

ASSESSMENT OF

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

JULY 2024

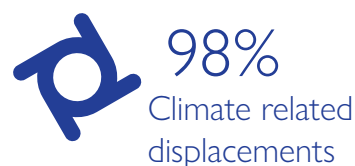


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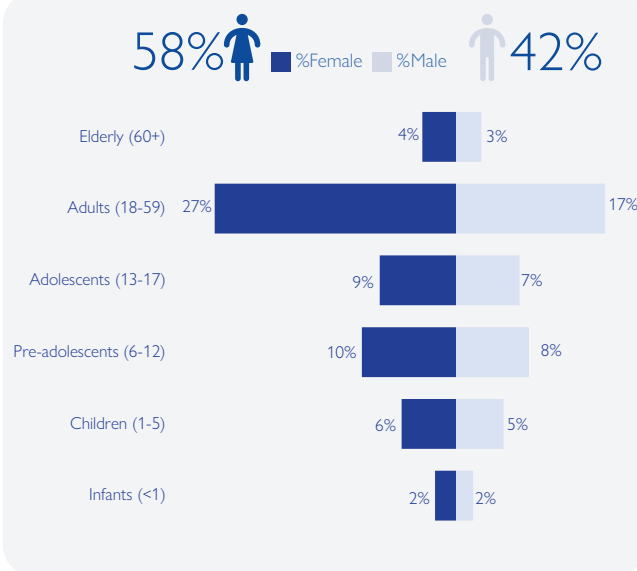
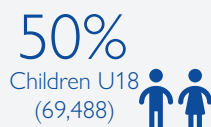
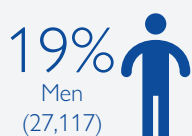
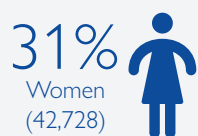
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KEY FINDINGS

This summary presents findings of Mobility Tracking Assessments round 21 (previously known as Baseline Assessments) conducted across Central and Southern Mozambique through key-informant and group interviews at location level between May and June 2024. 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 28,116 households hosting 139,333 IDPs in 107 locations. Ninety eight per cent of the IDPs were identified in 93 displacement sites whilst two per cent are living in host communities. The period of displacement being considered spans from 2017 to 2024 and 99 per cent of the displacements were due to climatic conditions. Sofala hosts 64 per cent of the overall IDP figure followed by Manica (20%). Comparing to the previous round, there is a 10 per cent increase in the number of IDPs in Central attributable to widened coverage and recent drought related displacements in Manica province.



SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

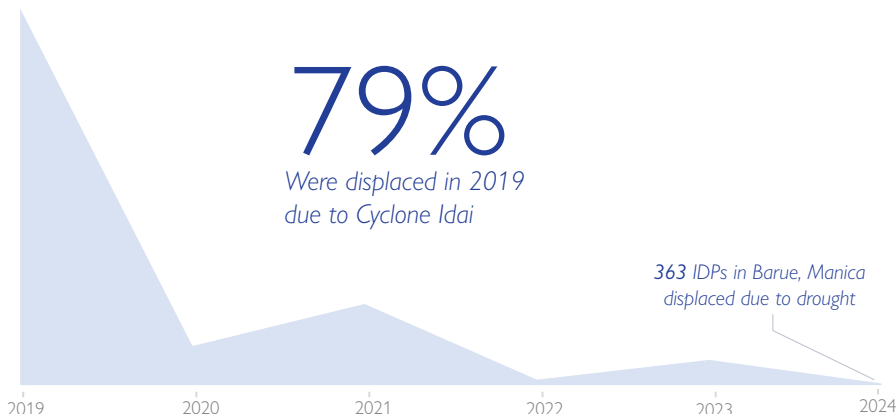


Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the region may face diverse disabilities ranging from physical, cognitive, sensory to psychological impairments, mobility tracking assessments estimate 22,293² individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately 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.

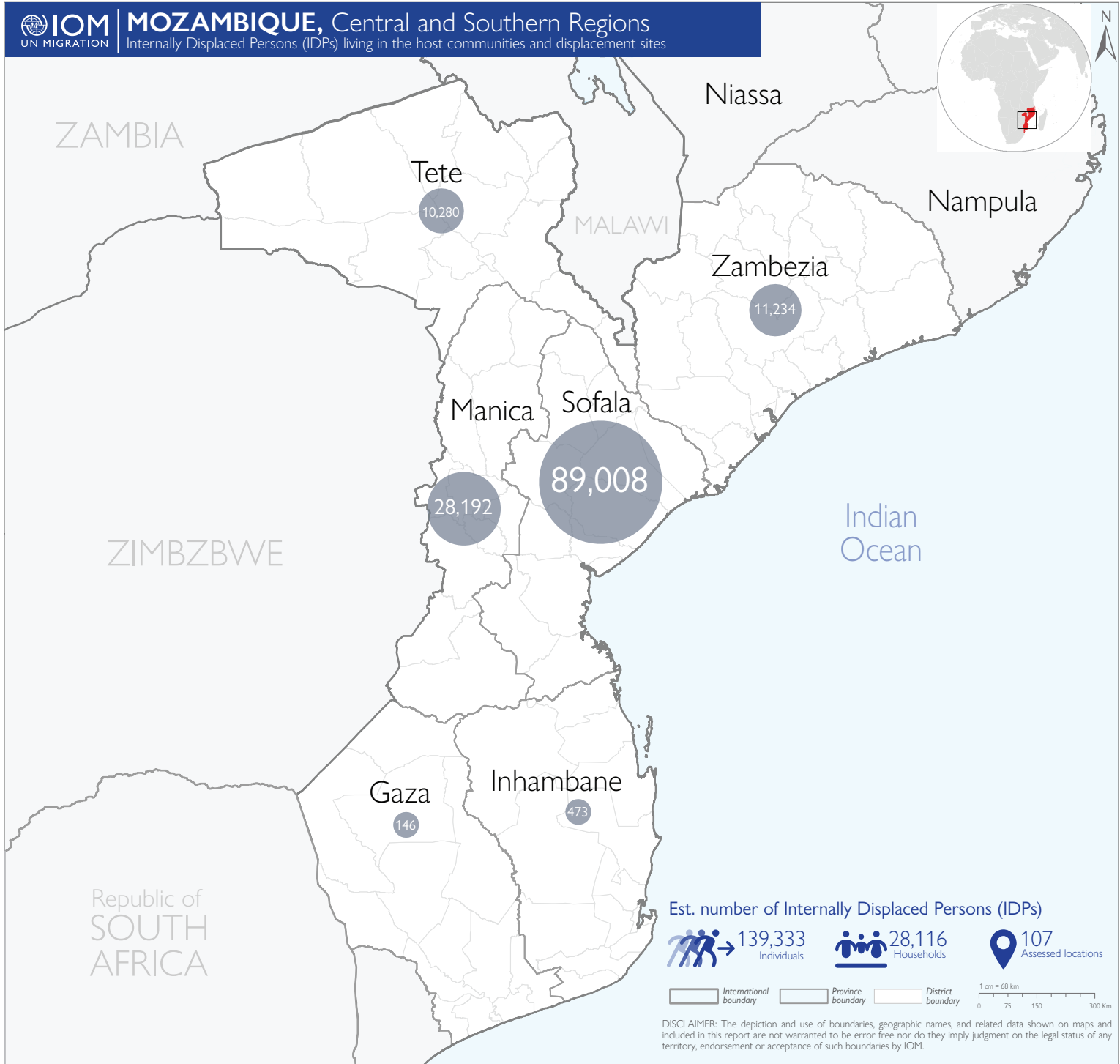
YEARS AND INSTANCES OF DISPLACEMENT

12%

Have been displaced more than once.



²Disability 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).



Est. number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

139,333 Individuals

28,116 Households

107 Assessed locations

1 cm = 68 km
0 75 150 300 Km

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.

TOP THREE DISTRICTS HOSTING IDPs



51,593 Individuals
10,218 Households



26,275 Individuals
4,998 Households



11,515 Individuals
2,213 Households

IDPs LIVING IN HOST COMMUNITIES AND DISPLACEMENT SITES





INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

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

DEFINITIONS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) AND RETURNEES



RETURNEES

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

RETURNEES IN CENTRAL REGION

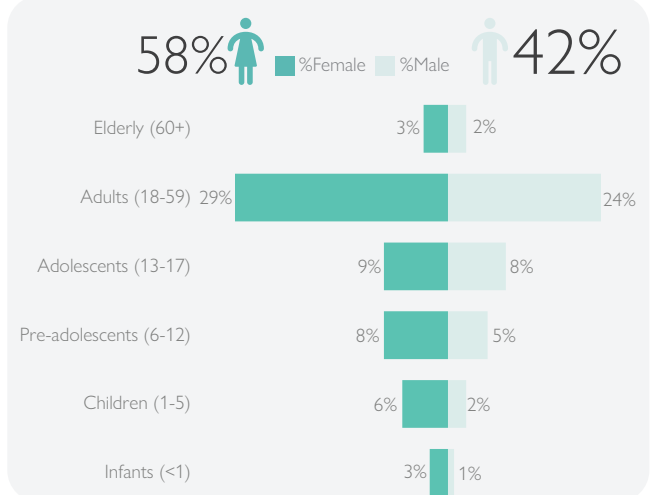
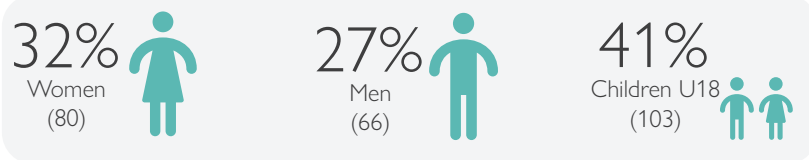


52 Households



249 Individuals

SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

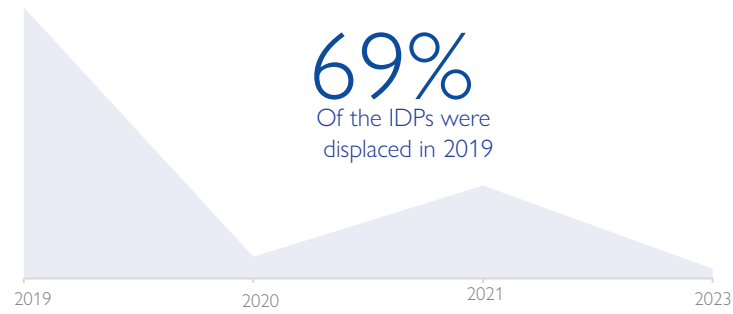


Noting that a significant number of Returnees in the region may face diverse disabilities ranging from physical, cognitive, sensory to psychological impairments, mobility tracking assessment estimate 40³ individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately 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.

³Disability 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)

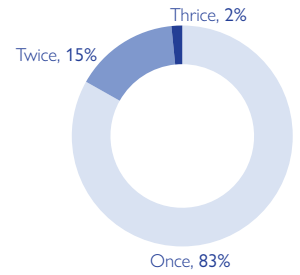
DISPLACEMENT TREND IN CENTRAL MOZAMBIQUE

SOFALA

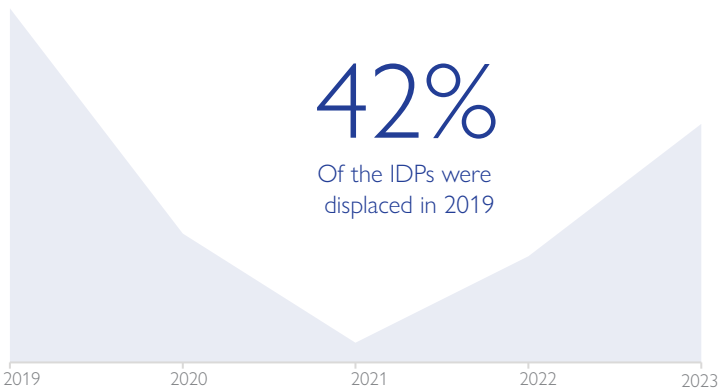


DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

17%
(14,981)
displaced more than once.

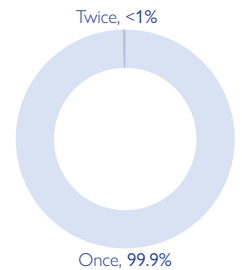


ZAMBEZIA

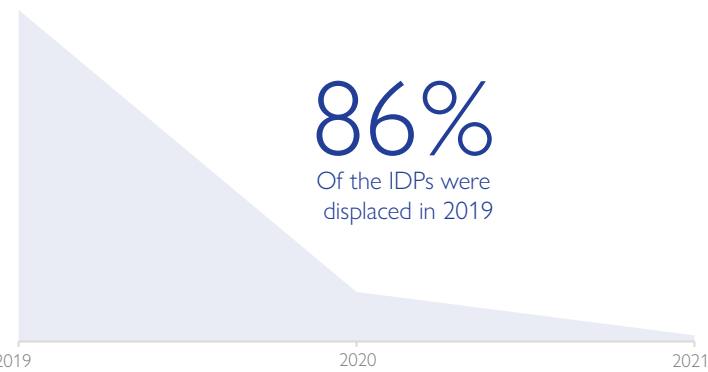


DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

99.9%
(11,179)
displaced once.

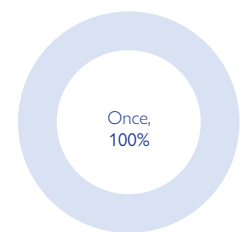


MANICA

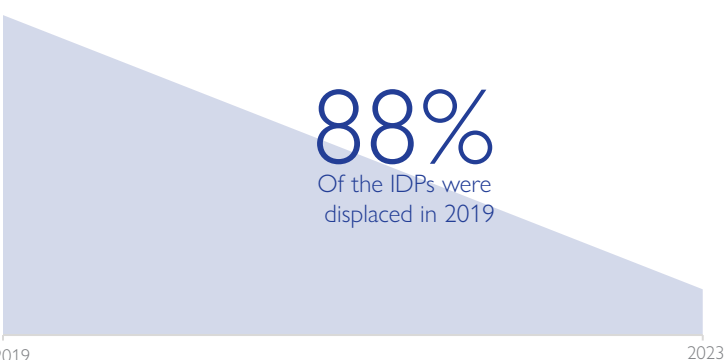


DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

100%
(28,192)
displaced once.

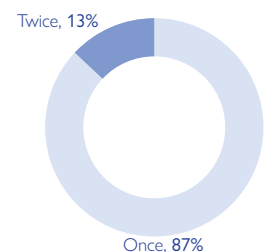


TETE



DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

13%
(3,385)
displaced more than three times.




DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS IN SOFALA PROVINCE


Overall, 89,008 IDPs were identified across six districts in Sofala province. This represents an increase of 12 per cent, from round 20, attributable to the relocation of 110 households hosting 753 IDPs to Nensa posto. Buzi district hosts 58 per cent (51,593) of the IDPs within 18 displacement sites. Seventeen per cent of the IDPs have been displaced at least twice and majority have been in displacement since 2019. All of the displacements in Sofala were related to climatic disasters due to natural hazards. Approximately 59 per cent of all IDPs in the province are hosted in urban/peri-urban areas whereas 41 per cent reside in rural settings. Source of income was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by food security & livelihood and financial support.

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


31%
Women
(27,226)



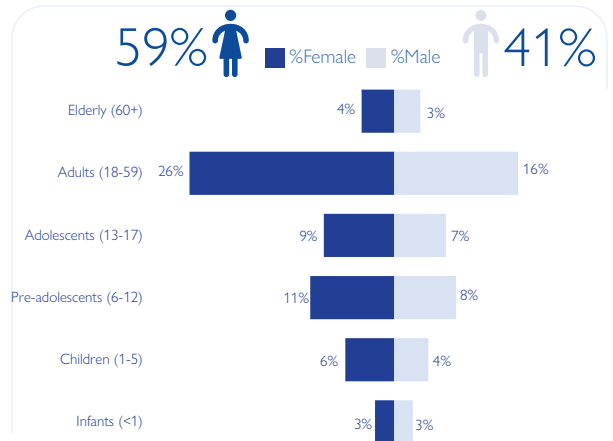
19%
Men
(17,219)



50%
Children U18
(44,563)



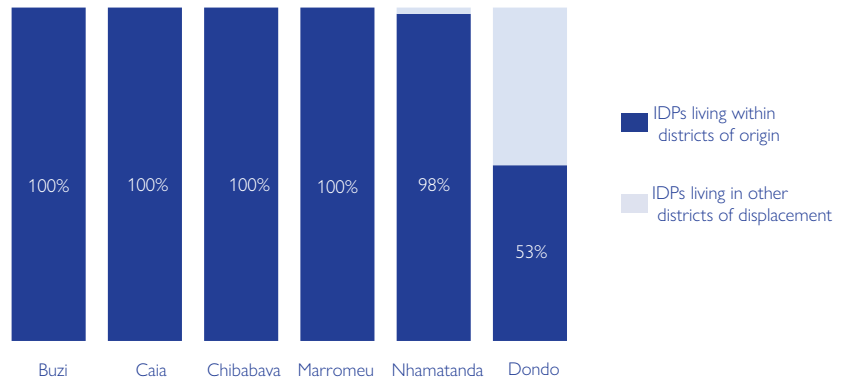
Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 14,241⁴ individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.



ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

96% (85,531)

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



LOCATION TYPE

0.3%
(242)



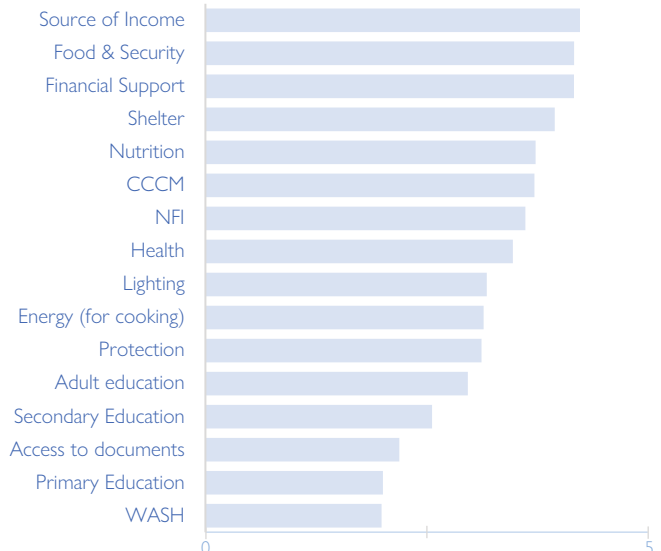
Individuals living in the host communities

99.9%
(88,766)



Individuals living in 38 displacement sites

PRIORITY NEEDS

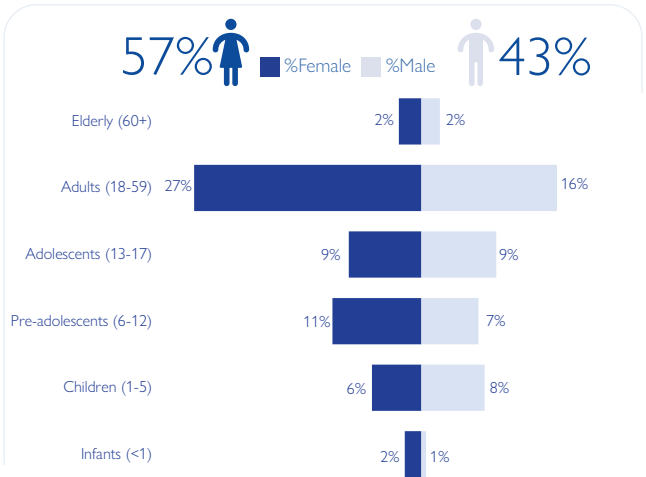
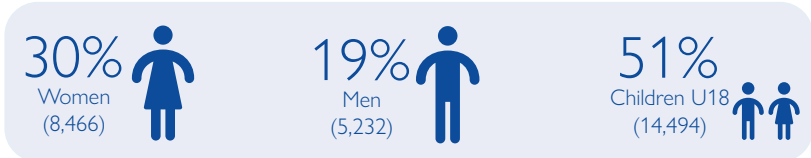


⁴Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS IN MANICA PROVINCE

In Manica, 28,192 IDPs were identified across 41 locations across Sussundega, Gondola, Barue and Cidade de Chimoio districts. Sussundenga district hosts 93 per cent of the IDPs in 35 displacement sites. The net figure represents a five per cent (5%) increase which can be attributed to the drought related displacements in Barue district and displacement from Cabo Delgado at Chiango Resettlement site in Chimoio. Whilst most of the IDPs have been displaced once, the majority face protracted displacement since 2019. 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 top most humanitarian need in the region, followed by financial support and sources of income.

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



Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 4,510⁵ 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

98% (27,543)

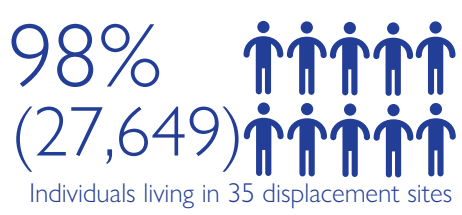
Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

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

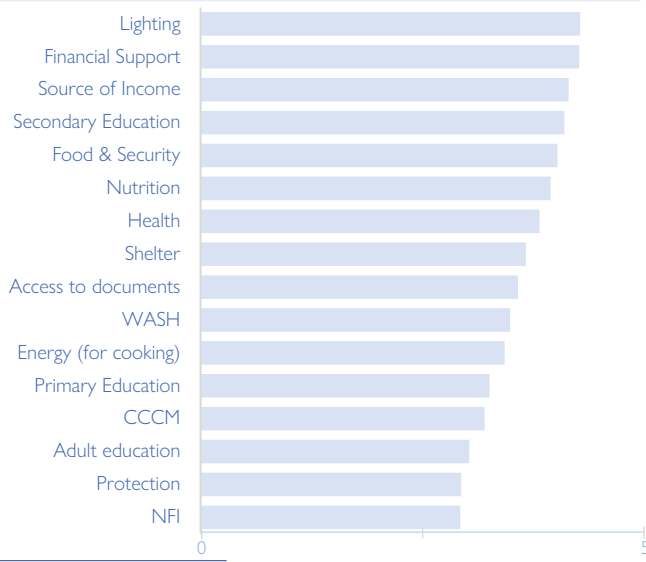
3% (819)

Of the IDPs are living within the district sedes.

LOCATION TYPE



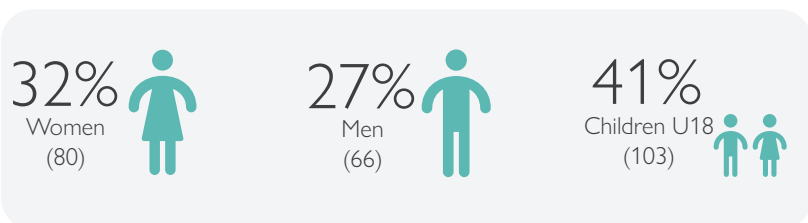
PRIORITY NEEDS



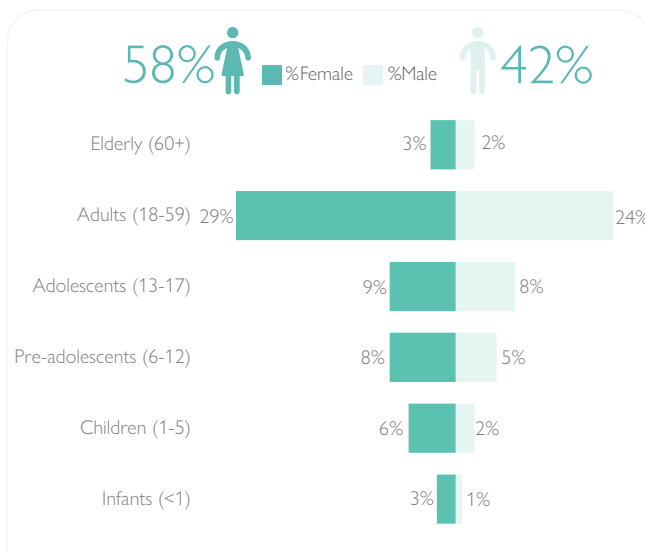
⁵Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022).

An estimated 52 households with 249 returnees have been identified in Sussundenga district during this round. Overall, 27 per cent of the returnee population are adult men, 32 per cent adult women, and 41 per cent are children. Nutrition, Energy for lighting and energy for cooking are the top most needs reported by returnees. 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)

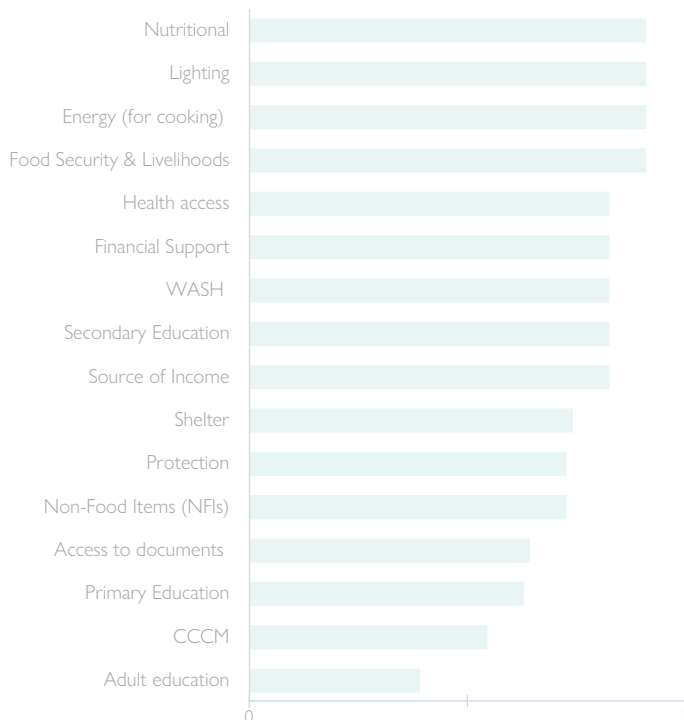


Noting that a significant number of returnees in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 40⁶ individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.



REPORTED PRIORITY NEEDS OF RETURNEES IN MANICA

To address the priority needs of Returnees, 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 Manica 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 21).

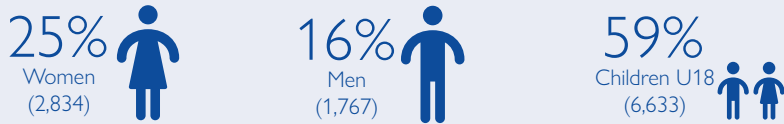


⁶Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

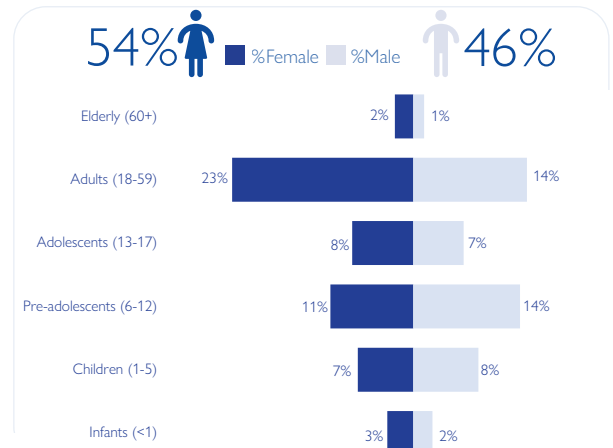
DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS IN ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE

A total of 11,234 IDPs were identified across seven (7) districts in Zambezia, representing a nine per cent increase attributable to widened coverage compared to Round 20. Namacurra (44%) and Maganja Da Costa (44%) hosts 88 per cent of the net IDP figure in Zambezia. Disasters due to natural hazards were the major causes of displacement in Zambezia, however, some of the IDPs have been displaced from Cabo Delgado due to conflict. Almost all of the IDPs in Zambezia are residing in areas of initial displacement. Approximately 26 per cent of all IDPs in the region are hosted in urban/peri-urban whereas 74 per cent are living in rural settings. Protection was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by CCCM and Shelter.

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



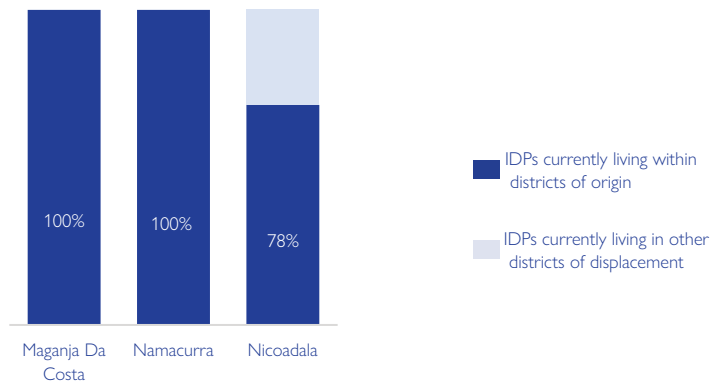
Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 1,797⁷ individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict underscores the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.



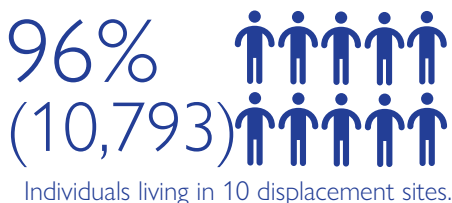
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

94% (10,564)

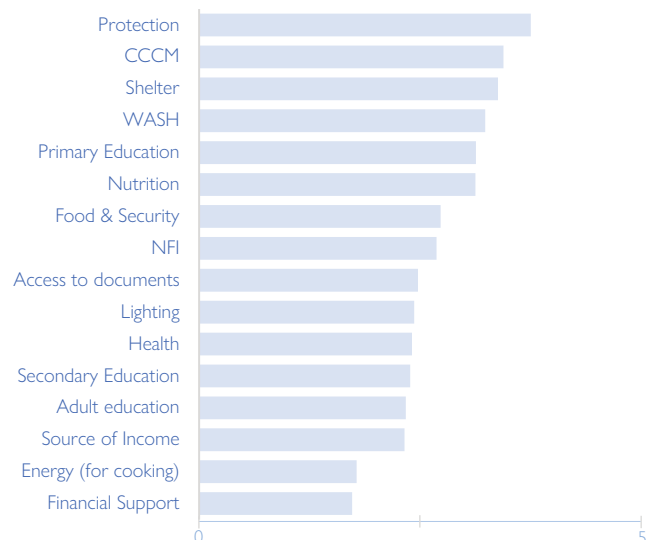
Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.



LOCATION TYPE



PRIORITY NEEDS




⁷Disability 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 2,008 households with 10,280 IDPs were identified in Mutarara (51%) and Tete (49%) districts, representing nine per cent (9%) increase from the previous round of data collection. All the IDPs in Tete have been displaced by disasters due to natural hazards and are displaced within their districts of origin. Most of the IDPs have been in displacement since 2019 and 13 per cent have been displaced twice. Approximately, 62 per cent of all IDPs in the region are hosted in urban/peri-urban whereas 38 per cent live in rural settings. Secondary education was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by food security & livelihood and WASH.

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


39%
Women
(4,055)



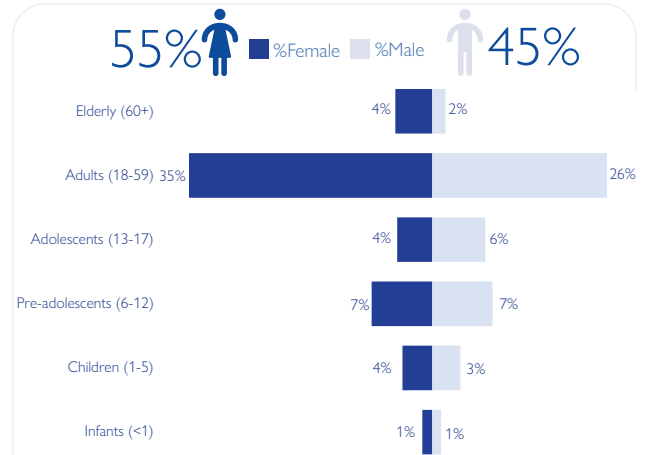
28%
Men
(2,841)



33%
Children U18
(3,384)



Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 1,645⁸ 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

100%

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

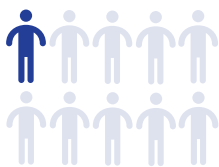
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs IN THE DISTRICT SEDES (PERI-/URBAN)

62% (6,389)

Of the IDPs are living within the district sedes.

LOCATION TYPE

14%
(1,470)



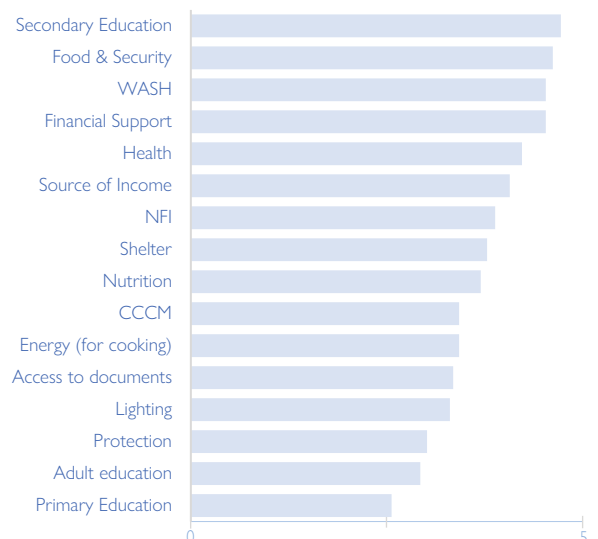
Individuals living in the host communities.

86%
(8,810)



Individuals living in 3 displacement sites.

PRIORITY NEEDS




⁸Disability 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 117 households with 473 IDPs were identified across two displacement sites in Cidade de Inhambane (447) and Inharrime (26). 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 Mueda district in Cabo Delgado in 2020 as a result of the insurgencies. All IDPs in Inharrime faced displaced at least twice. Energy for lighting, sources of income and financial support were the top most humanitarian needs.

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


15%
Women
(71)



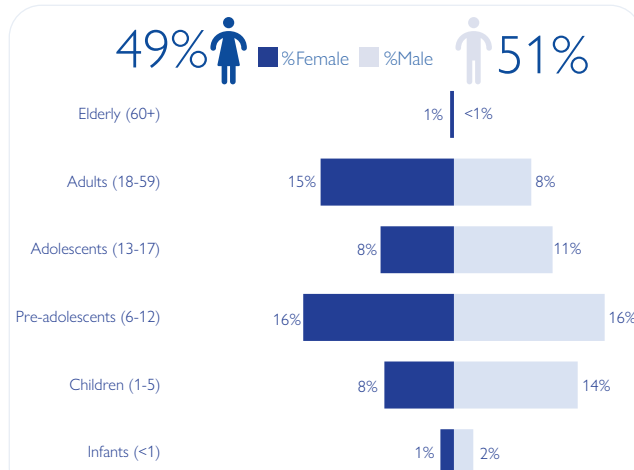
8%
Men
(40)



77%
Children U18
(362)



Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 76⁹ 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

95% (447)

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

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

95% (447)

Of the IDPs are living within the district sedes.

LOCATION TYPE

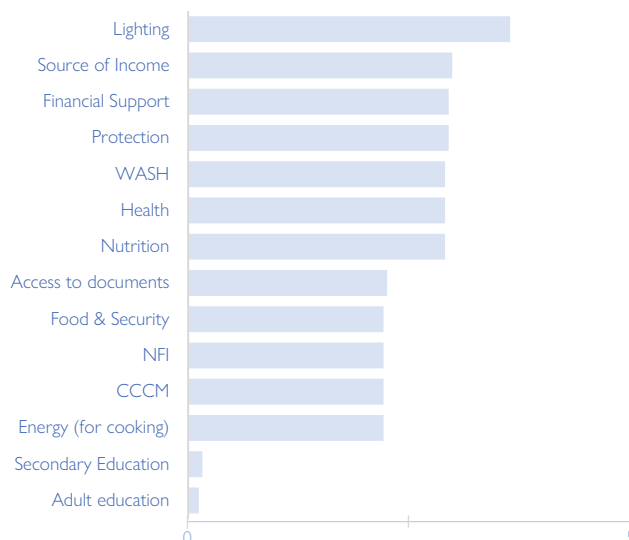
NONE

Individuals living in the host communities.

100%
(473)

Individuals living in 2 displacement sites.

PRIORITY NEEDS




⁹Disability 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 GAZA PROVINCE


A total of 55 households with 146 IDPs were identified in Cidade de Xai-xai, Gaza province. IDPs in Gaza have been displaced for the second time from within the same district of Xai-xai due to Tropical Storm Filipo. All IDPs are residing at Mbalanine Relocation site in Patrice Lumumba, which is a peri-urban setting. Shelter was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by CCCM and food security & livelihood.

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


52%
Women
(76)



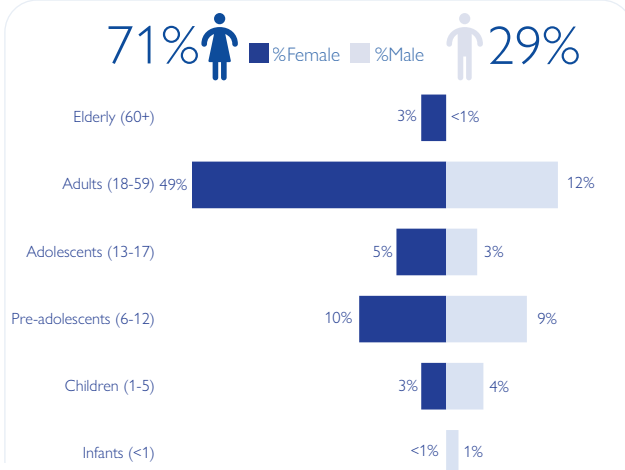
12%
Men
(18)



36%
Children U18
(52)



Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 23¹⁰ 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

100% (146)

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

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

100% (146)

Of the IDPs are living within the district sedes.

LOCATION TYPE

NONE

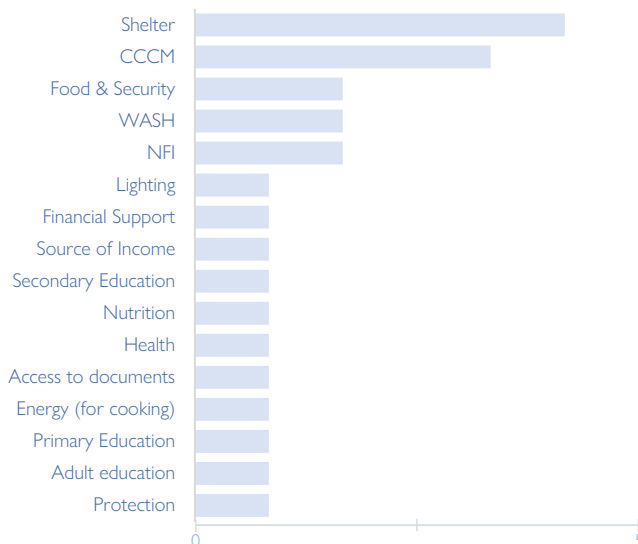
Individuals living in the host communities.

100%
(146)

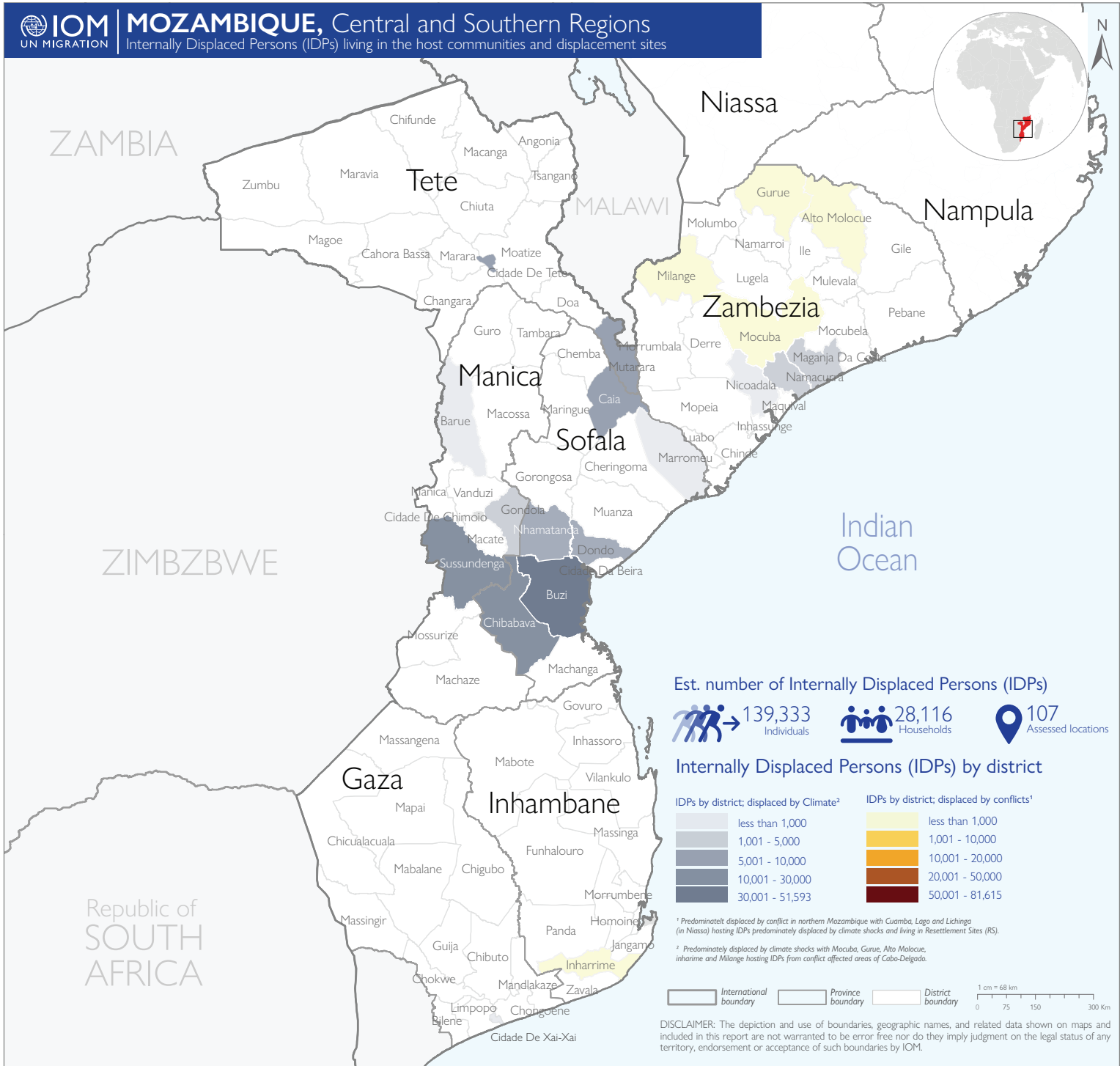


Individuals living in 1 displacement site.

PRIORITY NEEDS



¹⁰Disability 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)



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 multi-sectoral data at Displacement Site level. A comprehensive methodological note on DTM's Mobility Tracking component is available on the DTM Mozambique website. During Round 21, DTM assessed 107 communities across Central and Southern regions of Mozambique. A total of 245 key informants participated during this round. Eighty per cent (80%) of the key informants were male whilst 20 per cent were female. Of the Key Informants, 88 per cent were representatives from various divisions of district and local governments and 12 per cent were from civil society organizations/non-government agencies and other humanitarian partners. 97 per cent of locations were assessed physically (enumerators within radius of 1Km from the affected location). Approximately three per cent of locations were assessed remotely (owing to access or security constraints).

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 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 21).

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 per cent 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 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 21 Public Dataset - Northern, Central and Southern Mozambique*
2. *Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment Round 14 Public Dataset - Northern, Central and Southern Mozambique*



QUESTIONS?

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

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