Mozambique

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence
Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	592,000	This figure refers to displacement triggered by armed conflict and violence in the northern province of Cabo Delgado. The estimate also includes movements as a result of violence between opposing political parties known as Renamo and Frelimo in the central provinces of Manica and Sofala.	This figure was obtained from IOM DTM, which collected and verified displacement data in close collaboration with the country's disaster management agency known as Instituto Nacional de Gestao de Calamidades (INGC). Assessments were carried out with community leaders and key informants.	We have medium confidence in this figure. The main caveat is the lack of systematic tracking of new displacements in the northern provinces of the country. The new displacements were inferred by looking at the net difference between the total number of IDPs at the end of the 2019 compared to that of the total number at the end of 2020. This methodology does not show the number of pendular movements, or secondary and tertiary displacements in a context where population movements are very fluid and rapidly changing.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 *Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.*	676,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by armed conflict and violence in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, which also resulted in people fleeing to neighbouring Nampula, Niassa, Sofala and Zambezia provinces. The estimate also includes people displaced as a result of the violence between opposing political parties known as Renamo and Frelimo in the central provinces of Manica and Sofala.	This figure was obtained from IOM DTM, which collected and verified displacement data in close collaboration with the c(INGC. Assessments were carried out with community leaders and key informants.	We have high confidence in this figure. However, the main caveat is the partial geographic coverage of conflict displacement monitoring. There is currently no countrywide tracking of internal displacements linked with violence and conflict, and these monitoring systems are limited to the central and northern provinces. As such, this figure could be omitting smaller scale displacements as a result of other triggers linked with violence.

iDMC internal displacement monitoring centre

Mozambique
Displacement associated with Disasters
Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	25,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by flash floods in the provinces of Sofala and Manica in February 2020. Other displacements took place throughout the year (specifically between January to March and November to December) as a result of floods in the provinces of Niassa, Nampula, Zambezia, Maputo, and Tete.	This figure was obtained from IOM DTM, the Instituto Nacional de Gestao de Calamidades (INGC), and local authorities. It is based on data collected through the use of interviews with key informants and information on the number of homes and shelters destroyed following disaster events. The remainder of the figure is based on displacement estimates shared by local authorities. When no other data is available, the source is IDMC, based on triangulated media reports, and may use housing destruction to estimate the figure. Main media sources include: Deutsche Welle and Floodlist.	We have medium confidence in this figure because of the lack of disaggregated data on specific demographics affected by the different disaster events that occurred throughout the year. Further, a large part of the final figure was calculated using information on housing destruction, rather than specific information on people displaced, resulting in a potential underestimate or other inaccuracies.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 *Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.*	93,000	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.	Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.

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