

Mozambique: Displacement in Cabo Delgado and Nampula

Situation Report No. 1

This report is produced by OCHA Mozambique in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It is issued on 22 July 2022. It covers the period from 1 June to 21 July 2022.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Since June 83,983 people were displaced by attacks in Ancuabe and Chiure districts. The majority of people displaced, approximately 67,524 people, are women and children.
- Violence had a spill-over effect in Nampula province where 23,000 displaced people arrived. However, the vast majority already returned to Cabo Delgado.
- Multisectoral assistance has been provided to approx. 29,000 people in southern Cabo Delgado.
- Humanitarian partners are scaling up response activities to reach all newly displaced people. Additionally, preparedness efforts to respond to potential new caseloads are ongoing.
- The Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) seeks U\$ 388.5 million to support 1.2 million people. As of 22 July, the plan is 18 percent funded, having received US\$ 73 million. Low level of funding is reported across all clusters.



Figure 1: IOM/DTM Displacement movements in the month of June



67,524 Women and children displaced



SITUATION OVERVIEW

In June, an uptick of attacks in Ancuabe and Chiure districts triggered significant population movement. According to IOM/DTM, 83,983 people were displaced in June, the majority of whom are women and children (67,524). As many as 69,031 of the movements recorded are individuals who were displaced for the first time. Some 23,774 people were also displaced to Nampula province as result of the attacks, however, the vast majority already returned to Cabo Delgado. Main destinations of arrivals were Pemba and Chiure districts as well as pre-existing IDPs' sites across Ancuabe, Chiure and Metuge districts.

In Ancuabe district where 32,000 people were displaced by violence or fear of violence, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster has conducted a mapping of critical needs in 29 sites of displacement. The CCCM cluster reports than an estimated 33 per cent of the newly arrived population requires shelter assistance, 23 per cent requires food assistance, 13 per cent requires access to water, and the remaining 31 per cent requires access to other needs like latrines and hygiene kits.

The government and site service providers have been upgrading five sites as transit centers with a capacity of 7,000 people to accommodate the newly displaced. The sites are in Metuge (Unidade 2 and Centro de Nacuta) and Chiure (Nacivare, Ocua, and Megaruma). Site service providers are actively involved in site coordination and monitoring including tracking and validating new arrivals, identifying available shelters at sites and mapping service provision.

Given the deteriorating humanitarian situation in southern Cabo Delgado, the humanitarian community has been gearing up to respond to new influxes through flexible modalities while striving to integrate the new caseloads into regular programmes. To date, approx. 29,000 IDPs have received assistance. The majority of the people were assisted in Chiure, Metuge and Montepuez.

In Pemba, where the arrival of 12,364 displaced people (including 6,128 children) adds up to the to the existing caseload of 139,566 IDPs (highest caseload in Cabo Delgado), authorities have requested the support of the humanitarian community to relocate newly displaced people from Pemba to two areas identified for the establishment of new resettlement sites - N'naua (Metoro administrative post) and Nanona (Mesa administrative post), Ancuabe district. On 5 July, a joint Government and inter-agency assessment mission was conducted to the two identified sites, to review their capacity. The mission found that 1,000 people could be accommodated in the site of Nanona.

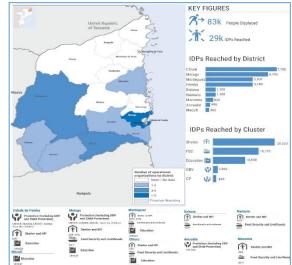


Figure 2: People assisted by location and cluster. Source:

The humanitarian community is collaborating with provincial authorities to upgrade Nanona site to receive displaced people. Humanitarians are

coordinating with local authorities 'go and see visits' by IDPs to Nanona site and other areas in an effort to ensure access to information to IDPs and their inclusion in decision-making processes. Moreover, humanitarians are currently mapping existing sites with land plots available across southern Cabo Delgado that could accommodate newly displaced people. Meanwhile efforts are being made to provide basic humanitarian assistance in Pemba.

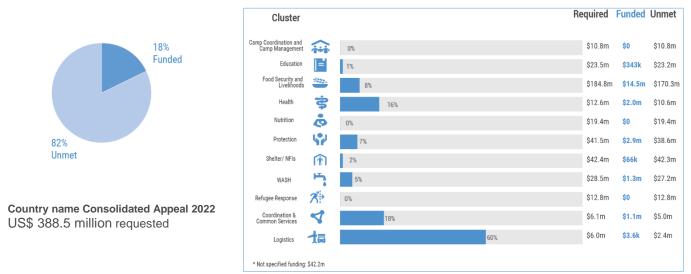
ОСНА

An intention survey of people who were recently displaced from Ancuabe to Pemba was conducted on 11 July by the Pemba Administration and protection partners in three neighborhoods of Pemba (Eduardo Mondlane, Chuiba and Cariaco). In total, 82 IDPs were interviewed. The survey's results indicated that 22 per cent of the IDPs interviewed want to return to Ancuabe or the place of their habitual residence while the majority expressed different intentions, such as be relocated to another place outside of Pemba (34 per cent), remain in Pemba (23 per cent), or are undecided if they want to move away from Pemba or to another location (11 per cent) due to the lack of information. The remaining 10 per cent expressed that they prefer to be relocated in other place except from their place of origin, if the place to transfer is suitable and safe and they can grow crops. Results demonstrated a need to: 1) ensure better information sharing with the impacted population to ensure informed decision (few had information on upcoming plans); 2) the need to advocate for more options for IDPs (since some wanted to remain in Pemba and others be re-located to sites other than Ancuabe) and 3) advocate for greater protection support to vulnerable displaced people in Pemba.

Humanitarina partners are scaling up activities to reach all people displaced. Additionally, considering the latest trends of attacks and displacement, preparedness efforts to respond to an additional caseload of 50,000 people displaced are ongoing.

FUNDING

The Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan seeks US\$ 388.5 million to support 1.2 million people. As of 22 July, the plan is 18 percent funded, having received US\$ 73 million. Low level of funding is reported across all clusters.



Funding by sector (in million US\$)

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - http://fts.unocha.org) of cash and inkind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

👬 Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

 The CCCM Cluster has identified needs that include, CCCM reception management to receive new arrivals, site planning, improvement, maintenance expansion or extension, community engagement and social cohesion of old and new caseloads, support to IDPs in relocation processes, and information sharing, complaints and feedback mechanisms, persons with specific needs require support in accessing services and strengthening site coordination both with government and partners. **83,983** Total people displaced since June

Response:

• Camp management teams are on the ground recording new arrivals, conducting needs assessments and gaps analysis, and providing logistic support and fuel for relocation. Prioritized districts for the response include: Ancuabe, Chuire, Metuge and Montepuez.

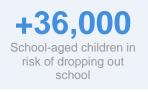
Gaps & Constraints:

- Insufficient funding to support partner scaling up of CCCM services in new areas of displacement to support site coordination, site improvement, maintenance, community engagement and promoting camp environments that are physically and socially appropriate. Local authorities are overwhelmed with the needs of the incoming populations and have already requested for extra support in site planning and improvement in Chiure and Metuge.
- There is a significant IDP representation who are aware of the referral pathways, complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) although low usage and partner response of available CFM platforms remains a challenge.
- Established camp governance structures and leadership need to be strengthened and or replaced for fair IDP representation to include new arrival membership.
- CCCM cluster partners are faced with multiple locations of response with limited capacity There is need to increase the capacity to manage IDP sites to enhance community engagement.

Education

Needs:

- Among the 83,983 IDPs, there an estimated 36,000 children and adolescents of schoolage.
- In Cabo Delgado, some students enrolled in schools in districts like Ancuabe, Chiure, Mecufi, Metuge, Quissanga had their education disrupted suddenly either because their school was attacked, used as shelter or closed due to insecurity, fear and/or because they had to flee from their communities of origin. Beyond the school aged children and



adolescents forced to flee, many other children that remain in the districts affected by violence could not attend school because all education services were disrupted, like in Ancuabe were at some points all 67 schools were closed.

- In Nampula province, it is estimated that over 18,000 IDPs arrived at the Community of Cotua, the first two weeks of June, immediately after the attacks in Ancuabe and Chiúre and some were hosted in the local Primary school. The local school remained with no classes for almost three weeks according to Cotua Primary School managers. Cotua community is located in Odinepa Locality, Namapa Administrative Post in Erati
- Overall, chances of out-of-school children in affected areas enrolling in school dropped drastically as the barriers to
 education increase such as schools closed, absence of teachers (also forced to flee), lack of capacity of host
 community schools to enroll new students and address their psychosocial and other needs and/or lack of hygiene,
 learning materials.

Response:

- 10,600 learners kits (one kit per student) have been distributed through the Cabo Delgado Provincial Directorate of Education to districts according to the enrolment of new arrivals, in coordination with local education authorities.
- The kits were distributed in Pemba (5,000), Chiúre (3,000), Metuge (2,000), Montepeuz (300), Mecufi (300); three school tents, 10 school-in-a-box, 10 recreational kits and six chalkboards have been distributed in Chiúre.
- 4,400 learners, 2 tents, 40 school in-a-box, 40 recreational kits, four Chalkboards have been pre-positioned in Pemba.
- Findings of inter-agency education needs assessment in Metoro and Nanona show that the education services available in both locations are not insufficient to accommodate returns from Pemba.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Some schools remain closed;
- Lack of capacity to identify school aged children and adolescents in host communities and the risk of children losing the school year and being exposed to protection risks;
- Lack of capacity of host community schools to enroll new students lack of physical condition including WASH in schools, insufficient number of teachers, etc. and lack of capacity to address children's psychosocial needs.
- There is a gap of teaching and learning materials and hygiene supplies and temporary learning spaces.
- Limited access of education implementing partners to affected areas, Ancuabe in particular.

Food Security & Livelihood

Needs: Ensuring food security for 50,000 people

Response:

- The Food Security & Livelihood Cluster has so far assisted 20,570 people.
- Immediate Response Rations (IRR) were provided to 20,570 people (9,295 integrated into the Joint Response Programme (JRP) in Chiure and Macomia) displaced people in Chiure (8,545), Montepuez (2,955), Namuno (1,000), Balama (1,000), Macomia (750) and Metuge (6,320) districts. Prioritized districts include: Balama, Chiure, Macomia, Metuge, Montepuez and Namuno.
- 3,160 kits IRR still in stock and there is capacity to produce more.
- Efforts are being made to assist displaced with monthly rations, IRR, or any other type of food assistance, specifically the displaced in Pemba that intend to return to Ancuabe district.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There are no major gaps in the cluster as capacity is present to assist when needed and requested.
- The investments in livelihoods in Ancuabe made by food security & livelihoods partners are at risk as the access is limited.

🕈 Health

Needs: Ensuring provision of health services to vulnerable population.

Response:

The Health Cluster has stock of 78 Interagency Emergency Health Kit (EHK) basic medicines (serve 78,000 people), 73 IEHK renewable & equipment kits (serve 73,000 people), five clinical delivery kits (serve 150,000 people), 131 cholera treatment kits, 24 trauma kits, 42 tents, healthcare service provision through mobile brigades, community-based services, and supply of health kits). Module Basic Medicines IEHK 2017 (14 boxes)

based services, and supply of health kits), Module Basic Medicines IEHK 2017 (14 boxes) Chiure, Metuge & Metoro and two community health workers kits in Metoro.



People assisted by the cluster

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs www.unocha.org 78K People that can be covered with current stocks

Gaps & Constraints:

- The cluster does not have sufficient stocks in Pemba.
- There are implementing partners in all the districts with varying capacities.

Sutrition

Needs:

- 8,600 children aged 6-59 months in need of humanitarian nutrition assistance, of which 600 children in need of treatment for acute malnutrition.
- 4,750 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in need of assistance, of which 200 in need of treatment of acute malnutrition.
- 350 caregivers of children under 6 months in need of exclusive breastfeeding counseling and support.

Response:

- To respond to the increased displacements from Ancuabe to Pemba, bi-weekly integrated mobile brigades are being implemented in the Health Unit in Cariaco. So far five mobile brigades have been held twice a week.
- Nutrition lifesaving supplies and medicines were delivered through UNHAS cargo ensuring stocks replenishments in 16 hospitals providing inpatient care for severe acute malnutrition and to 32 outpatient treatment facilities.
- The response of the Health Units in Pemba (Cariaco, Chuiba, Gingone and Eduardo Mondlane) was reinforced with medicines and supplements, notably, first line drugs and nutrition therapeutic supplies.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Constrained access and limited funding to support expansion of nutrition services.
- There are shortages of nutritional and drug supplies to support the response in Nampula due to delayed customs clearance process of supplies arriving in Nacala port.
- Three health centers in Ancuabe remain closed, namely, Intutupe, Ingeue and Ngume. In Chiure, two health centres remain closed.
- Community health workers from Miagane, Nandole and Sofala communities, as well as community health workers from Ncole, Ngume health area are displaced, limiting capacity to provide community management of acute malnutrition in the affected sites.

Protection (including GBV and Child Protection)

Needs:

 During the visit of the emergency protection unit to Pemba city, the Protection Cluster noticed a high number of protection needs that need to be addressed among the internally displaced persons living in the city in terms of protection. These include needs in mental health and psychosocial support, gender-based violence and child protection and persons with specific needs (especially persons with disabilities).

Response:

- The Protection Custer has reached 3,162 people with GBV response and 865 people with child protection activities.
- The Protection Cluster is establishing a mobile emergency protection unit (EPU) comprising a small group of
 protection technical experts from Child Protection, Gender-based violence, general protection, and people with
 disabilities. The unit will move to different areas to identify needs and refer them to respective clusters and
 government service providers for immediate action.
- GBV partners distributed 1,839 dignity kits in Pemba, Metuge and Chiure. 1,400 Dignity kits were prepositioned in warehouses.
- GBV partners reached 751 people with psychosocial support in Metuge and Ancuabe and 518 people by providing information on GBV risks and available services.
- Child protection parnters reached 800 individuals in Ancuabe with mental health and psychosocial support services and 65 unaccompanied and separated children were handed over to the caregivers who moved them to a safe location with the consent of the parents.
- The cluster is targeting the four districts of Pemba, Ancuabe, Chiure, and Metuge.

Gaps & Constraints:





- The Protection Cluster is doing its utmost to scale up presence and activities in the city of Pemba. However, access is still challenging for protection actors and protection cluster will continue to look for opportunities.
- As a result of attacks in Ancuabe throughout June and July 2022, a number of protection partners that were working in this district have ceased activities despite the high need of IDPs in areas.

(r) Shelter & NFIs

Needs:

• IDPs identified shelter and NFIs amongst their top three needs.

Response:

- Shelter partners have responded to the needs of nearly 29,000 people with emergency shelter and NFI kits. This includes 14,425 people in Metuge, 6,164 people in Chiure, 5,610 people in Montepuez, 495 people in Macomia, 285 people in Pemba, 265 people in Nanuno and 220 people in Balama.
- The cluster has the capacity to respond to an additional 44,000 people with available stock through its pipeline and partners' supplies.
- Procurement of additional mosquito nets and sleeping is in progress.
- The districts prioritized for response are: Ancuabe, Balama, Macomia, Meluco, Mecufi, Metuge, Pemba, Montepuez, Mueda, Namuno, Quissanga.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Shelter and NFIs Cluster remains severely underfunded.
- Delays in obtaining government lists prior to verifications and distributions.
- Limited collaboration from local chiefs to allow validation of lists.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Water supply, sanitation services, and hygiene messaging and NFIs for 83,983 people displaced.
- Water supply services for populations in host communities receiving newly displaced individuals.

Response:

- The cluster is completing hygiene and NFIs distributions for 21,695 people in Ancuabe (UNICEF, Ayuda en Accion, MSF, SEPPA, Helvetas), Chiure, Macomia and Metuge. Considering the already completed and ongoing distributions, stock preparedness is at 67 per cent of the 83,983 people target.
- FHI360 is supporting emergency latrine construction in Metuge for 8,000 people. UNICEF/AVSI are commencing constrction of emergency latrines in Metuge for 5,000 people.
- FHI360 commenced water trucking to Unidade in Metuge for new IDP arrivals while UNICEF/FIPAG extends the network.
- UNICEF/FIPAG is currently conducting water quality and yield testing on the wells drilled for non-operational systems in potential relocation site of Nanona to confirm the capacity of water that can be provided on site.
- Emergency latrine construction supplies are in stock in Pemba for 20,000 people. Given the latrine construction in Metuge for 8,000 people and a pipeline for an additional 10,000 people, there is 41 per cent supply availability for emergency latrines for the 83,983 people target.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Some WASH partners in Ancuabe have security restrictions preventing resumption of services.
- There is a gap of 6,000 hygiene kits and 1,000 emergency latrine kits.
- Water supply provision will depend on relocation planning for individuals in Metuge and Pemba.

For further information, please contact:

Federica D'Andreagiovanni, Head of Communications and Information Management Unit, dandreagiovannif@un.org, Tel: +258 850 245082

For more information, please visit www.unocha.org/mozambique, www.reliefweb.int





People assisted with Emergency Shelter and NFIs support