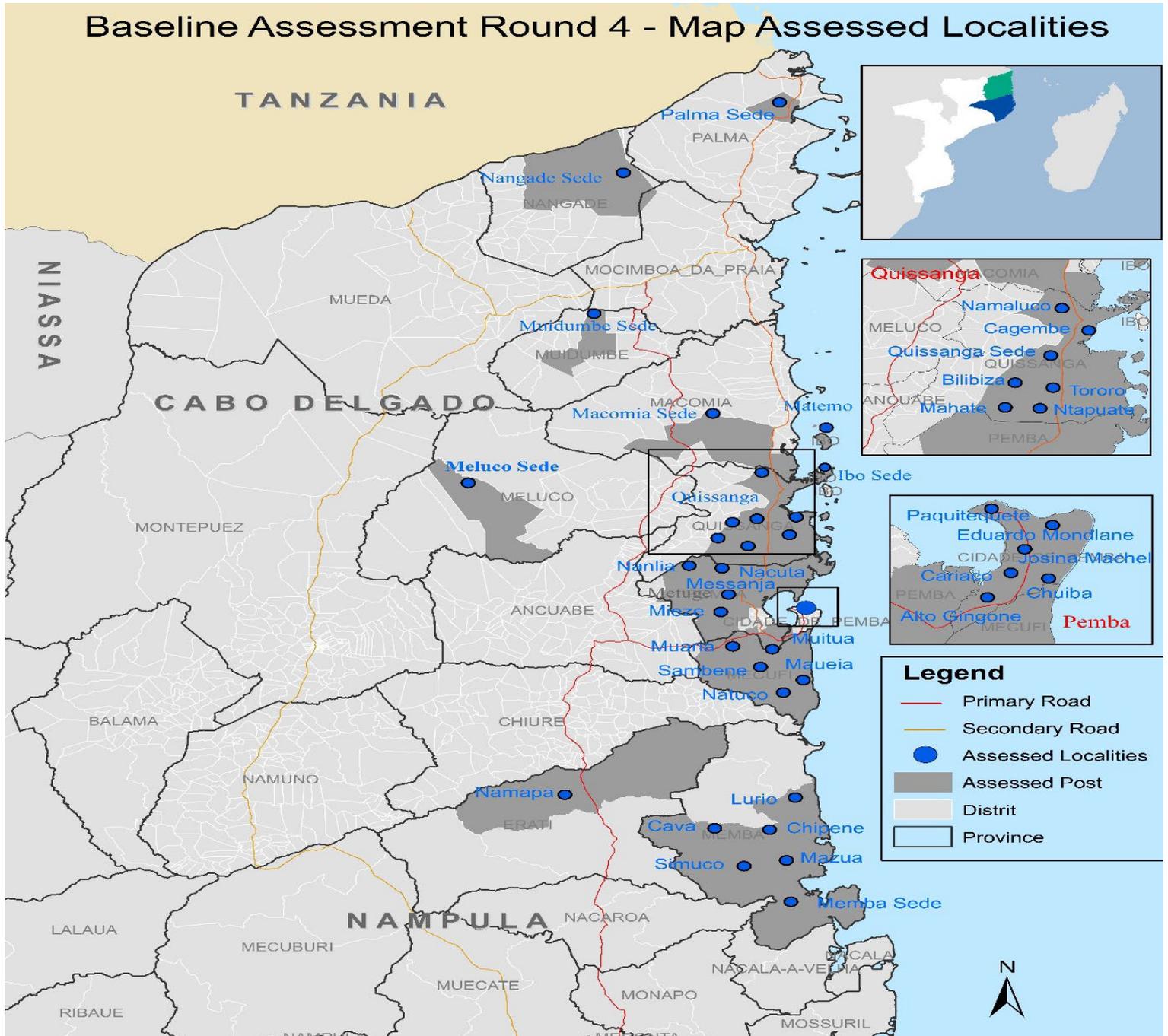## OVERVIEW

On the night of 27 to 28 April 2019, Tropical Cyclone Kenneth made landfall in northern Mozambique. The cyclone brought torrential rains and winds affecting mostly the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Pemba, causing flash flooding and subsequent destruction.

From 13 to 18 November, 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 third round covered 12 districts in Cabo Delgado and Nampula 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

36 Localities assessed across **19** administrative posts and **12** districts in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces.

Baseline Assessment Round 4 - Map Assessed Localities

Province	Assessed Districts	Assessed Administrative Posts	Assessed Localities
Cabo Delgado	10	14	29
Nampula	2	5	7
Total	12	19	36

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) **Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment**: Multi-sector assessment at accommodation centres and resettlement sites providing in-depth information on mobility, needs, and vulnerabilities.
2) **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	
	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
Cabo Delgado	33,474	150,013	198	817	638	3,239
Nampula	3,493	17,465	309	1545	1,037	5,491
Totals	36,967	167,478	507	2,362	1,675	8,730

- All the affected population remain within the same locality

- More than **165,000** people whose homes were affected by shelter damage have stayed inside their locality;

- In Cabo Delgado, reported a displaced population who have not returned to their locality of origin estimated at around **900** individuals and **200** households;

- The number of returned populations who have returned to their locality of origin represents nearly **3,300** people and around **650** households.

URGENT NEEDS

FIRST MOST URGENT NEED

Eighteen localities out of 36 have reported shelter/housing as the first most urgent need representing **55,657 individuals** and **11,794 households** who remain inside their locality of origin.

SECOND MOST URGENT NEED

In the **36** localities which reported being affected, food was reported as the second most urgent need representing **63,464 individuals** and **14,388 households** who remain inside their locality of origin.
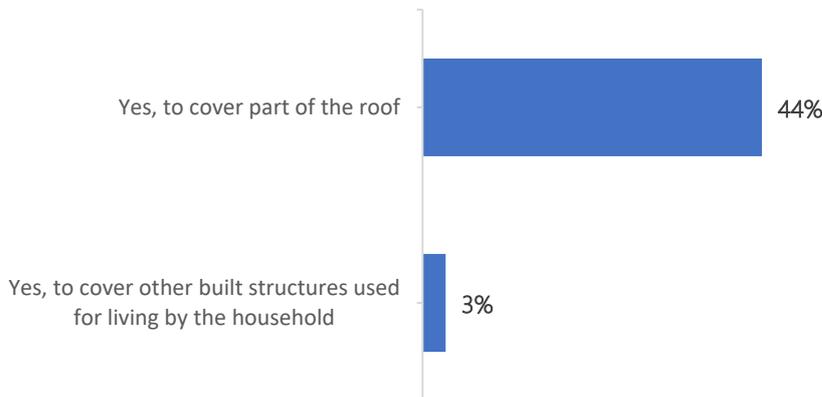
THIRD MOST URGENT NEED

In the **36** localities which reported being affected, Agricultural input was reported as the third most urgent need representing **26,892 individuals** and **5,366 households** who remain inside their locality of origin.
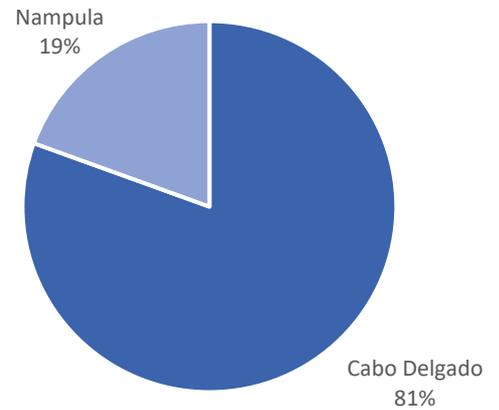
USE OF SHELTER KIT

In the **36** localities which reported being affected, **47%** reported receiving a shelter kit totaling **49,831 individuals** and **10,756 households**. The remaining **53%** of localities have reported not receiving a shelter kit.

Received shelter kit
Proportion of Localities by usage

Did not receive shelter kit
Proportion of Localities by Province

Yes, to cover part of the roof — 44%

Yes, to cover other built structures used for living by the household — 3%

Nampula 19%

Cabo Delgado 81%

SELF REPAIR ACTIONS OF HOUSE DAMAGE

Hundred percent of the affected localities have reported that the population has acted on repairs of their own homes totalling **144,522 individuals** and **29,239 households**.

TYPE OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE POPULATION TO REPAIR THEIR DAMAGED HOUSES		% OF LOCALITIES	# HOUSEHOLDS
Collected/recovered materials	Collected/recovered materials from damaged/destroyed houses	17%	3,177
	Used recovered materials to repair the roof	2%	22
	Used recovered material to repair the walls	3%	280
	Used local material	69%	24,909
Bought materials	Bought materials to repair the roof	3%	361
	Bought materials to repair other parts of the house	6%	490
	Total	100%	29,239

ACCESS TO SERVICES

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

	Before the Cyclone	After Cyclone	Percent Difference
Province	Access to a functioning market		
Cabo Delgado	72%	69%	-3%
Nampula	14%	14%	–

Province	Access to a functioning health facility		
Cabo Delgado	69%	69%	–
Nampula	17%	17%	–

Province	Access to a functioning school		
Cabo Delgado	78%	78%	–
Nampula	17%	11%	-6%

Province	Access to a functioning water source		
Cabo Delgado	81%	58%	-28%
Nampula	19%	19%	–

Displacement Tracking Matrix 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.

DTM activities are supported by:

Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

JAPANGOV
THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

ITALIAN AGENCY
FOR DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION

UKaid
from the British people

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

LIST OF ALL ASSESSED LOCALITIES BY POPULATION CATEGORY

1.1.e.2 Province	1.1.e.3 District	1.1.e.4 Post	Location	Households Affected	Individuals Affected	Left IDP Households	Lef IDP Individuals	Returnee Households	Returnee Individuals
Cabo Delgado	Ibo	Ibo	Matemo	736	4,972	98	321	16	47
Cabo Delgado	Ibo	Ibo	Vila do Ibo	2,921	9,606	-	-	357	1,786
Cabo Delgado	Macomia	Macomia	Macomia	10,257	41,285	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Mecufi	Mecufi Sede	Muaria Sede	1,400	7,000	-	-	35	157
Cabo Delgado	Mecufi	Mecufi Sede	Natuco	319	720	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Mecufi	Mecufi Sede	Sambene	903	4,515	-	-	131	750
Cabo Delgado	Mecufi	Murrebue	Maueia	555	2,775	-	-	3	15
Cabo Delgado	Mecufi	Murrebue	Muitua	177	885	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Meluco	Meluco	Meluco Sede	484	2,557	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Metuge	Metuge	Messanja	2,386	7,154	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Metuge	Metuge	Nacuta	189	943	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Metuge	Mieze	Mieze	267	1,335	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Metuge	Mieze	Nanlia	64	384	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Muidumbe	Muambula	Muidumbe-Sede	635	3,190	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Nangade	Nangade	Nangade Sede	319	1,249	-	-	3	18
Cabo Delgado	Palma	Palma	Palma Sede	28	153	-	-	22	111
Cabo Delgado	Pemba	Cidade de Pemba	Bairro Alto Gingone	622	3,732	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Pemba	Cidade de Pemba	Bairro Cariaco	1,329	6,648	31	147	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Pemba	Cidade de Pemba	Bairro Chuiba	151	755	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Pemba	Cidade de Pemba	Bairro Eduardo Mondlane	371	2,599	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Pemba	Cidade de Pemba	Bairro Josina Machel	1,903	9,519	7	35	71	355
Cabo Delgado	Pemba	Cidade de Pemba	Bairro Paquitequete	458	3,035	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	Bilibiza	Bilibiza	675	3,375	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	Bilibiza	Ntapuate	418	2,090	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	Bilibiza	Tororo	739	3,697	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	Mahate	Cagembe	224	1,120	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	Mahate	Mahate	2,456	12,280	-	-	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	Mahate	Namaluco	240	1,200	62	314	-	-
Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	Quissanga	Quissanga	2,248	11,240	-	-	-	-
Nampula	Erati	Namapa	Namapa sede	350	1,750	-	-	-	-
Nampula	Memba	Chipene	Chipene	750	3,750	309	1,545	-	-
Nampula	Memba	Lurio	Lurio	462	2,310	-	-	-	-
Nampula	Memba	Mazua	Cava	238	1,190	-	-	-	-
Nampula	Memba	Mazua	Mazua	351	1,755	-	-	-	-
Nampula	Memba	Mazua	Simuco	73	365	-	-	-	-
Nampula	Memba	Memba	Memba sede	1,269	6,345	-	-	1,037	5,491