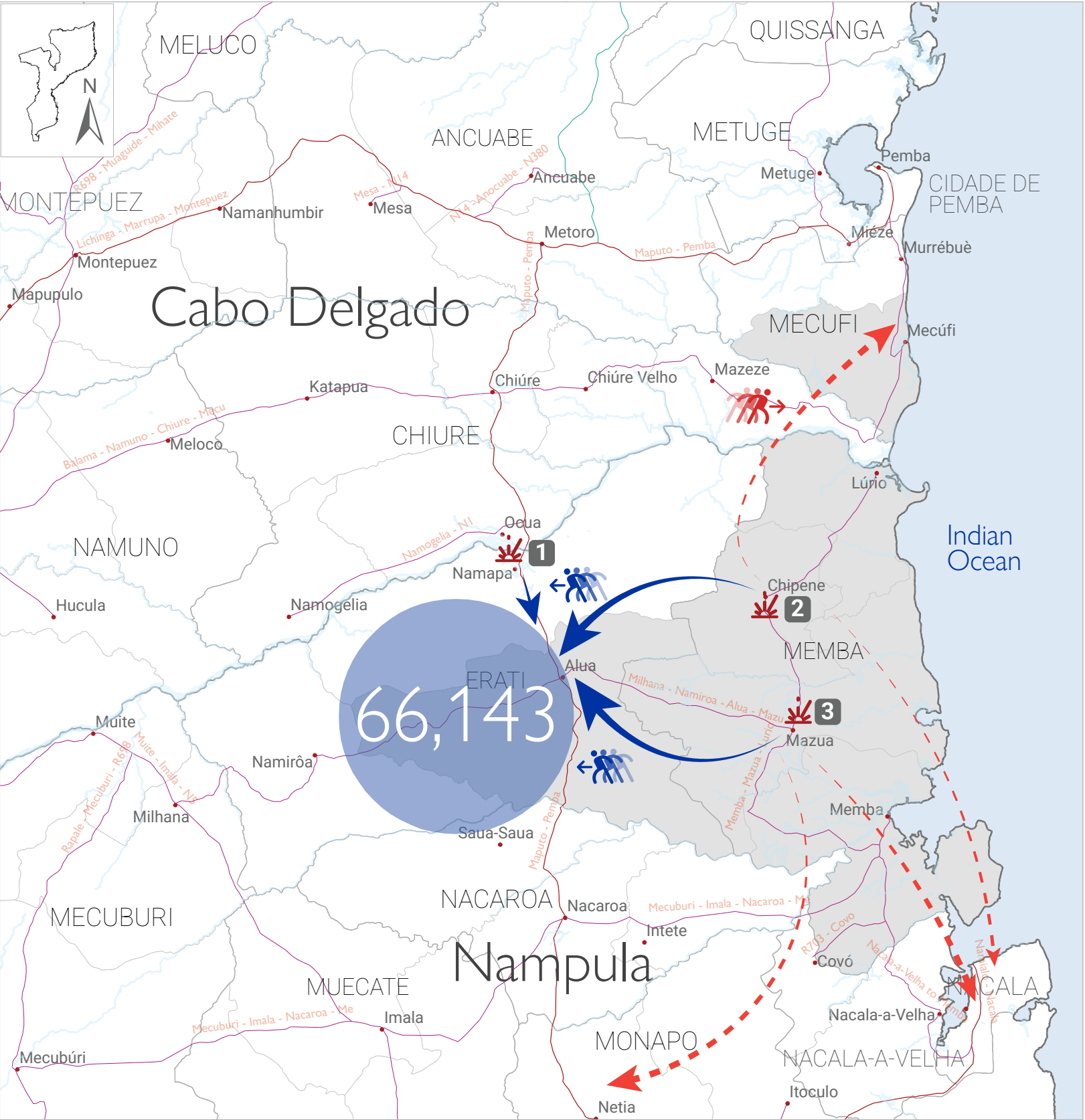


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The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

- Localities/Villages
- Number of individuals displaced arriving at the districts of destination
- Provincial boundary
- District boundary
- Affected postos
- Primary roads
- Secondary roads
- Tertiary roads
- Indian ocean
- Water-lines
- Displacement trigger: Conflict/attacks/Fear of attack
- Displacement direction
- Further displacements, under observation
- Number of attacks

 **66,143**
Estimated number of displaced individuals

 **13,131**
Estimated number of displaced families

 Nature of trigger:
Conflicts/Attacks
& Fear of Attacks

Recent Non-State Armed Group (NSAGs) attacks in Memba District, Nampula Province between 10–17 November triggered new displacement, adding to escalating violence across Cabo Delgado and northern Mozambique in 2025.

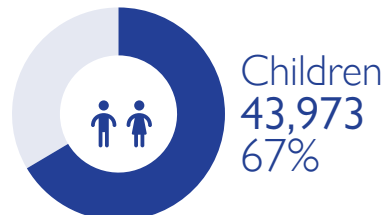
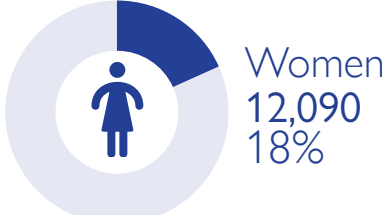
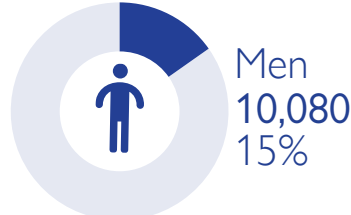
Between 16–22 November, joint verification by the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD), District Services for Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI), and the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) confirmed 13,131 families (66,143 individuals) displaced in Erati. Key sites include Alua Sede (10,169 families / 49,924 individuals), Miliva (1,634 families / 8,895 individuals), and Alua Velha Primary School (1,328 families / 7,324 individuals). Children account for 67% (43,973) of the population.

Reception areas remain overcrowded and improvised, exposing families to rainy season hazards, cholera risk, and protection concerns. Women, girls, older persons, and persons with disabilities face heightened vulnerabilities, including Gender-Based Violence (GBV), lack of privacy, and inaccessible facilities. Loss of civil documentation and the presence of unaccompanied or separated children further compound these risks.

Government and partners are providing emergency shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), food, and protection assistance, but limited resources and continued new arrivals highlight urgent gaps and the need for a scaled-up, coordinated response.

The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) field teams are continuously monitoring population movements in real time to provide accurate data for evidence-based humanitarian planning and response. For more detailed information on displacement trends in northern Mozambique, please visit IOM's [Emergency Tracking Tool \(ETT\) online dashboard](#).

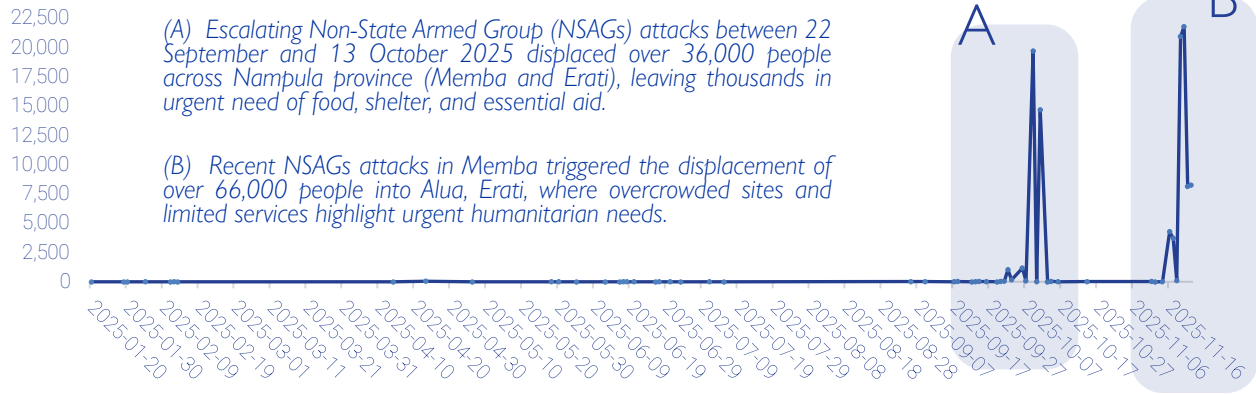
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABILITIES



DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

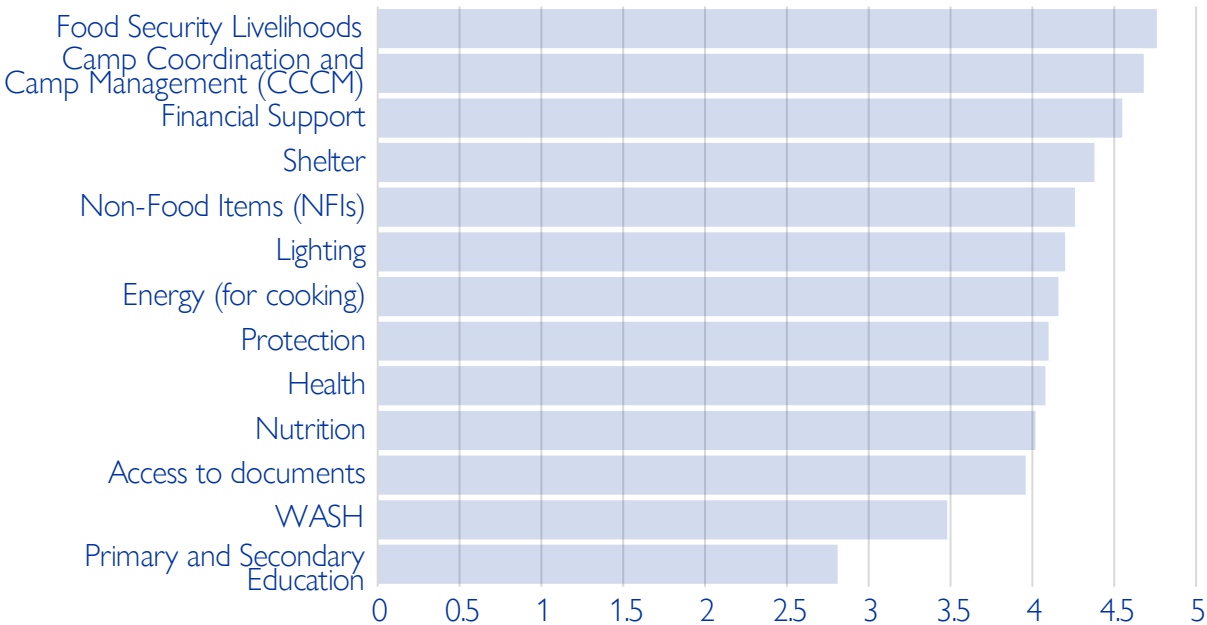


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MOZAMBIQUE | Memba, Nampula attacks: 11-22 November 2025

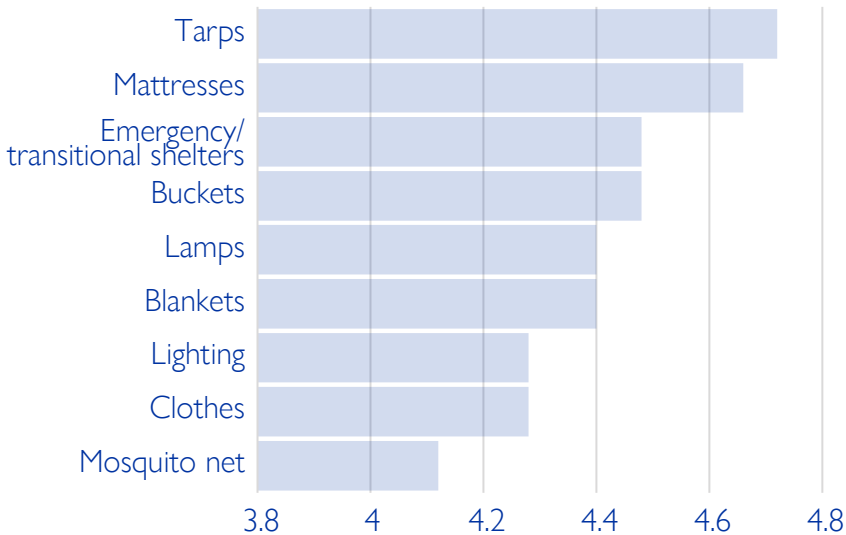
SECTORAL PRIORITIES

Results from a rapid perception survey with 50 randomly selected households, using a five-point Likert scale to rate the severity of needs (from Insignificant to Very Significant), show that Food Security and Livelihoods and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) are perceived as the most urgent priorities. Respondents also expressed high levels of need for financial assistance, shelter, and non-food items (NFIs). Critical services including lighting, energy for cooking, protection, health, and nutrition were consistently rated as significant. Lower, although still important, priorities include civil documentation, WASH, and education.

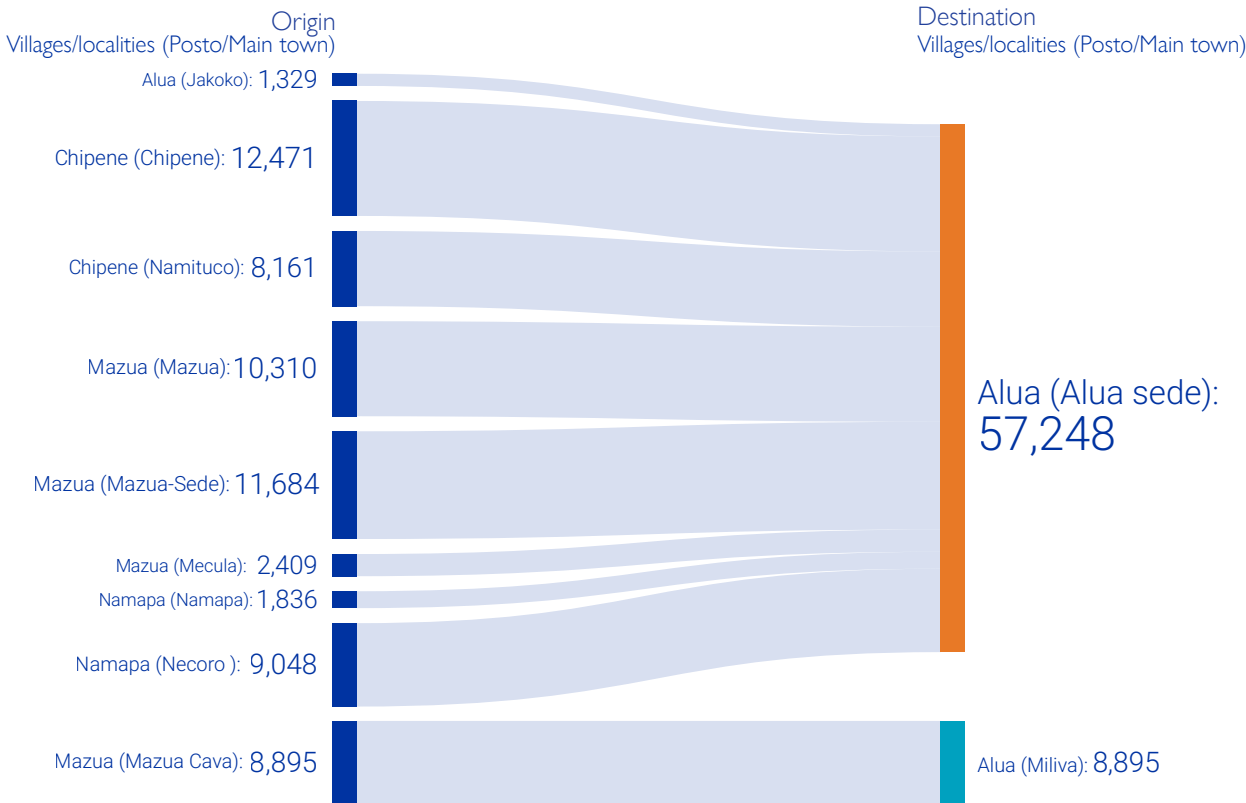


NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) PRIORITIES

Using the same five-point Likert scale to rate NFIs needs, households identified tarps and mattresses as the most urgent requirements, followed by emergency/transitional shelters and buckets. Other items such as lamps, blankets, lighting, and clothing were also rated as significant. Mosquito nets, while still needed, ranked comparatively lower.



MOVEMENT FLOWS: (Estimated number of individuals - localities (posto) of departure and destination)



ARRIVALS

Province	District	Posto	Transit Centre	Families	Individuals	Men	Women	children
Nampula	Erati	Alua	Alua Sede	10,169	49,924	7,719	9,368	32,837
Nampula	Erati	Alua	Miliva	1,634	8,895	1,251	1,453	6,191
Nampula	Erati	Alua	Alua Velha	1,328	7,324	1,110	1,269	4,945
Total				13,131	66,143	10,080	12,090	43,973

The displaced population is predominantly composed of children, who represent 67% of all arrivals, underscoring the acute needs among younger age groups. Women account for 18%, and men 15% of the population. Additionally, the caseload includes older persons, pregnant and lactating women, and persons with disabilities, all of whom require targeted support due to elevated protection and access vulnerabilities.

METHODOLOGY

Owing to prevailing security concerns in the region reported by displaced families, intentions on the duration of their stay in current locations of displacement sites and host communities remain uncertain. The objective of the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) – Movement Alert (11-22 November 2025) is to collect information on large and sudden population movements, providing humanitarian response partners with data on IDPs to support effective humanitarian response. Information is collected through key informants' interviews or direct observation. Assessments are conducted on a daily basis. This alert provides basic information on displacements, and additional information can be shared upon request.