During the reporting period ( 11 to 17 August 2021), a total of 139 movements were recorded - 112 arrivals ( 4,171 individuals), 25 departures ( 2,480 individuals), and 2 transits ( 60 individuals). The largest arrivals were recorded in Montepuez ( 1,247 individuals), Nangade ( 1,014 individuals), Mueda ( 654 individuals), Cidade de Pemba ( 470 individuals), Ibo ( 262 individuals), Meconta ( 121 individuals), and Metuge ( 109 individuals). Records note 592 individual movements originating from Palma district. One quarter of the population (25\%) were displaced for the first time following attacks in Muidumbe and Nangade. An estimated 75\% of observed movements had been displaced prior to this latest movement.


KEY FIGURES
6,711

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

## 14\%

OF THE IDP MOVEMENTS ORIGINATED FROM PALMA

## 57\%

OF THE IDPs
REPORTED ARE CHILDREN

## 81\%

OF THE REPORTED IDPs ARE LIVING WITH THE HOST COMMUNITY

## 188

ELDERLY WERE
REPORTED,
REPRESENTING
THE LARGEST
VULNERABLE GROUP

DEMOGRAPHICS


MAIN REPORTED NEEDS


## NFI

$36 \%$

MEANS OF DISPLACEMENT


MAIN DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



Mueda 20\%

REASON OF DISPLACEMENT


[^0]Creation date 18 August 202 |
Creation date: 18 August 2021 | Source: IOM ETT | Feedback: DTMMozambique@iom.int | Displacement.iom.int/Mozambique | @IOM_Mozambique
TYPE OF MOVEMENTS

| Departures |
| :--- |
| $37 \%$ |

MAIN ARRIVAL DISTRICTS


## SAFETY OF ROADS



NUMBER OF TIMES IDPs HAVE BEEN DISPLACED


WHERE ARE IDPs LIVING


MOVEMENT INTENTIONS


DISPLACEMENT FLOWS BY DISTRICTS (ARRIVALS)
TRANSIT
DESTINATION


160: 42


DTM

## ABOUT THE EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

Due to the volume and fluidity of population movements in Cabo Delgado and Nampula, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) rolled out its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) methodology in key areas presenting rapid and important movements of populations, in order to ensure the tracking of population on the move and to identify areas of displacement and settlements, and support the identification of critical needs. Mapping displacement trends on a weekly basis complements the information obtained through other activities of the DTM data collection in the country.

The objective of the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is to collect information on large and sudden population movements. Findings from the Emergency Tracking tool aim to provide support to the Government and the humanitarian community by disseminating data on IDPs for effective humanitarian response planning amongst affected populations.

Emergency tracking teams and enumerators are deployed to Ancuabe, Namuno, Balama, Chiure, Ibo, Mueda, Nangade, Montepuez, Meluco, Mecufi, and Cidade de Pemba districts (Cabo Delgado province) and Nacala Porto, Meconta, Memba, Erati, and Cidade de Nampula (Nampula province) to collect data on displacement.

## VULNERABILITIES BY LOCALITY (ARRIVALS)

| District | Total Individuals | Unaccompanied/Separated Children | Pregnant Women | Ederly | Person with disability | District | Total Individuals | Unaccompanied/Separated Children | Pregnant Women | Ederly | Person with disability |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montepuez | 1,247 | 4 | 12 | 43 | 1 | Corrane | 121 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Massaci | 122 | - | - | 3 | - | Metuge | 109 | - | - | 4 | - |
| Nanhupo B | 501 | - | 6 | 19 | - | 3 de Fevereiro | 37 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Ntele | 164 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 1 | Bandar | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| Ujama | 329 | 1 | 5 | 13 | - | Manono | 46 | - | - | - | - |
| Upajo | 131 | - | - | - | - | Mazeze | 5 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Nangade | 1,014 | 1 | 7 | 41 | - | Nacaca | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| Chitunda | 449 | - | 4 | 18 | - | Nangua | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Holota | 274 | - | 2 | 13 | - | Napai | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Ndenganamade | 27 | - | - | - | - | Balama | 88 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Ntanga | 264 | 1 | 1 | 10 | - | Ingonane | 20 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Mueda | 654 | - | 19 | 36 | - | Marimba A | 28 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Cimento | 59 | - | 2 | 5 | - | Marimba B | 29 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Eduardo | 79 | - | 2 | 3 | - | Ntanta | 11 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Lilondo | 70 | - | 4 | 6 | - | Namuno | 86 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Maimio | 109 | - | 1 | 7 | - | Bem-Vindo | 16 | - | - | - | - |
| Negomano | 21 | - | - | 3 | - | Cumone A | 13 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Ntandedi | 316 | - | 10 | 12 | - | Cumone B | 57 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Cidade De Pemba | 470 | - | 1 | 18 | 1 | Ancuabe | 52 | - | - | 6 | - |
| Alto Gingone | 121 | - | - | 2 | - | Namcapa | 8 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Cariacó | 67 | - | - | - | - | Natove | 5 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Ingonane | 55 | - | - | 3 | - | Ntele | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| Josina Machel | 32 | - | 1 | 2 | - | Ntuto | 31 | - | - | 4 | - |
| Natite | 195 | - | - | 11 | 1 | Mecufi | 40 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Ibo | 252 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 3 | Maueia | 13 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Cimento | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | Muitua | 14 | - | - | - | - |
| Cumuamba | 3 | - | - | - | - | Sambane | 13 | - | - | - | - |
| Igreja | 4 | - | - | - | - | Chiure | 24 | - | - | - | - |
| Matemo | 63 | - | - | - | - | Nahele | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| Palussansa | 151 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 3 | Ncuerete | 17 | - | - | - | - |
| Rituto | 1 | - | - | - | - | Meluco | 14 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Sucutulo | 25 | 3 | - | 3 | - | Ncucutuco | 14 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Meconta | 121 | - | - | - | 1 | Grand Total | 4,171 | 19 | 43 | 165 | 9 |


| SUPPORTED BY: | USAID | - Irish Aid <br> Rialtas na hÉireann Government of Ireland |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Website : https://displacement.iom.int/mozambique Feedback DTMMorambique@iomint @OM_Morambique

When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this
report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "The International Organization for Migration August, 2021, Displacement Tracking Matrix"


[^0]:    The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not
    free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

