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 and Zambezia, causing flash flooding and subsequent destruction.

From 04 to 07 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. DTM Round 7 covered 26 districts in Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia provinces. The DTM teams interviewed locality chiefs capturing population estimates and geographic distribution, population movements, shelter repairs and access to services in host communities.

OVERVIEW

Data collection period: 04 — 07 November 2019

DTM Numbers

2,167,063  
Affected individuals

12,078  
Displaced individuals

19,360  
Returned individuals

DTM Assessment Coverage

4  
Provinces

26  
Districts

57  
Administrative posts

187  
Localities
Tenure Status

- An estimate of **29,648 households** rented their homes before the cyclone.
- An estimate of **405,322 households** owned their homes before the cyclone.
- An estimate of **3,270 households** were hosted by other households before the cyclone.

- **6%** of affected population live **outside** of their houses.
- **78%** of affected population live **inside** of their houses.

- **52%** of affected population live in **rural settings**.
- **48%** of affected population live in **urban settings**.

- Shelter information on **16%** of the population was not provided by key informants.

Percentage of Affected Population by Number of Localities Covered in Provinces

- **Manica**: 57 localities, 48% of affected population live in urban settings, 6% live outside of their houses.
- **Sofala**: 51 localities, 18.6% of affected population live in urban settings, 78% live inside of their houses.
- **Zambezia**: 74 localities, 11.8% of affected population live in urban settings, 78% live inside of their houses.
- **Tete**: 5 localities, 0.2% of affected population live in urban settings, 78% live inside of their houses.

- An estimate of **29,648 households** rented their homes before the cyclone.
- An estimate of **405,322 households** owned their homes before the cyclone.
- An estimate of **3,270 households** were hosted by other households before the cyclone.

Percentage of Affected Population that Left to Other Localities

- **7%** of the affected population (12,078) left their localities to another.
- Of these, 86 are displaced within **Sofala**, 7% within **Zambezia** and 7% within **Manica**.
URGENT NEEDS

Drinkable water remains the first most urgent need in the 187 affected localities, representing 1,277,986 individuals and 277,908 households.

Shelter remains the second most urgent need in the 187 affected localities, representing 710,944 individuals and 139,526 households.

Food remains the third most urgent need in the 187 affected localities, representing 1,036,345 individuals and 215,277 households.

SHELTER ASSISTANCE

In the 187 affected localities, 32% (totaling 1,035,475 individuals and 231,903 households) have received shelter assistance, the remaining 68% (totaling 1,131,588 individuals and 236,953 households) have not received shelter assistance.

Of the 32% that have received shelter kits, 73% used the kits to cover all the roofs of their houses, 15% used the kits to covered part of their roofs, 5% to used the kits to cover other built-up structures, 3% used the kits to replace damaged perimeter walls and fences and the remaining 3% used the kits to cover damaged walls.

Fig 1: Shelter kits distribution and uses

Table 1: Actions taken by population to repair their damaged houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions Taken to Repair Damaged Houses</th>
<th>% by Localities</th>
<th>Households Affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did not received shelter kit</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have bought materials to repair other parts of the house</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have bought materials to repair the roof</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>24,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have collected/recovered materials from damaged/destroyed houses</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>163,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have used recovered material to repair the walls</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have used recovered materials to repair the roof</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>32,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have used recovered materials to repair other parts of the house</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>36,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used local materials</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>185,086</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SELF REPAIR ACTIONS OF HOUSES DAMAGED

In 99% (462,886 households) of the affected localities, population have taken on repairs of their own homes. The remaining 1% of the population represent 5,970 households.
LIVELIHOOD

In the 187 affected localities, 80% (representing 285,189 households) reported agriculture (growing crops) to be the their main source of income before the cylone.

In the 187 affected localities, the cylone impacted 98% (representing 463,653 households) of the major sources of livelihood. Close to half of those whose livelihood were impacted cited “productive land is flooded or damaged” as the major impact to their livelihood (representing 146,368 households).

In the 187 affected localities, 91% (representing 410,815 households) have access to farmland while 7% (representing 52,713 households) have no access to farmland. Sixty-three per cent (representing 273,526 households) reported having benefitted from the recent agriculture input distribution (seeds and tools).
ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to Functioning Market

In the 187 affected localities, 86% have access to functioning market (representing 423,650 households) down from 89% before the cyclone. The main reasons for lack of access to functioning markets are markets too expensive (40%), markets are not functioning as before (40%) and markets are no longer physically accessible (20%).

Access to Functioning Health Facilities

In the 187 affected localities, 88% have access to functioning health facilities (representing 430,837 households) up from 87% before the cyclone. The main reasons for lack of access to functioning health facilities are, facilities are damaged (50%) and no medicines available (50%).

Access to Functioning School

In the 187 affected localities, 86% have access to functioning school (representing 406,165 households) down from 98% before the cyclone. The main reasons for lack of access to functioning schools are, lack of learning materials (57%), facilities have been damaged (13%) and others (30%).

Access to Functioning Water Source

In the 187 affected localities, 44% have access to functioning water source (representing 276,577 households) down from 88% before the cyclone. Eighty-six per cent of the water sources not functioning have been damaged, 13% are no longer accessible, while the remaining 1% have been contaminated.
DTM 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.

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) in resettlement locations.

2) **Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment**: Multi-sector assessment in resettlement locations providing in-depth information on mobility, needs, and vulnerabilities.

3) **Baseline Locality Assessment**: Assessment of affected localities, capturing internal displacement population figures, mobility dynamics and conditions (needs, shelter and access to services).

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 outside resettlement locations.

POPULATION CATEGORIES DEFINITIONS

**Affected population inside locality**: Resident population whose homes were affected by shelter damage and have not left the assessed locality.

**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.

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DTM Activities are Supported by

DTM information products:
http://displacement.iom.int/mozambique