ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS
MOZAMBIQUE

AUGUST 2023

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
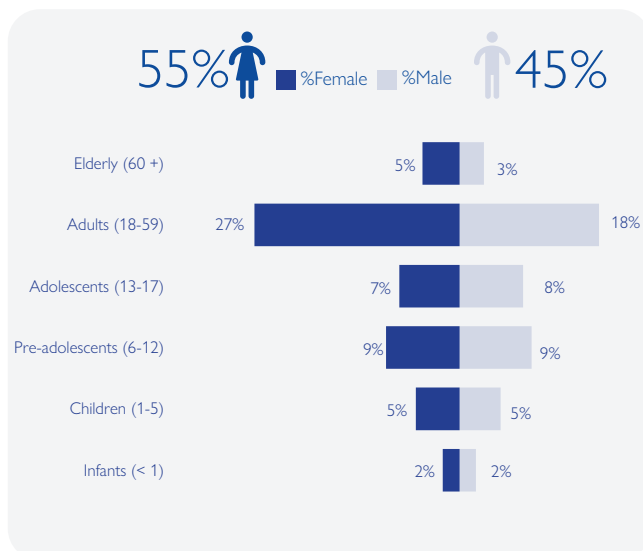TRACKING MATRIX

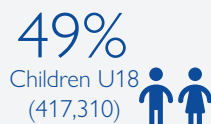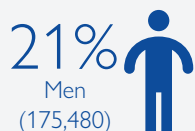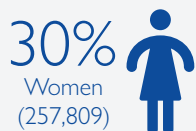Beira / Sofala ©IOM 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

KEY FINDINGS

This summary presents findings of the 19th round of Mobility Tracking Assessments (previously known as Baseline Assessments) conducted across Northern and Central Mozambique through key-informant assessments and group interviews at location level between July and August 2023. Mobility Tracking assessments estimate the presence of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees across Mozambique. IOM DTM mapped a total of 850,599 IDPs and 571,468 returnees in 325 locations. Overall increase on the number of IDPs and Returnees is attributable to the widened coverage. Comparing with previous assessments which covered only Northern Mozambique, the July-August 2023 asssessment was widened to cover Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia provinces.

IDPs IN MOZAMBIQUE

210,810 Households

850,599 Individuals

SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

30% Women (257,809)

21% Men (175,480)

49% Children U18 (417,310)

55% ■ %Female ■ %Male **45%**

|	%Female	%Male
Elderly (60 +)	5%	3%
Adults (18-59)	27%	18%
Adolescents (13-17)	7%	8%
Pre-adolescents (6-12)	9%	9%
Children (1-5)	5%	5%
Infants (< 1)	2%	2%

Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the region may face diverse disabilities ranging from physical, cognitive, sensory to psychological impairments, mobility tracking assessments estimate 136,096[2] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN IDPs SINCE APRIL 2023

0.02%*

Increase in the number of displaced individuals from April 2023 (Round 18) in Mozambique. However, in Northern Mozambique 668,939 IDPs were recorded representing 20% decrease from Round 18 which recorded 834,304 IDPs.
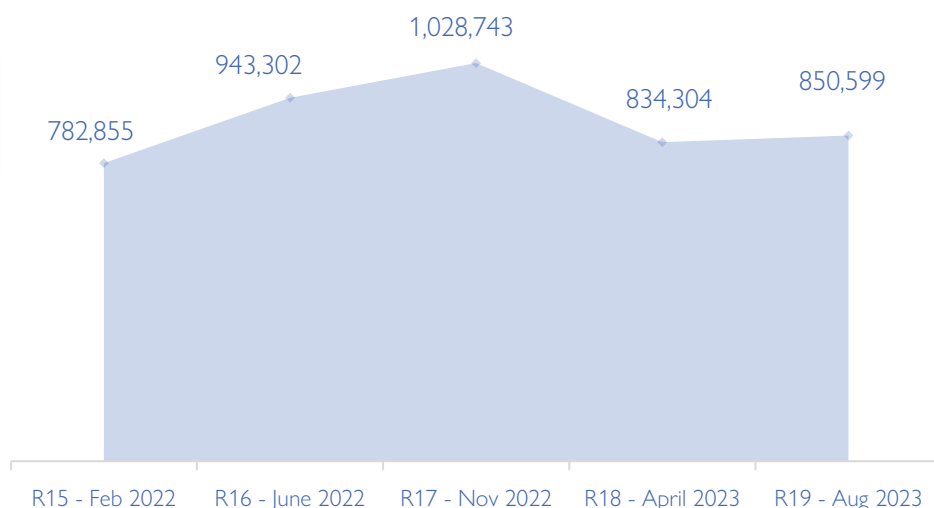
R15 - Feb 2022	R16 - June 2022	R17 - Nov 2022	R18 - April 2023	R19 - Aug 2023
782,855	943,302	1,028,743	834,304	850,599

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[2]Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022).
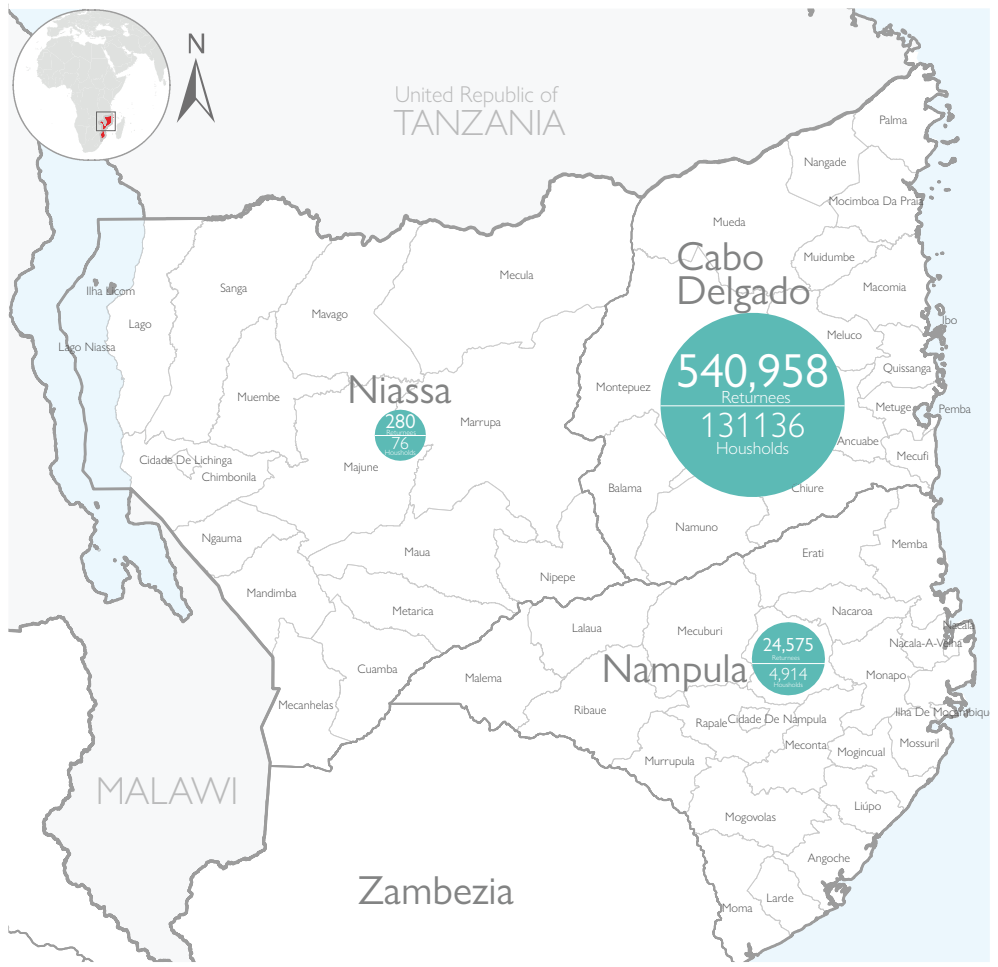*Previous rounds solely encompassed Northern Mozambique IDP totals whilst the Moblity Tracking round 19 (R19) incorporates locations hosting IDPs across 4 additional provinces.

IDPs IN MOZAMBIQUE

ZAMBIA

United Republic of
TANZANIA

MALAWI

ZIMBABWE

Niassa 4,710

Cabo Delgado 627,846

NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE (CABO-DELGADO, NAMPULA and NIASSA) PREDOMINANTLY DISPLACED BY CONFLICT
→ 668,939 Individuals   173,220 Households

Nampula 36,383

Tete 8,950

Zambezia 21,769

Manica 29,602

Sofala 121,339

CENTRAL MOZAMBIQUE (TETE, ZAMBEZIA, MANICA and SOFALA) PREDOMINANTLY DISPLACES BY NATURAL DISASTER.
→ 181,660 Individuals   37,590 Households

INDIAN OCEAN

TOP THREE DISTRICTS HOSTING IDPs

1 CIDADE DE PEMBA
137,726 Individuals
34,455 Households

2 METUGE
96,545 Individuals
25,990 Households

3 MUEDA
83,631 Individuals
22,979 Households

IDPs LIVING IN HOST COMMUNITIES AND DISPLACEMENT SITES

55%
469,299
Individuals living in the host communities

45%
381,300
Individuals living in 191 displacement sites

DISPLACEMENT TREND IN NORTHEN MOZAMBIQUE

Table 1. District level trends of IDPs from Round 14 (November 2021) to Round 19 (August 2023)

Province/District of Assessment	R14 - Nov. 2021	R15 - Feb. 2022	R16 - June 2022	R17 - Nov. 2022	R18 - April 2023	R19 - August 2023
Cabo Delgado	663,276	702,735	869,603	935,130	781,679	627,846
Cidade De Pemba	150,712	151,987	139,566	220,835	166,966	137,726
Metuge	114,905	124,036	126,030	141,642	139,373	96,545
Mueda	93,974	84,822	104,270	98,105	89,821	83,631
Montepuez	61,679	63,176	59,659	79,428	80,911	21,031
Macomia	9,391	23,291	31,305	38,615	78,185	71,441
Nangade	57,883	64,866	116,538	74,869	70,286	71,307
Ancuabe	58,448	72,526	82,496	59,480	42,933	44,551
Chiure	42,794	48,891	50,456	55,786	29,698	25,691
Ibo	34,510	36,350	37,833	36,627	25,000	25,044
Quissanga	9,376	6,857	3,167	7,298	24,869	11,045
Muidumbe	-	185	33,363	4,124	12,588	6,905
Meluco	8,197	2,752	3,839	16,017	10,321	13,744
Mecufi	4,908	7,011	7,817	4,788	4,098	3,676
Namuno	4,114	3,860	3,102	3,933	3,875	2,777
Balama	12,385	12,125	15,193	15,497	2,638	12,732
Palma	-	-	54,969	4,737	117	-
Mocimboa da Praia	-	-	-	73,349	-	-
Nampula	68,951	76,568	73,699	89,016	48,635	36,383
Meconta	23,551	26,514	27,126	26,532	21,404	16,194
Cidade De Nampula	19,478	19,478	19,478	19,478	15,035	10,852
Nacala	6,564	5,972	5,759	9,788	2,138	2,138
Monapo	2,832	2,832	1,717	3,483	1,799	1,332
Mossuril	1,326	1,450	1,450	2,370	1,713	542
Erati	3,144	3,174	3,174	12,274	1,456	793
Rapale	1,979	2,895	1,635	2,597	1,422	1,381
Memba	6,946	10,282	10,181	8,668	1,159	1,134
Nacala-a-Velha	1,368	1,483	953	1,252	492	437
Mecuburi	235	617	391	774	432	399
Mogincual	133	140	255	255	333	230
Nacaroa	431	493	366	381	311	167
Ilha De Moçambique	367	370	363	364	290	290
Ribaue	120	168	163	174	196	145
Malema	141	141	141	312	156	147
Muecate	167	167	264	191	134	71
Liúpo	63	301	204	29	96	78
Murrupula	42	32	19	27	26	17
Angoche	55	35	36	35	26	20
Mogovolas	9	24	24	32	17	16
Lalaua	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nacala-Porto	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niassa	1,594	3,552	2,130	4,597	3,990	4,710
Lichinga	843	1,378	591	1,875	1,462	1,461
Nipepe	-	-	-	1,092	955	711
Cuamba	274	315	726	861	553	1,801
Mecula	14	1,134	-	-	280	-
Majune	-	120	187	141	160	152
Sanga	77	108	126	217	157	118
Mandimba	76	68	60	96	110	112
Marrupa	212	109	128	112	103	96
Maua	25	116	75	21	51	31
Chimbonila	-	113	148	45	36	36
Ngauma	23	36	36	29	35	31
Metarica	19	12	14	34	28	14
Mavago	-	12	12	50	23	21
Mecanhelas	11	11	11	3	20	20
Muembe	-	-	-	8	10	7
Lago	20	20	16	13	7	99
Cobue	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	733,821	782,855	945,432	1,028,743	834,304	668,939

RETURNEES IN MOZAMBIQUE

RETURNEES IN MOZAMBIQUE

571,468** Individuals

137,257 Households

United Republic of TANZANIA

Palma
Nangade
Mocimboa Da Praia
Mueda
Muidumbe
Macomia

Cabo Delgado

Ibo
Meluco
Quissanga
Montepuez
Metuge
Pemba
Ancuabe
Mecufi

540,958 Returnees
131136 Housholds

Sanga
Mavago
Mecula

Niassa

Lago
Ilha Vcom
Lago Niassa
Muembe
280 / **76** Households
Marrupa
Balama
Chiure
Namuno
Majune
Cidade De Lichinga
Chimbonila
Ngauma
Maua
Memba
Namuno
Erati
Nacaroa
Mandimba
Metarica
Nipepe
Nacala
Nacala-A-Velha
Lalaua
Mecuburi
24,575 Returnees
4,914 Households
Monapo
Cuamba
Malema
Ribaue
Nampula
Rapale
Cidade De Nampula
Meconta
Mogincual
Mossuril
Ilha De Mozambiqu
Mecanhelas
Murrupula
Liúpo
Mogovolas
Angoche
Moma
Larde

MALAWI

Zambezia

TOP THREE DISTRICTS HOSTING RETURNEES

1 MOCIMBA DA PRAIA
176,174 Individuals
38,932 Households

2 PALMA
116,016 Individuals
25,304 Households

3 MUIDUMBE
58,887 Individuals
12,119 Households

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETURNEES SINCE APRIL 2023

26%

Increase in the number of returnees from April 2023 (Round 18) in Mozambique

571,468

420,200

352,437

143,333

49,907

R15 - Feb 2022 | R16 - June 2022 | R17 - Nov 2022 | R18 - April 2023 | R19 - Aug 2023
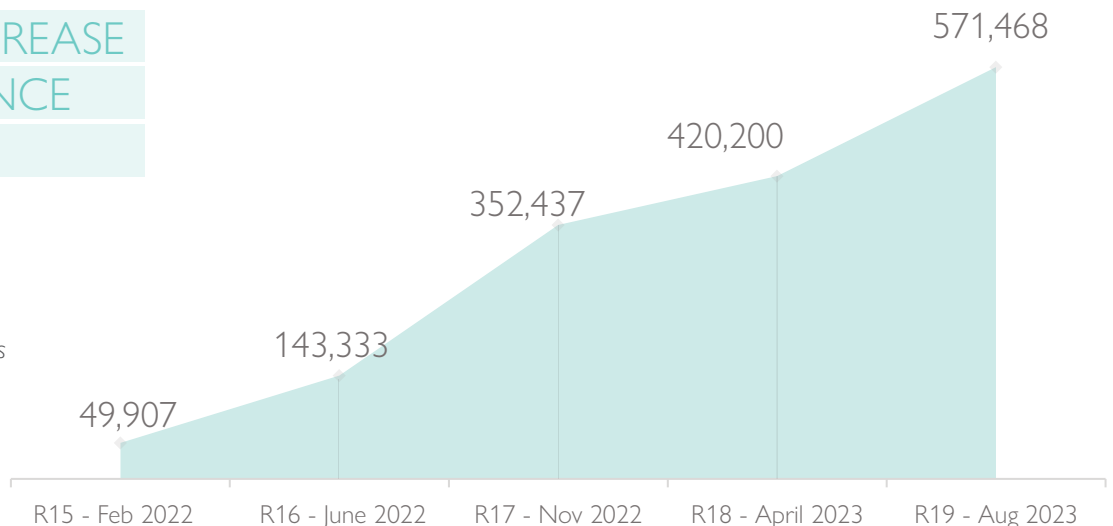
Disclaimer: The maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries used do not imply official endrosement or acceptance by IOM.
**Note: Caia district in Central Mozambique with 5,655 returnees is not included on the map.

Table 2. District level trends of Returnees from Round 15 (February 2022) to Round 19 (August 2023)

Province/District of Assessment	R15 - Feb. 2022	R16 - June 2022	R17 - Nov. 2022	R18 - April 2023	R19 - August 2023
Cabo Delgado	48,501	140,628	335,197	391,785	540,958
Ancuabe	-	-	5,974	27,774	30,424
Ibo	1,503	1,503	1,503	-	-
Macomia	4,322	9,431	24,177	28,028	33,988
Meluco	-	-	13,930	14,927	15,416
Mocimboa Da Praia	9,681	-	71,409	103,752	176,174
Montepuez	-	1,674	1,674	-	-
Mueda	363	4,272	50,568	37,736	54,387
Muidumbe	26,008	54,461	85,706	39,340	58,887
Nangade	4,189	4,081	4,792	6,692	10,012
Palma	-	49,543	40,508	96,684	116,016
Quissanga	2,435	15,663	34,956	36,852	45,654
Nampula	-	1,667	16,214	27,389	24,575
Angoche	-	6	35	35	-
Liúpo	-	-	13	13	-
Meconta	-	1,430	1,629	1,629	-
Mecuburi	-	212	212	212	-
Memba	-	-	13,757	13,757	13,757
Muecate	-	12	12	12	-
Nacala	-	-	405	405	-
Erati	-	-	-	10,818	10,818
Ilha De Moçambique	-	-	-	364	-
Nacala-A-Velha	-	-	144	144	-
Nacaroa	-	7	7	-	-
Niassa	1,406	1,038	1,026	1,026	280
Lichinga	185	972	972	972	-
Majune	277	-	-	-	-
Maua	-	54	54	54	-
Mavago	-	12	-	-	-
Mecula	944	-	-	-	280
GRAND TOTAL	49,907	143,333	352,437	420,200	571,468

31%
Women
(174,402)

21%
Men
(119,747)

49%
Children U18
(277,319)
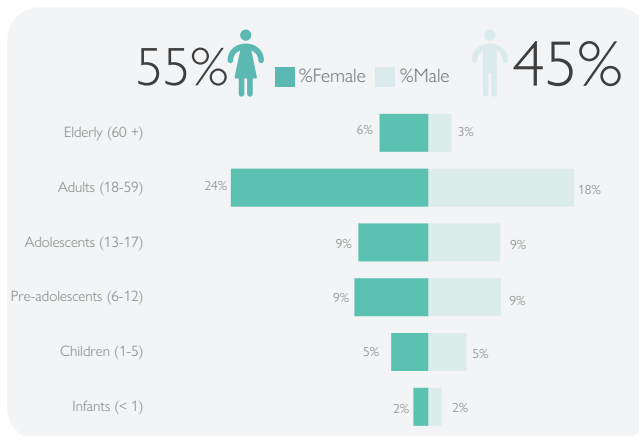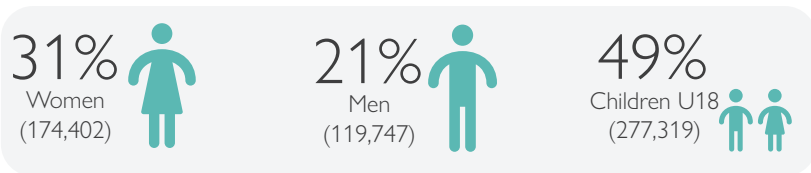
Noting that a significant number of Returnees in the region may face diverse disabilities ranging from physical, cognitive, sensory to psychological impairments, mobility tracking assessment estimate 91,451[3] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

55% **45%**

■ %Female ■ %Male

Age group	%Female	%Male
Elderly (60 +)	6%	3%
Adults (18-59)	24%	18%
Adolescents (13-17)	9%	9%
Pre-adolescents (6-12)	9%	9%
Children (1-5)	5%	5%
Infants (< 1)	2%	2%

DEFINITIONS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND RETURNEES

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence because of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. For the purposes of Mobility Tracking, the presence of IDPs can also be sub-categorized into individuals identified who are present in their district of origin. IDPs in Mozambique are located in host community and displacement site settings.

RETURNEES

Persons who have returned from displacement areas to their community of origin or former habitual residence, spontaneously or in an organised fashion, with the intention of remaining there permanently and who is yet to be fully integrated. For the purposes of Mobility Tracking, the presence of Returnees is identified by individuals who are present in location origin/habitual residence. Multi-sectoral needs and the sustainability of return requires further assessment.

[3] Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)
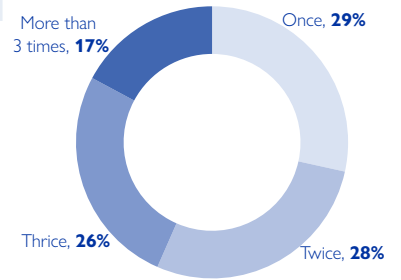
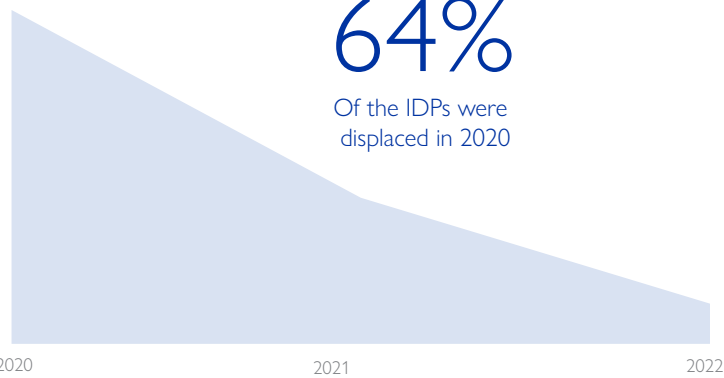# DISPLACEMENT TREND IN NORTHEN MOZAMBIQUE

CABO DELGADO

45%

Of the IDPs were displaced in 2020

2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023
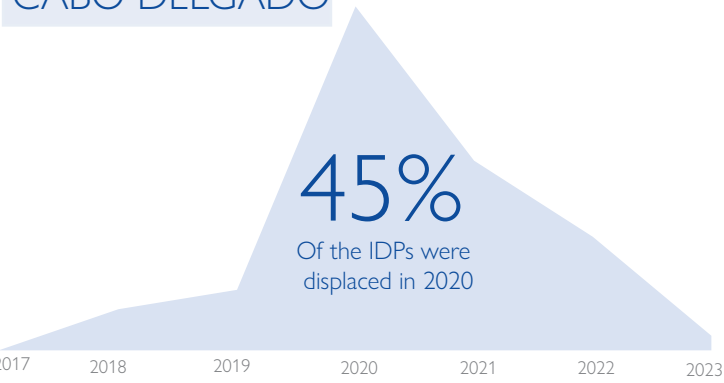
DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

72% (449,206)

displaced more than once.

More than 3 times, **17%**
Once, **29%**
Thrice, **26%**
Twice, **28%**

NAMPULA

64%

Of the IDPs were displaced in 2020

2020 2021 2022

DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

86% (31,215)

displaced more than once.

More than 3 times, **9%**
Thrice, **5%**
Once, **14%**
Twice, **72%**

NIASSA

30%

Of the IDPs were displaced in 2023

2020 2021 2022 2023
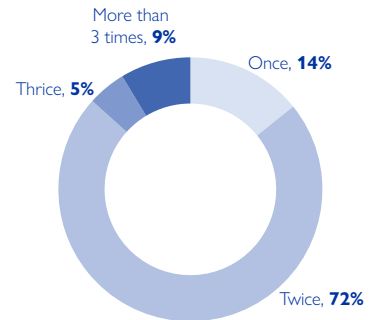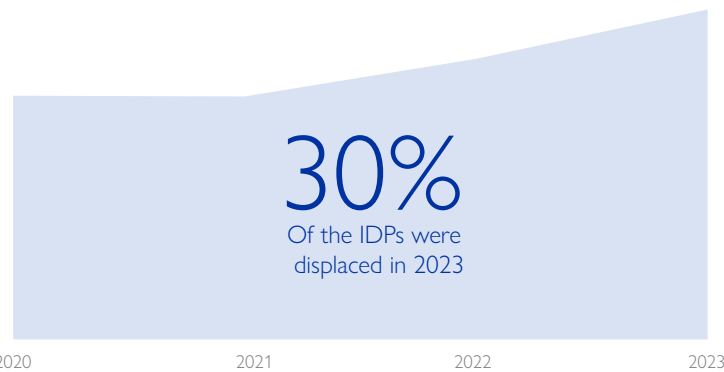
DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

4% (177)

displaced twice.

Twice, **4%**
Once, **96%**
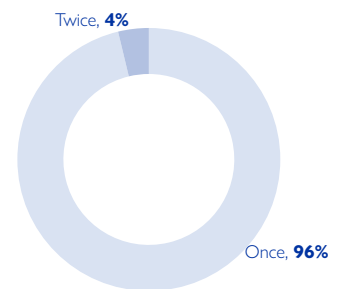
DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN CABO DELGADO

A total of 627,846 IDPs were identified across 15 districts in Cabo Delgado. While the province observe an overall net decrease of IDPs from the Moblity tracking round 18, IDPs in Mueda and Nangade region face long term displacement, triggered by conflict, as majority have been displaced since 2019 or earlier from surrounding districts of Muidumbe, Palma and Mocimboa da Praia. Forty three per cent of the IDPs have been displaced at least three times whilst 28 per cent had been displaced twice and 28 per cent had been displaced for the first time. Mobility Tracking teams recorded an estimated presence of 114,709 IDPs present in their district of origin (representing an estimate 18 per cent of all IDPs in Cabo Delgado). Approximately 63 per cent (396,741) of all IDPs in the province are hosted in urban/peri-urban settings. Cidade De Pemba, Metuge and Mueda district hosts the largest number of IDPs for the region (317,902 IDPs). Source of income was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by non-food items and shelter. In previous round the top needs have always been either food or shelter.

IDPs - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

29% Women (184,893)

21% Men (129,380)

50% Children U18 (313,573)
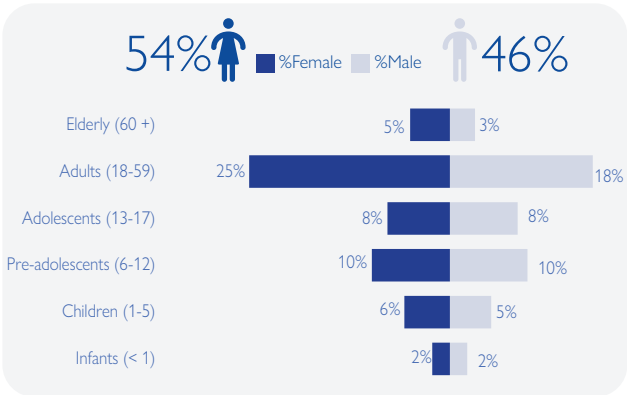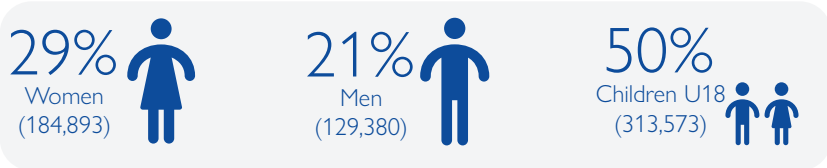
Noting that a significant number of IDPs and returnees in the province may face diverse disabilities ranging from physical, cognitive, sensory to psychological impairments, mobility tracking assessment estimate 187,009[4] individuals who could potentially have a disability.

54% **46%** %Female %Male

Age group	%Female	%Male
Elderly (60 +)	5%	3%
Adults (18-59)	25%	18%
Adolescents (13-17)	8%	8%
Pre-adolescents (6-12)	10%	10%
Children (1-5)	6%	5%
Infants (< 1)	2%	2%

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

18% (114,971)

Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

District	IDPs currently living within districts of origin
Ancuabe	18%
Macomia	52%
Metuge	<1%
Mueda	7%
Muidumbe	54%
Nangande	70%
Quissanga	93%

IDPs currently living within districts of origin
IDPs currently living in other districts of displacement
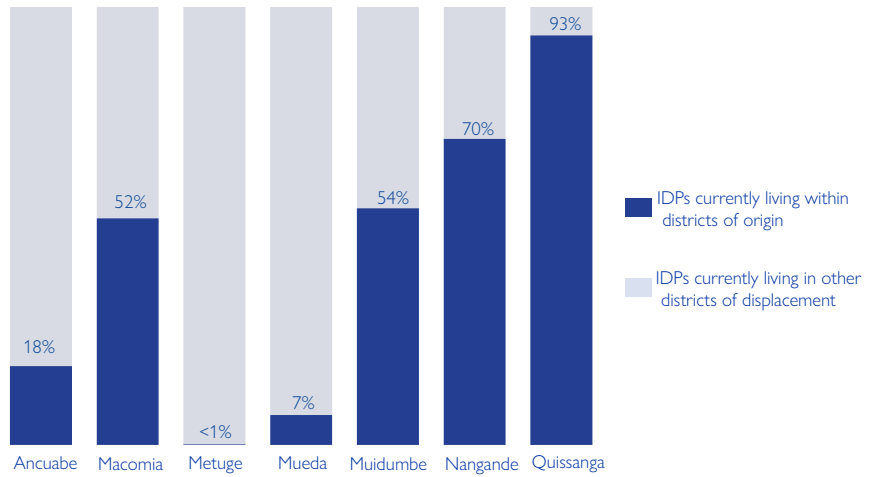
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs IN THE DISTRICT SEDES (PERI-/URBAN)

63% (396,741)
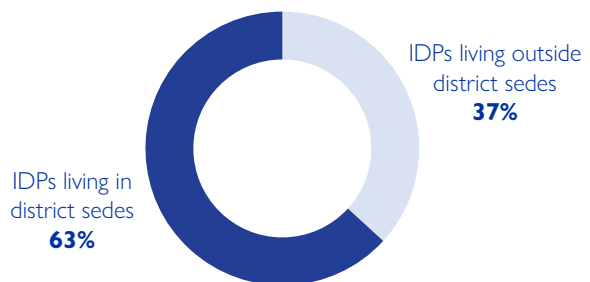
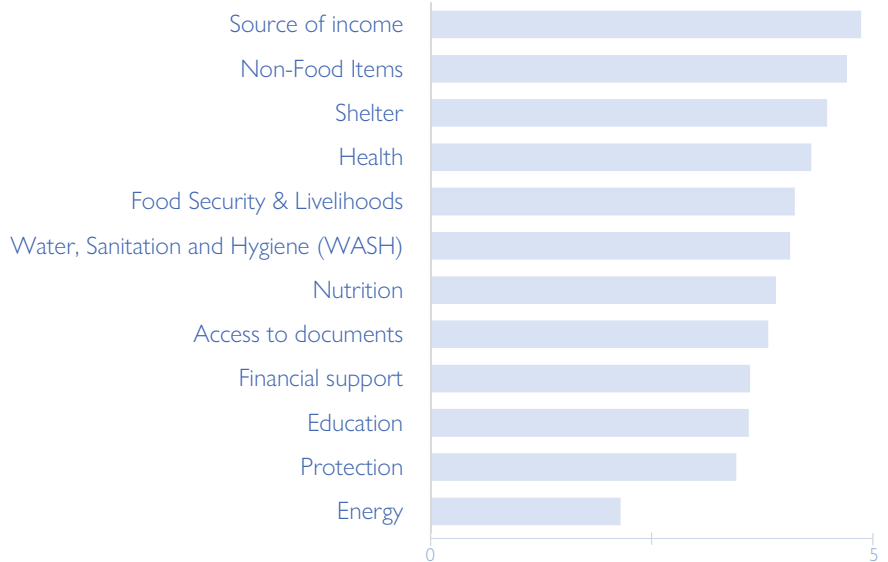IDPs living outside district sedes **37%**
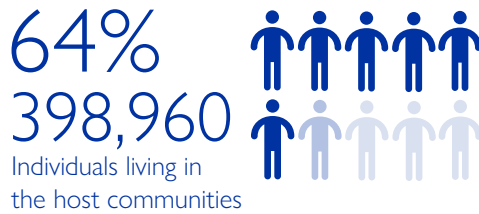
IDPs living in district sedes **63%**

[4]Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

REPORTED PRIORITY NEEDS OF IDPs IN CABO DELGADO

To address the priority needs of IDPs, Key Informants were asked to rank the relative intensity of each sectoral need on a Likert scale. The following graph presents this data, by aggregating the data for all assessed localities in Cabo Delgado and presenting an average "need" between 0 (not applicable) to 5 (very significant). For the sectoral needs of individual localities, please consult the Mobility Tracking Dataset (Round 19).
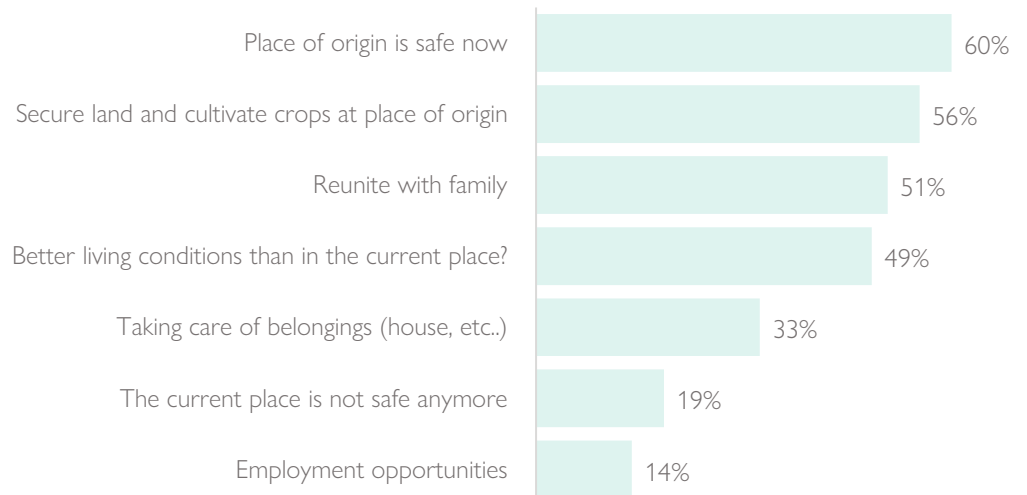
Source of income	
Non-Food Items	
Shelter	
Health	
Food Security & Livelihoods	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	
Nutrition	
Access to documents	
Financial support	
Education	
Protection	
Energy	

0   5

IDPs LIVING IN HOST COMMUNITIES AND DISPLACEMENT SITES

64%
398,960
Individuals living in the host communities

36%
228,886
Individuals living in 94 displacement sites

An estimated 131,136 households with 540,958 returnees were additionally identified in the districts of Cabo Delgado during this data collection round. This represents an increase of 38 per cent from 391,785 to 540,958 returnees reported in previous Mobility Tracking Assessments (April 2023). Consistent with movement trends observed between April 2023 – July 2023, the highest number of returnees recorded during this data collection round were identified in Mocimboa da Praia (176,174 returnees) followed by Palma (116,016 returnees) and Muidumbe (58,887 returnees). Overall, 21 per cent of the returnee population are adult men, 31 per cent adult women, whilst 48 per cent are children. Indicative group interviews with Key Informants additionally reported the reasons of return to include a.) place of origin is safe now; b.) secure land to cultivate crops at place of origin and c.) re-unite with family.

MAIN REASONS OF RETURN IN CABO DELGADO

Place of origin is safe now	60%
Secure land and cultivate crops at place of origin	56%
Reunite with family	51%
Better living conditions than in the current place?	49%
Taking care of belongings (house, etc..)	33%
The current place is not safe anymore	19%
Employment opportunities	14%

DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN NAMPULA PROVINCE

In Nampula, 36,383 IDPs were identified across 20 districts and all the IDPs are displaced outside their districts of origin. While the province observes an overall net decrease of IDPs from previous rounds, a majority of IDPs in the region remain in displacement since 2020 and 86 per cent have been displaced more than once. Approximately 53 per cent of all IDPs in the region are hosted in urban/peri-urban with 47 per cent living in rural settings. Whilst conflict has been the major causes of displacement in Nampula province, some IDPs in Memba were displaced due to natural disasters and food insecurity. Financial support was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the province, followed by food and source of income.

IDPs - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

23% Women (8,492)

17% Men (6,325)

59% Children U18 (21,566)

Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the region may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 5,821[5] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

55% %Female %Male **45%**

	%Female	%Male
Elderly (60 +)	2%	2%
Adults (18-59)	22%	15%
Adolescents (13-17)	10%	7%
Pre-adolescents (6-12)	11%	9%
Children (1-5)	9%	8%
Infants (< 1)	3%	3%
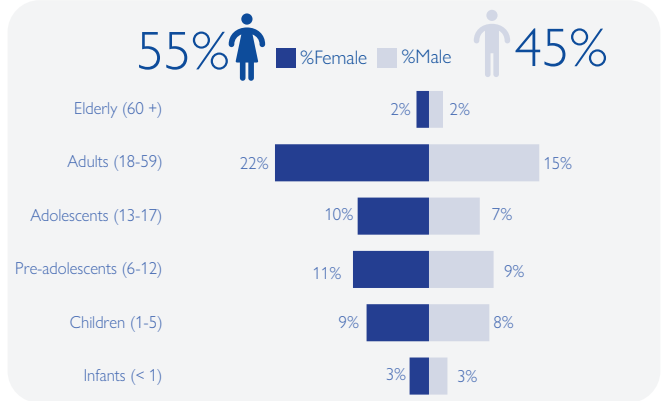
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

NONE

Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs IN THE DISTRICT SEDES (PERI-/URBAN)

53%(19,435)

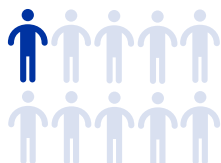Of the IDPs are currently living within the the district sedes.

LOCATION TYPE

87%
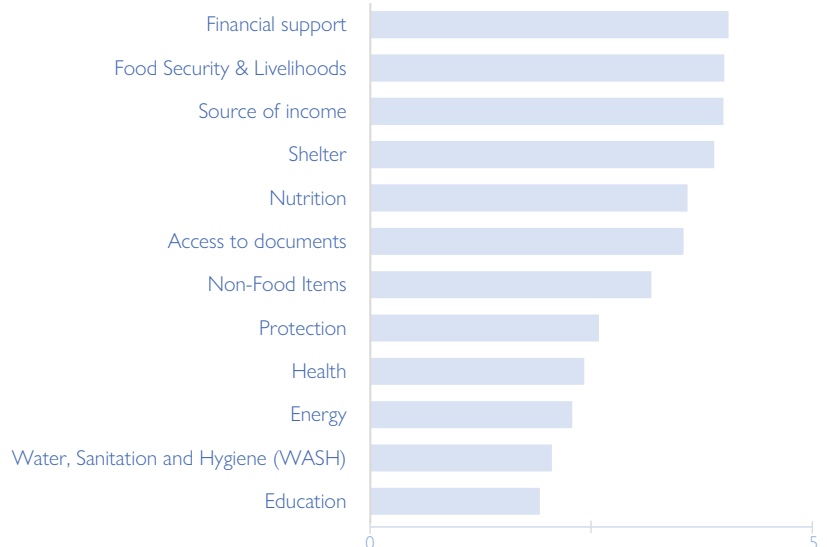**31,658**
Individuals living in the host communities

13%
4,725
Individuals living in 2 displacement sites

PRIORITY NEEDS

- Financial support
- Food Security & Livelihoods
- Source of income
- Shelter
- Nutrition
- Access to documents
- Non-Food Items
- Protection
- Health
- Energy
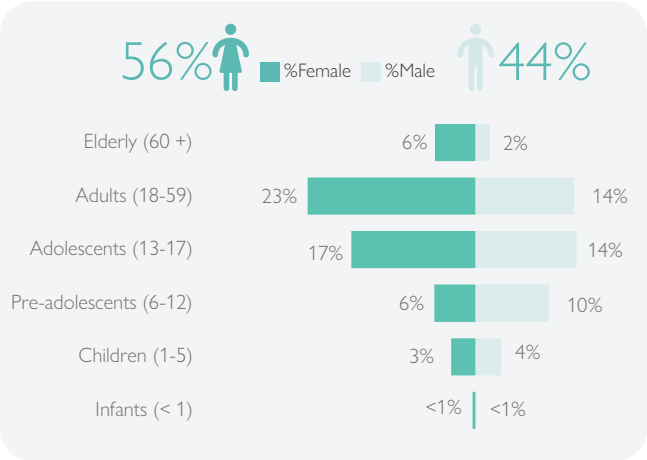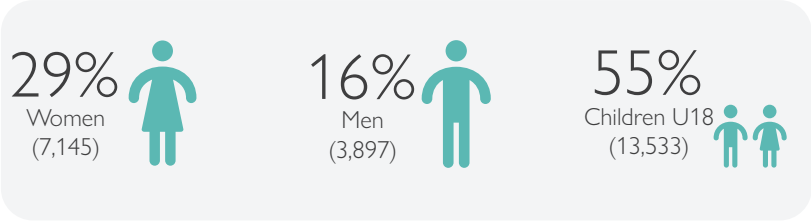- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Education

0   5

[5]Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)
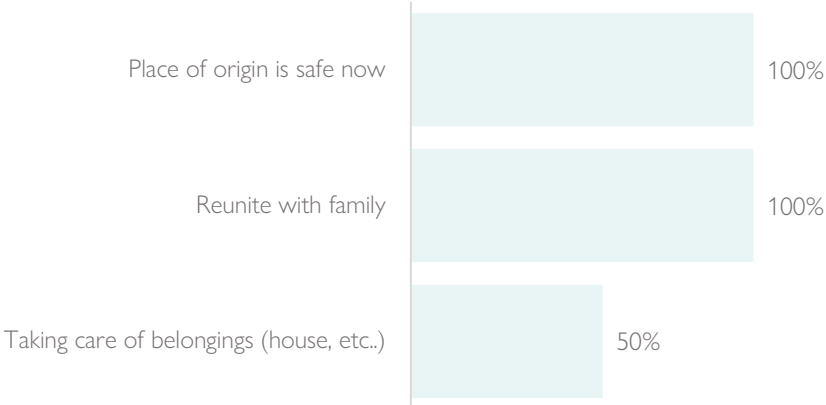
An estimated 24,575 Returnees have been identified in the Nampula province during this data collection round. This represents an decrease from 27,389 to 24,575 returnees reported in previous Mobility Tracking assessment (April 2023). Consistent with movement trends observed between April – July 2023, the returnees recorded during this data collection round were identified in Memba district (13,757 returnees) followed by Erati district (10,818 returnees). Overall, 16 per cent of the returnee population are adult men, 29 per cent adult female, and 55 per cent are children. Indicative group interviews with Key Informants additionally reported the reasons of return to include a.) Place of origin is safe now; b.) Reunite with family. and c.) Taking care of belongings. Among the returnees, Food is recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by WASH, Access to documents, non-food items and financial support.

RETURNEES - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

29% Women (7,145)

16% Men (3,897)

55% Children U18 (13,533)

Noting that a significant number of returnees in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 3,932[6] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

56% **44%**   %Female %Male

	%Female	%Male
Elderly (60 +)	6%	2%
Adults (18-59)	23%	14%
Adolescents (13-17)	17%	14%
Pre-adolescents (6-12)	6%	10%
Children (1-5)	3%	4%
Infants (< 1)	<1%	<1%

MAIN REASONS OF RETURN IN NAMPULA

|	
Place of origin is safe now	100%
Reunite with family	100%
Taking care of belongings (house, etc..)	50%

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[6]Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN NIASSA PROVINCE

In Niassa, 4,710 IDPs were identified across 15 districts. This represents an 18 per cent increase compared to the round 18. Whilst conflict is the major cause of displacement, a majority of IDPs in Cuamba and Lago face protracted displacement, triggered by disaster, and are displaced within their respective districts. Ninety-two per cent of the IDPs have been displaced for the first time due to conflict between 2020 and 2023, of which 30 per cent were displaced in 2023. Approximately 22 per cent of all IDPs in the region are hosted in urban/peri-urban with 78 per cent living in rural settings. Financial support was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by source of income and food.

IDPs - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

21% Women (1,010)

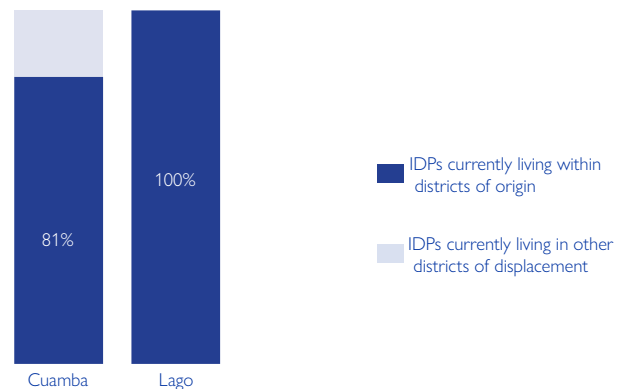**16%** Men (753)

63% Children U18 (2,947)
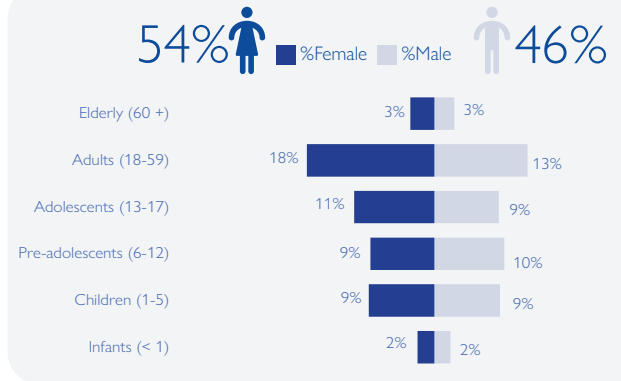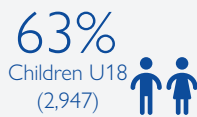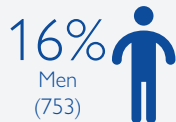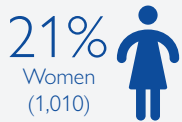
Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the region may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 753[7] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

54% ■ %Female ■ %Male **46%**

	%Female	%Male
Elderly (60 +)	3%	3%
Adults (18-59)	18%	13%
Adolescents (13-17)	11%	9%
Pre-adolescents (6-12)	9%	10%
Children (1-5)	9%	9%
Infants (< 1)	2%	2%

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

33% (1,561)

Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

Cuamba 81%
Lago 100%

■ IDPs currently living within districts of origin

■ IDPs currently living in other districts of displacement

LOCATION TYPE

61%
2,885
Individuals living in the host communities
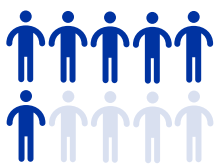
39%
1,825
Individuals living in 7[8] displacement sites

PRIORITY NEEDS

- Financial support
- Source of income
- Food Security & Livelihoods
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Nutrition
- Energy
- Shelter
- Non-Food Items
- Access to documents
- Protection
- Health
- Education

0 5
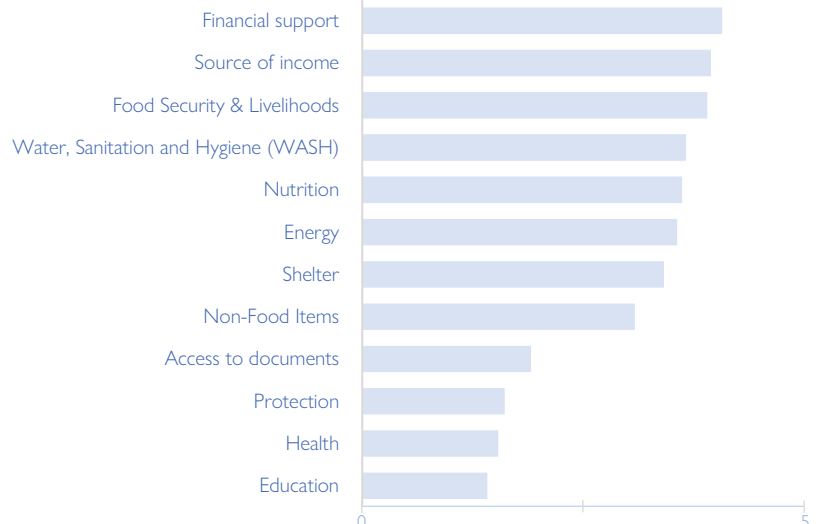
[7]Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022).
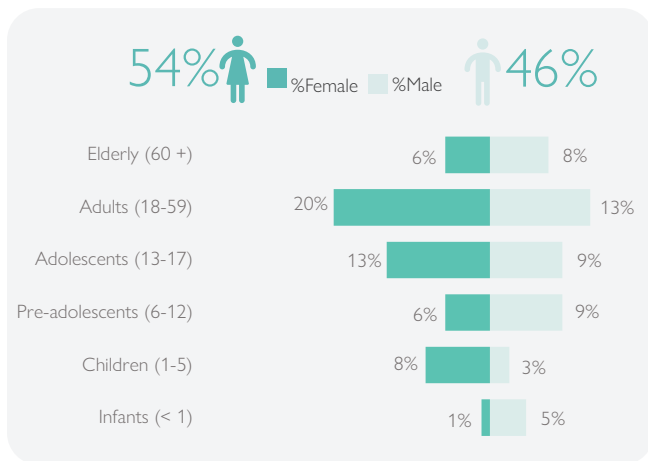[8]Including new sites assessed in 2023 following Tropical Storm Freddy.

An estimated 280 Returnees have been identified in the Niassa province during this data collection round. All the returnees recorded during this data collection round were identified in Mecula district. Overall, 20 per cent of the returnee population are adult men, 26 per cent adult women, and 54 per cent are children. Indicative group interviews with Key Informants additionally reported the reasons of return to include a.) Place of origin is safe now; b.) Secure land and cultivate crops at place of origin; c.) Reunite with family; and d.) Taking care of belongings. Among the returnees, Food is recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by WASH, Access to documents, Non-food items and financial support. All of the returnees recorded arrived between the January and May 2022.

RETURNEES - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

26% Women (72)

20% Men (57)

54% Children U18 (151)

Noting that a significant number of returnees in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 45[9] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

54% ■ %Female ■ %Male **46%**

Age group	%Female	%Male
Elderly (60 +)	6%	8%
Adults (18-59)	20%	13%
Adolescents (13-17)	13%	9%
Pre-adolescents (6-12)	6%	9%
Children (1-5)	8%	3%
Infants (< 1)	1%	5%

MAIN REASONS OF RETURN IN NIASSA

Place of origin is safe now	100%
Secure land and cultivate crops at Place of origin	100%
Reunite with family	100%
Taking care of belongings (house, etc..)	100%

## PERIOD OF RETURN

100%
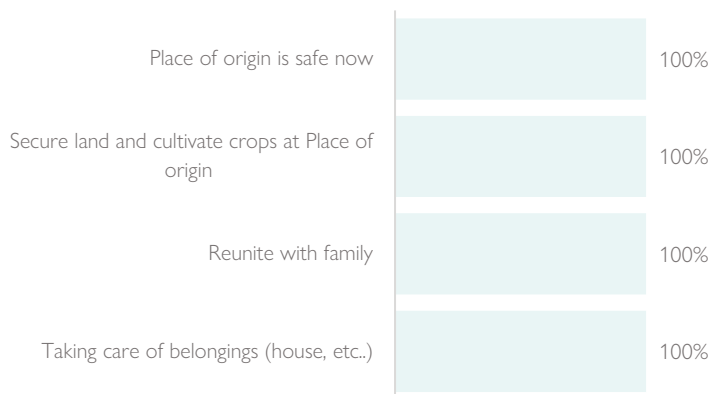
Individuals returned between January - May 2022.

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[9]Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)
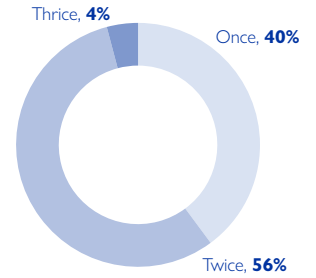
DISPLACEMENT TREND IN CENTRAL MOZAMBIQUE

SOFALA

2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023
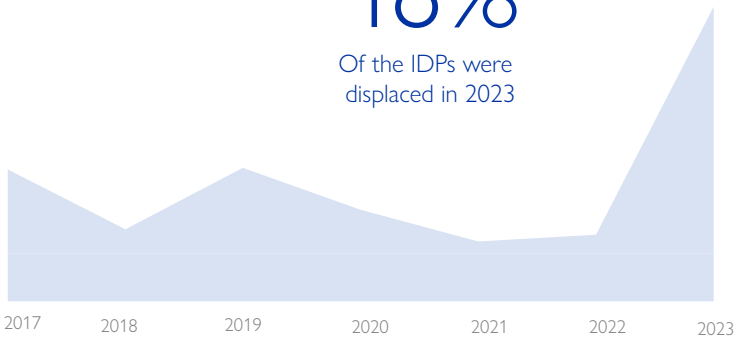
57%
Of the IDPs were displaced in 2019
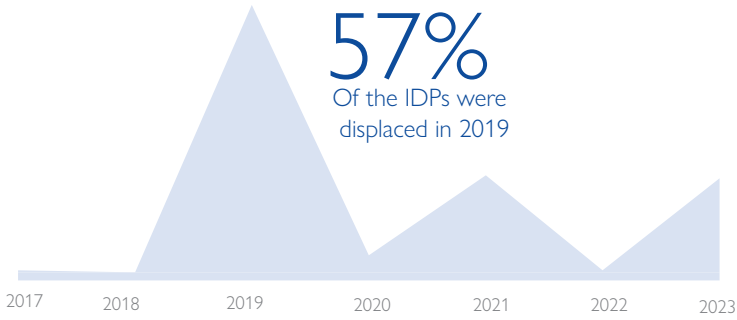
DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

60%
(72,983)
displaced more than once.

Thrice, **4%**
Once, **40%**
Twice, **56%**

ZAMBEZIA

2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

48%
Of the IDPs were displaced in 2023

DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

3%
(632)
displaced twice.

Twice, **3%**
Once, **97%**

MANICA

2019 2020 2021 2022 2023
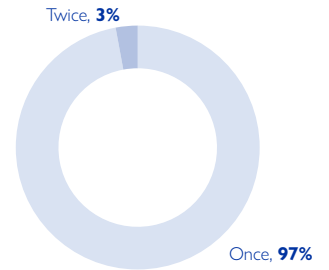
79%
Of the IDPs were displaced in 2019
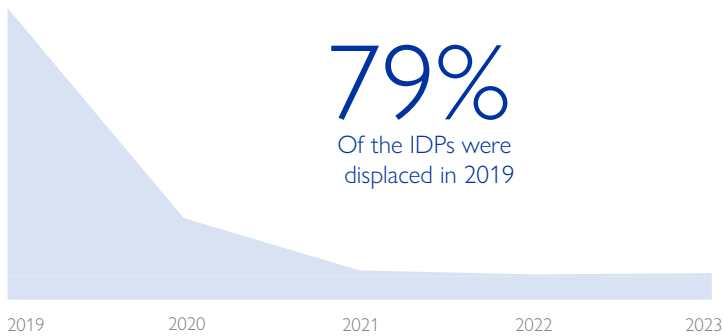
DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

100%
(29,602)
displaced once.

Once, **100%**

TETE

2017 2019 2021 2022 2023
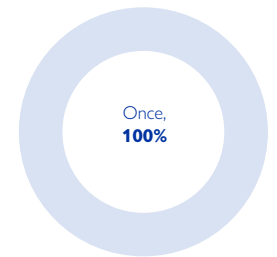
47%
Of the IDPs were displaced in 2019
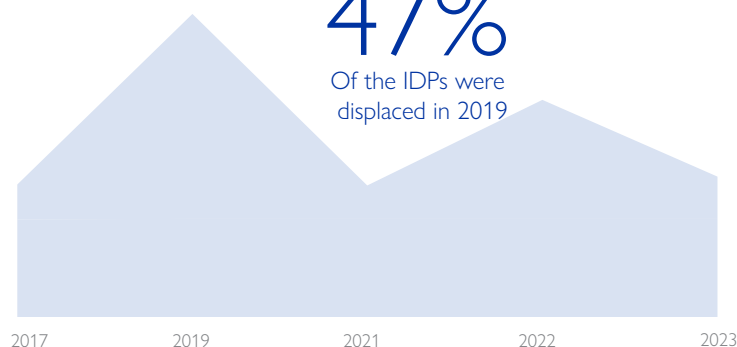
DISPLACEMENT INSTANCES

100%
(8,950)
displaced once.

Once, **100%**
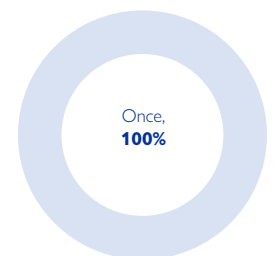
DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN SOFALA PROVINCE

In Sofala, 121,339 IDPs were identified across five(5) districts. Buzi (49%) and Caia (32%) district host 81 per cent of the IDPs and 95 per cent of them are currently residing in their respective districts of origin. Sixty per cent of the IDPs have been displaced at least twice since 2019, mainly due to natural disasters. Approximately 58 per cent of all IDPs in the province are hosted in urban/peri-urban with 42 per cent living in rural settings. Shelter was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by financial support and food. On average, the highest reported needs across all sectors were recorded in Chibabava, Buzi and Nhamatanda.

## IDPs - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

37%
Women
(44,406)

22%
Men
(26,922)

41%
Children U18
(50,011)

58% ♀ ■ %Female ▨ %Male ♂ **42%**

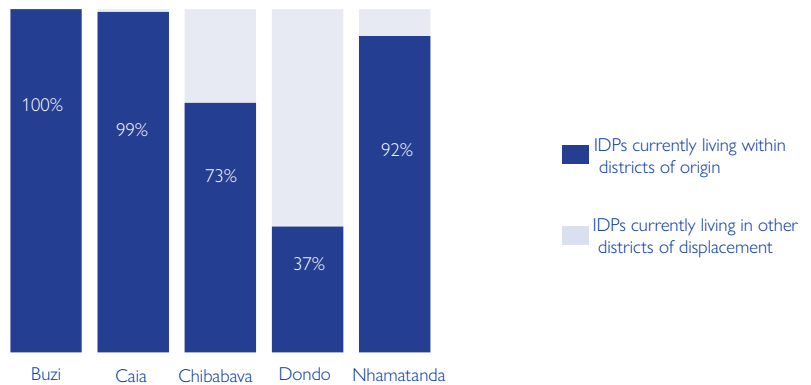| Age group	%Female	%Male
Elderly (60 +)	4%	3%
Adults (18-59)	32%	19%
Adolescents (13-17)	7%	7%
Pre-adolescents (6-12)	8%	8%
Children (1-5)	4%	4%
Infants (< 1)	2%	2%

Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 19,414[10] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.
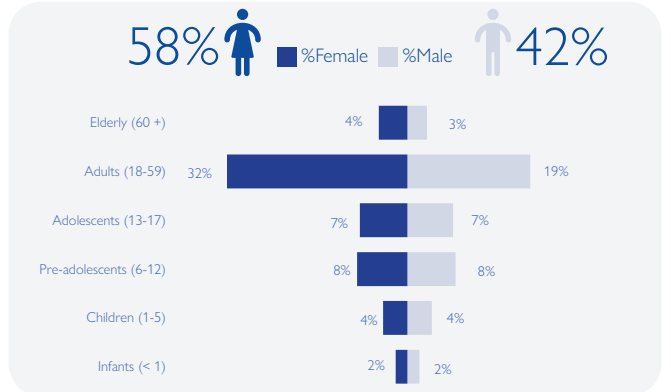
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

95% (114,859)

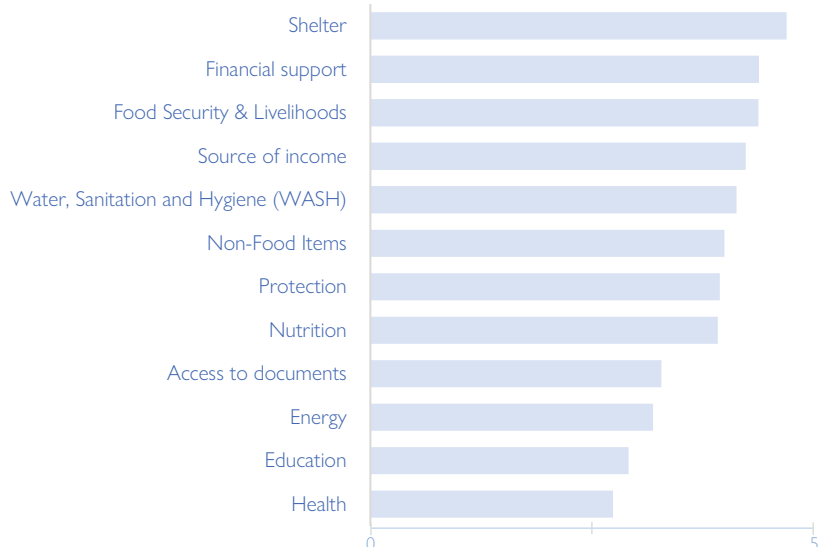Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

District	%
Buzi	100%
Caia	99%
Chibabava	73%
Dondo	37%
Nhamatanda	92%

■ IDPs currently living within districts of origin

▨ IDPs currently living in other districts of displacement

LOCATION TYPE

29% (35,284)
Individuals living in the host communities

71% (86,055)
Individuals living in 36 displacement sites

PRIORITY NEEDS

- Shelter
- Financial support
- Food Security & Livelihoods
- Source of income
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Non-Food Items
- Protection
- Nutrition
- Access to documents
- Energy
- Education
- Health

0   5

[10]Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

An estimated 5,655 Returnees have been identified in the Sofala province during this data collection round. All the returnees recorded during this data collection round were identified in Caia district. Overall, 14 per cent of the returnee population are adult men, 20 per cent adult women, and 67 per cent are children. Indicative group interviews with Key Informants additionally reported the secure of land and cultivate crops at place of origin as the major reason for return. All returnees recorded had arrived between May and August 2023.

RETURNEES - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)
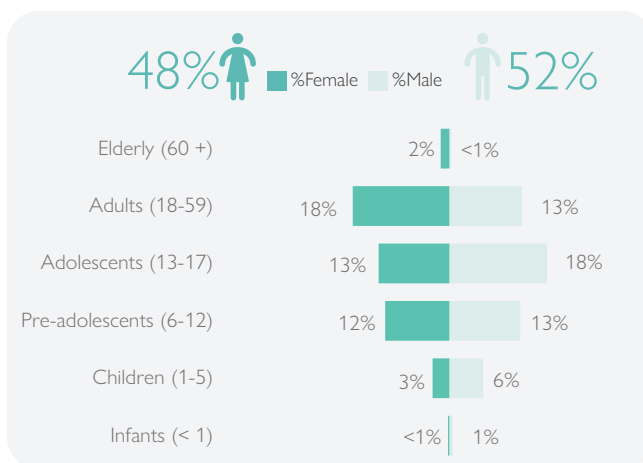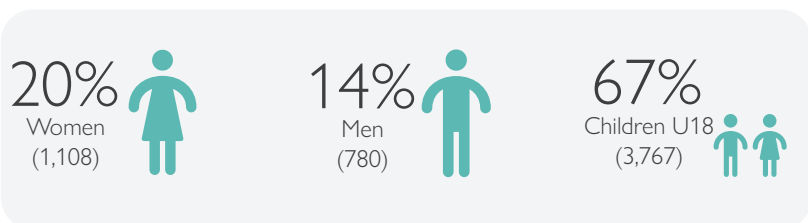
20%
Women
(1,108)

14%
Men
(780)

67%
Children U18
(3,767)

Noting that a significant number of returnees in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 905[11] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

48% ▮ %Female ▯ %Male **52%**

	%Female	%Male
Elderly (60 +)	2%	<1%
Adults (18-59)	18%	13%
Adolescents (13-17)	13%	18%
Pre-adolescents (6-12)	12%	13%
Children (1-5)	3%	6%
Infants (< 1)	<1%	1%

MAIN REASONS OF RETURN IN SOFALA

Secure land and cultivate crops at place of origin — 100%

## PERIOD OF RETURN

100%

Individuals returned between May - August 2023.

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[11]Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE

In Zambezia, 21,769 IDPs were identified across seven (7) districts, of which 45 per cent are displaced within their districts of origin. Nicoadala district hosts 51 per cent of the IDPs recorded in Zambezia. Maganja De Costa, Namacura and Nicoadada districts were significantly impacted by cyclones, heavy rain and winds within the reporting year. Ninety-seven per cent have been displaced for the first time and 48 per cent of all IDPs were displaced in 2023. Approximately eight per cent of all IDPs in the region are hosted in urban/peri-urban with 92 per cent living in rural settings. Financial support was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the province, followed by source of income and food.

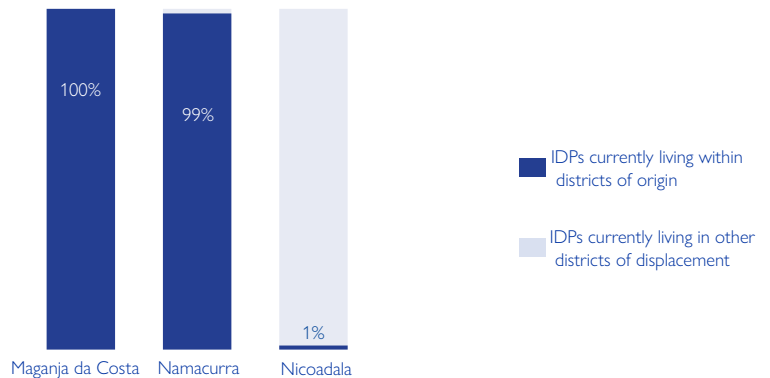## IDPs - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)

29% Women (6,259)

18% Men (3,912)

53% Children U18 (11,598)
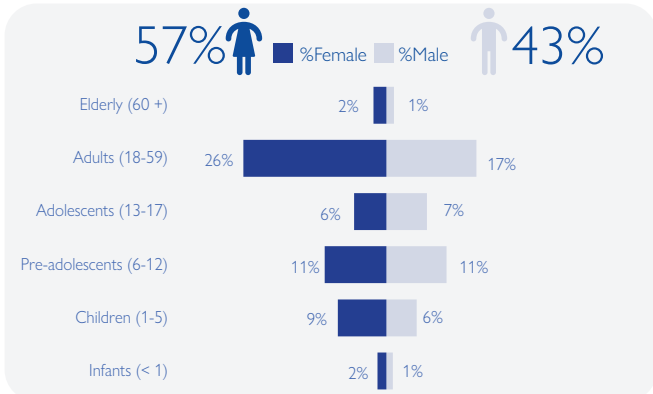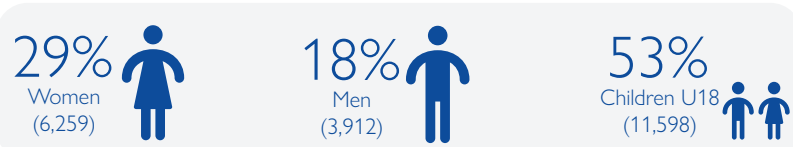
Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 3,483[13] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict underscores the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

57% ■ %Female ■ %Male **43%**

	%Female	%Male
Elderly (60 +)	2%	1%
Adults (18-59)	26%	17%
Adolescents (13-17)	6%	7%
Pre-adolescents (6-12)	11%	11%
Children (1-5)	9%	6%
Infants (< 1)	2%	1%

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

45% (9,891)

Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

Maganja da Costa 100% | Namacurra 99% | Nicoadala 1%

■ IDPs currently living within districts of origin

■ IDPs currently living in other districts of displacement

LOCATION TYPE

1%
219

Individuals living in the host communities.

99%
21,550
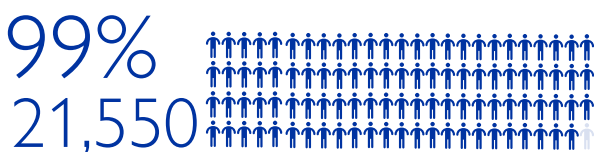
Individuals living in 13 displacement sites.

PRIORITY NEEDS

- Financial support
- Source of income
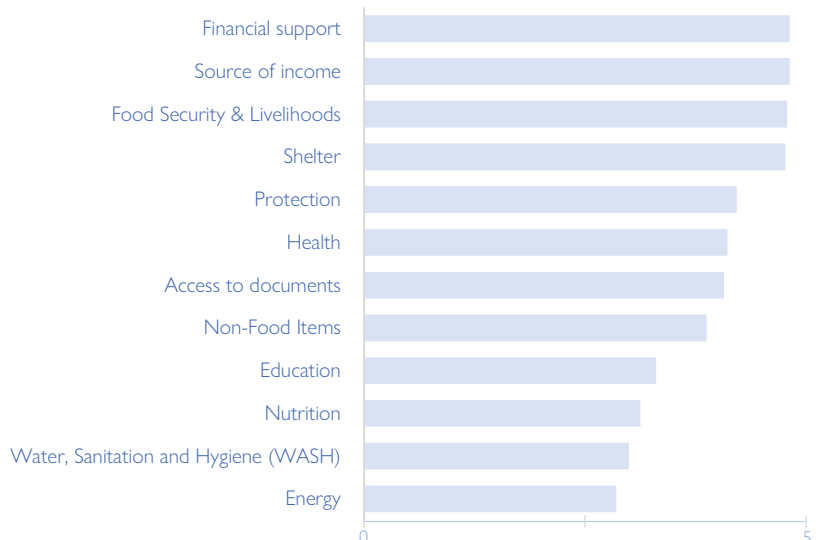- Food Security & Livelihoods
- Shelter
- Protection
- Health
- Access to documents
- Non-Food Items
- Education
- Nutrition
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Energy

0 — 5

[13]Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN MANICA PROVINCE

In Manica, 29,602 IDPs were identified across Gondola and Sussundega districts. Whilst all the IDPs have been displaced once due to disasters, 79 per cent were displaced in 2019, 17 per cent were displaced in 2020 and the remaining were displaced between 2021 and 2023. Approximately four per cent of all IDPs in the region are hosted in Urban/Peri-urban with 96 per cent living in rural settings. Financial support was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by adult education and source of income.

IDPs - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)
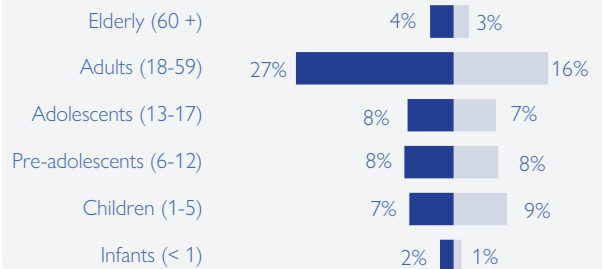
31% Women (9.034)

19% Men (5,499)

51% Children U18 (15,069)

Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 4,736[14] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

56% / **44%**

	%Female	%Male
Elderly (60 +)	4%	3%
Adults (18-59)	27%	16%
Adolescents (13-17)	8%	7%
Pre-adolescents (6-12)	8%	8%
Children (1-5)	7%	9%
Infants (< 1)	2%	1%

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

100%

Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs IN THE DISTRICT SEDES (PERI-/URBAN)

4% (1,227)

Of the IDPs are currently living within the the district sedes.

LOCATION TYPE

1%
293
Individuals living in the host communities.

99%
29,309
Individuals living in 35 displacement sites.

PRIORITY NEEDS

- Financial support
- Source of income
- Nutrition
- Education
- Food Security & Livelihoods
- Health
- Energy
- Shelter
- Access to documents
- Non-Food Items
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Protection

0 — 5
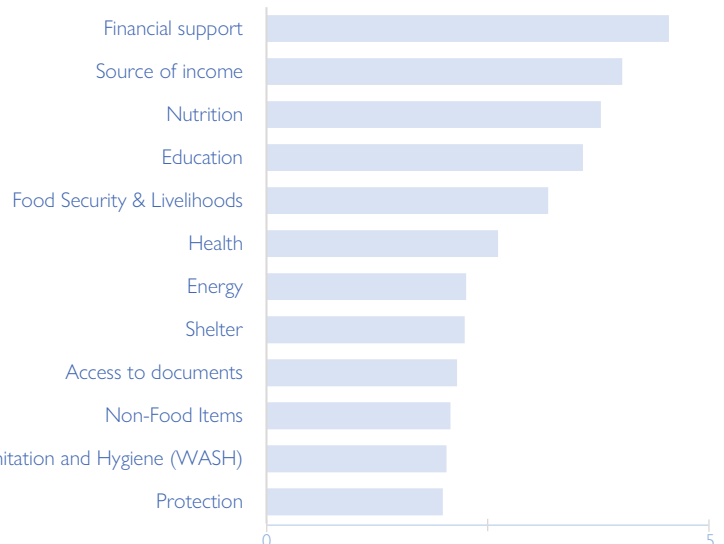
[14]Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022).

DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN IN TETE PROVINCE

In Tete, 2,152 households with 8,950 IDPs were identified across two (2) districts. All the IDPs had been displaced for the first time due to disasters and are residing within their districts of origin. Forty-seven per cent were displaced in 2019. Approximately 65 per cent of all IDPs in the region are hosted in urban/peri-urban with 35 per cent living in rural settings. Source of income was recorded as the highest humanitarian need in the region, followed by food and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

IDPs - SEX, AGE, DISAGGREGATED AND DISABILITY DATA (SADDD)
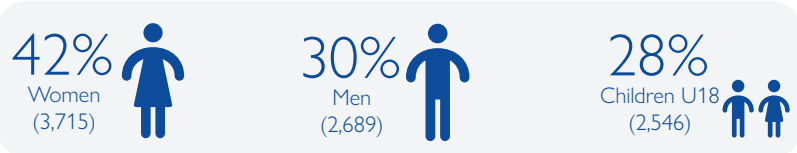
42% Women (3,715)

30% Men (2,689)

28% Children U18 (2,546)

Noting that a significant number of IDPs in the province may face diverse disabilities, mobility tracking assessment estimate 1,432[12] individuals who could potentially have a disability. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict, underscoring the imperative for disability-inclusive interventions and policies to address the distinctive requirements and difficulties experienced by this vulnerable population.

55% ■ %Female ■ %Male **45%**

Age group	%Female	%Male
Elderly (60 +)	4%	3%
Adults (18-59)	37%	27%
Adolescents (13-17)	2%	5%
Pre-adolescents (6-12)	7%	5%
Children (1-5)	3%	3%
Infants (< 1)	1%	1%

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs PRESENT IN THEIR DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

100%

Of the IDPs are displaced within their respective districts of origin.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs IN THE DISTRICT SEDES (PERI-/URBAN)

68% (6,075)

Of the IDPs are currently living within the the district sedes.
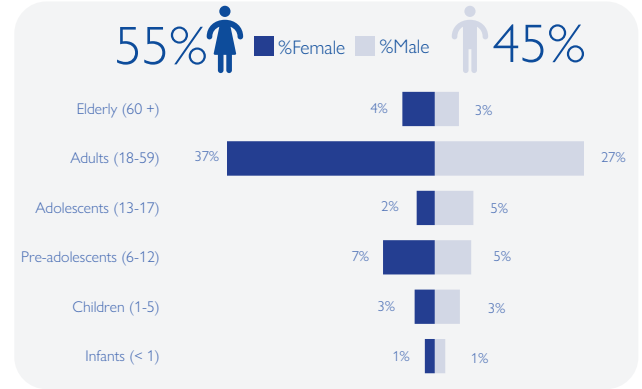
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN DISPLACEMENT SITES

100% (8,950)

Individuals living in 4 displacement sites
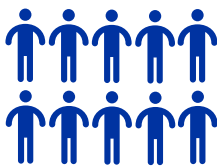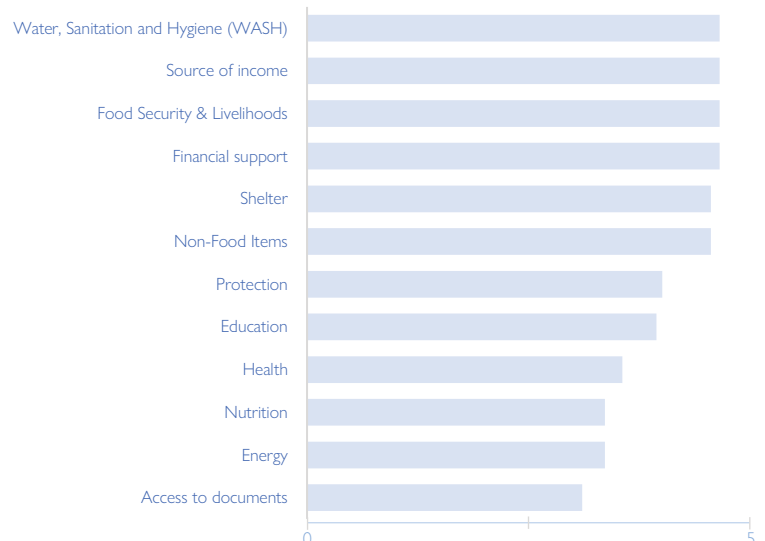
PRIORITY NEEDS

Need	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	
Source of income	
Food Security & Livelihoods	
Financial support	
Shelter	
Non-Food Items	
Protection	
Education	
Health	
Nutrition	
Energy	
Access to documents	

0   5

[12]Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total returnee or IDP population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022)

IOM UN MIGRATION

MOZAMBIQUE, Northern and Central Region
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in the host communities and displacement sites

850,599 Individuals

210,810 Households

325 Assessed locations

N

United Republic of TANZANIA

ZAMBIA

MALAWI

ZIMBABWE

INDIAN OCEAN

Provinces and Districts:

Palma, Nangade, Macimboa Da Praia, Mueda, Muidumbe, Macomia, Montepuez, Meluco, Ibo, **Cabo Delgado**, Ancuabe, Metuge, Pemba, Balama, Chiure, Mecufi, Namuno, Erati, Memba
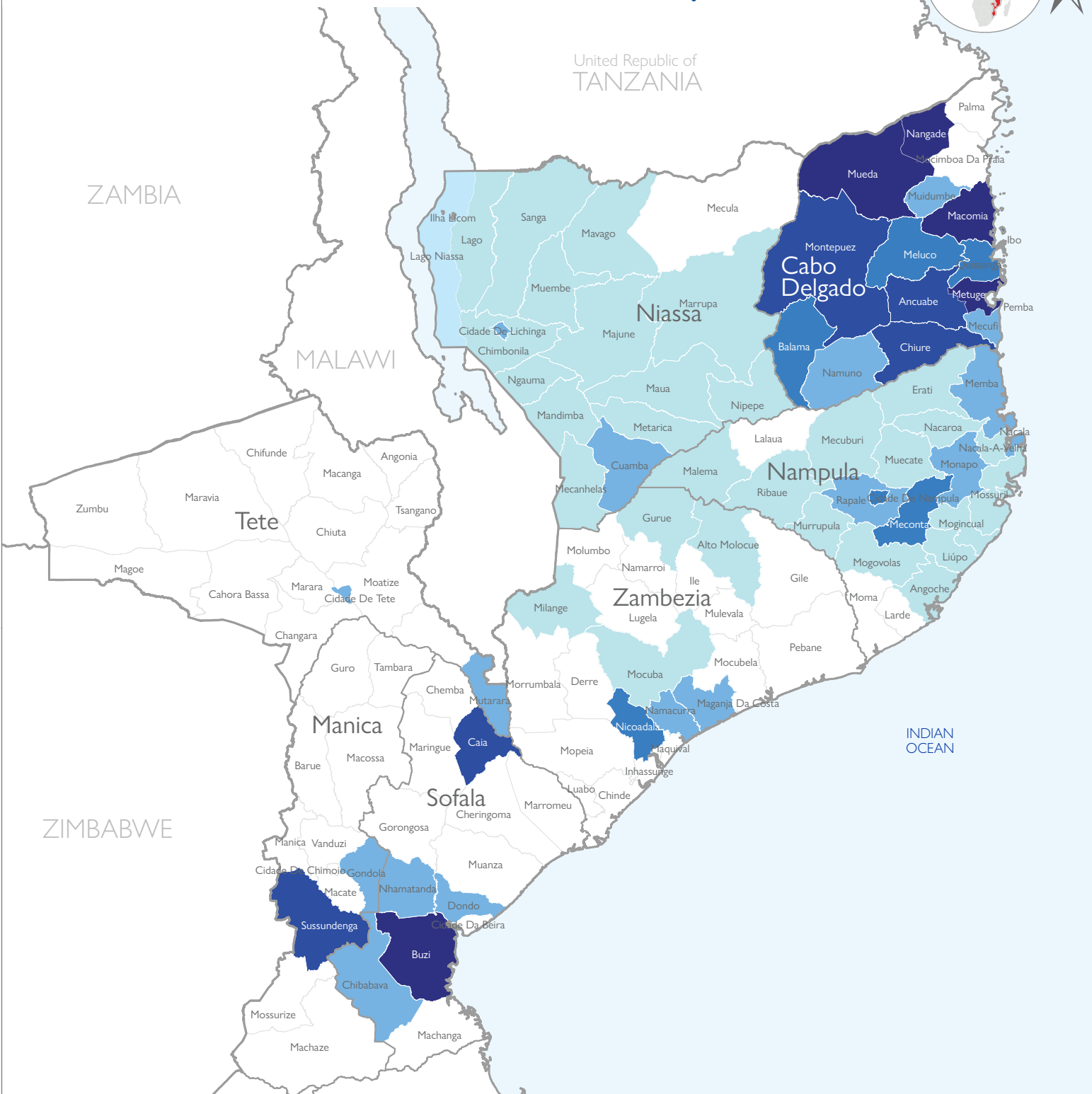
Ilha Licom, Sanga, Mavago, Mecula, Lago, Lago Niassa, Muembe, Marrupa, **Niassa**, Cidade De Lichinga, Chimbonila, Majune, Nipepe, Ngauma, Maua, Metarica, Lalaua, Mecuburi, Nacaroa, Nacala, Mandimba, Nacala-A-Velha, Cuamba, Malema, **Nampula**, Muecate, Monapo, Mossuril, Mecanhelas, Ribaue, Rapale, Cidade De Nampula, Meconta, Mogincual, Gurue, Murrupula, Mogovolas, Liúpo, Molumbo, Namarroi, Ile, Alto Molocue, Moma, Larde, Angoche, Milange, Lugela, **Zambezia**, Mulevala, Gile, Pebane, Derre, Mocuba, Mocubela, Morrumbala, Namacurra, Maganja Da Costa, Nicoadala, Maquival, Mopeia, Inhassunge, Luabo, Chinde

Chifunde, Macanga, Angonia, Zumbu, Maravia, Tsangano, Magoe, **Tete**, Chiuta, Cahora Bassa, Marara, Moatize, Cidade De Tete, Changara, Chemba, Mutarara, Guro, Tambara, Caia, Maringue, Muanza, **Manica**, Macossa, **Sofala**, Cheringoma, Marromeu, Barue, Gorongosa, Manica, Vanduzi, Cidade De Chimoio, Gondola, Macate, Nhamatanda, Dondo, Sussundenga, Cidade Da Beira, Buzi, Chibabava, Mossurize, Machanga, Machaze

TOP DISTRICTS HOSTING IDPs

1 CIDADE DE PEMBA
137,726 Individuals
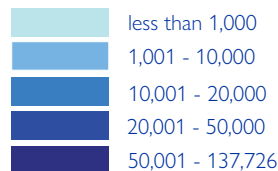**34,445** Households

2 METUGE
96,545 Individuals
25,990 Households

3 MUEDA
83,631 Individuals
22,979 Households

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) by district

- less than 1,000
- 1,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 20,000
- 20,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 137,726

International boundary
Province boundary
District boundary

1cm = 17Km
0   55   110   220 Km

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

METHODOLOGY

The data in this report is collected through DTM's Mobility Tracking Tool. Mobility Tracking gathers data through key informants at both district and community level on a quarterly data collection cycle and includes a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) component that gathers multisectoral data at Displacement Site level. A comprehensive methodological note on DTM's Mobility Tracking component is available on the DTM Mozambique website. In Round 19 DTM assessed 325 communities in Northern and Central Mozambique. A total of 368 key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted during this round. Ninety per cent KIIs were with representatives from various divisions of district and local governments, five per cent were from civil society organizations/non-government agencies and five per cent from technical focal points in various sectors. Twenty seven per cent of KIIs were with women key informants, whereas 73 per cent were men. Ninety five per cent of locations were assessed physically (enumerators within radius of 1Km from the affected location). Approximately five per cent of locations were assessed remotely (owing to access or security constraints).

To address the priority needs of IDPs, Key Informants have been asked to rank the relative intensity of each sectoral need on a Likert scale. The priority needs graphs presents this data, by aggregating the data for assessed localities in respective districts and presenting an average "need" between 0 (not applicable) to 5 (very significant).

For the sectoral needs of individual localities, please consult the Mobility Tracking Dataset (Round 19).

LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES:

The DTM's methodology of Mobility Tracking generates best estimates of IDPs as per their locations of displacement through key informant (KI) interviews, headcounts conducted in select Displacement Sites as well as verified data through IDP registration where available. However, disaggregated figures of IDP and Returnee populations has limitations. Within the returnee population categories assessed, assessment on intentions, perceptions, access to services/livehoods and the sustainability of return requires further assessment. Despite the observed presence of returns in newly accessible locations, mobility of displaced populations remains dynamic between host communities and sites. Humanitarian needs in access to livelihood/food, health, shelter, non-food items, education as well as water, sanitation and hygiene remain relevant amongst assessed IDP and returnee populations. Where IDP estimates increase/decrease over 25% from a previous Mobility Tracking Assessment round, verification is made through DTM Methodologies (Population Count exercises in Displacement Site Settings and additional household-level verification for IDPs in Host-community settings).

On some occasions demographic percentages are slightly below or above 100 per cent due to rounding in calculations.

ABOUT DISPLAMENT TRACKING MATRIX

DTM has implemented the Mobility Tracking Assessments in Mozambique since 2020 to track mobility, provide information on displaced population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced and returned populations, reasons for displacement, places of origin and periods of displacement. Data is collected at the settlement level, through Key Informants and focus group discussions with community focal points and direct observations. Vulnerabilities and multi-sectoral needs are covered in the Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment report (MSLA), released in conjunction with this report.

For more information, please see:
1. Mobility Tracking Round 19 Public Dataset - Central & Northern Mozambique
2. Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment Public Dataset - Northern Mozambique

QUESTIONS?

If you have questions concerning the information provided in this report, please contact us at:

dtmmozambique@iom.int

DTM CONTACT

NYAWARA Victoria Henrita Awino
DTM Programme manager

Displacement Tracking Matrix
International Organization for Migration
Maputo office
Maputo - Mozambique (GMT +2)

Email: vnyawara@iom.int

DTM DONORS:

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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 2023, Displacement Tracking Matrix".

Displacement.iom.int/Mozambique | @IOM_Mozambique