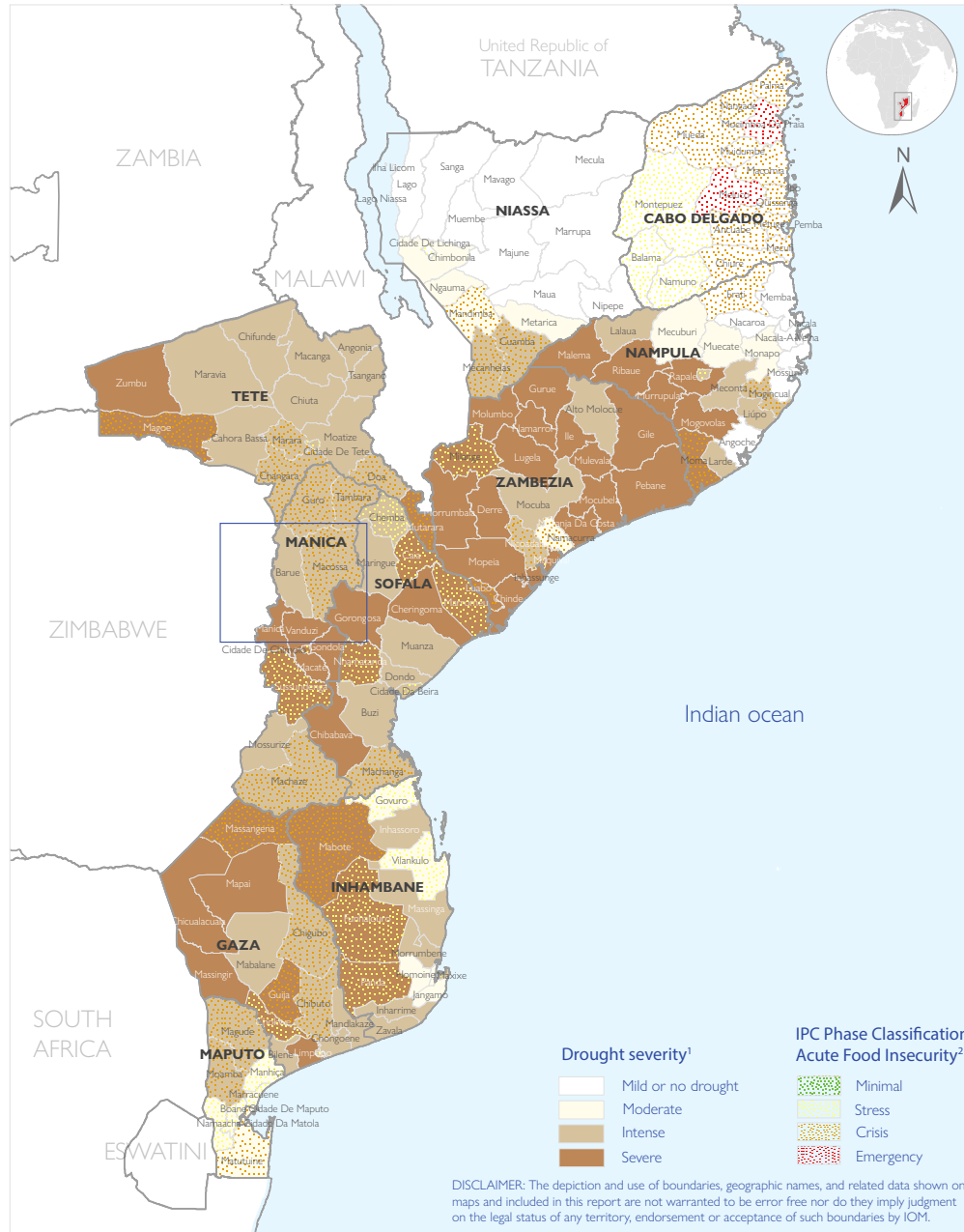




20M

People in El Niño induced drought affected areas

58

Households displaced by El Niño-induced drought

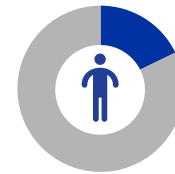
342

Individuals displaced by El Niño-induced drought

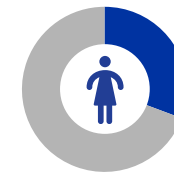
The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD), conducted assessments in Maringue, Chemba, and Barue to record displacements caused by severe El Niño-induced drought conditions. Mozambique's National Meteorological Institute (INAM) project decreased precipitation levels and drought conditions across districts in Central and Southern Mozambique - potentially impacting over 20 million people. El-Niño induced drought, land degradation and increased salinity in important water sources continue to place a strain on the agriculture, livestock herding and fishing industries, with many families unable to guarantee sufficient and sustainable livelihoods in rural areas.

DTM's tracking of climate-induced displacement aims to provide data on the number and location of vulnerable families forced into displacement due to climatic and environmental factors. Joint assessments conducted between 22-24 April estimate 342 individuals (58 families) displaced from Northern Sofala and Tete districts to host communities of Manica (Barue district). Priority needs identified by IDPs include food security, access to clean water, adequate shelter, and agricultural inputs. Additionally, there is a pressing demand for non-food items such as hygiene kits, blankets, mosquito nets, and kitchen sets.

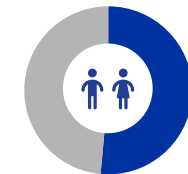
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES



Men
61
18%

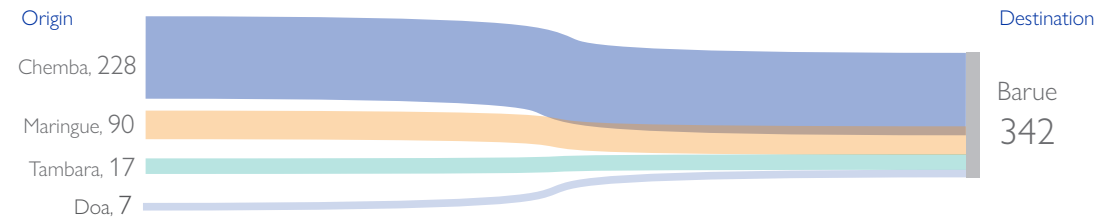


Women
105
31%



Children
176
51%

DISTRICTS OF DEPARTURE



MOST URGENT NEEDS



¹ El Nino Impact: Composite drought index combined with field observation. Source: WFP

² Projected situation of acute food insecurity (October 2023 – March 2024)