

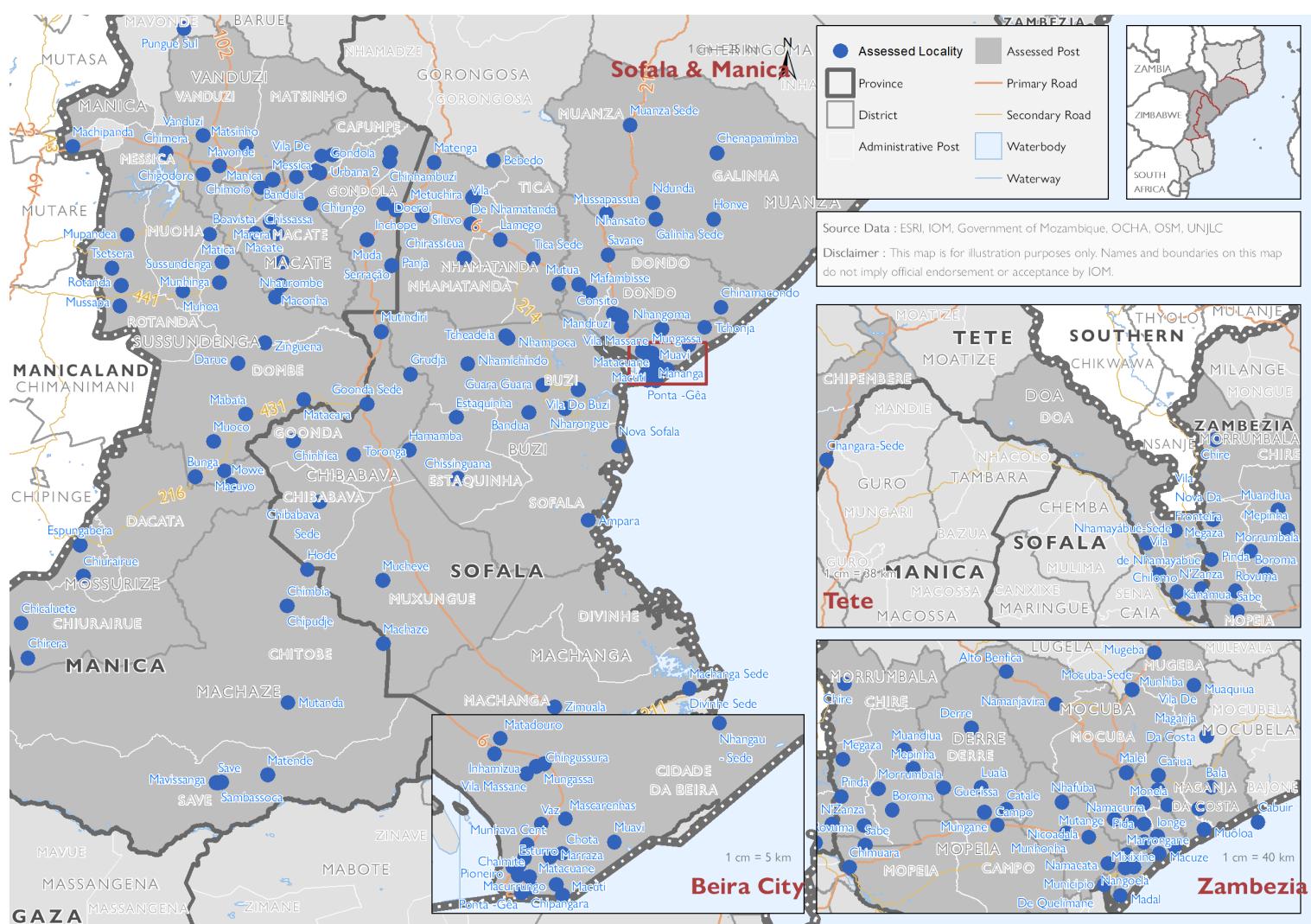
OVERVIEW

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 and Zambézia, causing flash flooding and subsequent destruction.

From 20 to 27 August, 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 fifth round covered 26 districts in Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia 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

186 Localities assessed across **61** administrative posts and **26** districts in Sofala, Manica, Tete, and Zambezia provinces.



Province	Assessed Districts	Assessed Administrative Posts	Assessed Localities
Sofala	7	19	74
Manica	8	22	57
Zambezia	9	16	50
Tete	2	4	5
Total	26	61	186

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 PROVINCE

Province	Affected population inside locality		Left IDPs		Returnees	
	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household
Sofala	1,416,690	289,843	17,355	4,367	6,980	1,362
Manica	414,977	89,981	-	-	-	-
Tete	3,180	636	-	-	-	-
Zambezia	262,381	60,693	90	18	3,235	647
Totals	2,097,228	441,153	17,445	4,385	10,215	2,009

- An estimated **1,261** households and **7,730** individuals left their assessed locality to another district;
- More than **2,000,000** people whose homes were affected by shelter damage have stayed inside their locality;
- In Sofala and Zambezia reported a displaced population who have not returned to their locality of origin estimated at around **17,000** individuals and **4,000** households;
- The number of returned population who have returned to their locality of origin represents nearly **10,000** people and around **2,000** households.

