

ASSESSMENT OF
DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS
IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

JULY 2024



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KEY FINDINGS

This summary presents findings of Mobility Tracking Assessments round 21 (previously known as Baseline Assessments) conducted across Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa in Northern Mozambique. The assessments were conducted 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 610,732 returnees and 577,545 IDPs displaced between 2017 and 2024. Cabo Delgado hosts 94 per cent of the overall IDP figure followed by Nampula (<6%) and Niassa (<1%). An estimated 74 per cent of the total IDPs were identified in host communities whilst 26 per cent are living in displacement sites. Almost all of the displacements (99.8%) were due to ongoing conflict whilst less than one per cent, recorded in Niassa, were displaced due to floods and heavy rains. Despite the slight decrease in overall IDP figure by one (1%) per cent comparing to the previous round, new displacements due to sporadic attacks were recorded in Northern Mozambique.



143,823
Households



577,545
Individuals



99.8%
Displaced
due to conflict

SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

28%
Women
(162,225)



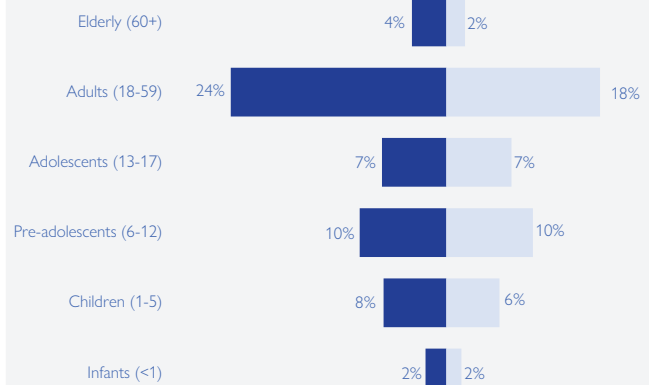
20%
Men
(113,957)



52%
Children U18
(301,363)



55% %Female %Male 45%



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 92,407² 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.

PERCENTAGE DECREASE IN IDPs SINCE JAN 2024

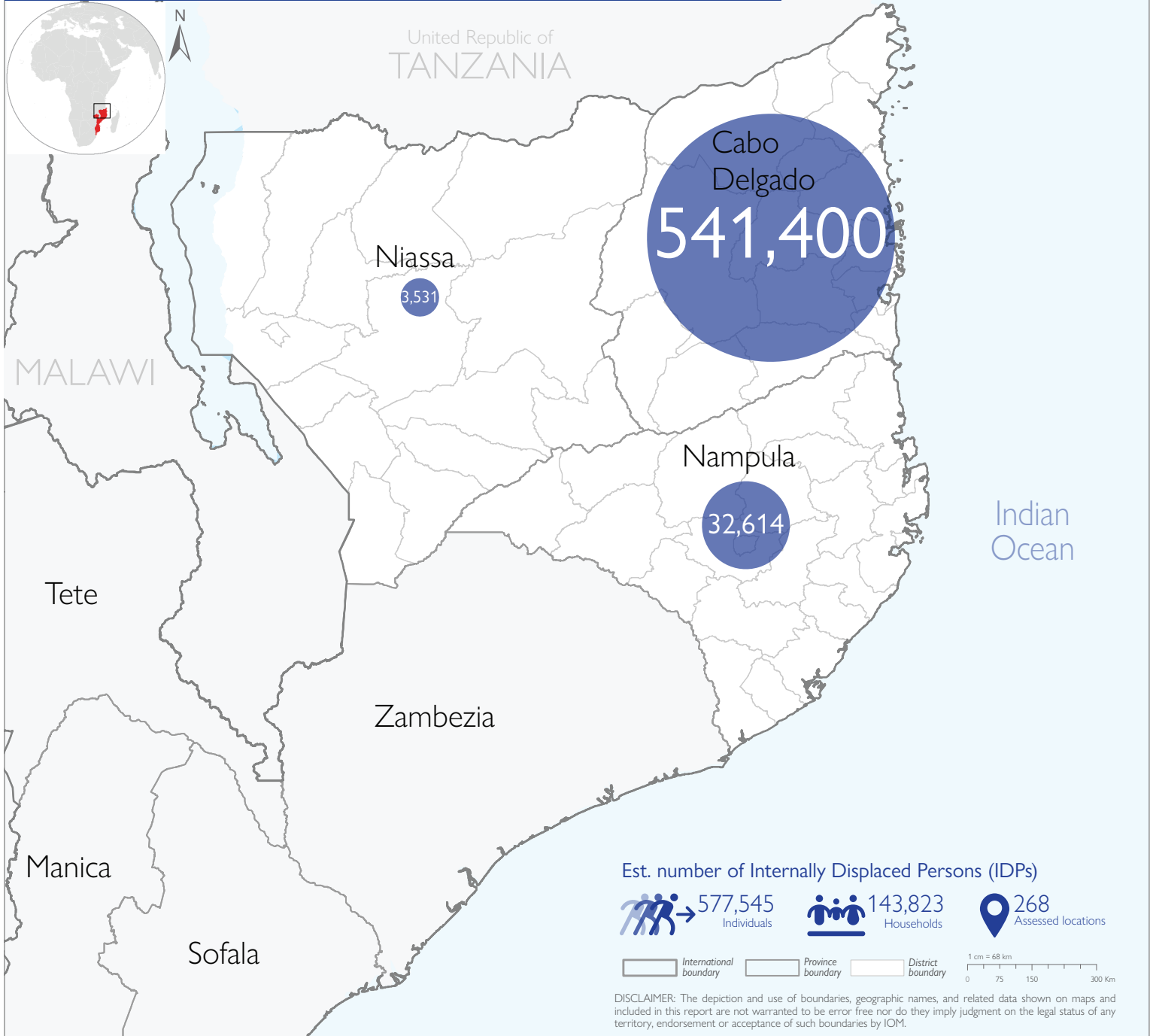
1%↓

Decrease in the number of displaced individuals in Northern Mozambique from January 2024 (R20)



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).





TOP THREE DISTRICTS HOSTING IDPs

1 CIDADE DE PEMBA



81,615 Individuals
17,926 Households

2 METUGE



79,906 Individuals
21,289 Households

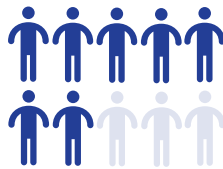
3 MACOMIA



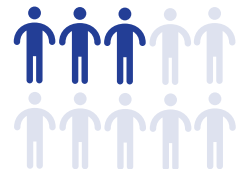
76,064 Individuals
15,315 Households

IDPs LIVING IN HOST COMMUNITIES AND DISPLACEMENT SITES

74%
428,657
Individuals living in the host communities



26%
148,888
Individuals living in 76 displacement sites



DISPLACEMENT TREND IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

Table 1. District level trends of IDPs from Round 16 (June 2022) to Round 21 (July 2024) - Northern Mozambique

Province/District of Assessment	R16 - June 2022	R17 - Nov. 2022	R18 - April 2023	R19 - Aug 2023	R20 - Jan 2024	R21 - July 2024
Cabo Delgado	869,603	935,130	781,679	627,846	542,535	541,400
Cidade De Pemba	139,566	220,835	166,966	137,726	131,520	81,615
Metuge	126,030	141,642	139,373	96,545	76,641	79,906
Macomia	31,305	38,615	78,185	71,441	76,064	76,064
Nangade	116,538	74,869	70,286	71,307	58,559	61,813
Mueda	104,270	98,105	89,821	83,631	70,597	55,400
Ancuabe	82,496	59,480	42,933	44,551	35,621	48,871
Chiure	50,456	55,786	29,698	25,691	20,587	35,948
Montepuez	59,659	79,428	80,911	21,031	15,025	32,228
Ibo	37,833	36,627	25,000	25,044	17,216	20,174
Muidumbe	33,363	4,124	12,588	6,905	7,140	10,813
Balama	15,193	15,497	2,638	12,732	11,491	11,402
Meluco	3,839	16,017	10,321	13,744	8,842	9,233
Mecufi	7,817	4,788	4,098	3,676	3,780	7,277
Quissanga	3,167	7,298	24,869	11,045	5,952	5,952
Namuno	3,102	3,933	3,875	2,777	1,806	3,010
Mocimboa da Praia	-	73,349	-	-	1,694	1,694
Nampula	73,699	89,016	48,635	36,383	35,756	32,614
Meconta	27,126	26,532	21,404	16,194	11,213	11,494
Cidade De Nampula	19,478	19,478	15,035	10,852	13,816	10,538
Nacala	5,759	9,788	2,138	2,138	2,218	2,045
Rapale	1,635	2,597	1,422	1,381	1,618	1,587
Mossuril	1,450	2,370	1,713	542	748	1,570
Monapo	1,717	3,483	1,799	1,332	1,395	1,227
Erati	3,174	12,274	1,456	793	1,260	1,199
Memba	10,181	8,668	1,159	1,134	1,430	1,138
Mecuburi	391	774	432	399	433	425
Nacala-a-Velha	953	1,252	492	437	428	259
Mogincual	255	255	333	230	218	215
Nacaroa	366	381	311	167	195	193
Muecate	264	191	134	71	106	187
Ilha De Moçambique	363	364	290	290	195	170
Malema	141	312	156	147	193	134
Ribaue	163	174	196	145	159	129
Liúpo	204	29	96	78	78	52
Angoche	36	35	26	20	20	20
Mogovolas	24	32	17	16	16	18
Murupula	19	27	26	17	17	14
Niassa	2,130	4,597	3,990	4,710	4,756	3,531
Cuamba	726	861	553	1,801	1,959	1,180
Lichinga	591	1,875	1,462	1,461	1,088	929
Nipepe	-	1,092	955	711	734	771
Majune	187	141	160	152	127	127
Sanga	126	217	157	118	136	126
Lago	16	13	7	99	100	104
Marrupa	128	112	103	96	93	97
Mandimba	60	96	110	112	103	57
Metarica	14	34	28	14	25	35
Ngauma	36	29	35	31	31	26
Chimbonila	148	45	36	36	24	24
Mavago	12	50	23	21	22	20
Maua	75	21	51	31	16	18
Muembe	-	8	10	7	9	10
Mecanhelas	11	3	20	20	6	7
Mecula	-	-	280	-	283	-
GRAND TOTAL	945,432	1,028,743	834,304	668,939	586,382	577,545



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 MOZAMBIQUE

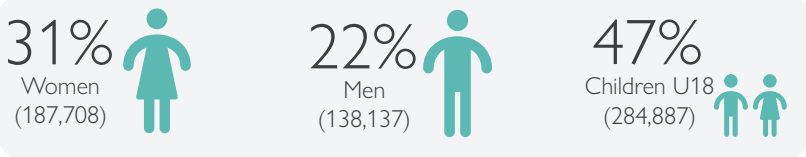


158,191
Households

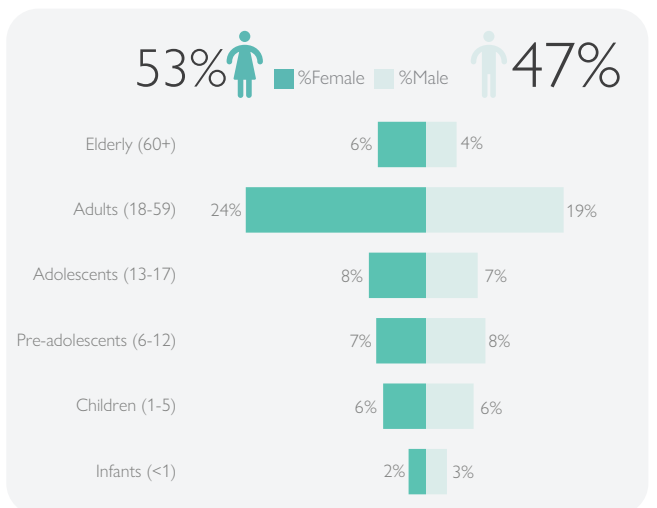


610,732
Individuals

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 97,717³ 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.

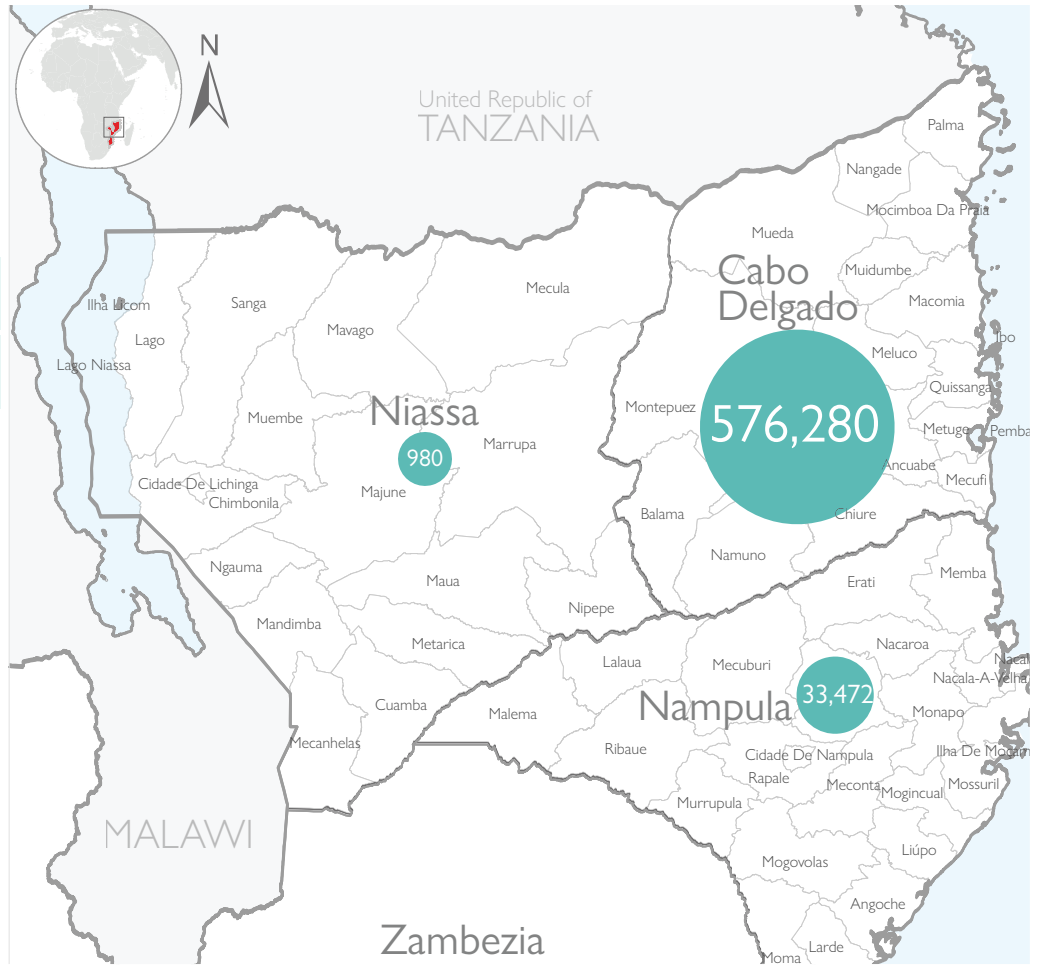


³Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

RETURNEES IN MOZAMBIQUE

RETURNEES IN MOZAMBIQUE

 610,732
 Individuals
 158,191
 Households



TOP THREE DISTRICTS HOSTING RETURNEES

1 MOCIMBOA DA PRAIA



191,698 Individuals
46,419 Households

2 PALMA



93,714 Individuals
19,799 Households

3 MUEDA

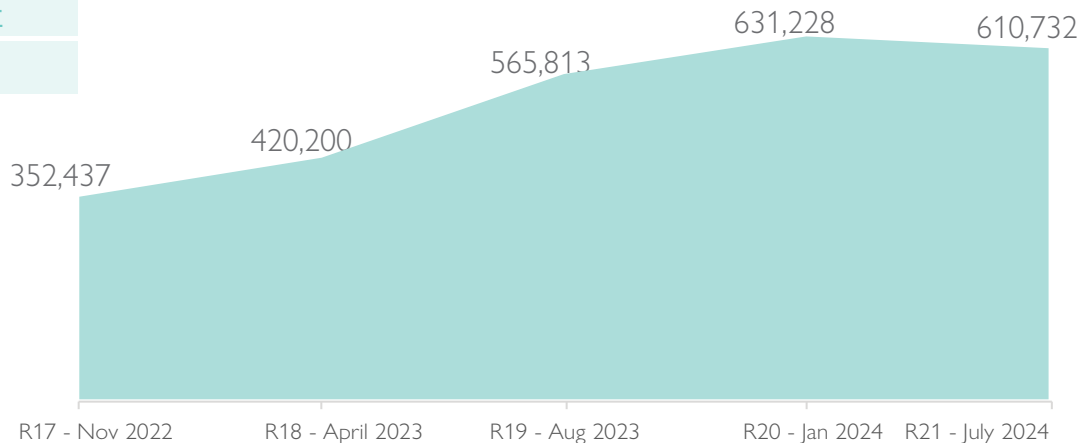


58,622 Individuals
17,177 Households

PERCENTAGE DECREASE IN RETURNEES SINCE JANUARY 2024

3%↓

Decrease in the number of returnees recorded in Mozambique comparing with January 2024 (Round 20).



RATE OF RETURN IN MOZAMBIQUE

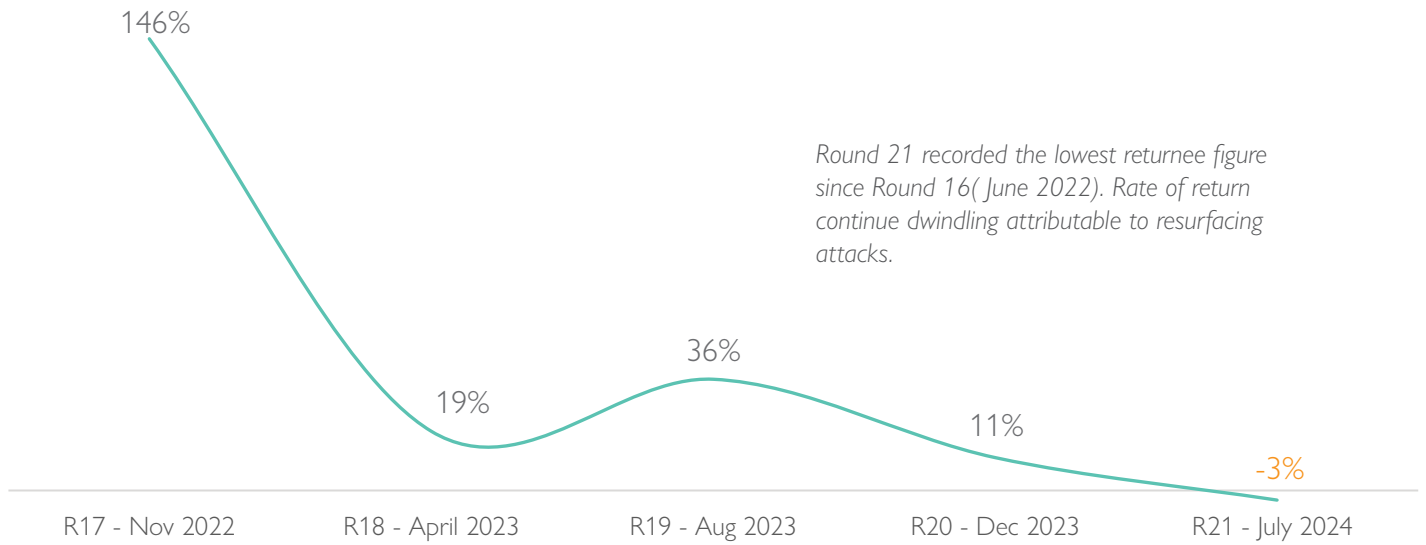


Table 2. District level trends of Returnees from Round 16 (June 2022) to Round 21 (July 2024) - Mozambique

Province/District of Assessment	R16 - June 2022	R17 - Nov. 2022	R18 - April 2023	R19 - August 2023	R20 - Jan. 2024	R21 - July 2024
Cabo Delgado	140,628	335,197	391,785	540,958	601,866	576,280
Mocimboa Da Praia	-	71,409	103,752	176,174	181,781	191,698
Palma	49,543	40,508	96,684	116,016	121,177	93,714
Mueda	4,272	50,568	37,736	54,387	70,632	58,622
Muidumbe	54,461	85,706	39,340	58,887	56,688	55,593
Quissanga	15,663	34,956	36,852	45,654	47,455	47,455
Ancuabe	-	5,974	27,774	30,424	47,299	47,344
Macomia	9,431	24,177	28,028	33,988	46,994	46,994
Nangade	4,081	4,792	6,692	10,012	10,012	13,464
Meluco	-	13,930	14,927	15,416	21,305	11,770
Chiure	-	-	-	-	-	8,611
Namuno	-	-	-	-	-	1,015
Nampula	1667	16214	27389	24575	29056	33,472
Erati	-	-	10,818	10,818	15,299	19,715
Memba	-	13,757	13,757	13,757	13,757	13,757
Angoche	6	35	35	-	-	-
Liúpo	-	13	13	-	-	-
Meconta	1,430	1,629	1,629	-	-	-
Mecuburi	212	212	212	-	-	-
Muecate	12	12	12	-	-	-
Nacala	-	405	405	-	-	-
Ilha De Moçambique	-	-	364	-	-	-
Nacala-A-Velha	-	144	144	-	-	-
Nacaroa	7	7	-	-	-	-
Niassa	1038	1026	1026	280	306	980
Mecula	-	-	-	280	306	980
Lichinga	972	972	972	-	-	-
Majune	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maua	54	54	54	-	-	-
Mavago	12	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	143,333	352,437	420,200	565,813	631,228	610,732

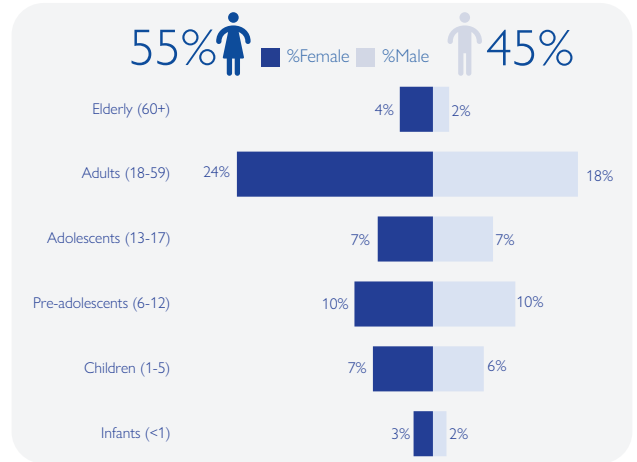
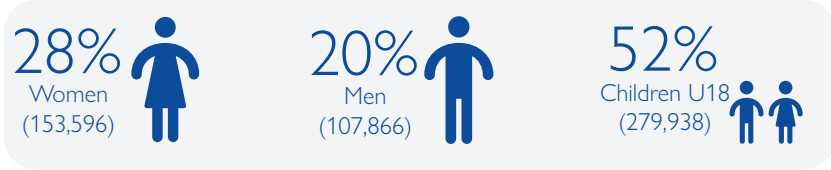
Please note: There were no returnees reported in areas marked (-)



DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN CABO DELGADO

A total of 135,892 households corresponding to 541,400 IDPs were identified across 16 districts in Cabo Delgado. While the province recorded a slight decrease of IDPs comparing with Round 20, Montepuez, Mecufi, Chiure, Namuno and Muidumbe districts recorded more than 50 per cent increase. Most of the IDPs face long-term displacement (82% displaced at least twice), triggered by conflict, as majority have been displaced since 2020. Mobility Tracking teams recorded an estimated presence of 145,632 IDPs present in their district of origin (representing an estimate 27 per cent of all IDPs in Cabo Delgado). All IDPs across Balama, Cidade de Pemba, Ibo, Mecufi, Meluco, Montepuez and Namuno have been displaced from outside their places of origin, with the majority being displaced from Mocimboa Da Praia, Macomia, Quissanga, Muidumbe and Chiure. Approximately 57 per cent (309,049) of all IDPs in the province are hosted in urban/peri-urban settings whereas 43 per cent are residing in rural settings. Eighty two per cent of the IDPs have been displaced atleast twice. Food security & livelihood was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the province, followed by financial support and sources of income.

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

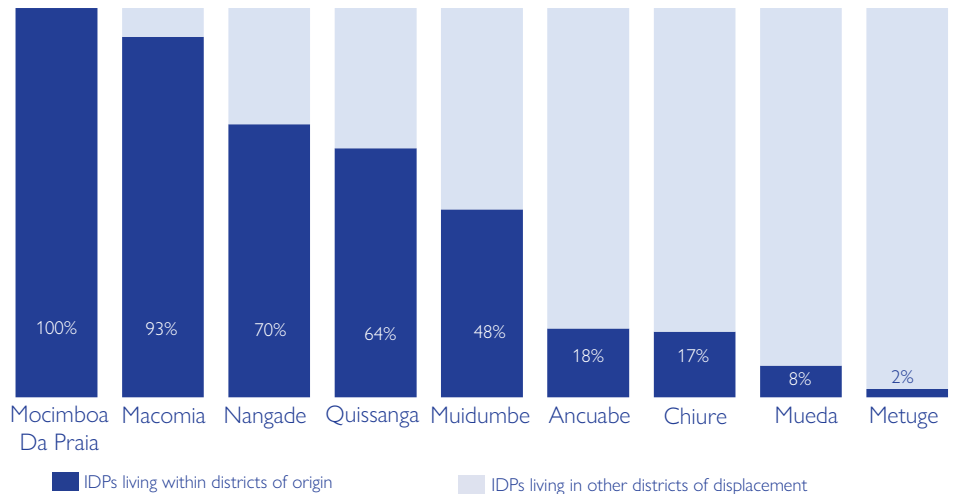


Noting that a significant number of IDPs and returnees in the province may face diverse disabilities ranging from physical, cognitive, sensory to psychological impairments, mobility tracking assessment estimate 86,624⁴ individuals who could potentially have a disability.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

27% (145,632)

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



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

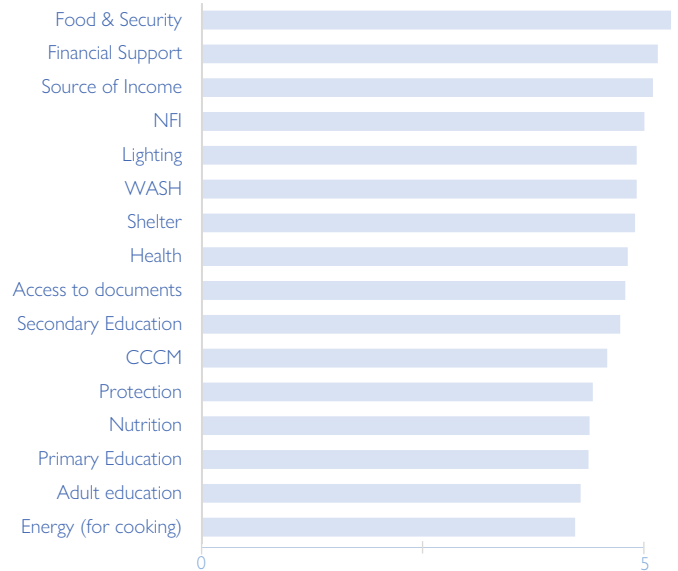
57% (309,049)

Of the IDPs are currently living within the district sedes.

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)

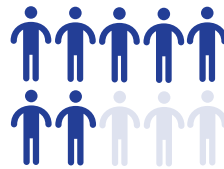
REPORTED PRIORITY NEEDS OF IDPs IN CABO DELGADO

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 21).

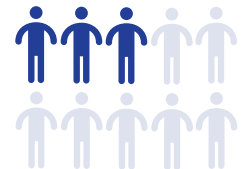


IDPs LIVING IN HOST COMMUNITIES AND DISPLACEMENT SITES

74%
398,398
Individuals living in the host communities



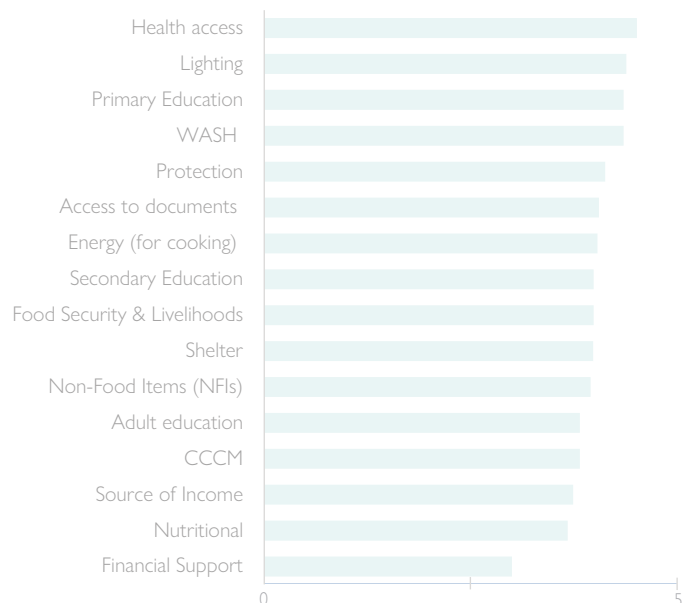
26%
143,002
Individuals living in 67 displacement sites



An estimated 151,188 households with 576,280 returnees were additionally identified in the districts of Cabo Delgado during this data collection round. This represents a decrease of four per cent comparing to 601,866 returnees reported in previous Mobility Tracking Assessments (January 2024). The highest number of returnees recorded during this data collection round were identified in Mocimboa da Praia (191,698), Palma (93,714) and Mueda (58,622). Overall, 22 per cent of the returnee population are adult men, 31 per cent adult women, whilst 47 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.

REPORTED PRIORITY NEEDS OF RETURNEES IN CABO DELGADO

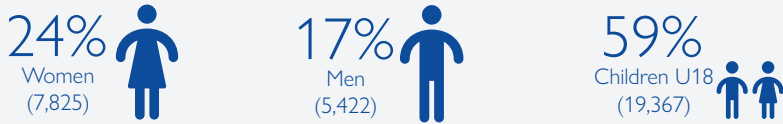
To address the priority needs of Returnees, Key Informants were asked to rank the relative intensity of each sectoral need on a Likert scale. The following graph presents this data, by aggregating the data for all assessed localities in Cabo Delgado and presenting an average “need” between 0 (not applicable) to 5 (very significant). For the sectoral needs of individual localities, please consult the Mobility Tracking Dataset (Round 21).



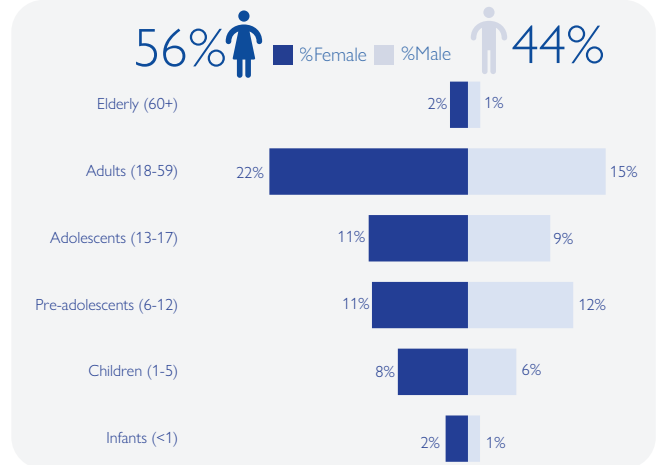
DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN NAMPULA PROVINCE

A total of 32,614 IDPs were identified across 20 districts and all the IDPs are displaced outside their districts of origin. This represents a 9 per cent decrease from Round 20. Overall, 68 per cent have been displaced more than once and 85 per cent of the net figure were displaced during 2020. Approximately 80 per cent of all IDPs in the region are hosted in urban/peri-urban whereas 20 per cent are living in rural settings. Meconta (10,974) and Cidade de Nampula (10,538 IDPs) hosts 68 per cent of the IDPs in Nampula province. All IDPs in Nampula were displaced from Cabo Delgado province, mainly from Mocimboa da Praia and Muidumbe districts due to conflict/violence. Sixty-six per cent (66%) have been displaced at least twice. 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)



Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the region may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 5,122⁵ 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

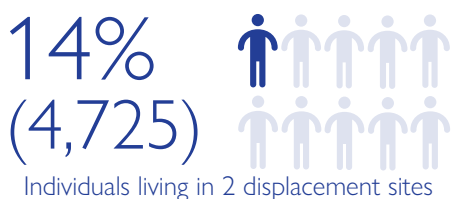
Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

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

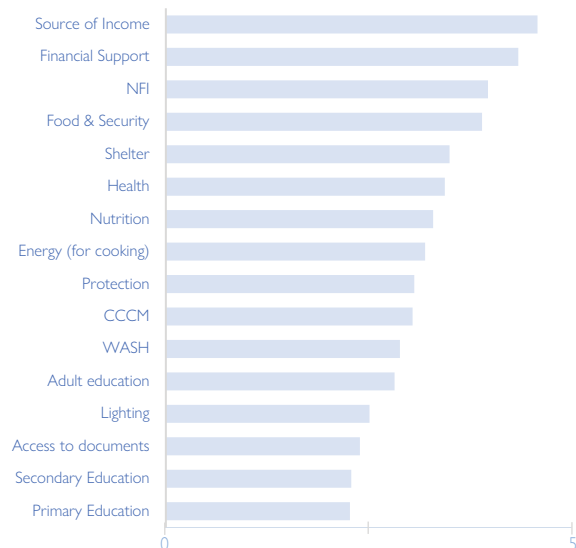
80% (26,228)

Of the IDPs are living within the district sedes.

LOCATION TYPE



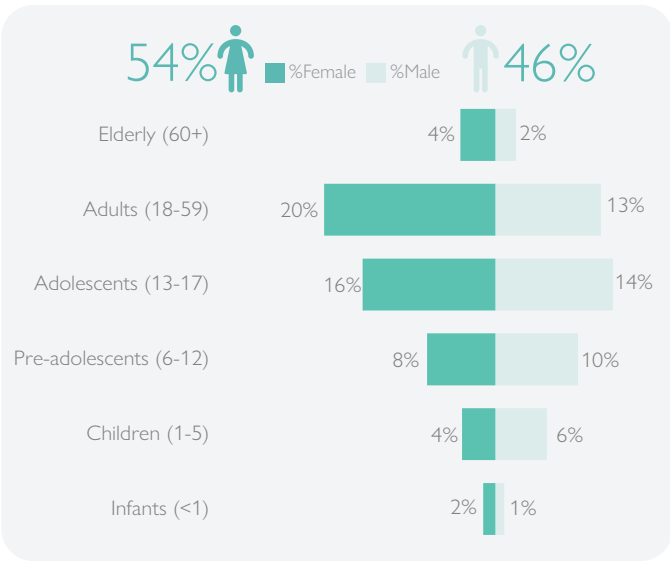
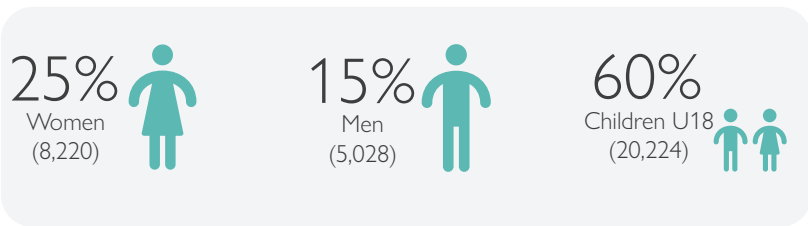
PRIORITY NEEDS



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 33,472 returnees were recorded in Nampula province during this data collection round. This represents a 15 per cent increase comparing with 29,056 returnees reported in previous Mobility Tracking assessment (January 2024). Consistent with return trends observed during Round 20, the returnees recorded during this data collection round were identified in Erati district (19,715) 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.

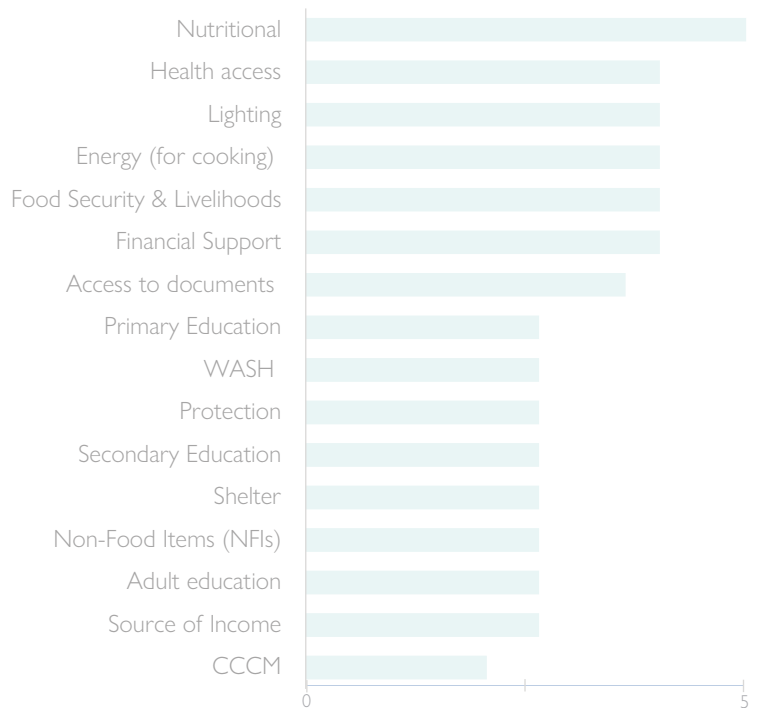
RETURNEES - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)



Noting that a significant number of returnees in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 5,355⁶ 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 NAMPULA

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 Nampula 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).

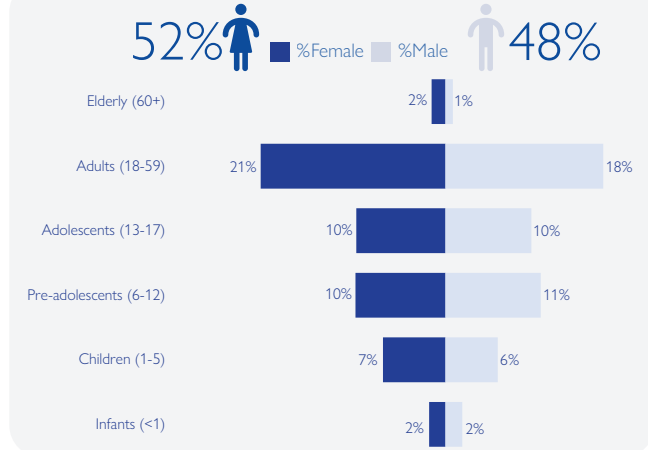
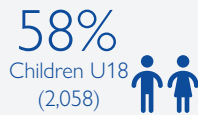
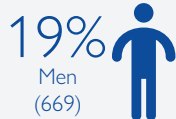
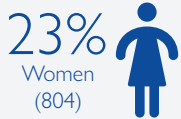


⁶Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN NIASSA PROVINCE

In Niassa, A total of 771 households hosting 3,531 IDPs were identified across 15 districts, representing a 21 per cent decrease from the previous round (Round 20). Whilst conflict is the major cause of displacement, some of the IDPs in Cuamba and Lago, and Lichinga face protracted displacement, triggered by disasters due to natural hazards, and are displaced within their respective districts of origin. Approximately, 75 per cent of all IDPs in the region are hosted in urban/peri-urban whereas 25 per cent are living in rural settings. Whilst 90 per cent have been displaced once, 9 per cent faced displaced for the third time and 1 per cent have been displaced twice. Financial support was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by source of income and nutrition.

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

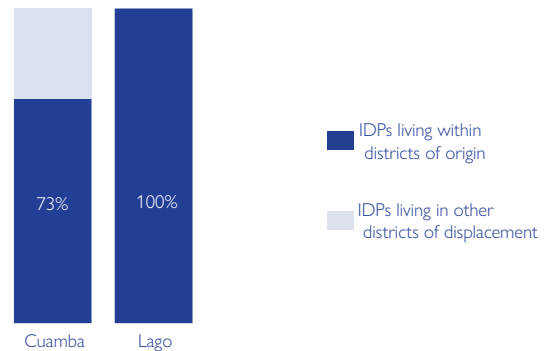


Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the region may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 5657 individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive 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

27% (946)

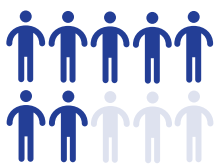
Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.



LOCATION TYPE

67%
2,370

Individuals living in the host communities

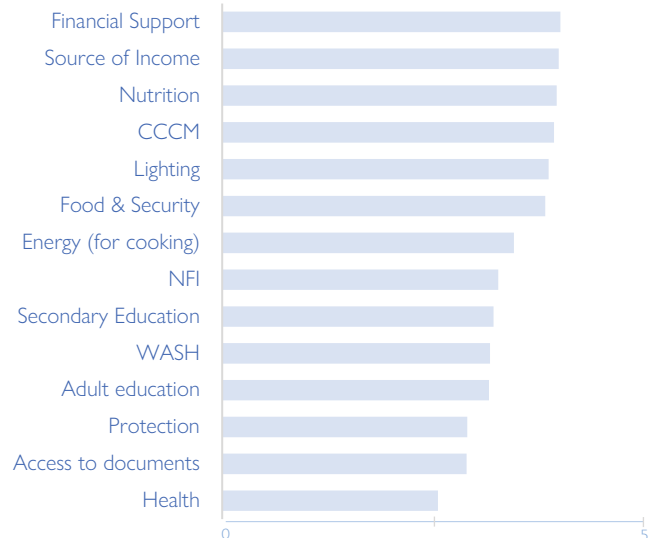


33%
1,161

Individuals living in 7 displacement sites



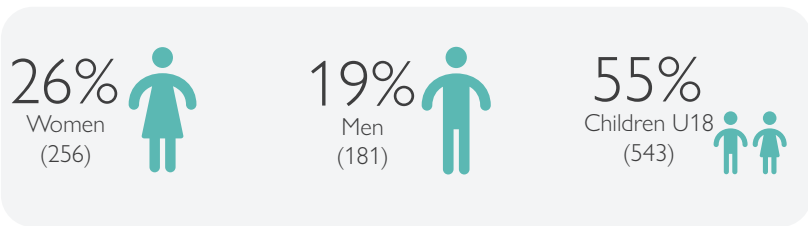
PRIORITY NEEDS



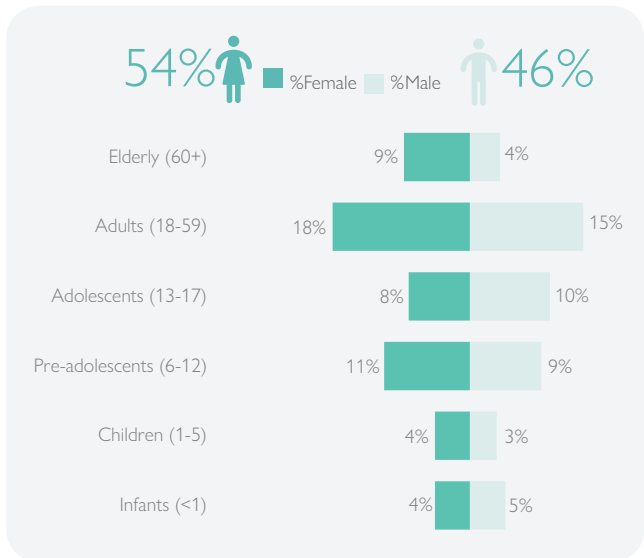
⁷Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022).

An estimated 980 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, 19 per cent of the returnee population are adult men, 26 per cent adult women, and 55 per cent are children. This period recorded a high rate of return (72%) comparing with the previous round of data collection in which 306 returnees were recorded 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)

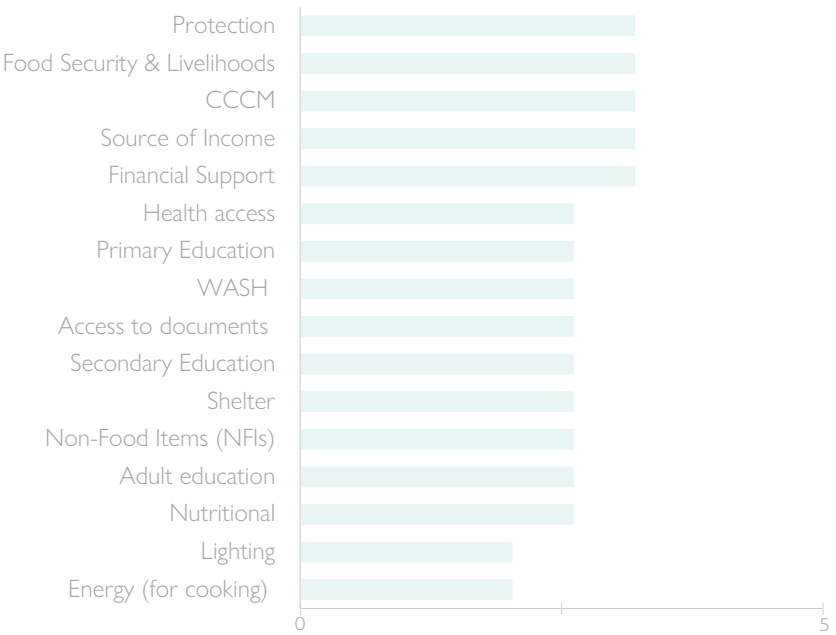


Noting that a significant number of returnees in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 157⁸ individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

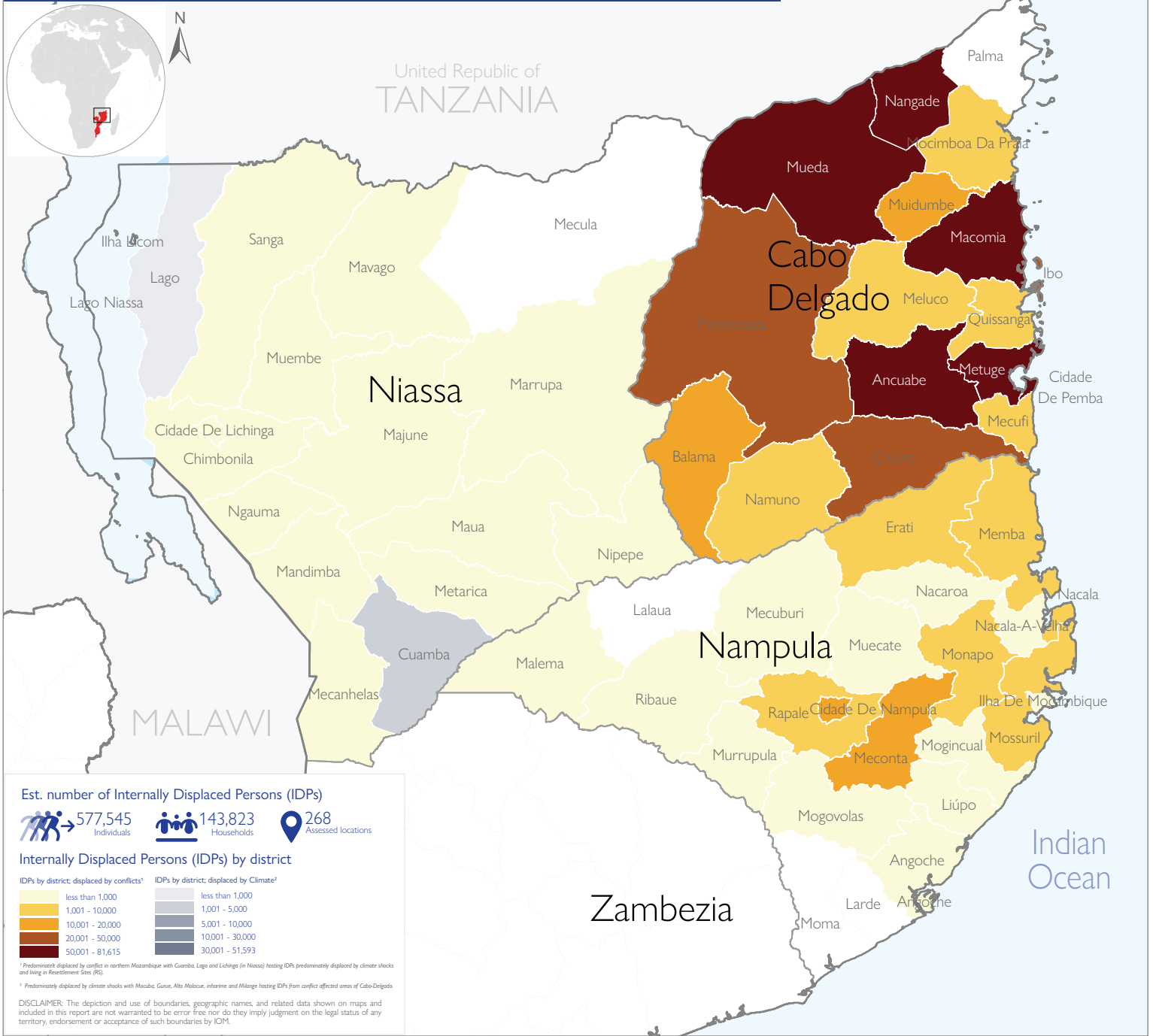


REPORTED PRIORITY NEEDS OF RETURNEES IN NIASSA

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 Niassa 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).



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)



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 268 communities across Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa. A total of 567 key informants participated during this round. Seventy four per cent (74%) of the key informants were male whilst 26 per cent were female. Of the Key Informants, 87 per cent were representatives from various divisions of district and local governments and 13 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:

dtmmozambique@iom.int

DTM CONTACT

NYAWARA Victoria Henrita Awino

Head of Migration and Displacement
Data Unit

Displacement Tracking Matrix
International Organization for Migration
Maputo office
Maputo - Mozambique (GMT +2)

Email: vnyawara@iom.int



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