

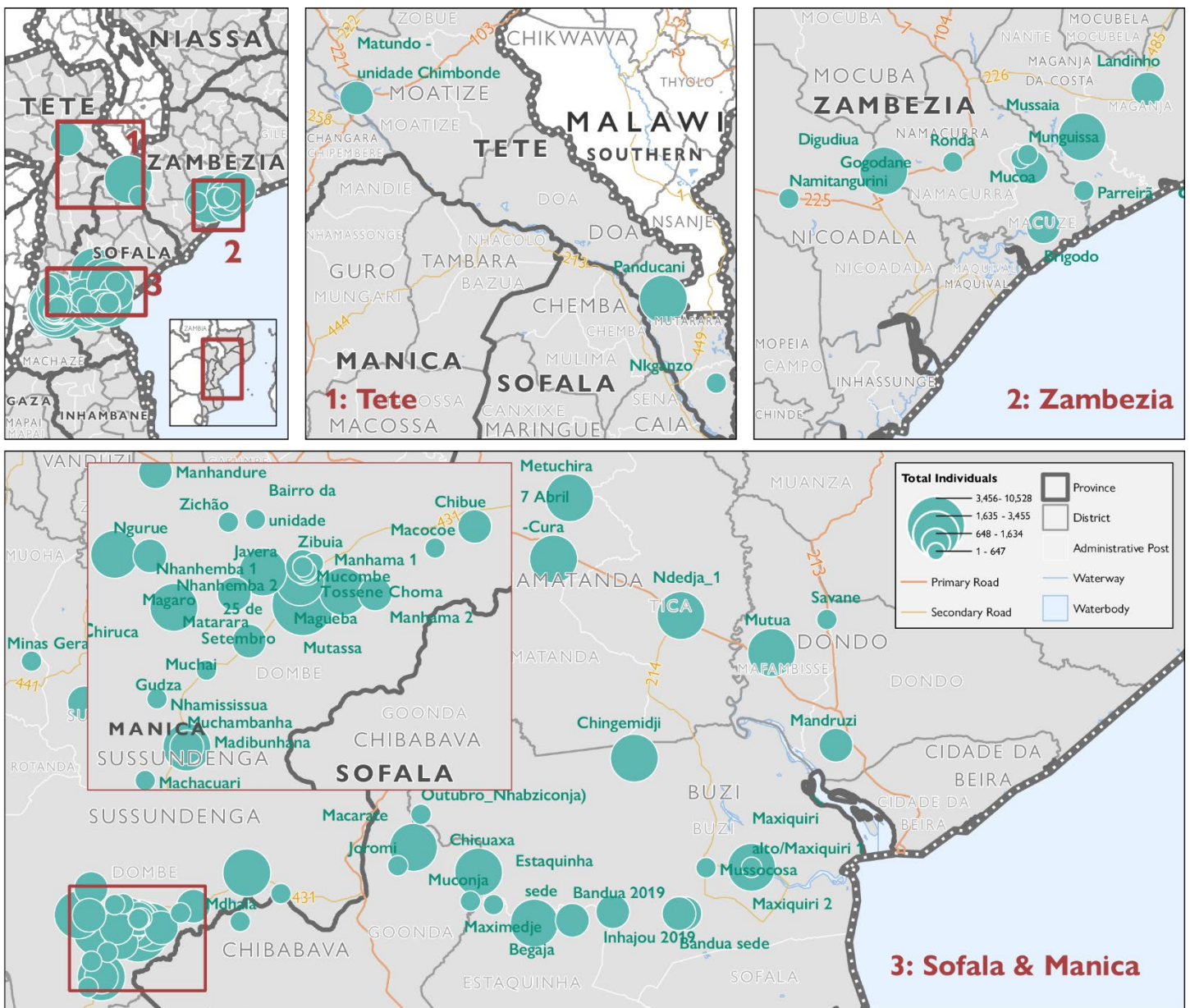
**OVERVIEW**

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 09 October to 16 October, 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 **16** administrative posts and **10** districts in Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia provinces.



Source Data : ESRI, IOM, INGC, OCHA      0 10 20 40 Kilometers      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 09 to 16 October 2019. To access information on IDP population in displacements sites as of today, kindly consult [IOM Displacement Movement Tracking – Daily Update Datasets](https://displacement.iom.int/mozambique).

## 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 SITE & POPULATION BY PROVINCE

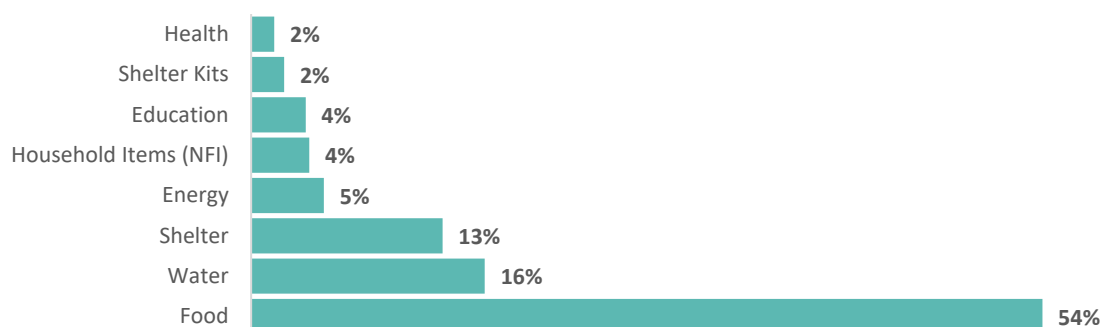
Province	Resettlement Site		
	# Sites	Individuals	Households
Sofala	22	53,732	10,408
Manica	31	22,793	4,606
Tete	3	3,714	740
Zambezia	10	8,142	1,957
<b>Totals</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>88,381</b>	<b>17,711</b>

- Of the **66** sites assessed, **80%** are located in Sofala and Manica provinces which represent around **87%** of the displaced individuals

## RESETTLEMENT LOCATIONS

### URGENT NEEDS

Of the **66** resettlement sites assessed, **31** sites reported food as their greatest need (representing **9,633 households**) followed by water (representing **2,844 households**), Shelter (representing **2,331 households**), Education (representing **664 households**), and Household Items (NFI) (representing **501 households**).





## Shelter and NFI

**Eighty one percent** of resettlement sites assessed (**14,631 households**) reported unable to access needed NFIs because of the need for money to purchase items, followed by **16%** of resettlement sites assessed (**2,628 households**) reported that items sold are too expensive, and **3%** of resettlement sites assessed (**116 households**) reported that market is not accessible.

The top three NFI items needed but not accessible to IDPs in the site were reported 1) Closed containers to transport and /or store water in **22 sites** and Mosquito nets in **20 sites**, 2) Items for sleeping (mats, blankets,..) in **30 sites**, 3) Hygiene products (for personal hygiene) in **19 Sites**.



## WASH

**Ninety-two percent** of resettlement sites assessed (**17,166 households**) reported having access to functional latrines on site while **8%** (**545 households**) reported having no functional latrines. Those which reported no functional latrines are located in Sussundenga district in Manica province, and Chibabava districts in Sofala province.

**Sixty-seven percent** of sites assessed (**8,297 households in 44 sites**) reported using hand pumps as their main source of water followed by **9%** using small water system (**4,913 households in 6 sites**), **8%** using rivers (**1,583 households in 5 sites**), **5%** using open wells (**888 households in 3 sites**), **3%** using Lagoons and waterways (**595 households in 2 sites**), **2%** using tanks (**42 in sites households in 1 site**), **4%** using Lake or surface water sources (**248 households in 2 sites**), **2%** without a main source of drinking water (**152 households in 1 site**) which one is located in Sussundenga district in Manica province.



## FOOD SECURITY

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, **33%** reported having access to a functioning market (**8,191 households in 44 sites**). The **67%** of sites which reported not having access to a functioning market (**9,520 households in 22 sites**) are located in Dondo, Chibabava, and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province; Sussudenga district in Manica province; Cidade De Tete and Mutarara districts in Tete province; and Namacurra district in Zambezia.

**Eighty-six percent** of sites assessed reported receiving a food distribution (**14,247 households**) with **52%** (**9,057 households**) receiving one in the last 7 days, **18%** (**3,089 households**) receiving one in the last 14 days, and **17%** (**2,101 households**) receiving one more than two weeks ago. The **14%** of sites which did not report receiving a food distribution (**3,464 households**) are located in Buzi and Chibavava districts in Sofala province; Mutarara district in Tete province; Namacurra and Nicoadala districts in Zambezia province.



## HEALTH

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, **27%** reported having access to healthcare services on site (**7,155 households**). The **73%** of sites which reported no access to healthcare services on site (**10,556 households**) are located in Buzi, Dondo 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**

Seventy-seven percent (15,675 households in 51 sites) of resettlement sites assessed reported that the majority of school age children have access to a functional school. The 23% of sites (2,036 households in 16 sites) which report that the majority of school age children do not have access to a functional school are located Sussundenga district in Manica province and Dondo district in Sofala.

**PROTECTION**

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, 62% (11,874 households) reported that there exists a security provider or mechanism to ensure safety of persons at the site. Thirty-eight percent (5,837 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, Chibabava, 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.

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

Seventy-nine percent of resettlement sites assessed, (14,766 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% (2,878 households) of sites which report that there are not social mobilization volunteers on site are located in Chibabava district 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 (24 sites), local government office (24 sites), and religious leader or group (12 sites). On the other way around, organizations communicate with communities mainly through community leader or group (30 sites), local government office (37 sites), and staff from humanitarian agencies (22 sites).

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

		<h3>Bairro da unidade</h3>				<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b> CYCLONE IDAI		
Survey Date: 2019-10-09				Site Location: -19.945115 , 33.366668		Published on: 2019-10-25		
Site Classification: <b>Resettlement Site (planned)</b>				<b>Site Information</b>		Is there a Site Management Committee at the site? <b>Yes</b>		
Site type: <b>Open</b>				Age Range < 1	% Male 0%	% Female 3%	Is there a Site Management Agency at the site? <b>No</b>	
Site Opening Date: <b>26-Mar-2019</b>				Age Range 1 - 5	% Male 12%	% Female 11%	Name of Site Management Agency <b>None</b>	
Province: <b>Manica</b>				Age Range 6 - 17	% Male 20%	% Female 19%	Is there a service provider contact list? <b>None</b>	
District: <b>Sussundenga</b>				Age Range 18 - 59	% Male 14%	% Female 18%	Is the site physically accessible? <b>Yes</b>	
Post: <b>Dombe</b>				Age Range 60 +	% Male 2%	% Female 2%	Site Status: <b>Open</b>	
Locality: <b>Mabaia</b>		<i>*The demographic have been obtained by using the demographic calculation method</i>				Is the site safe and secure? <b>Yes</b>		
<b>Households</b>		<b>320</b>		<b>Individuals</b>		<b>1,832</b>		
The information included in this report was collected from 2019-10-09 to 2019-10-16. To access information on IDP population in displacements sites as of today, kindly consult IOM Displacement Movement Tracking – Daily Update <a href="#">Click here</a>								



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

Province	District	Posto	Site name	# Households	# IDP Individuals
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	25 de Setembro	152	771
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Nhamatanda	7 Abril - Cura	163	785
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bairro da unidade	320	1832
Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Bandua 2019	829	3453
Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Bandua sede	660	3029
Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Begaja	210	1632
Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Brigodo	138	264
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Chibue	152	1514
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Chibue Mateo	98	542
Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Chicuaxa	554	2768
Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Chingemidji	480	2409
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Chiruca	30	133
Zambezia	Nicoadala	Nicoadala	Digudia	162	693
Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Estaquinha sede	299	1495
Zambezia	Namacurra	Namacurra	Gogodane	42	198
Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Grudja (4 de Outubro_Nhabziconja)	1480	7400
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Gudza	144	867
Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Inhajou 2019	437	2184
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Javera	30	134
Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Joromi	376	1958
Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	Maganja	Landinho	500	1872
Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Macarate	461	2305
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Machacuari	20	104
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Macocoe	141	1058
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Madibunhana	110	424
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Magaro	203	1340
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Magueba	67	336
Sofala	Dondo	Dondo	Mandruzi	375	1850
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Manhama 1	86	428
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Manhama 2	263	1201
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Manhandure	97	360
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Matarara	194	770
Tete	Cidade De Tete	Cidade De Tete	Matundo - unidade Chimbonde	565	2836
Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Maximedje	187	935
Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Maxiquiri 2	265	847
Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Maxiquiri alto/Maxiquiri 1	1594	10529
Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Mdhala	160	915
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Nhamatanda	Metuchira	293	2081
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Minas Gerais	142	631
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muawa	260	1300
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muchai	56	243
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muchambanha	56	213
Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Mucoa	39	98
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mucombe	100	320
Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Muconja	255	1260

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

Province	District	Posto	Site name	# Households	# IDP Individuals
Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Munguissa	21	75
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco Chiguendere (Madudo)	72	601
Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	Nante	Mussaia	370	1854
Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Mussocosa	42	149
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mutassa	32	130
Sofala	Dondo	Mafambisse	Mutua	618	2403
Zambezia	Nicoadala	Nicoadala	Namitangurini	219	1083
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Tica	Ndedja_1	405	2010
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	New site (site not into the list)	217	762
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Ngurue	137	584
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Nhamississua	46	182
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Nhanhembra 1	548	1410
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Nhanhembra 2	304	1717
Tete	Mutarara	Inhangoma	Nkganzo	95	479
Tete	Mutarara	Nhamayabue	Panducani	80	399
Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	Nante	Parreirão	410	1845
Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Ronda	56	160
Sofala	Dondo	Dondo	Savane	265	1335
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Tossene Choma	339	2003
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Zibuia	61	357
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Zichão	129	526

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).

**DTM activities are supported by:**
