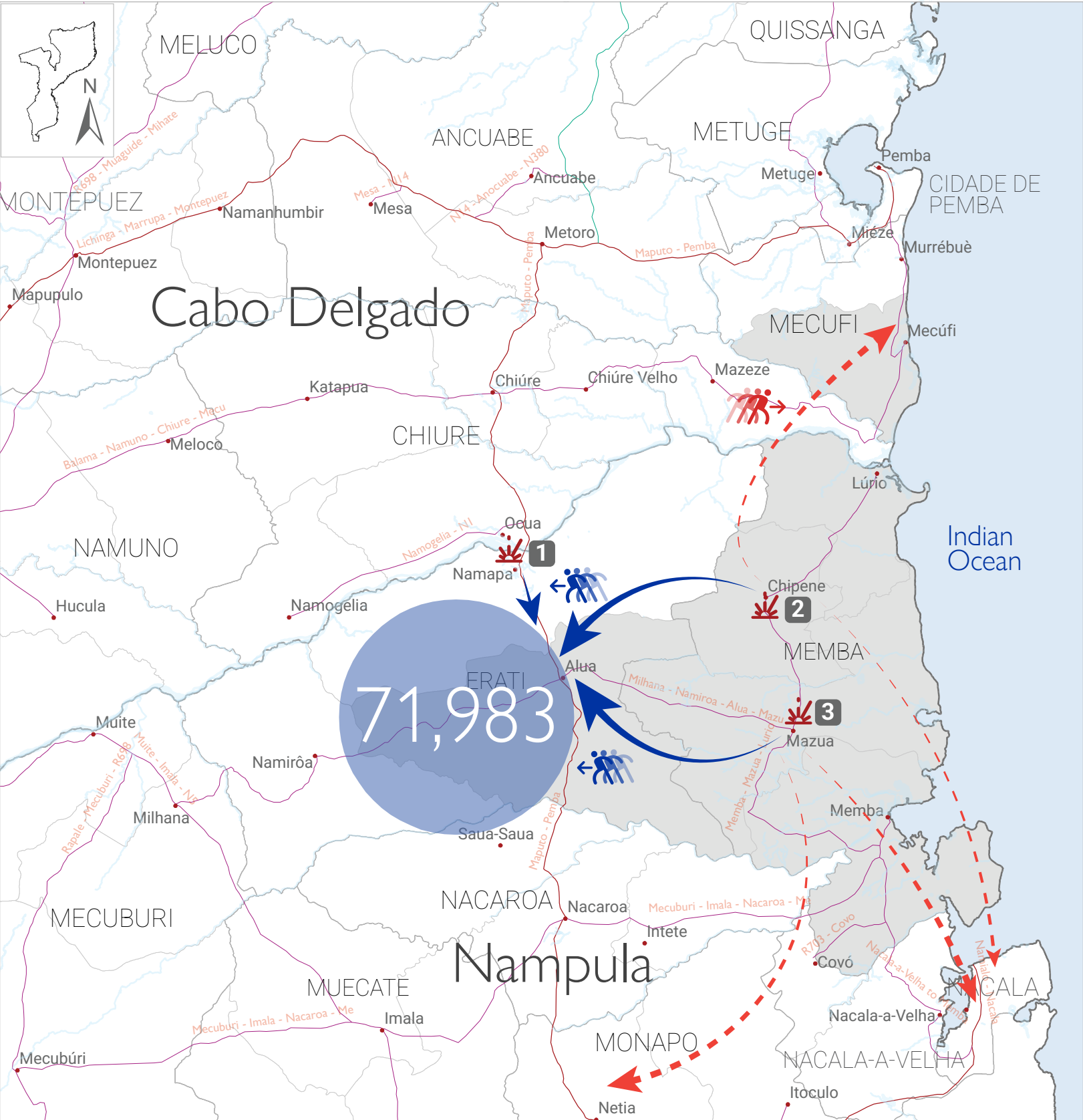


# Emergency Tracking Tool | Movement Alert 149

MOZAMBIQUE | Memba, Nampula attacks: 11-23 November 2025



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

● 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  
— Displaced individuals

🔥 Displacement trigger: Conflict/attacks/Fear of attack  
➡ Displacement direction  
➡ Further displacements, under observation  
X Number of attacks

1 cm = 11 km

0 20 40 80 Km



71,983  
Estimated number of displaced individuals



14,172  
Estimated number of displaced families



Nature of trigger:  
Conflicts/Attacks  
& Fear of Attacks

Recent Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) 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. This Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT 149) updates figures previously reported in [ETT 148](#).

Between 16–23 November, joint verification by National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD), District Services for Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI), and the International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) confirmed 14,172 families (71,983 individuals) displaced in Erati. Major concentration points include Alua Sede (10,169 families/ 49,924 individuals), Miliva (1,634 families/ 8,895 individuals) and Alua Velha Primary School (2,369 families/ 13,164 individuals). Children represent 67 per cent (47,964) of the displaced population.

Reception sites remain congested with families occupying classrooms, tents, or open spaces. These conditions increase exposure to rains, limited water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) access and related health risks. Protection partners report unaccompanied and separated children, loss of civil documentation, and heightened psychosocial distress, particularly among those who fled on foot for several days. Women, girls, older persons, and persons with disabilities face heightened vulnerabilities, including exposure to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), lack of privacy, and access to facilities.

Government and partners are providing immediate assistance, including food, emergency shelter, WASH, health, and protection support. However, resources remain largely limited, and ongoing new arrivals continue to outpace available capacity. A coordinated scale-up across sectors is urgently required to meet priority needs to improve conditions in reception sites.

The IOM-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 [ETT online dashboard](#).

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



## VULNERABILITIES



## DISPLACEMENT TRENDS: Number of displaced individuals January - November 2025



# Emergency Tracking Tool | Movement Alert 149

MOZAMBIQUE | Memba, Nampula attacks: 11-23 November 2025

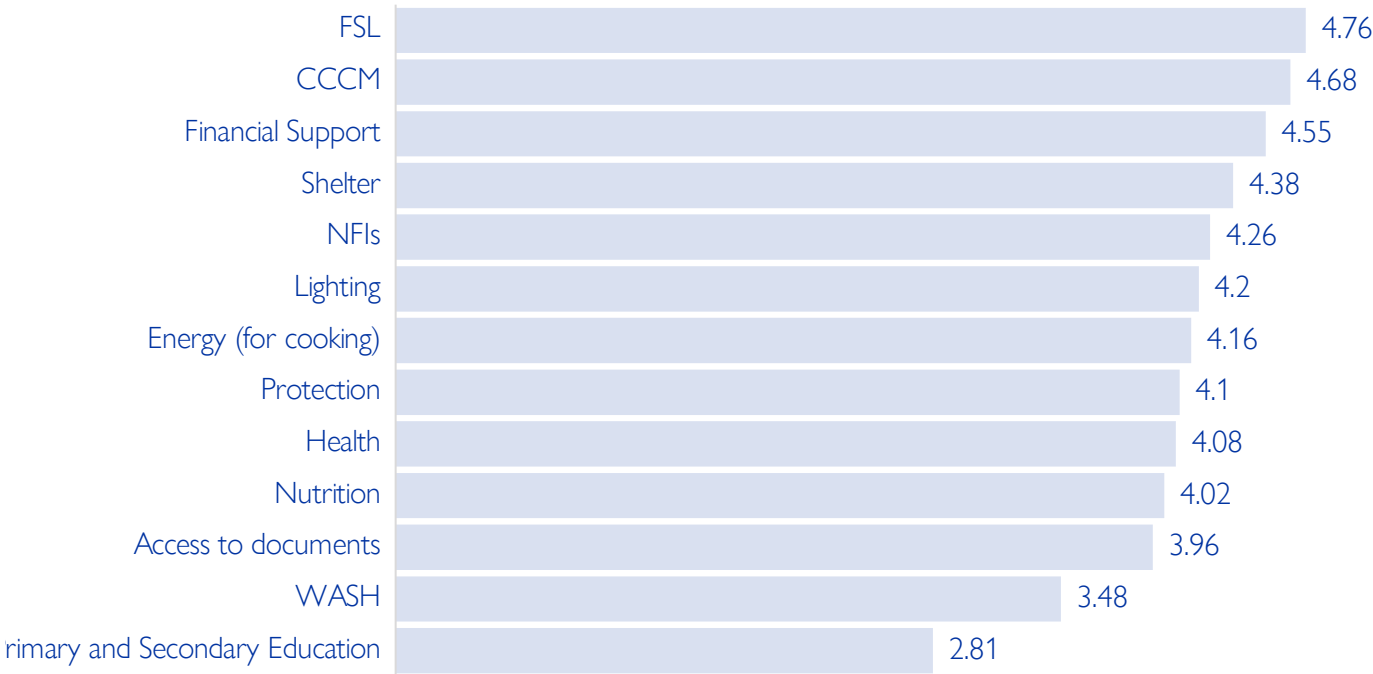


IOM  
UN MIGRATION

GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE  
DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX

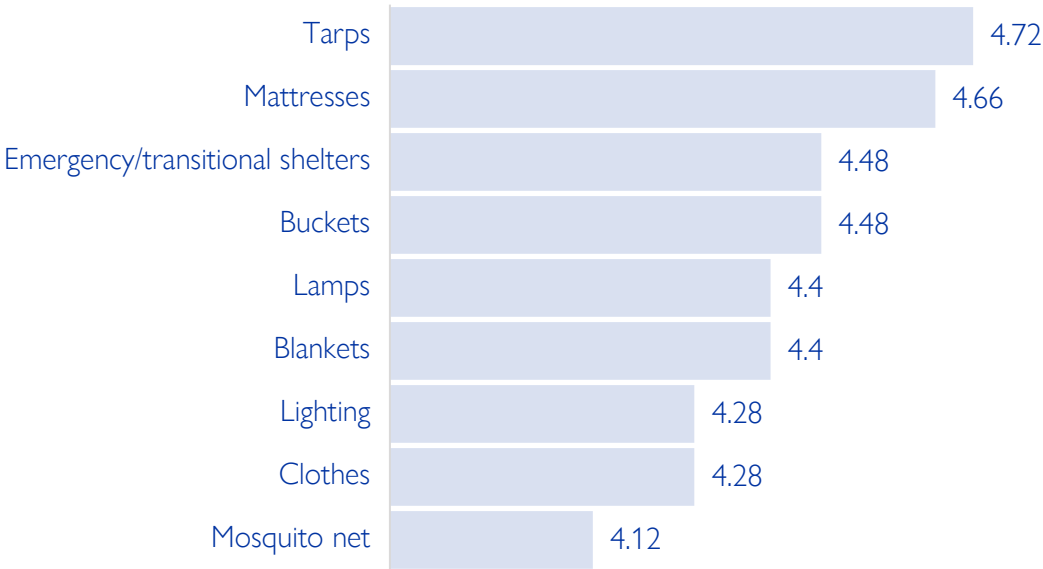
## SECTORAL PRIORITIES

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 (FSL) 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.

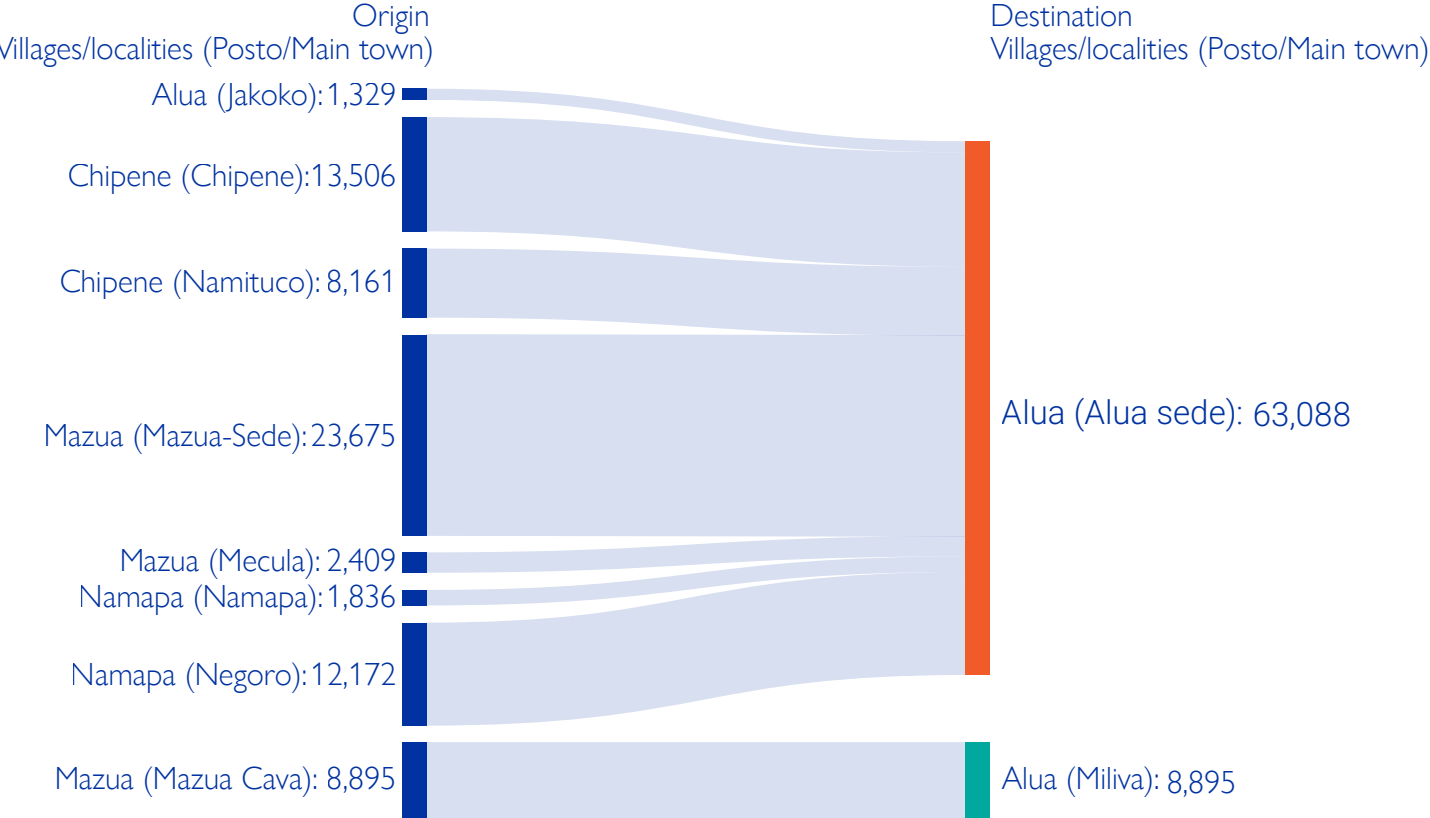


## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) PRIORITIES

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  | Alua Velha     | 2,369    | 13,164      | 1,910  | 2,318  | 8,936    |
| Nampula  | Erati    | Alua  | Miliva         | 1,634    | 8,895       | 1,251  | 1,453  | 6,191    |
| Total    |          |       |                | 14,172   | 71,983      | 10,880 | 13,139 | 47,964   |

The displaced population is predominantly composed of children, who represent 67 per cent of all arrivals, underscoring the need to address the acute concerns of children, including education and protection risks. Women account for 18 per cent, and men 15 per cent 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 149 (11-23 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.

Supported by:



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