

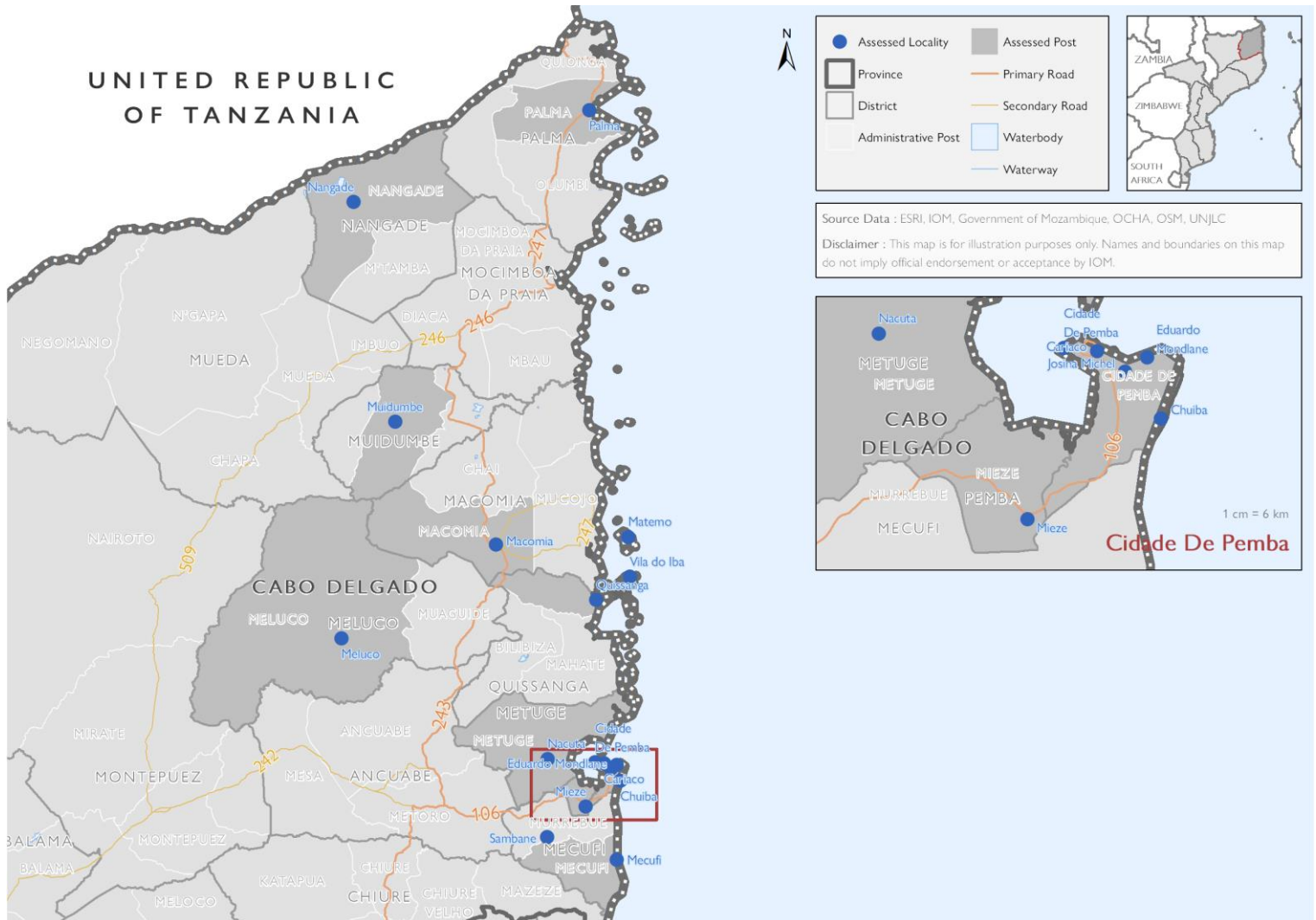
**OVERVIEW**

On the night of 25 April 2019, Tropical Cyclone KENNETH made landfall in northern Mozambique. The cyclone brought torrential rains and winds affecting mostly the province of Cabo Delgado, causing flash flooding and subsequent destruction.

From 3 to 13 June, in close coordination with Mozambique’s National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), IOM DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) teams conducted baseline assessments at locality level (localidade), which corresponds to the lowest administrative level in the country. The second round covered 10 districts in Cabo Delgado provinces. The DTM teams interviewed locality chiefs capturing population estimates and geographic distribution, population movements, shelter repairs and access to services in host communities.

**COVERAGE**

**17** Localities assessed across **11** administrative posts and **10** districts in Cabo Delgado province.



District	Assessed Localities
Cidade De Pemba	5
Ibo	2
Macomia	1
Meluco	1
Metuge	2

District	Assessed Localities
Muidumbe	1
Nangade	1
Palma	1
Quissanga	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>

## METHODOLOGY

To ensure a more robust and targeted response for the humanitarian community, DTM provides key information and critical insights into the situation on internally displaced (IDP), affected persons and returning populations across the affected areas. Specifically, DTM implements three component activities:

- 1) **Daily Monitoring:** Rapid daily assessments of IDP population numbers (individuals & households) at accommodation centres and resettlement sites.
- 2) **Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment:** Multi-sector assessment at accommodation centres and resettlement sites providing in-depth information on mobility, needs, and vulnerabilities.
- 3) **Baseline Locality Assessment:** Multi-sector assessment of affected localities to determine the number of affected populations and returnees along with basic shelter and access to service information.

Through the Baseline Locality Assessments, DTM tracks the locations and sizes of three core target population categories, building an understanding of the main internal displacement patterns and dynamics in the affected region. In each locality, the number of IDPs and Returnees is captured who stay outside accommodation centers or resettlement sites.

### POPULATION CATEGORIES DEFINITIONS

Affected population inside locality	Resident population whose homes were affected by shelter damage and have not left the assessed locality
Left IDPs	Resident population whose homes were affected by shelter damage and have left assessed locality but not yet returned
Returnees	Resident population whose homes were affected by shelter damage and have left and returned to assessed locality

## MAIN FINDINGS

### NUMBER OF POPULATION CATEGORIES BY DISTRICT

District	Affected population inside locality		Left IDPs		Returnees	
	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household
Cidade De Pemba	29,826	5,575	137	38	355	71
Ibo	14,578	3,657	321	98	1,833	373
Macomia	43,720	8,596	-	-	-	-
Mecufi	11,519	2,303	-	-	-	-
Meluco	2,557	484	-	-	-	-
Metuge	9,953	1,991	-	-	707	235
Muidumbe	3,190	638	-	-	-	-
Nangade	1,249	319	-	-	18	3
Palma	153	28	-	-	111	22
Quissanga	11,240	2,248	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>127,985</b>	<b>25,839</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>704</b>

- Nearly than **130,000** people whose homes were affected by shelter damage have stayed inside their locality;
- Cidade De Pemba and Ibo are the only districts which reported a displaced population who have not returned to their locality of origin estimated at around **450** individuals and **130** households;
- Five districts reported a returned population who have returned to their locality of origin representing nearly **3,000** people and around **700** households.

FIRST MOST URGENT NEED



In the 17 localities assessed, **drinking water** was reported as the first most urgent need representing **85,140 individuals** and **16,301 households** who remain inside their locality of origin.

SECOND MOST URGENT NEED



In the 17 localities assessed, **shelter** was reported as the second most urgent need representing **40,998 individuals** and **8,590 households** who remain inside their locality of origin.

THIRD MOST URGENT NEED



In the 17 localities which reported being affected, **food** was reported as the third most urgent need representing **39,951 individuals** and **7,380 households** who remain inside their locality of origin.

USE OF SHELTER KIT

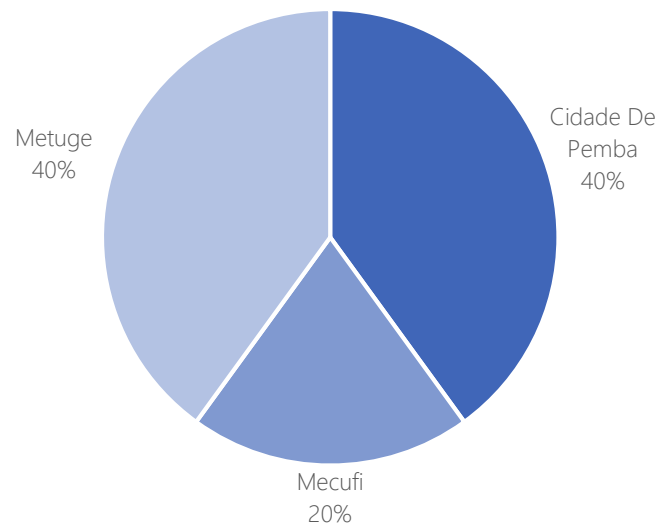
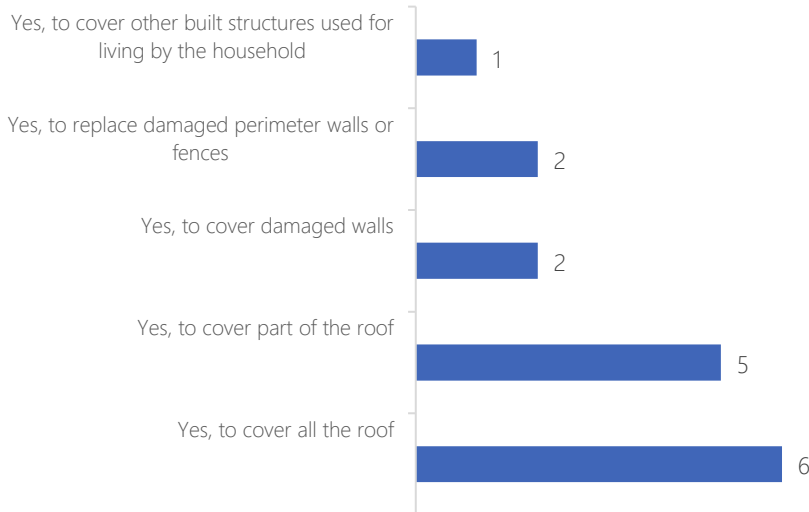
In the 17 localities assessed, **71%** reported some of the population received a shelter kit totaling **45,867 individuals** and **9,791 households**. The remaining **29%** of localities which reported not receiving a shelter kit represent **29,037 individuals** and **5,807 households** who remain inside their locality of origin.



**Received shelter kit**  
Number of Localities by usage



**Did not receive shelter kit**  
Proportion of Localities by District









SELF REPAIR ACTIONS OF HOUSE DAMAGE

In the 17 localities assessed, **71%** reported some of the population has taken on repairs of their own homes totaling **9,066 individuals** and **1,757 households**. The **29%** which reported not taking on repairs represent **20,199 individuals** and **3,781 households** who remain inside their locality of origin.

TYPE OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE POPULATION TO REPAIR THEIR DAMAGED HOUSES		# OF LOCALITIES	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
Collected/recovered materials	Collected/recovered materials from damaged/destroyed houses	8	969
	Used recovered materials to repair other parts of the house	1	195
Bought materials	Bought materials to repair the roof	2	589
	Bought materials to repair the walls	1	4

**ACCESS TO SERVICES**

PROPORTION OF AFFECTED LOCALITIES WITH ACCESS TO SERVICES BEFORE AND AFTER CYCLONE IDAI

Before Cyclone IDAI	After Cyclone IDAI	Percent Change
 Access to a functioning market		
88% - 15 Localities	82% - 14 Localities	-6% 
 Access to a functioning health facility		
96% - 16 Localities	96% - 16 Localities	-
 Access to a functioning school		
100% - 17 Localities	94% - 16 Localities	-1% 
 Access to a functioning water source		
88% - 15 Localities	88% - 15 Localities	-

**DTM IN MOZAMBIQUE**

IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations. DTM has been implemented in Mozambique since 2013 with contextualized forms and tools for disaster and crisis responses in coordination with the INGC.

To view the latest reports, datasets, and data visualizations please visit the DTM Mozambique [website](#).

For more information please contact [DTMMozambique@iom.int](mailto:DTMMozambique@iom.int).

**LIST OF ALL ASSESSED LOCATIONS BY POPULATION CATEGORY**

Province	District	Administrative Post	Locality	Affected Households Inside Locality	Affected Individuals Inside Locality	Left IDP Households	Left IDP Individuals	Returnee Households	Returnee Individuals
Cabo Delgado	Cidade De Pemba	Cidade De Pemba	Cariaco	2762	13810	31	102		
Cabo Delgado	Cidade De Pemba	Cidade De Pemba	Chuiba	151	755				
Cabo Delgado	Cidade De Pemba	Cidade De Pemba	Cidade De Pemba	458	3035				
Cabo Delgado	Cidade De Pemba	Cidade De Pemba	Eduardo Mondlane	301	2707				
Cabo Delgado	Cidade De Pemba	Cidade De Pemba	Josina Michel	1903	9519	7	35	71	355
Cabo Delgado	Ibo	Ibo	Matemo	736	4972	98	321	16	47
Cabo Delgado	Ibo	Ibo	Vila do Iba	2921	9606			357	1786
Cabo Delgado	Macomia	Macomia	Macomia	8596	43720				
Cabo Delgado	Mecufi	Mecufi	Mecufi	1400	7000				
Cabo Delgado	Mecufi	Mecufi	Sambane	903	4519				
Cabo Delgado	Meluco	Meluco	Meluco	484	2557				
Cabo Delgado	Metuge	Metuge	Nacuta	189	943			235	707
Cabo Delgado	Muidumbe	Muidumbe	Muidumbe	638	3190				
Cabo Delgado	Nangade	Nangade	Nangade	319	1249			3	18
Cabo Delgado	Palma	Palma	Palma	28	153			22	111
Cabo Delgado	Metuge	Mieze	Mieze	1802	9010				
Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	Quissanga	Quissanga	2248	11240				

DTM activities are supported by:

