

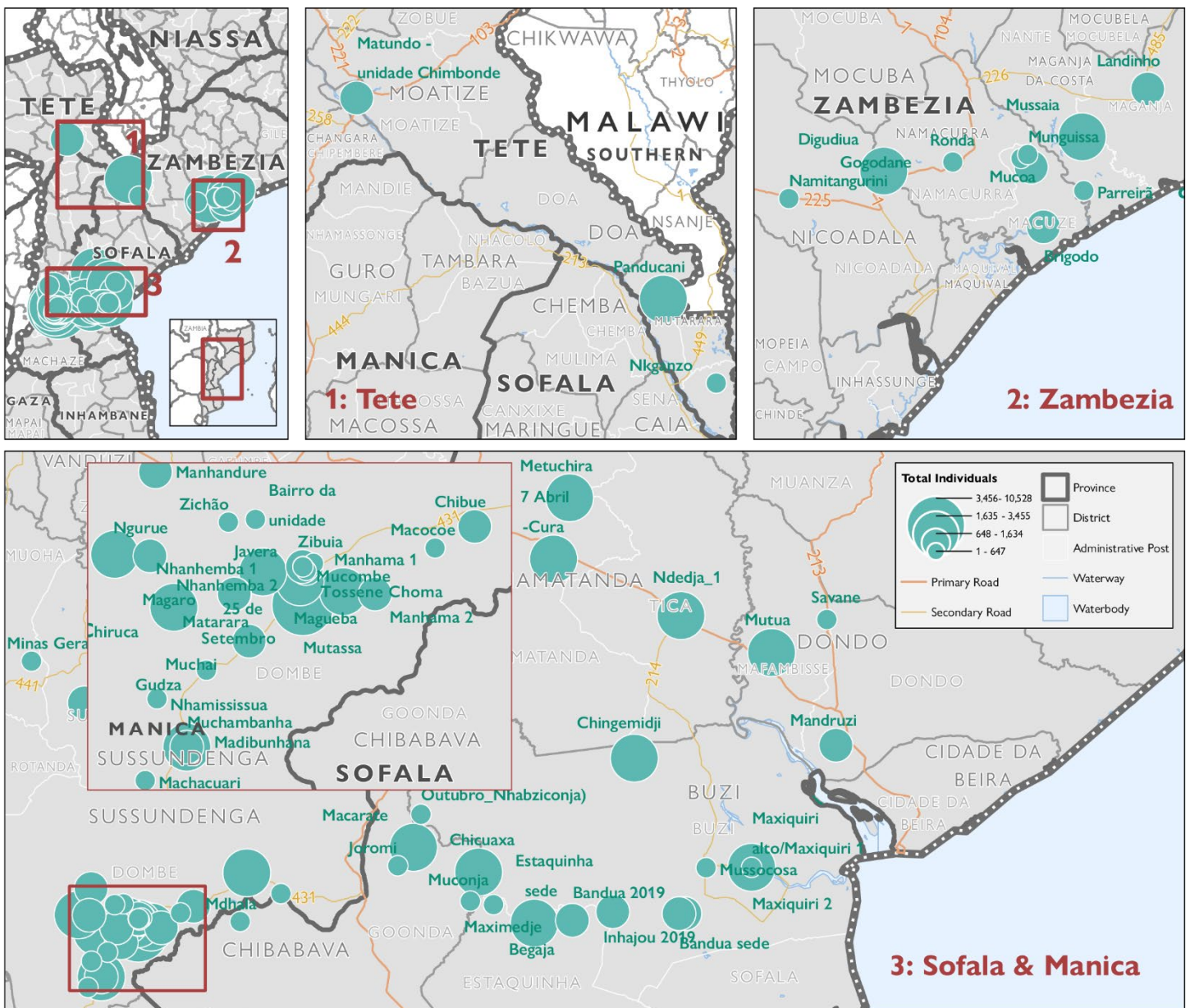
OVERVIEW

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 11 September to 16 September, in close coordination with Mozambique’s National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) 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.



Source Data : ESRI, IOM, INGC, OCHA Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

The information included in this report was collected from 11 to 16 September 2019. To access information on IDP population in displacements sites as of today, kindly consult [IOM Displacement Movement Tracking – Daily Update Datasets](#).

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

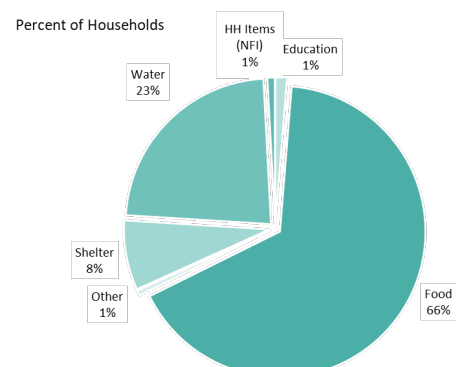
Province	Resettlement Site		
	# Locations	Individual	Household
Sofala	22	47,103	9,097
Manica	31	22,645	4,704
Tete	3	3,706	740
Zambezia	10	10,103	2,348
Totals	66	83,557	16,889

- **One** additional site has been monitored since the last round, with an additional estimated **764** individuals and **217** households. The new site, **Metchisso** is located in Manica province;
- Of the **66** resettlement sites assessed, the majority (**79%**) are located in Sofala and Manica provinces with around **66,000** individuals and **14,000** households;
- The total estimated population who stay inside resettlement locations is around **83,000** individuals and **17,000** households.

RESETTLEMENT LOCATIONS

URGENT NEEDS

Of the **66** resettlement sites assessed, **39** centres reported food as their greatest need (representing **11,214 households**) followed by water (representing **3,914 households**), Shelter (representing **1,307 households**), Education (representing **217 households**), and Household Items (NFI) (representing **142 households**).





Shelter and NFI

Seventy-nine percent of resettlement sites assessed (**13,809 households**) reported unable to access needed NFIs because of the need for money to purchase items, followed by **15%** of resettlement sites assessed (**2,628 households**) reported that items sold are too expensive, and **3%** of resettlement sites assessed (**912 households**) reported that market is not accessible, followed by **3%** (**116 households**) reported that transportation to market is not available and **3%** for other reasons.

The top three NFI items needed but not accessible to IDPs in the site were reported 1) Items for sleeping (mats, blankets...) in **37 sites**, 2) Cooking items in **32 sites** and Mosquito nets in **32 sites** 3) Hygiene Products in **21 Sites**.



WASH

Eighty-eight percent of resettlement sites assessed (**15,725 households**) reported having access to functional latrines on site while **12%** (**1,164 households**) reported having no functional latrines. Those which reported no functional latrines are located in Sussundenga district in Manica province, Buzi and Chibabava districts in Sofala province and Mutarara district in Tete province.

Fifty-two percent of sites assessed (**5,903 households in 34 sites**) reported using hand pumps as their main source of water followed by **17%** using small water system (**4,310 households in 11 sites**), **9%** using open wells (**1,702 households in 6 sites**), **6%** using protected wells (**1,852 households in 4 sites**), **6%** using Lagoons and waterways (**1,716 households in 4 sites**), **2%** using tanks (**646 in 2 sites households in**), **2%** using rivers (**537 households in 2 sites**), **5%** without a main source of drinking water (**223 households in 3 sites**) which are located in Sussundenga district in Manica province.



FOOD SECURITY

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, **35%** reported having access to a functioning market (**8,832 households in 23 sites**). The **65%** of sites which reported no access to a functioning market (**8,057 households in 43 sites**) are located in Buzi, Chibabava, 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-six percent of sites assessed reported receiving a food distribution (**15,029 households**) with **32%** (**3,524 households**) receiving one in the last 7 days, **7%** (**2,613 households**) receiving one in the last 14 days, and **61%** (**8,892 households**) receiving one more than two weeks ago. The **14%** of sites which did not report receiving a food distribution (**1,860 households**) are located in Buzi and Chibavava, districts in Sofala province and Sussundenga district in Manica and Tete provinces respectively.



HEALTH

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, **74%** reported having access to healthcare services on site (**9,976 households**). The **26%** of sites which reported no access to healthcare services on site (**6,913 households**) are located in Buzi, Chibabava districts in Sofala province; Sussudenga district in Manica province; and Maganja Da Costa, Namacurra, and Nicoadala districts in Zambezia.

EDUCATION

Seventy-six percent (15,360 households, 91% percent of households in 50 sites) of resettlement sites assessed reported that the majority of school age children have access to a functional school. The 16% of sites (1529 households in 16 sites) which did not report that the majority of school age children have access to a functional school are located Sussundenga district in Manica province.

PROTECTION

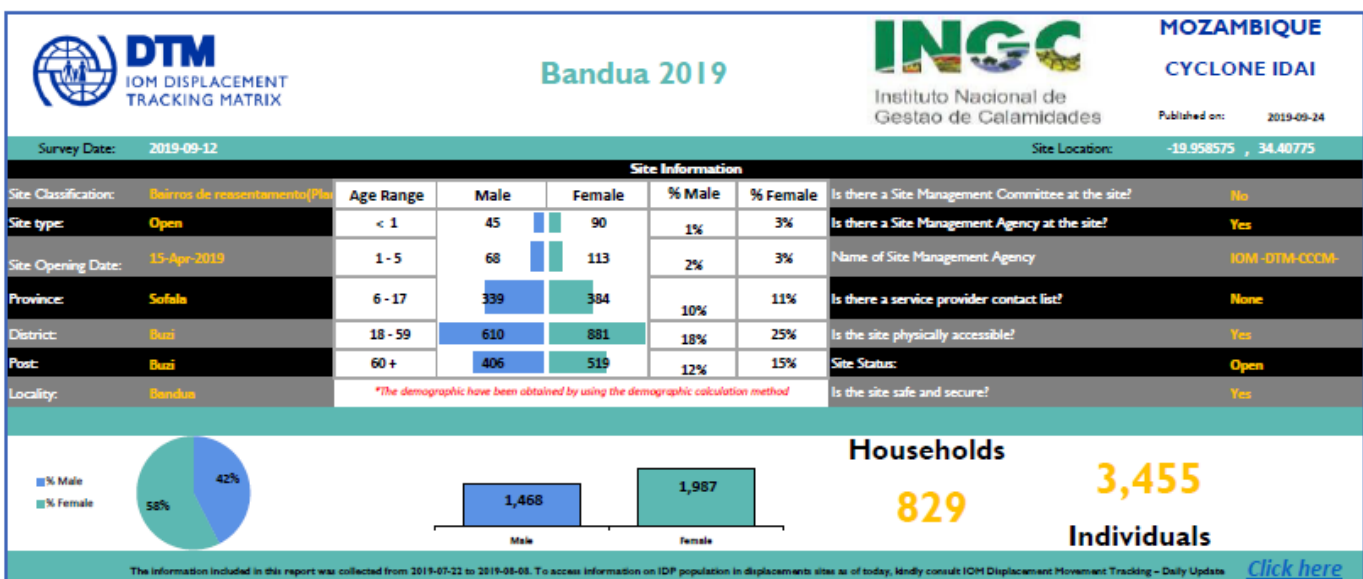
Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, 65% (11,364 households) reported that there exists a security provider or mechanism to ensure safety of persons at the site. Thirty-five percent (5,525 households) of sites assessed did not report that there exists a security provider or mechanism to ensure safety of persons at the site and are located in Buzi, and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province; Sussudenga district in Manica province; Mutarara and Cidade De Tete districts in Tete province; and Maganja Da Costa, Namacurra, and Nicoadala districts in Zambezia.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Seventy-nine percent of resettlement sites assessed, (13,814 households) reported that there exist volunteers conducting social mobilization activities on site. The top three sectors of mobilization activities were reported as WASH (36 sites), Health (31 sites), and Child Protection (12 sites) and Protection (11 sites). The remaining 20% (3,008 households) of sites which report that there are not social mobilization volunteers on site are located in Buzi and Chibabava districts in Sofala province, Sussundenga district in Manica province, Mutarara and Cidade De Tete districts in Tete province and Nicoadala and Namacurra districts in Zambezia.

According to the respondents, the three most common channels used from communities to reach the humanitarian organizations are reported as community leader or group (43 sites), local government office (34 sites), and religious leader or group (24 sites). On the other way around, organizations communicate with communities mainly through community leader or group (45 sites), local government office (41 sites), and staff from humanitarian agencies (34 sites).

For multi-sectoral needs and vulnerabilities analysis per location, access DTM Site Profiles [here](#).



LIST OF ALL ASSESSED LOCATIONS BY POPULATION CATEGORY

Nome do Centro	Província	Distrito	Posto Administrativo	Localidade
7 Abril - Cura	Sofala	Nhamatanda	Nhamatanda	Vila De Nhamatanda
Bairro da unidade	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia
Bandua 2019	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Bandua
Bandua sede	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Bandua
Begaja	Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Estaquinha
Brigodo	Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Macusse
Chibue	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia
Chicuaxa	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Hamamba
Chingemidji	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Bandua
Chiruca	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco
Digudíua	Zambezia	Nicoadala	Nicoadala	Nicoadala
Estaquinha sede	Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Estaquinha
Gogodane	Zambezia	Namacurra	Namacurra	Namacurra
Gudza	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco
Inhajou 2019	Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Estaquinha
Javera	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco
Joromi	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Hamamba
Landinho	Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	Maganja	Bala
Macarate	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Mutindiri
Machacuari	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bunga
Macocoe	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia
Madibunhana	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Matacara
Magaro	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco
Magueba	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia
Mandrúzi	Sofala	Dondo	Dondo	Samora Machel
Manhama 1	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia
Manhama 2	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia
Manhandure	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco
Matarara	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Matacara
Matundo - unidade Chimbonde	Tete	Cidade De Tete	Cidade De Tete	Cidade de Tete
Maximedje	Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Estaquinha
Maxiquiri 2	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Guara Guara
Maxiquiri alto/Maxiquiri 1	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Guara Guara
Mdhala	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Chinhica
Metchisso	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Matacara
Metuchira	Sofala	Nhamatanda	Nhamatanda	Metuchira
Minas Gerais	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	
Muawa	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Darue
Muchai	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bunga
Muchambanha	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco
Mucoa	Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Furquia
Mucombe	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia
Muconja	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Hamamba
Munguissa	Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Furquia
Muoco Chiguendere (Madudo)	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco
Mussaia	Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	Nante	Nante
Mussocosa	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Guara Guara
Mutassa	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco

To view the latest reports, datasets, and data visualizations please visit the DTM Mozambique [website](https://www.dtm.org/pt/mozambique).

For more information please contact DTMMozambique@iom.int.

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