# ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS
# MOZAMBIQUE

## JANUARY 2024



IOM UN MIGRATION | GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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# KEY FINDINGS

This summary presents findings of the 20th round of Mobility Tracking Assessments (previously known as Baseline Assessments) conducted across Northern, Central and Southern Mozambique through key-informant and group interviews at location level between November and December 2023. Mobility Tracking assessments provides a geographical overview of demographic and mobility profiles of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees across Mozambique. During this round, IOM DTM mapped a total of 709,529 IDPs and 632,408 returnees in 364 locations. Cabo Delgado hosts 76 per cent of the overall IDP figure followed by Sofala (11%). Estimated 55 per cent of the total IDPs were identified in host communities whilst 45 per cent are living in displacement sites. Conflict was the major trigger of displacements in Northern Mozambique whereas most of the displacements in Central Mozambique were triggered by disasters due to natural hazards. The total figure of IDPs decreased by 17 per cent comparing to the previous round. However, the analysis suggests that this decrease does not directly correlate with an increased rate of returnee. In Round 20, there was an 11 per cent increase in returnees, this follow significant household-level verification efforts to ensure best estimates.

## IDPs IN MOZAMBIQUE

**177,987** Households

**709,529** Individuals

### SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

**29%** Women (208,136)

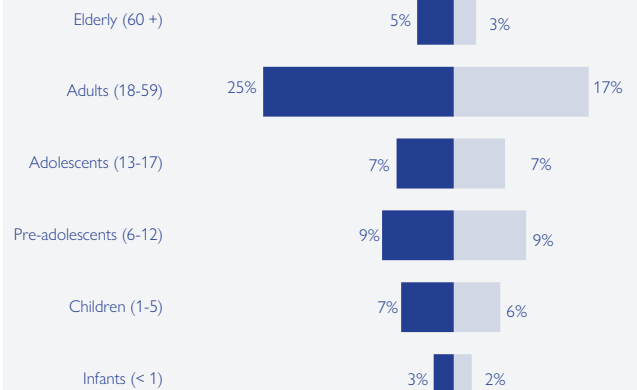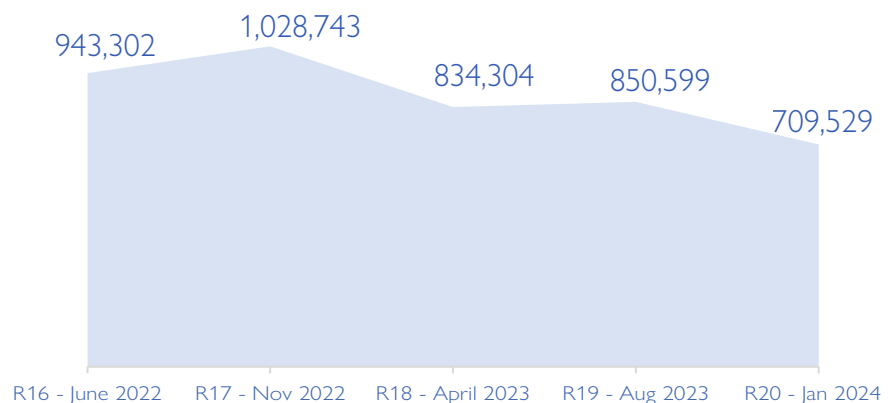**20%** Men (144,213)

**51%** Children U18 (357,180)

Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the region may face diverse disabilities ranging from physical, cognitive, sensory to psychological impairments, mobility tracking assessments estimate 113,524[2] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

**55%** **45%**

%Female  %Male

| | %Female | %Male |
|---|---|---|
| Elderly (60 +) | 5% | 3% |
| Adults (18-59) | 25% | 17% |
| Adolescents (13-17) | 7% | 7% |
| Pre-adolescents (6-12) | 9% | 9% |
| Children (1-5) | 7% | 6% |
| Infants (< 1) | 3% | 2% |

## PERCENTAGE DECREASE IN IDPs SINCE AUG 2023

# 17%

*Decrease in the number of displaced individuals from August 2023 (Round 19) in Mozambique.*

| R16 - June 2022 | R17 - Nov 2022 | R18 - April 2023 | R19 - Aug 2023 | R20 - Jan 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 943,302 | 1,028,743 | 834,304 | 850,599 | 709,529 |

[2]Disability prevalence (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).

**IOM** UN MIGRATION

ZAMBIA

MALAWI

United Republic of TANZANIA

ZIMBABWE

Cabo Delgado
**542,535**

Niassa
4,473

Nampula
35,756

Tete
9,445

Zambezia
10,312

Manica
26,818

Sofala
**79,730**

*NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE (CABO-DELGADO, NAMPULA and NIASSA) PREDOMINANTLY DISPLACED BY CONFLICT*

582,764 Individuals    151,428 Households

*CENTRAL MOZAMBIQUE (TETE, ZAMBEZIA, MANICA and SOFALA) PREDOMINANTLY DISPLACES BY NATURAL DISASTER.*

126,305 Individuals    26,445 Households
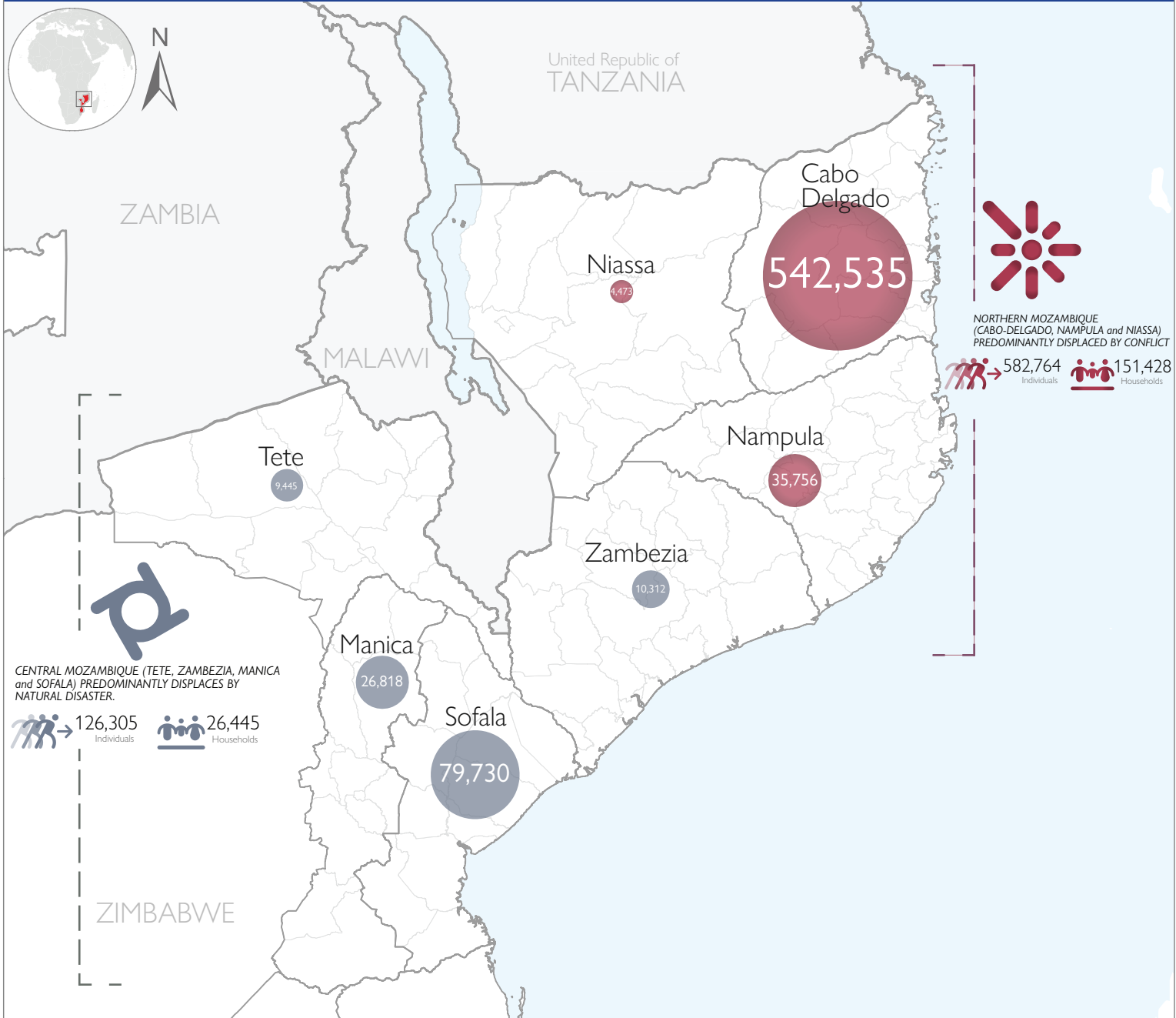
# TOP THREE DISTRICTS HOSTING IDPs

**1** CIDADE DE PEMBA

131,520 Individuals
32,345 Households

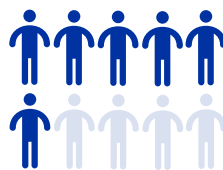**2** METUGE

76,641 Individuals
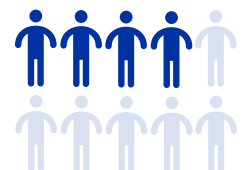21,612 Households

**3** MACOMIA

76,064 Individuals
15,315 Households

# IDPs LIVING IN HOST COMMUNITIES AND DISPLACEMENT SITES

**55%**
392,305
Individuals living in the host communities

**45%**
317,224
Individuals living in 190 displacement sites

# DISPLACEMENT TREND IN NORTHEN MOZAMBIQUE

Table 1. District level trends of IDPs from Round 15 (February 2022) to Round 20 (January 2024) - Northern Mozambique

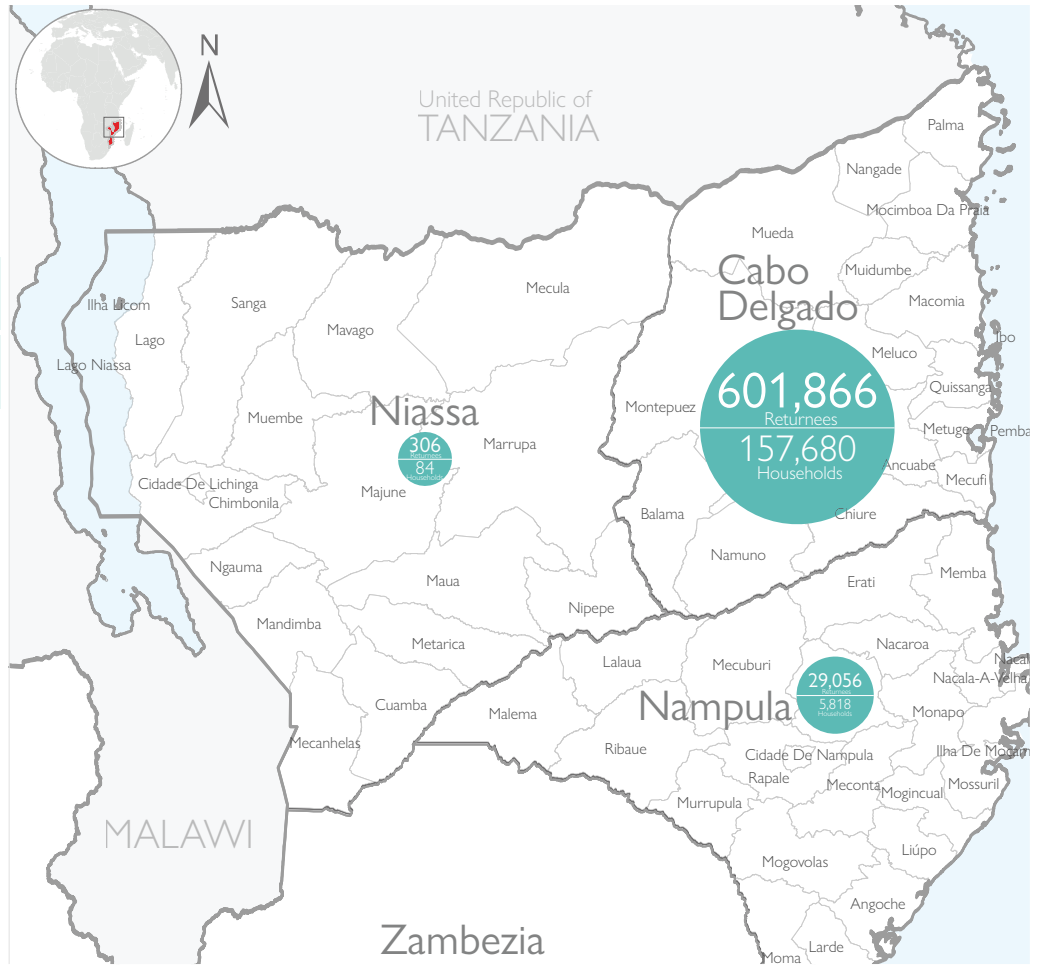| Province/District | R15 - Feb. 2022 | R16 - June 2022 | R17 - Nov. 2022 | R18 - April 2023 | R19 - Aug 2023 | R20 - Dec 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cabo Delgado** | **702,735** | **869,603** | **935,130** | **781,679** | **627,846** | **542,535** |
| Cidade De Pemba | 151,987 | 139,566 | 220,835 | 166,966 | 137,726 | 131,520 |
| Metuge | 124,036 | 126,030 | 141,642 | 139,373 | 96,545 | 76,641 |
| Macomia | 23,291 | 31,305 | 38,615 | 78,185 | 71,441 | 76,064 |
| Mueda | 84,822 | 104,270 | 98,105 | 89,821 | 83,631 | 70,597 |
| Nangade | 64,866 | 116,538 | 74,869 | 70,286 | 71,307 | 58,559 |
| Ancuabe | 72,526 | 82,496 | 59,480 | 42,933 | 44,551 | 35,621 |
| Chiure | 48,891 | 50,456 | 55,786 | 29,698 | 25,691 | 20,587 |
| Ibo | 36,350 | 37,833 | 36,627 | 25,000 | 25,044 | 17,216 |
| Montepuez | 63,176 | 59,659 | 79,428 | 80,911 | 21,031 | 15,025 |
| Balama | 12,125 | 15,193 | 15,497 | 2,638 | 12,732 | 11,491 |
| Meluco | 2,752 | 3,839 | 16,017 | 10,321 | 13,744 | 8,842 |
| Muidumbe | 185 | 33,363 | 4,124 | 12,588 | 6,905 | 7,140 |
| Quissanga | 6,857 | 3,167 | 7,298 | 24,869 | 11,045 | 5,952 |
| Mecufi | 7,011 | 7,817 | 4,788 | 4,098 | 3,676 | 3,780 |
| Namuno | 3,860 | 3,102 | 3,933 | 3,875 | 2,777 | 1,806 |
| Mocimboa da Praia | N/A | N/A | 73,349 | N/A | N/A | 1,694 |
| **Nampula** | **76,568** | **73,699** | **89,016** | **48,635** | **36,383** | **35,756** |
| Meconta | 26,514 | 27,126 | 26,532 | 21,404 | 16,194 | 11,213 |
| Cidade De Nampula | 19,478 | 19,478 | 19,478 | 15,035 | 10,852 | 13,816 |
| Nacala | 5,972 | 5,759 | 9,788 | 2,138 | 2,138 | 2,218 |
| Rapale | 2,895 | 1,635 | 2,597 | 1,422 | 1,381 | 1,618 |
| Memba | 10,282 | 10,181 | 8,668 | 1,159 | 1,134 | 1,430 |
| Monapo | 2,832 | 1,717 | 3,483 | 1,799 | 1,332 | 1,395 |
| Erati | 3,174 | 3,174 | 12,274 | 1,456 | 793 | 1,260 |
| Mossuril | 1,450 | 1,450 | 2,370 | 1,713 | 542 | 748 |
| Mecuburi | 617 | 391 | 774 | 432 | 399 | 433 |
| Nacala-a-Velha | 1,483 | 953 | 1,252 | 492 | 437 | 428 |
| Mogincual | 140 | 255 | 255 | 333 | 230 | 218 |
| Nacaroa | 493 | 366 | 381 | 311 | 167 | 195 |
| Ilha De Moçambique | 370 | 363 | 364 | 290 | 290 | 195 |
| Malema | 141 | 141 | 312 | 156 | 147 | 193 |
| Ribaue | 168 | 163 | 174 | 196 | 145 | 159 |
| Muecate | 167 | 264 | 191 | 134 | 71 | 106 |
| Liúpo | 301 | 204 | 29 | 96 | 78 | 78 |
| Angoche | 35 | 36 | 35 | 26 | 20 | 20 |
| Murrupula | 32 | 19 | 27 | 26 | 17 | 17 |
| Mogovolas | 24 | 24 | 32 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| **Niassa** | **3,552** | **2,130** | **4,597** | **3,990** | **4,710** | **4,473** |
| Lichinga | 1,378 | 591 | 1,875 | 1,462 | 1,461 | 1,088 |
| Cuamba | 315 | 726 | 861 | 553 | 1,801 | 1,959 |
| Nipepe | N/A | N/A | 1,092 | 955 | 711 | 734 |
| Mecula | 1,134 | N/A | N/A | 280 | N/A | N/A |
| Sanga | 108 | 126 | 217 | 157 | 118 | 136 |
| Majune | 120 | 187 | 141 | 160 | 152 | 127 |
| Mandimba | 68 | 60 | 96 | 110 | 112 | 103 |
| Lago | 20 | 16 | 13 | 7 | 99 | 100 |
| Marrupa | 109 | 128 | 112 | 103 | 96 | 93 |
| Ngauma | 36 | 36 | 29 | 35 | 31 | 31 |
| Metarica | 12 | 14 | 34 | 28 | 14 | 25 |
| Chimbonila | 113 | 148 | 45 | 36 | 36 | 24 |
| Mavago | 12 | 12 | 50 | 23 | 21 | 22 |
| Maua | 116 | 75 | 21 | 51 | 31 | 16 |
| Muembe | - | - | 8 | 10 | 7 | 9 |
| Mecanhelas | 11 | 11 | 3 | 20 | 20 | 6 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **782,855** | **945,432** | **1,028,743** | **834,304** | **668,939** | **582,764** |

# RETURNEES IN MOZAMBIQUE

## RETURNEES IN MOZAMBIQUE

**632,408** * Individuals
**163,817** Households

United Republic of
**TANZANIA**

**Cabo Delgado**
**601,866** Returnees
**157,680** Households

**Niassa**
**306** Returnees
**84** Households

**Nampula**
**29,056** Returnees
**5,818** Households

Palma
Nangade
Mocimboa Da Praia
Mueda
Muidumbe
Macomia
Meluco
Ibo
Quissanga
Metuge
Pemba
Montepuez
Ancuabe
Mecufi
Balama
Chiure
Namuno
Erati
Memba
Nacaroa
Nacala
Nacala-A-Velha
Mecuburi
Monapo
Cidade De Nampula
Ilha De Moçam
Rapale
Meconta
Mogincual
Mossuril
Murrupula
Liúpo
Mogovolas
Angoche
Moma
Larde

Ilha Licom
Lago
Lago Niassa
Sanga
Mavago
Mecula
Muembe
Marrupa
Cidade De Lichinga
Chimbonila
Majune
Ngauma
Maua
Nipepe
Mandimba
Metarica
Cuamba
Malema
Mecanhelas
Lalaua
Ribaue

**MALAWI**

**Zambezia**

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## TOP THREE DISTRICTS HOSTING RETURNEES

**1** MOCIMBA DA PRAIA
**181,781** Individuals
**44,448** Households

**2** PALMA
**121,177** Individuals
**26,405** Households
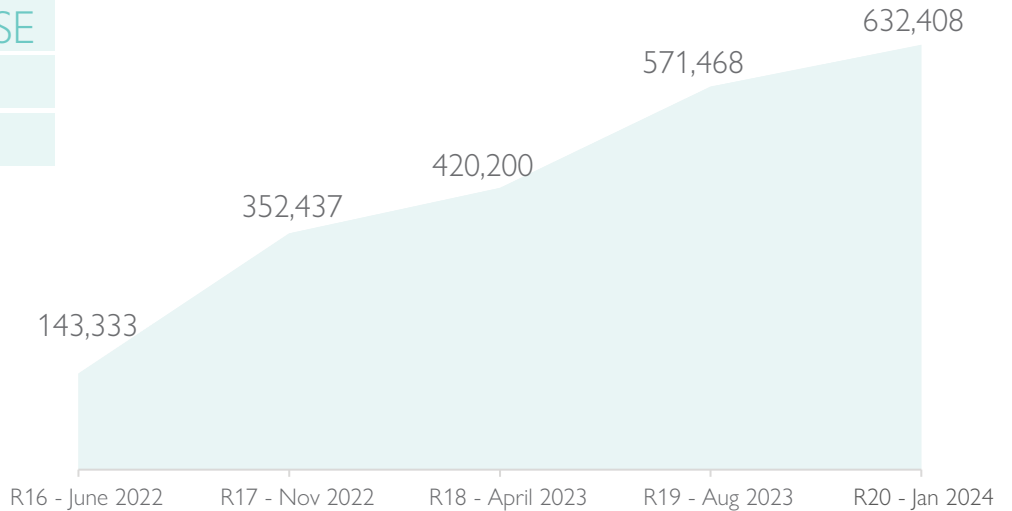
**3** MUEDA
**69,155** Individuals
**21,298** Households

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## PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETURNEES SINCE AUGUST 2023

# 11%

*Increase in the number of returnees from August 2023 (Round 19) in Mozambique*

143,333
352,437
420,200
571,468
632,408

R16 - June 2022   R17 - Nov 2022   R18 - April 2023   R19 - Aug 2023   R20 - Jan 2024

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Disclaimer: The maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries used do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
*Note: Mutarara district in Tete province with 1,180 returnees is not included on the map.

# RATE OF RETURN IN MOZAMBIQUE

187%

146%

*Round 20 recorded the lowest returnee rate since Round 16( June 2022). Rate of return has been dwindling attributable to resurfacing attacks..*

36%

19%

11%

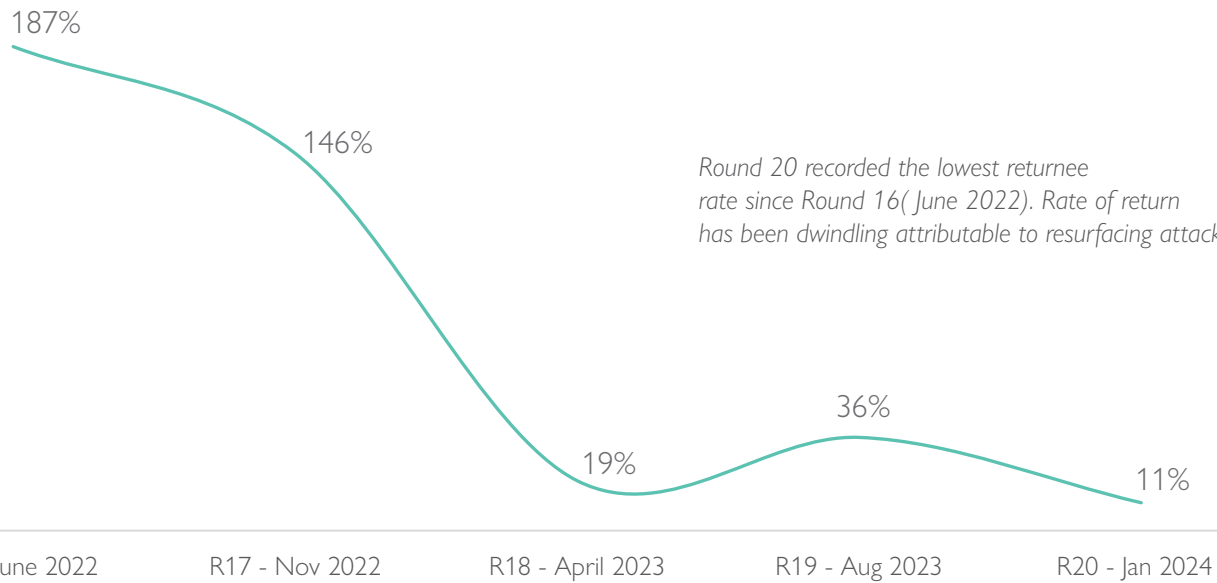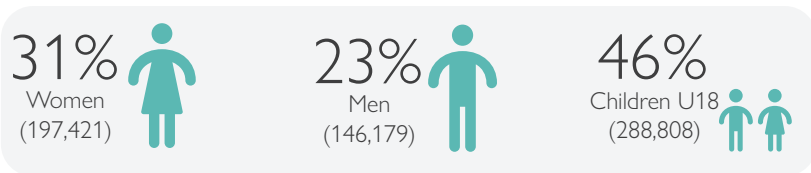| R16 - June 2022 | R17 - Nov 2022 | R18 - April 2023 | R19 - Aug 2023 | R20 - Jan 2024 |

Table 2. District level trends of Returnees from Round 15 (February 2022) to Round 20 (January 2024) - Northern Mozambique

| Province/District | R15 - Feb. 2022 | R16 - June 2022 | R17 - Nov. 2022 | R18 - April 2023 | R19 - August 2023 | R20-Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cabo Delgado** | **48,501** | **140,628** | **335,197** | **391,785** | **540,958** | **603,343** |
| Ancuabe | N/A | N/A | 5,974 | 27,774 | 30,424 | 47,299 |
| Ibo | 1,503 | 1,503 | 1,503 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Macomia | 4,322 | 9,431 | 24,177 | 28,028 | 33,988 | 46,994 |
| Meluco | N/A | N/A | 13,930 | 14,927 | 15,416 | 21,305 |
| Mocimboa Da Praia | 9,681 | N/A | 71,409 | 103,752 | 176,174 | 181,781 |
| Montepuez | N/A | 1,674 | 1,674 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Mueda | 363 | 4,272 | 50,568 | 37,736 | 54,387 | 70,632 |
| Muidumbe | 26,008 | 54,461 | 85,706 | 39,340 | 58,887 | 56,688 |
| Nangade | 4,189 | 4,081 | 4,792 | 6,692 | 10,012 | 10,012 |
| Palma | N/A | 49,543 | 40,508 | 96,684 | 116,016 | 121,177 |
| Quissanga | 2,435 | 15,663 | 34,956 | 36,852 | 45,654 | 47,455 |
| **Nampula** | **N/A** | **1,667** | **16,214** | **27,389** | **24,575** | **29,056** |
| Angoche | N/A | 6 | 35 | 35 | N/A | N/A |
| Liúpo | N/A | N/A | 13 | 13 | N/A | N/A |
| Meconta | N/A | 1,430 | 1,629 | 1,629 | N/A | N/A |
| Mecuburi | N/A | 212 | 212 | 212 | N/A | N/A |
| Memba | N/A | N/A | 13,757 | 13,757 | 13,757 | 13,757 |
| Muecate | N/A | 12 | 12 | 12 | N/A | N/A |
| Nacala | N/A | N/A | 405 | 405 | N/A | N/A |
| Erati | N/A | N/A | N/A | 10,818 | 10,818 | 15,299 |
| Ilha De Moçambique | N/A | N/A | N/A | 364 | N/A | N/A |
| Nacala-A-Velha | N/A | N/A | 144 | 144 | N/A | N/A |
| Nacaroa | N/A | 7 | 7 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Niassa** | **1,406** | **1,038** | **1,026** | **1,026** | **280** | **306** |
| Lichinga | 185 | 972 | 972 | 972 | N/A | N/A |
| Majune | 277 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Maua | N/A | 54 | 54 | 54 | N/A | N/A |
| Mavago | N/A | 12 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Mecula | 944 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 280 | 306 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **49,907** | **143,333** | **352,437** | **420,200** | **571,468** | **632,705** |

Please note: There were no returnees reported in areas marked N/A

**31%** Women (197,421)

**23%** Men (146,179)

**46%** Children U18 (288,808)

**53%** **47%** ■ %Female ■ %Male

| Age group | %Female | %Male |
|---|---|---|
| Elderly (60 +) | 6% | 4% |
| Adults (18-59) | 25% | 19% |
| Adolescents (13-17) | 8% | 7% |
| Pre-adolescents (6-12) | 5% | 7% |
| Children (1-5) | 6% | 7% |
| Infants (< 1) | 2% | 3% |

Noting that a significant number of Returnees in the region may face diverse disabilities ranging from physical, cognitive, sensory to psychological impairments, mobility tracking assessment estimate 101,185[3] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

# DEFINITIONS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND RETURNEES
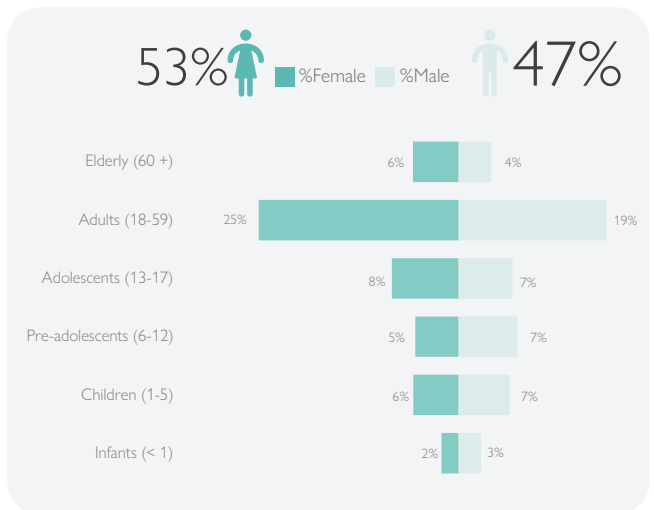
## INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

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.
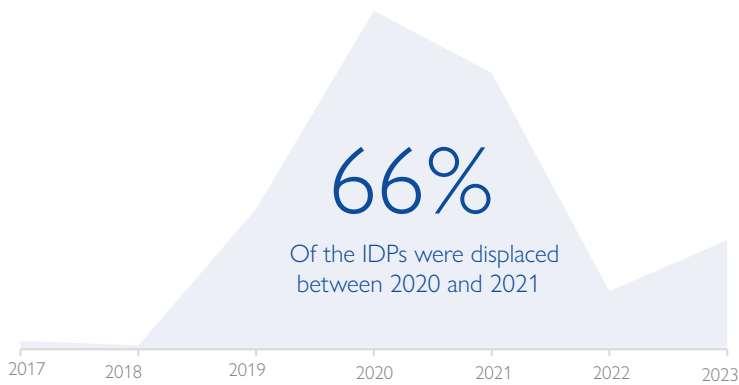
## RETURNEES

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 of origin/habitual residence. Multi-sectoral needs and the sustainability of return requires further assessment.

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[3]Disability prevalence (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)
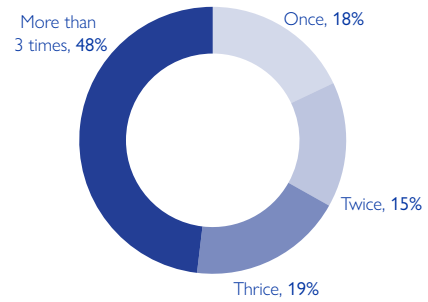
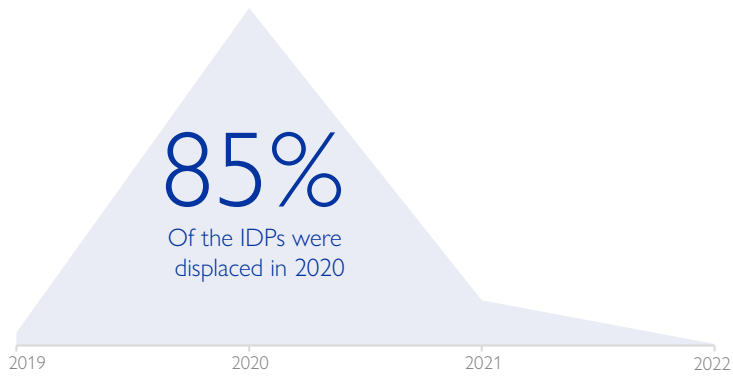# DISPLACEMENT TREND IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

## CABO DELGADO

**66%**
Of the IDPs were displaced between 2020 and 2021

2017　2018　2019　2020　2021　2022　2023

### DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

**82%
(445,116)**
displaced more than once.



More than 3 times, **48%**
Once, **18%**
Twice, **15%**
Thrice, **19%**

## NAMPULA

**85%**
Of the IDPs were displaced in 2020

2019　2020　2021　2022

### DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

**94%
(32,751)**
displaced more than once.



More than 3 times, **58%**
Once, **6%**
Twice, **30%**
Thrice, **5%**

## NIASSA

**53%**
Of the IDPs were displaced in 2022

2020　2021　2022　2023
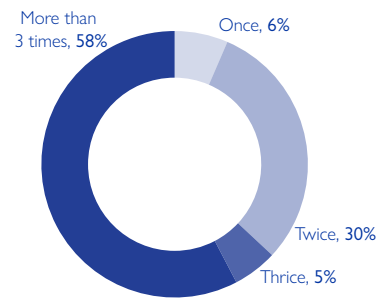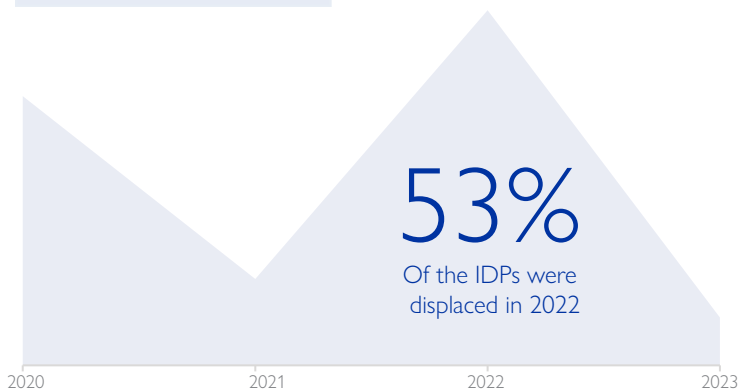
### DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

**81%
(3,627)**
displaced more than once.



More than 3 times, **41%**
Once, **19%**
Twice, **21%**
Thrice, **19%**
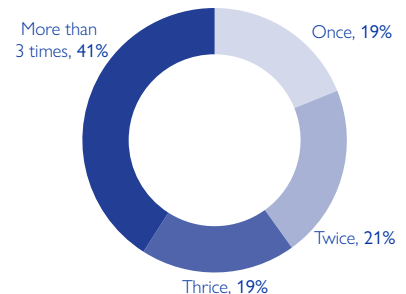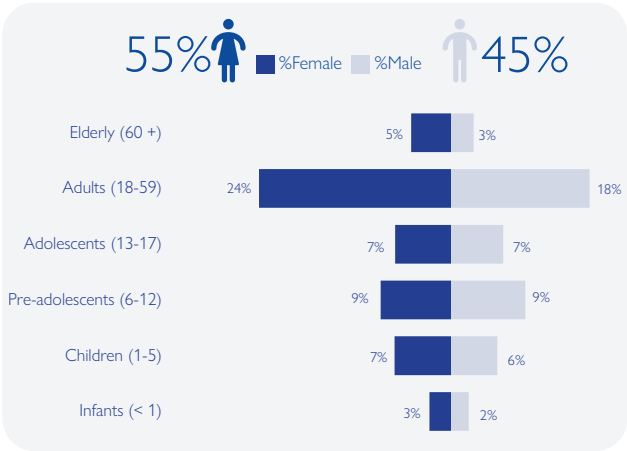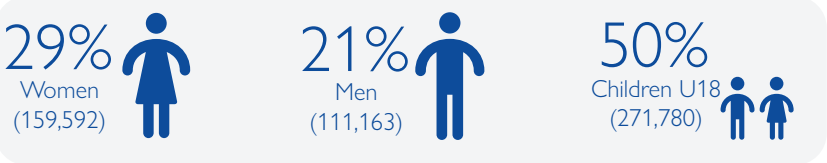
# DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN CABO DELGADO

A total of 542,535 IDPs were identified across 16 districts in Cabo Delgado. While a net decrease of IDPs was observed in the province compared to previous round, most of the IDPs face long-term displacement (67% displaced more than twice), triggered by conflict, as majority have been displaced since 2019. Mobility Tracking teams recorded an estimated presence of 141,877 IDPs present in their district of origin (representing an estimate 26 per cent of all IDPs in Cabo Delgado). All IDPs across Balama, Chiure, Cidade de Pemba, Ibo Mecufi, Metuge, Montepuez and Namuno have been displaced from outside their places of origin, with the majority being displaced from Mocimba Da Praia, Macomia, Quissanga, Muidumbe and Ancuabe. Approximately 60 per cent (325,946) of all IDPs in the province are hosted in urban/peri-urban settings whereas 40 per cent are residing in rural settings. Financial support was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the province, followed by fources of income and food.

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

**29%** Women (159,592)

**21%** Men (111,163)

**50%** Children U18 (271,780)

**55%** %Female  %Male  **45%**

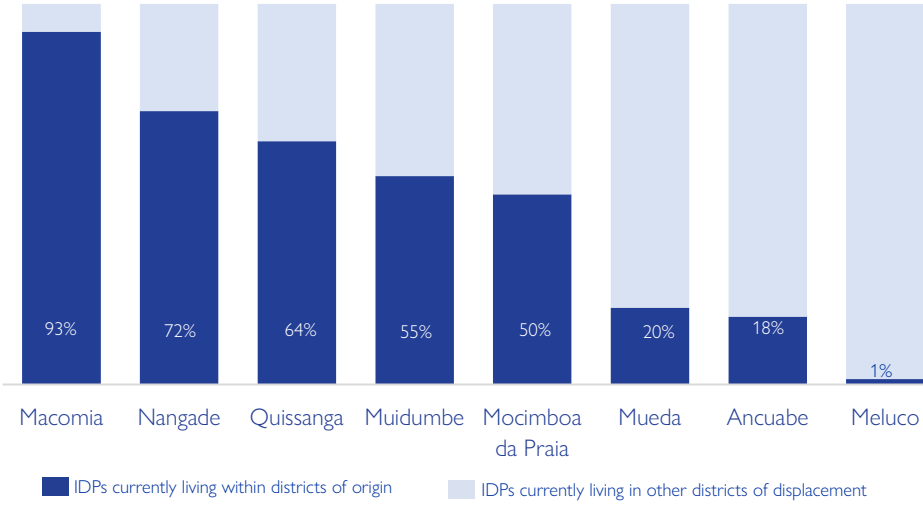| | %Female | %Male |
|---|---|---|
| Elderly (60 +) | 5% | 3% |
| Adults (18-59) | 24% | 18% |
| Adolescents (13-17) | 7% | 7% |
| Pre-adolescents (6-12) | 9% | 9% |
| Children (1-5) | 7% | 6% |
| Infants (< 1) | 3% | 2% |

Noting that a significant number of IDPs and returnees in the province may face diverse disabilities ranging from physical, cognitive, sensory to psychological impairments, mobility tracking assessment estimate 86,806[4] individuals who could potentially have a disability.

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

# 26% (114,877)

Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

| Macomia | Nangade | Quissanga | Muidumbe | Mocimboa da Praia | Mueda | Ancuabe | Meluco |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 93% | 72% | 64% | 55% | 50% | 20% | 18% | 1% |

■ IDPs currently living within districts of origin    ▫ IDPs currently living in other districts of displacement

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs IN THE DISTRICT SEDES (PERI-/URBAN)
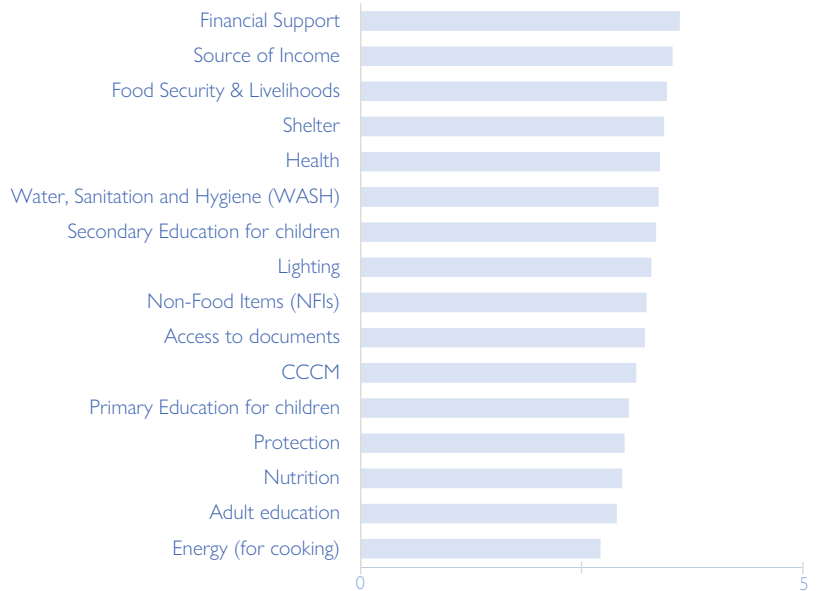
# 60% (325,946)

Of the IDPs are currently living within the district sedes.

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[4]Disability prevalence (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)

## REPORTED PRIORITY NEEDS OF IDPs IN CABO DELGADO

*To address the priority needs of IDPs, Key Informants were asked to rank the relative intensity of each sectoral need on a Likert scale. The following graph presents this data, by aggregating the data for all assessed localities in Cabo Delgado and presenting an average "need" between 0 (not applicable) to 5 (very significant). For the sectoral needs of individual localities, please consult the Mobility Tracking Dataset (Round 20).*
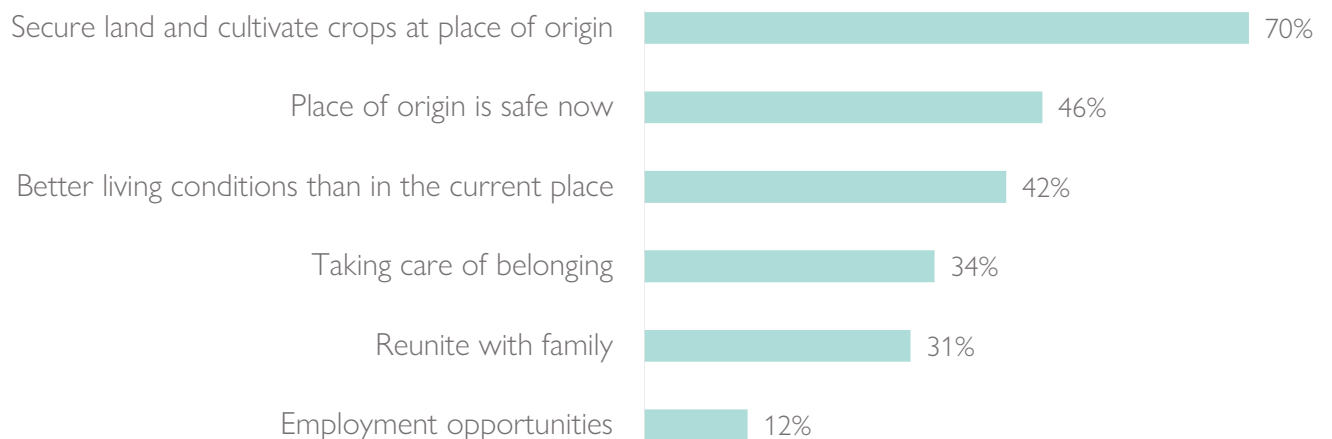
Financial Support
Source of Income
Food Security & Livelihoods
Shelter
Health
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
Secondary Education for children
Lighting
Non-Food Items (NFIs)
Access to documents
CCCM
Primary Education for children
Protection
Nutrition
Adult education
Energy (for cooking)

0                                    5

## IDPs LIVING IN HOST COMMUNITIES AND DISPLACEMENT SITES

**65%**
**351,813**
Individuals living in the host communities

**35%**
**190,722**
Individuals living in 95 displacement sites

An estimated 157,680 households with 601,866 returnees were additionally identified in the districts of Cabo Delgado during this data collection round. This represents an increase of 11 per cent comparing to 540,958 returnees reported in previous Mobility Tracking Assessments (August 2023). The highest number of returnees recorded during this data collection round were identified in Mocimboa da Praia (181,781) followed by Palma (121,177) and Mueda (69,155). Overall, 24 per cent of the returnee population are adult men, 31 per cent adult women, whilst 45 per cent are children. Indicative group interviews with Key Informants additionally reported the reasons of return to include a.) to secure land and cultivate crops at place of origin and b.) place of origin is safe now; and c.) better living conditions at place of origin than in the current place.

## MAIN REASONS OF RETURN IN CABO DELGADO

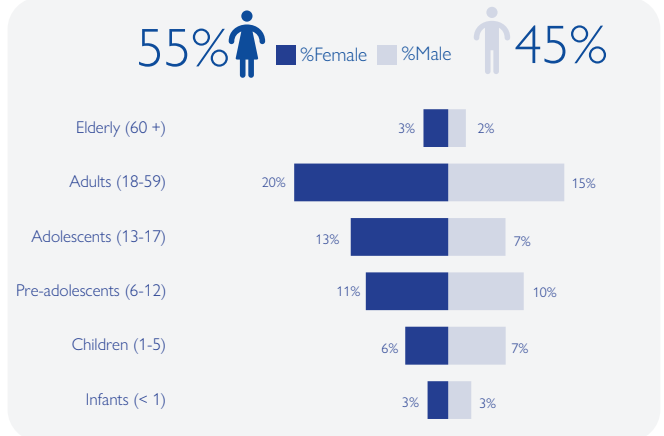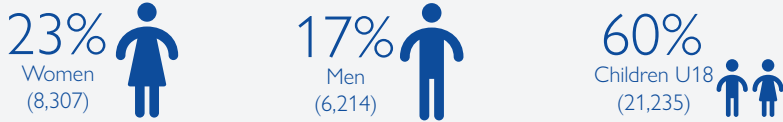| Reason | % |
|---|---|
| Secure land and cultivate crops at place of origin | 70% |
| Place of origin is safe now | 46% |
| Better living conditions than in the current place | 42% |
| Taking care of belonging | 34% |
| Reunite with family | 31% |
| Employment opportunities | 12% |

*Please note: multiple responses were possible for this question.*

# DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN NAMPULA PROVINCE

In Nampula, 35,756 IDPs were identified across 20 districts and all the IDPs are displaced outside their districts of origin. All IDPs in Nampula were displaced due to conflict/violence. Overall, 94 per cent have been displaced more than once and 85 per cent of the net figure were displaced during 2020. Approximately 83 per cent of all IDPs in the region are hosted in urban/peri-urban whereas 17 per cent living in rural settings. Cidade de Nampula (13,816 IDPs) and Meconta (11,213 IDPs) hosts 70 per cent of the IDPs in Nampula province. All IDPs in Nampula were displaced from Cabo Delgado province and most of them were displaced from the district of Mocimboa da Praia. Sources of income was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the province, followed by financial support and non-food items.

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

**23%** Women (8,307)

**17%** Men (6,214)

**60%** Children U18 (21,235)

**55%** ■%Female ■%Male **45%**

| | %Female | %Male |
|---|---|---|
| Elderly (60 +) | 3% | 2% |
| Adults (18-59) | 20% | 15% |
| Adolescents (13-17) | 13% | 7% |
| Pre-adolescents (6-12) | 11% | 10% |
| Children (1-5) | 6% | 7% |
| Infants (< 1) | 3% | 3% |

Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the region may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 5,721[5] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

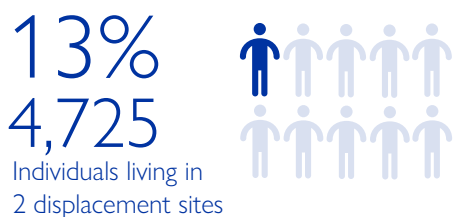## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

# NONE

Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

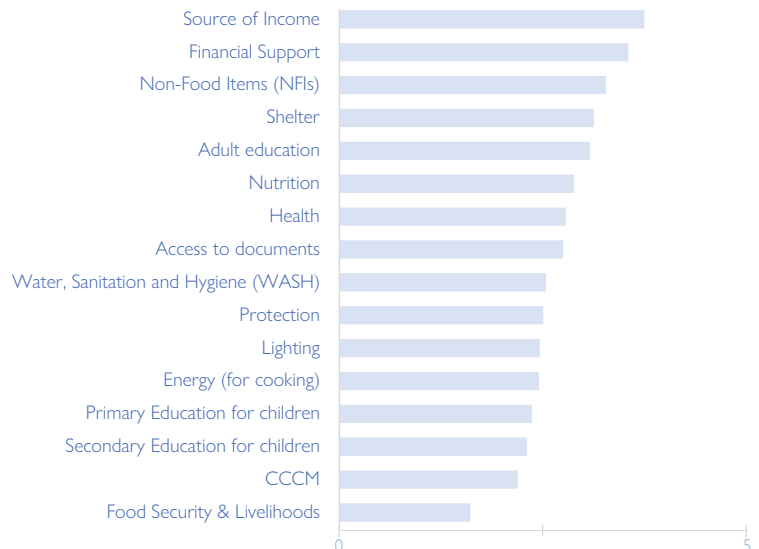## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs IN THE DISTRICT SEDES (PERI-/URBAN)

# 83%(29,747)

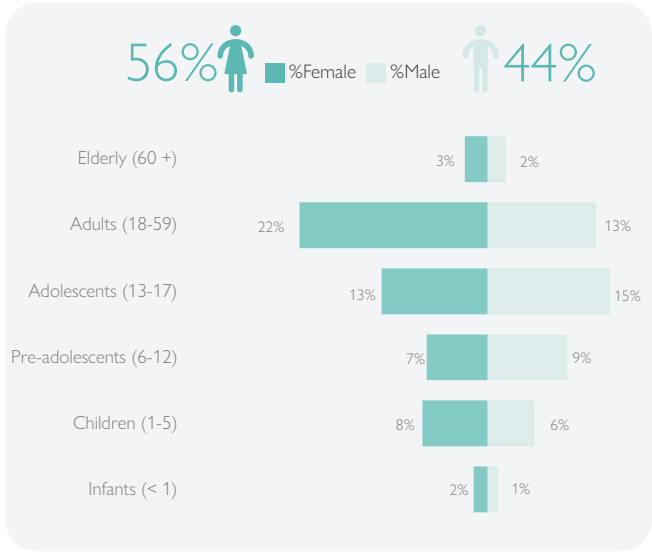Of the IDPs are living within the district sedes.

## LOCATION TYPE

**87%**
**31,031**
Individuals living in the host communities

**13%**
**4,725**
Individuals living in 2 displacement sites

## PRIORITY NEEDS

- Source of Income
- Financial Support
- Non-Food Items (NFIs)
- Shelter
- Adult education
- Nutrition
- Health
- Access to documents
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Protection
- Lighting
- Energy (for cooking)
- Primary Education for children
- Secondary Education for children
- CCCM
- Food Security & Livelihoods

0 — 5

An estimated 29,056 returnees were recorded in Nampula province during this data collection round. This represents 18 per cent increase comparing with 24,575 returnees reported in previous Mobility Tracking assessment (August 2023). Consistent with return trends observed between April – July 2023, the returnees recorded during this data collection round were identified in Erati district (15,299) and Memba district (13,757) . Overall, 15 per cent of the returnee population are adult men, 25 per cent adult female, and 60 per cent are children. Indicative group interviews with Key Informants additionally reported the reasons of return to include a.) place of origin is safe now; b.) re-unite with family. and c.) taking care of belongings.

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

**25%** Women (7,254)    **15%** Men (4,369)    **60%** Children U18 (17,433)
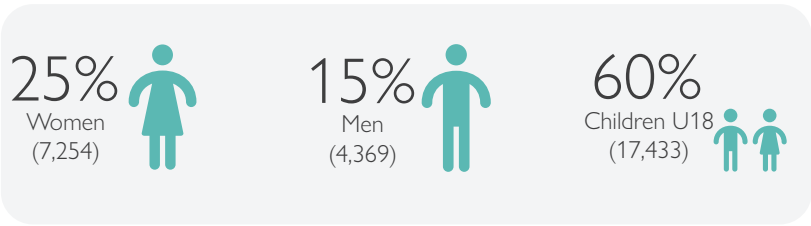
Noting that a significant number of returnees in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 4,649[6] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.
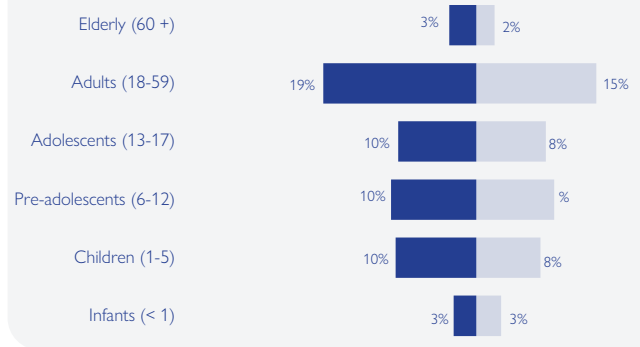
**56%** ■ %Female ■ %Male **44%**

| Age group | %Female | %Male |
|---|---|---|
| Elderly (60 +) | 3% | 2% |
| Adults (18-59) | 22% | 13% |
| Adolescents (13-17) | 13% | 15% |
| Pre-adolescents (6-12) | 7% | 9% |
| Children (1-5) | 8% | 6% |
| Infants (< 1) | 2% | 1% |

## MAIN REASONS OF RETURN IN NAMPULA

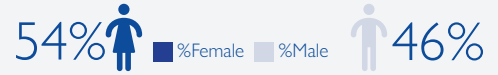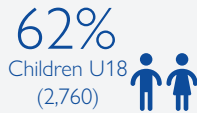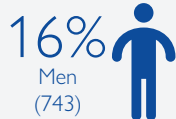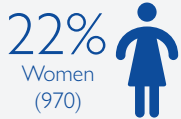| Reason | % |
|---|---|
| Place of origin is safe now | 100% |
| Reunite with family | 53% |
| Taking care of belongings | 47% |
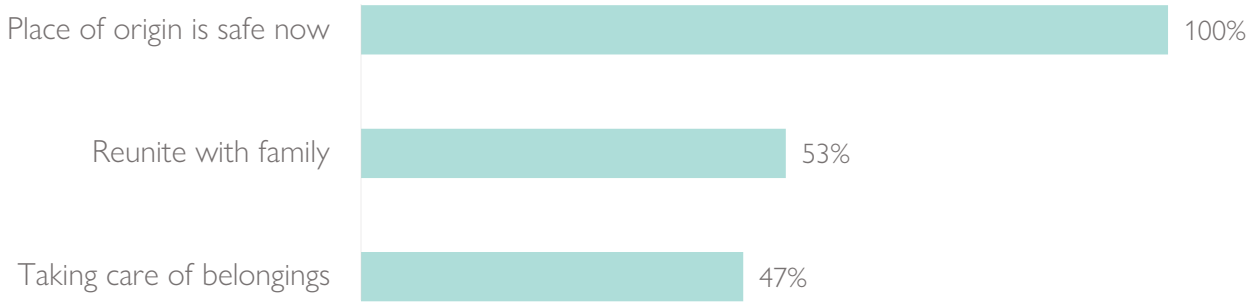
Please note: multiple responses were possible for this question.

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[6]Disability prevalence (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 PROVINCE

In Niassa, 4,473 IDPs were identified across 16 districts, almost similar to the previous round of data collected in which 4,710 IDPs were recorded. Whilst conflict is the major cause of displacement, some of the IDPs in Cuamba and Lago face protracted displacement, triggered by disasters due to natural hazards, and are displaced within their respective districts. Overall, 81 per cent of the IDPs faced protracted displacement more than once, due to conflict, and 53 per cent were displaced in 2022. Approximately, 81 per cent of all IDPs in the region are hosted in urban/peri-urban whereas 19 per cent are living in rural settings. Nutrition was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by source of income and non-food items.

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

**22%** Women (970)

**16%** Men (743)

**62%** Children U18 (2,760)

**54%** %Female %Male **46%**

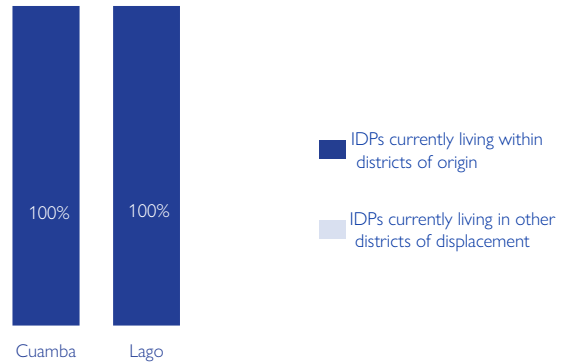| | %Female | %Male |
|---|---|---|
| Elderly (60 +) | 3% | 2% |
| Adults (18-59) | 19% | 15% |
| Adolescents (13-17) | 10% | 8% |
| Pre-adolescents (6-12) | 10% | % |
| Children (1-5) | 10% | 8% |
| Infants (< 1) | 3% | 3% |

Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the region may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 716[7] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

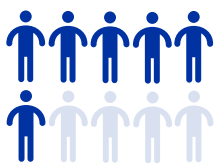## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

### 39% (1,744)

Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

Cuamba 100%
Lago 100%

■ IDPs currently living within districts of origin

□ IDPs currently living in other districts of displacement

## LOCATION TYPE

**56%**
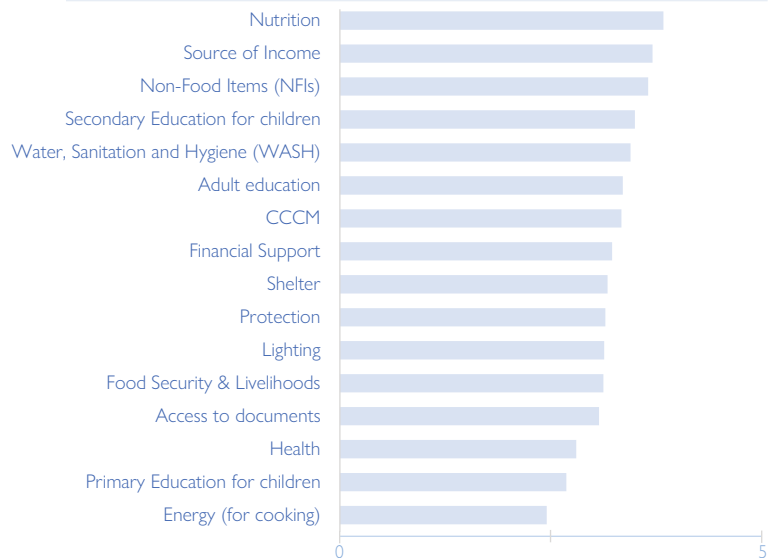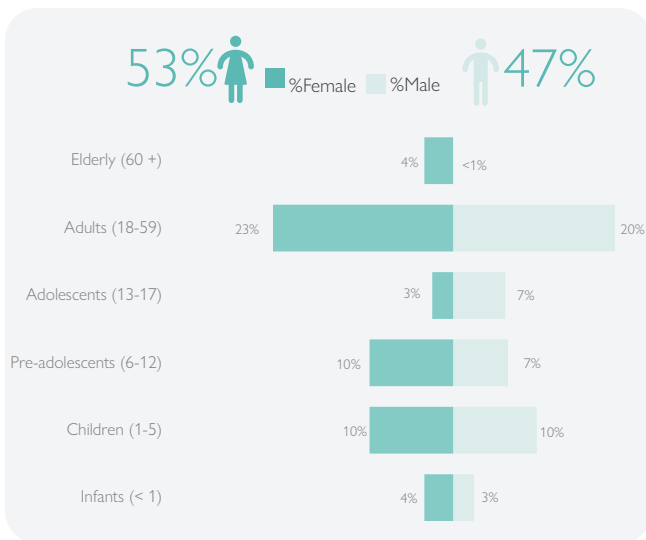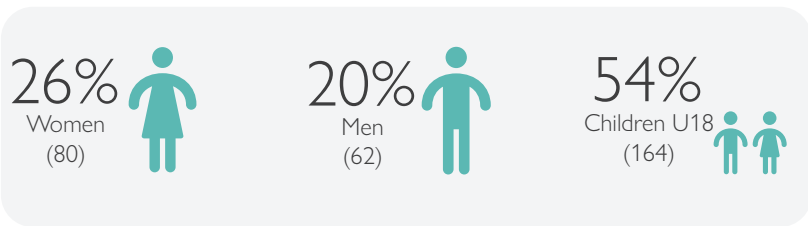**2,526**
Individuals living in the host communities

**44%**
**1,947**
Individuals living in 7 displacement sites

## PRIORITY NEEDS

Nutrition
Source of Income
Non-Food Items (NFIs)
Secondary Education for children
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
Adult education
CCCM
Financial Support
Shelter
Protection
Lighting
Food Security & Livelihoods
Access to documents
Health
Primary Education for children
Energy (for cooking)

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An estimated 306 returnees have been identified in the Niassa province during this data collection round. All the returnees recorded during this data collection round were identified in Mecula district. Overall, 20 per cent of the returnee population are adult men, 26 per cent adult women, and 54 per cent are children. Ninety-two per cent of the returnees arrived in their places of origin between January and May 2022 whilst eight per cent returned between September and December 2023. Indicative group interviews with Key Informants additionally reported the reasons of return to include a.) place of origin is safe now; b.) re-unite with family; c.) Secure land and cultivate crops; and d.) taking care of belongings.

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

**26%**
Women
(80)

**20%**
Men
(62)

**54%**
Children U18
(164)

Noting that a significant number of returnees in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 49[9] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

**53%** ■ %Female ■ %Male **47%**

| | %Female | %Male |
|---|---|---|
| Elderly (60 +) | 4% | <1% |
| Adults (18-59) | 23% | 20% |
| Adolescents (13-17) | 3% | 7% |
| Pre-adolescents (6-12) | 10% | 7% |
| Children (1-5) | 10% | 10% |
| Infants (< 1) | 4% | 3% |

**PERIOD OF RETURN**

Jan - May 2023
92%

Sept - Dec 2023
8%

## MAIN REASONS OF RETURN IN NIASSA

| | |
|---|---|
| Place of origin is safe now | 100% |
| Reunite with family | 100% |
| Secure land and cultivate crops at place of origin | 100% |
| Taking care of belongings | 8% |

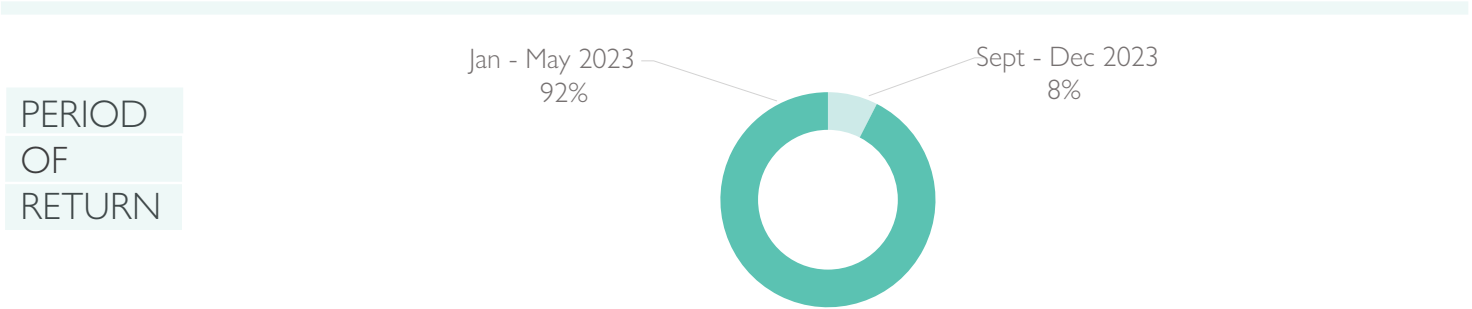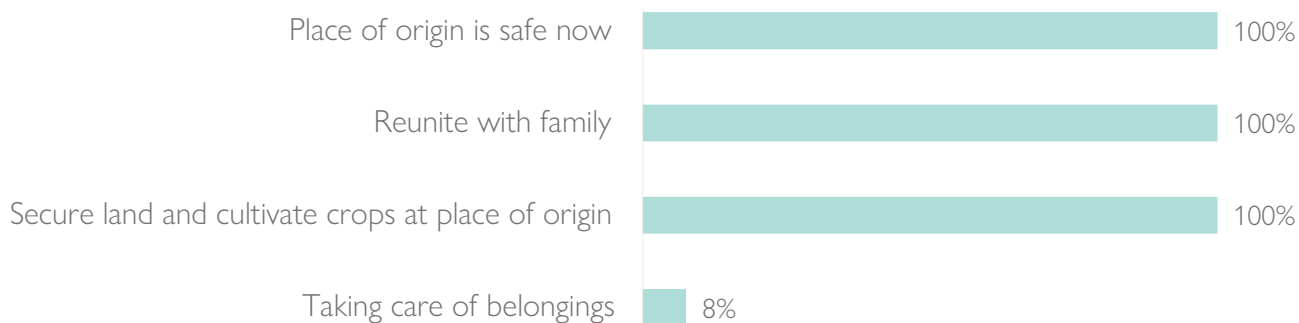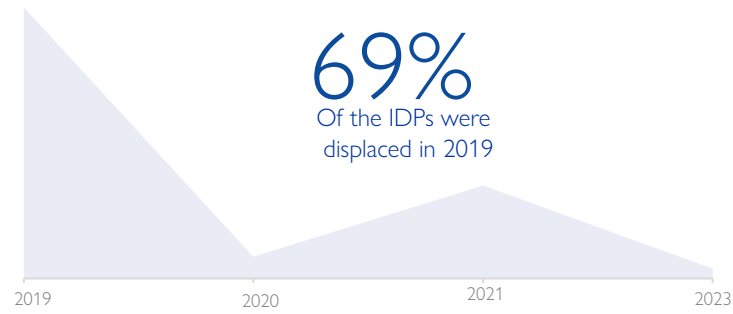Please note: multiple responses were possible for this question.

[9]Disability prevalence (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)
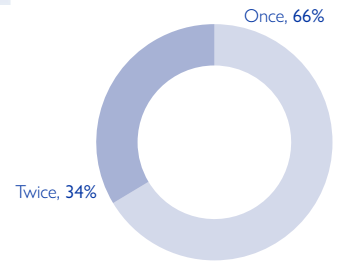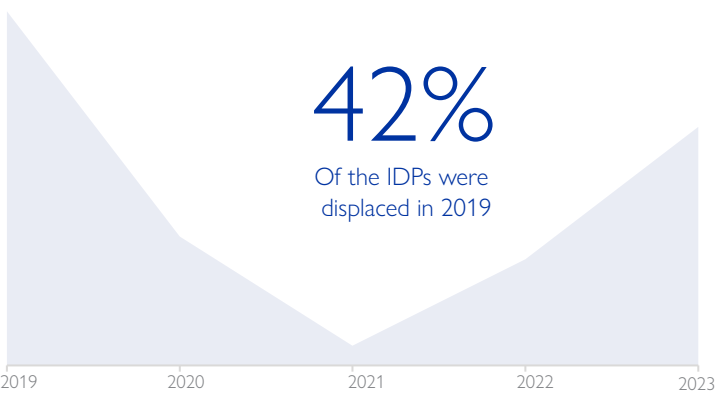
# DISPLACEMENT TREND IN CENTRAL MOZAMBIQUE

## SOFALA

2019 2020 2021 2023

**69%**
Of the IDPs were displaced in 2019

### DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

**34%**
**(26,825)**
displaced more than once.

Once, 66%
Twice, **34%**

## ZAMBEZIA

2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

**42%**
Of the IDPs were displaced in 2019

### DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

**1%**
**(60)**
displaced more than once.

Twice, **1%**
Once, **99%**

## MANICA

2019 2020 2021

**86%**
Of the IDPs were displaced in 2019
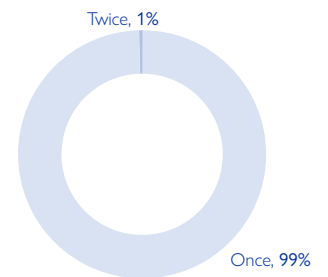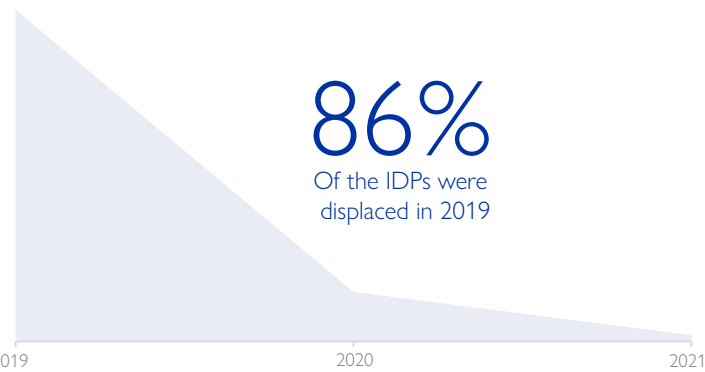
### DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

**100%**
**(26,818)**
displaced once.

Once, 100%

## TETE

2019 2023

**88%**
Of the IDPs were displaced in 2019
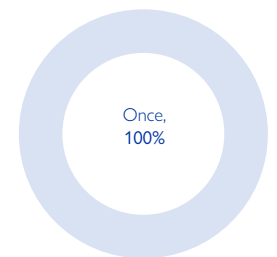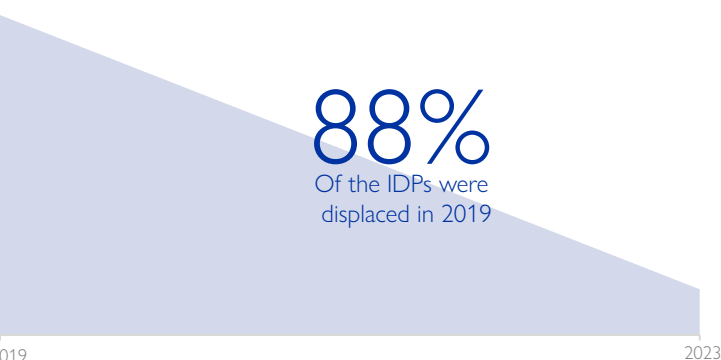
### DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

**21%**
**(1,995)**
displaced more than three times.

More than 3 times, 21%
Once, 79%
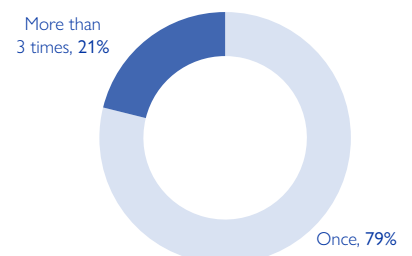
# DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS IN SOFALA PROVINCE

Overall, 79,730 IDPs were identified across five(5) districts in Sofala province. Buzi district hosts 58 per cent (45, 938) of the IDPs within 18 displacement sites. Compared to the previous Mobility tracking round, there has been a 34 per cent decrease in the IDP net figure. The decrease can be attributed to IDPs returning to their places of origin to access land to cultivate crops. Thirty four per cent of the IDPs have been displaced atleast twice and 69 per cent have been displaced in 2019 due to disasters caused by natural hazards. Approximately 55 per cent of all IDPs in the province are hosted in urban/peri-urban whereas 45 per cent reside in rural settings. Energy for lighting was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by shelter and sources of income.

## IDPs - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)
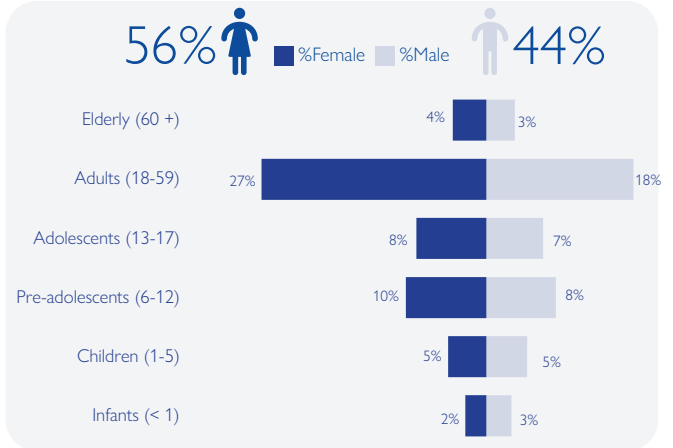
**31%** Women (24,685)  **21%** Men (16,801)  **48%** Children U18 (38,244)
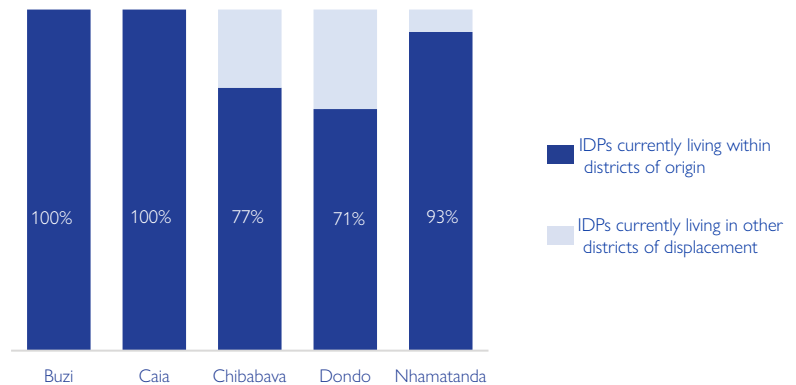
Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 12,757[10] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

**56%** ♀  ■ %Female  ■ %Male  ♂ **44%**

| Age group | %Female | %Male |
|---|---|---|
| Elderly (60 +) | 4% | 3% |
| Adults (18-59) | 27% | 18% |
| Adolescents (13-17) | 8% | 7% |
| Pre-adolescents (6-12) | 10% | 8% |
| Children (1-5) | 5% | 5% |
| Infants (< 1) | 2% | 3% |

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

# 94% (75,328)

Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

| District | IDPs within districts of origin |
|---|---|
| Buzi | 100% |
| Caia | 100% |
| Chibabava | 77% |
| Dondo | 71% |
| Nhamatanda | 93% |

■ IDPs currently living within districts of origin

■ IDPs currently living in other districts of displacement

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN DISPLACEMENT SITES

# 100% (79,730)

Individuals living in 35 displacement sites.

## PRIORITY NEEDS

- Lighting
- Shelter
- Source of Income
- Non-Food Items (NFIs)
- Financial Support
- Food Security & Livelihoods
- Protection
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Health
- Energy (for cooking)
- Secondary Education for children
- CCCM
- Adult education
- Primary Education for children
- Access to documents
- Nutrition

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# DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS IN MANICA PROVINCE

In Manica, 26,818 IDPs were identified across 35 sites in Sussundega, Gondola and Cidade de Chimoio districts. Sussundenga district hosts 95 per cent of the IDPs followed by Gondola (4%). The net figure represents a nine per cent (9%) decrease compared to the previous round. Whilst all the IDPs have been displaced once due to disasters, 86 per cent were displaced in 2019, 13 per cent were displaced in 2020 and 4 per cent were displaced in 2021. Majority of the displacements were caused by disasters due to natural hazards. Approximately, 3 per cent of IDPs in the region are hosted in Urban/Peri-urban with 97 per cent living in rural settings. Energy for lighting was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by financial support and nutrition.

## IDPs - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)
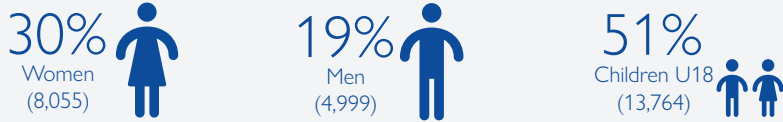
**30%** Women (8,055)

**19%** Men (4,999)

**51%** Children U18 (13,764)

Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 4,291[14] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

**57%** / **43%**   %Female  %Male

| Age group | %Female | %Male |
|---|---|---|
| Elderly (60 +) | 3% | 2% |
| Adults (18-59) | 27% | 16% |
| Adolescents (13-17) | 7% | 6% |
| Pre-adolescents (6-12) | 10% | 7% |
| Children (1-5) | 8% | 10% |
| Infants (< 1) | 2% | 1% |

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

# 99% (26,501)

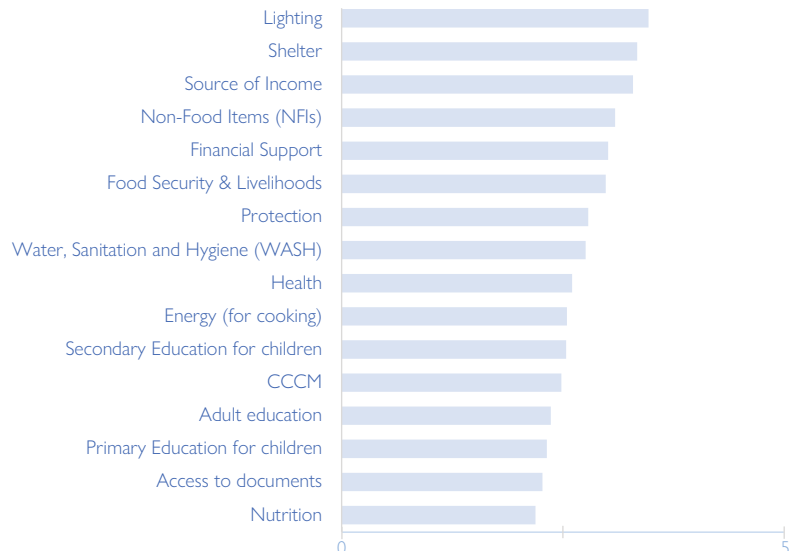Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs IN THE DISTRICT SEDES (PERI-/URBAN)

# 3% (731)

Of the IDPs are living within the district sedes.

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN DISPLACEMENT SITES

# 100% (26,818)

Individuals living in 35 displacement sites.

## PRIORITY NEEDS

- Lighting
- Financial Support
- Nutrition
- Source of Income
- Secondary Education for children
- Health
- Access to documents
- Food Security & Livelihoods
- Primary Education for children
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Protection
- CCCM
- Shelter
- Adult education
- Energy (for cooking)
- Non-Food Items (NFIs)

0        5

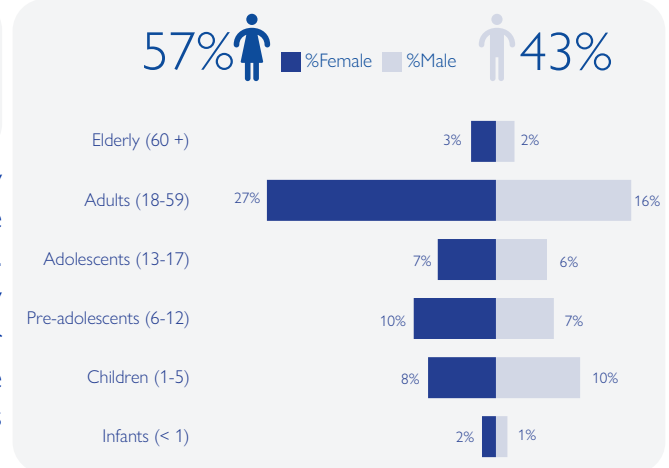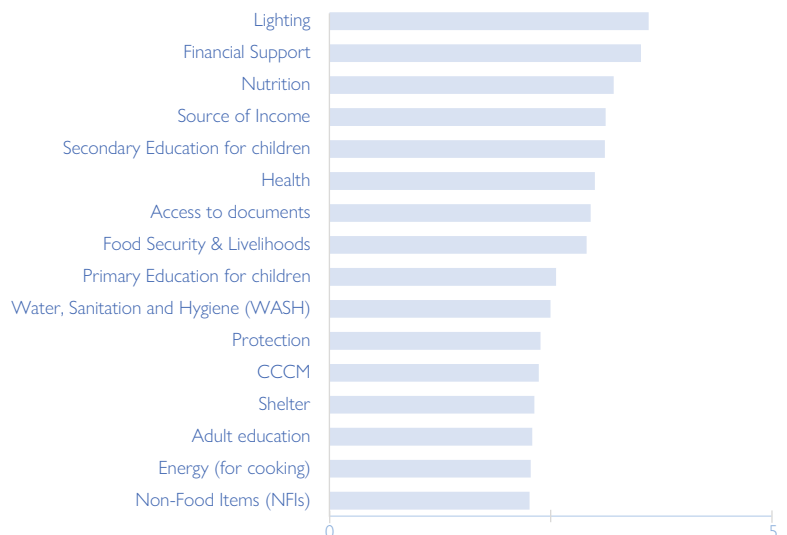[14]Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022).

# DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS IN ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE

A total of 10,312 IDPs were identified across seven (7) districts in Zambezia, of which 80 per cent are displaced within their districts of origin. Namacurra district hosts 50 per cent of the IDPs recorded in Zambezia, followed by Maganja da Costa (23%). Disasters due to natural hazards were the major causes of displacement in Zambezia, however, some of the IDPs have been displaced due to conflict from Cabo Delgado. Almost all of the IDPs in Zambezia faced displacement once and 42 per cent have been in displacement since 2019. Approximately 15 per cent of all IDPs in the region are hosted in urban/peri-urban whereas 85 per cent are living in rural settings. Financial support was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by source of income and lighting.

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

**25%** Women (2,580)

**15%** Men (1,529)

**60%** Children U18 (6,203)

**56%** ■ %Female ■ %Male **44%**

| Age group | %Female | %Male |
|---|---|---|
| Elderly (60 +) | 3% | 1% |
| Adults (18-59) | 22% | 14% |
| Adolescents (13-17) | 4% | 3% |
| Pre-adolescents (6-12) | 18% | 17% |
| Children (1-5) | 7% | 7% |
| Infants (< 1) | 1% | 2% |

Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 1,650[13] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict underscores 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

# 80% (8,280)

Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

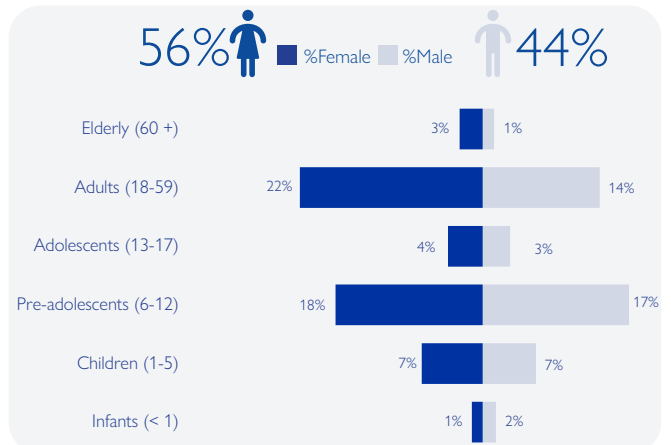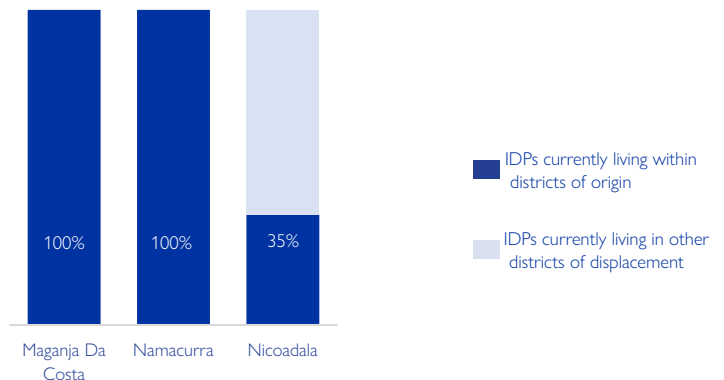| District | % |
|---|---|
| Maganja Da Costa | 100% |
| Namacurra | 100% |
| Nicoadala | 35% |

■ IDPs currently living within districts of origin

■ IDPs currently living in other districts of displacement

## LOCATION TYPE

# 56% (5,755)

Individuals living in the host communities.

# 44% (4,557)

Individuals living in 10 displacement sites.

## PRIORITY NEEDS

- Financial Support
- Source of Income
- Lighting
- Shelter
- Access to documents
- Food Security & Livelihoods
- Health
- Non-Food Items (NFIs)
- Secondary Education for children
- Protection
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- CCCM
- Energy (for cooking)
- Nutrition
- Adult education
- Primary Education for children

0      5

[13]Disability prevalence (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 TETE PROVINCE

A total of 1,869 households with 9,445 IDPs were identified across two (2) districts in Tete, representing a six per cent (6%) increase from the previous round of data collection. All the IDPs are residing within their districts of origin. Twenty-one per cent of the IDPs faced displacement more than three times and 88 per cent have been in displacement since 2019. Approximately, 64 per cent of all IDPs in the region are hosted in urban/peri-urban whereas 36 per cent live in rural settings. Financial support was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by energy for lighting and health.

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

**41%** Women (3,876)

**29%** Men (2,717)

**30%** Children U18 (2,852)

Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 1,511[12] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

**55%** ◼ %Female ◻ %Male **45%**

| | %Female | %Male |
|---|---|---|
| Elderly (60 +) | 6% | 5% |
| Adults (18-59) | 35% | 24% |
| Adolescents (13-17) | 2% | 5% |
| Pre-adolescents (6-12) | 7% | 6% |
| Children (1-5) | 4% | 3% |
| Infants (< 1) | 1% | 1% |

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

# 100%

Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs IN THE DISTRICT SEDES (PERI-/URBAN)

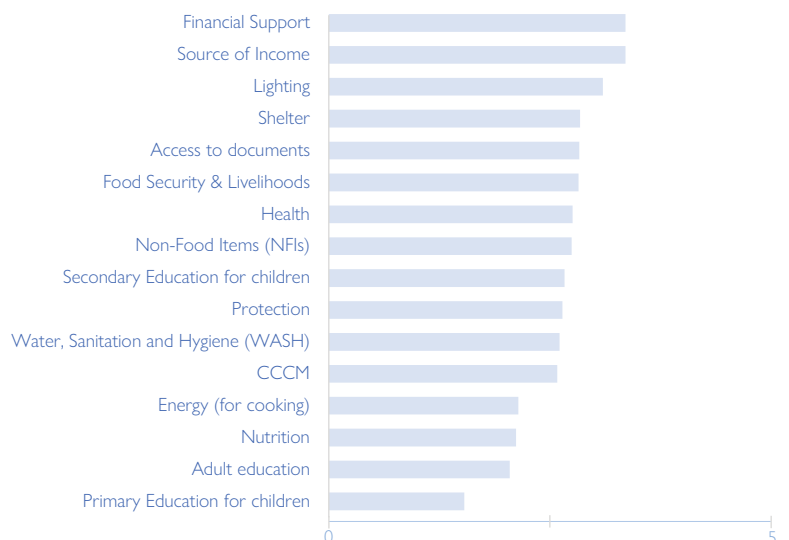# 64% (6,085)

Of the IDPs are living within the district sedes.

## LOCATION TYPE

**12% (1,180)**
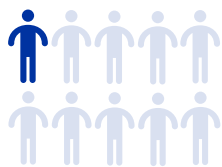
Individuals living in the host communities.

**88% (8,265)**

Individuals living in 3 displacement sites.

## PRIORITY NEEDS

- Financial Support
- Lighting
- Health
- Secondary Education for children
- Source of Income
- Food Security & Livelihoods
- Non-Food Items (NFIs)
- Access to documents
- Protection
- CCCM
- Nutrition
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Adult education
- Shelter
- Energy (for cooking)
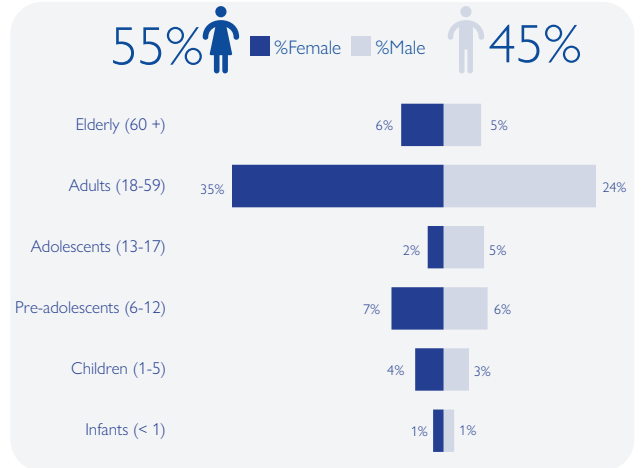- Primary Education for children

0        5
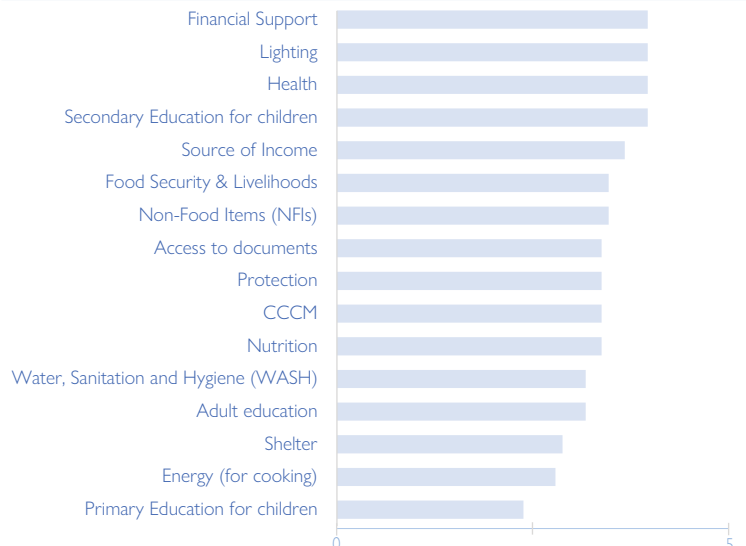
[12]Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

An estimated 235 households with 1,180 returnees have been identified in Tete province during this data collection round. All the returnees recorded during this data collection round were identified in Mutarara district. Overall, 20 per cent of the returnee population are adult men, 38 per cent adult women, and 42 per cent are children. Indicative group interviews with Key Informants additionally reported the reasons of return include a.) place of origin is safe now; b.) better living conditions than in the current place; and c.) taking care of belongings.

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

**38%**
Women
(443)

**20%**
Men
(236)

**42%**
Children U18
(501)
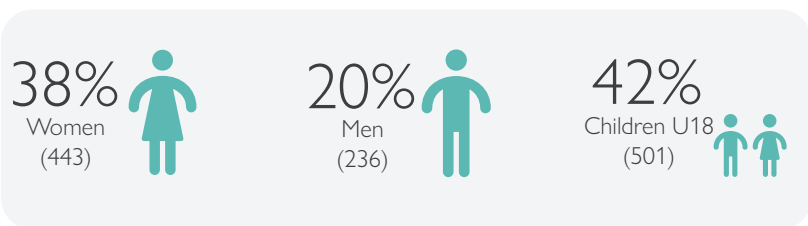
Noting that a significant number of returnees in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 188[11] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

**58%** ■ %Female □ %Male **42%**

| | %Female | %Male |
|---|---|---|
| Elderly (60 +) | 5% | 1% |
| Adults (18-59) | 33% | 19% |
| Adolescents (13-17) | 4% | 9% |
| Pre-adolescents (6-12) | 8% | 10% |
| Children (1-5) | 7% | 2% |
| Infants (< 1) | 2% | 1% |

## PERIOD OF RETURN

**100%**

returned between May and August 2023

## MAIN REASONS OF RETURN IN TETE

| | |
|---|---|
| Place of origin is safe now | 100% |
| Taking care of belonging | 100% |
| Better living conditions than in the current place | 100% |

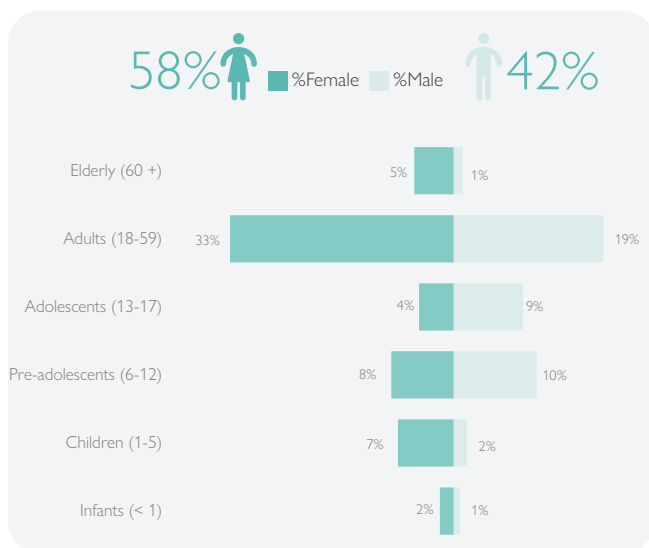Please note: multiple responses were possible for this question.

[11]Disability prevalence (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 DYNAMICS IN INHAMBANE PROVINCE

In Inhambane, a total of 114 households with 460 IDPs were identified across two displacement sites in Cidade de Inhambane (432) and Inharrime (28). IDPs recorded in Cidade de Inhambane were displaced from within the district due to Tropical Storm Freddy in 2023 whereas all IDPs in Inharrime were displaced from Cabo Delgado in 2020 due to conflict. Financial support was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by lighting and food.

## IDPs - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)
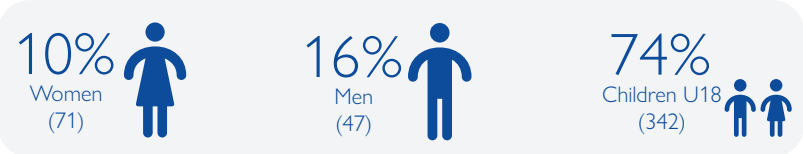
**10%** Women (71)

**16%** Men (47)

**74%** Children U18 (342)

Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 74[13] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.
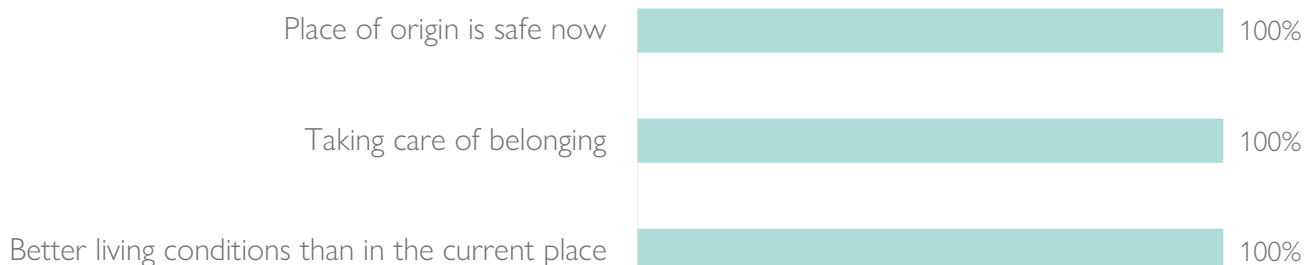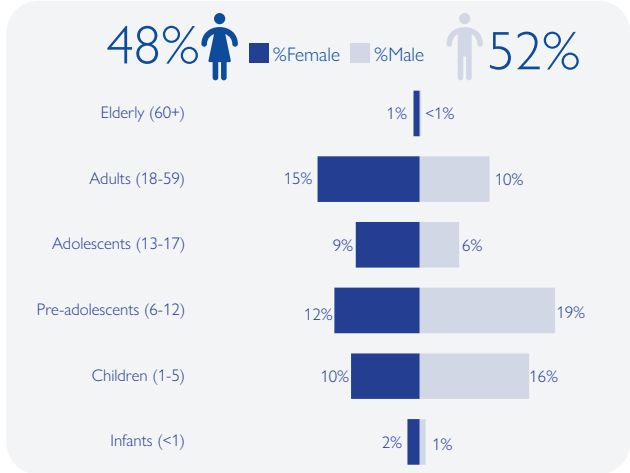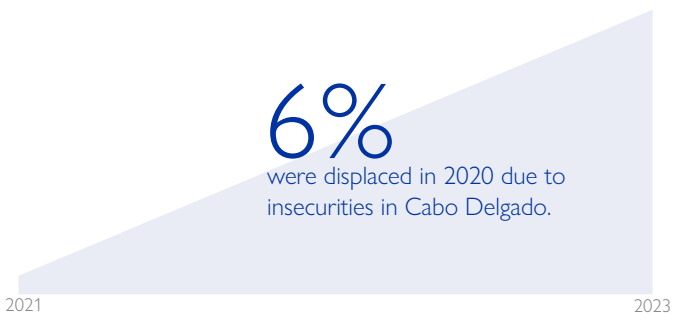
**48%** %Female %Male **52%**

| | %Female | %Male |
|---|---|---|
| Elderly (60+) | 1% | <1% |
| Adults (18-59) | 15% | 10% |
| Adolescents (13-17) | 9% | 6% |
| Pre-adolescents (6-12) | 12% | 19% |
| Children (1-5) | 10% | 16% |
| Infants (<1) | 2% | 1% |

## YEARS OF DISPLACEMENT

**6%** were displaced in 2020 due to insecurities in Cabo Delgado.

2021          2023

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

**94%**

Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin due to Tropical storm Freddy.

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN DISPLACEMENT SITES

**100% (460)**

Individuals living in 2 displacement sites.

## PRIORITY NEEDS

- Financial Support
- Lighting
- Food Security & Livelihoods
- Non-Food Items (NFIs)
- Source of Income
- Nutrition
- Health
- Adult education
- Shelter
- Access to documents
- Energy (for cooking)
- Protection
- CCCM
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Secondary Education for children
- Primary Education for children

0          5

[13]Disability prevalence (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)

N

United Republic of
TANZANIA

ZAMBIA

MALAWI

**NIASSA**

Ilha Licom
Ilha Licom
Lago
Lago Niassa
Sanga
Mavago
Muembe
Cidade De Lichinga
Chimbonila
Majune
Ngauma
Mandimba
Maua
Metarica
Cuamba
Mecanhelas
Gurue
Metica

**CABO DELGADO**

Palma
Nangade
Mueda
Nocimboa Da Praia
Muidumbe
Macomia
Montepuez
Meluco
Ibo
Quissanga
Ancuabe
Metuge
Pemba
Balama
Chiure
Mecufi
Namuno
Erati
Memba

**NAMPULA**

Lalaua
Mecuburi
Nacaroa
Nacala
Muecate
Nacala-A-Velha
Ribaue
Cidade De Nampula
Monapo
Rapale
Mossuril
Malema
Murrupula
Meconta
Ilha De Moçambique
Mogincual
Molumbo
Namarroi
Alto Molocue
Mogovolas
Ile
Gile
Liúpo
Moma
Angoche
Larde

**ZAMBEZIA**

Milange
Lugela
Mulevala
Pebane
Mocuba
Mocubela
Morrumbala
Derre
Maganja Da Costa
Mutarara
Nicoadala
Namacurra
Maquival
Caia
Mopeia
Inhassunge
Luabo
Chinde
Marromeu

**TETE**

Zumbu
Chifunde
Macanga
Angonia
Maravia
Tsangano
Chiuta
Moatize
Magoe
Cahora Bassa
Cidade De Tete
Changara
Doa
Marara

**MANICA**

Guro
Tambara
Chemba
Barue
Macossa
Maringue
Manica
Vanduzi
Cidade De Chimoio
Macate
Gondola
Nhamatanda
Sussundenga
Buzi
Chibabava
Mossurize
Machaze
Machanga

**SOFALA**

Gorongosa
Cheringoma
Muanza
Dondo
Cidade Da Beira

Mozambique
Channel

Indian
Ocean

**INHAMBANE**

Govuro
Massangena
Inhassoro
Chicualacuala
Mabote
Vilankulo
Mapai
Massinga
Funhalouro
Morrumbene
Maxixe
Homoine
Panda
Jangamo
Inharrime

**GAZA**

Mabalane
Massingir
Chigubo
Guija
Chibuto
Chokwe
Zavala
Magude
Mandlakaze
Chongoene
Limpopo
Cidade De Xai-Xai
Bilene

ZIMBABWE

SOUTH
AFRICA

**MAPUTO**

Moamba
Manhiça
Marracuene
Cidade Da Matola
Namaacha
Boane
Cidade De Maputo
Matutuine

ESWATINI

### Est. number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
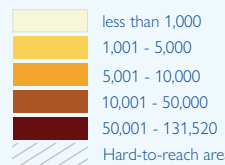
**709,529** Individuals

**177,987** Households

**364** Assessed locations

### Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) by district

**IDPs by district; displaced by conflicts[1]**
- less than 1,000
- 1,001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 131,520
- ⧄ Hard-to-reach areas

**IDPs by district; displaced by natural disasters[1]**
- less than 1,000
- 1,001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 15,000
- 15,001 - 45,938

◻ International boundary
◻ Province boundary
◻ District boundary

1 cm = 68 km
0  75  150  225  300 Km
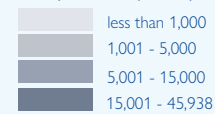
[1] Predominately displaced by conflict in northern Mozambique with Cuamba, Lago and Lichinga (in Niassa) hosting IDPs predominately displaced by natural disasters and living in Resettlement Sites (RS).

[2] Predominately displaced by natural disasters with Mocuba, Gurue, Alto Molocue, and Milange hosting IDPs from conflict affected areas of Cabo-Delgado.

DISCLAIMER: The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

# 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. During Round 20, DTM assessed 364 communities in Northern, Central and Southern regions of Mozambique. A total of 411 key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted during this round. Seventy four per cent (74%) of the key informants were males whilst 26 per cent were female. Of the Key Informants, ninety five per cent were with representatives from various divisions of district and local governments and five per cent were from civil society organizations/non-government agencies and other humanitarian partners. Ninety eight per cent of locations were assessed physically (enumerators within radius of 1Km from the affected location). Approximately two per cent of locations were assessed remotely (owing to access or security constraints).

To address the priority needs of IDPs, Key Informants have been asked to rank the relative intensity of each sectoral need on a Likert scale. The priority needs graphs presents this data, by aggregating the data for assessed localities in respective districts and presenting an average "need" between 0 (not applicable) to 5 (very significant).

For the sectoral needs of individual localities, please consult the Mobility Tracking Dataset (Round 20).

LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES:

The DTM's methodology of Mobility Tracking generates best estimates 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 assessment. Despite the observed presence of returns in newly accessible locations, mobility of displaced populations remains dynamic between host communities and sites. Humanitarian needs in access to livelihood/food, health, shelter, non-food items, education as well as water, sanitation and hygiene remain relevant amongst assessed IDP and returnee populations. 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).
On some occasions demographic percentages are slightly below or above 100 per cent due to rounding in calculations.

# 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 20 Public Dataset - Central & 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:

*dtmmozambique@iom.int*

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## DTM ACTIVITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY: