IOM UN MIGRATION | GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

IOM MOZAMBIQUE

DISPLACEMENT RISK MAPPING REPORT

MARCH 2025

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BACKGROUND

Mozambique ranks third among the African countries most exposed to multiple weather-related hazards, suffering from periodic cyclones, droughts, floods, and related epidemics. Drought occurs primarily in the southern region, with a frequency of seven droughts for every 10 years.[1] Floods occur every two to three years, with higher levels of risk in the central and southern regions. Since 2017, approximately five million people have been affected by cyclones, with Zambezia, Nampula, and Sofala being the most impacted provinces. These extreme weather events have severely disrupted livelihoods, with Tropical Cyclone Idai (2019) ranking among the two costliest disasters in Africa over the past 50 years.

Mozambique's cyclone season typically lasts from November to March, though cyclones can also form outside this period. Historical data from Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD) highlights the varying impact of these events, with affected populations ranging from 73,000 (Cyclone Chalane in 2020) to 1.5 million (Cyclone Idai in 2019). In 2023, Tropical Cyclone Freddy made landfall twice, causing severe destruction through strong winds, heavy rainfall, and widespread flooding in Gaza, Inhambane and Sofala provinces. Despite early warning systems and coordinated disaster response efforts, the cyclone caused significant infrastructure damage, population displacement, and disruptions to essential services. Road networks were particularly affected, limiting access to livelihood, healthcare, and social services. The frequency and intensity of cyclones in Mozambique have increased over time. Since 2000, the country has experienced a major tropical cyclone approximately every other year, leading to recurring displacement crises.

Between December 2024 and March 2025, Mozambique was struck by three major cyclones; Tropical Cyclones Chido, Dikeledi, and Jude resulting in widespread destruction across Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Zambezia. Although Sofala, Manica, and Tete were not in the direct path of Tropical Cyclone Jude, they experienced significant heavy rains and flooding. It is important to note that this report is based on findings collected between March and April 2024 and therefore does not include details on the most recent impacts of Cyclones Chido, Dikeledi, and Jude.

According to the October 2024 post-harvest, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity analysis, approximately 33 per cent of households do not have maize reserves – particularly in Manica, Sofala and Inhambane – and 70 per cent of the population do not have enough maize to cover their needs until the end of the lean season. At least 43 per cent of the assessed population presented insufficient levels of food consumption, 9 per cent poor food consumption and 34 per cent moderate. Half of the households are using multiple negative food-related coping strategies, such as borrowing food or adults skipping meals to feed children. The provinces of Tete (23%), Manica (17%), Cabo Delgado and Sofala (15% respectively) stand out negatively with a significant proportion of households that are using extreme coping strategies.

Recognizing the growing risks of climate change, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with INGD, conducted displacement risk assessments from 10 March to 16 April 2024. These assessments, carried out at the locality level with key informants across Sofala, Manica, Zambezia, Tete, Nampula, Niassa, Inhambane, and Gaza provinces, analyzed historical displacement trends, hazard exposure, and vulnerability. The findings support the government, policymakers, and humanitarian and development actors in mitigating disaster impacts and strengthening community resilience. While this report focuses on displacement risks from sudden-onset disasters, Mozambique is also vulnerable to slower-onset hazards like drought, highlighting the need for further multi-hazard assessments to inform evidence-based resilience strategies.

1. GFDRR - Mozambique Country Profile

KEY FINDINGS

Extreme Weather Impact: 232 out of 278 assessed localities experienced heavy rainfall and/or cyclones since 2022, with 82 directly hit by the 2023/2024 El Niño event.

Access and Isolation: During and after disasters, 113 localities become inaccessible or can only be reached by small vehicles, heightening vulnerability.

Early Warning Gaps: 28 localities lack access to early warning systems, leaving communities unprepared.

Preparedness Deficit: 100 localities have no readiness measures in place to handle extreme weather events.

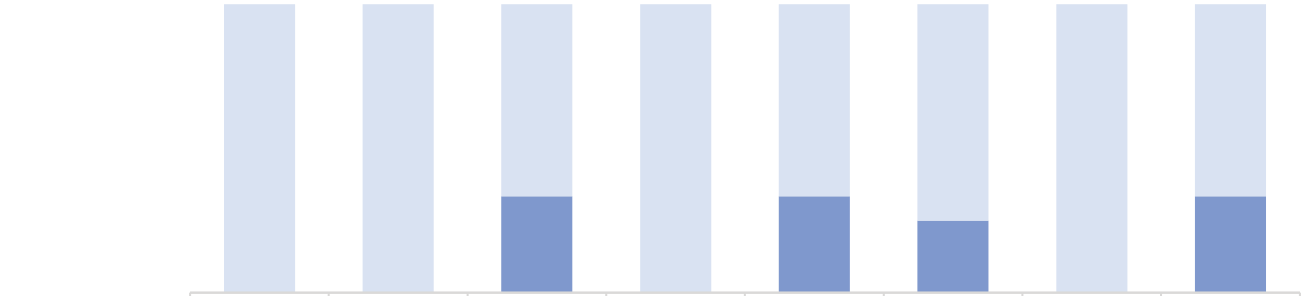
Evacuation Challenges: 15 localities have no designated accomodation centres, while 186 require urgent renovations to existing facilities.

MANICA PROVINCE

Manica province has been recurrently impacted by extreme weather events, including heavy winds and rainfall. However, Cyclones Idai and Gombe were the most significant hydrometeorological hazards affecting the province between 2019 and 2023, leading to widespread displacement. While the number of IDPs has gradually declined as return movements have taken place, assessments in January 2024 identified 26,818 IDPs across Cidade de Chimoio, Gondola and Sussundenga districts. All identified IDPs were displaced due to disaster-induced shocks, with 79 per cent displaced in 2019, 17 per cent in 2020, and the remaining caseload between 2021 and 2023. Beyond cyclone- and flood-induced displacement, several localities in Guro, Machaze, Macossa, Sussundenga, and Tambara districts experienced drought conditions associated with the 2023/2024 El Niño phenomenon[2].

While most localities in Manica province have remained accessible following past disasters, physical access constraints persist in specific areas. In Guro, Machaze, Macossa, and Tambara districts, some localities are only reachable on foot or via small-scale transport, such as motorbikes. Despite general accessibility being reported, key informants in six localities indicated the possibility of partial or limited access, while nine localities were flagged as potentially completely inaccessible. Additionally, KIs in Machaze, Sussundenga, Gondola, and Macossa districts highlighted critical infrastructure deficits in six localities, with further reports of inadequate infrastructure in certain areas of Cidade de Chimoio.

Is the location usually physically accessible after the event?



	Cidade De Chimoio	Gondola	Guro	Macate	Machaze	Macossa	Sussundenga	Tambara
Yes	17	7	2	2	2	3	6	2
Limited access			1		1	1		1

ACCESS TO SERVICES

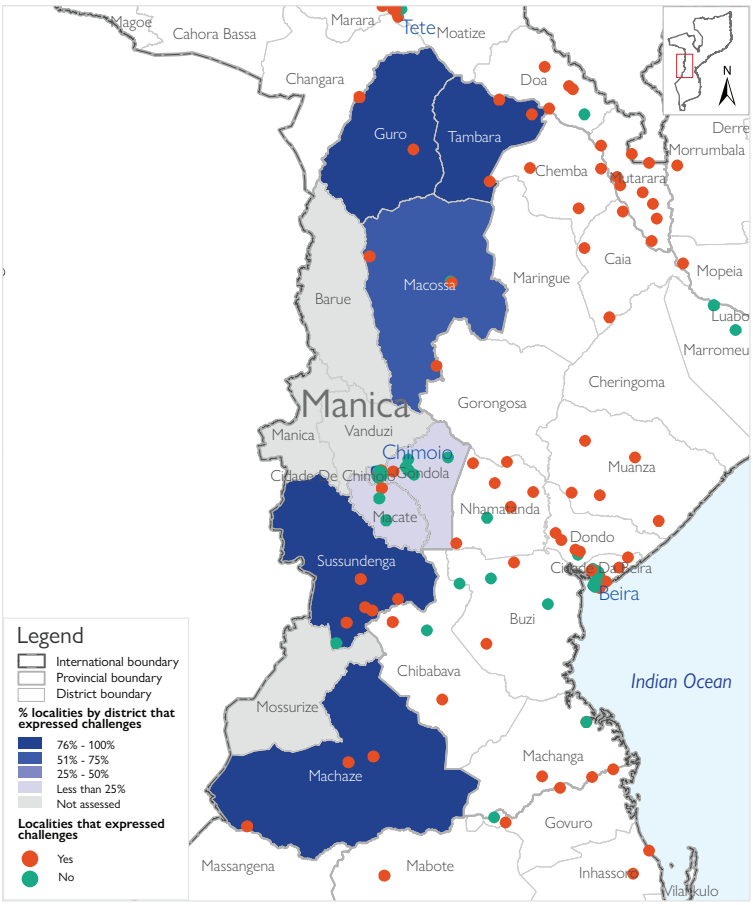
Access to healthcare services in Manica is generally available, despite challenges in some localities, particularly in Guro, Macossa, and Sussundenga. However, key informants indicated that access to healthcare is likely to become difficult during and after disasters, with 13 out of the 45 assessed localities in Manica province reporting potential challenges.

In Nhacassoro locality (Macossa) and Macate Sede (Macate), access to safe drinking water remains a challenge, while several other localities report partial access. Key informants indicate that an additional seven localities face a heightened risk of water inaccessibility, bringing the total to 22 localities potentially experiencing water access constraints in the aftermath of the disaster. In Machaze and Sussundenga, reports indicate cases of malnutrition and associated health complications due to food insecurity. Furthermore, in Chimoio, Gondola, Macate, Machaze, and Sussundenga, outbreaks of waterborne diseases have been reported, linked to inadequate hygiene and sanitation conditions, exacerbated by water scarcity and the contamination of drinking water sources.

2. OCHA - Mozambique 2023/2024 El-Nino Flash Update

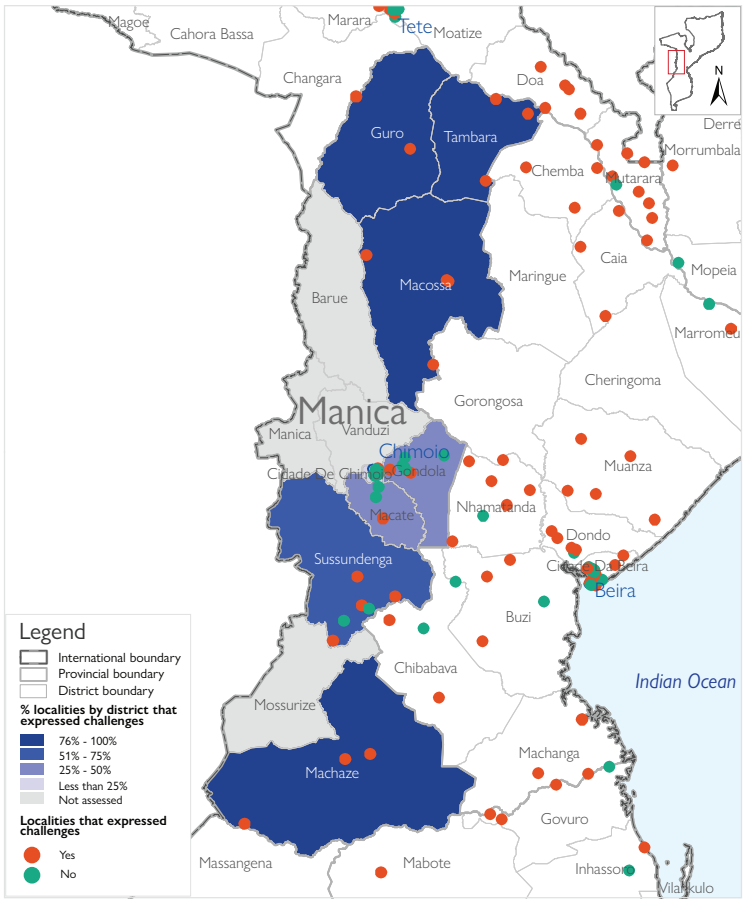
47% In Manica

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing health services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



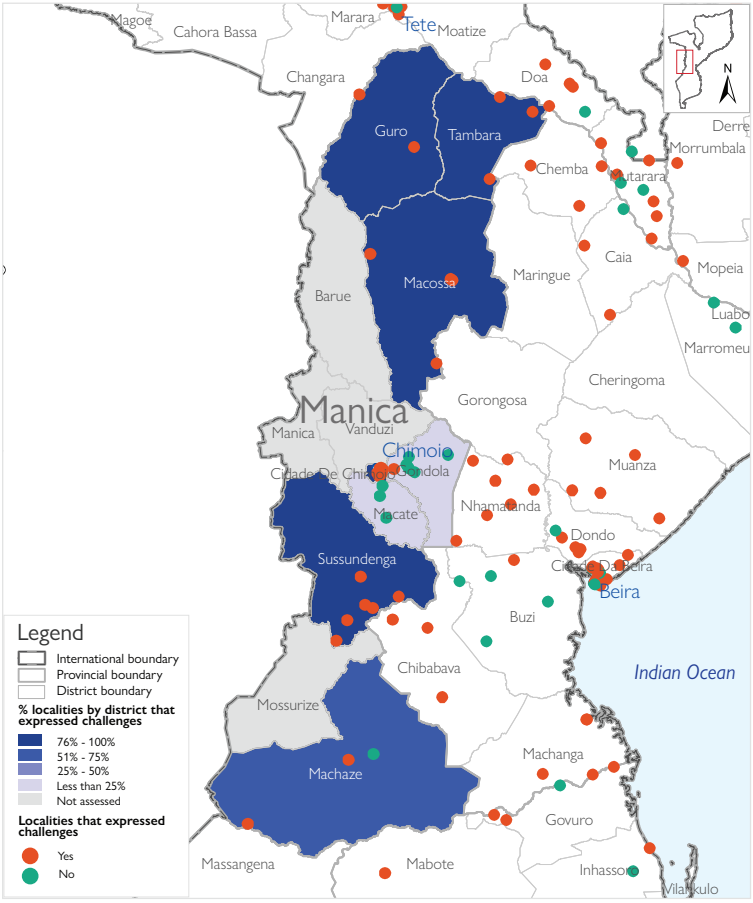
49% In Manica

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing drinking water shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



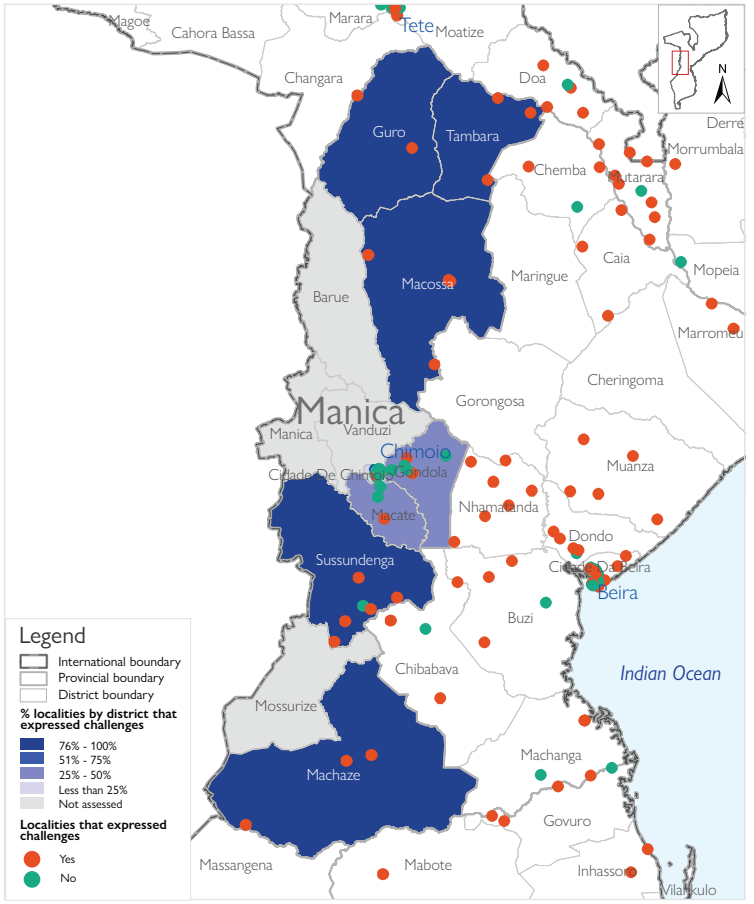
78% In Manica

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing farmland services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones

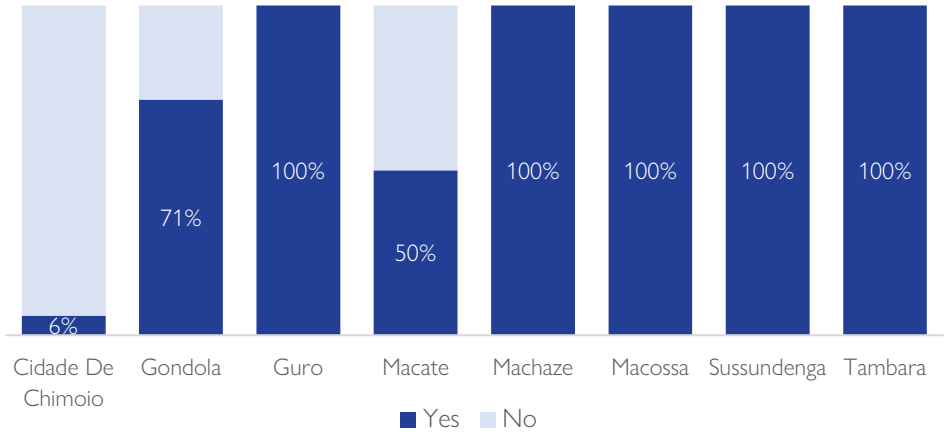


51% In Manica

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing communications services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones

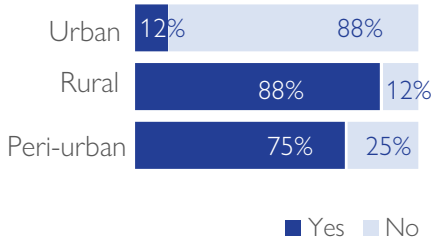


Are there any challenges in accessing food and nutrition during or after disasters?



Key Informants in 58 per cent of assessed localities reported challenges in accessing food. While food insecurity in Manica province is primarily driven by the ongoing drought, rural localities have been disproportionately affected due to the lack of alternative livelihoods, exacerbating vulnerability and limiting coping mechanisms.

Rural vs Urban: Are there any challenges in accessing food and nutrition during or after disasters?

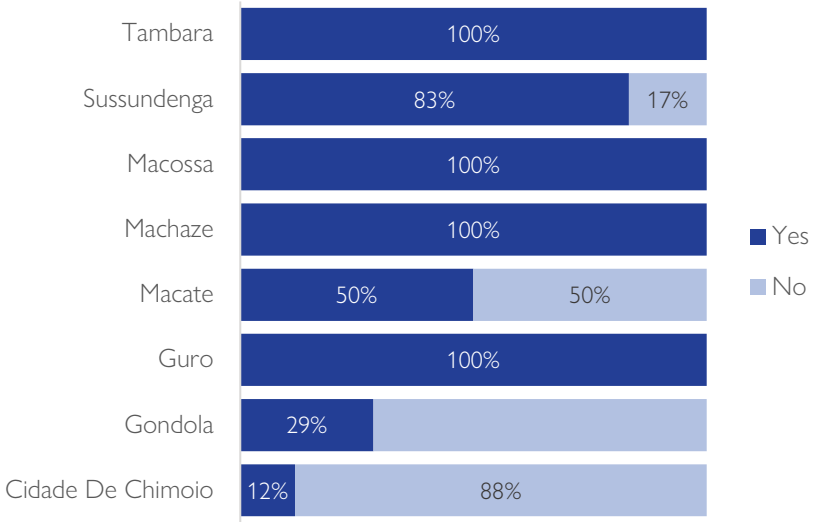


In addition to food insecurity and healthcare challenges, communities in Manica province face pre-existing barriers to waste management services. Only communities in Cidade de Chimoio and Gondola reported having access to waste management, while rural communities indicated a complete lack of access. Access to electricity and fuel for lighting is already limited across the province, with a high likelihood of further disruptions during disasters, even for those who currently have access. Conversely, land access dynamics vary between rural and urban areas. While all rural localities reportedly have access to farmland, 16 urban localities in Cidade de Chimoio reported no access to agricultural land, limiting livelihood opportunities.

COMMUNICATION

Access challenges influence the effectiveness of communication services in 23 localities, primarily in rural areas, while communication infrastructure in urban localities such as Cidade de Chimoio remains stable, with minimal disruptions expected even during disasters. However, in Tambara, Macossa, Machaze, and Guro, key informants across all assessed localities reported that the current state of communication infrastructure may lead to significant challenges during and after disasters.

Are there any challenges in accessing communication services during or after disasters?

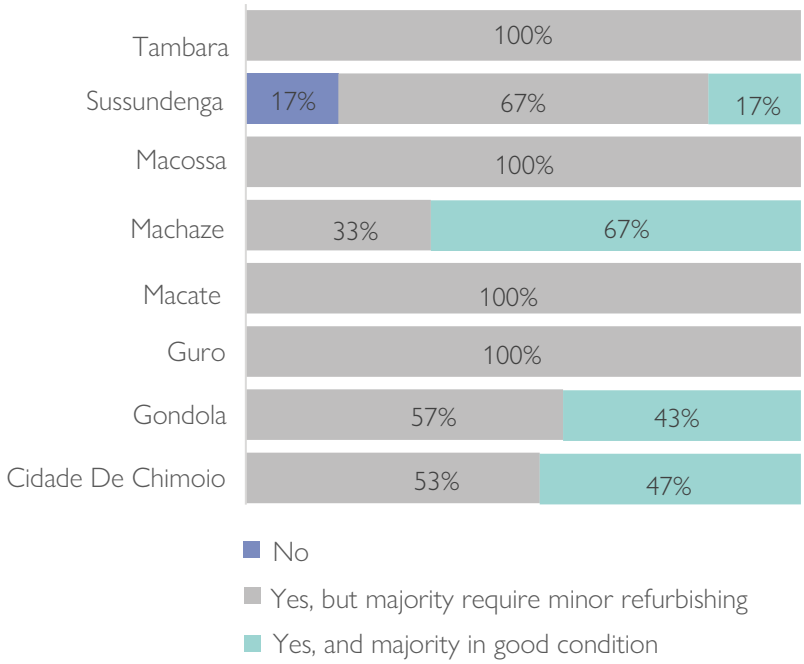


Overall, early warning systems functional before disasters, though gaps remain. Key informants in 25 de Setembro locality (Cidade de Chimoio) reported poor access to early warning mechanisms. Households primarily receive early warning messages through radio, community meetings, and word of mouth from family and friends. Due to network challenges, rural communities prefer receiving alerts through community meetings and interpersonal communication, whereas urban residents primarily rely on television, radio, and SMS notifications.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

According to key informants, there are no accomodation centres in Dombe locality (Sussundenga). While most assessed localities in Manica have designated accomodation centres, key informants in 64 per cent of the localities reported that these facilities can accommodate less than half of the local population, with no localities reporting sufficient capacity to shelter all residents in the event of a disaster.

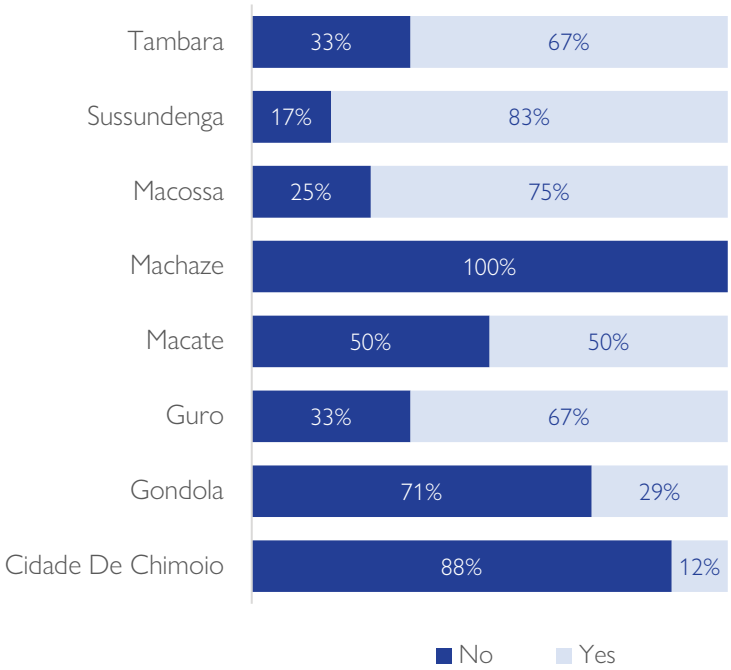
Are there accomodation centres (schools, religious buildings, etc) ?



In 67 per cent of the assessed localities, accomodation centres are structurally established but require renovations to ensure functionality. The condition of these facilities varies between urban and rural settings. Accomodation Centres in urban areas such as Cidade de Chimoio are generally well-maintained and operational, while those in rural areas are in urgent need of rehabilitation.

In Manica province, evacuation routes have been identified in 87 per cent of assessed localities. Despite limitations in infrastructure, community members are generally aware of how to access accomodation centres. However, some localities in Tambara, Machaze, Guro, Gondola, and Cidade de Chimoio reported a lack of designated routes leading to accommodation centers, which may hinder timely evacuations during emergencies. In 98 per cent of the localities, residents know how to access the Evacuation Centres.

Do people usually relocate in the eventual scenario of a disaster?

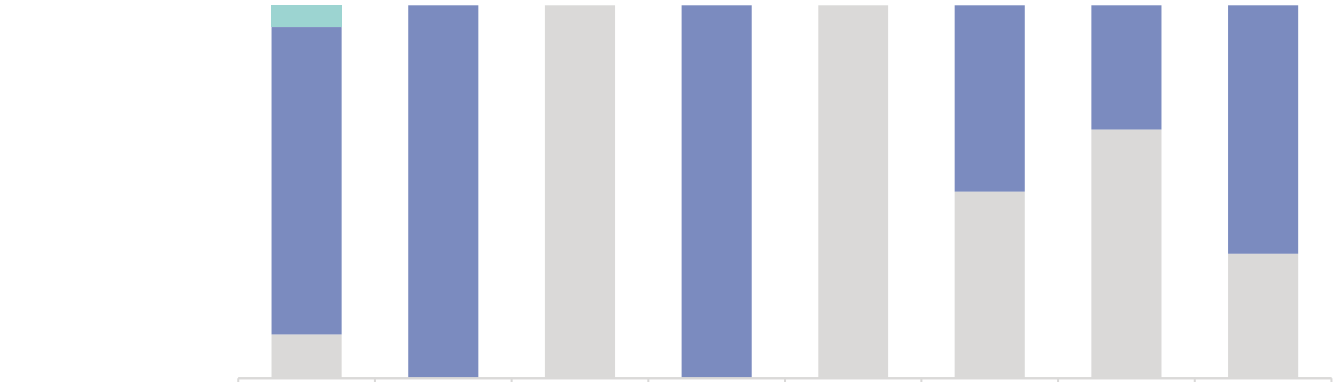


In the event of a disaster, a significant portion of the population prefers in-situ resilience strategies, with 62 per cent of assessed localities indicating that community members would opt to remain in place rather than evacuate. This trend is particularly pronounced in urban areas, where key informants in 88 per cent of localities reported that households prioritize sheltering in place over relocating to designated accommodation centers. Conversely, in rural settings, a higher proportion of communities (52% of assessed localities) demonstrate a preference for proactive displacement to accomodation centres as a risk mitigation strategy in response to disaster-induced displacement.

Ninety-six per cent of assessed localities in Manica province have experienced climate variability over the past two years. The impacts of these changes have been evident, particularly with the 2023/2024 El Niño-induced drought, which has exacerbated food insecurity. In addition to prolonged dry spells, key informants reported notable shifts in rainfall patterns, further affecting livelihoods and resilience.

In all assessed localities in Guro and Machaze, key informants indicated that communities are entirely unprepared for future disasters and 9 of the 45 assessed localities do not have a Disaster Risk Mapping committe. Overall, 33 per cent of localities reported having no preparedness measures in place, while 65 per cent demonstrated moderate preparedness, and only 2 per cent (one locality) were considered well-prepared. Given the low preparedness levels and the forecast of future disasters, 84 per cent of localities expressed high or extreme concern regarding the potential impact of extreme weather events on their communities.

How well do you think your locality is prepared to handle extreme weather events?



	Cidade De Chimoio	Gondola	Guro	Macate	Machaze	Macossa	Sussundenga	Tambara
Very well prepared	1							
Moderately prepared	14	7		2		2	2	2
Not prepared at all	2		3		3	2	4	1

Manica province faces recurring climate shocks, including cyclones, floods, and El Niño-induced droughts, impacting 96 per cent of localities. With 62 per cent of communities opting to stay in place during disasters, limited preparedness remains a concern. Accessibility constraints in nine localities hinder humanitarian response, while 58 per cent of localities report food insecurity. water access challenges in 22 localities have heightened health risks, exposing communities to waterborne diseases. Additionally, severe drought conditions and impacts on food security and livelihoods have increased malnutrition, further exacerbating health vulnerabilities.

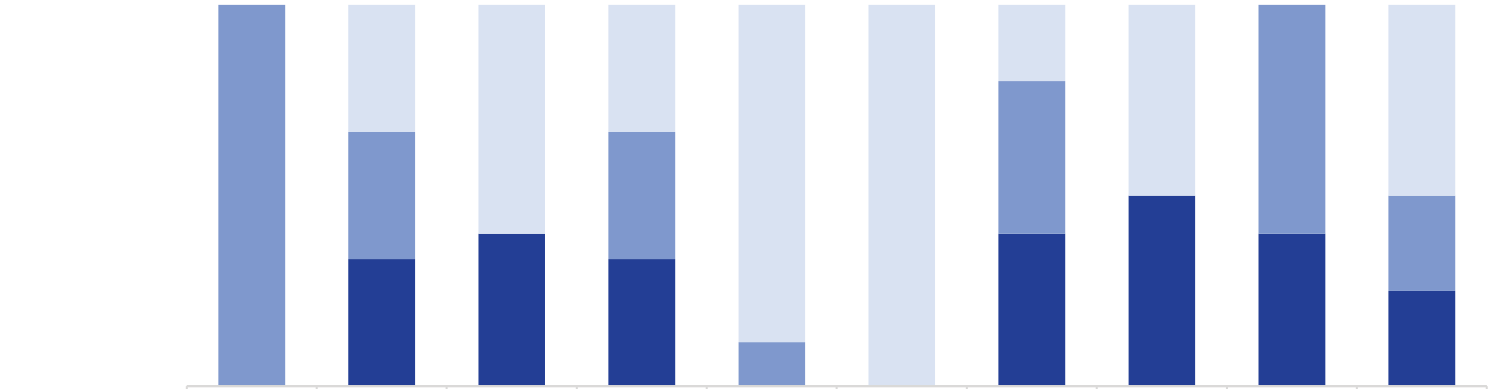
Despite 65 per cent of localities having only moderate preparedness, rising vulnerabilities demand urgent action. Fragile communication in 23 localities and poor evacuation access heighten risks, with 84 per cent expressing extreme concern over future disasters. While urban residents in 88 per cent of localities prefer sheltering in place, rural populations in 52 per cent favor evacuation. Addressing these gaps requires climate adaptation, sustainable resource management, and community-led disaster risk reduction efforts that integrate displacement considerations to strengthen resilience and minimize humanitarian impacts.

SOFALA PROVINCE

Sofala province has experienced recurring climate-induced displacement events, particularly due to extreme weather conditions such as Cyclones Idai, Elise, and Gombe. As of January 2024, Mobility Tracking Round 20 indicates that 79,730 individuals remain displaced in districts such as Buzi, Caia, Chibabava, Dondo, Marromeu, and Nhamatanda. The displaced individuals prefer to remain in resettlement sites rather than return to their places of origin, primarily due to improved security and stability in these areas. The impact of these recurring disasters has compounded vulnerabilities, exacerbating challenges in access to essential services, infrastructure, and livelihoods. Additionally, Sofala was significantly affected by the 2023/2024 El Niño, with Maringue, Chemba, and Caia among the hardest-hit districts.

One of the key concerns in Sofala is accessibility. While in urban areas such as Cidade de Beira there is accessibility to the affected areas, localities in rural areas including Buzi, Marromeu, and Machanga face severe accessibility constraints due to infrastructure damage. For instance, all four localities assessed in Buzi were reported to have limited accessibility whilst in Muanza (2), Machanga (2) and Marromeu (3), most of the localities are usually not accessible after the event. Roads become impassable due to debris and flooding, bridges are often damaged or collapse, and sometimes authorities impose road closures for safety purposes.

Is the location usually physically accessible after the event?



	Buzi	Caia	Chemba	Chibabava	Cidade Da Beira	Dondo	Machanga	Marromeu	Muanza	Nhamatanda
Yes		1	3	1	23	5	1	3		4
Limited access	4	1		1	3		2		3	2
No		1	2	1			2	3	2	2

During the assessment period, 28 localities reported road blockages caused by debris, while some areas, particularly in Buzi, Muanza, and Machanga, remained inaccessible due to official restrictions from previous disasters. Although 41 locations were accessible, 14 indicated that access could become significantly restricted during and after heavy rainfall.

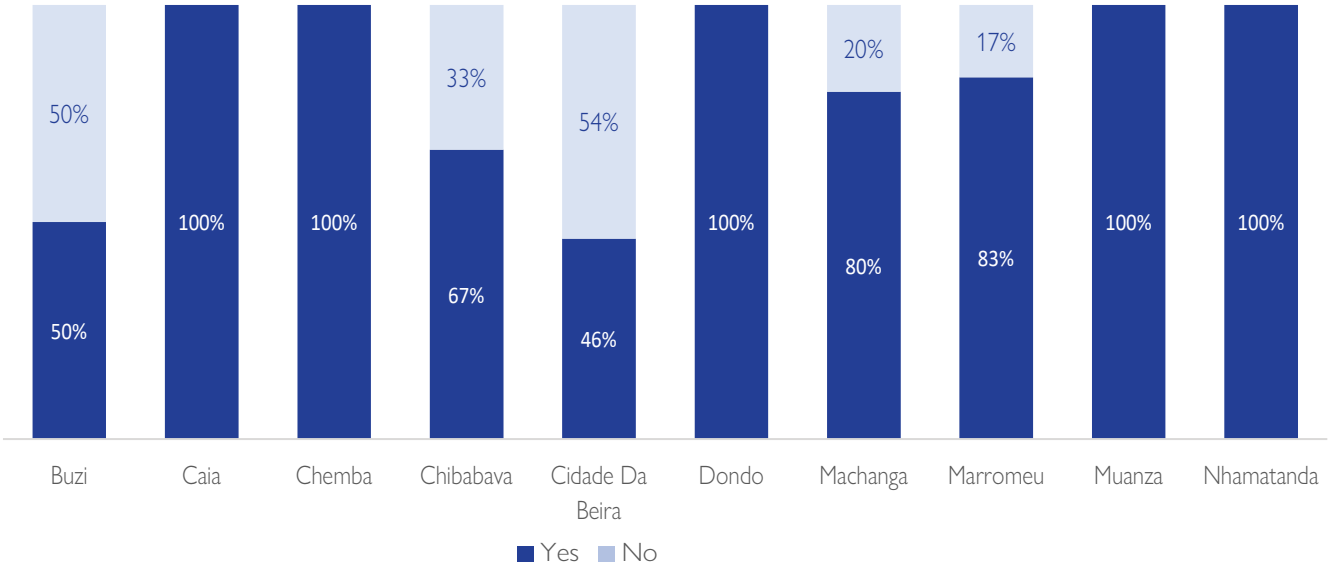
The contrast in infrastructure quality between urban and rural areas is significant. Urban areas, such as Cidade de Beira, have more resilient infrastructure, whereas peri-urban and rural localities face inadequate infrastructure, heightening their vulnerability to disaster-related risks.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to essential services has been severely disrupted across many districts, with health services particularly affected. Malnutrition and waterborne diseases, such as cholera, have become widespread due to food shortages and water contamination. Key informants in 60 per cent of the localities indicated that there were reported cases of waterborne diseases due to poor hygiene and sanitation as a result of water scarcity within the communities. The district of Dondo has consistently faced difficulties in accessing healthcare, while an additional 37 localities in Sofala that previously had healthcare access reported challenges in reaching health facilities following disasters.

Of the 51 localities that previously had access to drinking water, 31 reported service disruptions, with the most severe issues occurring in Caia, Chemba, Machanga, Muanza, and Nhamatanda. Additionally, erratic rainfall and prolonged drought in the province have severely impacted livelihoods and market access in peri-urban and urban areas, worsening food insecurity and malnutrition.

Are there any challenges in accessing food and nutrition during or after disasters?



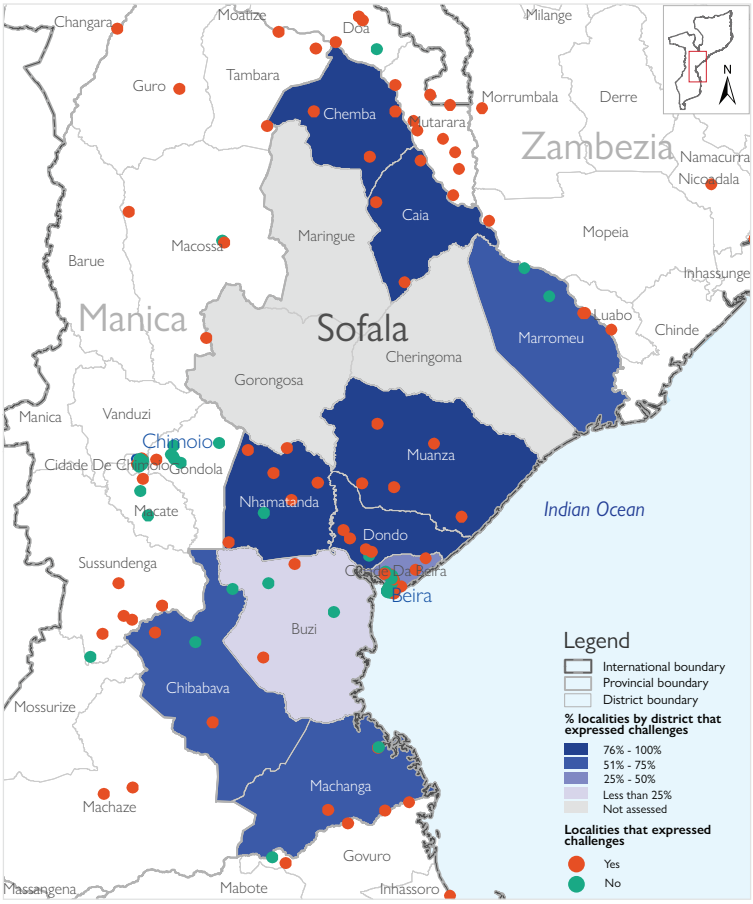
Among the 70 assessed localities, 24 reported existing challenges in accessing farmland and employment. Recurring sudden-onset and slower-onset disasters have led to crop failures, reduced livestock productivity, displacement, and income losses, further limiting purchasing power and food access. Poor road conditions and depleted local food stocks exacerbate these issues. Food and nutrition access significantly declines after disasters, with over half of all localities struggling to obtain sufficient supplies.

Access to waste management and electricity services has also been disrupted, though to a lesser extent than healthcare and food security. The most significant waste management challenges were reported in Dondo and Nhamatanda, where inadequate infrastructure has hindered collection efforts. Additionally, electricity shortages following disasters have disrupted daily life, communication, and emergency response efforts.

Recurring sudden-onset disasters have severely disrupted education in Sofala Province by damaging school infrastructure, displacing students and teachers, and limiting access to learning materials. Flooding and cyclones have led to prolonged school closures, forcing children into overcrowded and poorly equipped temporary learning spaces. Additionally, loss of livelihoods and displacement have further reduced school attendance, as families prioritize survival over education.

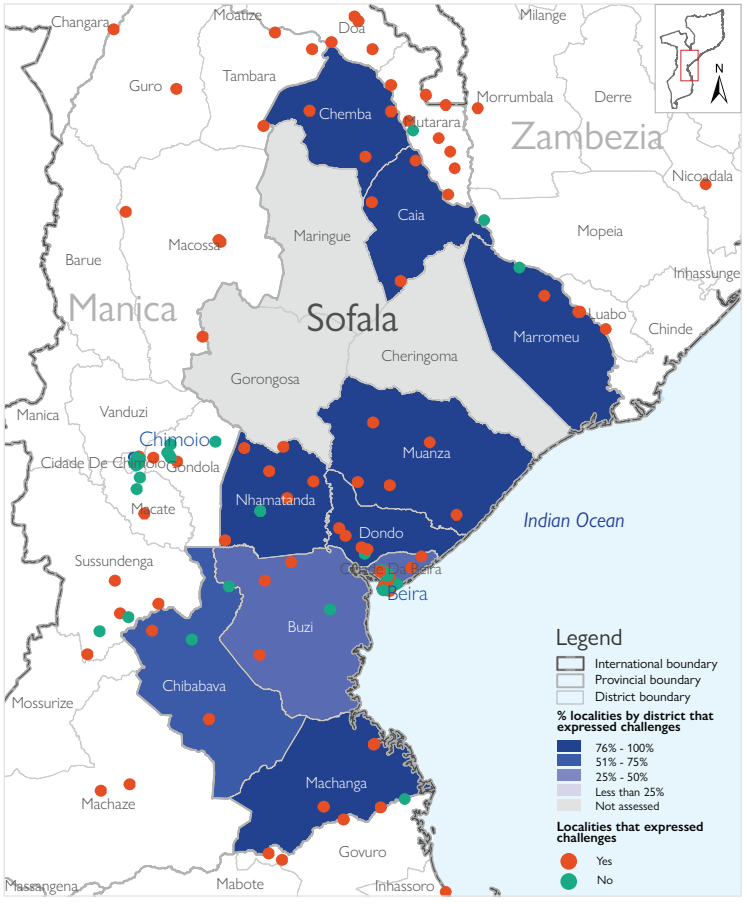
63% In Sofala

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing health services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



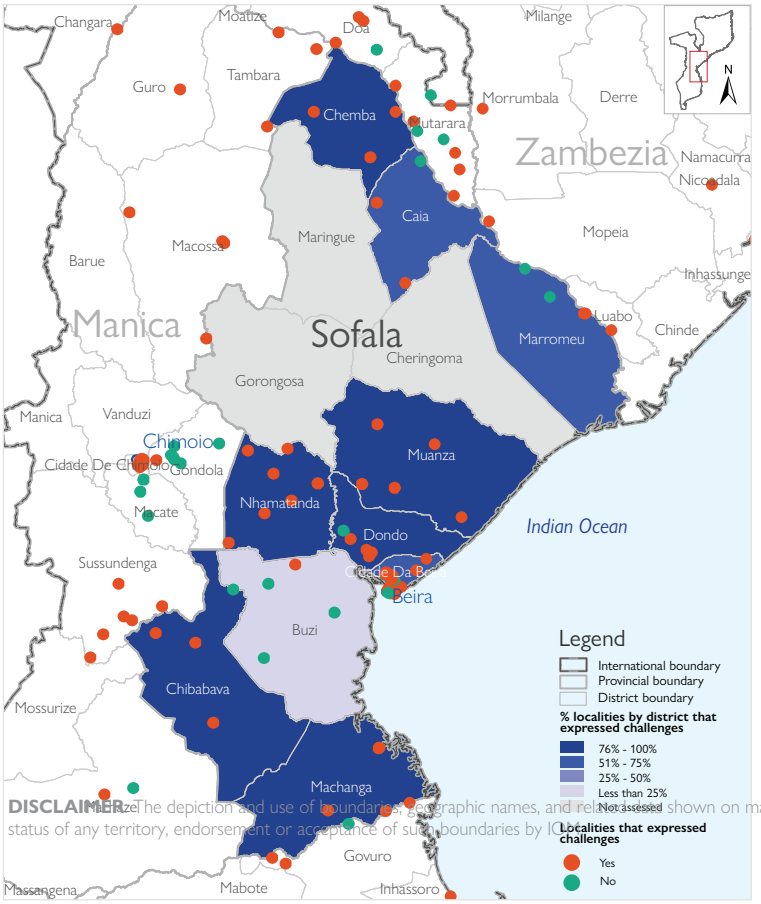
69% In Sofala

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing drinking water shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



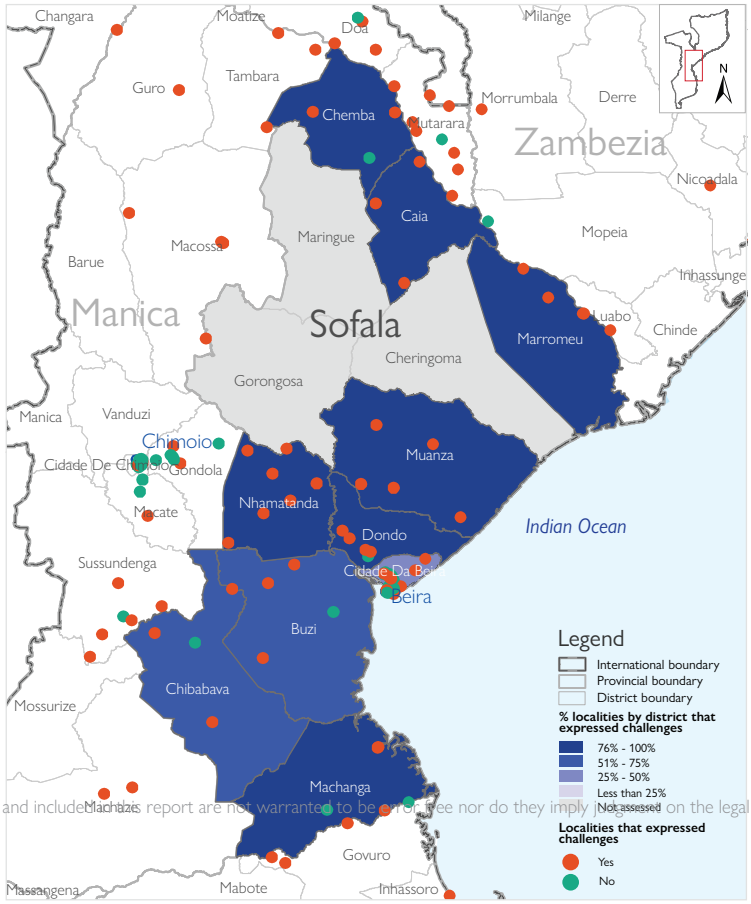
73% In Sofala

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing farmland services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



69% In Sofala

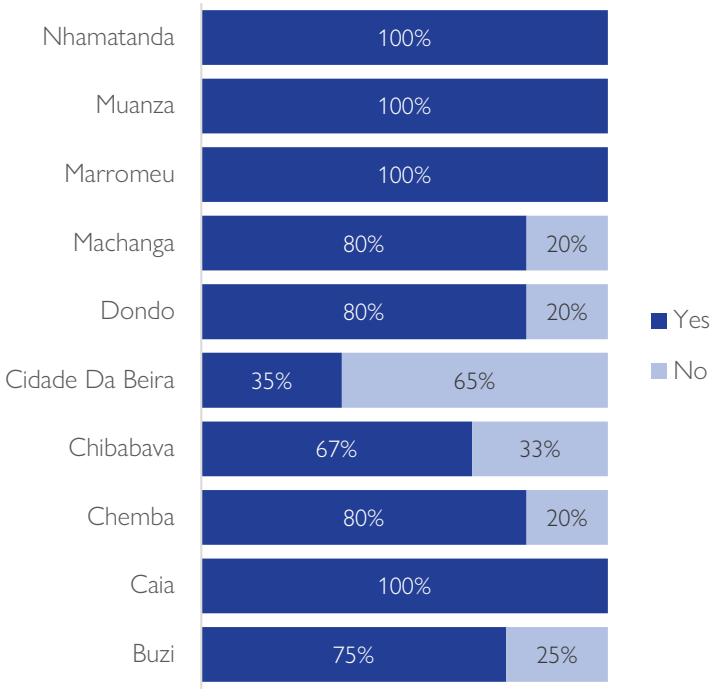
Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing communications services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



COMMUNICATION

Early warning systems (EWS) are essential for disaster preparedness, yet significant challenges hinder their effectiveness. Communication networks are frequently disrupted, particularly in rural areas. In Machanga, 4 out of 5 localities reported communication failures due to damaged network boosters and power outages during heavy rains.

Are there any challenges in accessing communication services during or after disasters?



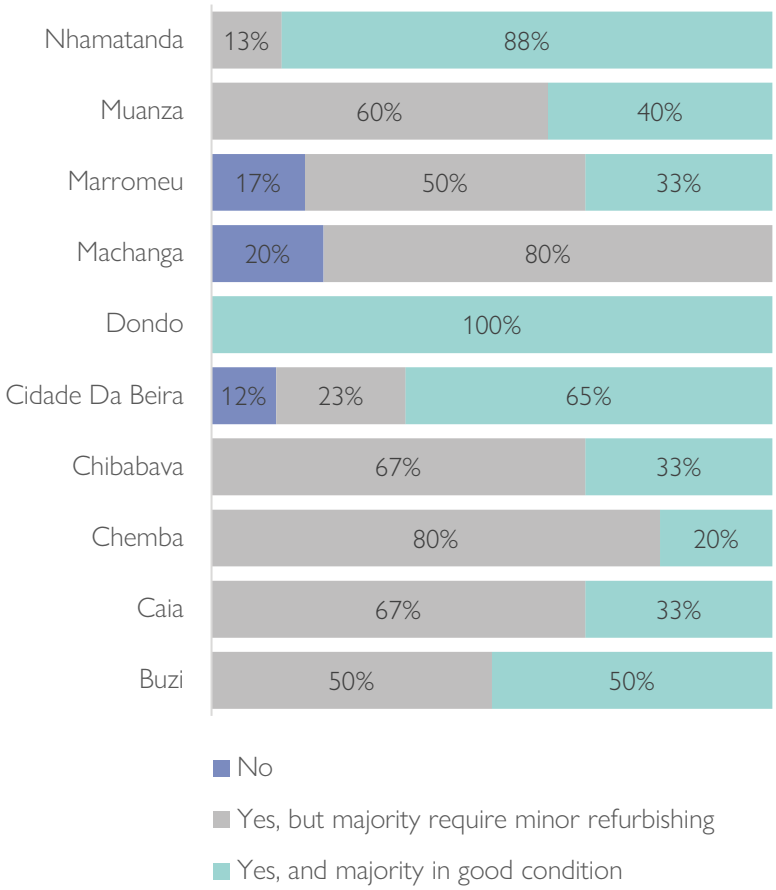
In Machanga, 4 out of 5 localities reported communication failures due to damaged network boosters and power outages during heavy rains. Although 56 per cent of localities currently have functional communication services, communities anticipate service failures during extreme weather events, limiting their ability to receive timely disaster warnings. All localities in Nhamatanda, Muanza, Marromeu, and Caia are reportedly at high risk of communication disruptions during and after disasters. In contrast, 75 per cent of localities in Cidade da Beira are unlikely to face such challenges due to the presence of multiple service providers with functional infrastructure.

Most communities receive early warning messages through radio, television, SMS, and community meetings. However, in three localities in Machanga and in Nensa locality in Marromeu, access to early warning systems is poor due to network limitations, reducing the population's ability to prepare adequately for impending disasters. Whilst common languages vary by district, Ndau, Portuguese and Sena are widely spoken languages in Sofala province. In addition to these common languages, some localities in Machanga have people who speak Tswa, and Chwabo in Marromeu and Mahkhuwa in Muanza.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

While there are accomodation centres in sixty-five localities, these facilities are often inadequate to accommodate the full at-risk population. Although community members in many areas are aware of the locations of these accomodation centres, many still lack knowledge of evacuation routes.

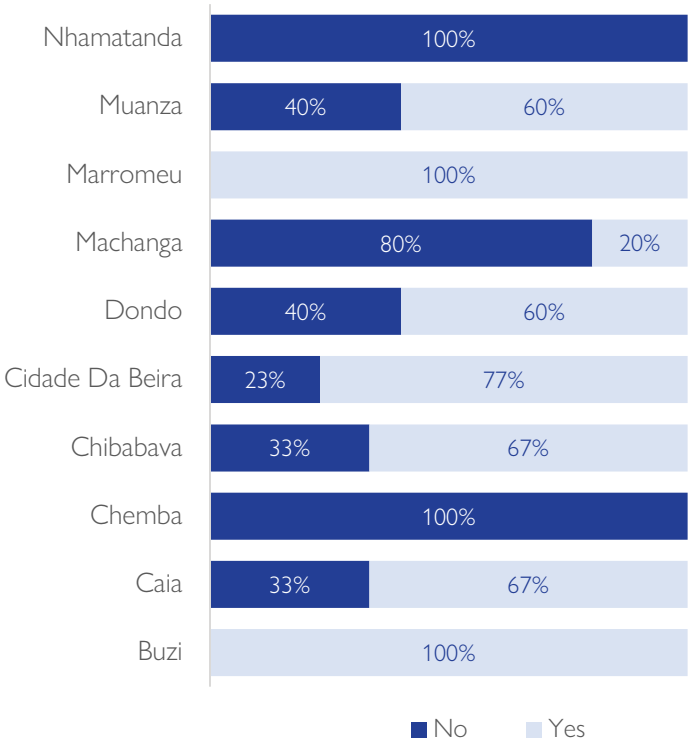
Are there accomodation centres (schools, religious buildings, etc) ?



According to key informants, some of the localities in Marromeu, Machanga and Cidade de Beira do not have evacuation centres well known to the public. The state of accomodation centres also vary between urban and rural settings. While accomodation centres in urban areas such as Cidade de Beira are well-maintained and operational, those in rural areas require urgent renovations. Many rural accomodation centres lack sufficient capacity and resources to effectively serve displaced populations.

Do people usually relocate in the eventual scenario of a disaster?

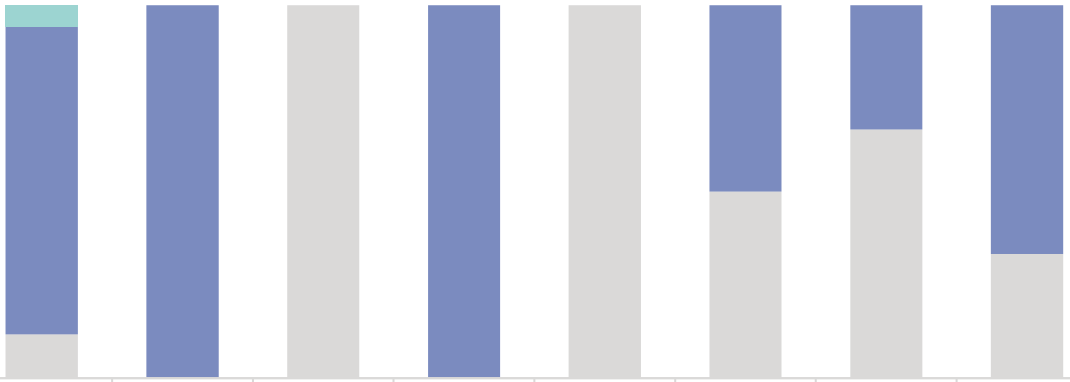
Although accomodation centres exist, many communities lack clear knowledge of evacuation routes. In Muanza, Machanga, and Chibabava, a larger number of localities reported not having identifiable evacuation routes, further emphasizing the need for targeted awareness campaigns and improved preparedness measures. However, key informants in 89 per cent of the localities reported that community members know how to access the evacuation centres in cases of emergency. In the event of a disaster, the majority of people in 41 out of 70 localities typically relocate from their places of origin. However, despite the availability of accomodation centres and routes, most residents in Nhamatanda, Machanga, and Chemba prefer to stay in their communities, primarily to protect their livelihoods.



According to key informants, 84 per cent (59 out of 70) of localities have experienced increased community vulnerability over the past two years due to climate change, including shifts in rainfall seasons or more frequent heat waves. The most commonly reported change was in rainfall patterns.

In Sofala, 8 out of 62 assessed localities reportedly do not have a Disaster Risk Management committe in place and key informants in all assessed localities of Dondo and Muanza reported that their communities are not prepared to handle future disasters. Overall, 33 per cent (23 out of 70) of localities were identified as having low preparedness, while 46 per cent (32 localities) demonstrated moderate preparedness, and only 21 per cen (15 localities) were considered well prepared. In this context, 86 per cent (60 out of 70) of localities expressed high or extreme levels of concern about the future impact of extreme weather events on their communities.

How well do you think your locality is prepared to handle extreme weather events?



	Cidade De Chimoio	Gondola	Guro	Macate	Machaze	Macossa	Sussundenga	Tambara
Very well prepared	1							
Moderately prepared	14	7		2		2	2	2
Not prepared at all	2		3		3	2	4	1

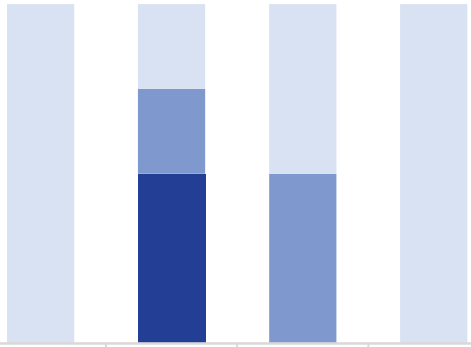
The recurring climate-induced displacement crises in Sofala province highlight the urgent need for a comprehensive disaster risk reduction (DRR) framework that strengthens resilience and enhances humanitarian response. With 84 per cent of localities reporting increased vulnerability due to climate change, extreme weather events, infrastructure fragility, and service disruptions have significantly heightened risks. Accessibility remains a major challenge, as 28 localities reported road blockages, and 41 face severe limitations during and after heavy rainfall. Despite early warning systems being functional in 44 out of 70 localities, network failures in rural areas hinder timely disaster alerts. Additionally, service disruptions have worsened humanitarian conditions, with 31 out of 51 localities experiencing water supply breakdowns, exacerbating food insecurity and disease outbreaks like cholera. Strengthening preparedness, upgrading critical infrastructure, and scaling humanitarian interventions are crucial to mitigating displacement risks.

With 33 per cent of localities showing low disaster preparedness and 46 per cent only moderate readiness, nearly 80 per cent of communities remain at heightened risk. While accomodation centres exist in 65 localities, many are inadequate, especially in rural areas, and awareness of evacuation routes is limited. The preference for staying in place rather than relocating, observed in 41 out of 70 localities, underscores the need for disaster strategies that incorporate mobility considerations into household coping mechanisms and livelihood preservation. Targeted investments in resilient infrastructure, sustainable livelihoods, and community-led preparedness are essential. Without sustained efforts to enhance institutional readiness and resilience, recurring displacement will continue to undermine development and increase humanitarian needs in Sofala.

TETE PROVINCE

In Tete province, assessments were conducted in the districts of Cidade de Tete, Doa, Mutarara, and Zumbu, which were pre-selected based on their vulnerability profiles and historical disaster impacts. According to Mobility Tracking Round 20, a total of 1,869 households, comprising 9,445 IDPs, were present across Cidade de Tete and Mutarara districts, as of January 2024. These IDPs were displaced for the first time due to climate-induced disasters and remain within their districts of origin, with 88 per cent of IDPs living in displacements since 2019.

Is the location usually physically accessible after the event?



	Cidade De Tete	Doa	Mutarara	Zumbu
Yes	9	1	4	3
Limited access		1	4	
No		2		

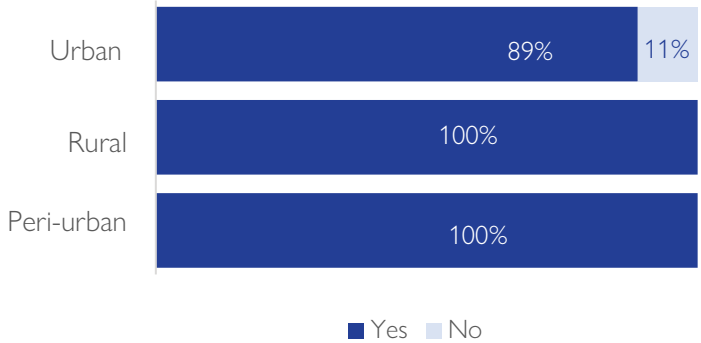
While most areas in Tete remain accessible post-disaster, physical access constraints persist in specific localities within Ancuaze and Salima in Doa district. In Mutarara and Doa, certain areas are only accessible on foot or via small means of transport, such as motorbikes, due to infrastructure degradation, including roads rendered impassable by debris or damage, as well as safety-related access restrictions imposed by authorities. In urban settings, 7 out of 9 assessed localities reported resilient infrastructure, whereas in rural communities, 6 out of 8 localities reported poor infrastructure, which is highly susceptible to permanent damage during disasters.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

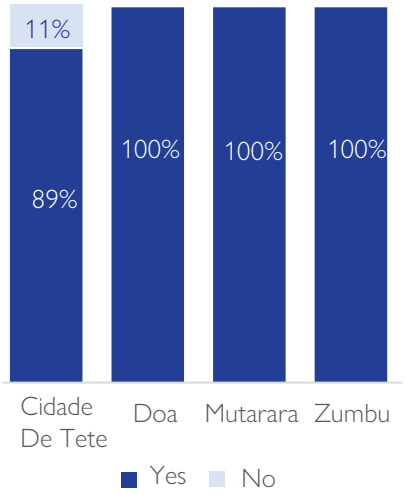
Localities across all assessed districts, with the exception of Zumbu, reported widespread acute malnutrition and associated health complications stemming from food insecurity. In particular, communities in Inhangoma and Nhamayabue faced significant barriers to accessing healthcare services due to logistical constraints. The key informants anticipates further challenges in accessing essential services, primarily due to the fragile state of critical infrastructure, including roads and bridges, which are highly vulnerable to destruction given their current condition. Key informants in 38 per cent of the localities indicated that there were reported cases of waterborne diseases due to poor hygiene and sanitation as a result of water scarcity within the communities.

While access to drinking water has been reported in nearly all localities, with the exception of Salima in Doa district, the majority of rural communities experience partial access, a situation expected to deteriorate further due to the impacts of climatic shocks, even in urban areas. Only 13 per cent of the assessed localities were found to have food security, while 87 per cent of communities face significant challenges in accessing food. This situation is exacerbated post-disaster due to the destruction of crops and the disruption of livelihood sources, further intensifying food insecurity and undermining resilience in affected populations.

Rural vs Urban: Are there any challenges in accessing food and nutrition during or after disasters?



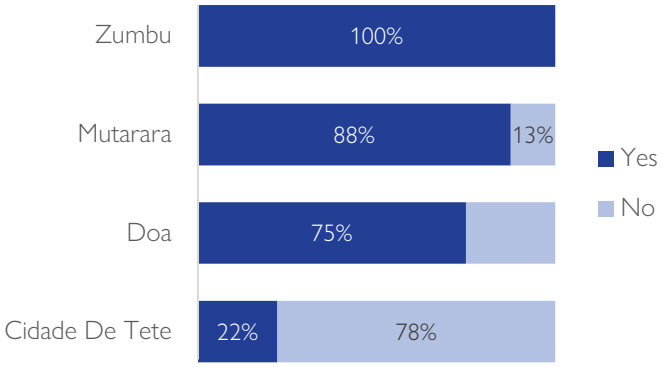
Are there any challenges in accessing food and nutrition during or after disasters?



Key Informants in 96 per cent of the assessed localities reported significant challenges in accessing food, with the El Niño-induced drought causing widespread devastation across both urban and rural settings. The absence of alternative livelihood options has further exacerbated vulnerability, severely limiting coping mechanisms and deepening the humanitarian crisis.

In addition to food insecurity and healthcare access challenges, communities in Tete face pre-existing gaps in waste management services. While some urban areas in Cidade de Tete and Doa reported access to waste management, rural communities indicated a complete lack of access, exacerbating environmental and public health risks. Access to electricity and fuel for lighting is relatively better in urban settings, such as Cidade de Tete, but remains limited across the province. This access is highly susceptible to disruption during disasters. Furthermore, land access dynamics reveal a stark contrast between rural and urban areas. While all rural localities reported access to farmland, 89% of urban localities indicated limited or no access to agricultural land, significantly constraining livelihood opportunities and exacerbating urban vulnerability.

Are there any challenges in accessing communication services during or after disasters?

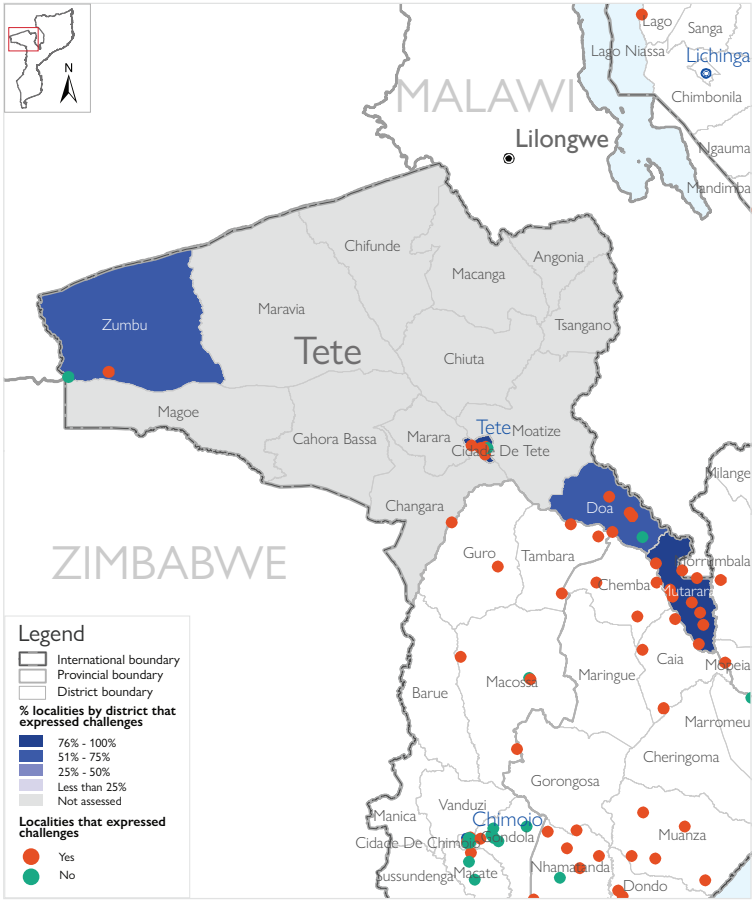


While only Nhapale locality in Mutarara district is currently reported to be facing communication challenges, there is a significant risk of access constraints to communication services in 63 per cent of the assessed localities, particularly in rural areas. In contrast, communication infrastructure in urban settings remains relatively stable, with minimal disruptions anticipated even during disasters.

Overall, communities in Tete province have access to early warning systems prior to disasters, although gaps in coverage and effectiveness persist, as reported by key informants in Doa district. Households primarily receive early warning communications through telephone voice calls, SMS messages, and community meetings. While there is room for improvement in the clarity, timeliness, and reach of these messages, communities in both urban and rural settings expressed a preference for continuing to receive early warnings through these existing channels. Sena, Nhungwe, and Nyanja are widely spoken languages accross Tete province. In addition to these predominant languages, some localities, particularly in Cidade de Tete, have populations that speak Portuguese.

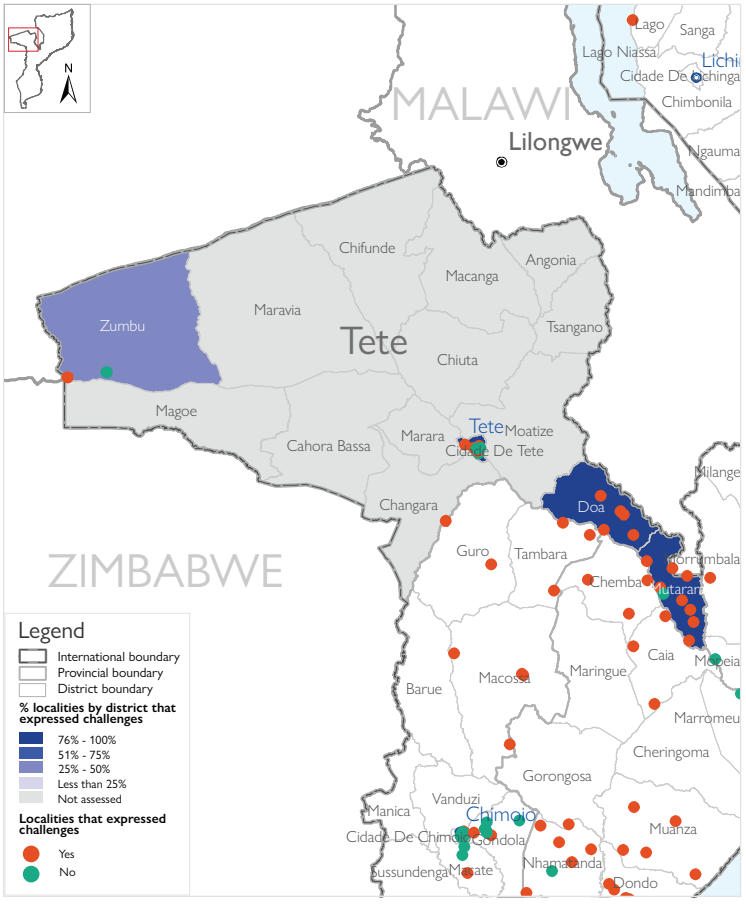
83% In Tete

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing health services shortly after harzard



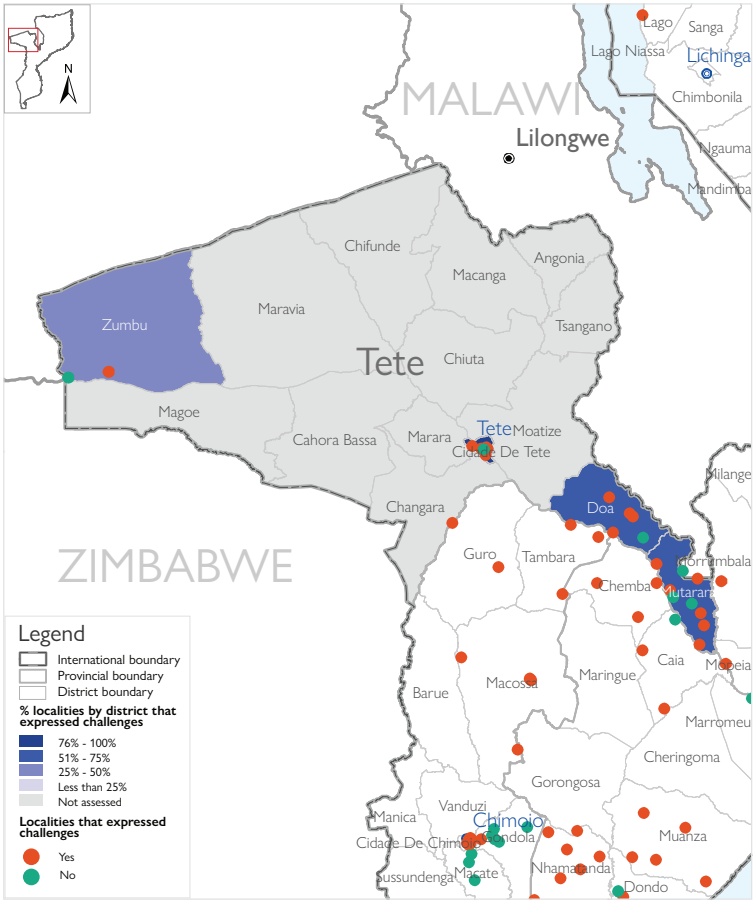
79% In Tete

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing drinking water shortly after harzard



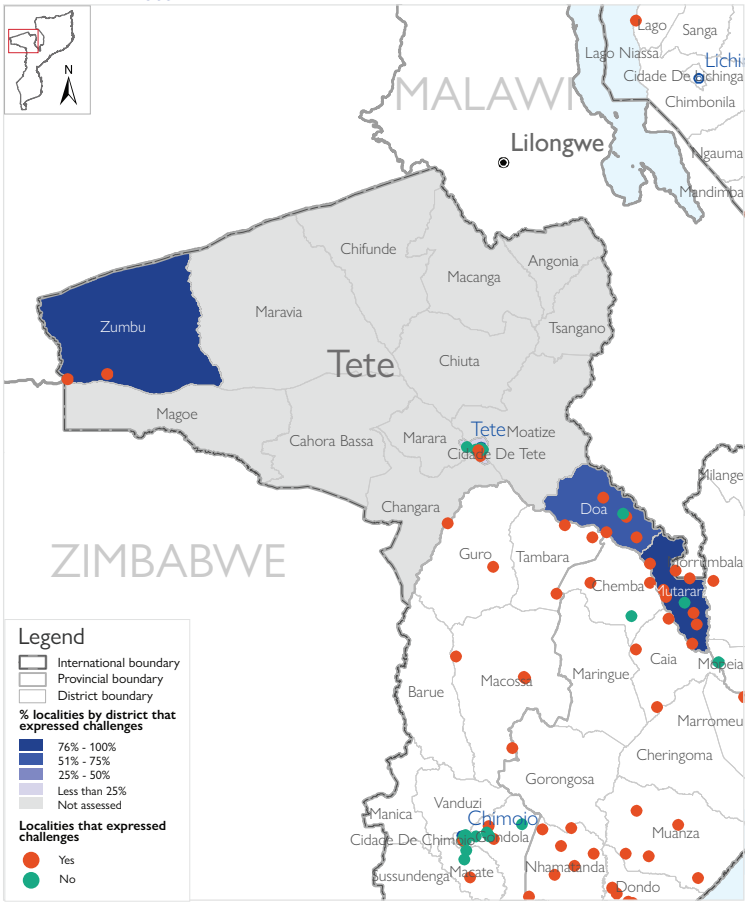
75% In Tete

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing farmland services shortly after harzard

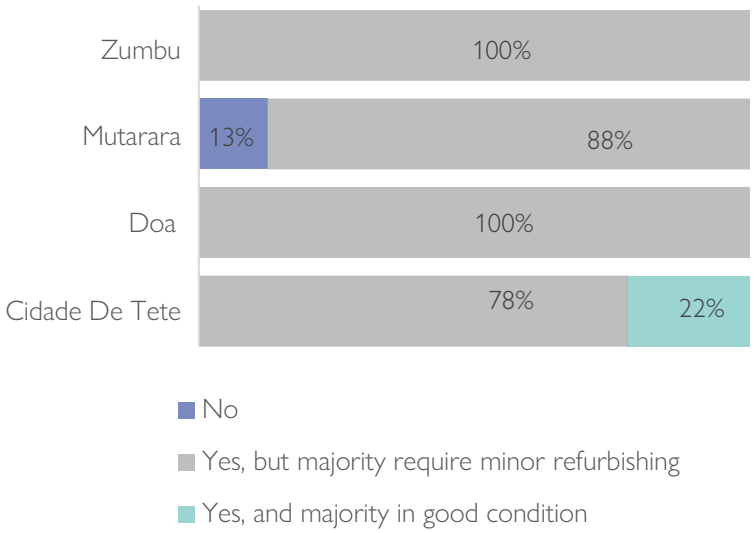


63% In Tete

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing communications services shortly after harzard



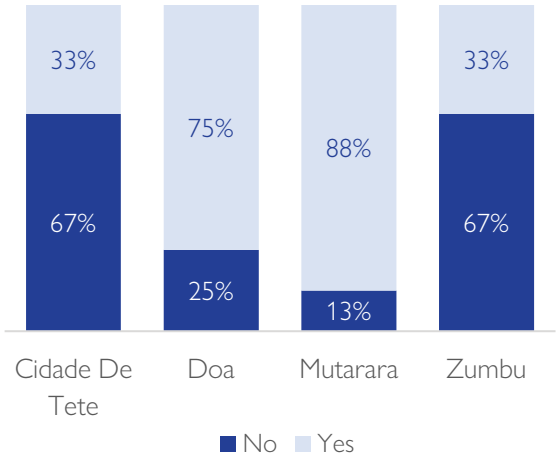
Are there accomodation centres (schools, religious buildings, etc) ?



According to key informants, 79 per cent of the assessed localities reported that the designated accomodation centres can accommodate a maximum of 50 per cent of the at-risk population, highlighting significant gaps in capacity. Additionally, 88 per cent of the localities indicated that while accomodation centres are structurally established, they require renovations to ensure they are fully operational and safe for use during disasters. This need for upgrades is prevalent across both urban and rural settings. However, two localities, Samora Machel and Filipe Samuel Magaia in Cidade de Tete, were reported to have accomodation centres in good condition.

Do people usually relocate in the eventual scenario of a disaster?

In Tete province, evacuation routes have been identified in 96 per cent of the assessed localities. Despite infrastructure limitations, community members are generally aware of how to access accomodation centres. However, some localities in Cidade de Tete and Mutarara reported a lack of clear information on recommended evacuation routes, which could impede timely and organized evacuations during emergencies.

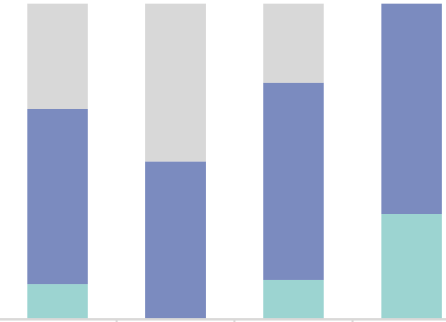


In the event of a disaster, 52 per cent of the population prefer to relocate for their safety and security. Notably, Cidade de Tete district has a higher proportion of localities where people prefer to remain in situ. In contrast, communities in peri-urban and rural settings show a stronger preference for proactive displacement to accomodation centres as a risk mitigation strategy, with 71 per cent and 63 per cent respectively opting for relocation.

According to key informants, all assessed localities in Tete province have experienced climatic shocks over the past two years. The impacts of these changes have been particularly pronounced during the 2023/2024 El Niño-induced drought, which has significantly exacerbated food insecurity and triggered internal displacements. In addition to prolonged dry spells, KIs reported notable shifts in rainfall patterns, further disrupting livelihoods and undermining community resilience.

How well do you think your locality is prepared to handle extreme weather events?

In five out of the eight assessed localities in Cidade de Tete, KIs indicated that communities are entirely unprepared for future disasters. Despite the presence of Disaster Risk Management committes in all the localities, 58 per cent of localities reported having no disaster preparedness measures in place, while 29 per cent demonstrated moderate preparedness, and only 13 per cent (one locality) were considered well-prepared. Given the low levels of preparedness and the forecast of future disasters, 96 per cent of localities expressed high or extreme concern about the potential impacts of extreme weather events on their communities.



	Cidade De Tete	Doa	Mutarara	Zumbu
Moderately prepared	3	2	2	
Not prepared at all	5	2	5	2
Very well prepared	1		1	1

Tete province remains highly vulnerable to climate-induced displacement and disasters, with rural communities facing heightened risks due to inadequate and deteriorating infrastructure, while urban areas benefit from relatively stronger systems. The 2023/2024 El Niño-induced drought has exacerbated food insecurity, disrupted livelihoods, and caused displacements in districts like Doa, Mutarara, and Zumbu.

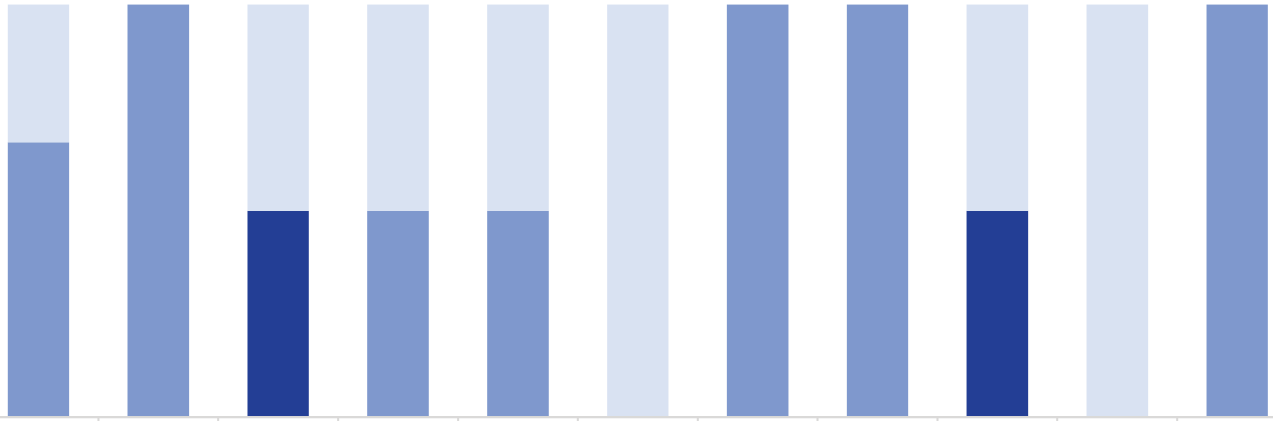
Accomodation Centres are insufficient, with most requiring renovations, and only 13 per cent of localities are well-prepared for disasters. Communication gaps, particularly in rural areas, further hinder effective disaster response, despite communities preferring existing channels like telephone calls, SMS, and community meetings for early warnings. These challenges highlight the urgent need for resilient infrastructure, community preparedness, and inclusive planning that considers mobility dynamics and effective communication strategies to address the increasing frequency and severity of climate-related shocks.

ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE

According to Mobility Tracking Round 20, a total of 10,312 IDPs were identified across seven districts, with 45 per cent displaced within their districts of origin. The districts of Maganja De Costa, Namacurra, and Nicoadala were significantly impacted by cyclones, heavy rainfall, and strong winds, with 48 per cent of all IDPs displaced for the first time in 2023. Over the past two years, nine localities in Chinde, Luabo, Milange, Mocuba, Mopeia, and Morrumbala have also been affected by drought, exacerbating vulnerabilities. During the 2024/2025 rainy season, Niassa Province was impacted by Tropical Cyclone Jude, causing significant disruptions to livelihoods.

Accessibility remains a major challenge in post-disaster recovery. While two localities in Namacurra and Nomiua (Maganja da Costa) are typically inaccessible after extreme weather events, all localities in Luabo, Mopeia, Morrumbala, and Pebane are generally accessible only by foot or small transport means such as motorbikes. However, 13 localities across the province face complete inaccessibility due to debris-blocked roads and damaged bridges following disasters.

Is the location usually physically accessible after the event?



	Chinde	Luabo	Maganja Da Costa	Milange	Mocuba	Molumbo	Mopeia	Morrumbala	Namacurra	Nicoadala	Pebane
Yes	1		1	1	1	1			2	2	
Limited access	2	1		1	1		1	2			1
No			1						2		

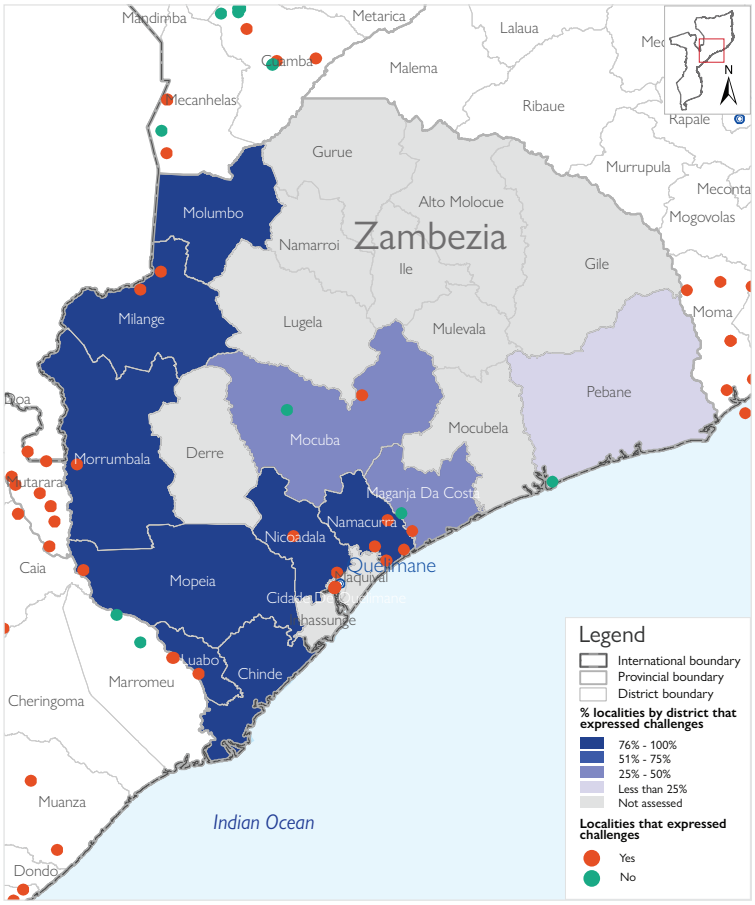
The majority of assessed localities in Zambézia province are peri-urban and rural, where infrastructure is a critical concern. Overall, 71 per cent of localities reported poor infrastructure, significantly limiting resilience to extreme weather events and hindering disaster preparedness and response efforts. Strengthening infrastructure development and climate adaptation measures remains crucial to mitigating future displacement and ensuring long-term community resilience.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

In 90 per cent of the assessed localities, there were reported cases of waterborne diseases linked to poor hygiene and sanitation, exacerbated by water scarcity and contamination of drinking water supplies. However, key informants indicated that healthcare services are generally accessible in the assessed localities under normal circumstances. Despite this reported accessibility, significant challenges in accessing healthcare services during and after disasters persist. Disruptions are primarily driven by damaged infrastructure, impassable roads, and the inaccessibility of health facilities, which were recurrent issues in past disaster events. Given the pre-existing weaknesses in infrastructure, similar challenges are anticipated in future crises.

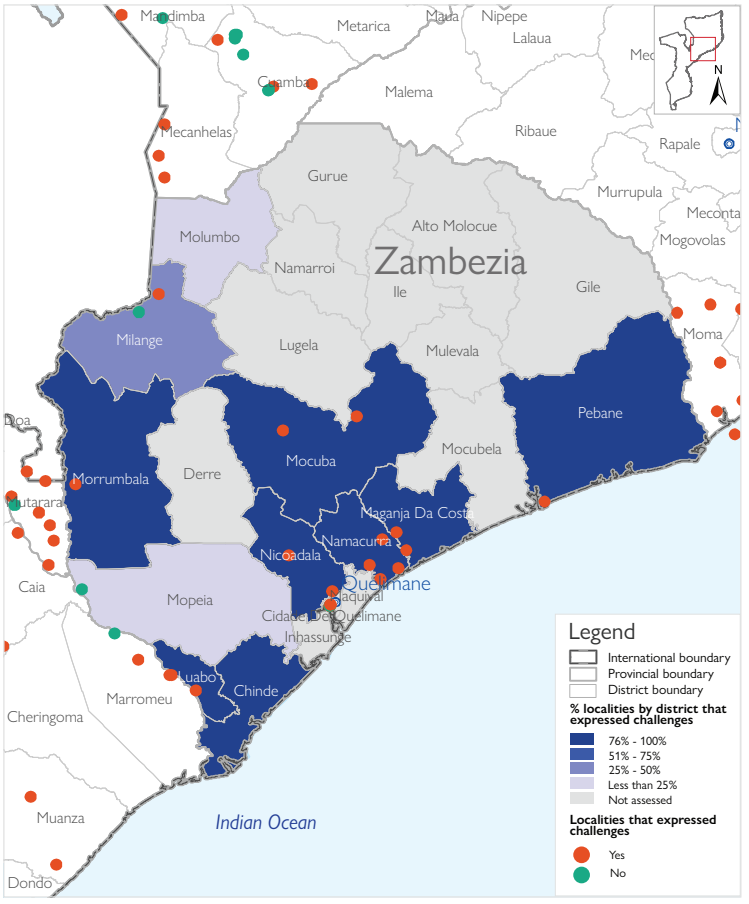
86% In Zambezia

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing health services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



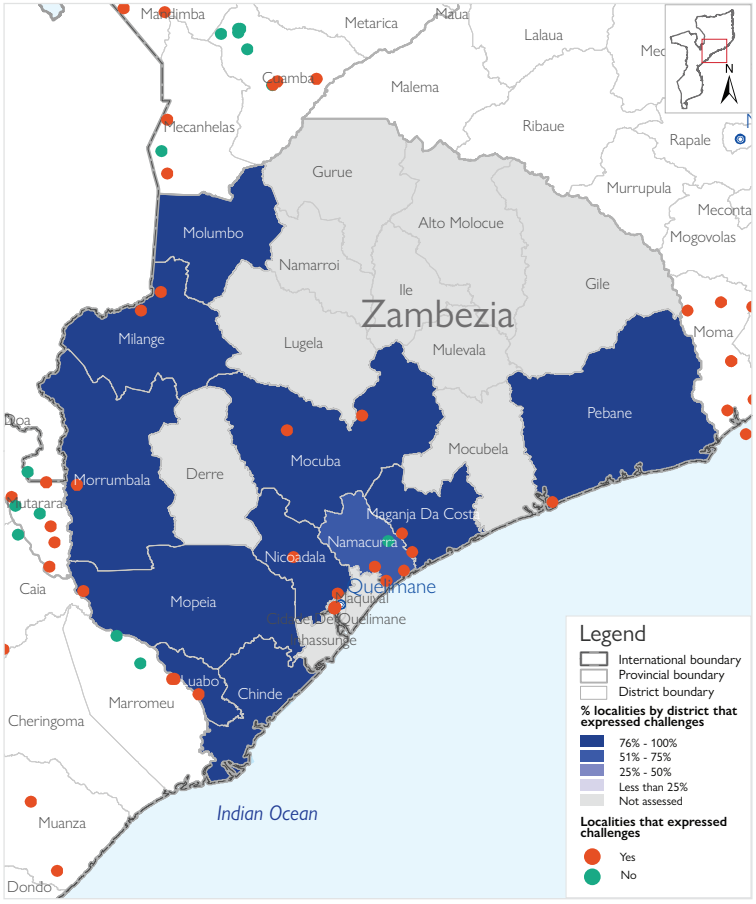
86% In Zambezia

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing drinking water shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



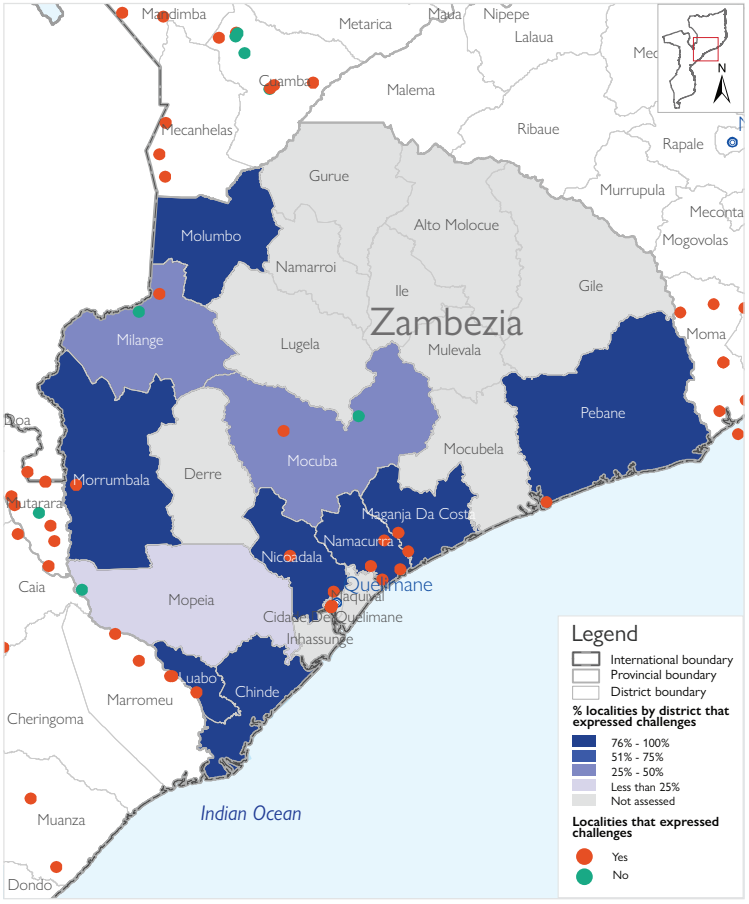
95% In Zambezia

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing farmland services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



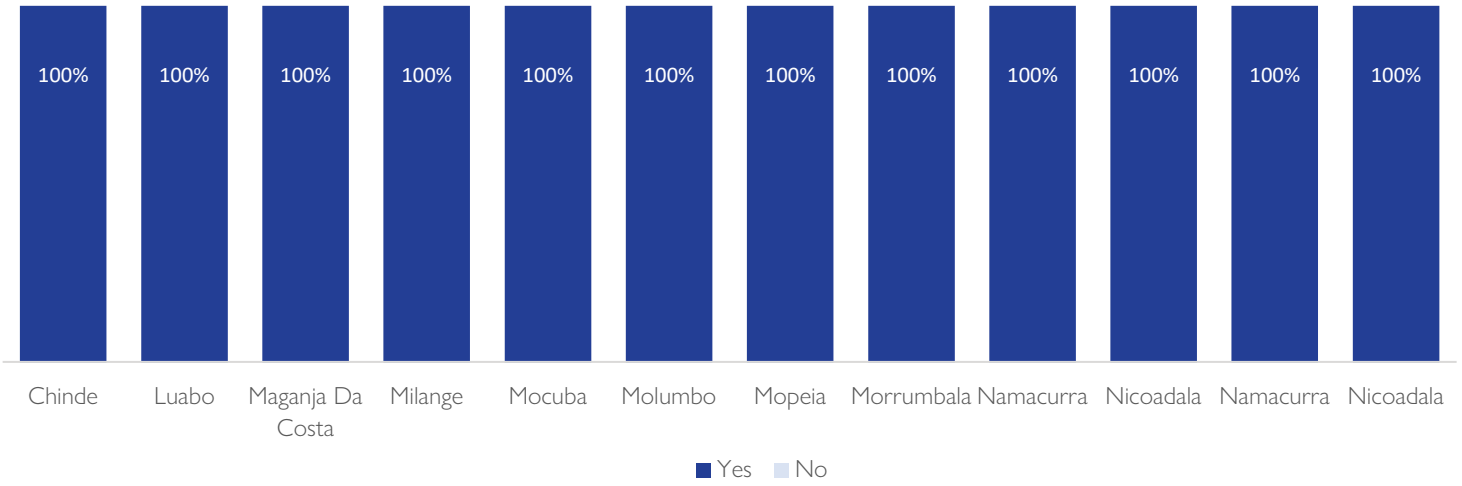
86% In Zambezia

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing communications services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



During the data collection period, key informants highlighted pre-existing water scarcity issues in Namacurra and Maganja da Costa, which are expected to intensify and extend to additional districts in the aftermath of disasters, exacerbating climatic and humanitarian vulnerabilities. In Zambezia, food security appears relatively stable, with 81 per cent of localities reporting adequate access to food, while 19 per cent indicated partial access. However, all localities anticipate significant disruptions to food and nutrition access during and following disaster events.

Are there any challenges in accessing food and nutrition during or after disasters?



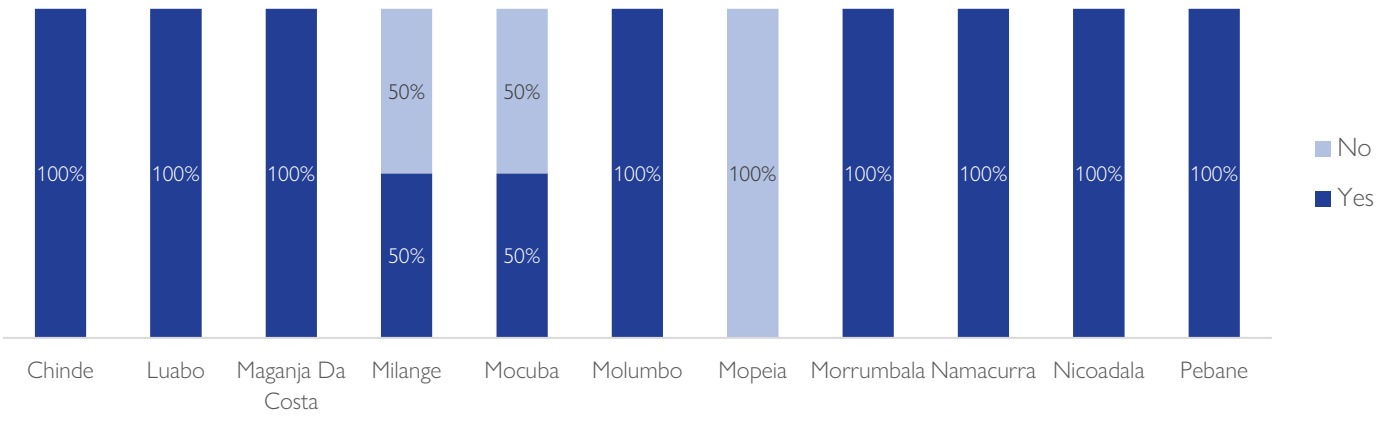
Limited access to agricultural lands and livelihood sources has been identified as a primary driver of food and nutrition insecurity. Compounding these challenges, communities in Zambezia also face pre-existing issues with waste management across all assessed localities, further straining their resilience.

Although key informants reported current access to farming lands, livelihood opportunities, education, and energy sources such as cooking and lighting fuel, these essential services are anticipated to be severely disrupted or rendered inaccessible during disasters. This vulnerability is exacerbated by the poor infrastructure in these rural communities, highlighting the urgent need for integrated disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation measures to strengthen their capacity to withstand and recover from such shocks.

COMMUNICATION

While key informants in certain localities within Milange, Mocuba, and Mopeia do not anticipate significant disruptions to communication services, 87 per cent of the localities are expected to encounter challenges with communication during and after disasters, primarily due to the poor state of existing infrastructure. Overall, access to early warning systems prior to disasters is available; however, key informants in Moniua locality, Maganja da Costa, reported inadequate access to these systems.

Are there any challenges in accessing communication services during or after disasters?

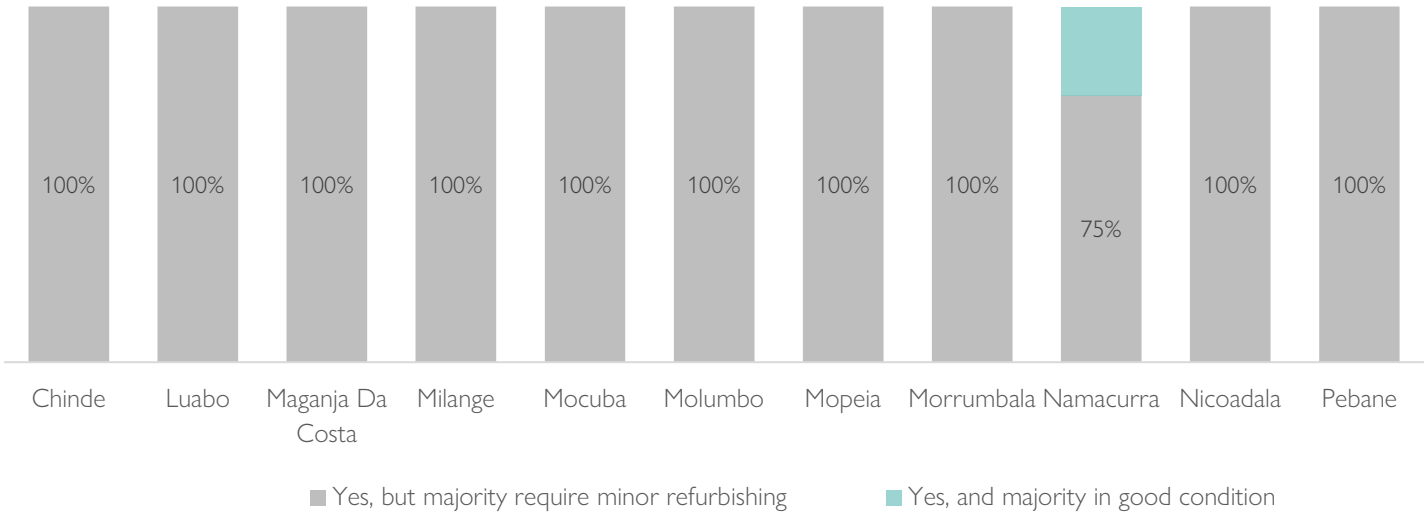


Community leaders expressed a preference for community members receiving early warning messages through community meetings, word-of-mouth communication via friends or family, telephone voice calls, and SMS. This highlights the need for improved infrastructure and diversified communication channels to enhance disaster preparedness and response in these vulnerable communities. In Zambezia province, Chwabo, Portuguese and Chicheua are the widely spoken languages. In addition to these common languages, some localities have people who speak Sena, Makhuwa, Lomwe, Maindo and various dialects of these languages.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

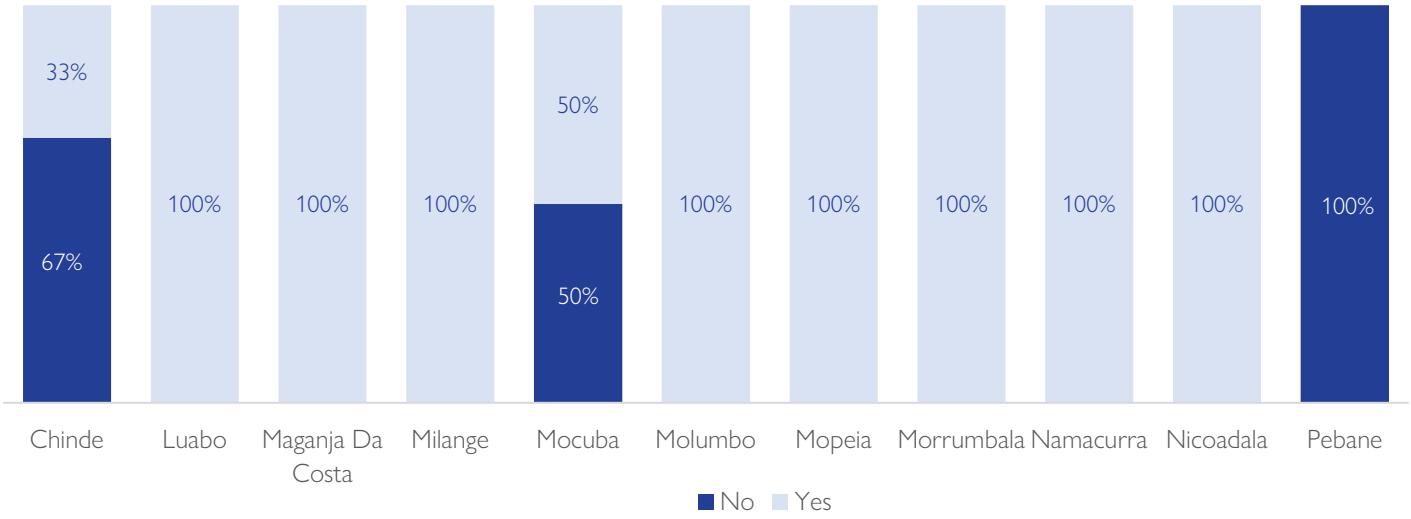
Although accomodation centres are present in all 21 assessed localities in Zambezia province, only 33 per cent of these centers are capable of accommodating at least 50 per cent of the at-risk population. Despite their widespread availability, key informants in 95 per cent of the assessed localities reported that the majority of these accomodation centres are in poor condition and require significant renovations to ensure they are functional and fit for purpose during disasters.

Are there accomodation centres (schools, religious buildings, etc) ?



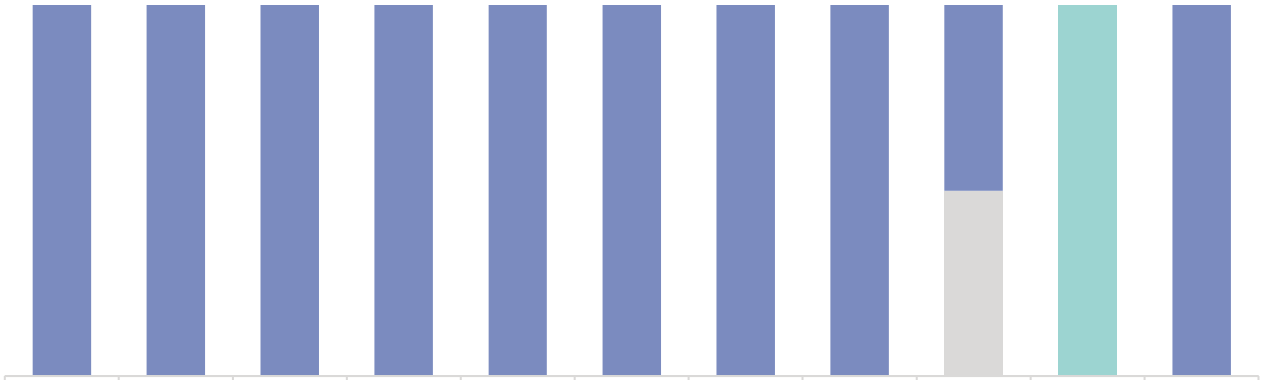
While certain localities in Chinde, Luabo, Morrumbala, Mocuba, and Milange lack identified evacuation routes, 71 per cent of the assessed localities have established such routes. Despite this gap, community members demonstrate awareness of how to access accomodation centres, reflecting a degree of local preparedness. In 71 per cent of the localities, residents know how to access the Evacuation Centres.

Do people usually relocate in the eventual scenario of a disaster?



In the event of a disaster, key informants in 81 per cent of the localities reported that community members typically prefer to relocate to safer areas or accommodation centers. However, in Chinde and Mocuba districts, key informants from most localities indicated that a significant portion of the population prefers to remain in their homesteads rather than moving to accommodation centers. Notably, when compared to other provinces with urban localities, populations in rural settings demonstrate a greater willingness to relocate, whereas those in urban areas are more inclined to stay in their homes.

How well do you think your locality is prepared to handle extreme weather events?



	Chinde	Luabo	Maganja Da Costa	Milange	Mocuba	Molumbo	Mopeia	Morrumbala	Namacurra	Nicoadala	Pebane
Very well prepared										2	
Moderately prepared	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2		1
Not prepared at all									2		

Given the low level of readiness, the prevalence of recurring displacement, and the anticipated increase in climatic shocks, 95 per cent of the assessed localities expressed high or extreme concern about the potential impacts of extreme weather events on their communities. This underscores the urgent need for enhanced local climate adaptation plans that incorporate mobility considerations and disaster risk reduction measures.

According to key informants, there has been a noticeable shift in climatic conditions and an increase in community vulnerability over the past two years, attributed to climate change. These changes include altered rainfall patterns and more frequent heatwaves, observed across all 21 assessed localities. In Namacurra district, key informants from Mbaue and Maxixine localities highlighted that these areas are particularly unprepared to face disasters due to the poor condition of accommodation centers and the limited knowledge among community members on disaster response and preparedness despite the presence of Disaster Risk Management committes in all the assessed localities. Zambezia province faces a complex humanitarian crisis driven by the dual pressures of conflict and climate-induced displacement. The population remains highly vulnerable to extreme climatic conditions, including heavy rains, strong winds, and prolonged droughts, as evidenced by the devastating impacts of the El Niño-induced drought, which displaced numerous communities. Despite the presence of accomodation centres and identified routes in many localities, the poor state of infrastructure, limited preparedness, and gaps in early warning systems exacerbate displacement risks faced by rural populations. While rural communities show a greater willingness to relocate during disasters, urban residents often prefer to remain in their homes, reflecting differing socio-cultural dynamics.

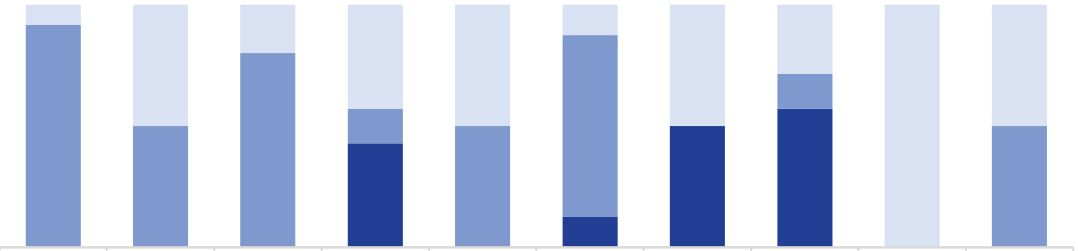
The province's food and nutrition security is further threatened by hindered access to farming lands and livelihood sources, compounded by pre-existing challenges in waste management and healthcare. With 95 per cent of localities expressing high or extreme concern about future extreme weather events, there is an urgent need for comprehensive local risk reduction and recovery strategies, climate adaptation measures, and infrastructure improvements that integrate mobility considerations. These efforts are essential to enhancing resilience, ensuring effective disaster response, and safeguarding the well-being of Zambezia's communities, which remain vulnerable to increasing and concurrent climatic shocks.

NAMPULA PROVINCE

As of January 2024 , a total of 35,756 IDPs were identified across 20 districts, with all individuals displaced to places outside their districts of origin. Approximately 53 per cent of IDPs are residing in urban and peri-urban areas, while 47 per cent are in rural settings. Although conflict has been the primary driver of displacement in Nampula, protracted displacement in Memba has also been triggered by climate-induced hazards, including extreme weather events and food insecurity. During the 2024/2025 rainy season, Nampula Province was impacted by Tropical Cyclones Chido, Dekeledi, and Jude, causing significant disruptions to livelihoods.

Displacement risk assessments were conducted in 10 districts, primarily those most impacted by climatic shocks such as heavy rainfall and strong winds in previous rainy seasons. Additionally, Liupo district has been affected by prolonged drought conditions. Post-event accessibility assessments indicate that most localities in Nampula remain reachable; however, 13 localities accross Memba, Moma, Monapo, and Mossuril were usually inaccessible due to infrastructure damage. Furthermore, 27 of the 59 assessed localities could only be accessed using small vehicles due to damaged road networks and compromised bridges.

Is the location usually physically accessible after the event?



	Angoche	Larde	Liúpo	Memba	Mogincual	Moma	Monapo	Mossuril	Nacala	Nacala-A-Velha
Yes	1	1	1	3	2	1	5	2	2	1
Limited access	11	1	4	1	2	6		1		1
No				3		1	5	4		

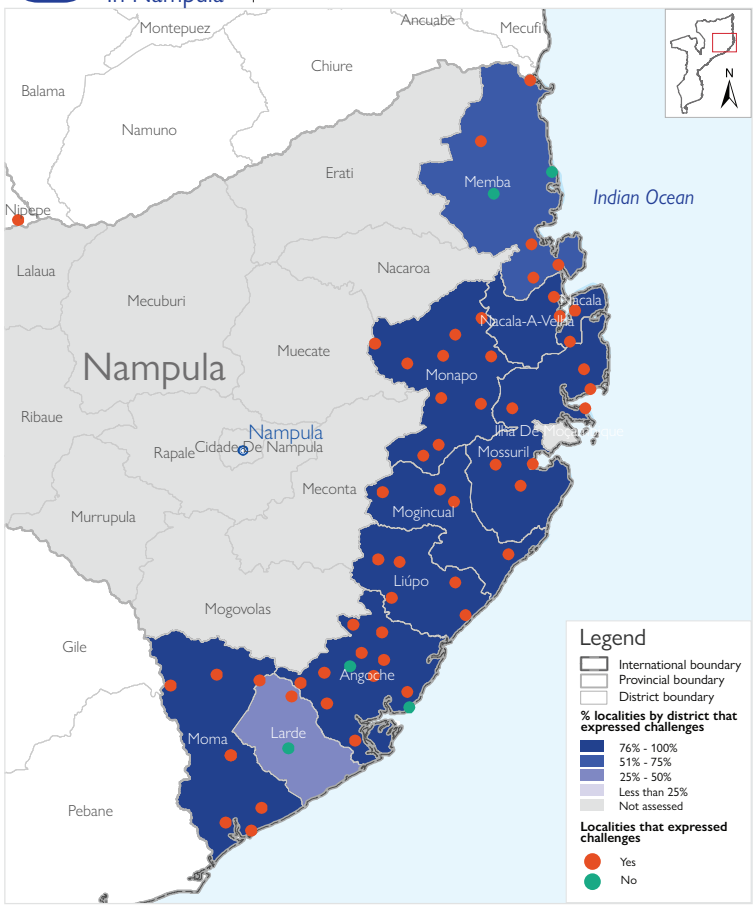
The majority of assessed localities in Nampula province are peri-urban and rural, where inadequate infrastructure remains a key resilience challenge. While six out of seven urban localities were reportedly accessible following the event, overall, 86 per cent of localities reported poor to very poor infrastructure conditions. These structural deficits significantly reduced adaptive capacity to previous extreme weather events.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Health risks have escalated in the aftermath of the disaster, with reported outbreaks of cholera and typhoid linked to water scarcity and the contamination of drinking water sources in 64 per cent of the assessed localities. Infrastructure damage has further restricted access to healthcare services, particularly in Canacue locality (Monapo), where disruptions were explicitly reported. While other localities indicated that health services remain accessible under normal circumstances, 92 per cent of assessed localities reported significant barriers to accessing healthcare during and after disaster events.

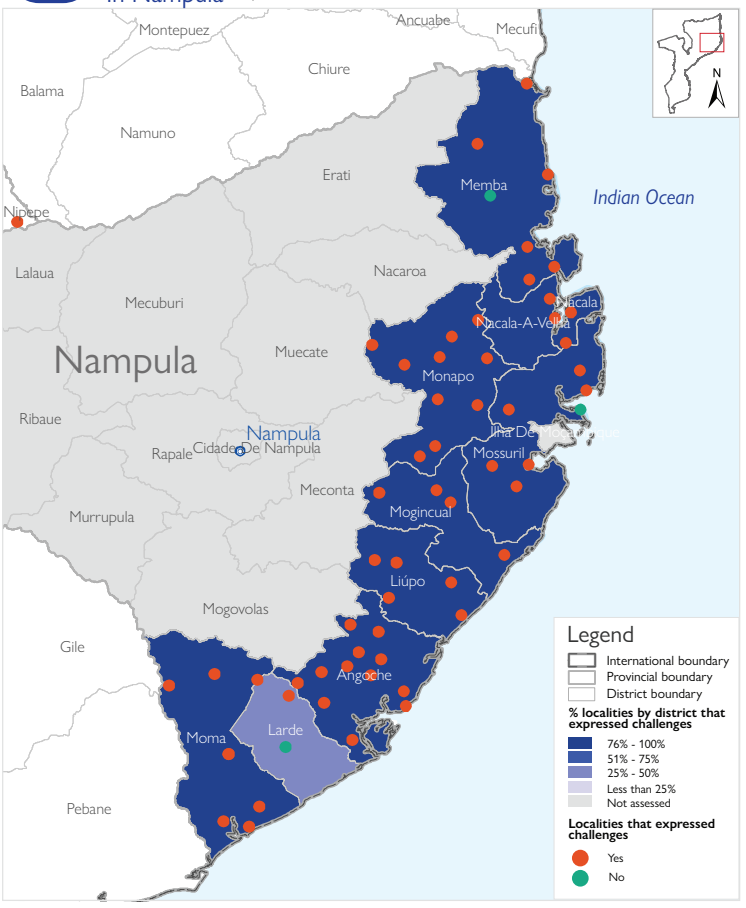
92% In Nampula

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing health services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



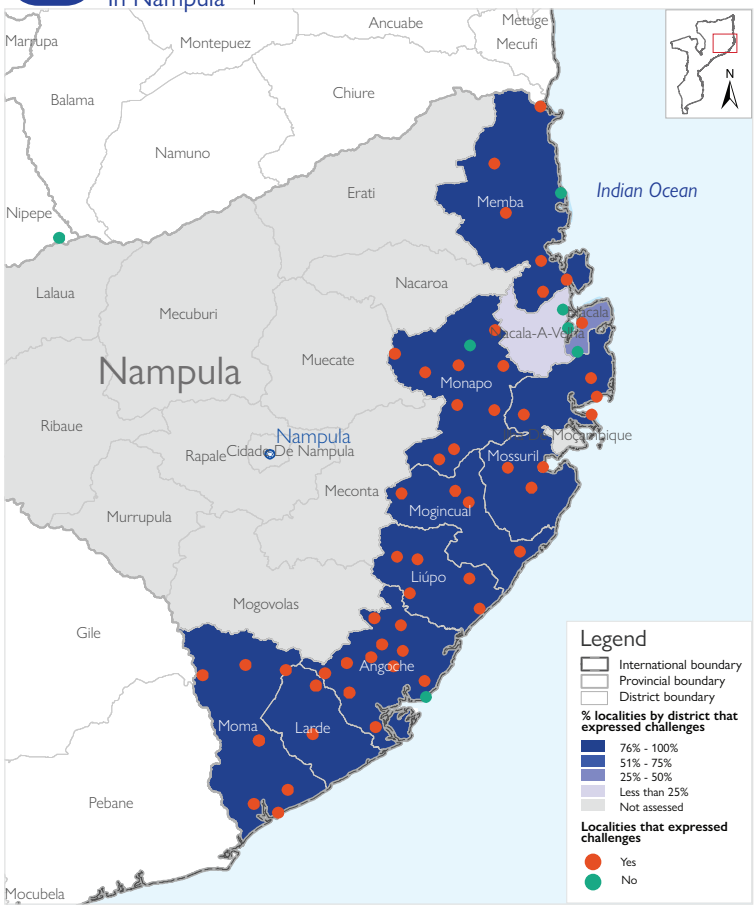
95% In Nampula

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing drinking water shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



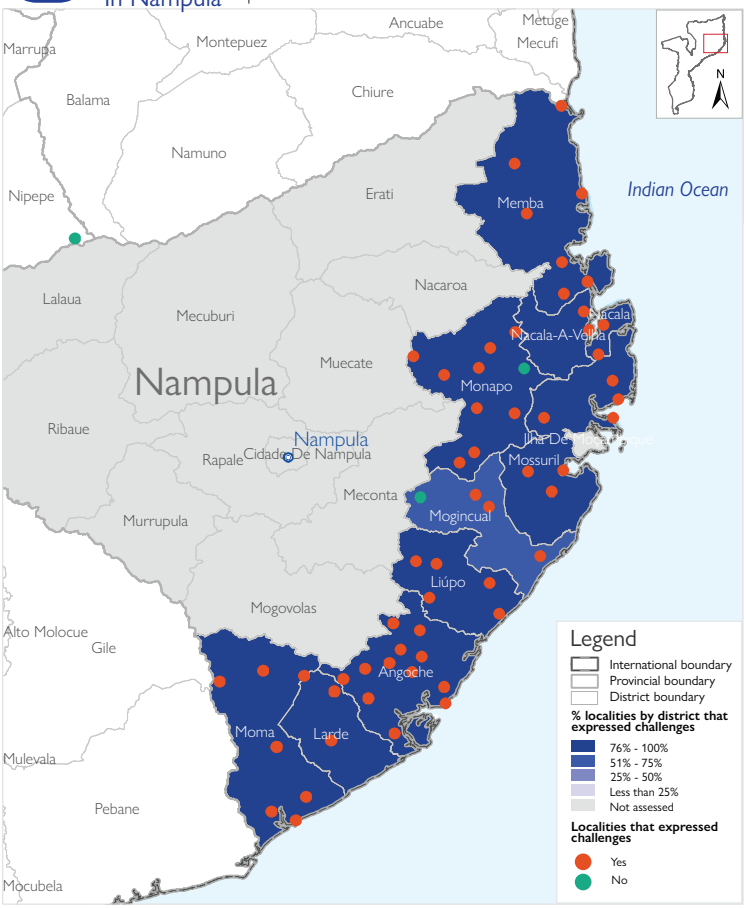
90% In Nampula

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing farmland services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



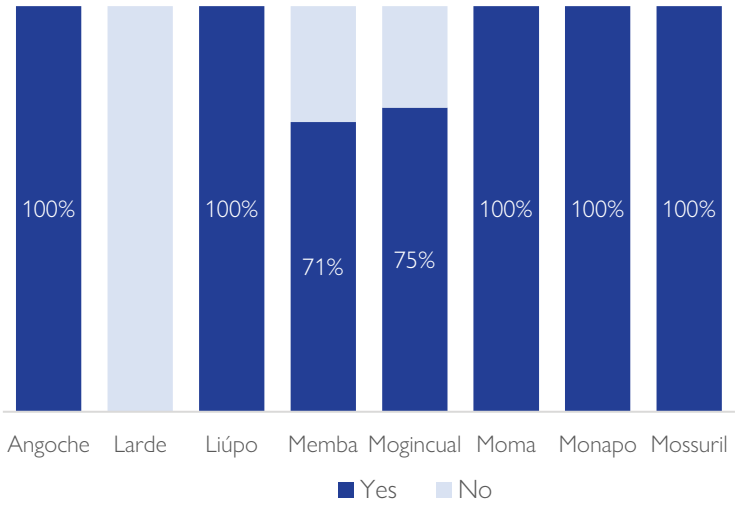
97% In Nampula

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing communications services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



During the data collection period, key informants emphasized pre-existing water scarcity challenges in Ampita and Nacuxa localities (Mossuril district), which are anticipated to worsen and expand to additional districts in the aftermath of disasters. Water availability concerns were reported in 95 per cent of assessed localities, highlighting the compounding impact of extreme weather events on already fragile water systems.

Are there any challenges in accessing food and nutrition during or after disasters?



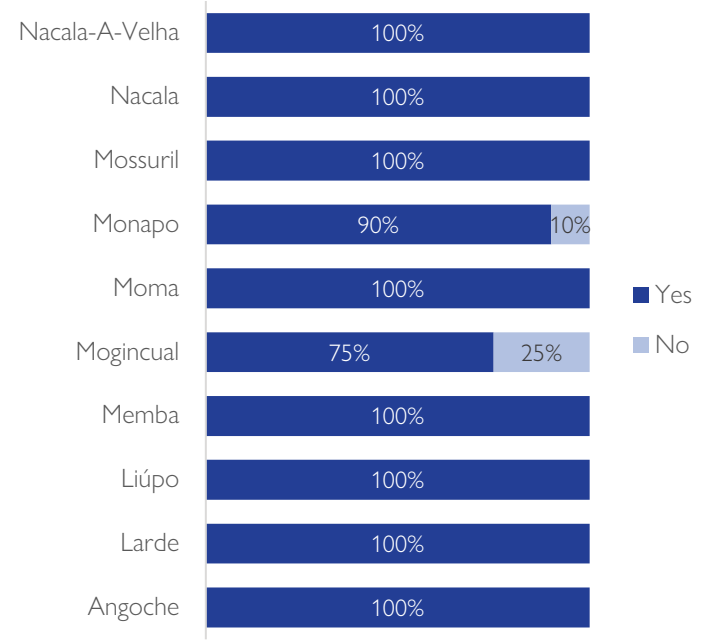
While food security in Nampula district remains relatively stable, vulnerabilities persist in Memba, Monapo, and Mossuril districts. Additionally, 90 per cent of assessed localities anticipate significant disruptions to food and nutrition access during and after disaster events. Limited access to agricultural land and disrupted livelihood activities post-disaster have been identified as primary drivers of food and nutrition insecurity. These challenges are further exacerbated by inadequate waste management systems across all assessed localities, heightening the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks such as cholera and typhoid.

Despite reports of current access to essential services including agricultural land, livelihoods, education, and energy sources for cooking and lighting, previous disaster experiences indicate that these services are highly susceptible to disruption.

COMMUNICATION

Nailocone locality (Moma) and Mutiva locality (Nacala) are experiencing significant challenges with communication access, in addition to seven other localities reporting intermittent connectivity disruptions. While key informants in some areas of Mongicual and Monapo do not foresee major communication failures, 97 per cent of assessed localities anticipate communication challenges during and after disaster events, largely due to inadequate and deteriorating infrastructure. Early warning systems remain a critical gap in disaster preparedness, with 10 localities across Angoche, Memba, Mogincual, and Moma reporting poor early warning dissemination mechanisms. However, in other localities, key informants indicated that community members receive early warning messages before disaster events.

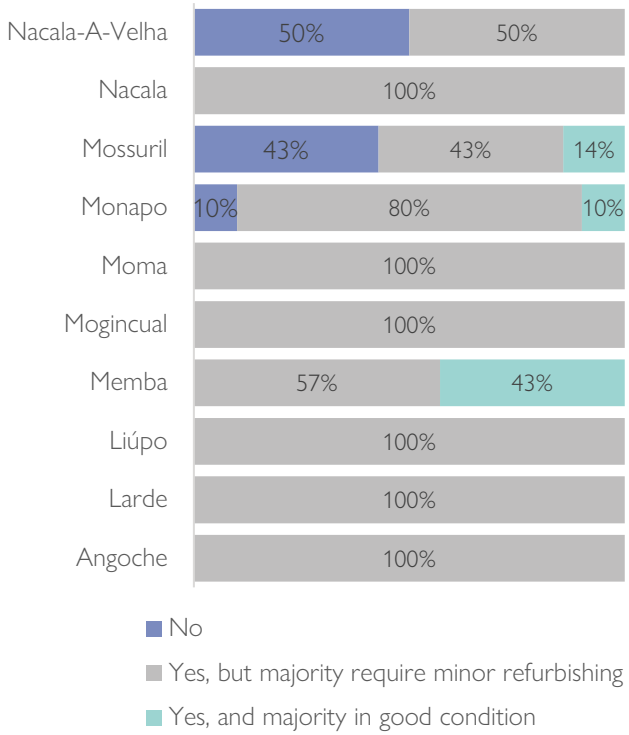
Are there any challenges in accessing communication services during or after disasters?



Currently, these warnings are primarily shared through informal channels such as word of mouth from friends and family, community meetings, radio broadcasts, telephone calls, and SMS alerts. Despite these existing mechanisms, 78 per cent of respondents expressed concerns about their efficiency, highlighting the need for more reliable and timely communication. When asked about preferred channels for early warning dissemination, community members favored telephone calls (75%), SMS alerts (64%), loudspeakers (49%), and radio broadcasts (41%) as the most effective means of receiving critical information.

In Nampula province, Makhuwa is the predominant language spoken in communities, while Portuguese is more widely used in urban areas. Ensuring that early warning messages are disseminated in locally understood languages is essential for effective disaster preparedness and response.

Are there accomodation centres (schools, religious buildings, etc) ?

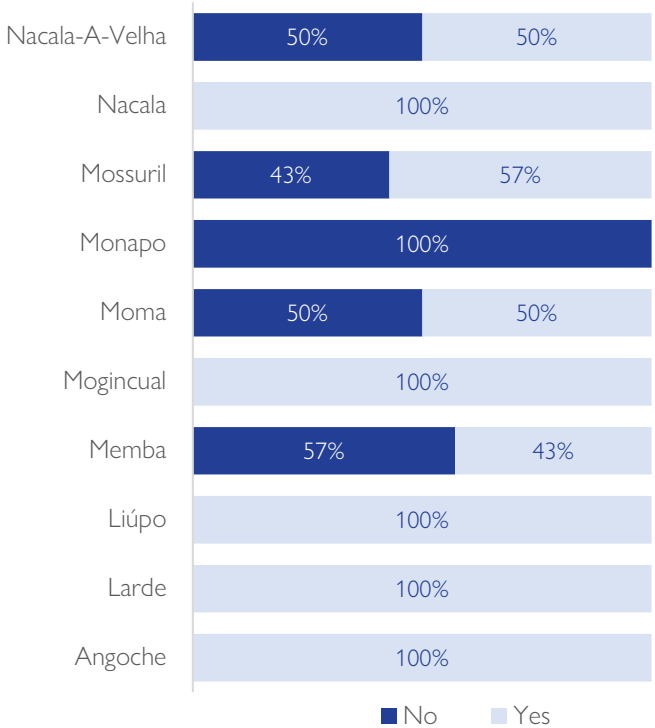


Five localities across Mossuril, Monapo, and Nacala Velha reportedly lack designated and communicated accomodation centres. While 54 out of 59 assessed localities in Nampula province have existing evacuation sites, none have the capacity to accommodate at least half of the at-risk population. Despite their presence, 83 per cent of localities reported that these centers are in poor condition, requiring substantial renovations to ensure they are structurally sound and fit for purpose during disaster events. Furthermore, while certain localities in Memba, Monapo, Mossuril, and Moma lack clearly identified evacuation routes, 76 per cent of the assessed localities have established pathways to designated safe zones. Despite these gaps in infrastructure, community members generally demonstrate awareness of how to reach evacuation sites, indicating some level of local preparedness.

Furthermore, while certain localities in Memba, Monapo, Mossuril, and Moma lack clearly identified evacuation routes, 76 per cent of the assessed localities have established pathways to designated safe zones. Despite these gaps in infrastructure, IN 90 per cent of the localities, community members generally demonstrate awareness of how to reach evacuation sites, indicating some level of local preparedness.

Do people usually relocate in the eventual scenario of a disaster?

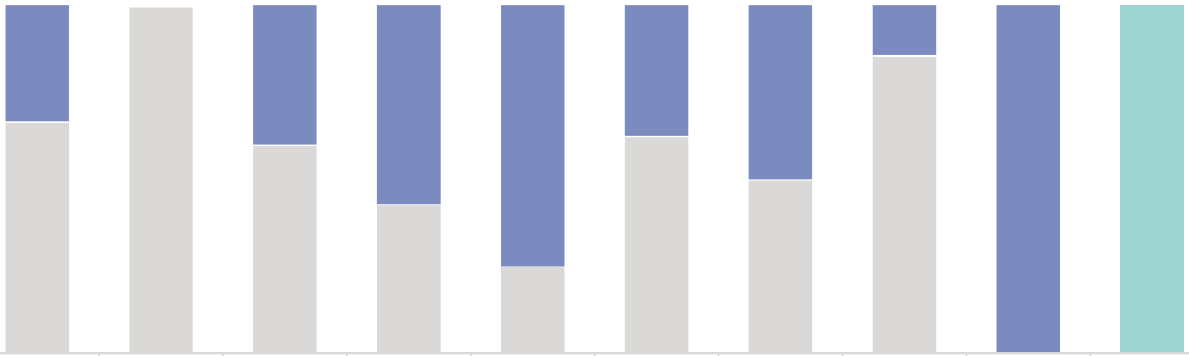
In the event of a disaster, key informants in 37 per cent of localities across Memba, Moma, Monapo, Mossuril, and Nacala-A-Velha reported that community members typically prefer to remain in their homesteads, whereas 63 per cent indicated that populations opt to relocate to safer areas or designated accommodation centers. Unlike other provinces, urban populations in Nampula demonstrate a higher tendency to seek refuge in accomodation centres compared to rural communities, with 53 per cent of urban localities actively relocating during crises.



According to key informants in 68 per cent of assessed localities, there has been a noticeable shift in climatic patterns and increased community vulnerability over the past two years. These changes include irregular rainfall patterns and more frequent heatwaves, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. In Larde district, key informants from Mucuali and Najaca localities highlighted critical gaps in disaster preparedness, including poor infrastructure and limited community awareness of disaster response measures.

How well do you think your locality is prepared to handle extreme weather events?

According to key informants, 15 out of 59 localities assessed do not have a local Disaster Risk Management committees and given the low level of readiness and the projected increase in disaster occurrences, 85 per cent of all localities assessed in Nampula expressed high to extreme levels of concern regarding the potential impacts of future extreme weather events.



	Angoche	Larde	Liúpo	Memba	Mogincual	Moma	Monapo	Mossuril	Nacala	Nacala-A-Velha
Very well prepared										2
Moderately prepared	4		2	4	3	3	5	1	2	
Not prepared at all	8	2	3	3	1	5	5	6		

The findings from Nampula province highlight significant disaster risk reduction challenges, compounded by pre-existing vulnerabilities in infrastructure, displacement dynamics, and climate-induced hazards. The province faces a complex interplay of risks, where communities struggle with poor evacuation infrastructure, inadequate early warning systems, and barriers to accessing essential services such as healthcare, water, and food security. With 86 per cent of localities reporting poor to very poor infrastructure and 85 per cent expressing high to extreme concern over future disasters, the region remains highly susceptible to climate shocks, exacerbating displacement risk. The increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events coupled with shifting rainfall patterns and heatwaves have further strained coping mechanisms, disproportionately affecting rural populations who have limited mobility and access to formal evacuation routes. Moreover, the inadequacy of existing accomodation centres and the reliance on informal early warning communication mechanisms expose communities to heightened disaster impacts, emphasizing the urgent need for localized preparedness strategies and resilient infrastructure investments.

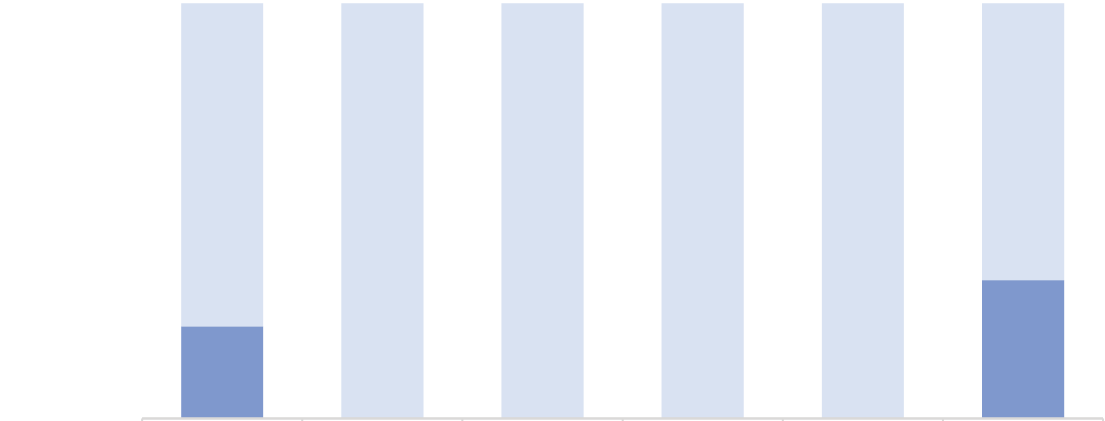
The persistent nature of displacement in Nampula, with 86 per cent of IDPs having experienced multiple displacements since 2020, underscores the cyclical vulnerabilities driven by both conflict and climatic events. While urban populations exhibit greater mobility and engagement with formal evacuation mechanisms, rural communities continue to face barriers in accessing safe shelter and essential services, further deepening humanitarian needs. The convergence of disaster-induced displacement, food and water insecurity, and gaps in disaster preparedness necessitates a multi-sectoral approach, integrating climate adaptation, durable solutions, and risk-informed humanitarian interventions. Strengthening early warning systems, enhancing localized response capacities that integrate mobility dynamics, and investing in resilient infrastructure will be essential to reducing displacement risks and building long-term resilience for at-risk communities in Nampula Province.

NIASSA PROVINCE

In Niassa province, the districts of Cuamba, Lago, Majune, Mandimba, Mecanhelas, and Nipepe previously impacted by hydrometeorological hazards have experienced recurrent heavy rainfall and flooding over the past two years. While some districts sustained moderate damage, the localized impacts in Lago, Cuamba, and Mandimba were severe, leading to long-term displacement and heightened vulnerability. As of January 2024, approximately 4,473 IDPs were identified across 16 districts. Although conflict remains the primary driver of displacement, disaster-induced displacement significantly affects populations, particularly in Cuamba and Lago, where protracted displacement persists within district boundaries. Due to Malawi's low-lying border villages experiencing annual flooding (Zomba), Niassa also hosts cyclical displacements from neighboring Malawian communities. During the 2024/2025 rainy season, Niassa Province was impacted by Tropical Cyclone Chido, causing significant loss of lives and disruptions to livelihoods.

While most areas in Niassa province remain accessible despite previous disasters, physical access constraints after disasters pose a critical challenge to humanitarian response and resilience-building efforts. In Cuamba and Nipepe, certain localities are only accessible by foot or small-scale transport (e.g., motorbikes), limiting emergency response capacity. In addition to 15 localities with limited access, KIs from six localities indicated that during the rainy season localities may face partial or restricted access due to deteriorated infrastructure. The primary impediment remains the destruction of bridges.

Is the location usually physically accessible after the event?



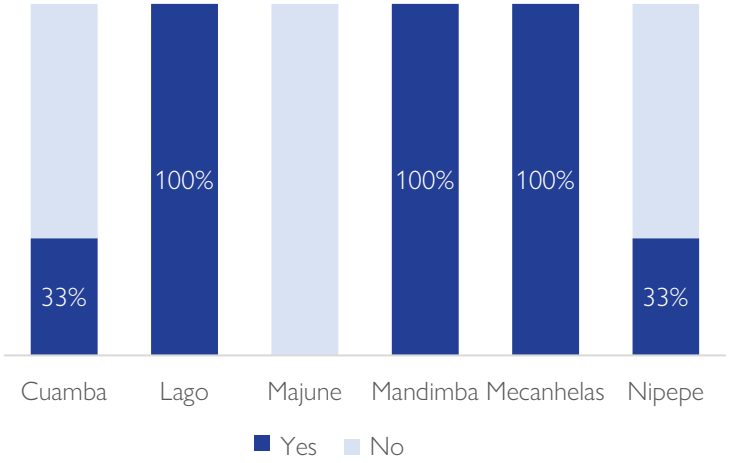
	Cuamba	Lago	Majune	Mandimba	Mecanhelas	Nipepe
Yes	7	5	1	3	3	2
Limited access	2					1

ACCESS TO SERVICES

In Malapa locality, Cuamba District, key informants reported poor access to healthcare services, a challenge that extends across six localities in Cuamba, Lago, and Nipepe, where healthcare access remains partial or limited. Moreover, in 14 out of the 24 assessed localities in Niassa province, KIs indicated a high probability of access constraints to healthcare services during and after extreme weather events, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. Disparities between urban and rural communities are evident, with 78 per cent of urban localities expected to face no challenges in accessing healthcare, compared to only 33 per cent of rural localities.

Are there any challenges in accessing food and nutrition during or after disasters?

Although no locality was reported to have a complete lack of access to safe drinking water, 50 per cent of assessed localities face partial or limited water access, a situation that is expected to worsen post-disaster. In 14 of the 24 assessed localities, water availability is anticipated to become severely constrained in the aftermath of extreme weather events, intensifying public health risks.



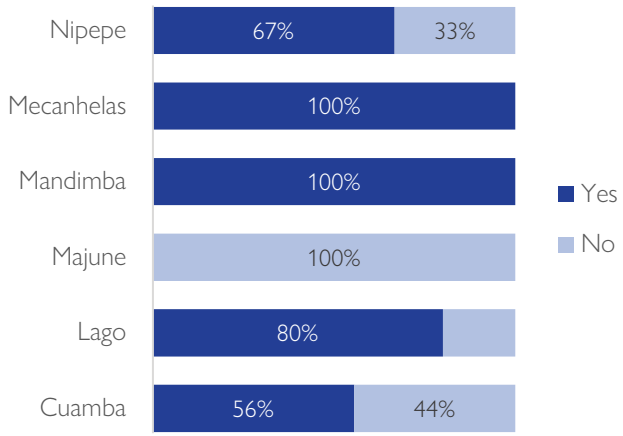
Reports from 17 localities highlight the prevalence of waterborne diseases, directly linked to inadequate hygiene, poor sanitation, and the contamination of water sources following disasters. Furthermore, malnutrition and related health complications were reported in 12 localities across Cuamba, Lago, Mandimba, and Mecanhelas, driven by food insecurity stemming from climatic shocks and disruptions in agricultural production.

Under normal circumstances, only 63 per cent of localities in Niassa province report adequate access to food and nutrition. However, this already fragile situation deteriorates significantly in the aftermath of disasters, with only 38 per cent of localities maintaining access to essential food supplies. The compounded impact of recurrent climatic shocks exacerbates vulnerabilities, severely limiting households' coping mechanisms and resilience. Food insecurity remains a critical humanitarian concern across all localities, regardless of their rural or urban classification. The crisis is further intensified by restricted livelihood opportunities, affecting both rural and urban populations alike. In addition to food insecurity and healthcare challenges, several communities in Niassa province face pre-existing barriers to waste management services. While the majority of localities reported better access to waste disposal compared to other assessed provinces, gaps remain, particularly in disaster-affected areas where service disruptions exacerbate public health risks. Inadequate waste management, coupled with poor sanitation and limited water access, increases the spread of waterborne diseases, further straining already vulnerable populations.

Although both rural and urban communities in Niassa have access to farming land, disaster-induced barriers significantly hinder agricultural productivity. In 50 per cent of the assessed localities, community members struggle to regain access to farmland following extreme weather events, disrupting food production, income generation, and long-term resilience. With agriculture being a primary livelihood source, these disruptions contribute to prolonged economic instability, deepen food insecurity, and reduce self-sufficiency among affected households.

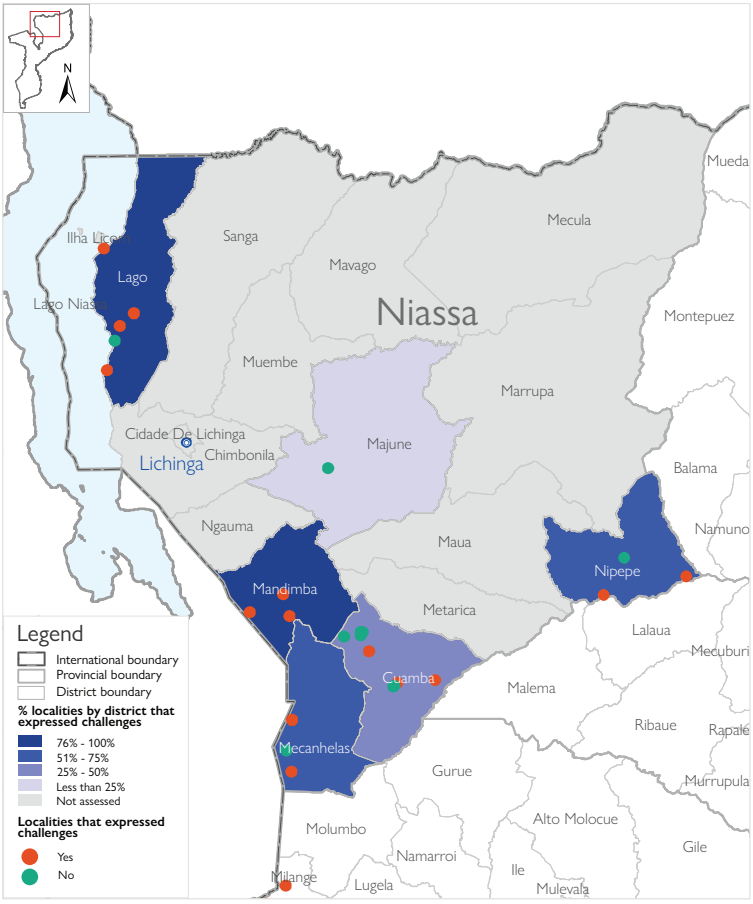
Are there any challenges in accessing communication services during or after disasters?

Access to communication services remains a significant challenge for communities in Niassa province, particularly in disaster-prone areas. Community members in six localities across Cuamba, Mandimba, and Nipepe face persistent communication barriers, a situation that worsens during extreme weather events. Key informants in an additional 11 out of the 24 assessed localities reported that communication services become severely disrupted during and after disasters, primarily due to inadequate and deteriorating infrastructure.



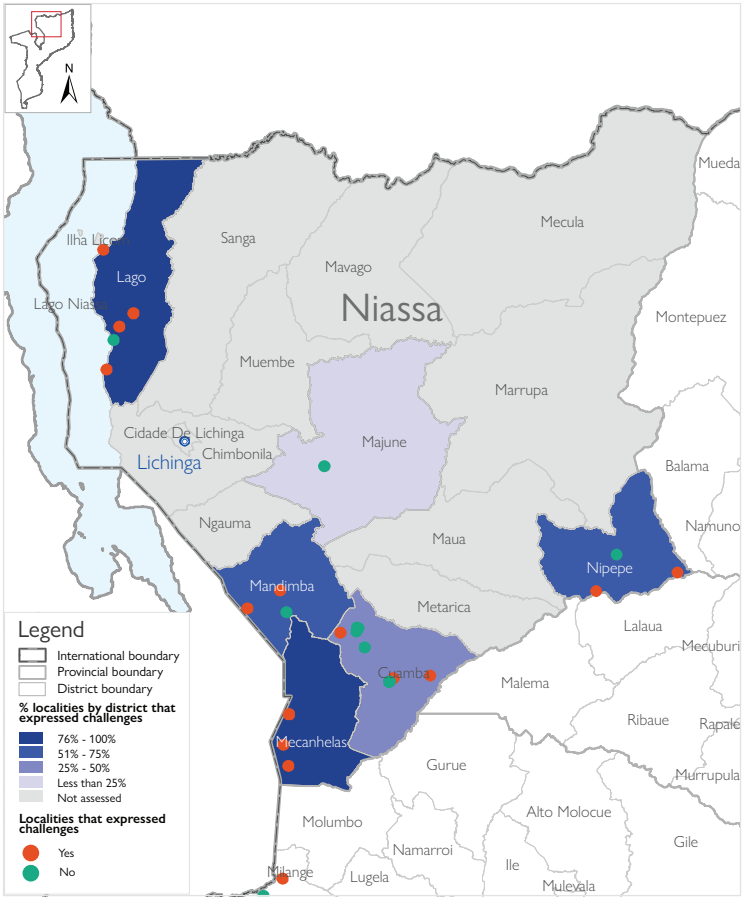
58% In Niassa

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing health services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



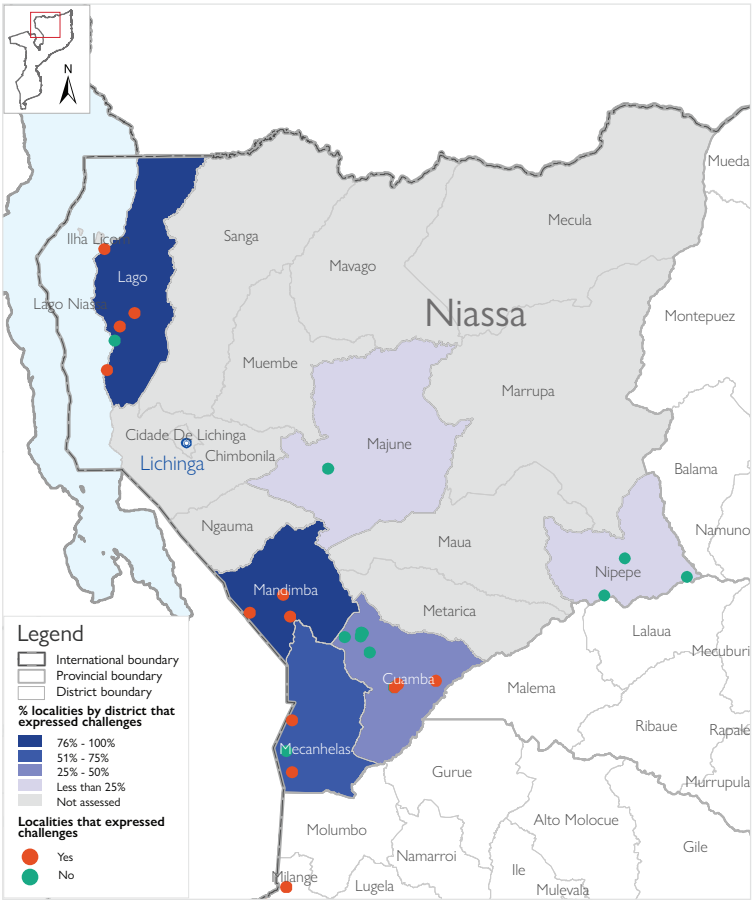
58% In Niassa

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing drinking water shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



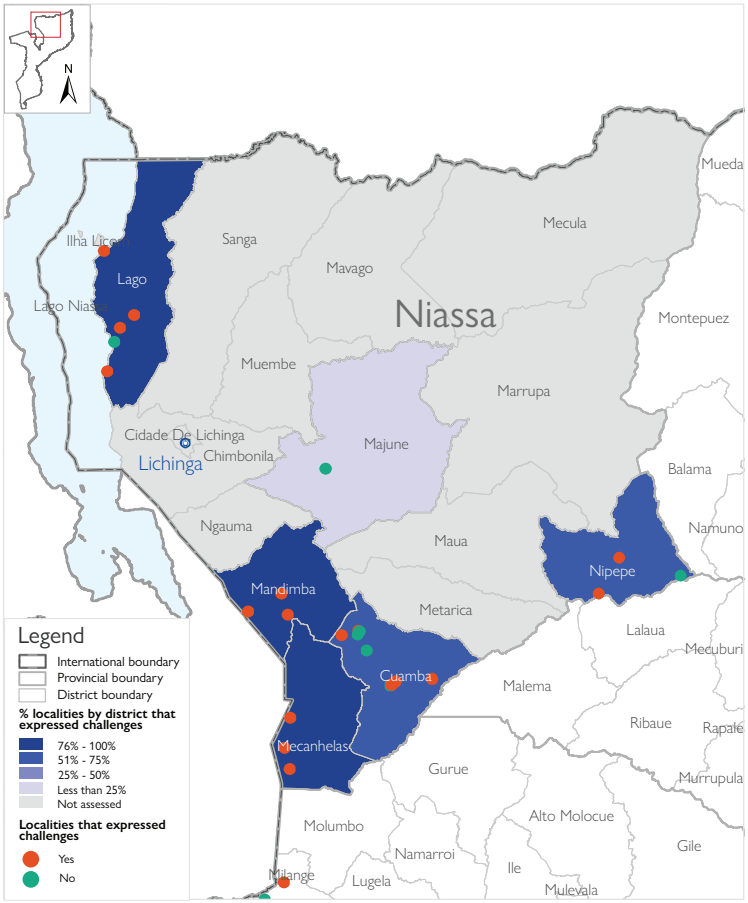
50% In Niassa

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing farmland services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



71% In Niassa

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing communications services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones

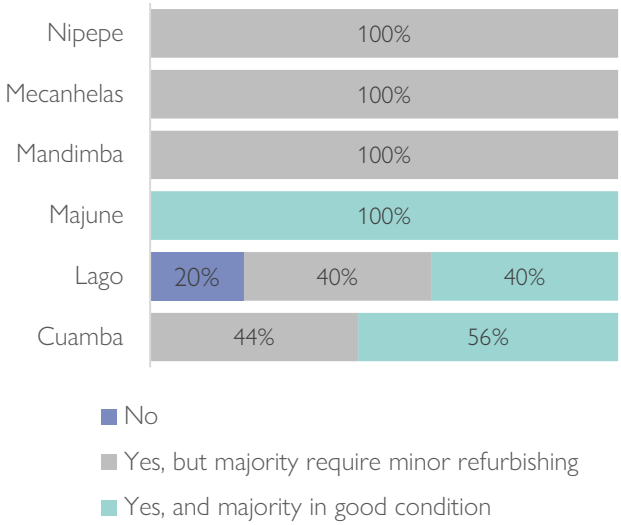


Early warning systems are also impacted by communication constraints, with 38 per cent of localities reporting difficulties in accessing disaster alerts due to poor network coverage and unreliable infrastructure. Households primarily receive early warning messages through telephone calls, community meetings, and SMS alerts. While these channels remain widely accessible, their effectiveness is limited. Despite the challenges, communities have expressed a preference for these existing channels. Linguistic diversity in Niassa province influences the effectiveness of communication strategies. While Portuguese and Makhuwa are the most widely spoken languages, Nyanja is commonly spoken in Lago district, while in Mandimba and Mecanhelas, Ciayao is prevalent.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

While accomodation centres have been identified in nearly all assessed localities across Niassa province, their capacity remains a critical concern. Currently, 79 per cent of these facilities can only accommodate less than half of the at-risk population, leaving a significant gap in emergency shelter provisions. Furthermore, 63 per cent of localities report that most accomodation centres require minor refurbishments.

Are there accomodation centres (schools, religious buildings, etc) ?

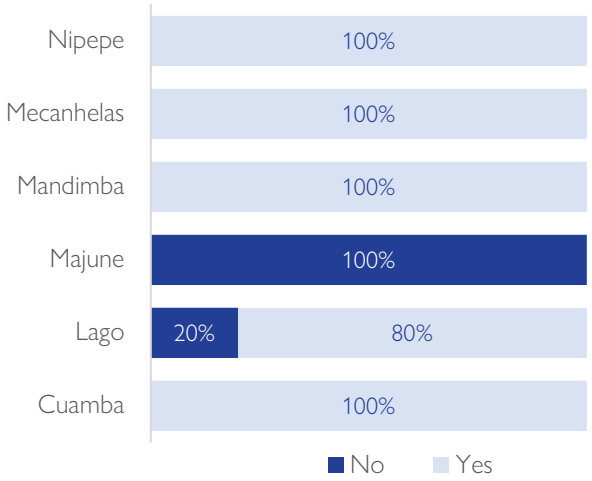


The condition of these shelters varies significantly between urban and rural areas. In urban centers such as Cuamba, 56 per cent of localities reported that accomodation centres are well-maintained and operational. In contrast, rural localities face significant challenges, with only 11 per cent of them having accomodation centres in good condition.

Accessibility to these accomodation centres also presents challenges. In Mecanhelas, key informants reported that community members are unaware of the designated evacuation routes, increasing the risk of displacement-related vulnerabilities during disasters. Overall, 33 per cent of the assessed localities lack identified evacuation routes, while 67 per cent have designated routes that are well-known within the communities. In 88 per cent of the localities with evacuation routes, residents know how to access them.

In the eventual scenario of a disaster, do the majority of people usually relocate ?

In the event of a disaster, a large segment of the population in Niassa province expresses a preference for relocating to accomodation centres for safety and security. This sentiment is prevalent across both rural and urban communities, with the exception of Malanga Sede in Lago and Meluluca Sede in Majune District, where key informants reported that residents prefer to remain in their homes during disasters. To enhance disaster preparedness and reduce risk exposure, targeted awareness campaigns are necessary in these districts to educate communities on the critical importance of evacuating to safer locations when extreme weather events occur.



Climate change is increasingly affecting Niassa province, with 46 per cent of assessed localities reporting significant shifts in rainfall patterns and increased occurrences of heatwaves over the past two years. These climatic changes were particularly emphasized by key informants in Nipepe, Majune, and Cuamba Districts, where erratic weather patterns are disrupting livelihoods and increasing disaster risk.

Overall, 75 per cent of localities reported moderate levels of disaster preparedness, indicating that while some basic response mechanisms exist, there are still gaps in resilience building efforts. However, Muluco locality in Nipepe is notably unprepared for future disasters due to a combination of factors, including inadequate accomodation centres, lack of community knowledge on emergency response, and weak infrastructure that is unlikely to withstand severe weather conditions. Given these vulnerabilities, 71 per of localities expressed high or extreme concern about the potential impact of future extreme weather events on their communities.

How well do you think your locality is prepared to handle extreme weather events?

	Cuamba	Lago	Majune	Mandimba	Mecanhelas	Nipepe
Very well prepared	2	2			1	
Not prepared at all						1
Moderately prepared	7	3	1	3	2	2

Niassa province faces a complex interplay of disaster-induced vulnerabilities, with displacement risk mapping highlighting significant concerns across multiple sectors. The province and neigboring villages in Malawi has experienced recurrent extreme weather events, leading to protracted displacement, particularly in Cuamba and Lago, where disaster-driven displacement remains a pressing issue. As of January 2024, approximately 4,473 IDPs were identified across 15 districts, reflecting the ongoing humanitarian challenge. Furthermore, only 38 per cent of localities maintain access to food and nutrition following disasters, exacerbating vulnerabilities and straining coping mechanisms. With 50 per cent of localities experiencing partial or limited access to safe drinking water and 17 localities reporting outbreaks of waterborne diseases, post-disaster conditions remain a critical risk factor for displacement and long-term instability.

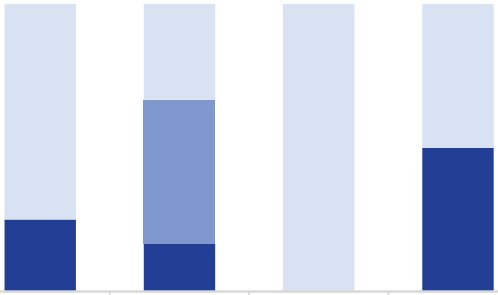
Infrastructure challenges further compound Niassa's displacement risks, with 79 per cent of accomodation centres unable to accommodate the full at-risk population and only 11 per cent of rural localities reporting evacuation facilities in good condition. Additionally, 38 per cent of localities struggle with early warning system access due to poor network coverage. The impact of climate change is evident, with 46 per cent of localities reporting shifts in rainfall patterns and increased heat waves, worsening food insecurity and livelihood disruptions. Despite 75 per cent of localities indicating moderate preparedness for future disasters, 71 per cent expressed high or extreme concern regarding the potential impact of extreme weather events. Addressing these risks through improved infrastructure, strengthened early warning systems, climate-resilient livelihoods, and community planning that incorporates mobility dynamics is crucial for mitigating displacement and enhancing disaster resilience in Niassa Province.

GAZA PROVINCE

An assessment of 15 localities in Gaza revealed that 14 have experienced periods of drought over the past two years. Additionally, some localities have been impacted by extreme weather events, including strong winds, heavy rainfall, and flooding. Between February and March 2023, Tropical Storm Freddy made landfall twice in Mozambique, affecting Gaza province among other regions.

Is the location usually physically accessible after the event?

Displacement risk findings highlight that several localities in Chibuto, Chokwe, and Guija frequently become physically inaccessible due to damaged transportation infrastructure following extreme climatic events. Furthermore, three localities have limited access, often restricted to small vehicles, as road networks and bridges have sustained severe damage. In some cases, these areas become entirely inaccessible due to debris or structural failures.



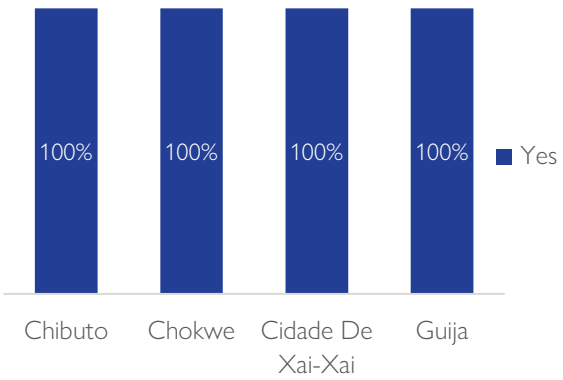
	Chibuto	Chokwe	Cidade De Xai-Xai	Guija
Yes	3	2	3	1
Limited access		3		
No	1	1		1

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Key informants across all assessed localities reported that while community members have access to healthcare services, 73 per cent face significant barriers during and after disasters due to damaged infrastructure and impassable roads. In the aftermath of recent climatic shocks in Chokwe, Cidade de Xai-Xai, and Guija districts, health risks have escalated, with outbreaks of waterborne diseases linked to water scarcity and the contamination of drinking water sources in 53 per cent of the localities. Flooding, infrastructure damage, and inadequate sanitation systems have further exacerbated these public health risks.

In Chibuto and Guija districts, key informants highlighted pre-existing water scarcity challenges, which are expected to worsen across all affected districts based on past trends.

Are there any challenges in accessing food and nutrition during or after disasters?

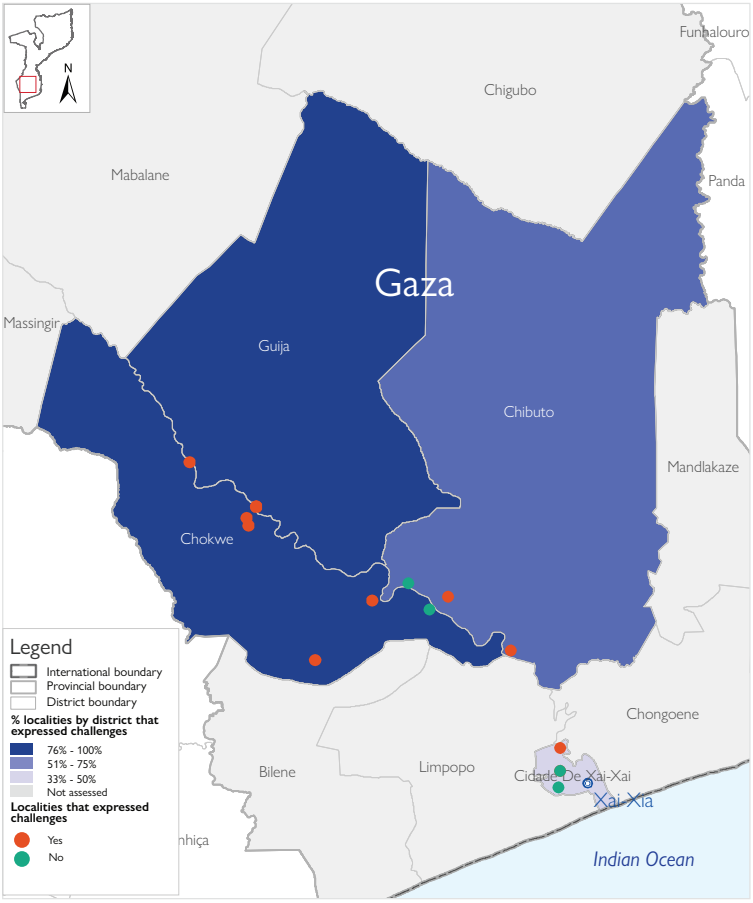


Food security remains a pressing humanitarian concern, with severe food access challenges reported in Maniquinique locality in Chibuto and Caniçado-2 locality in Guija district. Additionally, 53 per cent of the assessed localities reported partial food access, underscoring a pre-existing gap in food security. These challenges are primarily driven by limited livelihood opportunities and the adverse climatic conditions experienced over the past two years.

Beyond food and health concerns, communities in Gaza also face critical issues related to waste management, electricity, and fuel access, with urban areas having comparatively better access than rural communities. While education services remain relatively stable, there is a high likelihood of disruption due to disasters, given the vulnerability of existing infrastructure.

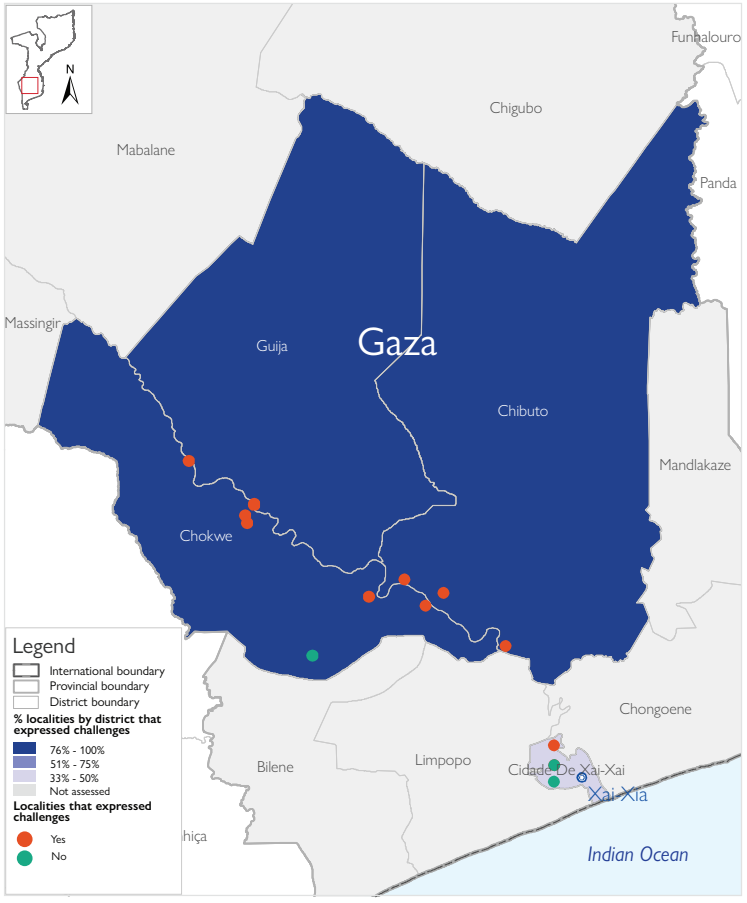
73% In Gaza

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing health services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



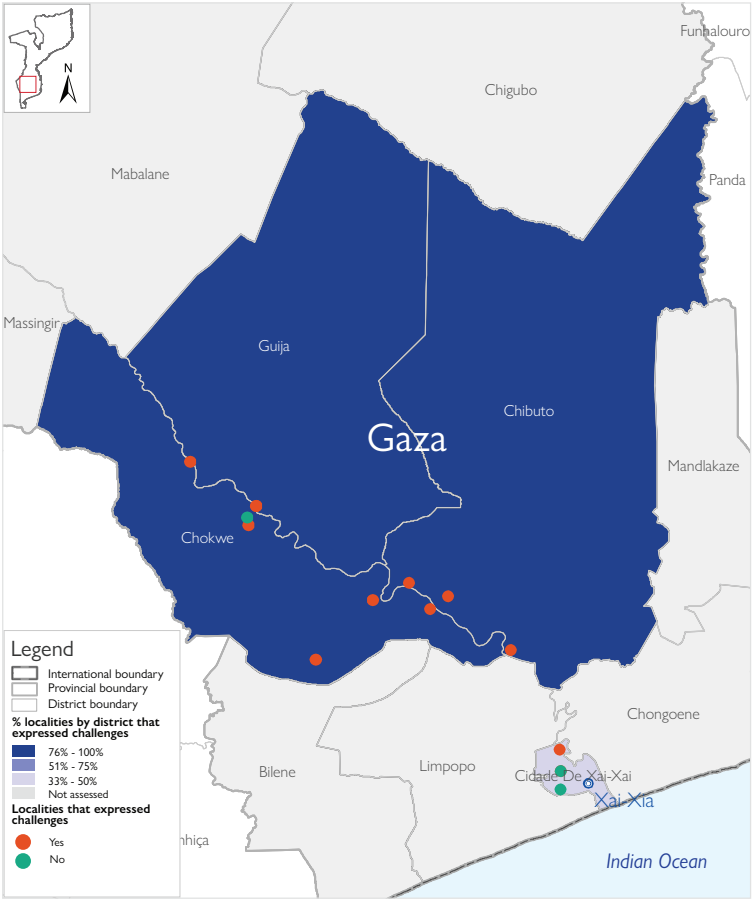
80% In Gaza

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing drinking water shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



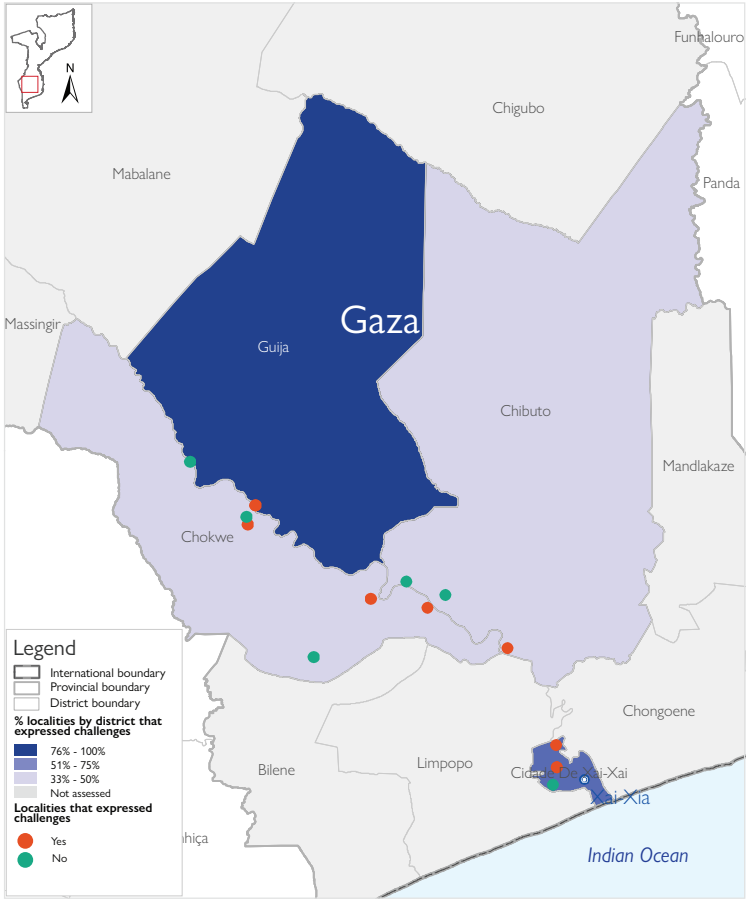
80% In Gaza

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing farmland services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



60% In Gaza

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing communications services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones

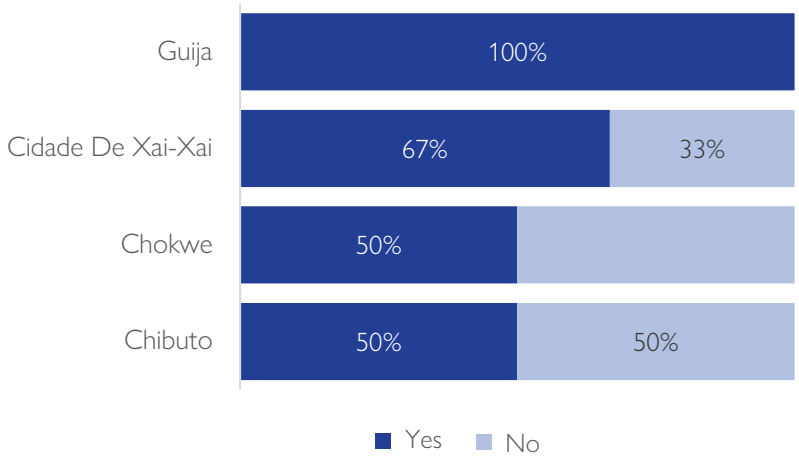


COMMUNICATION

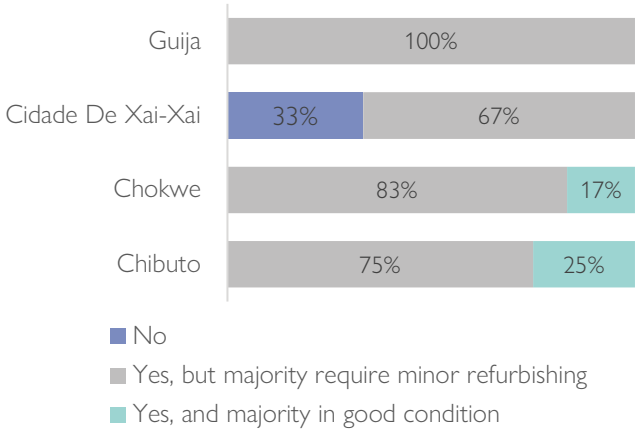
Despite some communication challenges, all assessed localities have some form of early warning system in place for impending disasters such as floods, heavy rainfall, and strong winds. Key informants reported that early warning messages are typically disseminated through loudspeakers, radios, and traditional methods such as drums and bells, with some individuals also receiving phone calls. However, in Chibuto where traditional communication methods are most commonly used, key informants noted that these methods are not highly effective. Similar concerns were raised in Caniçado-2 locality in Guija, where loudspeakers are the primary mode of early warning communication. When community members were asked about their preferred early warning communication methods, the majority favored loudspeakers (87%), followed by radio (53%) and telephone calls (40%).

Are there any challenges in accessing communication services during or after disasters?

Communication access is generally reported to be good across the assessed localities, except in Caniçado-2. However, 60 per cent of localities indicated a likelihood of poor to no communication during and after disasters, posing a significant challenge for disaster risk reduction efforts. These access limitations have been reported in both urban and rural communities. Changana and portuguese are the widely spoken languages in Gaza province.



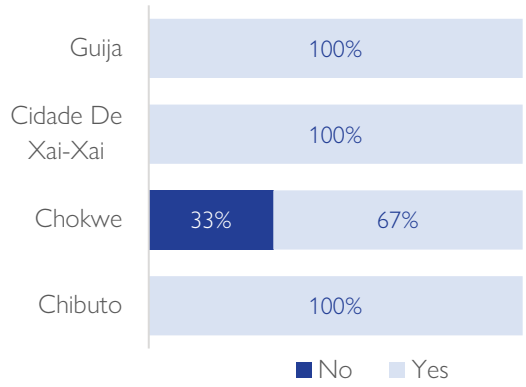
Are there accomodation centres (schools, religious buildings, etc) ?



While all assessed localities in Gaza reportedly have evacuation sites, only 47 per cent have the capacity to accommodate at least half of the at-risk population. Furthermore, only 13 per cent of localities have accomodation centres in good condition, while the majority require significant renovations to ensure structural integrity and functionality during disaster events.

In the case of extreme weather events such as floods, heavy rainfall, and strong winds, 80 per cent of the assessed localities have identified evacuation routes and in 87 per cent of the localities, residents know how to access these centres.. However, gaps remain in Cidade de Xai-Xai and Guija districts, where some localities lack designated evacuation pathways. Except for Chilaulene locality in Cidade de Xai-Xai district, key informants indicated that community members are aware of how to access accomodation centres in times of disaster.

Do people usually relocate in the eventual scenario of a disaster?

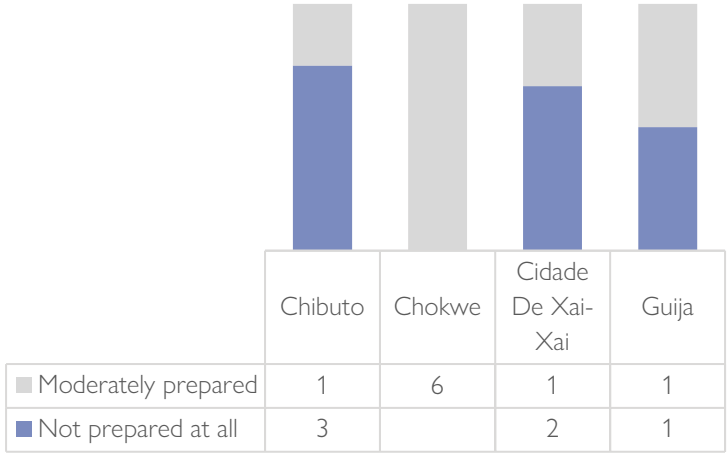


Movement intentions in disaster response vary across localities. In Xilembene and Conhane localities in Chokwe district, key informants reported that community members prefer to remain in situ during disasters. However, in 87 per cent of the assessed localities, populations expressed a preference for evacuating to safer locations or designated accomodation centres.

Beyond evacuation dynamics, climate data and key informant insights reveal significant shifts in rainfall patterns and increased heat waves over the past two years. Except in Maniquinique locality in Mabuto, these changes have worsened vulnerabilities by disrupting livelihoods, emphasizing the urgent need for local climate-adaptive strategies that account for community mobility intentions and strengthened disaster preparedness measures.

How well do you think your locality is prepared to handle extreme weather events?

Whilst all localities reportedly have Disaster Risk Management Committes, key informants from six localities in Chokwe district reported that their communities are not prepared to handle future disasters. While some level of preparedness exists in other localities across Chibuto, Cidade de Xai-Xai, and Guija districts, key informants indicated that these preparations remain insufficient. With low levels of readiness and a projected increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, 73 per cent of the assessed localities expressed high to extreme concern about the potential impacts of future disasters.



	Chibuto	Chokwe	Cidade De Xai-Xai	Guija
Moderately prepared	1	6	1	1
Not prepared at all	3		2	1

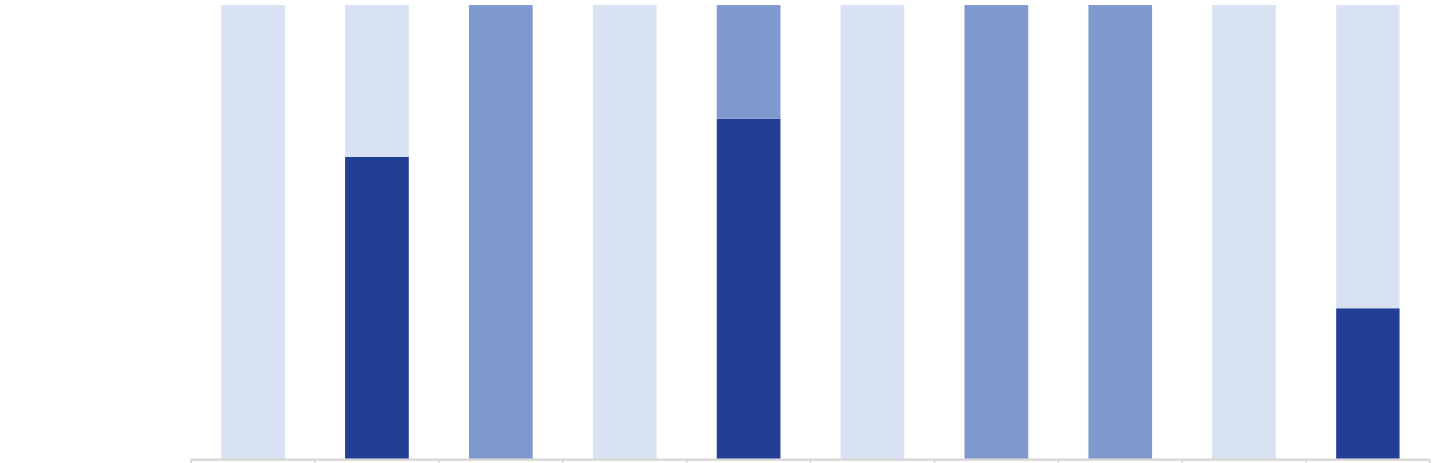
Gaza Province remains highly vulnerable to climate-induced hazards, including droughts, floods, and cyclones, which pose severe risks to communities. While early warning systems and evacuation plans are in place, significant gaps persist due to inadequate infrastructure, damaged accomodation centres, and limited preparedness capacities. Weak transportation networks and disruptions in essential services, such as healthcare and water access, further exacerbate humanitarian risks. Climate variability, including shifting rainfall patterns and rising temperatures, threatens agricultural livelihoods, a backbone of the economy, heightening food insecurity and economic instability. With the projected escalation of extreme weather events, urgent action is needed to bolster disaster preparedness, enhance infrastructure resilience, and expand access to critical services. Scaling up climate adaptation measures such as sustainable water management, reinforced evacuation shelters, and diversified livelihood strategies is crucial to reducing vulnerabilities. Strengthening early warning dissemination, particularly in remote areas, and fostering coordination between local authorities and humanitarian actors will be key to mitigating disaster impacts. Additionally, integrating displacement-sensitive approaches into preparedness and response efforts is essential to ensuring safe, inclusive evacuations and supporting affected populations in relocation and recovery.

INHAMBANE PROVINCE

In Inhambane province, a comprehensive disaster risk assessment revealed that 20 localities experienced significant impacts from extreme weather events, including heavy rains and strong winds, over the past two years. Inhambane was significantly affected by Tropical Storm Freddy in 2023 displacing more than 400 individuals. These climatic hazards exacerbated vulnerabilities in the region, particularly in nine localities across Mabote, Vilankulo, Govuro, and Cidade de Inhambane, which were also severely affected by prolonged drought conditions. The compounding effects of these disasters have heightened the humanitarian needs of affected communities, particularly in terms of food security, water scarcity, and infrastructure damage.

Findings indicate that several localities in Mabote (3), Govuro (2), and Vilankulo (1) are frequently rendered physically inaccessible following extreme weather events due to damaged transportation networks. Additionally, six localities across Homoine, Maxixe, Mabote, and Morumbene are only accessible via small vehicles, as the road networks and bridges could become severely compromised. In some cases, these areas become entirely inaccessible due to debris or structural damage to roads and bridges, further complicating emergency response and recovery efforts. The province has also faced other disaster-related challenges, including localized flooding, soil erosion, and the destruction of livelihoods, particularly in coastal and low-lying areas.

Is the location usually physically accessible after the event?



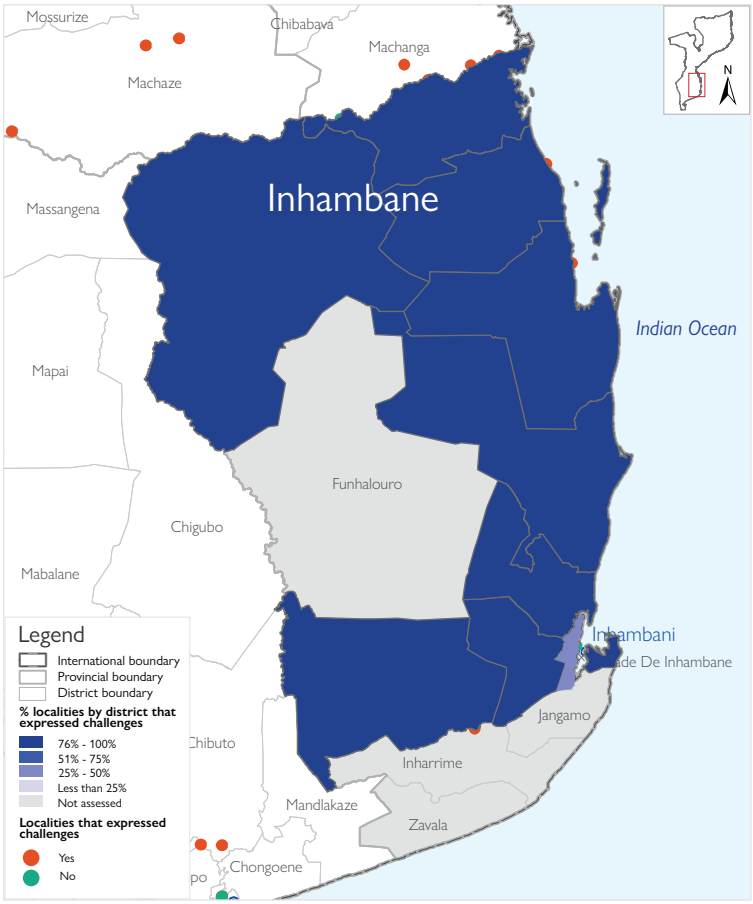
	Cidade De Inhambane	Govuro	Homoine	Inhassoro	Mabote	Massinga	Maxixe	Morrumbene	Panda	Vilankulo
Yes	1	1		2		1			1	2
Limited access			2		1		2	1		
No		2			3					1

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Health risks have significantly escalated in the aftermath of recent disasters in Inhambane province, with reported outbreaks of vector-borne diseases such as malaria in 60 per cent of the assessed localities and waterborne diseases, including cholera and diarrhea in some localities. These outbreaks are directly linked to water scarcity and the contamination of drinking water sources caused by flooding, infrastructure damage, and inadequate sanitation systems. While nearly all localities reported access to healthcare services under normal circumstances, 95 per cent of them face significant challenges in accessing these services during and after disasters due to damaged infrastructure, impassable roads, and overwhelmed healthcare facilities.

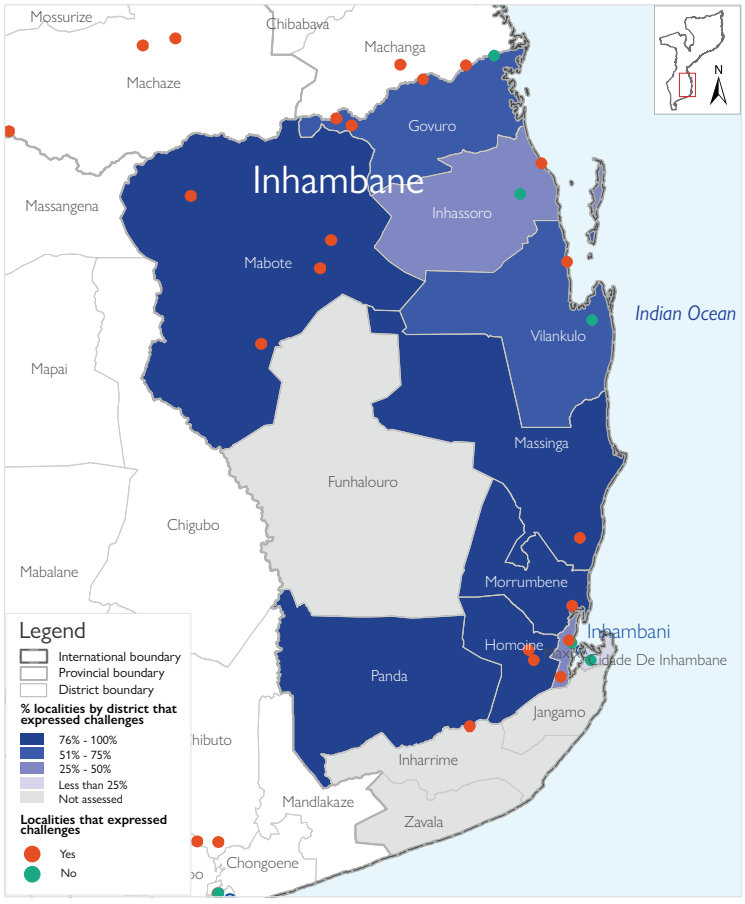
95% In Inhambane

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing health services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



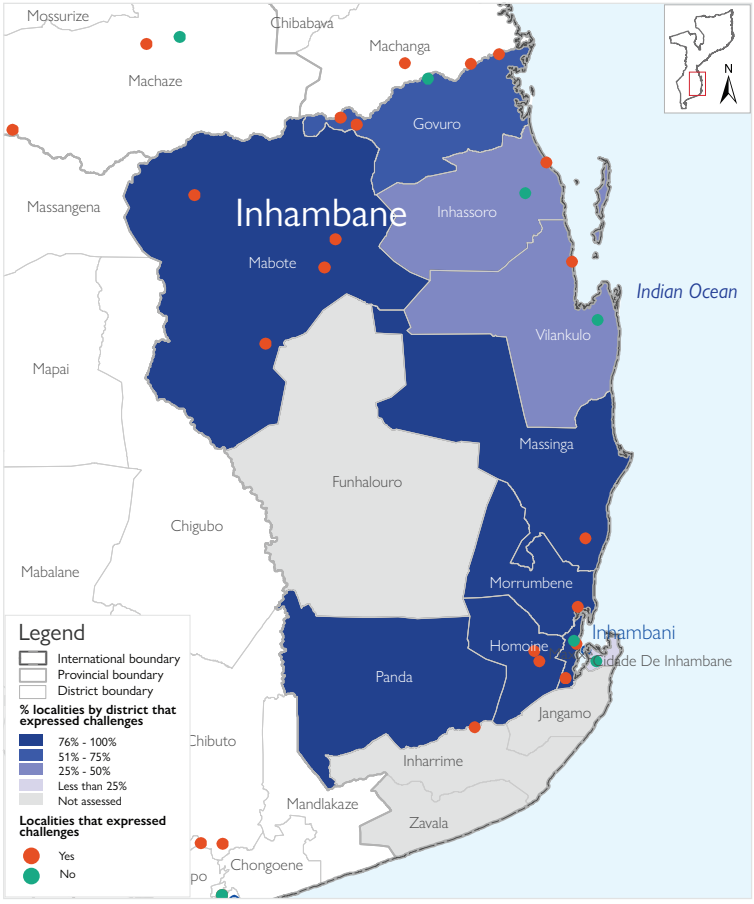
75% In Inhambane

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing drinking water shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



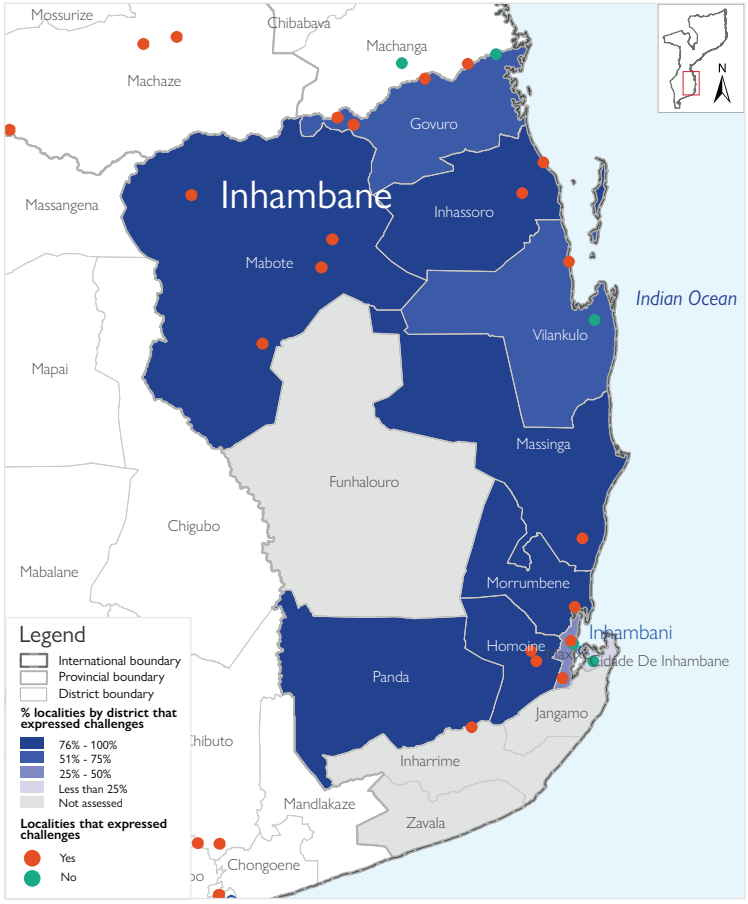
75% In Inhambane

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing farmland services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



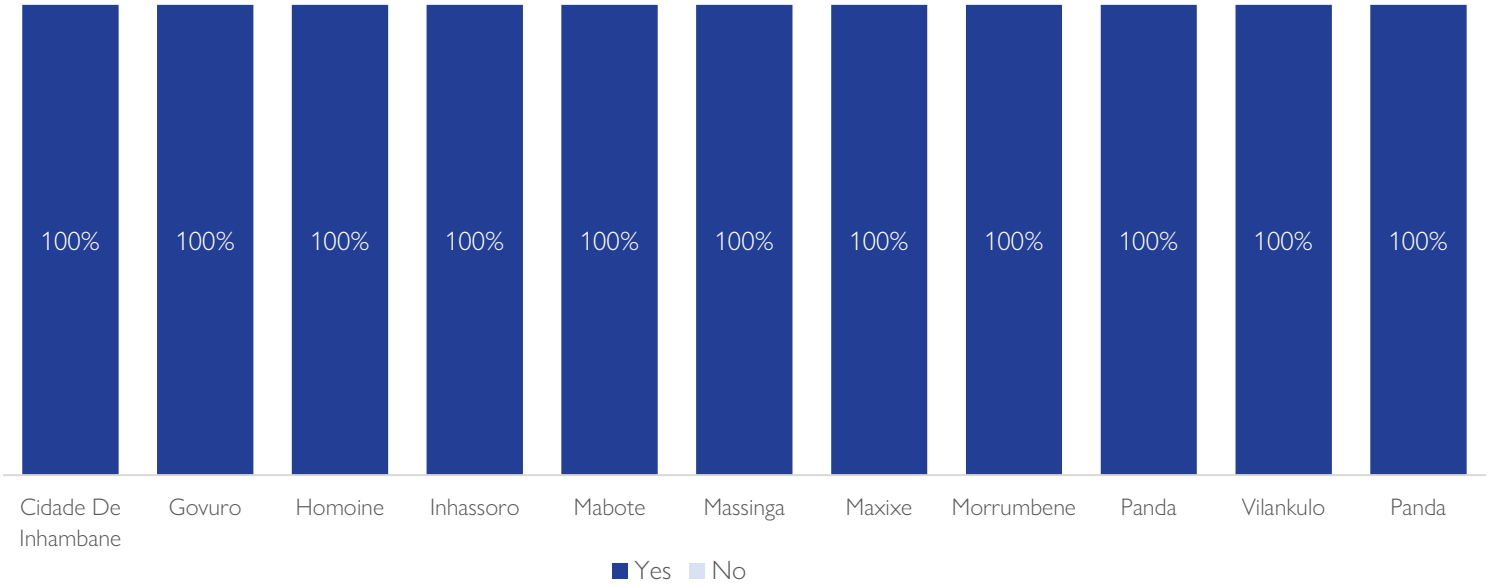
80% In Inhambane

Map showing localities and percentage of localities by district that expressed challenges in accessing communications services shortly after heavy rains / cyclones



During the data collection period, key informants highlighted pre-existing water scarcity challenges in Machachane and Jofane localities within Govuro district, which are expected to worsen and potentially extend to additional districts following extreme weather events. Water availability concerns were reported in 75 per cent of the assessed localities, underscoring the compounding impact of climatic shocks on already fragile water systems. The disruption of water supply networks, coupled with the contamination of existing sources, has exacerbated the vulnerability of affected communities, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas.

Are there any challenges in accessing food and nutrition during or after disasters?



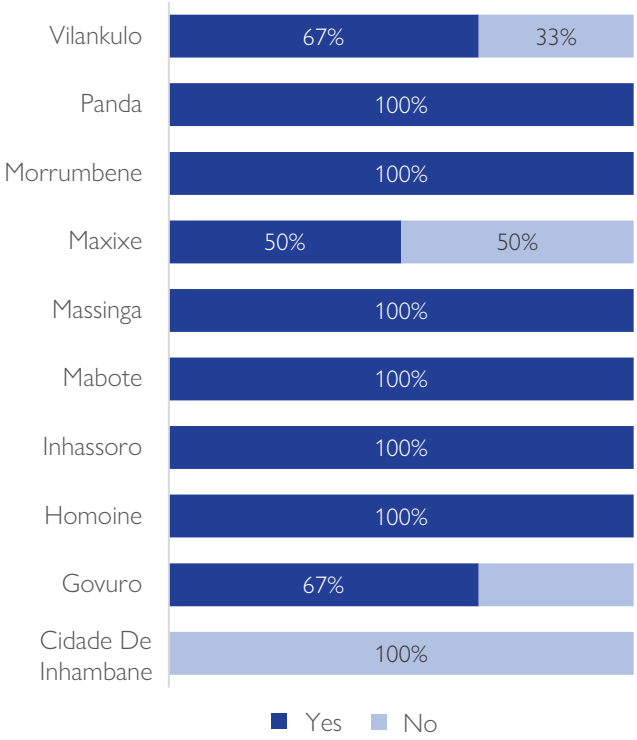
Food access in Inhambane is a pre-existing challenge as evidenced by 75 per cent of the localities that reported partial or no access to food and nutrition. Similarly the situation is anticipated to worsen and affect all of the assessed localities as the communities are already strugglng with food insecurity. Limited access to agricultural land and disrupted livelihood activities post-disaster have been identified as primary drivers of food and nutrition insecurity.

Pre-existing challenges with access to livelihoods opportunities and waste management were reported. Despite reports of current access to essential services including agricultural land, education, and energy sources for cooking and lighting, previous disaster experiences indicate that these services are highly susceptible to disruption.

COMMUNICATION

Currently, early warnings are primarily disseminated through radio broadcasts, word-of-mouth communication via friends or family, telephone voice calls, and occasionally loudspeakers. However, 30 per cent of respondents expressed concerns about the efficiency of these methods, emphasizing the need for more reliable, timely, and accessible communication channels. When community members were asked about their preferred methods for receiving early warnings, the majority favored loudspeakers (60%), followed by radio (50%) and word-of-mouth communication (45%).

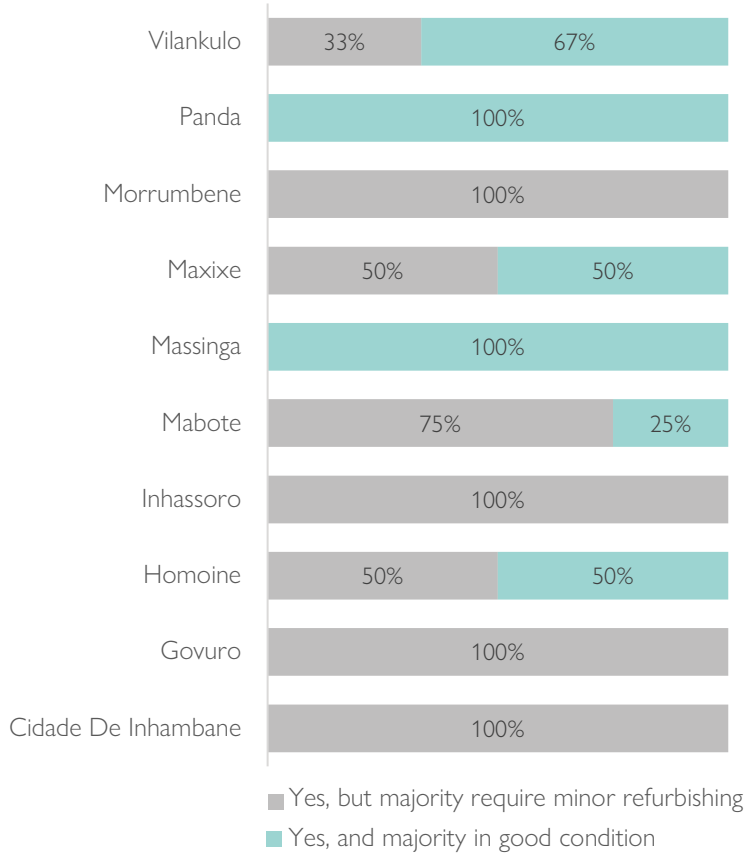
Are there any challenges in accessing communication services during or after disasters?



In nine localities, the population is experiencing partial challenges with communication access, and these disruptions are expected to worsen during and after heavy rains or floods. While key informants in some localities of Cidade de Inhambane, Maxixe, Govuro, and Vilankulo do not anticipate major communication failures, 80 per cent of the assessed localities foresee communication challenges during and after disaster events. These challenges are primarily attributed to inadequate and deteriorating infrastructure, which is further strained by extreme weather conditions. Early warning systems remain a critical gap in disaster preparedness, particularly in two localities within Mabote and Govuro districts. However, in other localities, key informants reported that community members do receive early warning messages prior to disaster events.

In Inhambane province, Tswa is the predominant language spoken in communities, while Portuguese is more widely used in urban areas. Additional langauges include Guitonga, Ndau and Changana.

Are there accomodation centres (schools, religious buildings, etc) ?

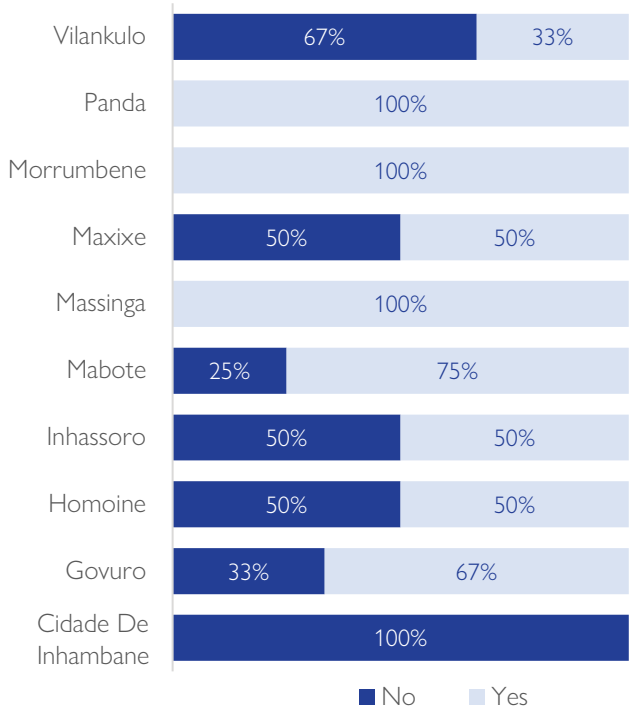


All assessed localities reportedly have evacuation centres, however, the majority fo the evacuation centres require minor refurbishments in 65 per cent of the localities. Furthermore, while certain localities in Govuro and Mabote lack clearly identified evacuation routes, 85 per cent of the assessed localities have established pathways to designated safe zones and the community members know how to access them. Despite these gaps in infrastructure, community members generally demonstrate awareness of how to reach evacuation sites, indicating some level of local preparedness.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

While the assessed localities in Inhambane province have existing evacuation sites, 75 per cent do have the capacity to accommodate at least half of the at-risk population. Despite their presence, 60 per cent of localities reported that these centers are in poor condition, requiring substantial renovations to ensure they are structurally sound and fit for purpose during disaster events. There is a major difference over the state of evacuation centres between urban and rural communities as reported that 57 per cent of the urban evacuation centres are in good condition compared to 27 per cent of evacuation that thare in good condition in the rural settings.

Do people usually relocate in the eventual scenario of a disaster?



In the event of a disaster, key informants in 40 per cent of localities across Cidade de Inhambane, Vilankulo, Maxixe, Inhassoro, Homoine, Govuro, and Mabote reported that community members typically prefer to stay in their homes. In contrast, 60 per cent indicated that populations choose to relocate to designated accommodation centers. Specifically, in Cidade de Inhambane, communities tend to remain in place during extreme weather conditions. Key informants in 85 per cent of assessed localities noted a significant shift in climatic patterns over the past two years, attributing these changes to climate change. These shifts include irregular rainfall and more frequent heatwaves.

Key informants from Cidade de Inhambane, Govuro, Mabote, Maxixe, and Morrumbene districts identified significant gaps in disaster preparedness, emphasizing that their communities are not adequately prepared to face another disaster. Whilst 17 out of 20 localities have Disaster Risk Management Committes, Inhambane sede, Jofane and Mussengue localities reportedly lack these committes. With low levels of readiness and a projected increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, 90 per cent of the assessed localities expressed high to extreme levels of concern about the potential impacts of future disasters.

How well do you think your locality is prepared to handle extreme weather events?

	Cidade De Inhambane	Govuro	Homoine	Inhassoro	Mabote	Massinga	Maxixe	Morrumbene	Panda	Vilankulo
Very well prepared					2					1
Moderately prepared	1	1	2	2	1	1	1		1	2
Not prepared at all		2			1		1	1		

Inhambane province faces significant challenges in disaster preparedness and response, as highlighted by key informants and community assessments. Over the past two years, 85 per cent of localities reported noticeable shifts in climatic patterns, including irregular rainfall and frequent heatwaves, which have exacerbated vulnerabilities and heightened the risks of extreme weather events. Despite some communities receiving early warnings through radio, loudspeakers, and word-of-mouth, 30 per cent of respondents expressed concerns about the efficiency of these methods. Additionally, 90 per cent of localities expressed high to extreme levels of concern about future disasters, citing low readiness levels and the projected increase in disaster occurrences. Critical gaps in preparedness, particularly in districts like Cidade de Inhambane, Govuro, Mabote, Maxixe, and Morrumbene, further emphasize the urgent need for targeted interventions to strengthen resilience.

The province's vulnerability is compounded by health risks, such as malaria and waterborne disease outbreaks, which have escalated due to water scarcity and contaminated sources in 75 per cent of assessed localities. Furthermore, 95 per cent of localities face challenges in accessing healthcare during and after disasters, while 80 per cent anticipate communication disruptions due to inadequate infrastructure. These findings underscore the need for integrated disaster risk reduction strategies, including enhanced early warning systems, resilient infrastructure, and community-based preparedness programs that incorporate mobility dynamics.

METHODOLOGY

To enhance the humanitarian community's targeted response capabilities, the DTM delivers vital information and critical insights on affected populations; Non displaced households, the internally displaced persons (IDPs), and returnees in disaster-prone areas exposed to multiple, sequential, or compounded hazards. Through baseline locality assessments, DTM monitors the locations and sizes of these three core population groups, enabling a comprehensive understanding of internal displacement patterns and dynamics in the affected regions. This data is crucial for designing effective interventions and ensuring a coordinated response to displacement crises.

The Displacement Risk Mapping assessment was conducted by DTM in collaboration with INGD and the District-level Service for Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI), using key informant interviews. The assessment and analysis covered 278 localities across 63 districts in Manica, Sofala, Zambezia, Tete, Nampula, Niassa, Gaza, and Inhambane provinces. This approach leveraged local authorities' knowledge of past disaster exposure and their capacity to manage future emergencies. A comprehensive set of indicators including historical disaster impacts, current population conditions, the presence of IDPs or returnees, communication channels, preparedness levels, and community response mechanisms was used to evaluate community vulnerability and resilience. By focusing on localized insights, the assessment provided a more context-specific and accurate understanding of displacement risk.

The assessment process was conducted in three phases to ensure a thorough understanding of disaster impacts and preparedness at different administrative levels. The first phase focused on the provincial level, identifying districts affected by climatic shocks such as heavy winds, heavy rains, flooding, cyclones, and drought. The second phase involved district-level baseline assessments, which pin-pointed the specific postos and localities impacted within the districts identified at the provincial level. Finally, the third phase consisted of locality-level assessments, which delved into the history of disasters, preparedness levels, and response mechanisms within the affected communities. This multi-tiered approach ensured a comprehensive and detailed understanding of disaster risks and resilience across all levels.

When evaluating a locality's disaster preparedness, key informants highlighted critical components aligned with disaster risk reduction (DRR) principles. These included early warning systems, evacuation plans and safe routes, community awareness and education programs, emergency response capacity, resilient infrastructure and shelter, livelihood protection strategies, health and sanitation preparedness, coordination mechanisms, and pre-positioned resource stockpiles. Collectively, these elements contribute to strengthening community resilience and reducing disaster risk, ensuring that localities are better equipped to handle future hazards.

LIMITATIONS

Due to time constraints, road damage in some localities, and the absence of key informants in certain areas, not all localities within a district could be assessed during this data collection round. The information presented reflects only the localities that were physically assessed. For detailed insights on each assessed locality, readers are encouraged to consult the dataset available here.

The assessed localities were selected within districts pre-identified at the provincial level based on their history of severe weather conditions and vulnerability. Additionally, the findings are based on purposive sampling through key informant interviews, meaning they are indicative rather than statistically representative. While efforts were made to ensure broad coverage, data availability and the informants' expertise may affect the completeness and accuracy of the results.

QUESTIONS?

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

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