Increased security incidents in northern Mozambique since 2017 resulted in population displacement as well as subsequent humanitarian needs. To better understand the scope of displacement trends and needs of displaced populations, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) activated DTM in Cabo Delgado province in February 2019.

This summary presents initial findings of the 16th round of Baseline Assessments monitoring displacements triggered by conflict in Northern Mozambique. Key-informant interviews were conducted at district and location-level between May and June 2022. Assessments estimate the presence of 946,508 internally displaced persons (IDPs) mapped across displacement sites and host communities in 212 localities. Security and access restraints in the districts of Nangade, Macomia, Meluco, Mocimboa da Praia, Quissanga, Muidumbe and Palma, have limited data collection to select localities accessible to DTM field teams and focal points.

For this round, 30% of 946,508 IDPs are mapped in relocation sites, temporary centers and host community extensions. Approximately 65% of IDPs present at the time of assessment were mapped in Pemba (139,566 individuals), followed by Metuge (126,030 individuals), Nangade (116,538 individuals), Mueda (104,270 individuals) and Ancuabe (82,496 individuals).

**Evolution of results for the Northern Region**

DTM observed an overall net increase of 162,189 displaced individuals compared to the previous round of baseline assessments (February 2022). While return movements have proven to be quantifiable, the difference between round 15 and round 16 IDP figures can be broken down into:

- a) A net increase in IDPs across re-assessed locations triggered by attacks/fear of attacks in localities of Mueda, Nangade, Macomia, Meluco and Ancuabe (March-June 2022)
- b) The inclusion of IDPs in newly assessed locations and sites, most especially recorded in northern Cabo Delgado districts receiving IDPs who have yet to return to their locality of origin*
- c) Adjustments to data reused from previous rounds due to inaccessibility for DTM to confirm changes in IDP populations
- d) A decrease due to an overhaul of the existing database through data verification and triangulation

*DTM technical teams are exploring how to continuously improve data sharing to enable comparison and integration of numbers published by agencies similarly capturing displacement and return movements. Please note: the returnee category, for the purpose of DTM data collection, is restricted to individuals who returned to locations of their habitual residence, or an adjacent area based on a free decision. Mozambican displaced persons having returned to districts of origin without reaching their locality of origin are still displaced and as such not counted in the returnee category.

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**Key Figures**

- 212 Localities assessed
- 946,508 Individuals displaced
- 208,046 Households displaced
- 658,844 (70%) IDPs in Host Communities
- 287,664 (30%) IDPs in Displacement Sites
- 21% Increase in IDP numbers since February 2022

**Graph 1. Comparison of the evolution of IDP numbers recorded in DTM Baseline Reports since Round 4, July 2020**

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**Supporting Website:** [https://displacement.iom.int/mozambique](https://displacement.iom.int/mozambique)

**Website:** [https://www.iom.org](https://www.iom.org)
Demographics

In terms of demographics, children remain the main age and sex group, representing 55% of the overall IDP population, while women represent 24% and men 21%.

Priority needs

To identify the priority needs of IDPs in assessed localities, key Informants have been asked to rank the relative intensity of each sectoral need on a Likert scale. Projected Figure below presents this data, by aggregating the data for all 219 locations in order to presenting an average “need”. In Cabo Delgado Province, shelter is now overall the highest need, followed by Food and Protection. In previous rounds, the top needs have always been either Food or Shelter. The need for secondary education for children and legal support are also two highly reported needs, as is the access to documents. On average the highest needs across all sectors were recorded in Muidumbe, Pemba,

Vulnerabilities

An overview of vulnerabilities and sex breakdown was obtained through the assessment of each locality. Children were reported as the largest displaced group during the reporting period, representing 55% per cent of the IDP population. Among the IDPs in Cabo Delgado, different vulnerable groups were identified, of which the two largest are pregnant girls (<18 yrs) and unaccompanied/separated children. There are also 3,262 households headed by single females throughout Cabo Delgado. Vulnerability disaggregation gathered for this assessment represent estimates and perceptions provided by key informants (KI) and may not always be accurate/may be subject to under-representation.

Trends of displacement (February-May 2022)

Between February - May 2022, cumulative observations through the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) estimate 47,642 individual movements triggered by attacks/fear of attacks in Mueda, Nangade, Macomia and Meluco. Observed movements increased the number of IDP arrivals in different locations across Mueda, Nangade, Metuge and Pemba. Approximately 50% of 47,642 individuals on the move have been displaced for the /first time during this reporting period.
We see that movements remain dynamic with the change in context. Despite observed intentions to return, there is a significant number of new displacements as well as spontaneous relocations to site/host communities over the reporting period.

**Methodology**

IOM has been implementing its DTM baseline assessments in the districts most affected by insecurity since February 2019 but modified its methodology in July 2021 to adapt the tools to the evolving nature of displacement in northern Mozambique. The DTM now covers all accessible districts in Cabo Delgado impacted by displacement due to insecurity, as well as the provinces of Inhambane, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala and Zambezia.

For each round of assessments, DTM team members work in close coordination with government focal points to collect displacement-related information as well as prevailing needs through interviews with key informants, information triangulation and field visits. Baseline data collection incorporates a basic sectorial needs component that includes demographics, basic vulnerabilities, displacement trends, displaced population estimates (households and individuals), date of arrival, location of origin and reason(s) for displacement mobility patterns, and urgent critical needs of the displaced populations.

In between rounds, verification is carried out to obtain best estimates for IDPs in assessed locations. During the current reporting period, DTM monitoring teams worked with the Secretary of State’s Office, INGD and local governments to verify IDP estimates at the quarterão administrative level. Extensive data verification efforts employed during Round 16 included contributions from a network of 1,045 key informants. Where possible, a team of 138 DTM monitoring teams were additionally deployed to conduct direct visits to assessed locations. IDP Baseline estimates in host communities across Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces are currently under verification in collaboration with INGD and local authorities.

**Limitations**

The information gathered for this assessment represents estimates and perceptions provided by Key Informants (KI) as well as direct observations made by IOM DTM network of over 100 enumerators. Data accuracy is ensured through verification processes with further assessments and triangulation of available displacement monitoring information when feasible.

These processes include:
- Interviewing more than one Key Informant (KI) per locality (cross-checking consistency amongst network of KIs);
- Triangulation of displacement monitoring figures through site-level findings in Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments (MSLA) and Population Counts. During Baseline Round 16 data collection period, cross-check of results from MSLA findings were made available from 84 sites across 17 districts
- During Baseline R16 data collection period, cross-check from ETT indicative findings where available from daily movement monitoring in Ancuabe, Namuno Ancuabe, Namuno, Balama, Chiure, Ibo, Mueda, Meluco, Mecufi, Nagrade, Macomia Montepuez, Mulumber, Quissanga, Palma and Pemba districts.
- Conducting joint HH verification exercises once there is a significant increase in the displacement trend (when possible and accessible);
- Direct observation by the field teams (when possible and accessible).

We see that movements remain dynamic with the change in context. Despite observed intentions to return, there is a significant number of new displacements as well as spontaneous relocations to site/host communities over the reporting period.

**Baseline Assessments and Evolution from Round 13 (September, 2022) to Round 16 (June 2022)**

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<th>Province/Region of Assessment</th>
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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 (June, 2022. Displacement Tracking Matrix)