

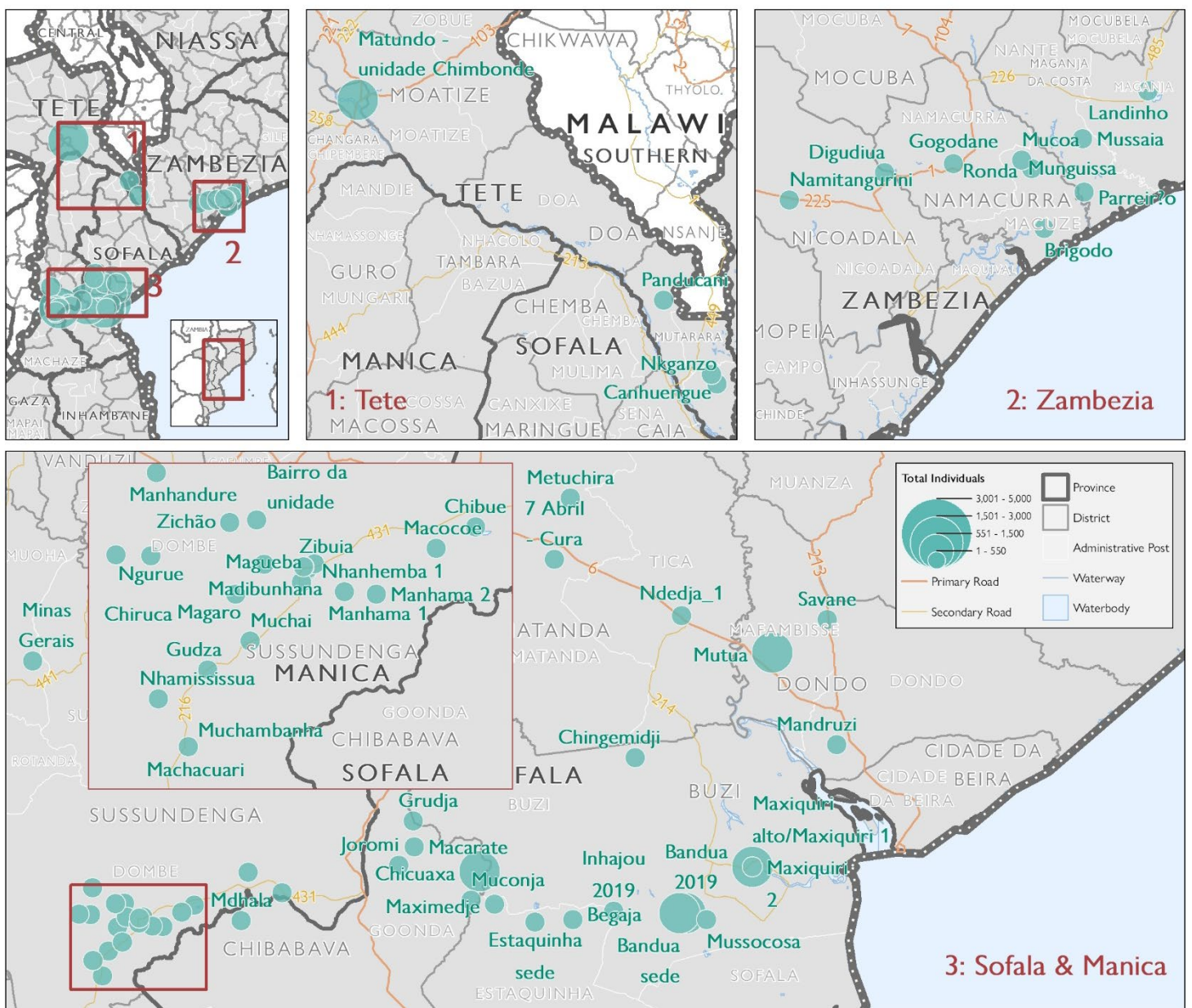
**OVERVIEW**

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 22 July to 8 August, 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 **17** administrative posts and **10** districts in Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia provinces.



Source Data : ESRI, IOM, INGC, OCHA  
Kilometers  
0 10 20 40  
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 1 to 8 July 2019. To access information on IDP population in displacements sites as of today, kindly consult [IOM Displacement Movement Tracking – Daily Update Datasets](#).

## 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 LOCATIONS & POPULATION BY PROVINCE

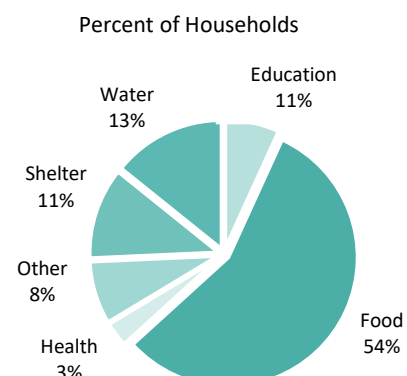
Province	Resettlement Site		
	# Locations	Individual	Household
Sofala	22	43,907	8,932
Manica	30	22,025	4,533
Tete	4	4,052	810
Zambezia	10	10,206	2,390
<b>Totals</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>80,190</b>	<b>16,665</b>

- **Three** additional sites have been monitored since the last round, with an additional estimated **2,000** individuals and **400** households. Those sites are **Chibue Mateo** and **25 de Setembro** in Manica province and **Grudja (4 de Outubro/Nhabziconja)** in Sofala province;
- Of the **66** resettlement sites assessed, the majority (**79%**) are located in Sofala and Manica provinces with around **66,000** individuals and **14,000** households;
- The total estimated population who stay inside resettlement locations is around **80,000** individuals and **17,000** households.

## RESETTLEMENT LOCATIONS

### URGENT NEEDS

Of the **66** resettlement sites assessed, **42** centres reported food as their greatest need (representing **8,997 households**) followed by water (representing **2,186 households**), Education (representing **1,893 households**), Shelter (representing **1,831 households**), and Health (representing **498 households**).





## Shelter and NFI

**Sixty-one percent** of resettlement sites assessed (**11,908 households**) reported unable to access needed NFIs because of the need for money to purchase items, followed by **24%** of resettlement sites assessed (**3,137 households**) reported that items sold are too expensive, and **12%** of resettlement sites assessed (**912 households**) reported that market is not accessible, followed by **2%** (**370 households**) reported that transportation to market is not available and **2%** (**338 households**) for other reasons.

The top three NFI items needed but not accessible to IDPs in the site were reported 1) Items for sleeping (mats, blankets...) in **49 sites**, 2) cooking items in **31 sites**, 3) Mosquito nets in **28 sites**.



## WASH

**Seventy-six percent** of resettlement sites assessed (**13,980 households**) reported having access to functional latrines on site while **24%** (**2,685 households**) reported having no functional latrines. Those which reported no functional latrines are located in Sussundenga district in Manica province, Buzi and Chibava districts in Sofala province and Mutarara district in Tete province.

**Forty-five percent** of sites assessed (**5,603 households**) reported using hand pumps as their main source of water followed by **17%** using Lagoons and waterways (**2,370 households**), **8%** using open wells (**1,272 households**), **8%** using protected wells (**2,272 households**), **5%** using small water system (**2,791 households**), **5%** using tanks (**903 households**), **2%** using lakes or dams (**194 households**), **3%** without a main source of drinking water (**44 households**) which are located in Sussundenga district in Manica province.



## FOOD SECURITY

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, **26%** reported having access to a functioning market (**5,961 households**). The **74%** of sites which reported no access to a functioning market (**10,704 households**) are located in Buzi, Chibavava, Dondo, and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province; Sussudenga district in Manica province; Cidade De Tete and Mutarara districts in Tete province; and Maganja Da Costa, Namacurra and Nicoadala districts in Zambezia.

**Eighty-eight percent** of sites assessed reported receiving a food distribution (**15,828 households**) with **60%** (**8,109 households**) receiving one in the last 7 days, **5%** (**603 households**) receiving one in the last 14 days, and **34%** (**7,116 households**) receiving one more than two weeks ago. The **12%** of sites which did not report receiving a food distribution (**837 households**) are located in Buzi and Chibavava, districts in Sofala province and Sussundenga and Mutarara districts in Manica and Tete provinces respectively.



## HEALTH

Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, **83%** reported having access to healthcare services on site (**12,155 households**). The **17%** of sites which reported no access to healthcare services on site (**4,510 households**) are located in Buzi, Dondo, Chibabava and Nhamatanda districts in Sofala province; Sussudenga district in Manica province; and Maganja Da Costa, Namacurra, and Nicoadala districts in Zambezia.

**EDUCATION**

Ninety-one percent (15,946 households) of resettlement sites assessed reported that the majority of school age children have access to a functional school. The 9% of sites (719 households) which did not report that the majority of school age children have access to a functional school are located Sussundenga district in Manica province.

**PROTECTION**

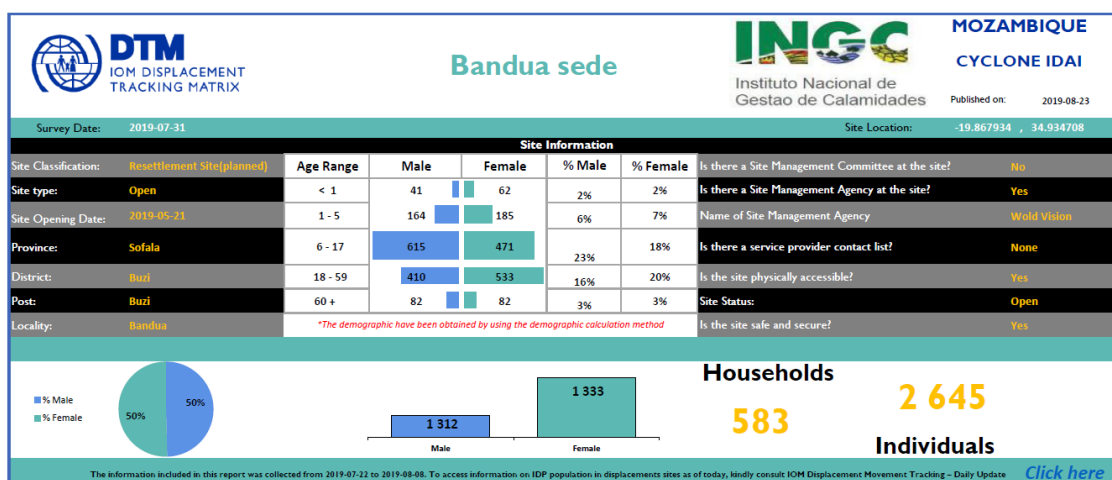
Of the 66 resettlement sites assessed, 39% (9,260 households) reported that there exists a security provider or mechanism to ensure safety of persons at the site. Fifty-nine percent (7,338 households) of sites assessed did not report that there exists a security provider or mechanism to ensure safety of persons at the site and are located in Buzi, Chibavava, 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. Two percent of sites did not know there exists a security provider or mechanism to ensure safety of persons at the site.

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

Seventy-nine percent of resettlement sites assessed, (14,602 households) reported that there exist volunteers conducting social mobilization activities on site. The top three sectors of mobilization activities were reported as WASH (32 sites), Health (24 sites), and Protection (13 sites) and Child Protection (13 sites) equally. The remaining 21% (2,063 households) of sites which report that there are not social mobilization volunteers on site are located in Buzi and Chibabava districts in Sofala province, Sussundenga district in Manica province, and Mutarara district in Tete province.

According to the respondents, the three most common channels used from communities to reach the humanitarian organizations are reported as community leader or group (33 sites), local government office (30 sites), and religious leader or group (26 sites). On the other way around, organizations communicate with communities mainly through local government office (37 sites), community leader or group (29 sites), and staff from humanitarian agencies (21 sites).

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



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

Site Name	Province	District	Administrative Post	Locality	Total Households	Total Individuals
Chibue	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bunga	152	1512
Gudza	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bunga	144	867
Machacuari	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bunga	20	104
Manhama 2	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bunga	263	1202
Muchambanha	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bunga	56	219
Chibue Mateo	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Bunga	130	542
Bairro da unidade	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Darue	320	1832
Muawa	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Darue	260	1028
Zichão	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Darue	129	526
Javera	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Javera	16	131
Magueba	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Javera	67	335
Macocoe	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia	134	1050
Manhama 1	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia	242	1172
Muchai	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia	56	243
25 de Setembro	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia	133	666
Ngurue	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia	137	575
Nhamississua	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Mabaia	47	181
Madibunhana	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Matarara	110	423
Nhanhamba 1	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Matarara	548	1409
Nhanhamba 2	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Matarara	304	1709
Tossene Choma	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Matarara	338	1724
Chiruca	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	29	132
Magaro	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	203	1340
Manhandure	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	97	359
Matarara	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	194	750
Mucombe	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	100	320
Muoco Chiguendere (Madudo)	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	86	615
Mutassa	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	28	115
Zibuia	Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe	Muoco	61	355
Minas Gerais	Manica	Sussundenga	Muoha	Muhoa	129	589
Bandua 2019	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Bandua	719	2904
Bandua sede	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Bandua	583	2645
Chingemidji	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Bandua	480	2410
4 de Outubro/Nhabziconja	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Grudja	166	805
Maxiquiri 2	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Guara Guara	234	763
Maxiquiri alto/Maxiquiri 1	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Guara Guara	1798	8990
Mussocosa	Sofala	Buzi	Buzi	Guara Guara	42	147
Begaja	Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Estaquinha	211	1634
Estaquinha sede	Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Estaquinha	299	1492
Inhjou 2019	Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Estaquinha	437	2186
Maximedje	Sofala	Buzi	Estaquinha	Estaquinha	182	910
Mdhala	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Chinhica	161	910
Chicuaxa	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Hamamba	553	2759
Joromi	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Hamamba	352	1760
Muconja	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Hamamba	250	1248
Macarate	Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Mutindiriri	380	1900
Mandruzi	Sofala	Dondo	Dondo	Mandruzi	375	1845
Savane	Sofala	Dondo	Dondo	Savane	267	1335
Mutua	Sofala	Dondo	Mafambisse	Mutua	618	2393
Metuchira	Sofala	Nhamatanda	Nhamatanda	Metuchira	260	2083
7 Abril - Cura	Sofala	Nhamatanda	Nhamatanda	Vila De Nhamatanda	163	778
Ndedja_1	Sofala	Nhamatanda	Tica	Lamego	402	2010
Matundo - unidade Chimbonde	Tete	Cidade De Tete	Cidade De Tete	Cidade de Tete	565	2825
Canhuengue	Tete	Mutarara	Inhangoma	Kanhungue	70	353
Nkganzo	Tete	Mutarara	Inhangoma	Kanhungue	95	475
Panducani	Tete	Mutarara	Nhamayabue	Sinjal	80	399
Landinho	Zambezia	Maganja Da Cos	Maganja	Bala	500	1873
Mussaia	Zambezia	Maganja Da Cos	Nante	Nante	370	1851
Parreirão	Zambezia	Maganja Da Cos	Nante	Nomiua	410	1845
Mucoa	Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Furquia	39	98
Munguissa	Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Furquia	21	75
Ronda	Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Furquia	56	158
Brigodo	Zambezia	Namacurra	Macuze	Macusse	172	359
Gogodane	Zambezia	Namacurra	Namacurra	Namacurra	154	647
Namitangurini	Zambezia	Nicoadala	Nicoadala	Munhonha	470	2500
Diguidua	Zambezia	Nicoadala	Nicoadala	Nicoadala	198	800

To view the latest reports, datasets, and data visualizations please visit the DTM Mozambique [website](https://www.dtm-mozambique.org/).

For more information please contact [DTMMozambique@iom.int](mailto:DTMMozambique@iom.int).

**DTM activities are supported by:**

