

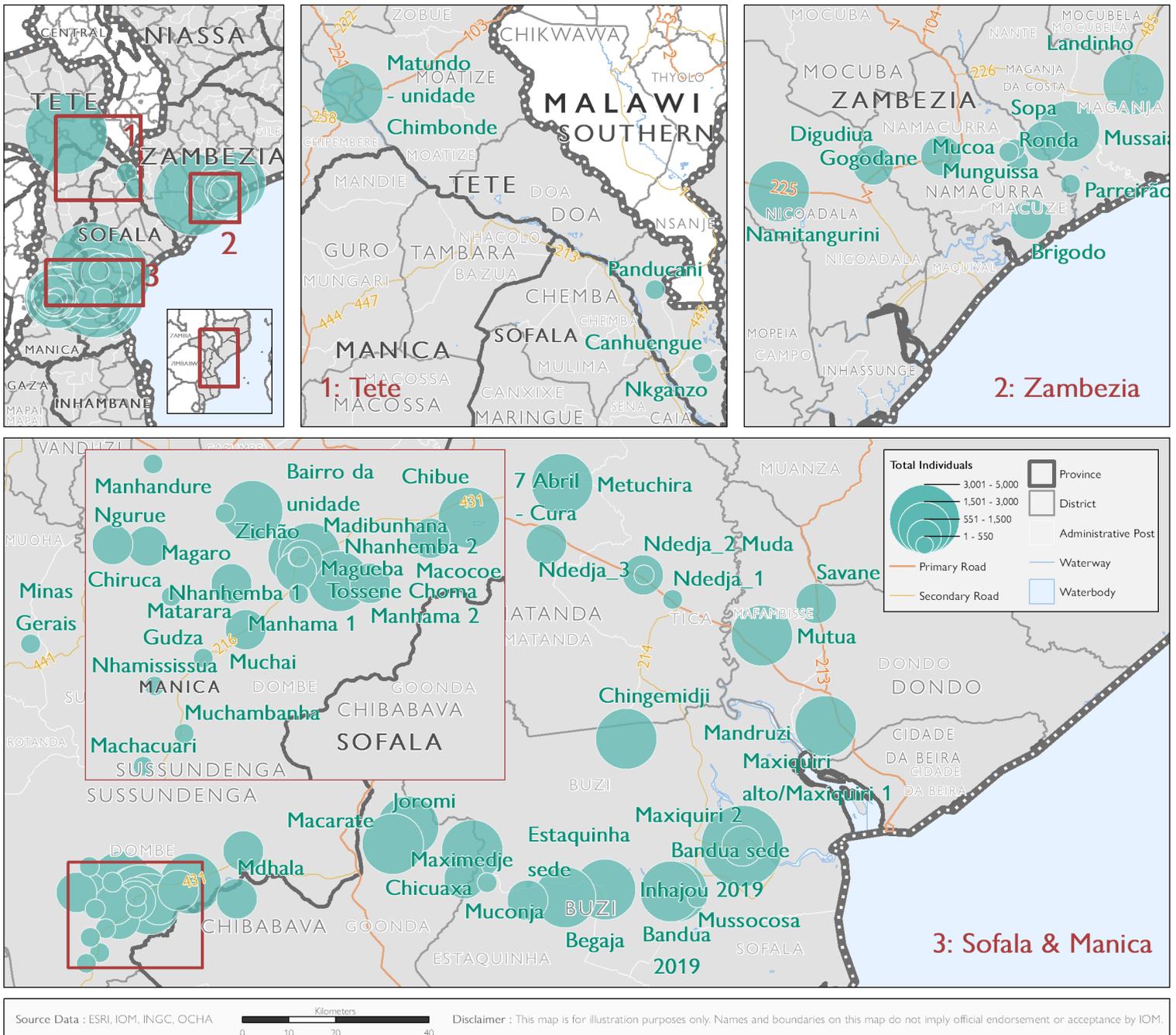
OVERVIEW

On the night of 14 to 15 March 2019, Tropical Cyclone IDAI made landfall in central Mozambique. The cyclone brought torrential rains and winds affecting mostly the Provinces of Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia, causing flash flooding and subsequent destruction.

From 1 to 8 July, in close coordination with Mozambique’s National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), IOM DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) teams conducted multi-sectoral location assessments (MSLA) at resettlement sites in the four affected Provinces. The DTM teams interviewed key informants capturing population estimates, mobility patterns, and multi-sectoral needs and vulnerabilities.

COVERAGE

66 Locations assessed across **17** administrative posts and **10** districts in Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia provinces.



The information included in this report was collected from 1 to 8 July 2019. To access information on IDP population in displacements sites as of today, kindly consult [IOM Displacement Movement Tracking – Daily Update Datasets](#).

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 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.

For this assessment, resettlement sites are defined as sites where populations have voluntarily move to after staying in accommodation centres. Since all accommodation centres have formally closed, DTM activities continue in the remaining resettlement sites.

MAIN FINDINGS

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS & POPULATION BY PROVINCE

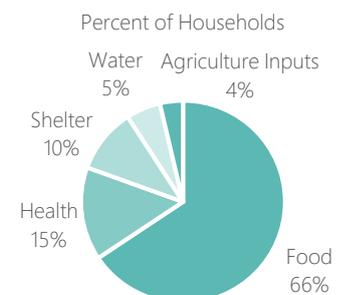
Province	Resettlement Site		
	# Locations	Individual	Household
Sofala	23	36,933	7,592
Manica	28	23,435	5,028
Tete	4	3,818	746
Zambezia	11	10,173	2,285
Totals	66	74,359	15,851

- **Twenty** additional sites have been monitored since the last round, with an additional estimated **25,000** individuals and **4,000** households primarily in Sofala and Manica provinces;
- Of the **66** resettlement sites assessed, the majority (**77%**) are located in Sofala and Manica provinces with around **60,000** individuals and **13,000** households;
- The estimated population who stay inside resettlement locations is around **75,000** individuals and **15,000** households.

ACCOMMODATION CENTRES

URGENT NEEDS

Of the **66** resettlement sites assessed, **47** centres reported food as their greatest need (representing **10,403 households**) followed by health (representing **2,360 households**), shelter (representing **1,641 households**), water (representing **867 households**), and agricultural inputs (representing **580 households**).



Seventy percent of resettlement sites assessed (**11,748 households**) reported having access to functional latrines on site while **30%** (**4,103 households**) reported having no functional latrines. Those which reported no functional latrines are located in Sussundenga district in Manica province, Buzi and Chibava districts in Sofala province and Mutarara district in Tete province.

Thirty-eight percent of sites assessed (5,044 households) reported using hand pumps as their main source of water followed by 15% using small water systems (2,857 households), 13% using open wells (2,691 households), 6% using bottled water (1,416 households), 3% using tanks (1,056 households), 6% using protected wells (833 households), 9% using lagoons and waterways (564 households), 2% using surface water (551 households), 2% using lakes or dams (42 households), and 6% without a main source of drinking water (797 households) which are located in Sussundenga district in Manica province.



FOOD SECURITY

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, 29% reported having access to a functioning market (5,541 households). The 71% of sites which reported no access to a functioning market (10,340 households) are located in Buzi, Chibavava, Dondo, and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province; Sussudenga district in Manica province; Cidade De Tete and Mutarara districts in Tete province; and Maganja Da Costa, Namacurra and Nicoadala districts in Zambezia.

Eighty-two percent of sites assessed reported receiving a food distribution (13,512 households) with 13% (1,543 households) receiving one in the last 7 days, 20% (3,200 households) receiving one in the last 14 days, and 67% (8,769 households) receiving one more than two weeks ago. The 18% of sites which did not report receiving a food distribution (2,339 households) are located in Buzi, Chibavava, and Dondo districts in Sofala province and Sussundenga and Namacurra districts in Manica and Zambezia provinces respectively.



HEALTH

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, 85% reported having access to healthcare services on site (3,549 households). The 70% of sites which reported no access to healthcare services on site (8,028 households) are located in Buzi, Dondo and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province; Sussudenga district in Manica province; Mutarara district in Tete province; and Maganja Da Costa, Namacurra, and Nicoadala districts in Zambezia.



EDUCATION

Eighty-five percent (14,016 households) of resettlement sites assessed reported that the majority of school age children have access to a functional school. The 13% of sites (1,770 households) which did not report that the majority of school age children have access to a functional school are located Sussundenga district in Manica province. Two percent of sites did not know if the majority of school age children have access to a functional school.



PROTECTION

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, 42% (7,827 households) reported that there exists a security provider or mechanism to ensure safety of persons at the site. Fifty-five percent (7,622 households) of sites assessed did not report that there exists a security provider or mechanism to ensure safety of persons at the site and are located in Buzi, Chibavava, and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province; Sussudenga district in Manica province; Mutarara district in Tete province; and Maganja Da Costa, Namacurra, and Nicoadala districts in Zambezia. Three percent of sites did not know there exists a security provider or mechanism to ensure safety of persons at the site.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Sixty-one percent (9,785 households) of resettlement sites assessed reported that there exist volunteers conducting social mobilization activities on site. The top three sectors of mobilization activities were reported as: 1) WASH (30 sites); 2) Health (25 sites); and 3) Child Protection (17 sites). The remaining 38% (5,939 households) of sites assessed which did not report that there exist social mobilization volunteers on site are located in Buzi and Chibavava districts in Sofala province, Sussundenga district in Manica province, Cidade De Tete and Mutarara districts in Tete province, and Namacurra district in Zambezia province. One percent of sites (127 households) did not know if there exists social mobilization volunteers on site.

LIST OF ALL ASSESSED LOCATIONS BY POPULATION CATEGORY

Site Name	Province	District	Administrative Post	Locality	Total Households	Total Individuals
Chibue	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bunga	366	1828
Gudza	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bunga	173	533
Machacuari	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bunga	20	103
Manhama 2	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bunga	263	1203
Muchambanha	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bunga	56	213
Bairro da unidade	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Darue	320	1831
Muawa	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Darue	260	1028
Zichão	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Darue	129	526
Javera	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Javera	29	131
Magueba	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Javera	286	964
Macocoe	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia	134	1050
Manhama 1	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia	326	1630
Muchai	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia	144	741
Ngurue	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia	113	797
Nhamississua	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia	47	183
Madibunhana	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Matacara	398	1713
Nhanhamba 1	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Matacara	548	1303
Nhanhamba 2	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Matacara	304	1709
Tossene Choma	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Matacara	337	1720
Chiruca	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	29	132
Magaro	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	174	1341
Manhandure	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	127	502
Matarara	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	191	733
Mucombe	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	55	267
Muoco Chiguendere (Madudo)	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	86	613
Mutassa	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	42	257
Zibuia	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	65	347
Minas Gerais	Manica	Sussundenga	Muoha	Muhoa	6	37
Bandua 2019	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Bandua	719	2905
Bandua sede	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Bandua	406	1760
Chingemidji	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Bandua	479	2395
Maxiquiri 2	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Guara Guara	234	763
Maxiquiri alto/Maxiquiri 1	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Guara Guara	991	4948
Mussocosa	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Guara Guara	42	148
Begaja	Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Estaquinha	206	1608
Estaquinha sede	Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Estaquinha	200	852
Inhajou 2019	Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Estaquinha	421	2125
Maximedje	Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Estaquinha	69	344
Mdhala	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Chinhica	160	798
Chicuaxa	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Hamamba	551	2755
Joromi	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Hamamba	384	1919
Muconja	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Hamamba	250	1250
Macarate	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Mutindiri	461	2304
Mandruzi	Sofala	Dondo	Dondo	Mandruzi	375	1849
Savane	Sofala	Dondo	Dondo	Savane	267	1140
Mutua	Sofala	Dondo	Mafambisse	Mutua	618	2473
Metuchira	Sofala	Nhamatanda	Nhamatanda	Metuchira	260	2079
7 Abril - Cura	Sofala	Nhamatanda	Nhamatanda	Vila De Nhamatanda	163	777
Ndedja_1	Sofala	Nhamatanda	Tica	Lamego	110	549
Ndedja_2 Muda	Sofala	Nhamatanda	Tica	Lamego	161	906
Ndedja_3	Sofala	Nhamatanda	Tica	Lamego	65	286
Matundo - unidade Chimbonde	Tete	Cidade De Tete	Cidade De Tete	Cidade de Tete	501	2591
Canhuengue	Tete	Mutarara	Inhangoma	Kanhungue	70	353
Nkganzo	Tete	Mutarara	Inhangoma	Kanhungue	95	475
Panducani	Tete	Mutarara	Nhamayabue	Sinjal	80	399
Landinho	Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	Maganja	Bala	500	1874
Mussaia	Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	Nante	Nante	370	1850
Parreirão	Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	Nante	Nomiua	210	546
Sopa	Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	Nante	Nomiua	159	625
Mucoa	Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Furquia	35	90
Munguissa	Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Furquia	34	147
Ronda	Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Furquia	88	310
Brigodo	Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Macusse	262	762
Gogodane	Zambezia	Namacurra	Namacurra	Namacurra	154	647
Namitangurini	Zambezia	Nicoadala	Nicoadala	Munhonha	470	2500
Digudiua	Zambezia	Nicoadala	Nicoadala	Nicoadala	203	822

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For more information please contact DTMMozambique@iom.int.

DTM activities are supported by:

