	29
Malema	325	141	141	141	312
Meconta	27,673	23,551	26,514	27,126	26,532
Mecuburi	-	235	617	391	774
Memba	10,328	6,946	10,282	10,181	8,668
Mogincual	393	133	140	255	255
Mogovolas	24	9	24	24	32
Monapo	3,547	2,832	2,832	1,717	3,483
Mossuril	1,872	1,326	1,450	1,450	2,370
Muecate	171	167	167	264	191
Murrupula	48	42	32	19	27
Nacala	-	6,564	5,972	5,759	9,788
Nacala-a-Velha	1,489	1,368	1,483	953	1,252
Nacala-Porto	-	-	-	-	-
Nacaroa	455	431	493	366	381
Rapale	2,920	1,979	2,895	1,635	2,597
Ribaue	159	120	168	163	174
<b>Niassa</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>4,597</b>
Chimbonila	-	-	113	148	45
Cobue	-	-	-	-	-
Cuamba	194	274	315	726	861
Lago	11	20	20	16	13
Lichinga	565	843	1,378	591	1,875
Majune	-	-	120	187	141
Mandimba	61	76	68	60	96
Marrupa	178	212	109	128	112
Maua	27	25	116	75	50
Mavago	-	-	12	12	21
Mecanhelas	11	11	11	11	3
Mecula	14	14	1,134	-	-
Metarica	24	19	12	14	34
Muembe	-	-	-	-	8
Ngauma	27	23	36	36	29
Nipepe	-	-	-	-	1,092
Sanga	77	77	108	126	217
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>743,041</b>	<b>733,821</b>	<b>782,855</b>	<b>945,432</b>	<b>1,028,743</b>

# DISPLACEMENTS TREND BY ROUNDS OF ASSESSMENT



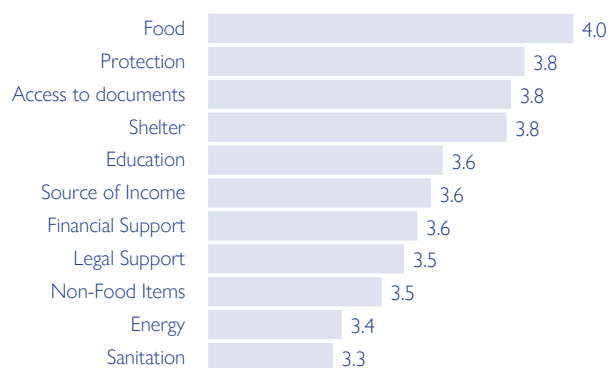
Graph 1. Upward trend in the number of IDPs is observed from 2020 to 2022



## MOST REPORTED HUMANITARIAN NEEDS - IDPs

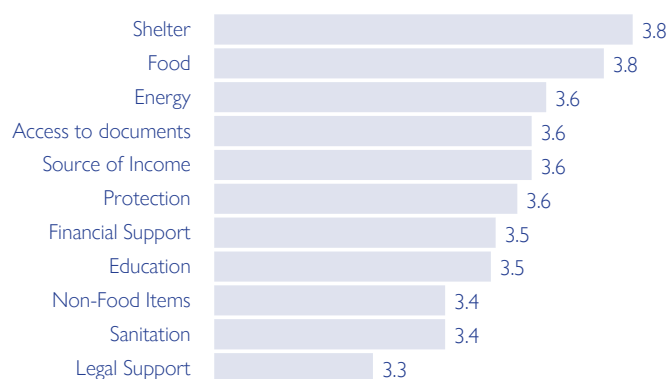
Key Informants interviewed were asked to rank the needs of IDPs in their locality/bairro on a Likert scale (ranging from 1 - Very Insignificant sectoral needs, to 5 - Very Significant). The average of all these needs reported by KIs in the select provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa below.

**In Cabo Delgado,** Food items is now overall the highest need, followed by Protection and Access to documents (birth registration and National Identification Cards). In previous rounds, the top needs have always been either food or shelter. The need for shelter and protection are also two highly reported needs, as is primary education for children adolescents. On average the highest needs across all sectors were recorded in Mocimba de Praia district, Quissanga district, Metuge district.



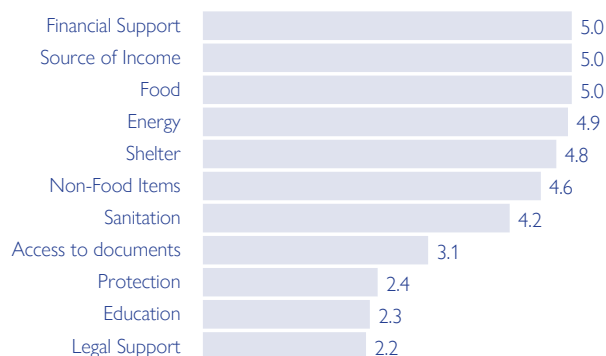
Graph 2. Reported priority needs by Key Informants in Cabo Delgado

**In Nampula,** Shelter is now overall the highest need, followed by food and energy. In previous rounds, the top needs have always been either food or livelihood. Access to documents and sources of income are also two highly reported needs, as is protection. On average the highest needs across all sectors were recorded in Monapo district, Meconta district, Marrupula district.



Graph 3. Reported priority needs by Key Informants in Nampula

**In Niassa,** Financial support is now overall the highest need, followed by sources of income and food. In previous rounds, the top needs have always been either food or livelihood. The need for energy and shelter are also two highly reported needs, as is Non-Food Items. On average the highest needs across all sectors were recorded in Mavago district, Muemba district, Nipepe district.



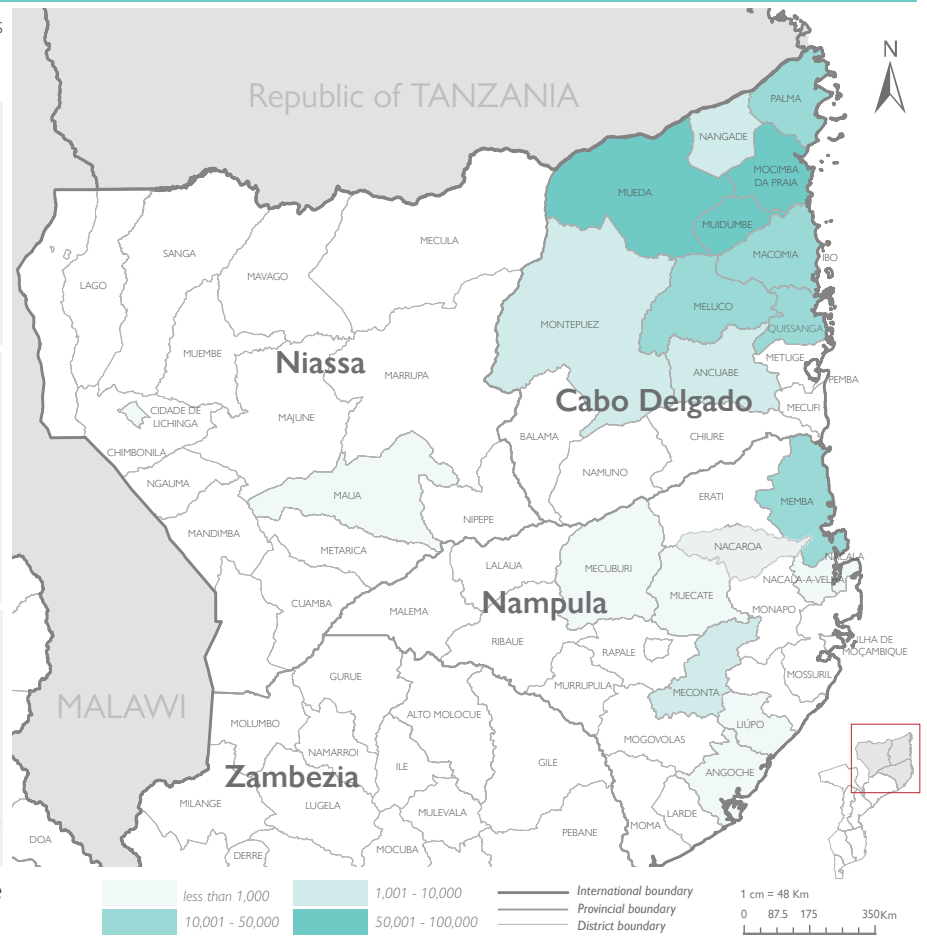
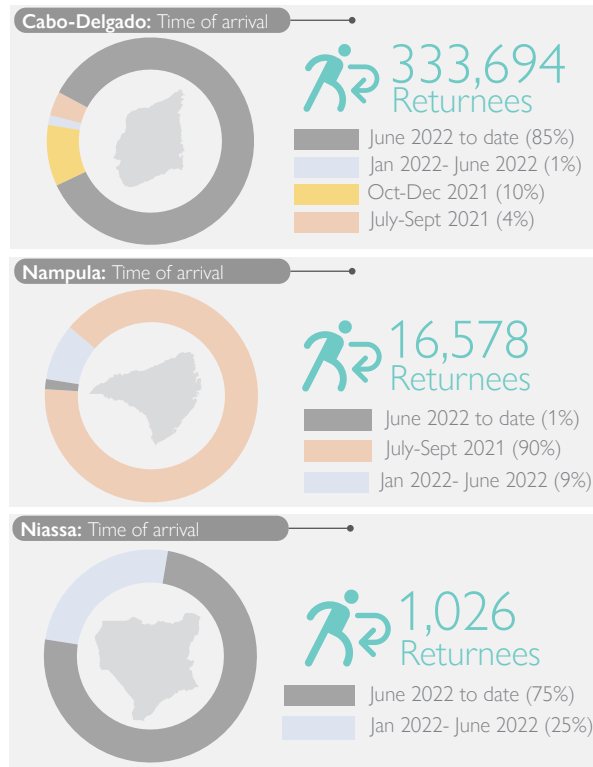
Graph 4. Reported priority needs by Key Informants in Niassa





# KEY FINDINGS: Returnees

**351,298** Estimated number of returnees in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa.



Mobility Tracking Assessments provide estimations of returnee populations disaggregated by time of arrival/return.

This summary presents findings of the 17th round of Mobility Tracking Assessments monitoring cumulative presence of returnees previously displaced by conflict in Northern Mozambique. Key-informant interviews were conducted at district and location-level between June and November 2022. Assessments estimate the presence of 351,298 returnee individuals (78,156 returnee households) across 22 districts in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa.

Security and access restraints in the districts of Nangade, Macomia, Meluco, Mocimboa da Praia, Quissanga, Muidumbe and Palma, have limited data collection to select localities accessible to DTM field teams and focal points.

As of November 2022, an estimated 333,694 returnees were identified in Cabo Delgado, an estimated 16,578 returnees identified in Nampula, and 1,026 returnees identified in Niassa. Over 70% of total returnees present at the time of assessment are located across the districts of Mocimboa da Praia (71,409), Muidumbe (85,706), Mueda (50,568), Palma (40,508) and Quissanga (34,956).

Overall, 50% of the returnee population is male, 50% female, and 45% are children. There is an estimate of 121 unaccompanied minors, 1,951 pregnant women (of which 198 are under 18), 674 individuals with disabilities.

Vulnerability disaggregation gathered for this assessment represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants (KI) and may be subject to under-representation.

DTM observed an overall net increase of 146% from 143,333 returnees in Round 16 (June 2022) to 351,298 returnees in Round 17 (November 2022).

Overall results from the Mobility Tracking Assessments show that the top districts of previous displacement amongst returnees are Muidumbe district, Mocimboa da Praia, Mueda, Palma and Quissanga districts. In each locality/bairro, Key Informants were asked to provide an estimate of the top districts of previous displacement amongst returnees.

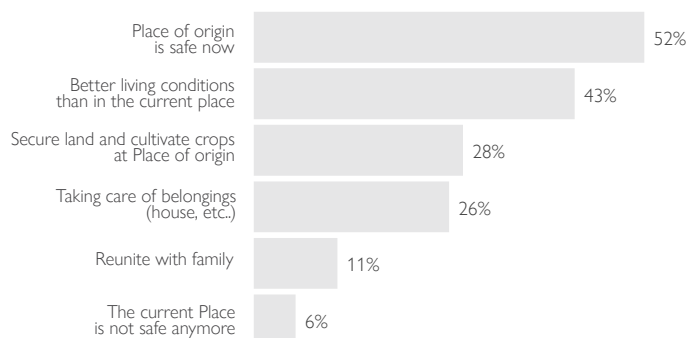
## DEFINITION

**Returnees** - Someone who was displaced from their habitual residence, who has since returned to their habitual residence.

Please note: the returnee category, for the purpose of DTM data collection, is restricted to individuals who returned to their habitual residence, or an adjacent area. Displaced populations who return to their district of origin without having reached their locality of origin/habitual residence are still displaced and as such not counted in the returnee category.

# REASONS FOR RETURN

Key Informants additionally report that reasons of return include a.) Perception that place of origin is safe now (52%); b.) Better living conditions (43%); c.) Reunite with family (39%) and d.) Secure land and cultivate crops (28%), Taking care of belongings (26%), and The current place is not safe anymore (6%).



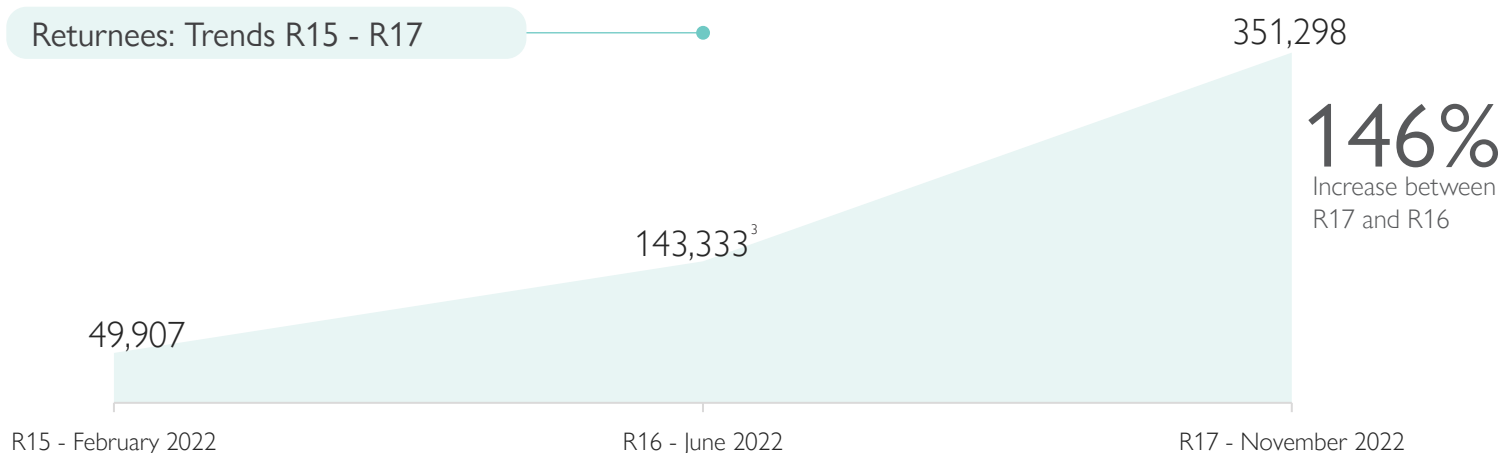
Graph 5. Reported reasons for return

## RETURN TREND BY DISTRICTS AND PROVINCES

Table 2. District level trend of returnees

Province/District of Assessment	R15 - February 2022	R16 - June 2022	R17 - November 2022
<b>Cabo Delgado</b>	<b>48,501</b>	<b>140,628</b>	<b>333,694</b>
Ancuabe	-	-	5,974
Ibo	1,503	1,503	-
Macomia	4,322	9,431	24,177
Meluco	-	-	13,930
Mocimboa Da Praia	9,681	-	71,409
Montepuez	-	1,674	1,674
Mueda	363	4,272	50,568
Muidumbe	26,008	54,461	85,706
Nangade	4,189	4,081	4,792
Palma	-	49,543	40,508
Quissanga	2,435	15,663	34,956
<b>Nampula</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>16,578</b>
Angoche	-	6	35
Ilha De Moçambique	-	-	364
Liúpo	-	-	13
Meconta	-	1,430	1,629
Mecuburi	-	212	212
Memba	-	-	13,757
Mucate	-	12	12
Nacala	-	-	405
Nacala-A-Velha	-	-	144
Nacarua	-	7	7
<b>Niassa</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,026</b>
Cidade De Lichinga	185	972	972
Majune	277	-	-
Maua	-	54	54
Mavago	-	12	-
Mecula	944	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>49,907</b>	<b>143,333</b>	<b>351,298</b>

### Returns: Trends R15 - R17



Graph 6. Upward trend in the number of Returnees is observed from Feb. to Nov. 2022

DTM started formal data collection to monitor returnees along with IDPs from February 2022 as part of its 15th round of Mobility Tracking Assessment.

<sup>3</sup>Please note that the returnees figure has been adjusted to capture returnees in round 15.

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) remains the leading humanitarian data provider to support response planning. Information on conditions and needs of affected communities and displacement trends as well as in-depth thematic assessments are of key importance in addressing current Humanitarian Response Plan indicators and identifying priorities for the different sectoral responses.

The DTM Methodology for Mobility Tracking uses the following 2 steps:

**Step 1:** DTM enumerators make use of available data sources including:

a.) IDP headcounts through the Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) conducted in Displacement Sites across Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa. Mobility Tracking Assessment Round 17 records 294,941 Individuals/80,437 Households counted in 92 Displacement Site Settings.

b.) Available results from Verification/ Registration of IDPs living in host-community settings during time of Mobility Tracking Assessment. IDP household-level verification efforts in Pemba, and Ancuabe confirm the presence of 321,000 IDPs reported within this Round 17 Report.

c.) For locations without MSLA updates or Joint IDP Verification/ Registration results, DTM enumerators conduct primary data collection for IDP and Returnee population through key informants, direct observation and joint field visits. Where access and security permit, DTM enumerators apply a Demographic Calculator amongst 40-50 HHs in each assessed locality. The Demographic Calculator is a tool to improve sex and age estimations of IDPs. Where IDP estimates increase/decrease over 25% from a previous Mobility Tracking Assessment rounds, verification is made through DTM Methodologies (Population Count exercises in Displacement Site Settings and additional household-level verification for IDPs in Host-community settings).

**Step 2:** Data validation and government engagement to harmonize reporting of IDP and Returnee populations. Definitions as well as assessment periods are communicated throughout the Mobility Tracking exercise to better understand possible discrepancies between different data sources.

## Limitations and Challenges

- DTM teams faced several logistical and access challenges during data collection for Round 17 due to distance / poor road conditions.
- DTM teams unable to conduct field visits to select localities by advice of local authorities (Nangade, Meluco, Macomia, Erati, Montepuez, Ancuabe, Chiure,)
- Due to recent attacks in the districts of Meluco and Ancuabe, DTM teams in selected localities experienced temporary displacement which resulted in delayed data collection.

# ABOUT DISPLACEMENT 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 17 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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