

DURABLE SOLUTIONS ASSESSMENT IN THE CENTRAL REGION OF MOZAMBIQUE

(MANICA, SOFALA, TETE AND ZAMBEZIA)

March 2020



ABOUT THIS REPORT

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in collaboration with the Government of Mozambique's National Disaster Management Agency (INGC) conducted this assessment in areas of displacement and resettlement sites in the central region of Mozambique. Data collection was conducted through household interviews by random sampling of 3,347 families in 70 sites in Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia. The survey is based on IASC 2010 Framework on Durable Solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) with the goal of promoting community resilience to future disasters. The output of this exercise is to inform the Government of Mozambique and humanitarian community on the demographic profile of IDPs in resettlement sites as well as displacement-specific needs, broader development, reconstruction and peace-building challenges in communities of return.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) 2010 Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs

This brief looks at trends in each of the eight criteria that collectively measure a durable solution.



DEFINITIONS:

Definition of Durable Solutions

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) 2010's "Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons" identifies that a durable solution to displacement is reached when IDPs "no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement." The framework defines three "durable solutions"— return, reintegration, or resettlement— each of which depends on the fulfilment of eight criteria: long-term safety and security; adequate standard of living; access to livelihood and employment; access to effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing, land, and property; access to personal and other documentation; family reunification; participation in public affairs; and access to effective remedies and justice. IDPs are said to have reached a durable solution when they "no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement"¹.

Definition of A Resettlement Site

Resettlement sites are areas designated by the INGC as less prone to disasters and therefore more suitable for people than high risk areas. They are one option for people to resettle in the long-term. Plots of land are attributed to households for housing and agriculture and basic services (health and education) are provided. Immediately after the passage of Idai, resettlement sites were identified by the government as one of the options to support IDPs and humanitarian assistance was provided to displaced people who chose to settle there.

¹ United Nations General Assembly. Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Walter Kälin: Framework on Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, A/HRC/13/21/Add.4, (9 February 2010), p. 1. Available from: <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/HRC/13/21/Add.4>



Family in Mandruzi Resettlement site used tarpaulins to reinforce the roof of the shelter that they constructed from local materials. Photo: IOM Mozambique/2020

Methodology

Data was collected through interviews of a random sampling of 3,347 families in 70 resettlement sites in 32 localities (19 postos) in 11 districts of Sofala, Manica, Tete, and Zambezia. 4 de Outubro/Nhabziconja site in Grudja in Buzi district of Sofala province could not be accessed during the assessment due to flooding that occurred in the period. A network of 85 enumerators (45 DTM enumerators with eight team-leaders and 35 INGC staff) conducted the interviews.

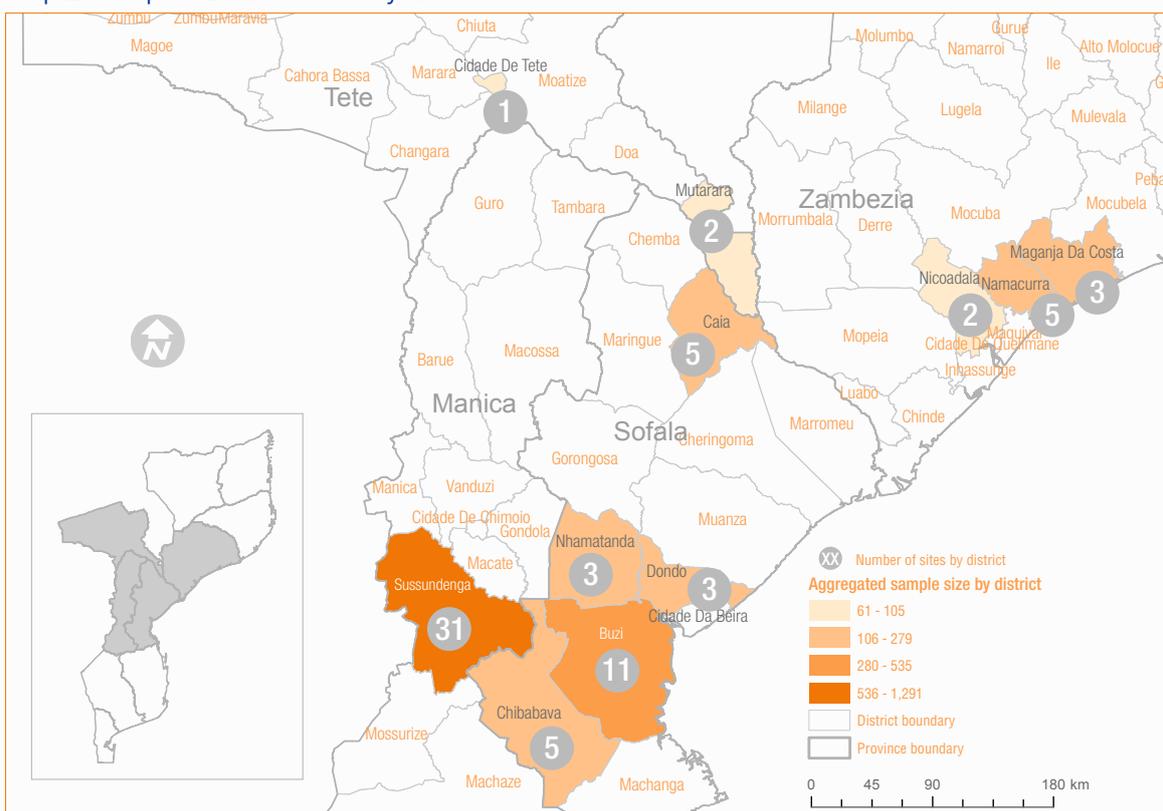
Teams interviewed head of households to capture information on the demographic breakdown of the IDPs, displacement history and the eight criteria that collectively measure to what extent a durable solution has been achieved (a) safety and security; (b) adequate standard of living; (c) access to livelihoods; (d) restoration of housing, land and property; (e) access to documentation; (f) family reunification; (g) participation in public affairs; and (h) access to effective remedies and justice).

The findings from the 3,347 households allowed to generalize to a populations of approximately 96,288 IDPs who remain in displacement. The margin of error on reported findings is 10 percentage points with 90 per cent level of confidence.

Table 1: Households sample size distribution by district

Province	District	Households	Individuals	Household Sample Size by District
Manica	Sussundenga	4,614	22,906	1,291
Sofala	Buzi	4,964	25,807	535
Sofala	Caia	764	3,911	232
Sofala	Chibabava	1,820	9,318	279
Sofala	Dondo	1,258	5,587	172
Sofala	Nhamatanda	862	4,908	161
Tete	Cidade De Tete	565	2,842	61
Tete	Mutarara	143	719	70
Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	1,745	7,118	183
Zambezia	Namacurra	1,166	3,499	258
Zambezia	Nicoadala	494	2,273	105
Grand Total		18,395	88,888	3,347

Map 2: Sample size distribution by district

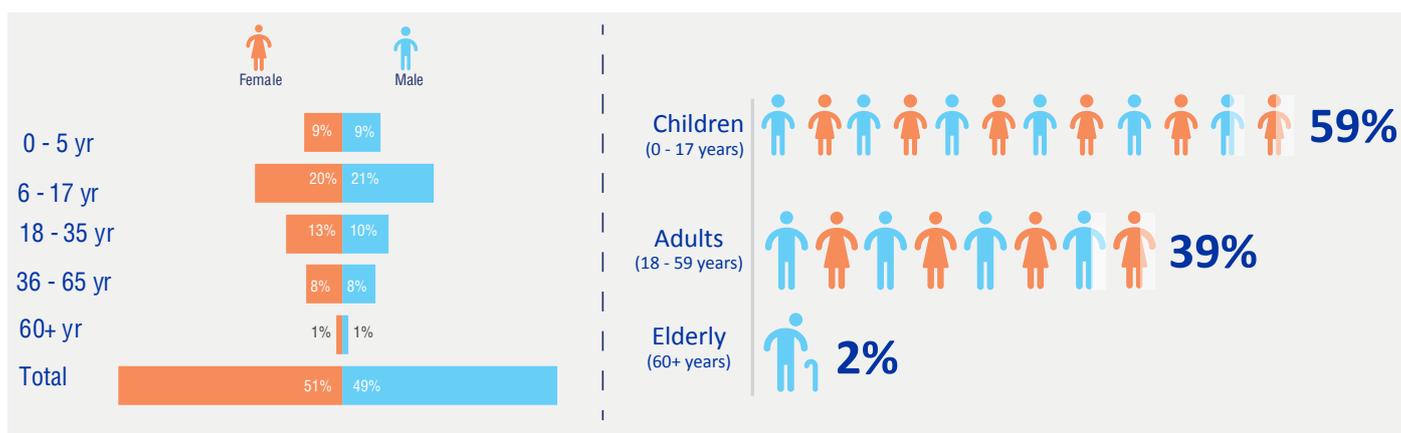




Family recently settled in Mandruzi resettlement site. Photo: IOM Mozambique/May 2019

Demographic Profiles of People in Resettlement Sites

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdown was obtained during the assessment, 3,347 households were interviewed, representing 18 per cent of the recorded IDP population in the resettlement sites in Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia provinces of Mozambique. The results are depicted below. The average number of people per household was five.



Mobility

Seventy-nine per cent of the families interviewed were initially displaced in accommodation centres before moving to resettlement sites.



KEY FINDINGS AMONG IDPs IN THE RESETTLEMENT SITES



CRITERIA 1: SAFETY AND SECURITY

A majority of displaced persons have indicated that their displacement has addressed their immediate safety concerns. More than half believe (53%) that they are likely to face risks related to natural disasters in their present locations.



CRITERIA 2: STANDARD OF LIVING

Although 89% of IDP households in the resettlement sites still live in temporary shelters, vast majority (98.6%) would prefer remaining in their current resettled location if their shelter conditions were improved. Many (71%) displaced persons indicate that they are worried about not having enough to eat.



CRITERIA 3: LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

Sixty-five per cent of the families interviewed identified humanitarian support as their main source of income since the time of displacement. More than half of head of households interviewed are currently employed (35% self-employed).



CRITERIA 4: HOUSING, LAND, AND PROPERTY

Majority (96%) of IDP families have been assigned plots of land in their settled locations only 14 per cent have documents to prove ownership (DUAT).



CRITERIA 5 & 6: PERSONAL AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION & FAMILY SEPARATION AND REUNIFICATION

More than one-third of the families interviewed still have at least one person in their household without any form of identification document. Eleven per cent of the families interviewed have at least one member that have been separated because of the displacement.



CRITERIA 7 & 8: PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS & ACCESS TO JUSTICE

The study shows that majority (85%) of the IDPs have not been participating in public affairs.

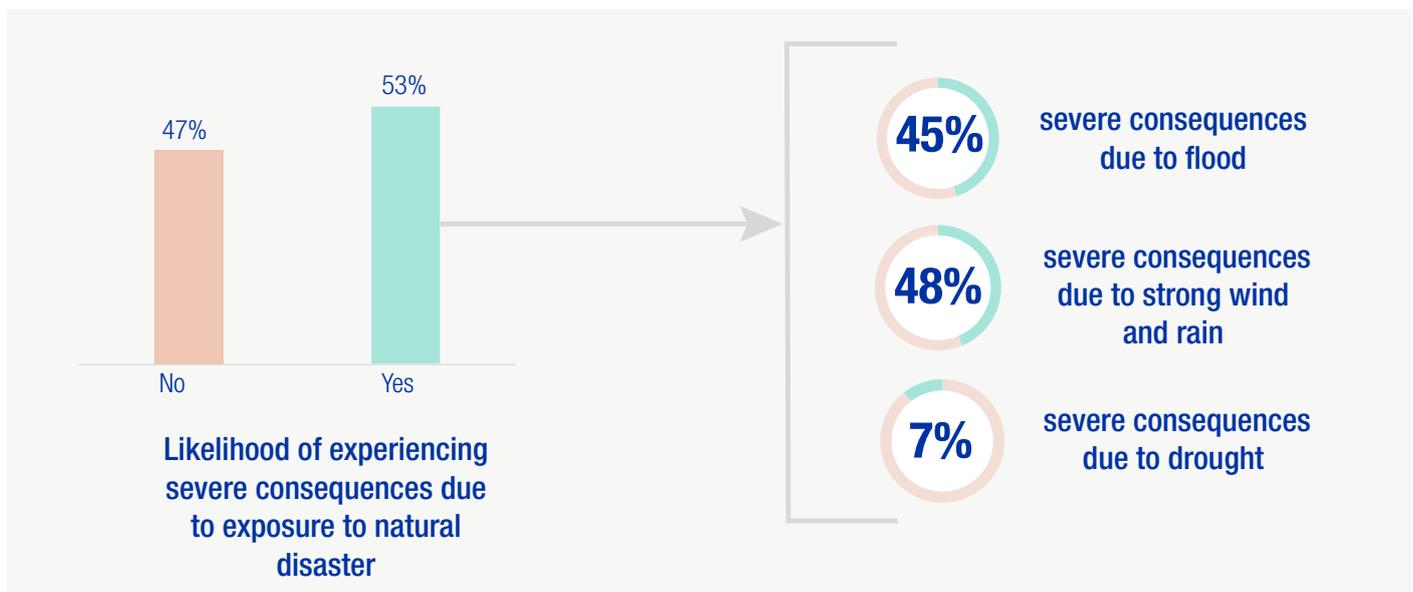


CRITERIA 1: SAFETY AND SECURITY

Individuals must have access to freedom of movement, and must not be subject to acts of violence against them, particularly as it relates to their displacement status. A majority of displaced persons have indicated that their displacement has addressed their immediate safety concerns. Eighty-nine per cent of the IDPs surveyed reported that they are unlikely to experience severe consequences due to situations of social instability or tension in their current location, while the remaining 11 per cent think otherwise. Over 81 per cent reported feeling safe during day time and night time in the areas of their abodes, 18.5 per cent reported not feeling safe and 0.1 per cent preferred not to answer.



While most IDPs indicate that they currently feel safe, more than half believe (53%) that they are likely to face risks related to natural disasters in their present locations. Forty-five per cent believe that this will be due to flood, 48 per cent believe that it will be due to strong wind and rain, and seven per cent due to drought. The results are consistent with the overall vulnerability of the country to natural disasters*.



* For more information on disaster vulnerabilities in Central areas, also consult the [Disaster Management Assessment conducted in December 2020](#).

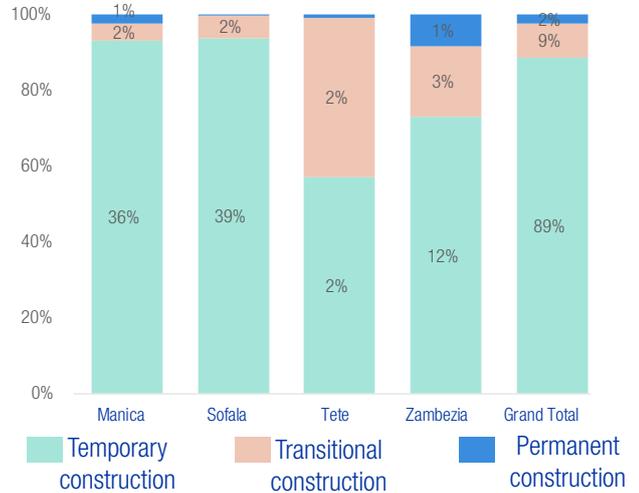


CRITERIA 2: STANDARD OF LIVING

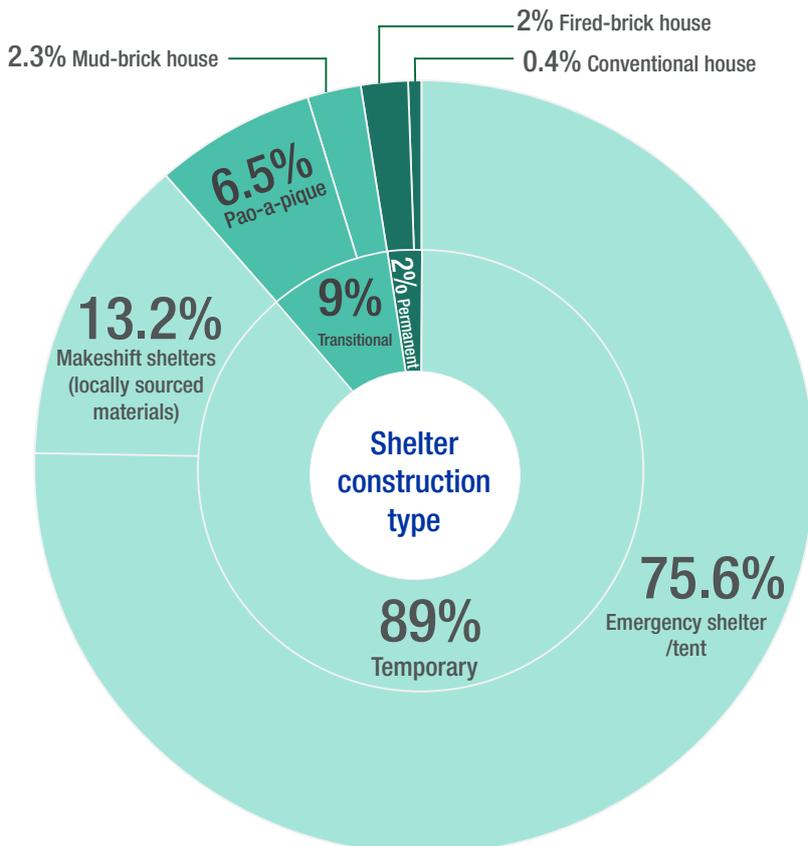
Meeting basic needs is central to IDPs' well-being. The results of the survey, reveals that a majority of IDPs have been unable to provide for their basic needs and this pertains across a number of indicators, including access to housing, food and water. In assessing the living conditions of IDPS in resettlement sites, it was found that the majority of respondents (89 per cent) are still living in temporary shelters. The remaining 11 per cent have upgraded to transitional shelters (nine per cent) and permanent houses (2%).

Typical housing typologies across Central Mozambique tend to differ between urban and rural settlements. Permanent conventional construction methods, such as cement block houses, are most commonly found in urban and peri-urban centres such as Beira City and its immediate surroundings. In rural settlements such as those found in the vicinity of the resettlement sites, a larger variety of housing construction typologies can be found, most commonly the pao-a-pique house, as well as mud- or fired-brick houses.

This survey has shown that three quarters of the relocated population have been unable to begin the process of self-recovery, with 75.6 per cent still living in tents or emergency shelters and 13.2 per cent living in makeshift shelters. This is likely due to lack of financial means to purchase new materials, or difficulty in accessing natural materials for construction, such as timber. In fact, only 11 per cent of respondents are living in upgraded houses such as the pao-a-pique (6.5%), mud-brick houses (2.3%), fired-brick houses (2%), and conventional cement block houses (0.4%).



Shelter construction type by province



89% of IDP households in the resettlement sites still live in temporary shelters



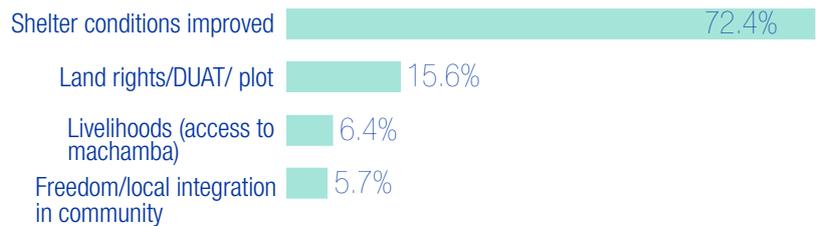


Family in Mandruzi resettlement site in Sofala, used building materials received from IOM to build their house.
Photo: IOM Mozambique/2020

The vast majority of respondents (98.6%) report that they would prefer remaining in their current resettled location. Of these, 72.4 per cent reported that their shelter conditions needed to improve for them to be able to remain, and 15.6 per cent required improved security of tenure.

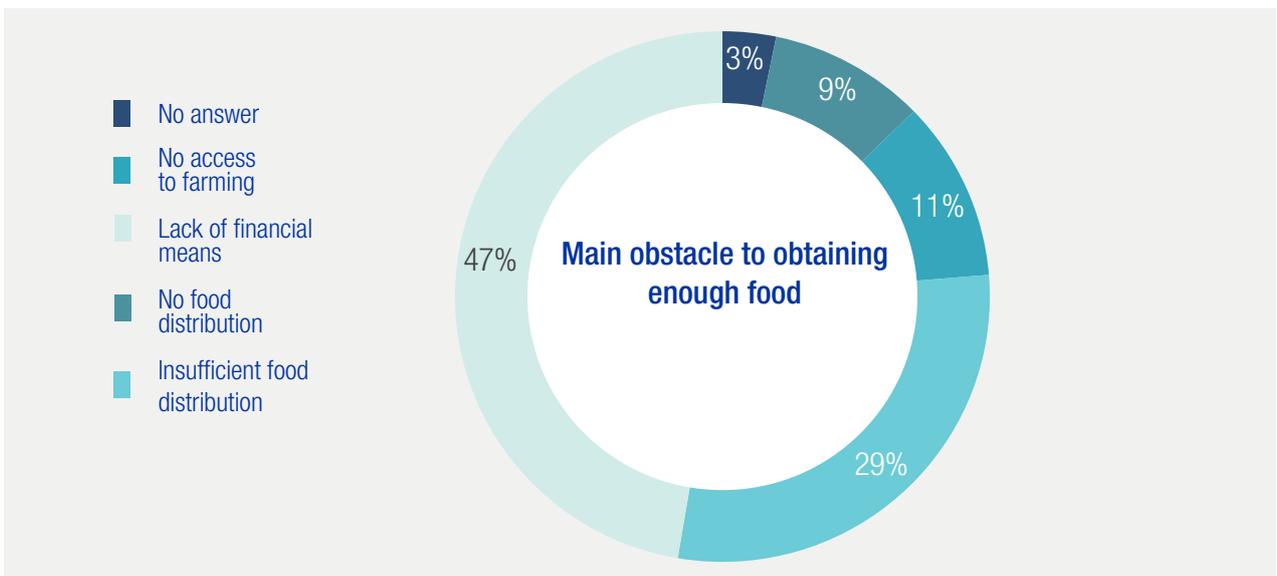


Preferred location of settlement

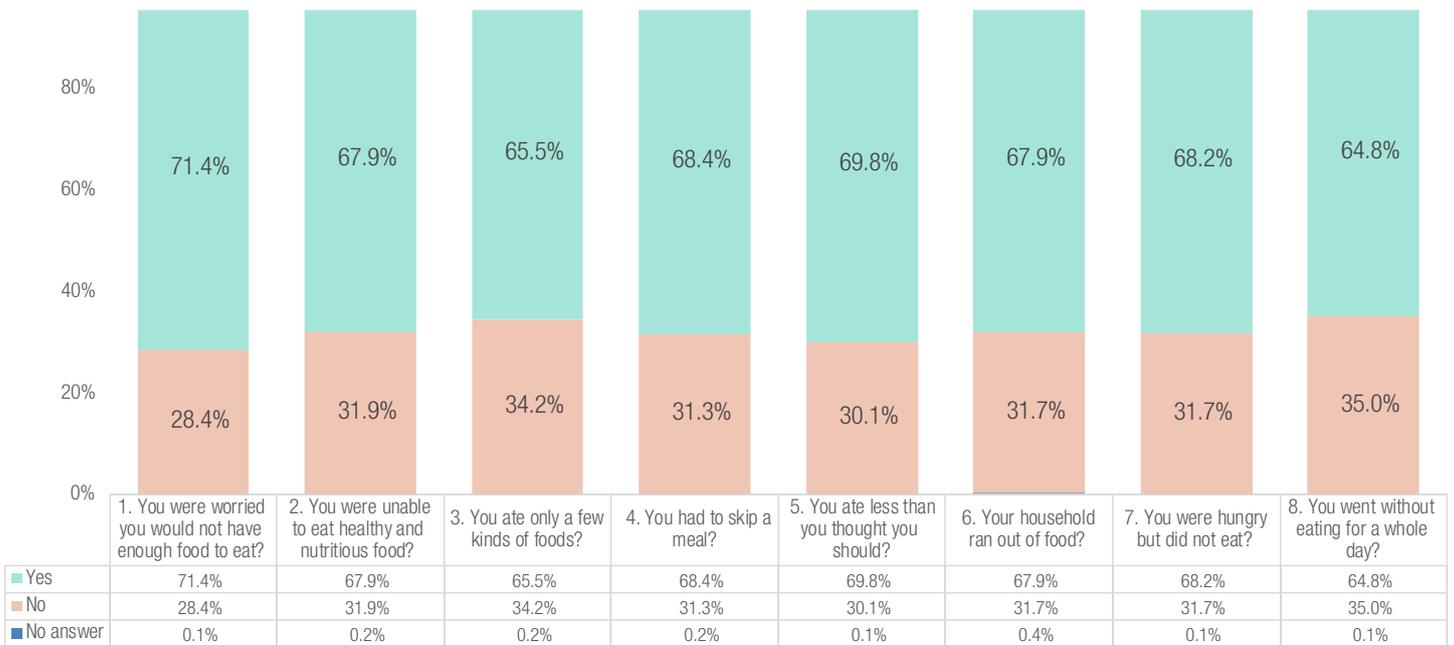


Needed conditions to remaining in current place of residence

Displaced persons continue to lack access to food, with changing consumption patterns compared to before their displacement. Many (71%) displaced persons indicate that they are worried about not having enough to eat, with more than two thirds (68%) indicating that they are currently hungry and have nothing to eat.



Lack of financial means (47%), insufficient food distribution (29%), no access to farmland (11%) and no food distribution (9%) were identified as the main obstacle for obtaining enough food by the IDPs in the resettlement site.

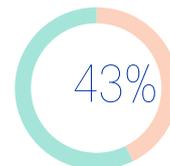


Food security since the time of displacement

Access to Basic Services



Eighty per cent have access to drinking water in less than one-hour walking distance while **20 per cent** have to walk more than one hour to access drinkable water.



Fifty-seven per cent have access to basic sanitation facilities while **43 per cent** do not have access.



Only **21 per cent** of families interviewed have access to latrines that are segregated by sex while **78 per cent** do not and the remaining one per cent preferred not to answer.



Forty-three per cent have access to essential healthcare services in less than one-hour walking distance while **57 per cent** have to walk more than one hour to access essential healthcare services



Thirty-nine per cent have access to market in less than one-hour walking distance while **60 per cent** have to walk more than one hour to access market and the remaining one per cent did not answer.



Sixty per cent of the families interviewed have a member that owned a mobile phone while **40 per cent** do not have



Eighty-six per cent of the resettlement sites have mobile network on-site while **14 per cent** do not have.

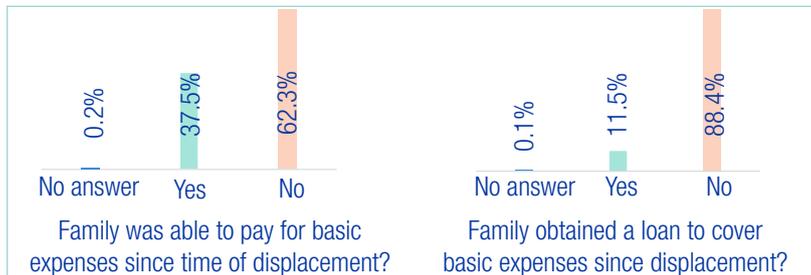
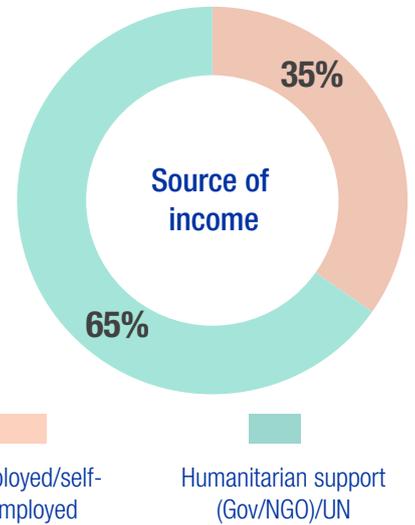




CRITERIA 3: LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

Humanitarian assistance remains a critical intervention for IDPs to meet their basic needs. Sixty-five per cent of the families interviewed identified humanitarian support as their main source of income since the time of displacement while the remaining 35 per cent responded to being employed or self-employed.

Access to adequate cash for survival is critical. Since the time of displacement, more than 62 per cent of the families interviewed still find it difficult to pay for basic expenses. Almost all (88%) of IDPs face difficulties in accessing finance to cover basic expenses.

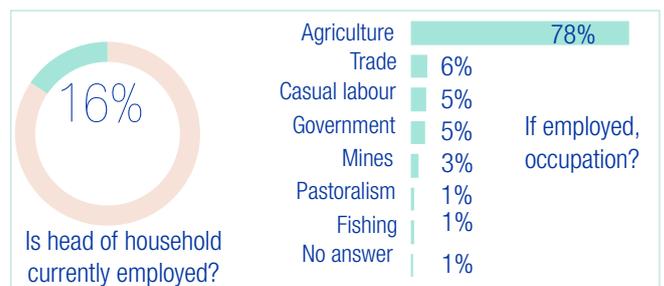


93% of the families interviewed have no member who has a bank account

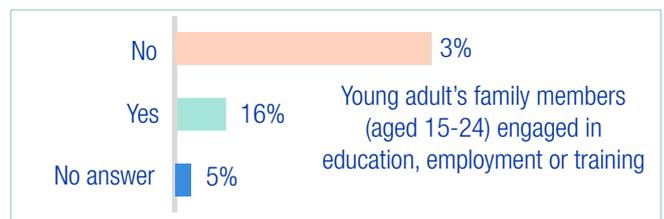
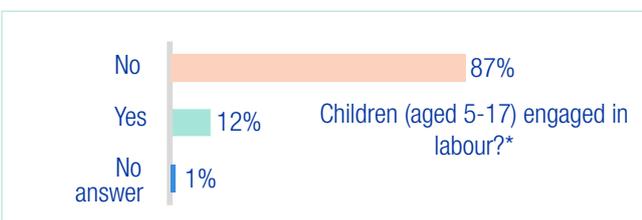
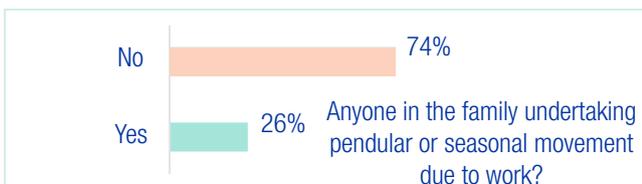
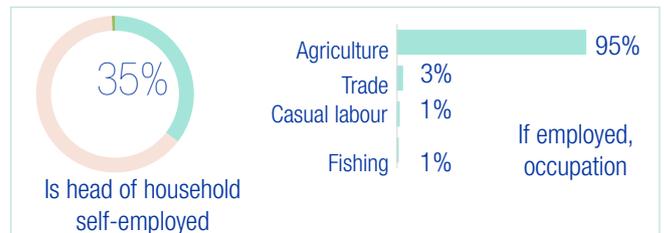


96% of the families interviewed have no access to a bank nearby (considered reachable by the family)

Only 16 per cent of head of households interviewed identified to be employed. Of the 16 per cent employed, 78 per cent are into agriculture, trade (6%), casual labour (construction, 5%), government (5%), mines (3%), pastoralism (1%), fishing (1%) while the remaining one per cent did not answer.



Thirty-five per cent of the heads of household are self-employed and of the 35 per cent, 95 per cent engage in agriculture, followed by trade (3%), casual labour (1%) and fishing (1%).



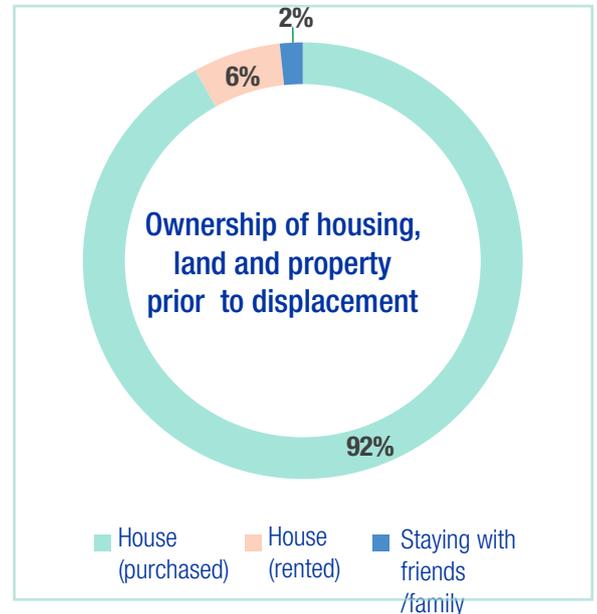
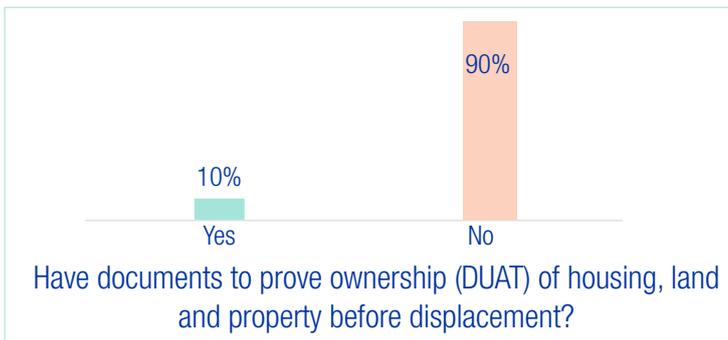
* This refers labour linked to a form of payment.



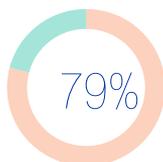
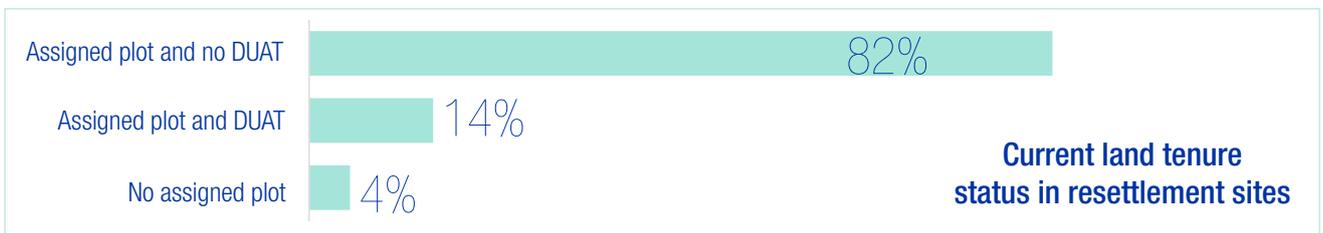
CRITERIA 4: HOUSING, LAND, AND PROPERTY

A majority (92%) of the IDPs surveyed owned a house or a dwelling prior to the displacement, while six per cent rented their houses and the remaining two percent were staying with family and friends.

Of the 90 per cent that owned houses prior to displacement, only 10 per cent have document (DUAT) to prove their property ownership.



In assessing the current tenure system in the resettlement sites, the study shows that 82 per cent of families have been assigned plots without DUAT, 14 per cent have been assigned plots with DUAT while the remaining 4 per cent have not been assigned any plot.



Seventy-nine per cent reported not to know how to obtain DUAT while the remaining **21 per cent** know how to obtain it.



Fifty-six per cent do not have access to farmland in their current locations while **44 per cent** have access.



Eighty per cent reported they still going to place of origin to access farmland while the remaining **20 per cent** do not.



Twenty-two per cent reported not having sufficient living space to support their households size while **78 per cent** have.





Women in Mandruzi resettlement site produce and sell carpets in a livelihood activity supported by IOM.
Photo: IOM Mozambique/2020



CRITERIA 5 & 6: PERSONAL AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION & FAMILY SEPARATION AND REUNIFICATION

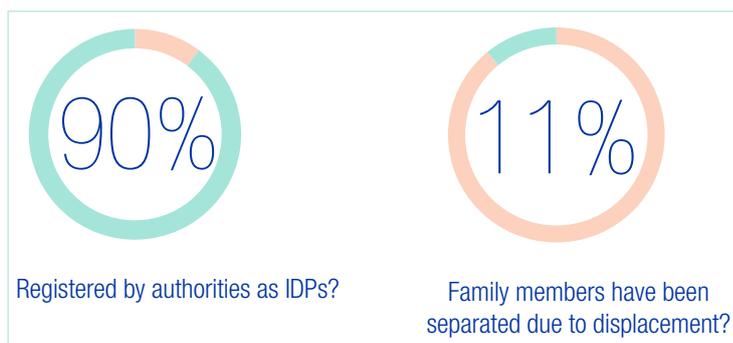
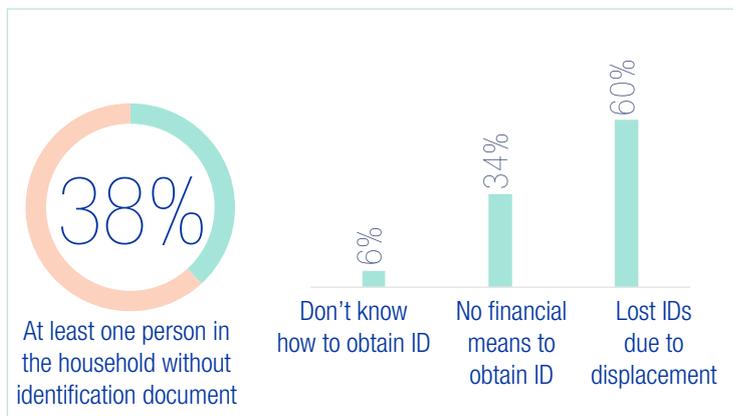
Thirty-eight percent of the families interviewed have at least one person in their household without any form of identification document. Of the 38 per cent, 60 per cent claimed that the IDs were lost due to displacement, 34 per cent have no financial means to obtain an ID and the remaining six per cent do not know how to obtain identification documents.

The assessment shows that 60 per cent of children under the age of five have been registered with civil authority. Since displacement, 90 per cent of the families have been registered by the authorities.

Eleven per cent of the families interviewed have at least one member that have been separated because of the displacement.



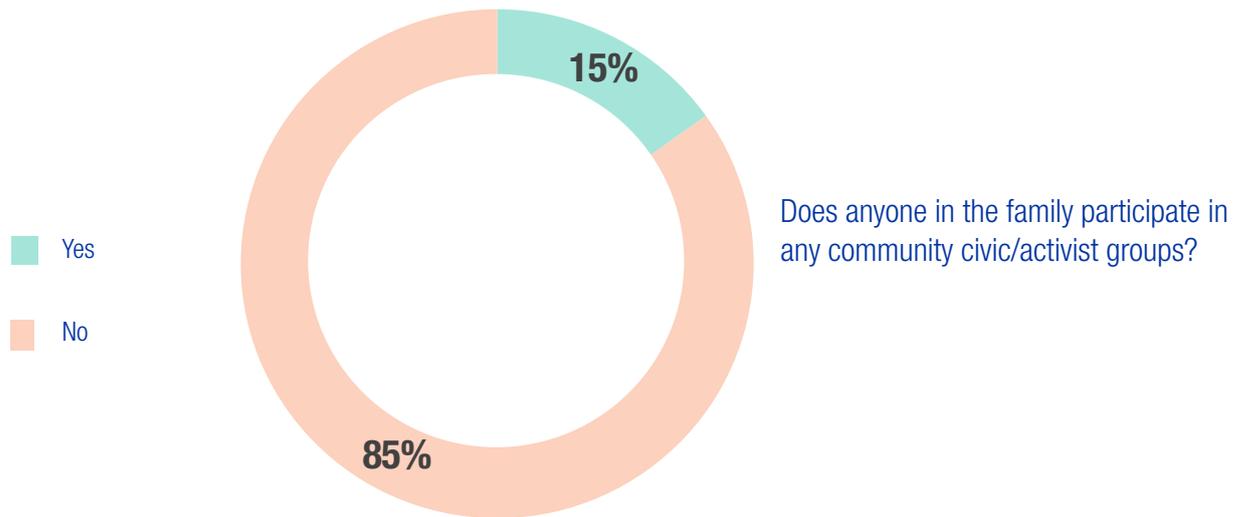
Children under 5 years of age births have been registered with a civil authority?





CRITERIA 7 & 8: PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS & ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Civic participation is low among IDP households, the study asked IDP households if anyone in the family participate in any community civic/activist groups, majority (85%) of the respondents have not been participating while 15 per cent participates.



For more information or to report an alert, please contact:
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DTM information products:
<http://displacement.iom.int/mozambique>