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BASELINE ASSESSMENT ROUND 11 (MARCH 2021)

CABO DELGADO, NAMPULA, NIASSA, SOFALA AND ZAMBEZIA PROVINCES

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Cover photo: IDPs moving in the direction of Montepuez ©IOM Mozambique

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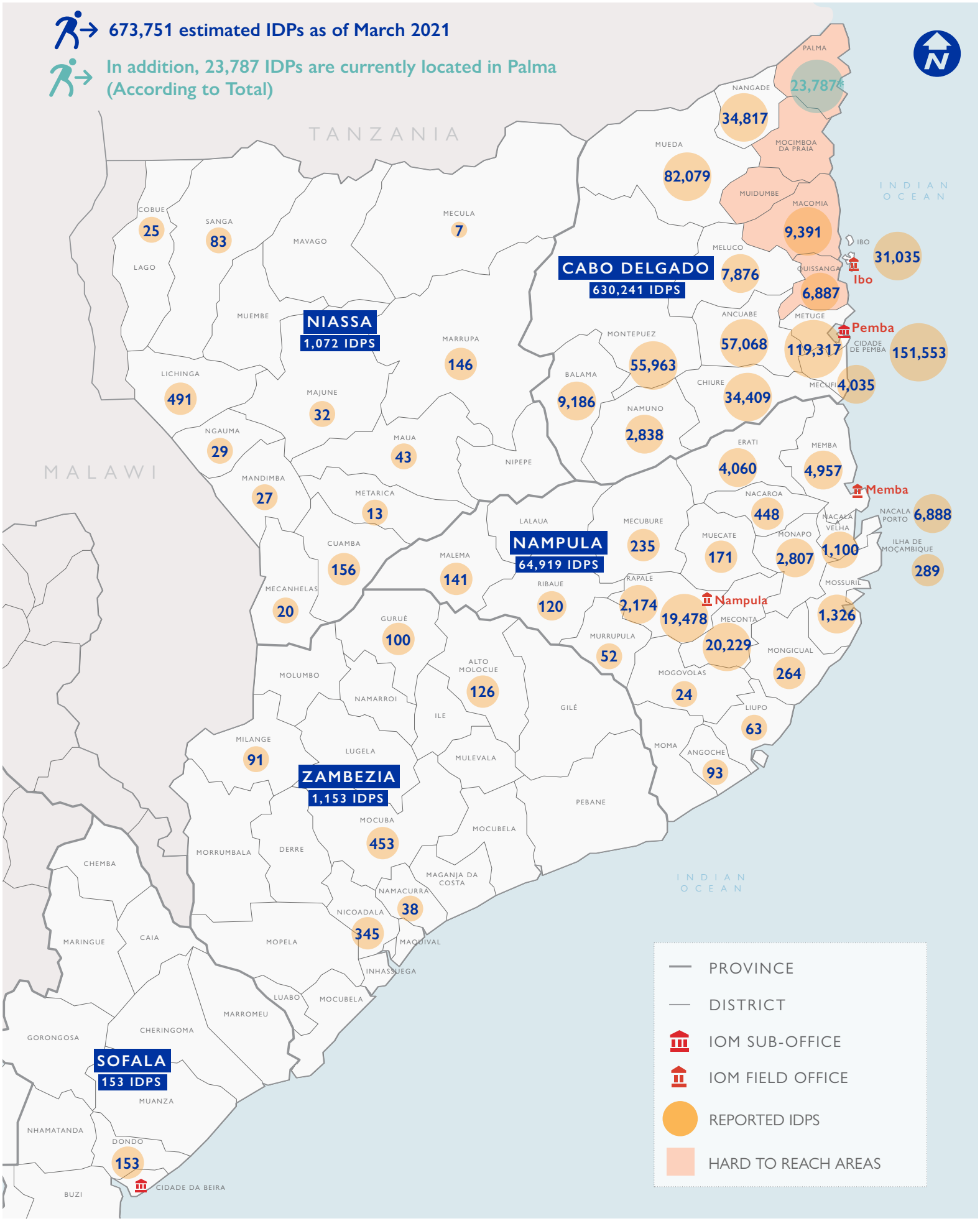
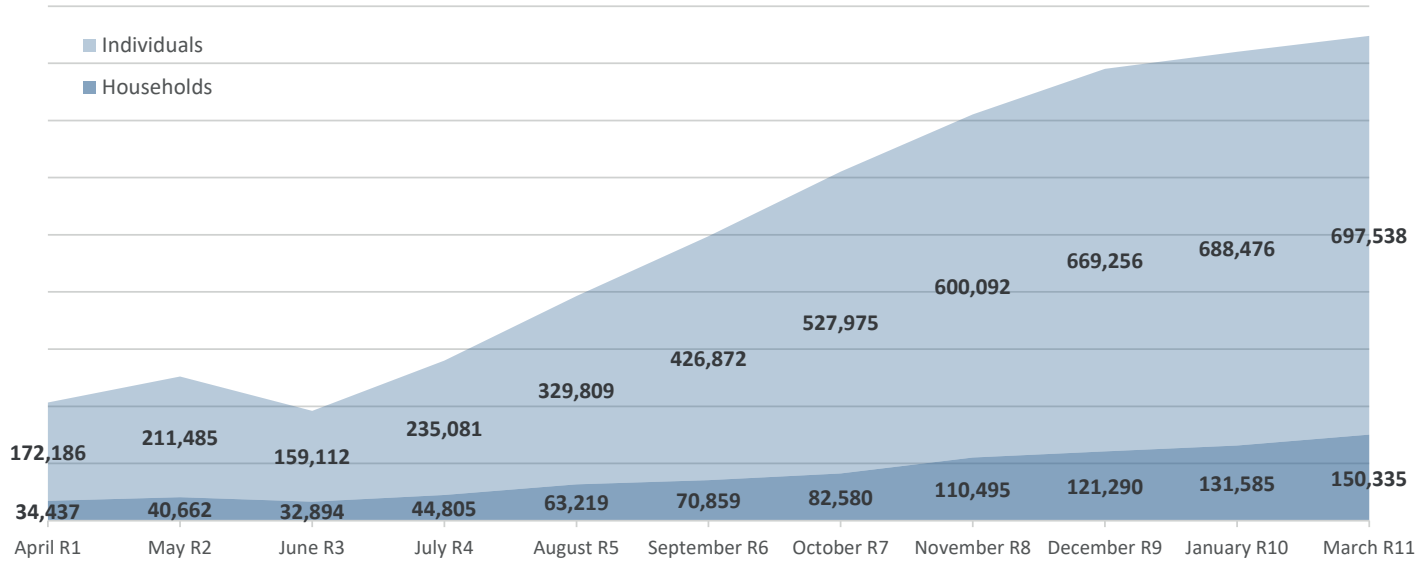


Map 1. Total IDPs per District for Round 11.

SUMMARY



Graph 1. Comparison of the evolution of IDP numbers. Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, and Palma were not accessible in Round 11

The eleventh round of the DTM Baseline assessment was carried out in 154 localities, located in the provinces of Cabo Delgado (114 localities), Nampula (20 localities), Niassa (12 localities), Sofala (2 localities) and Zambezia (6 localities). As of March 2021, an estimated 630,241 IDPs were identified in Cabo Delgado, while an additional 64,919 IDPs were identified in Nampula, 1,153 in Zambezia, 1,072 in Niassa, and 153 in Sofala. This brings the total number of individuals displaced in the five provinces to **697,538 Internally Displaced Persons, or 150,335 displaced families**. All displacements are a result of the insecurity situation in Cabo Delgado province.

Most districts of the Cabo Delgado province recorded an increase in the number of IDPs hosted. The largest increases since the previous round were recorded in M ueda (14,761 individuals or 22% increase), Cidade de Pemba (8,108 individuals or 6%), and Balama (4,421 individuals or 93%). However, data collection in Mueda occurred before the March 24th attack on Palma, while data collection is interrupted in Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe and Palma. The largest IDP populations were in the following districts: Cidade de Pemba (151,553 individuals), Metuge (119,317 individuals), Mueda (82,079 individuals), Ancuabe (60,617 individuals), and Montepuez (55,963 individuals). In the districts where data collection was interrupted by the security situation following the attacks in Palma, there are large decreases in the number of IDPs, indicating that the level of displacement is even more severe than indicated in the Round 11 dataset.

In Nampula, the IDP population increased by 660 to 64,919 IDPs (up 1% from the previous round). The population remained unchanged in 8 out of 20 assessed districts, while decreasing in 4. Data collection for all districts occurred before the Palma attacks crisis. The largest increases occurred in Rapale (209 individuals, or 10% increase), Monapo (348 individuals or 12% increase), and Erati (314 individuals or 8% increase). The largest IDP populations were in the following districts: Meconta (20,229 individuals), Cidade de Nampula (19,478 individuals), Nacala (6,888 individuals), and Memba (4,957 individuals).

For all assessed provinces, the majority of IDPs are residing with relatives (80% of households), followed by formal/informal sites (13% of households), makeshift shelters (4% of households), and in partially destroyed houses (3%). In Niassa and Zambezia more displaced families reside in makeshift shelters rather than with relatives. In Sofala, the majority of dispalced families live in informal/formal sites. Comparing Cabo Delgado and Nampula, in both provinces most IDPs reside with relatives, while an estimated 14% of IDP households in Cabo Delgado live in sites.

In general, there is a continued trend of displacement to district capitals and southwards, where IDPs hope to find safety. The movement associated with the Palma crisis have not been captured, apart from the reported figure of 23,787 IDPs currently in Palma. However, due to lack of capacity no sectoral information is available for this group, and hence it is excluded from the subsequent analysis.

Finally, needs of IDPs reported by key informants include shelter assistance (78% of localities), food (76%), non-food items (50%), health (23%), water (16%), access to documentation (15%), and access to education (12%).

RESULTS OF THE BASELINE ASSESSMENT ROUND 11 (MARCH 2021)

District / locality	R1 - April	R2 - May	R3 - June	R4 - July	R5 - August	R6 - September	R7 - October	R8 - November	R9 - December	R10 - January	R11 - March	Difference R10-R11	Difference in %
Cabo Delgado	**172,186**	**211,485**	**159,112**	**227,250**	**306,849**	**399,496**	**495,204**	**554,085**	**607,100**	**621,953**	**630,241**	**8,288**	**2%**
Ancuabe	2,344	4,299	6,982	22,963	30,916	35,245	56,818	57,427	56,555	56,555	57,068	513	6%
Balama	219	526	916	1,175	1,638	1,885	2,573	5,946	8,242	4,765	9,186	4,421	93%
Chiure	996	2,125	3,044	3,495	5,062	20,595	22,993	22,993	31,890	31,890	34,409	2,519	8%
Ibo	11,622	18,992	29,250	29,250	13,052	19,878	29,729	24,745	27,980	30,700	31,035	335	1%
Macomia	29,339	30,620	not available	9,333	6,879	14,452	15,059	28,544	28,544	28,544	9,391	-19,153	-67%
Mecufi	39	135	369	487	1,617	1,823	3,244	3,524	3,909	3,998	4,035	37	1%
Meluco	2,111	1,192	1,268	610	3,262	3,845	8,137	9,661	9,950	7,776	7,876	100	1%
Metuge	6,539	15,845	21,091	26,471	43,864	56,471	67,312	78,822	114,418	117,965	119,317	1,352	1%
Mocimboa da Praia	26,000	26,000	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
Montepuez	3,249	10,077	20,434	26,485	36,000	32,484	42,732	50,950	54,008	56,486	55,963	-523	-1%
Mueda	16,414	15,703	14,989	15,387	21,387	31,849	46,217	60,115	66,127	67,318	82,079	14,761	22%
Muidumbe	20,696	20,696	3,366	9,813	16,872	13,006	8,163	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
Namuno	186	637	844	933	1,336	1,363	1,664	2,359	3,143	2,465	2,838	373	15%
Nangade	4,778	5,717	10,421	11,422	15,558	20,830	22,359	24,867	27,730	32,164	34,817	2,653	8%
Palma	15,777	11,280	18,280	18,561	16,990	35,530	34,559	34,559	22,994	28,748	23,787*	-4,961	-17%
Pemba	6,768	13,892	27,858	46,122	78,181	101,769	131,941	146,424	144,467	143,445	151,553	8,108	6%
Quissanga	25,109	33,749	not available	4,743	14,235	8,471	1,704	3,149	7,143	9,134	6,887	-2,247	-25%
Nampula				**7,590**	**22,566**	**24,707**	**31,559**	**44,441**	**59,960**	**64,259**	**64,919**	**660**	**1%**
Erati (Namapa)	-	-	-	534	1,338	1,428	1,881	1,931	3,657	3,746	4,060	314	8%
Nacaroa	-	-	-	130	188	236	268	385	394	688	448	-240	-35%
Ribaue (Namiconha)	-	-	-	11	15	15	44	44	44	160	120	-40	-25%
Rapale	-	-	-	324	642	642	642	1,297	1,506	1,967	2,174	207	11%
Nampula	-	-	-	2,445	8,136	9,764	10,877	10,877	19,478	19,478	19,478	0	0%
Meconta (Namialo)	-	-	-	2,935	6,948	7,138	9,001	16,146	18,085	20,211	20,229	18	0%
Monapo	-	-	-	365	430	512	770	819	1,641	2,459	2,807	348	14%
Nacala-Porto	-	-	-	755	2,733	2,733	3,689	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	0	0%
Nacala-a-Velha	-	-	-	36	263	300	356	835	883	1,007	1,100	93	9%
Mossuril (Namitatar)	-	-	-	55	542	542	542	1,326	1,326	1,485	1,326	-159	-11%
Muecate (Napala)	-	-	-	-	43	52	96	107	160	180	171	-9	-5%
Memba	-	-	-	-	1,101	1,101	2,875	3,008	4,857	4,857	4,957	100	2%
Ilha de Mocambique	-	-	-	-	121	121	176	259	259	298	289	-9	-3%
Mecuburi	-	-	-	-	41	41	235	235	235	235	235	0	0%
Liupo	-	-	-	-	9	26	26	26	26	63	63	0	0%
Murrupula	-	-	-	-	16	16	16	16	36	52	52	0	0%
Malema	-	-	-	-	-	40	44	141	141	141	141	0	0%
Mogincual	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	264	264	264	0	0%
Mogovolas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	0	0%
Angoche	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	56	56	93	37	66%
Niassa				**241**	**394**	**419**	**452**	**806**	**978**	**935**	**1,072**	**110**	**12%**
Lichinga (Sanjala and Chiuaula)	-	-	-	189	223	223	247	133	-	448	491	43	10%
Lichinga (Malica CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	448	-	-	-	-
Sanga	-	-	-	15	27	29	29	50	83	83	83	0	0%
Maua	-	-	-	10	10	17	17	20	25	25	43	18	72%
Marrupa	-	-	-	10	33	38	38	91	146	146	146	0	0%
Cuamba	-	-	-		56	56	48	98	106	106	156	50	47%
Lago - Bandeze	-	-	-	17	25	24	24	25	-	25	25	0	0%
Cobue	-	-	-	-	6	6	5	-	25	-	25	-	-
Ngauma	-	-	-	-	11	23	23	29	29	29	29	0	0%
Mecula	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	4	8	8	7	-1	-13%
Mandimba	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	37	43	-	27	-	-
Mecanhelas								20	20	20	20	0	0%
Metarica								2	13	13	13	0	-
Majune								24	32	32	32	0	0%
Zambezia							**590**	**590**	**1,084**	**1,159**	**1,153**	**-6**	**-1%**
Namacurra	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	35	38	38	0	0%
Nicoadala	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	133	361	370	345	-25	-7%
Milange	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	78	87	91	4	5%
Mocuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	273	439	439	453	14	3%
Alto Molocue	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	67	104	142	126	-16	-11%
Gurue	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	67	67	83	100	17	20%
Sofala							**170**	**170**	**134**	**170**	**153**	**-17**	**-10%**
Dondo	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	170	134	170	153	-17	-10%
GRAND TOTAL	**172,186**	**211,485**	**159,112**	**235,081**	**329,809**	**424,622**	**527,975**	**600,092**	**669,256**	**688,476**	**697,538**	**12,134**	**2%**

Table 1. Evolution of IDP numbers per District/Locality.

** According to total as of 4 April 2021*

CABO DELGADO

DTM assessment in Balama - Cabo Delgado. © IOM Mozambique

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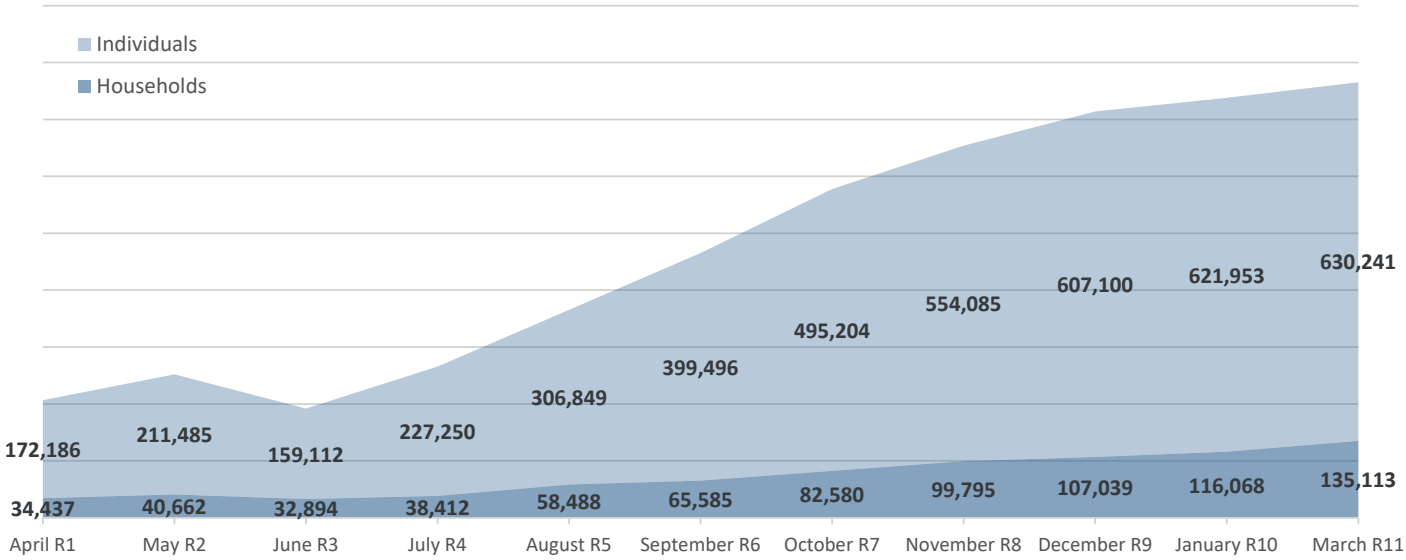
CABO DELGADO PROVINCE



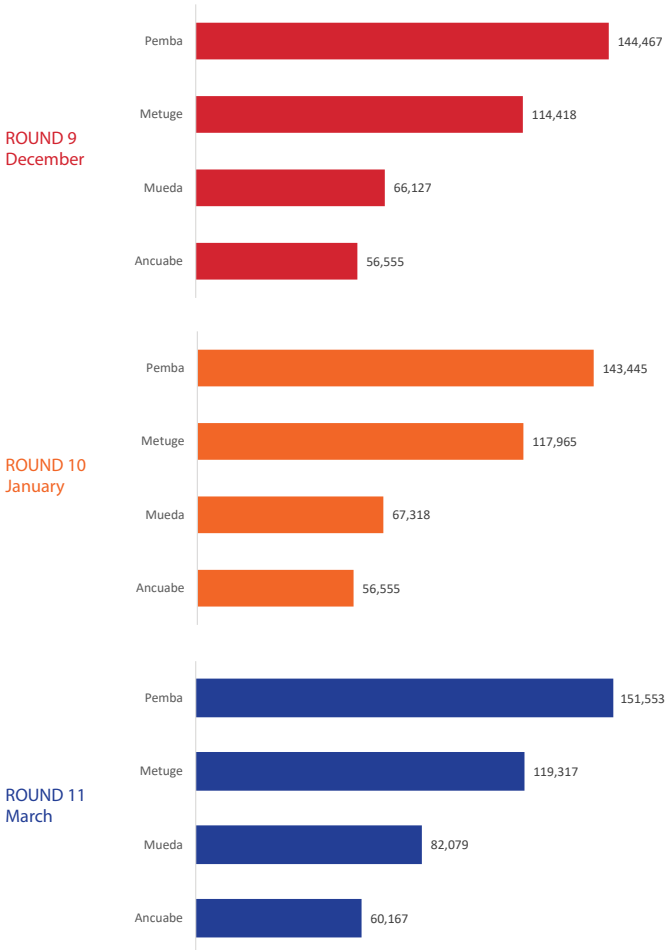
Graph 2. Evolution of IDP numbers in Cabo Delgado. Mocimboa da Praia, and Muidumbe were not accessible in Round 11. Data collection in Macomia, Palma, and Muidumbe is temporarelly stopped due to the security situation.

As of March 2021, an estimated 630,241 IDPs were identified in Cabo Delgado. Continued lack of access and security restrictions have hampered data collection efforts. Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, and Palma were not assessed, and most data collection was completed before the attack on Palma. All districts of Cabo Delgado province recorded an increase in the number of IDPs hosted, except Macomia (67% decrease, or 19,153 individuals), Quissanga (25% decrease or 2,247 individuals), and Montepuez (1% decrease or 523 individuals). These decreases may be due to data collected being interrupted by the attacks on Palma in late March. It should be noted that the KI for Macomia did not have access for Rounds 9 and 10, and the decrease in IDPs there may have predated the attacks.

The overall IDP population in Pemba is stable, and this is explained by the relocation of IDP families to Ancuabe and Metuge. Nevertheless, new arrivals are reported regularly in Pemba, with the IDP population of Cabo Delgado increasing by 2% compared to the previous round, and Pemba is still the district hosting the largest number of IDPs.

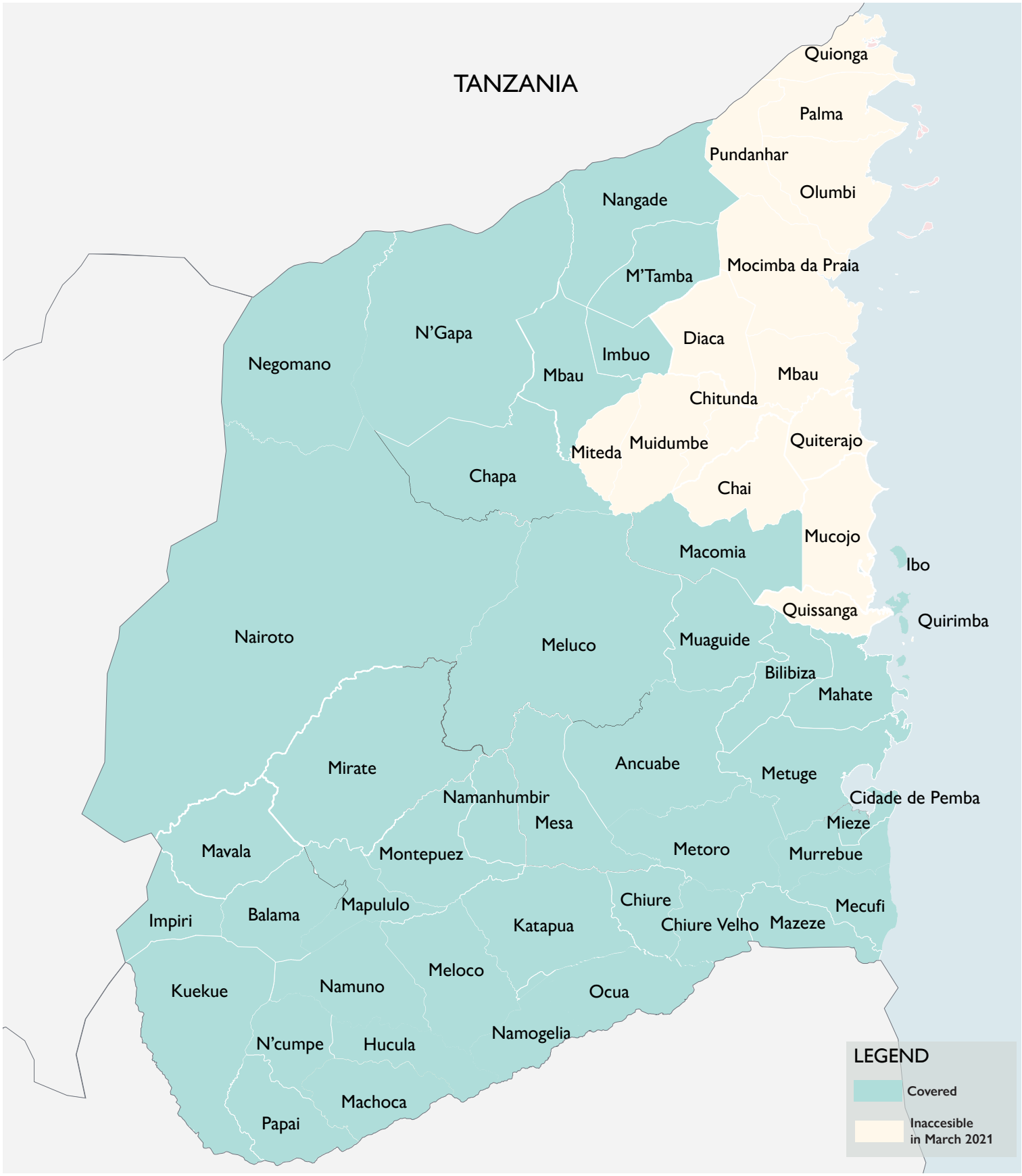
The largest increases since the previous round were recorded in Mueda (14,761 individuals or 22% increase), Cidade de Pemba (8,108 individuals or 6%), and Balama (4,421 individuals or 93%).

The largest IDP populations were in the following districts: Cidade de Pemba (151,553 individuals), Metuge (119,317 individuals), Mueda (82,079 individuals), Ancuabe (60,617 individuals), and Montepuez (55,963 individuals).



Graph 3. Evolution of IDP numbers per districts between December and March.

COVERAGE IN CABO DELGADO:
MAP OF ASSESSED POSTOS IN ROUND 11.



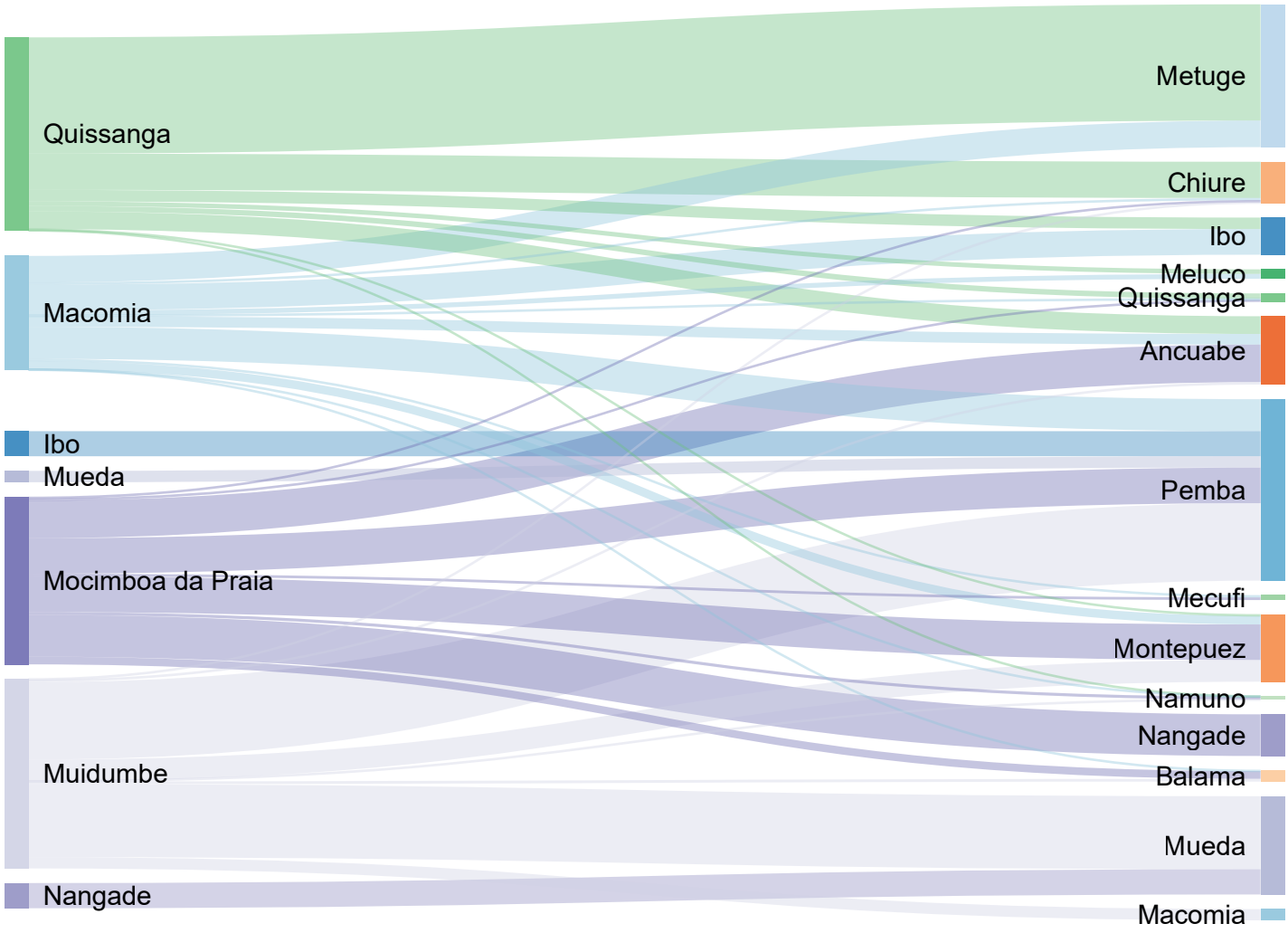
Map 2. Coverage of Cabo Delgado postos in Round 11.

ORIGIN OF IDPS AND DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

As of March 2021, results from the baseline assessments indicate an increase of 8,288 internally displaced persons in Cabo Delgado province. Due to the security situation interrupting data collection, it is not possible to provide an estimate on arrivals and departures between Round 10 and Round 11.

For this round, five districts in the central and southern part of the province were hosting 465,980 IDPs (74% of the total number of reported IDPs in Cabo Delgado); Pemba (151,553 IDPs), Metuge (119,317 IDPs), Mueda (82,079 IDPs), Ancuabe (57,068 IDPs), and Montepuez (55,963 IDPs). All of these districts are on the road that connects the northern part of the province to the city of Pemba.

Overall results from the baseline assessments, show that the top districts of origin of IDP are Macomia, Muidumbe, Quissanga and Mocimboa da Praia – the same districts where humanitarian access is most restricted. During the reporting period, Mueda, Nangade, and Pemba reported that largest increase from the previous round, reflecting a trend in arrivals and origin that has also been measured in recent reports through an Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) active across accessible locations in Cabo Delgado.



Graph 4. Flow of IDPs in Cabo Delgado.

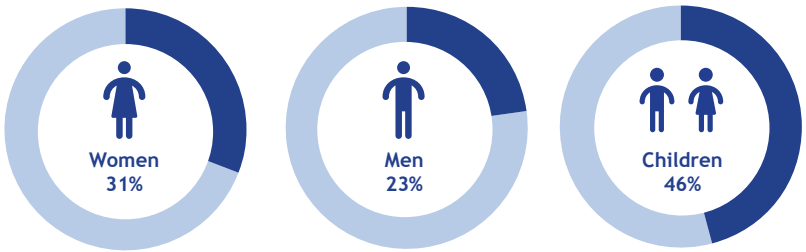
REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged since the previous rounds of assessments. The ongoing insecurity in Cabo Delgado province continued to be the main reason for displacement. Moreover, 59% of the key informants reported that people were displaced for the first time, down from 61% in Round 10. From those who were previously displaced, 58% of the key informants responded that IDPs in their locality have been displaced already twice, while 42% answered that people had been displaced already three or more times.

Image 1. Main reason of displacement in Cabo Delgado.

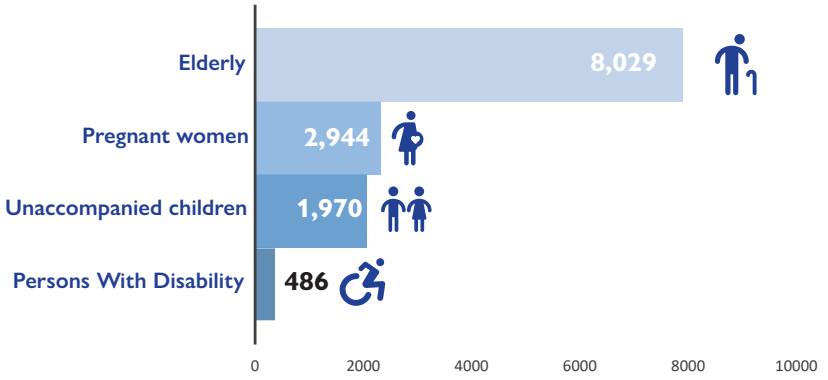
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND MAIN VULNERABILITIES

A detailed overview of vulnerabilities and sex breakdown was obtained through the assessment of each assessed locality. Children were reported as the largest displaced group during the reporting period, representing 46% of the IDP population, followed by women (31%) and men (23%). Elderly people and pregnant women were the two largest vulnerable groups identified. The results are illustrated in the graphs 5 and 6 below. The information gathered for this assessment represents estimates and perceptions provided by Key Informants (KI) and they may not always accurately represent the situation of the observation unit (locality). Data accuracy is ensured through verification process with further assessments and triangulation of information when feasible.



Graph 5. Demographics of hosted IDPs for Cabo Delgado.

Children are consistently reported as the main demographic group. The results of the assessments show that children represent 46% of the IDP population while the second largest group reported were women (31%) and men (23%).



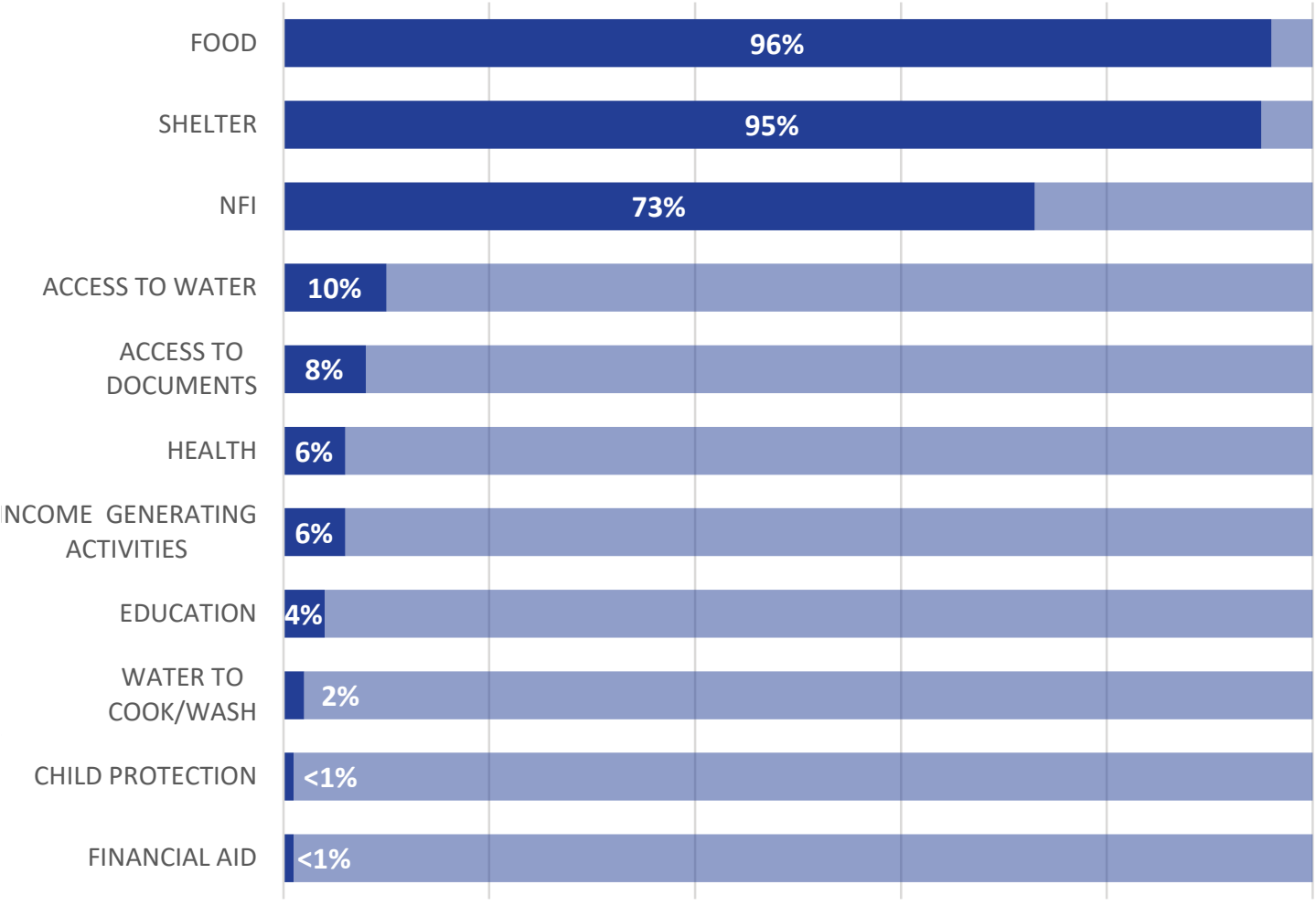
Graph 6. Main vulnerabilities reported for Cabo Delgado.*

Among the IDPs in Cabo Delgado, different vulnerable groups were identified: elderly (8,029 individuals or 1.32% of the IDP population), pregnant women (2,944 or 0.49%), unaccompanied children (1,970 or 0.33%) and persons with a disability (486 or 0.08%). Only 49 out of the 105 localities accessed in Cabo Delgado reported on the number of persons with disabilities.

** Based on the "Living Condition among People with Disabilities in Mozambique: a National Representative Study" (2009) by SINTEF, FAMOD and National Statistics Institute (INE), 6% of the IDP population (estimated 37,317 out of total IDPs in Cabo Delgado) could potentially have one or more disability. Global estimates of disability are 15% (WHO) and 10% (UNICEF) for total population and children respectively.*

SECTORAL NEEDS

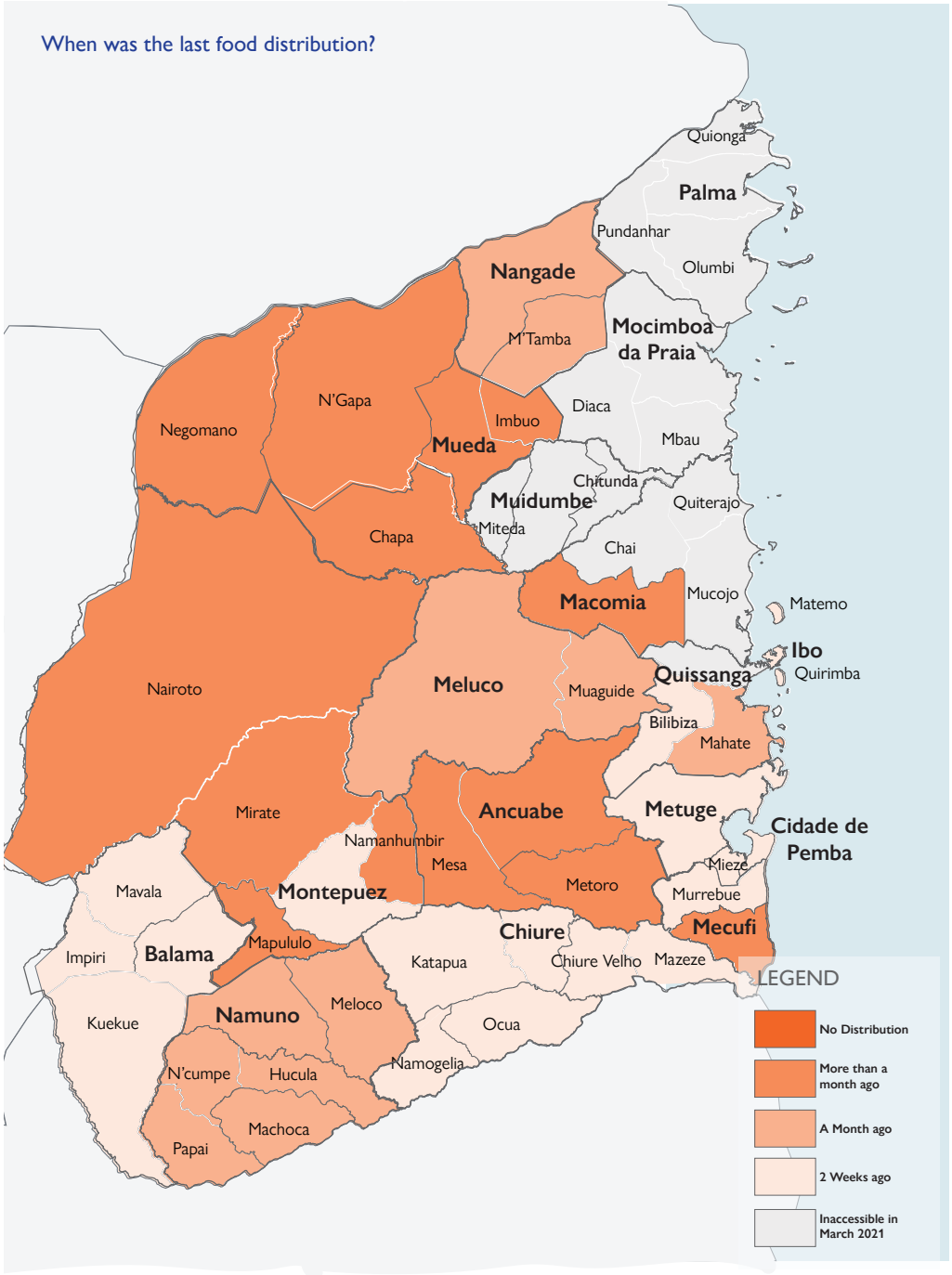
The top three priority needs identified for IDPs in Cabo Delgado were food assistance (96% of localities), shelter (95%), and non-food items (73%). NFIs remain the third most cited priority need, though much more often that in previous rounds (50% in Round 2, and 38% in Round 1). For all other needs, the results are consistent with the trends observed in previous assessments. Additional priority needs identified in localities hosting IDPs include: access to water (10% of localities, down from 28% in Round 10), access to documents (8%), access to income generating activities (6%), access to education (4%), and WASH (2% down from 26% in Round 10).



FOOD SECURITY

Food has been mentioned as a primary need by 96% of the key informants. According to key informants, among the assessed localities, 92% received a food distribution. As shown in the map below, the IDPs living in the western districts of Cabo Delgado, in the north surrounding Mueda, and also around Ancuabe, haven't received food distributions in more than a month.

For those localities where food was distributed, 34% of key informants reported that the distribution occurred more than a month ago, while for other localities the distribution took place a month ago (25%), more than two weeks ago (10%), two weeks ago (15%) or seven days ago (17%). Compared to the previous round, more KIs have reported food assistance arriving within the last two weeks from the interview date. However, there is now a far wider geographic distribution of KIs reporting that there have been no food deliveries for more than a month compared to the previous round.



Map 3. Food distribution by locality.

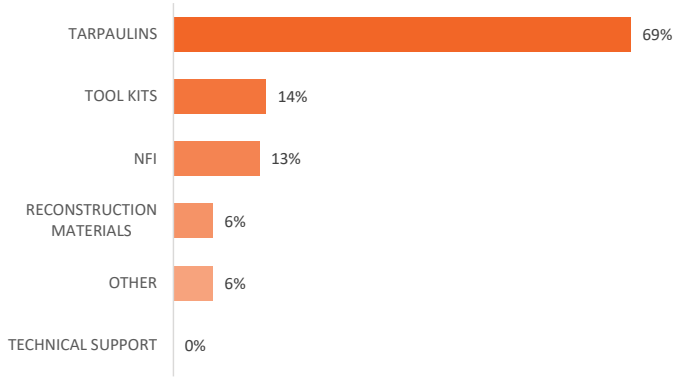
SHELTER AND NFI

Cited as the second most urgent need during this round of assessments, 55% of the key informants reported that IDPs received shelter assistance in the assessed districts. However, shelter assistance delivery was much lower in districts with the highest IDP populations (Mueda 0%, Ancuabe 19%, Montepuez 25%). This is a slight improvement from Round 10 when no shelter assistance was delivered in any of these districts. Sixty-per cent of KIs in Pemba reported receiving some form of shelter assistance, up from 46 per cent in the previous round. There has also been no shelter assistance delivered in Balama and Mecufi.

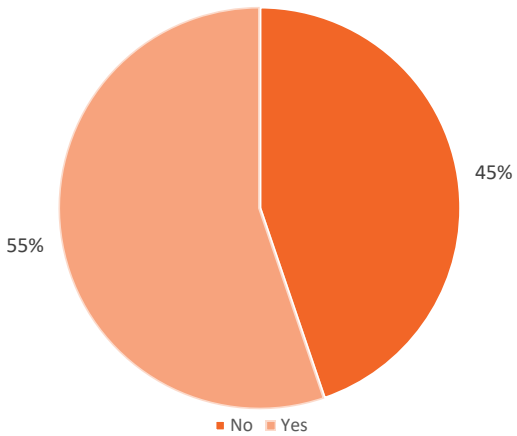
Key informants reported that in those localities where shelter assistance has been received, the most common types of assistance delivered was in the form of tarpaulins (69% of localities), followed by toolkits (14%), NFIs (13%), and reconstruction materials (6%).

In terms of shelter assistance, the priority needs are: construction materials (87% of the localities), tarpaulins (76%), toolkits (61%), NFIs (54%) and technical support (6%). This is broadly unchanged from the previous round.

Map 4. Shelter assistance by locality.



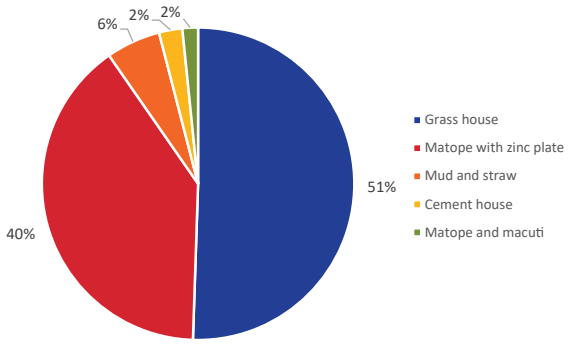
Graph 8. What types of shelter assistance have been received



Graph 9. Did the IDP population receive shelter assistance?

Key informants in Cabo Delgado reported that 84% of the IDP population is currently living with the host communities, while the remaining IDPs live in partially destroyed houses (9%), makeshift shelters (3%), and in formal/informal sites (4%). It should be noted, that while only 4% of key informants reported IDPs living in formal/informal sites, it is estimated that they represent 14% of the total IDP population in Cabo Delgado.

The key informants also reported that 41% of IDPs live in houses made of grass, 28% in matope with zinc plates, 20% in mud and straw houses, 8% in matope and macuti houses, and 3 percent in cement houses.



Graph 10. Main types of shelter where IDPs are living.

ACCESS TO WATER

Map 5. Locations reporting having problems in accessing water.

Access to safe drinking water has been reported as a need of the displaced population by 10% of the key informants. Previously Chiure and Mueda were amongst the most affected districts, but not in Round 11. This most severely affected district is Quissanga, with KIs in Ancuabe, Ibo, Mecufi, Metuge, and Mueda also reporting issues regarding access to water.

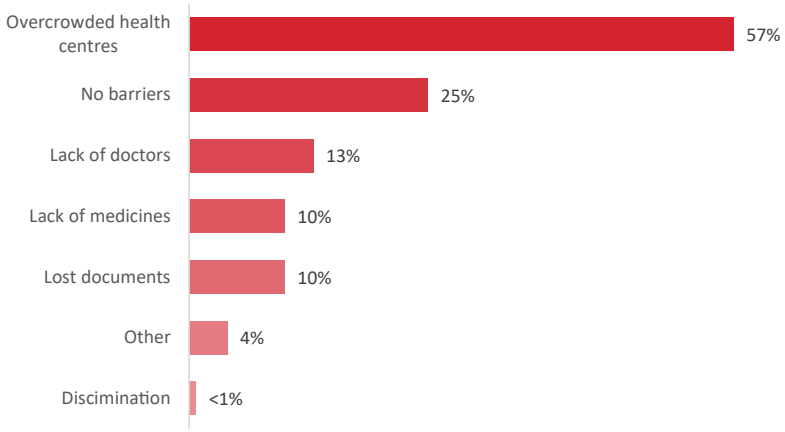
However, 89% of the key informants reported that the majority of the population has access to a source of safe drinking water. This is a 5% increase from the previous round.

Damaged or no longer functioning water sources have been mentioned as one of the most common issues where the majority of the population does not have access to safe drinking water (reported by 44% of KIs in localities where most IDPs do not have access to potable water).

HEALTH

Eighty-four per cent of the key informants across assessed districts reported that health centers are functioning in their locality. However, all KIs in Quissanga reported as well as 50 per cent of those in Meluca reported that health centres were not functioning. Furthermore one third of health centres in Ancuabe and Ibo, as well as 20 per cent of those in Metuge, were not functional.

KIs representing 43 per cent of the population reported no access. However, in total only 25 per cent of KIs indicated that there are no barriers, implying that there are much greater barriers to health access outside those districts with the largest IDP populations. The main barriers were as follows: overcrowded units (57%), lack of medicines (10%), lack of doctors (13%), and lost documentation (10%).



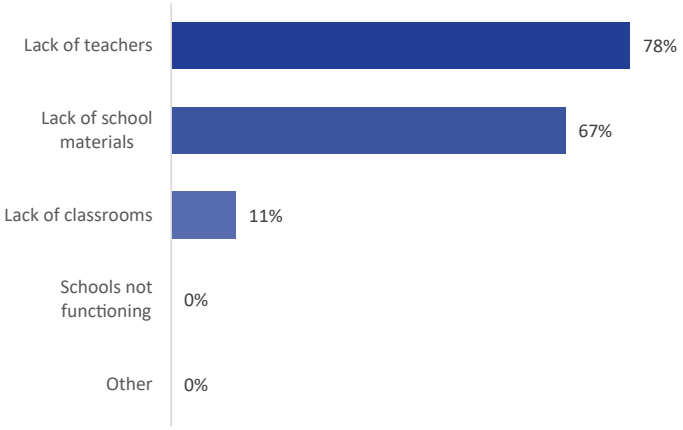
Graph 11. What are the main problems faced by the IDP population regarding health access?

Map 6. Localities with closed health facilities.

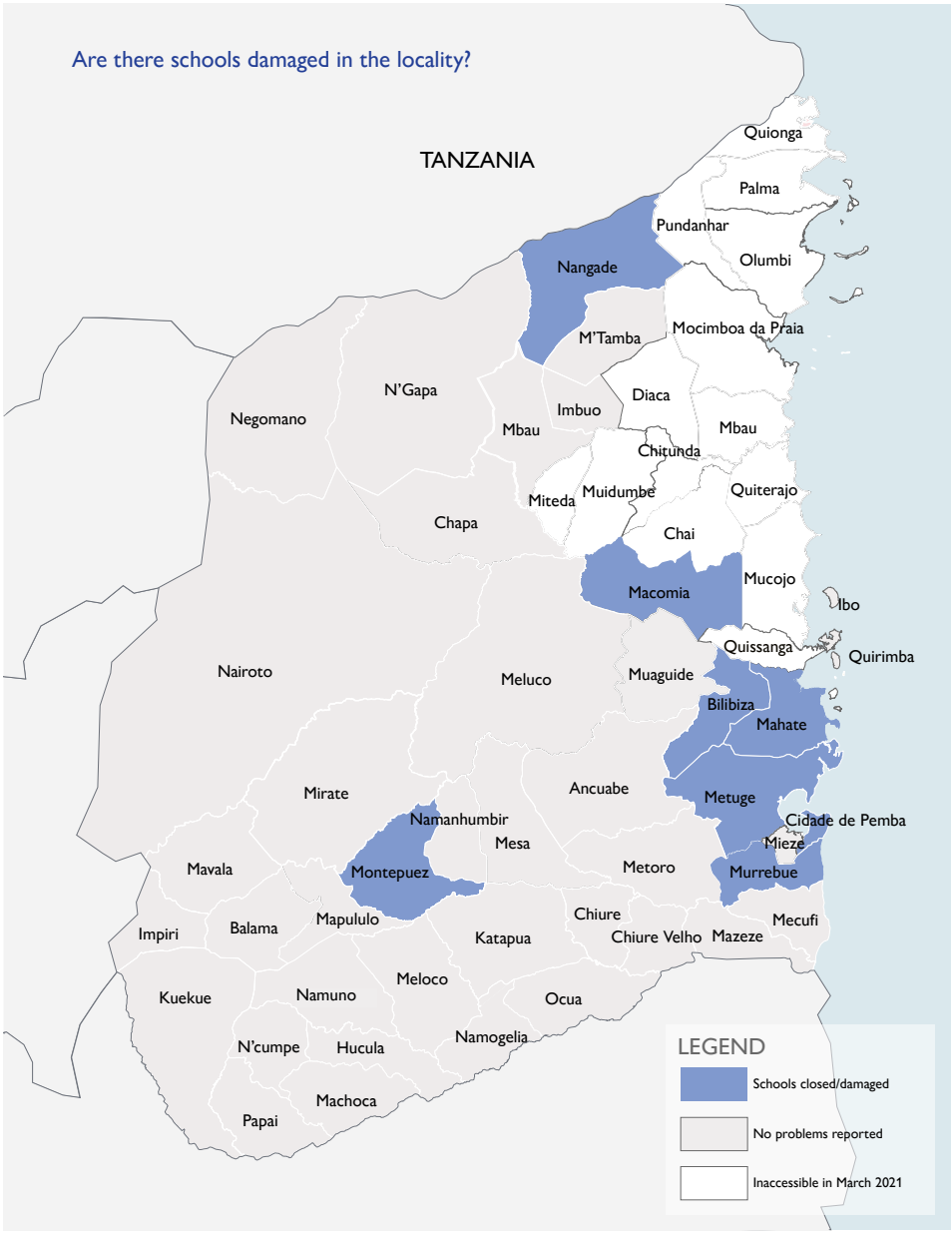
Map 7. Localities with reported cholera cases since cyclone Kenneth, 29th April 2019.

EDUCATION

Access to education remains an important concern, especially in light of the high percentage of children among the IDP population. Ninety per cent (up from 78% in Round 10, and similar to 92% in Round 9) of the key informants reported that the majority of children had no barriers to accessing education. The largest education gaps are in Quissanga (where 100% of localities reported that the children of IDPs have trouble accessing education), Macomia (100%), Pemba (23%), and Metuge (9%). The main barriers reported by key informants a lack of teachers (78%), lack of school materials (67%), and lack of classrooms (11%).



Graph 12. What are the main barriers to education?



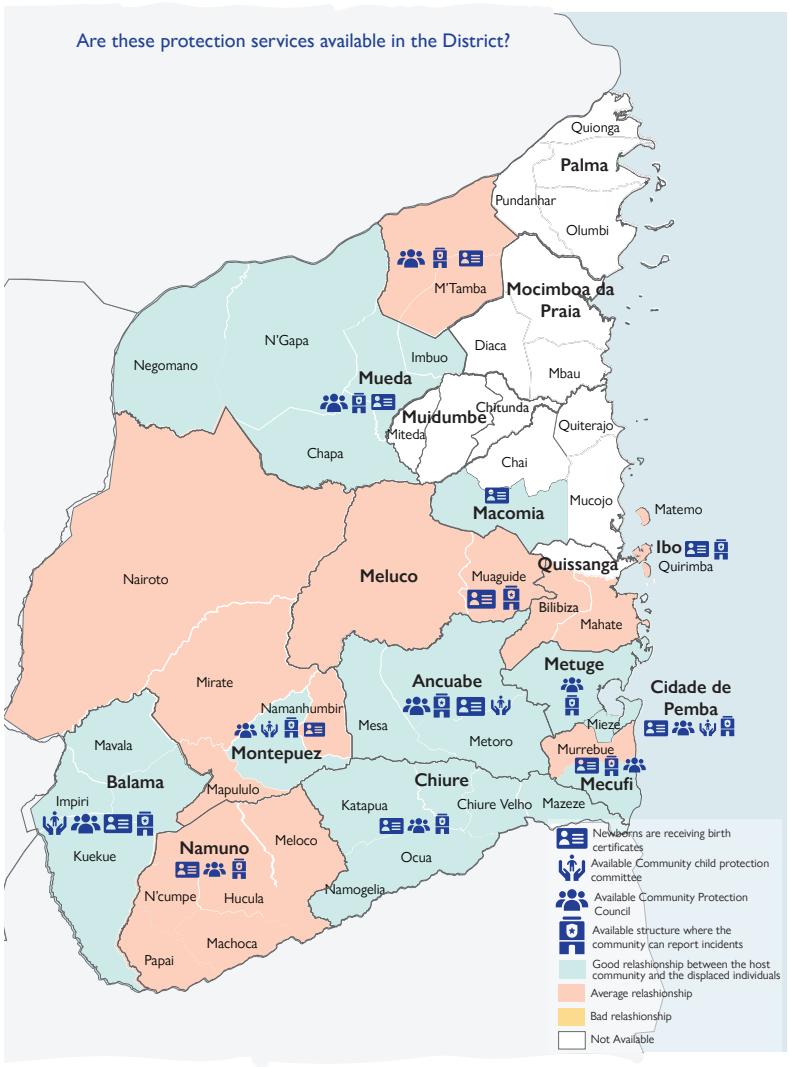
Map 8. Localities reporting damaged or closed schools.

PROTECTION

In most localities (69%, down from 83% the previous round), key informants reported that the relationship between IDPs and hosting communities is good, while 30% of the localities reported their relationship as average (up from 13% in Round 10). In Round 11, no localities reported that the relationship between IDPs and the hosting communities was bad, and 1% reported that they did not know if there are any tensions between the communities.

In 67% of localities there is no Child Protection Community Committees for the protection of displaced children present. In five districts, no localities reported having such a committee, including Macomia, Mecufi, Metuge, Mueda, and Nangade (up from four districts in Round 10, when all KIs had reported the presence of Child Protection Community Committees). Furthermore, in the previous round 83 per cent of KIs in Chiure reported the presence of such committees, against only 8 per cent this round. High levels of support for the protection of children were present in Balama (100% of KIs reporting), Meluco (100%), Ancuabe (89%), Pemba (54%), and Montepuez (50%). Of the assessed localities in Cabo Delgado, 38% reported that IDPs have access to community protection councils to report incidents, 53% have access to police stations and community protection (up from 40% in the previous round), while 9% reported only having access to police stations.

Finally, 76% of key informants reported that IDPs in their locality do not have identification documents (such as a National ID card, birth certificate, etc.). Furthermore, 15% of key informants reported that new-borns do not receive birth certificates in their locality.



Map 9. Protection services by locality.

District	Unaccom-panied children	Pregnant women	Elderly persons (>60 years)	Physically / mentally impaired persons
Ancuabe	0	0	0	0
Balama	83	79	234	5
Chiure	2	11	170	40
Cidade De Pemba	739	651	3,317	209
Ibo	161	107	203	105
Macomia	8	23	41	0
Mecufi	2	15	142	51
Meluco	14	3	43	2
Metuge	0	1,207	941	0
Montepuez	0	0	199	0
Mueda	13	124	374	47
Namuno	13	10	12	0
Nangade	914	595	2,136	27
Palma	-	-	-	-
Quissanga	21	119	217	0
Total	1,970	2,944	8,029	486*

Table 2. Number of vulnerable IDPs in Cabo Delgado by district*.

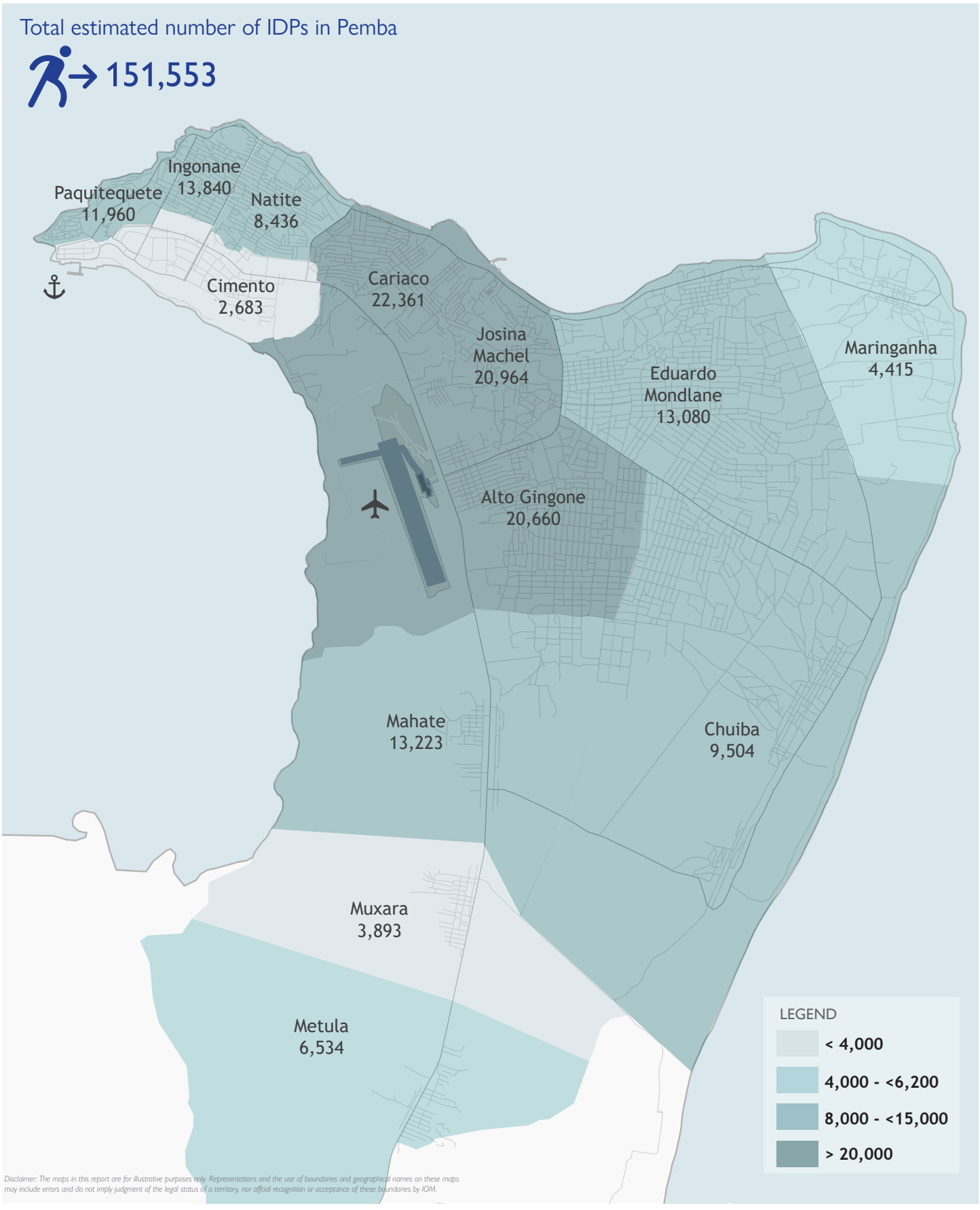
** Based on the "Living Condition among People with Disabilities in Mozambique: a National Representative Study" (2009) by SINTEF, FAMOD and National Statistics Institute (INE), 6% of the IDP population (estimated 37,317 out of total IDPs in Cabo Delgado) could potentially have one or more disability. Global estimates of disability are 15% (WHO) and 10% (UNICEF) for total population and children respectively.*

MOST AFFECTED DISTRICTS

DTM conducting a Focus Group Discussion in Mueda Photo: © IOM Mozambique

HOTSPOT DISTRICTS IN CABO DELGADO: PEMBA CITY

CURRENT STATUS OF IDP DISPLACEMENTS



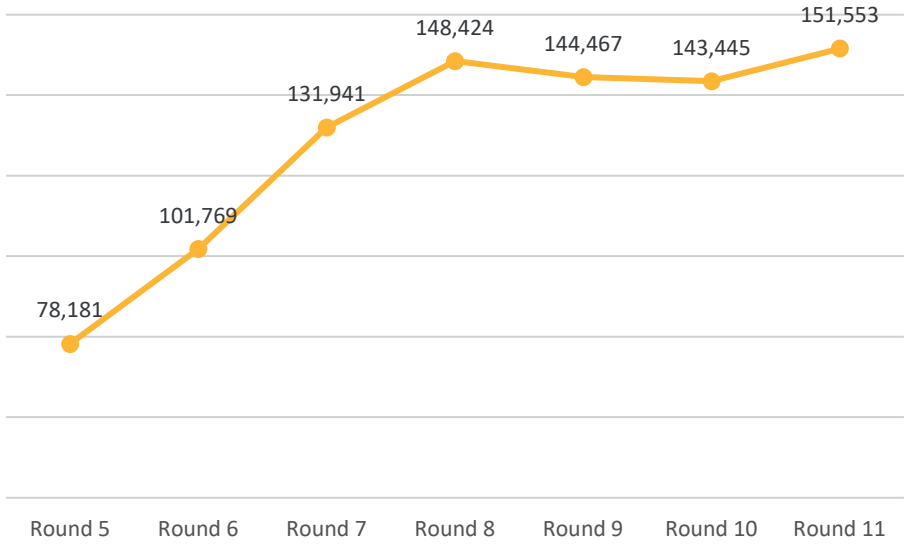
Map 10. Total IDPs in Pemba City, per "Bairro".

HOTSPOT DISTRICTS IN CABO DELGADO: PEMBA CITY

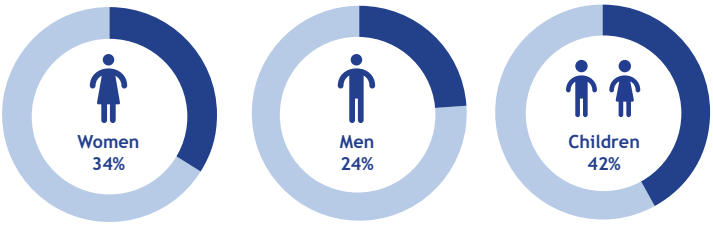
OVERVIEW

As of March 2021, Pemba is the district with the highest number of hosted IDPs (151,553). Compared to the previous assessment, a slight increase in the number of hosted IDPs has been recorded (an increase of 6% or 8,108 individuals). Muidumbe (43%), Mocimboa da Praia (20%), Macomia (18%), Ibo (14%) and Mueda (6%) are the districts of origin of the IDPs hosted in Pemba. Data collection occurred before the 24 March attacks on Palma and subsequent displacements.

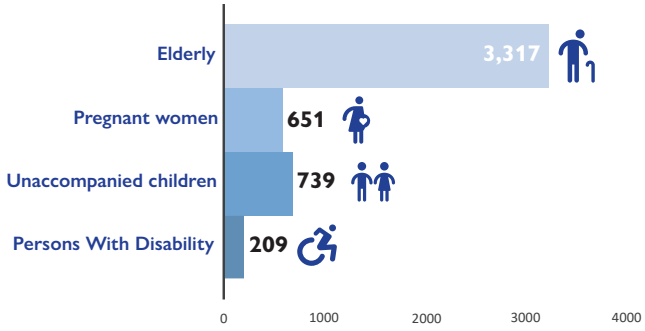
The main reported needs of the hosted IDPs in the Pemba district are shelter (reported by 100% of the key informants in Pemba), food (100%), and non-food items (100%). This is the same as in Round 10, apart from NFIs, which were reported as a need by 69% of localities previously, and 100% in Round 9.



Graph 13. IDP displacement trend in Cidade de Pemba.



Graph 14. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Cidade de Pemba.



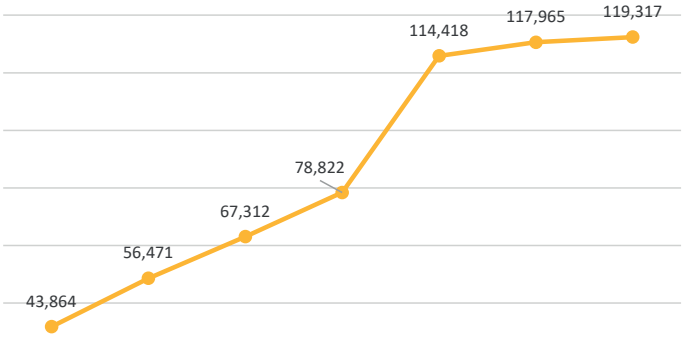
Graph 15. Vulnerable IDPs in Cidade de Pemba*.

** Based on the "Living Condition among People with Disabilities in Mozambique: a National Representative Study" (2009) by SINTEF, FAMOD and National Statistics Institute (INE), 6% of the IDP population (estimated 9,093 IDPs) could potentially have one or more disability.Global estimates of disability are 15% (WHO) and 10% (UNICEF) for total population and children respectively.*

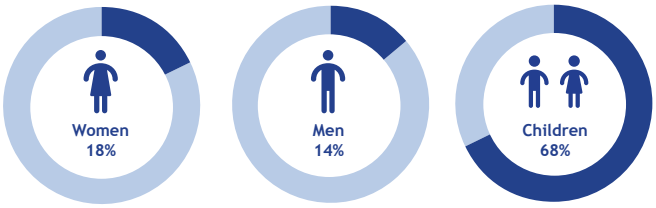
HOTSPOT DISTRICTS IN CABO DELGADO: METUGE

During this assessment, Metuge remained the district with the second highest presence of IDPs, after Pemba, with 119,317 hosted IDPs. Compared to the previous round (January 2020), an additional 1,352 IDPs were recorded in Metuge, a 1% increase compared to the previous assessment. Eighty-one per cent of the IDPs hosted in Metuge arrived from Quissanga while the remaining 19 % arrived from Macomia. Data was collected before the attacks on Palma.

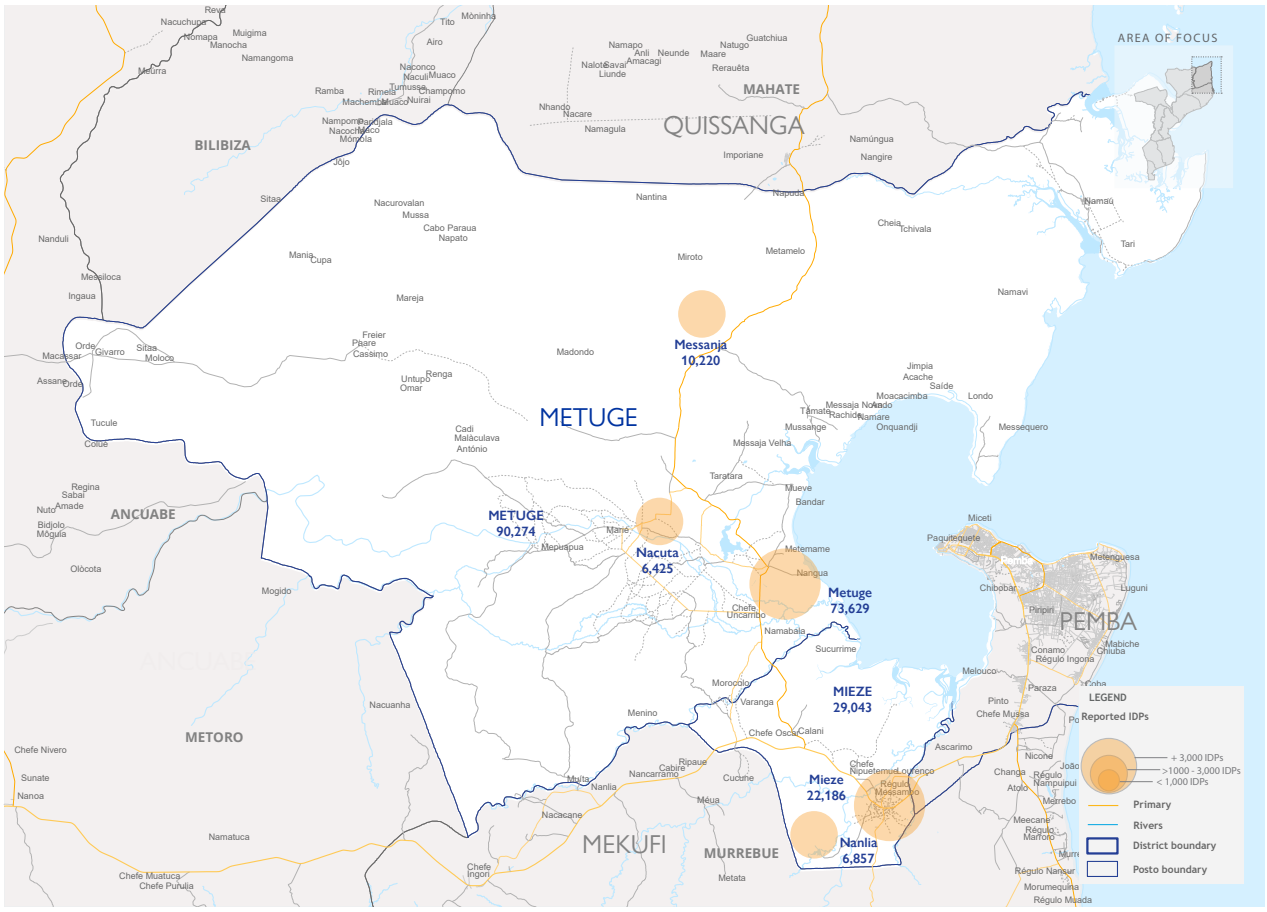
For the hosted IDPs in Metuge, the main needs reported by the key informants are shelter and food and NFIs (reported by 100% of the key informants). There is no change in the reported needs from the previous round. This district also has one of the highest proportions of children in the IDP population of anywhere in Cabo Delgado.



Graph 16. IDP displacement trend in Metuge.



Graph 17. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Metuge.

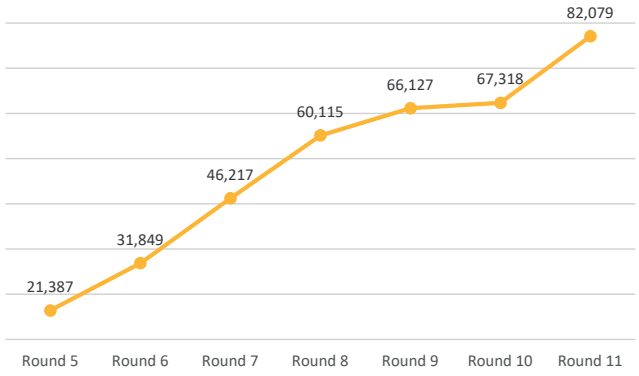


Map 11. Total IDPs in Metuge per locality.

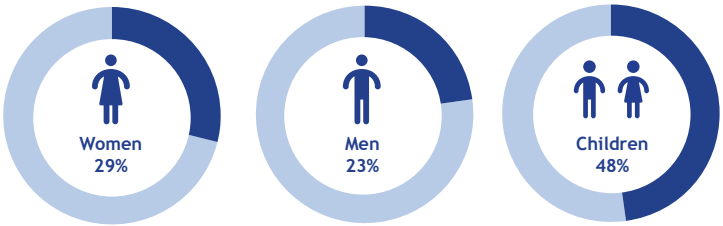
HOTSPOT DISTRICTS IN CABO DELGADO: MUEDA

In Round 9 the third largest IDP population was in Ancuabe, but since then a larger population resides in Mueda (82,079 individuals). This is an increase of 14,761 individuals or 22% from the previous round. The majority of IDPs in every locality in Mueda originate from Muidumbe. Data was collected before the attacks on Palma.

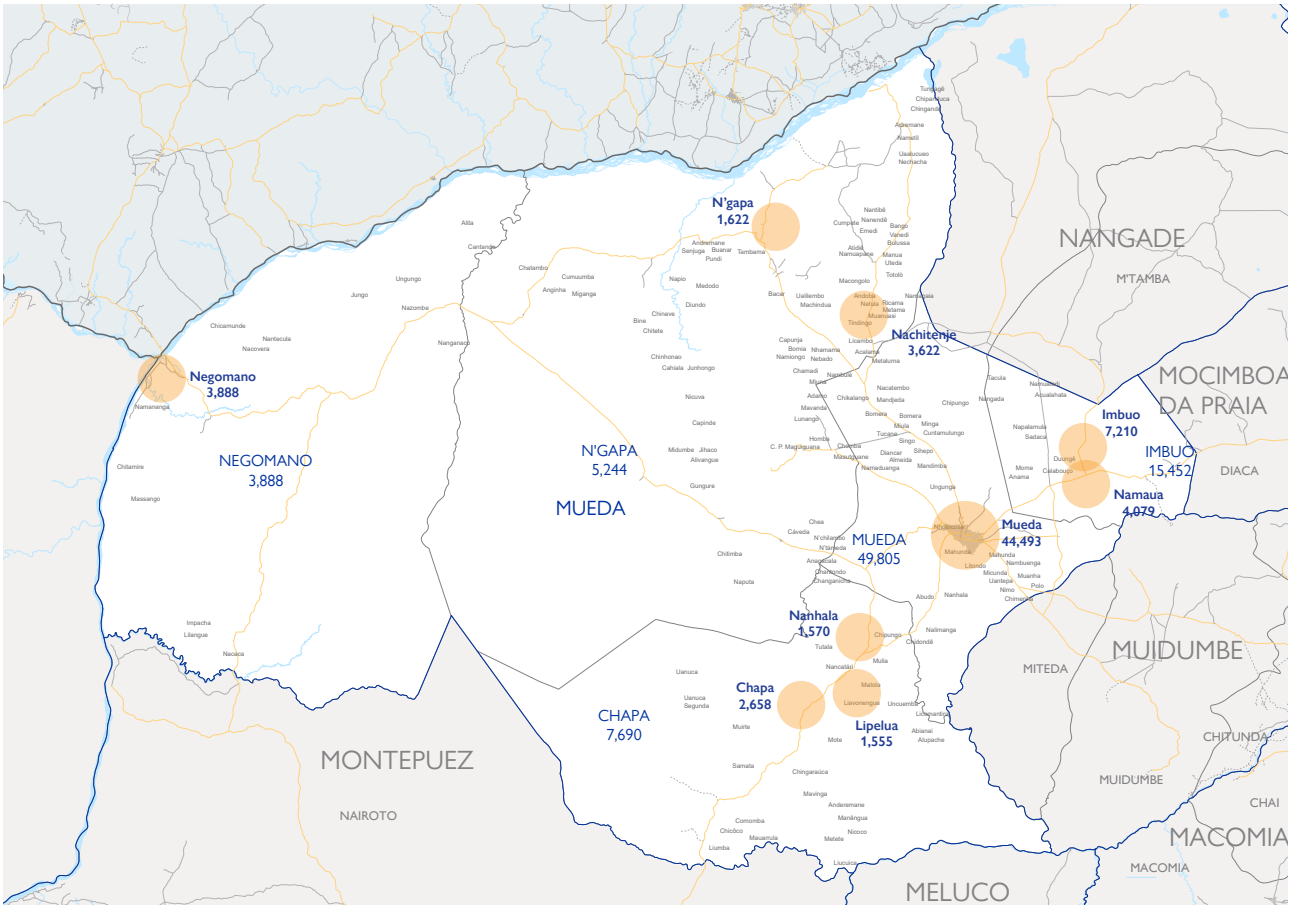
The main needs of the hosted population, as reported by the key informants in the Mueda district, are food (reported by 100% of localities), shelter (96%), and access to documentation (55%). Access to potable water was reported by ony 5% of KIs this round, but by 50% in Round 10. The top two needs are unchanged since the previous round. Food has been reported as a primary need by 100% of KIs for the previous three rounds.



Graph 18. IDP displacement trend in Mueda.



Graph 19. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Mueda.

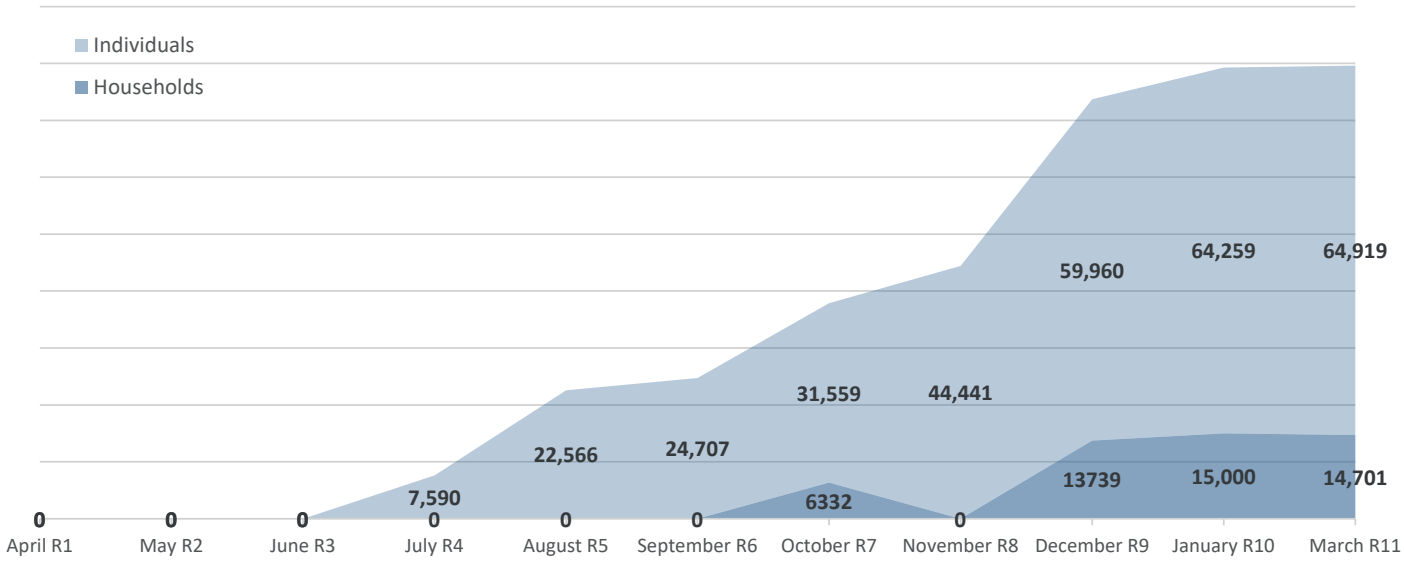


Map 12. Total IDPs in Mueda per locality.

NAMPULA

DTM enumerator during a Household assessment. Photo: © IOM Mozambique

NAMPULA PROVINCE

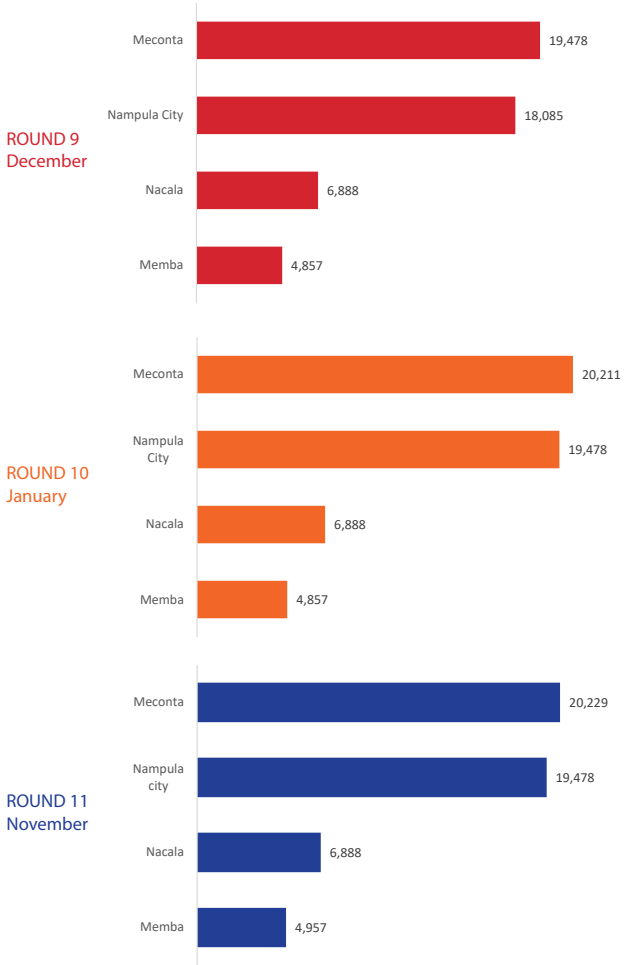


Graph 20. Evolution of IDP numbers in Nampula.

As of March 2021, an estimated 64,919 IDPs were identified in Nampula. There was a slight increase in the overall IDP population in Nampula province, explained by ongoing insecurity in Cabo Delgado province. All data collection took place before the attack on Palma. There has been an increase of 660 IDPs throughout the province, though this number is expected to increase in subsequent assessments once movements due to the 24 March attacks are measured by monitoring teams.

The only significant increases in IDP population, were in Monapo (348), Erati (314 individuals), Rapale (207), and Memba (100). There were noticeable decreases, in respect to the number of IDPs already settled, in Ribaue where 40 individuals departed (decreasing the IDP population by 25%) Nacaroa with 240 fewer individuals (34% increase), and Mossuril with 159 fewer (11%).

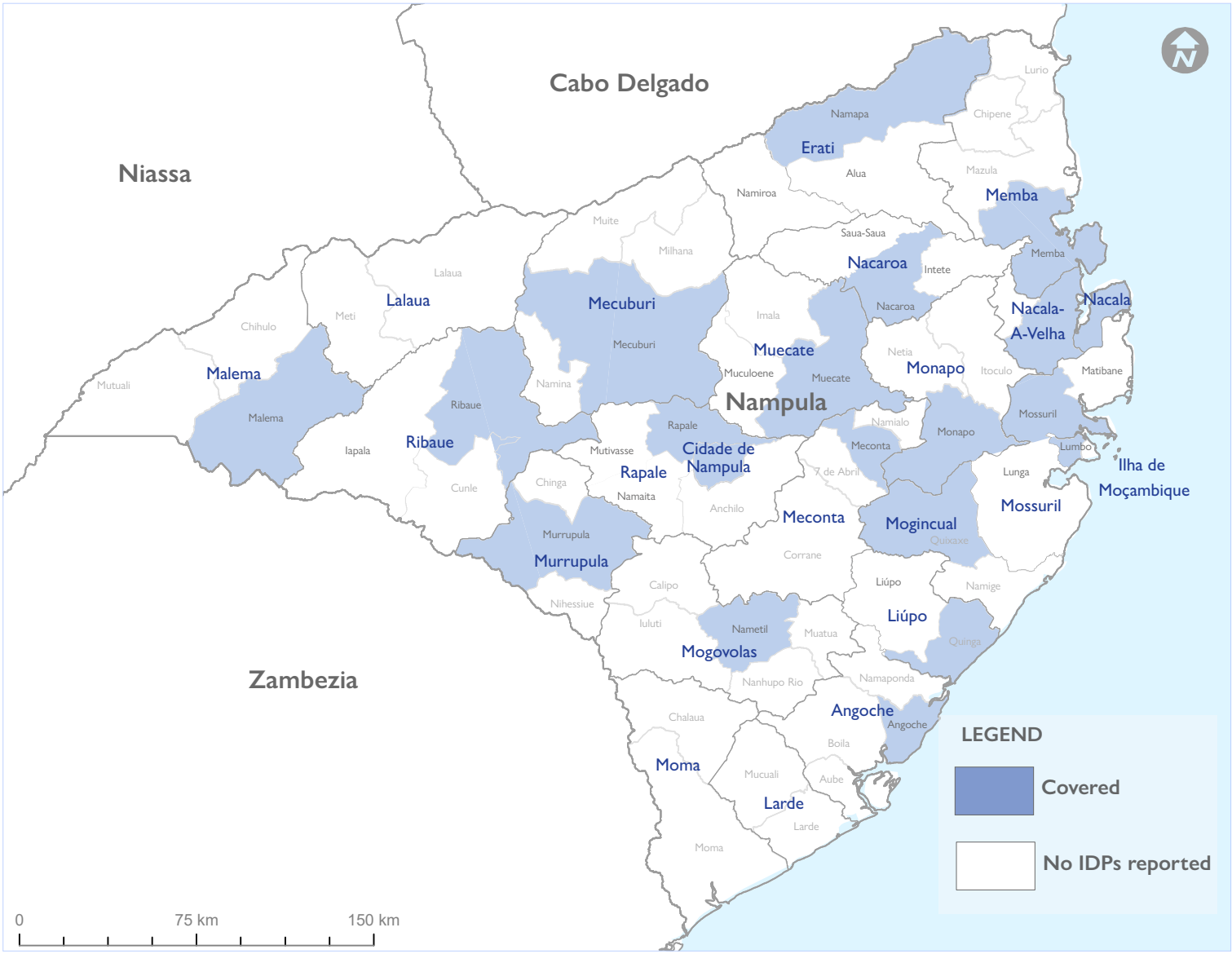
The largest IDP populations were in the following districts: Meconta (20,229 individuals), Cidade de Nampula (19,478 individuals), Nacala (6,888), and Memba (4,957).



Graph 21. Evolution of IDP numbers per districts between December 2020 and March 2021.

COVERAGE IN NAMPULA:

MAP OF ASSESSED POSTOS IN ROUND 11.



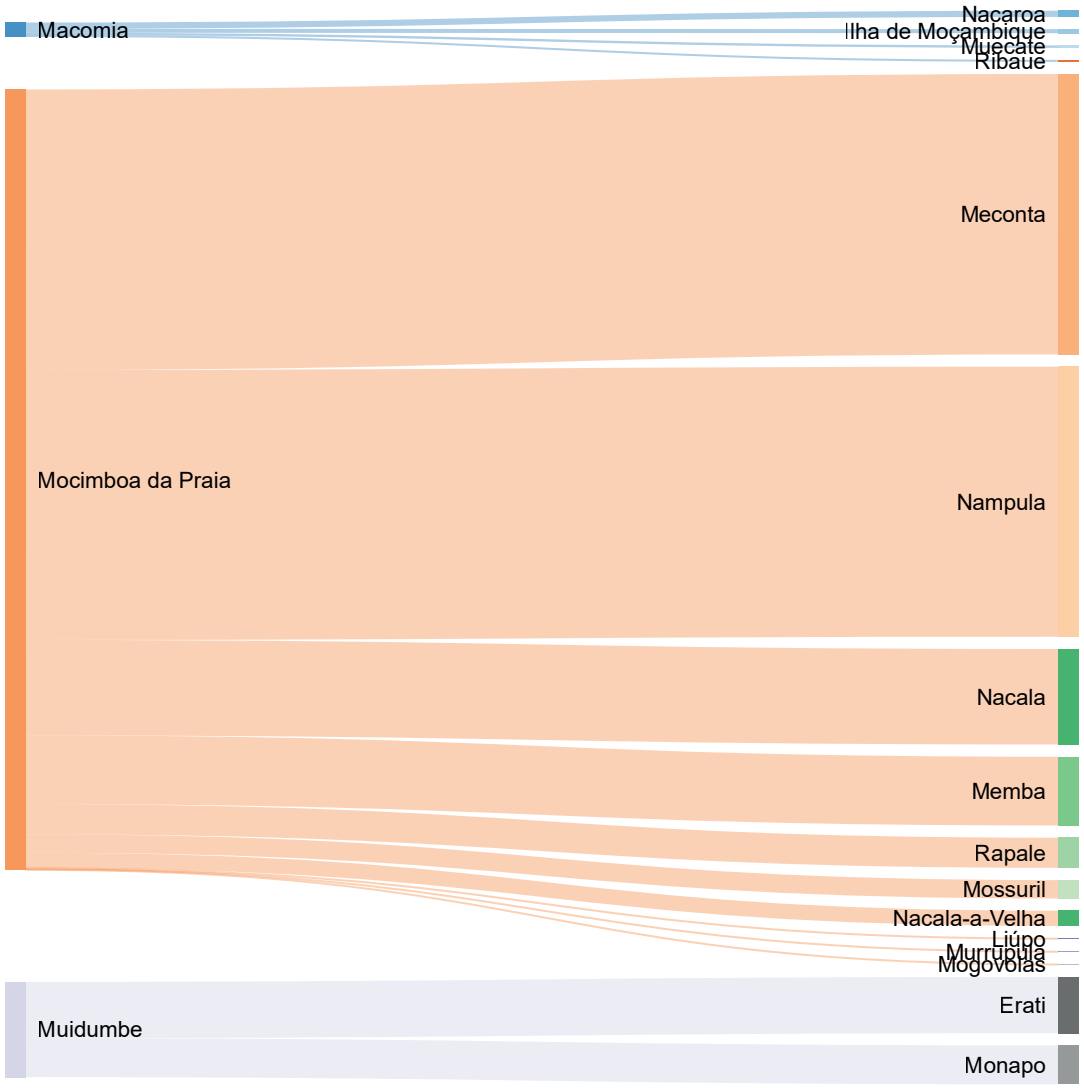
Map 13. Coverage of Nampula postos in Round 11.

ORIGIN OF IDPS AND DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

In March, results from the baseline assessments indicate an increase of 660 internally displaced persons in Nampula province. Between Round 10 and Round 11, there is no data to indicate any significant trends for outward or return-like movements in any of the districts in Nampula.

In Nampula, 61 % of the IDP population are in Meconta and Nampula city (20,229 individuals, and 19,478 individuals respectively), two neighbouring and central districts. Twenty-nine per cent of IDPs are found in the next four most populated districts, which are all in the north of the province and close to the border with Chiure, Cabo Delgado. The populations are as follows: 6,888 IDPs in Nacala, 4,957 IDPs in Memba, 4,060 IDPs in Erati, and 2,807 IDPs in Monapo.

Results from the baseline assessments, show that the top districts of origin of IDPs are all in Cabo Delgado province, with the majority originating from Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, and Macomia. All KIs reported insecurity as the main reason for displacement. These are the same districts where humanitarian access is currently restricted.



Graph 22. Main IDP inflows reported.

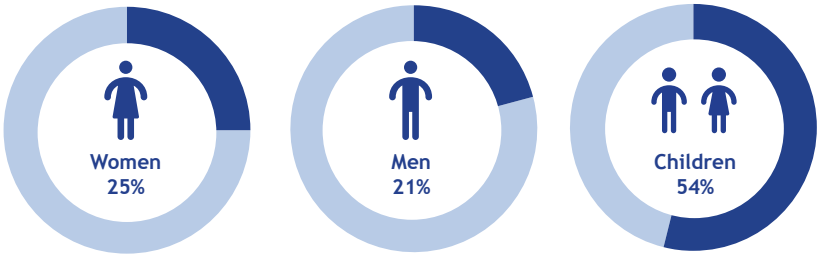
REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

In Nampula province, the ongoing insecurity in Cabo Delgado continued to be the main reason for displacement. Furthermore, 100 % of the key informants in localities reported that people were displaced for the first time.

Image 2. Main reason of displacement in Nampula.

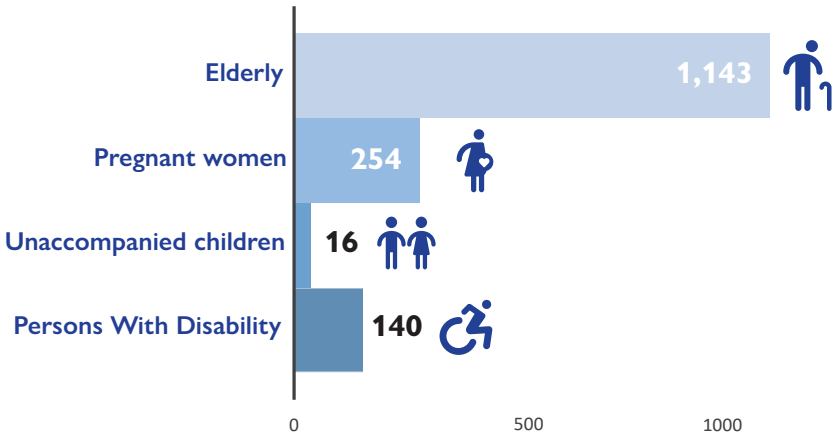
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND MAIN VULNERABILITIES

A detailed overview of vulnerabilities and sex breakdown was obtained through the assessment of each locality. Children were reported as the largest displaced group during the reporting period, representing 54 % of the IDP population, followed by women (25%) and men (21%). Elderly people and pregnant women were the two largest vulnerable groups identified. The results are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 below. The information gathered for this assessment represents estimates and perceptions provided by Key Informants (KI) and they may not always accurately represent the situation of the observation unit (locality). Data accuracy is ensured through verification process with further assessments and triangulation of information when feasible.



Graph 23. Demographics of hosted IDPs for Nampula.

Children are consistently reported as the main demographic group. The results of the assessments show that children represent 54 % of the IDP population while the second largest group reported were women (25%) and men (22%).



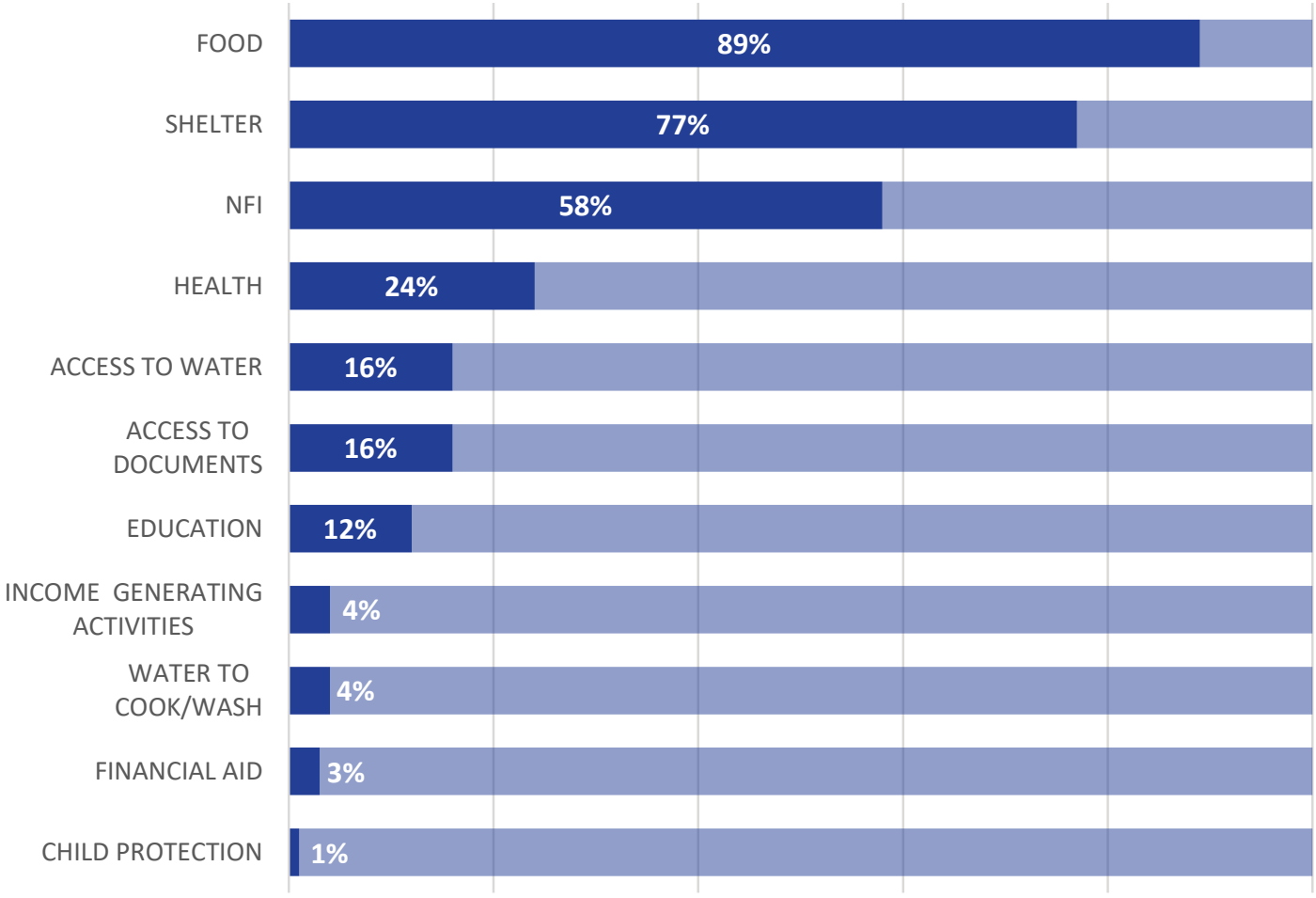
Graph 24. Main vulnerabilities reported for Nampula*.

Among the IDPs in Nampula, different vulnerable groups were identified: elderly (1,143 individuals or 1,76%), pregnant women (254 or 0.39%), unaccompanied children (16 or 0.02%) and persons with a disability (140 or 0.22%)*. Only 11 out of 43 localities reported on the total number of persons with disabilities.

** Based on the "Living Condition among People with Disabilities in Mozambique: a National Representative Study" (2009) by SINTEF, FAMOD and National Statistics Institute (INE), 6% of the IDP population (estimated 3,895 out of total IDPs in Nampula) could potentially have one or more disability. Global estimates of disability are 15% (WHO) and 10% (UNICEF) for total population and children respectively.*

SECTORAL NEEDS

The top three priority needs identified for IDPs in Nampula were food assistance (89% of KIs), shelter (77%), and non-food items (58%). These results are consistent with the trends observed in previous assessments. It should be noted that even though 89 per cent of KIs reported food as a priority need, they represent only 51 per cent of the total IDP population: this implies that while the largest and most populous sites are receiving the necessary food assistance, most sites are not. Additional priority needs identified: health (24%), access to water (16%), access to documentation (16%), education (12%), income generating activities (4%), and access to water for cooking and cleaning (4%).

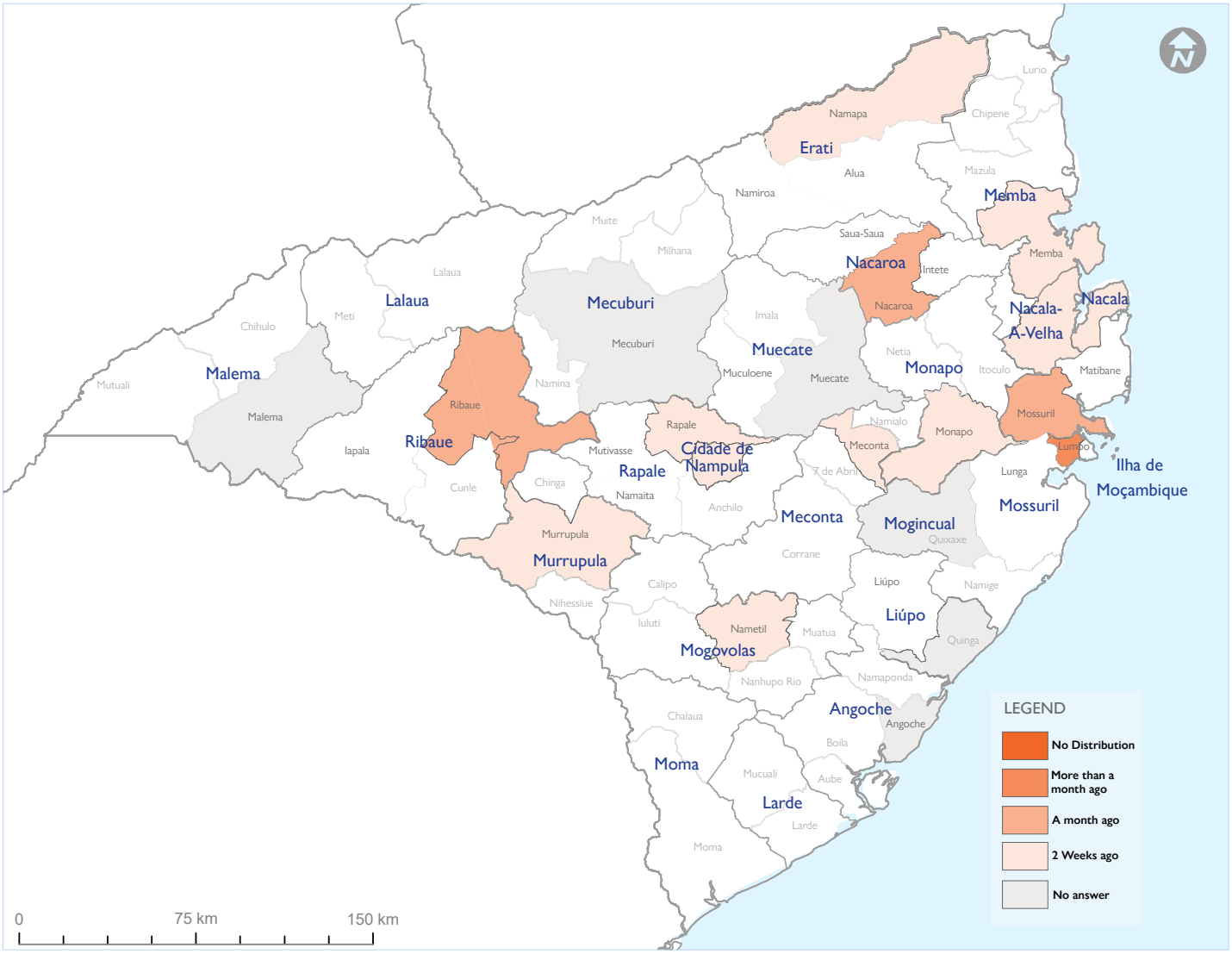


Graph 25. Main needs reported for Nampula.

FOOD SECURITY

Food has been mentioned as a primary need by 89% of the key informants. According to key informants, among the assessed localities, 80% of them received a food distribution (the disparity between health distribution coverage in Nampula and Cabo Delgado is still present, but much smaller than was measured in Round 10).

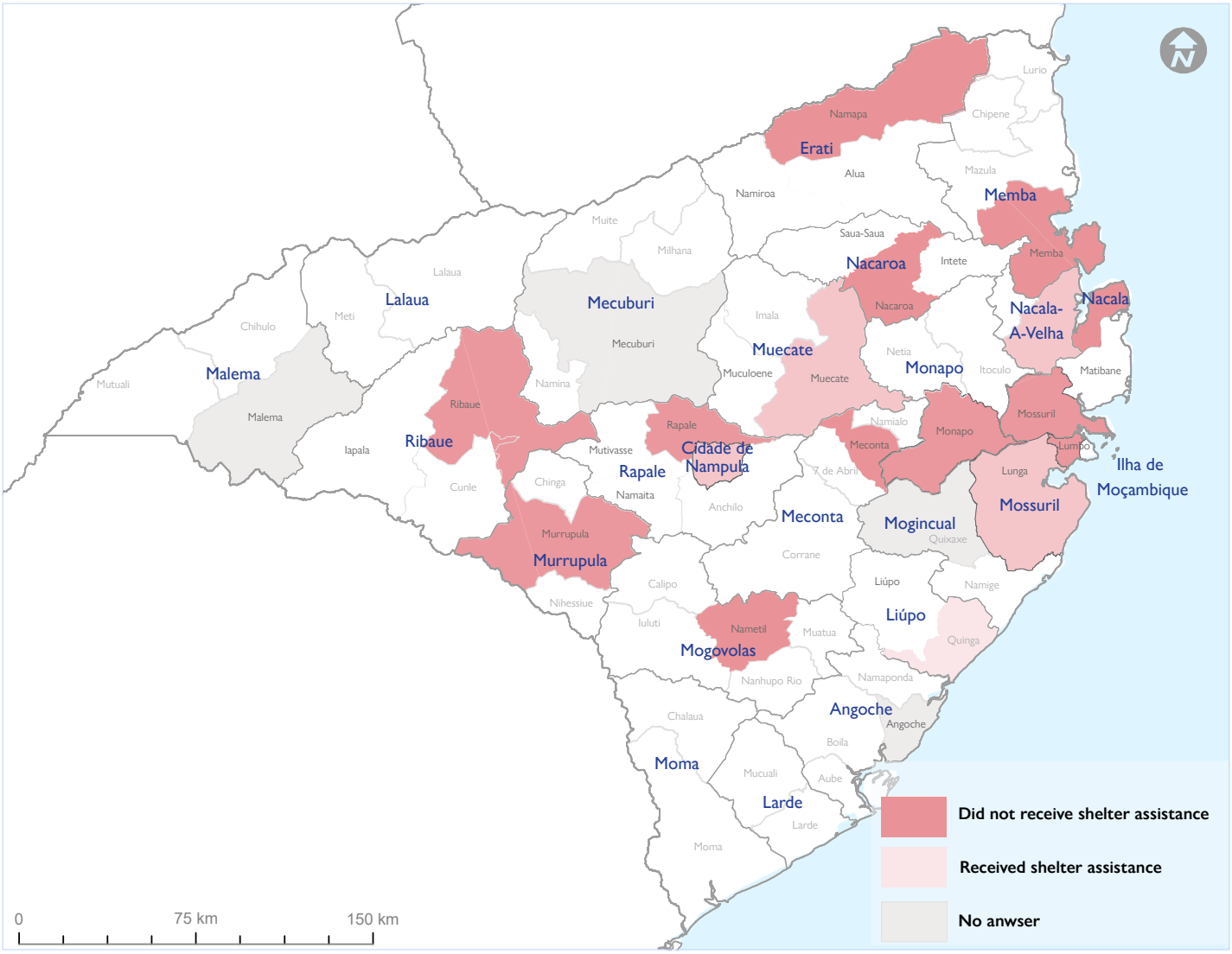
For those localities where food was distributed, 7% of key informants reported that the distribution occurred more than a month ago, while for 20% of localities the distribution took place in the last month, more than two weeks ago (20%), two weeks ago (7%) or seven days ago (33%). The largest problems with food distributions are in the northern provinces closer to the border with Cabo Delgado. While distributions have been more recent on average than in Cabo Delgado, they have proportionally reached fewer localities.



Map 14. Food distribution by posto.

SHELTER AND NFI

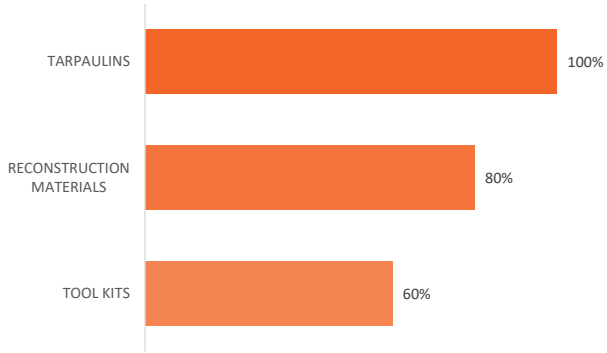
Cited as the joint first most urgent need during this round of assessments, 39% of the key informants reported that IDPs received shelter assistance in the assessed districts. There is no change from the previous round. Key informants located in localities situation in the north of Nampula, on average received less shelter support (including the districts Erati, Memba, Mogincual, Monapo, Mossuril, and Muecate which did not receive any). The districts that did not receive support represent 64 per cent of the total IDP population.



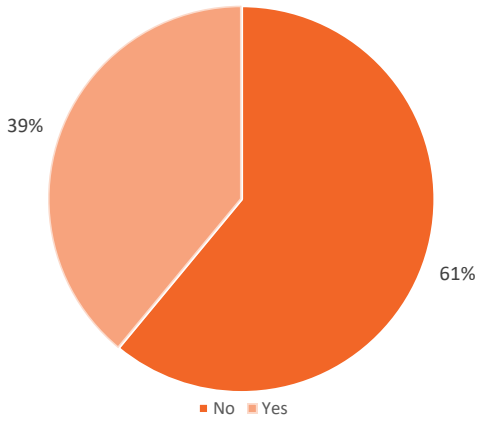
Map 15. Shelter assistance by posto.

Key informants reported that in those localities where shelter assistance has been received, the most common types of assistance delivered was in the form of tarpaulins (100% of localities who received assistance), reconstruction materials (80%), and tool kits (60%).

In terms of shelter assistance, the priority needs are: tarpaulins (reported by 75% of KIs), construction materials (69%), toolkits (56%), technical support (13%), and NFIs (6%). It should be noted that even though only 13 per cent of KIs reported the need for technical support, they represent 39 per cent of the total IDP population.



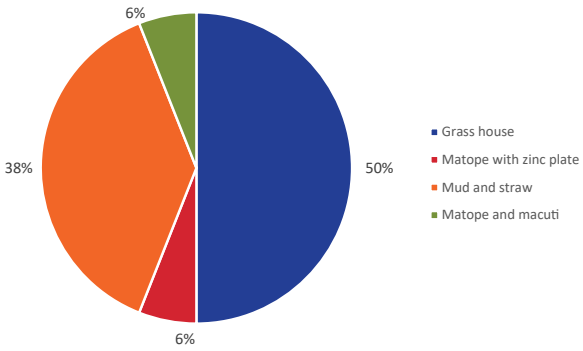
Graph 26. What types of shelter assistance have been received.



Graph 27. Did the IDP population receive shelter assistance?

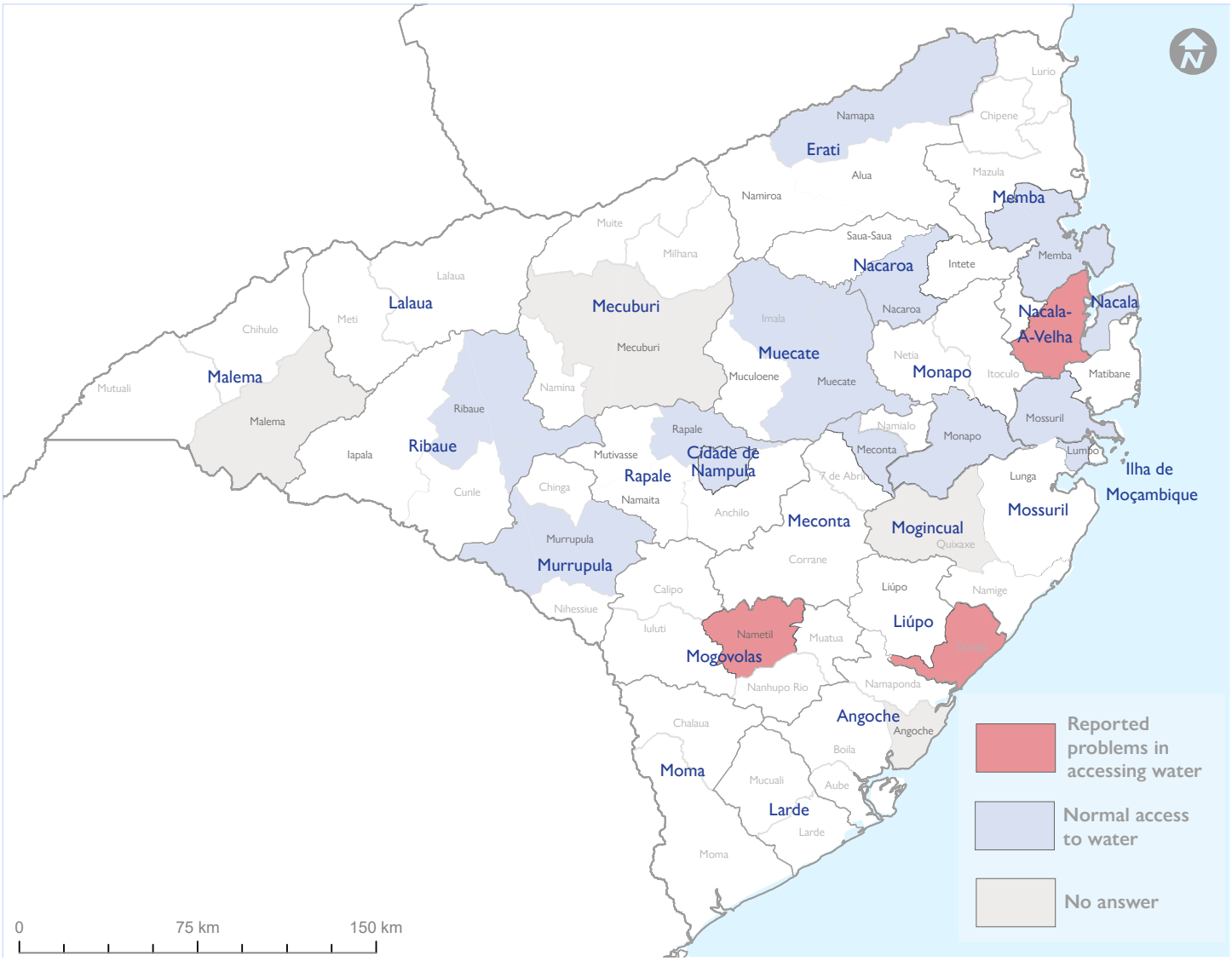
Key informants reported that 100% of the IDP population is currently living with the host communities, while the in the previous round it was reported that 31 per cent of IDPs lived in temporary shelters. This implies that the shelter condition for IDPs in Cidade de Nampula has changed significantly between Round 10 and Round 11.

Fifty per cent of key informants reported that IDPs live in houses made of grass, 38% in mud and straw houses, 6% in matope and macuti houses, and 6% in matope with zinc plates. In Round 10, there were no KIs reporting that IDPs live in houses made from matope and with zinc plates. Previously IDPs in Meconte were recorded as living in grass houses, but now in shelters made from matope with zinc plates.



Graph 28. Main types of shelter where IDPs are living.

ACCESS TO WATER



Map 16. Access to water by posto.

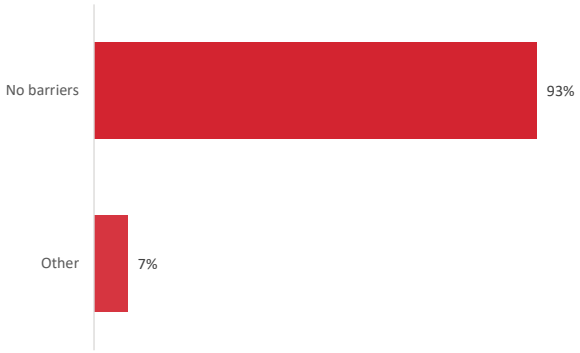
Access to safe drinking water has been reported as a need of the displaced population by 16% of the key informants. Potable water was cited as a key need by key informants in Nampula City (one of the districts with the highest IDP population). No other KIs reported the need for potable water, but Nampula city does shelter 30% of IDPs in the province.

Eighty-one per cent of the key informants reported that the majority of the population has access to a source of safe drinking water. This is a a decrease of 8% from the previous round.

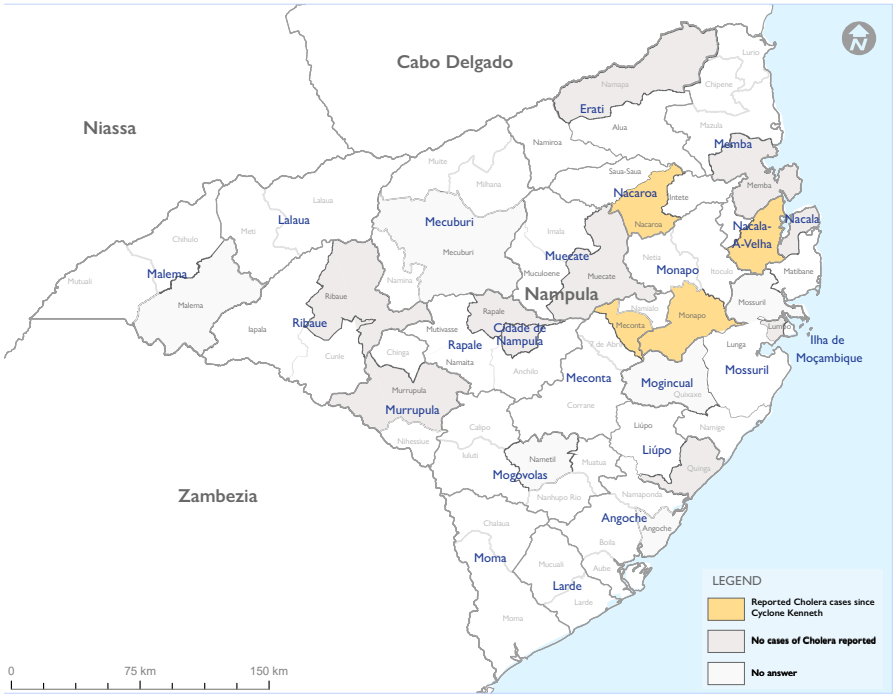
In three localities (Liúpo, Mogovolas, and Nacala-a-Velha, none of which reported issues with water access in Round 10)who did not have access to water, it was reported that damaged water sources are the main barrier to access for the IDP populations hosted in two (Mogovalas did not provide any information).

HEALTH

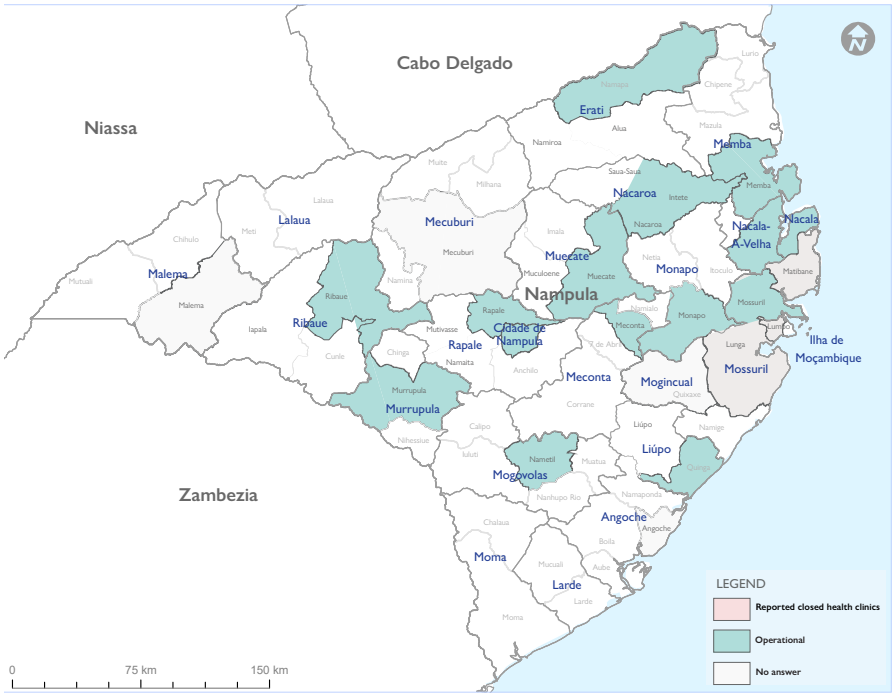
One-hundred per cent of KIs (compared to 92% in Round 10, and 100% in Round 9) reported that health centers are functioning in their locality. Furthermore, 93 per cent of KIs reported that IDPs face no significant barriers to accessing healthcare throughout Nampula province. The one KI who reported a barrier was from Meconta, representing 20,229 IDPs and indicating that the medical centres were too far away for the IDP population. A total of 31 cholera cases have been detected by 4 KIs in Muecate and Muculene.



Graph 29. What are the main problems faced by the IDP population regarding health access?



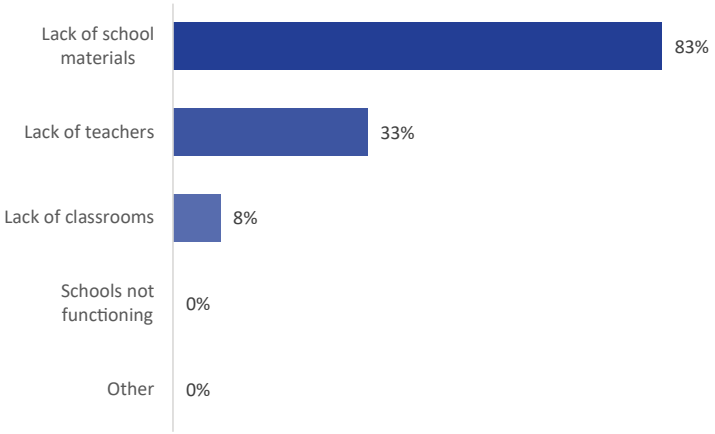
Map 17. Localities with reported cholera cases.



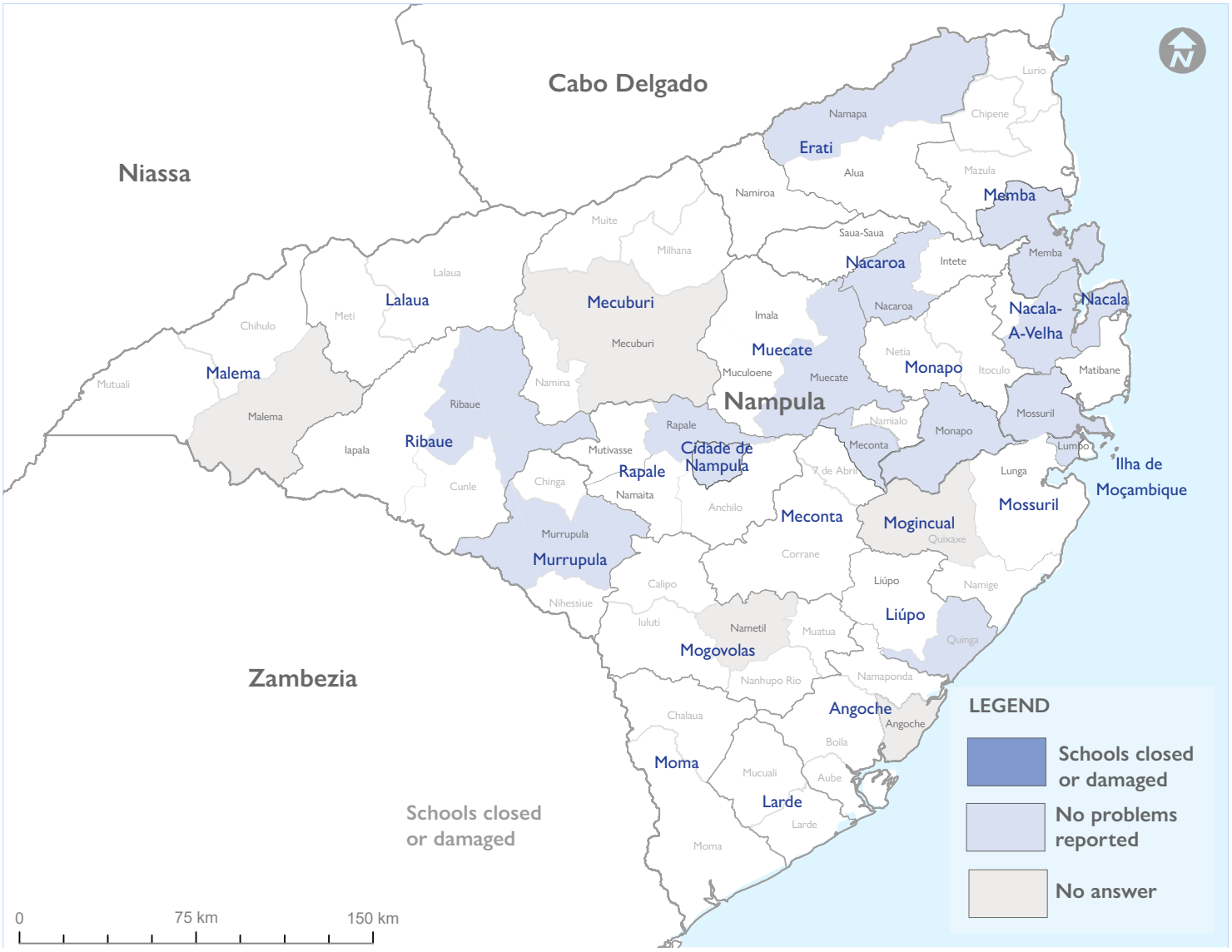
Map 18. Localities with closed health facilities.

EDUCATION

Access to education remains an important concern, especially in light of the high percentage of children among the IDP population. Seventy-five per cent of the key informants reported that the majority of children had no barriers to accessing education (up from 53% in Round 10). Children were unable to access education in Erati, Meconta, Memba, and Nacaroa. The most common cited barrier was a lack of available school materials. However, the 33% of KIs who cited a lack of teachers as being a key barrier in fact represent 78% of the IDP population that is facing barriers to accessing education.



Graph 30. What are the main barriers to education?



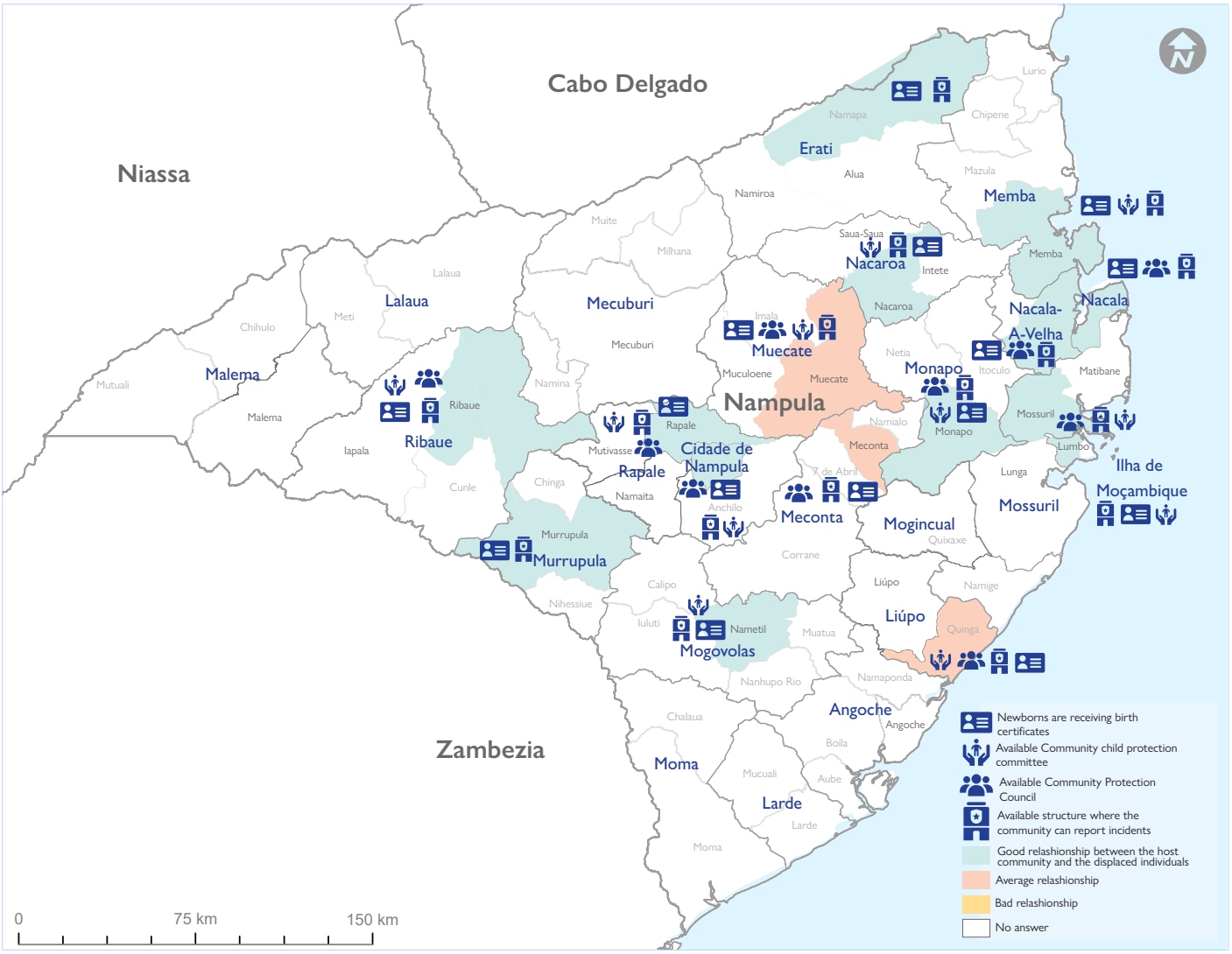
Map 19. Localities reporting damaged or closed schools.

PROTECTION

In most localities (81%), the relationship between IDPs and hosting communities is good, while 19% of the localities reported their relationship as average. There are no significant trends or differences to report compared with previous rounds of assessments.

In 31% of localities there is no community committee for the protection of children present, down from 41% in the previous round. There are still no such committees in Erati, Meconta, Murrupula, Nacala, and Nacala-e-Velha, but since Round 10, committees have been established in Monapo. In the last round Meconta reprted having the committees but no longer in Round 11. Of the assessed localities in Nampula, 56% reported that both police stations and community protection councils are present, and in 44% of localities there is only a police station where IDPs can report incidents.

Finally, 69% of key informants reported that IDPs in their locality do not have identification documents (such as a National ID card, birth certificate, etc.). On the other hand, 100% of key informants reported that new-borns receive birth certificates in their locality.



Map 20. Protection services by locality.

MOST AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN NAMPULA

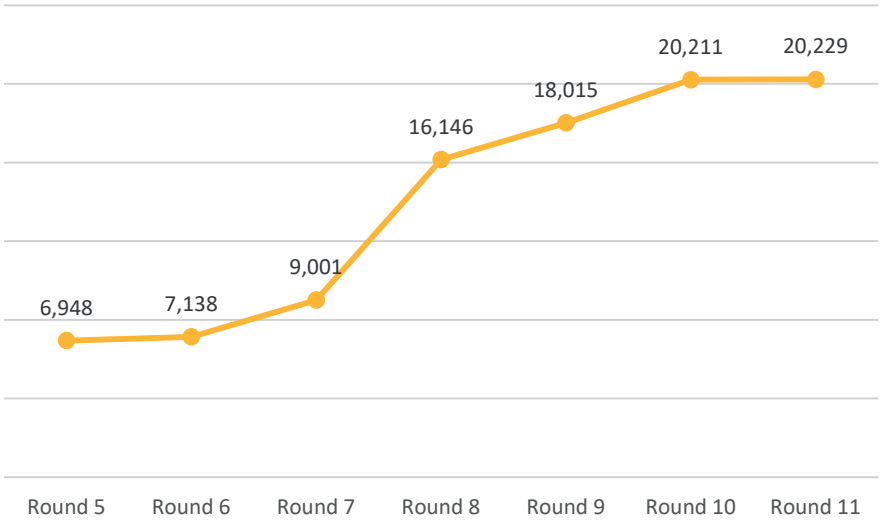
IDPs arriving from Palma in Mueda © IOM Mozambique

HOTSPOT DISTRICTS IN NAMPULA: MECONTA

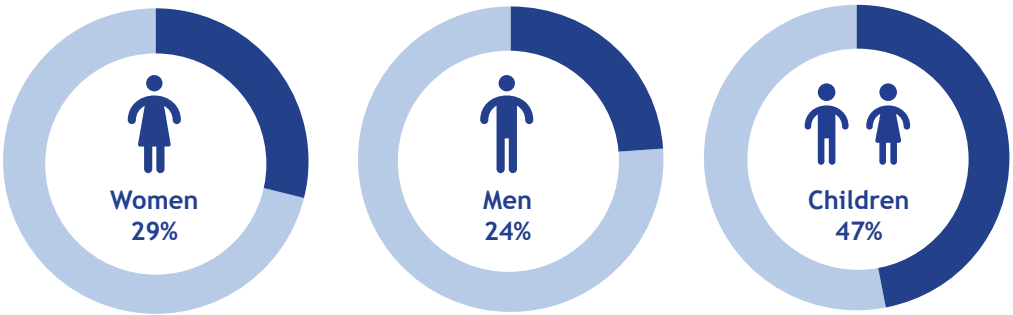
OVERVIEW

As of March 2021, Meconta is the district with the highest number of hosted IDPs (20,229). Compared to the previous assessment, an increase in the number of hosted IDPs has been recorded (a increase of 18 individuals). Muidumbe is the district of origin for most IDPs in all assessed localities in Meconta.

The main reported needs of the hosted IDPs in the Meconta district are shelter, NFIs, and food. This is in contrast to the previous round where shelter needs were reported alongside WASH and access for water for cooking and washing. In Round 9, the main needs were shelter, food, and access to potable water. It should be noted, that compared to other districts, the number of elderly individuals (as well as for the other vulnerable groups) is lower than expected for an IDP population of this size.



Graph 31. IDP displacement trend in Meconta.

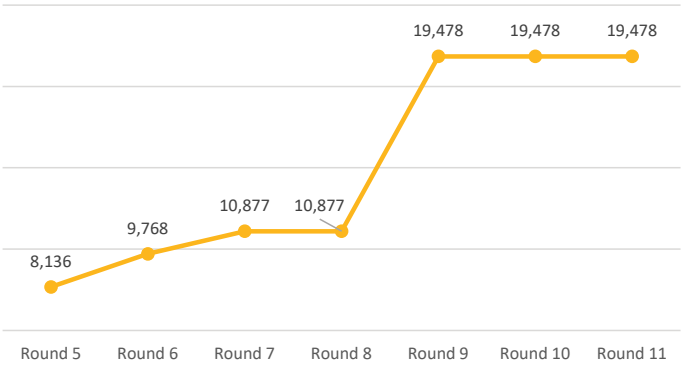


Graph 32. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Meconta.

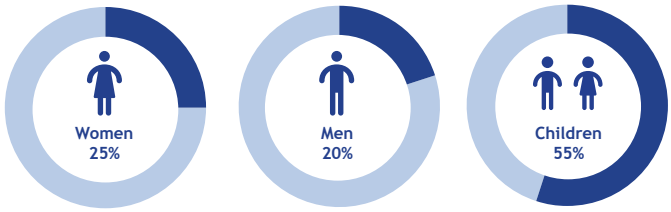
HOTSPOT DISTRICTS IN NAMPULA: NAMPULA CITY

Nampula City previously hosted the largest numbers of IDPs in the province, though following a large inflow to Meconta measured for Round 10, now has the second most IDPs with 19,478 individuals (unchanged from the previous round). All localities in Nampula City reported that Mocimboa da Praia is the district of origin for the majority of hosted IDPs.

For the hosted IDPs in Nampula City, the only need reported this round was for access to potable water (also reported in Round 10). Previously KIs reported the need for food and NFIs. In Round 9, key informants reported that IDPs were seeking access to income generated activities, but no longer in Round 10.



Graph 34. IDP displacement trend in Nampula city.

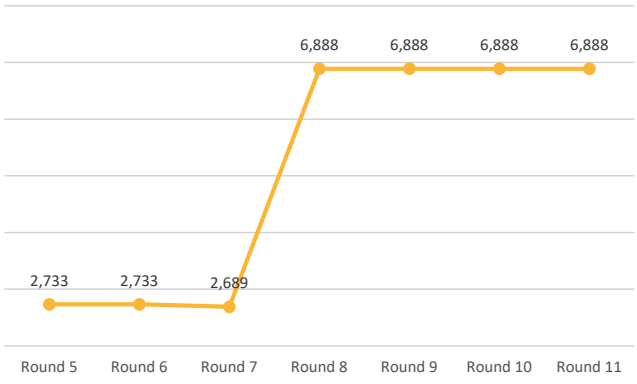


Graph 35. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Nampula city.

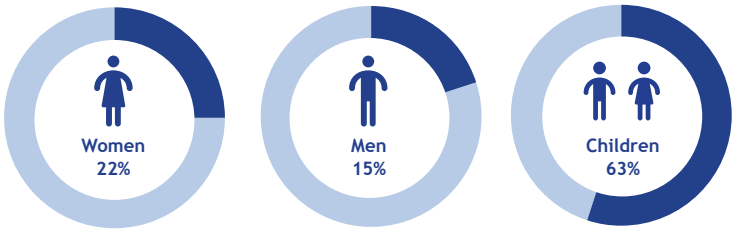
HOTSPOT DISTRICTS IN NAMPULA: NACALA

Nacala remains the district with the third largest displaced population (6,888 individuals) that has remained unchanged since Round 8. All localities in Nacala reported that Mocimboa da Praia is the district of origin for the majority of hosted IDPs. This district had one of the highest proportions of children in its population.

Shelter is cited as the main need among the hosted population as reported by key informants. In Round 10, the main reported needs were access to potable water, NFIs, and WASH. In Round 9, food and access to income generating activities had been key needs.



Graph 36. IDP displacement trend in Nacala.



Graph 37. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Nacala.

AFFECTED PROVINCES:

NIASSA, SOFALA AND ZAMBEZIA

DTM conducting a Focus Group Discussion in Mueda © IOM Mozambique

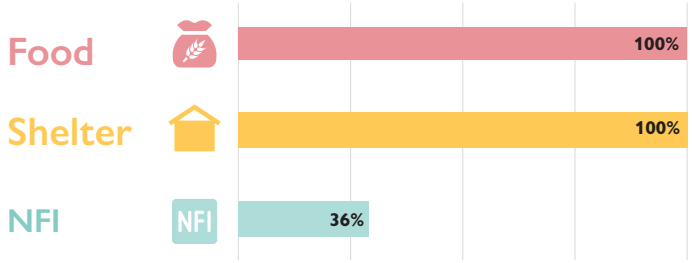
AFFECTED-NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: NIASSA

In this assessment, 1,072 IDPs have been recorded in the neighbouring province of Niassa. All IDPs identified in the Niassa province originate from the Cabo Delgado province, mainly from the districts of Mocimboa da Praia (the district of origin for 61% of IDPs), Macomia (18%), and Nangade (14%).

The demographic profile of IDPs in Niassa is comparable to that of the IDP population in Nampula, with children representing more than half of the displaced population. Previously 42% of the population was under 18, but with recent new arrivals, this has increased to 59%.

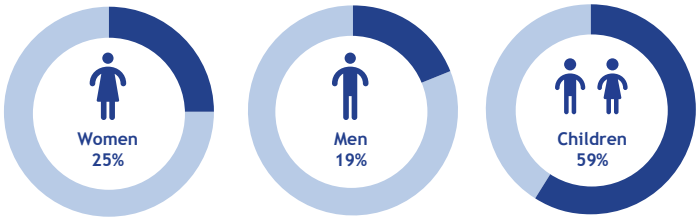
For the IDPs hosted in Niassa, the main needs reported by the key informants are food (reported by 100% of the key informants in Niassa), shelter (100%), and NFIs (36%).

MAIN NEEDS

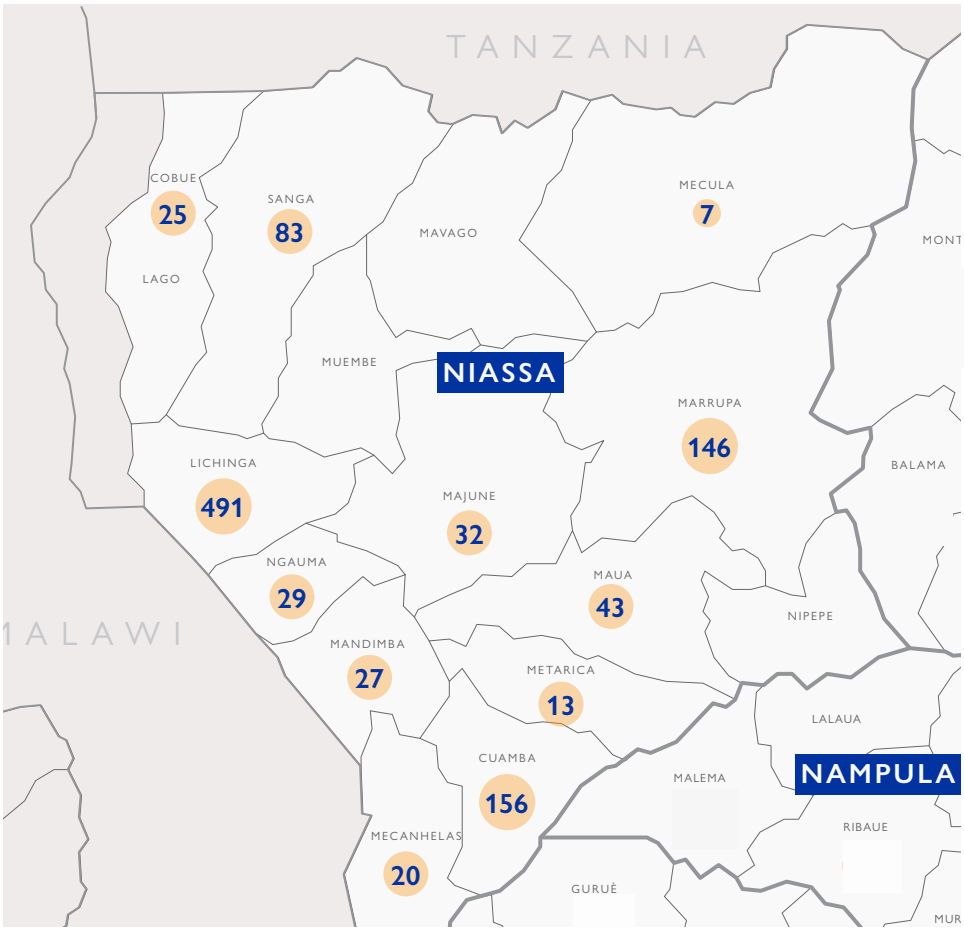


Graph 38. Main needs reported in the province of Niassa.

DEMOGRAPHICS



Graph 39. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Niassa.



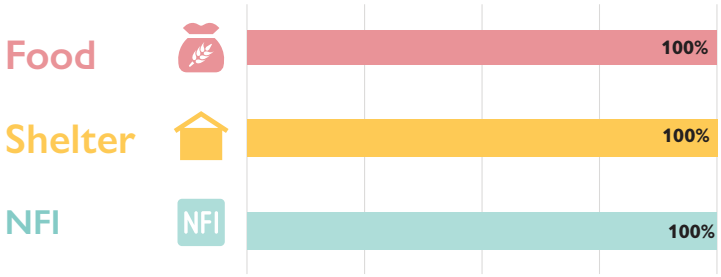
Map 21. Total IDPs in Niassa per district/locality.

AFFECTED-NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: SOFALA

For this round, 153 IDPs, fleeing the insecurity situation in Cabo Delgado, were reported in Sofala province. (down from 170 the previous round). All IDPs in originated from Mocimboa da Praia, and are all in the resettlement site in Savane (Dondo district).

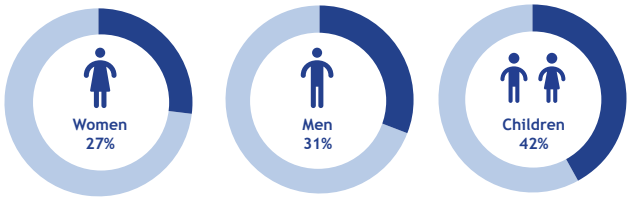
For the IDPs hosted in Sofala, the main needs reported by the key informants are food, shelter, and NFIs. Access to potable water, hygiene, and access to documentation were also cited by the key informanst.

MAIN NEEDS

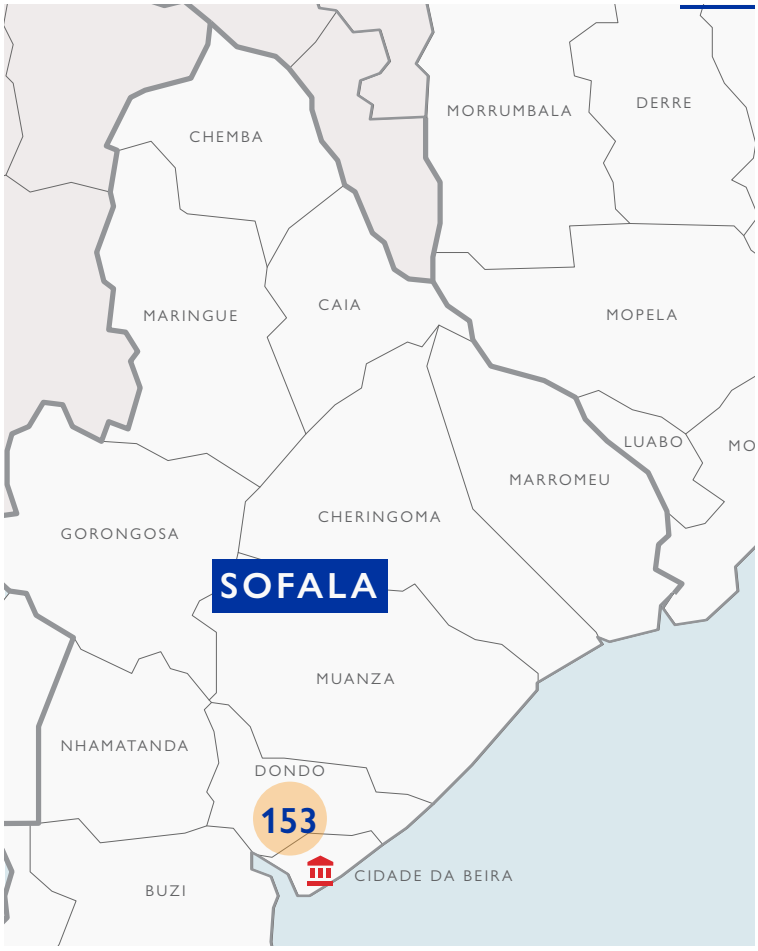


Graph 40. Main needs reported in the province of Sofala.

DEMOGRAPHICS



Graph 41. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Sofala.



Map 22. Total IDPs in Sofala per district.

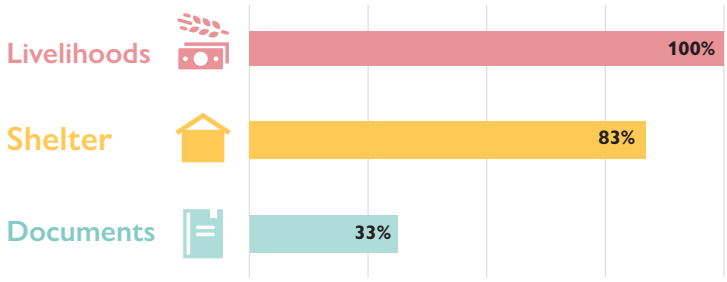
AFFECTED-NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: ZAMBEZIA

For this round, 1,153 IDPs, fleeing the insecurity situation in Cabo Delgado, were reported in the province of Zambezia (down from 1,159 the previous round).

In one district, Gurue, the majority of IDPs originated from Muidumbe. In all other localities, the majority of the IDP population originated from Mocimboa da Praia.

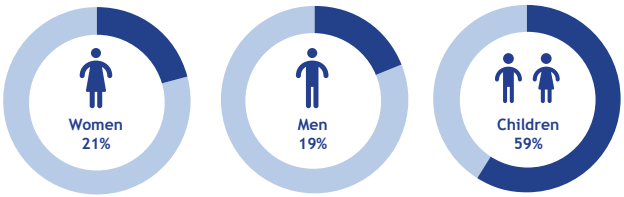
For the IDPs hosted in Zambezia, the main needs reported by the key informants are access to income-generating activities (reported by 100% of the key informants), shelter (83%) and NFIs (33%). Potable water was also reported by 33 per cent of KIs.

MAIN NEEDS

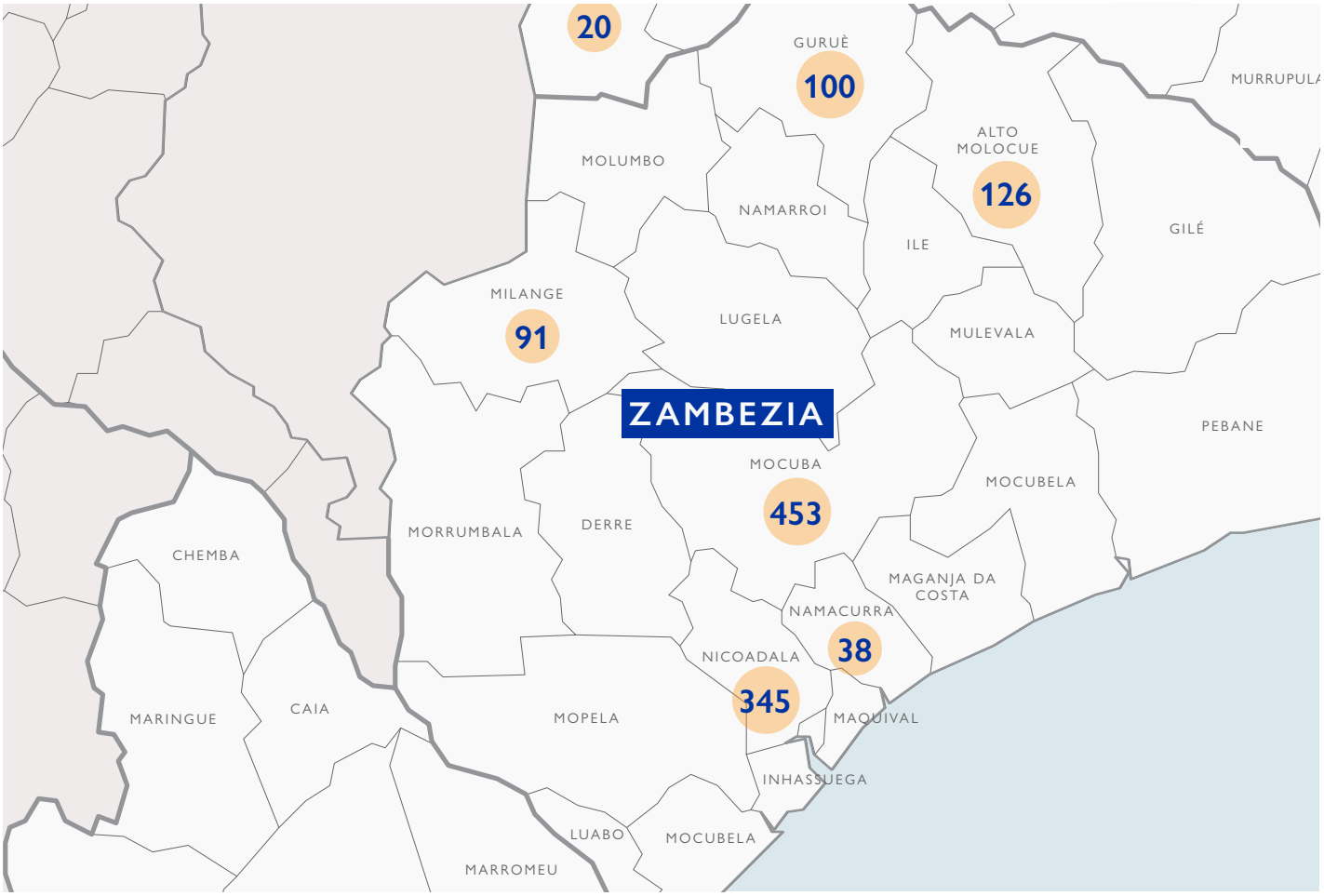


Graph 42. Main needs reported in the province of Zambezia.

DEMOGRAPHICS



Graph 43. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Zambezia.



Map 23. Total IDPs in Zambezia per district.

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The increase of security incidents in northern Mozambique since 2017 resulted in population displacement as well as subsequent humanitarian needs in virtually every humanitarian sector. To better understand the scope of displacement and needs of displaced populations, and in light of the intensification of the situation, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) activated its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the Cabo Delgado province in February 2019.

The DTM methodology and tools were further revised in April 2020 to better fit changes in the context of Northern Mozambique and to expand its coverage to all districts of the Cabo Delgado province. In July 2020 the Baseline was expanded to cover the Provinces of Nampula and Niassa, and in October 2020, it also covered the Provinces of Sofala and Zambezia. These revisions aimed to support and improve the humanitarian response provided by the Government and humanitarian partners through the establishment of a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on internally displaced persons (IDPs).

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) remains the leading humanitarian data provider to support response planning. Information on conditions and needs of affected communities and displacement trends as well as in-depth thematic assessments are of key importance in addressing current HRP indicators and identifying priorities for the different sectoral responses.

For each round of assessments, DTM team members, in close coordination with government key informants, collect displacement-related information and conduct needs assessments in the field and by phone. To ensure a more robust and targeted response for the humanitarian community, DTM provides key information and critical insights into the situation of displaced populations across the affected areas.

The information gathered for this assessment represents estimates and perceptions provided by Key Informants (KI) and they may not always accurately represent the situation of the observation unit (locality). Data accuracy is ensured through verification processes with further assessments and triangulation of information when feasible. These processes include (i) interview with more than one Key Informant (KI) per locality; (ii) Triangulation of the different DTM tools results (e.g. ETT, and MSLA); (iii) Conducting HH verification exercise (when possible and accessible) once there is a significant increase in the displacement trend; (iv) Direct observation by the field teams; (v) Population analysis and comparison with available population data; (vi) expansion of the ETT tool to all accessible districts, in order to capture most of the IDP movements on a daily basis.

Information collected at this level includes demographics, basic vulnerabilities, displacement trends, displaced population estimates (households and individuals), date of arrival, location of origin and reason(s) for displacement mobility patterns, and unmet critical needs of the displaced populations.

COVERAGE

The revision of the DTM methodology in 2020 allowed it to expand its coverage in Cabo Delgado and to identify key informants and enumerators in all 17 districts of the province. However, during this round of assessment, coverage was limited to 15 out of the 17 districts in Cabo Delgado. As such, the DTM covered 15 districts, 44 postos (out of 59), and 108 localities in Cabo Delgado.

The only districts not covered in Cabo Delgado are Mocimboa da Praia and Muidumbe due to recent attacks, increased insecurity and the discontinued presence of field teams and key informants in the districts.

This eleventh round of assessment also covered the neighbouring provinces of Nampula (20 districts), Niassa (11 districts), Sofala (1 district), and Zambezia (6 districts).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