

BASELINE ASSESSMENT ON INSECURITY-INDUCED DISPLACEMENT CENTRAL MOZAMBIQUE

ROUND 1 - NOVEMBER 2020



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Cover photo: Baseline assessment exercise in Gogodane resettlement site in Namacurra district of Zambezia province. IOM DTM Mozambique/2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An increase in violent attacks in areas of the Gondola district of Manica, and Chibabava and Buzi districts of Sofala has triggered population movements within the Manica and Sofala provinces. This report presents the results from Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) baseline assessments carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Manica and Sofala provinces on 5 and 6 November 2020. The aim of the exercise, and subsequent report, is to improve understanding of the scope of internal displacements and the needs of this displaced population.

Through these assessments, IOM identified an estimated 7,038 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), or 1,372 households. The majority (54%) of displaced individuals are children, while 28 per cent are women and 18 per cent are men.

Interviewed community leaders and key informants attributed the population movements to the recent increase in attacks by a group called Junta Militar da Renamo and the subsequent fear of insecurity in the aforementioned areas. The displacement identified remains internal to provinces.

In addition, main needs identified by key informants are food, shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), access to income-generating activities and access to clean water (all reported in all 5 assessed localities).

Lastly, information detailed in this report include a displacement overview, demographic profile, return intentions, reasons for displacement, places of origin and shelter types, unfulfilled needs of the displaced populations, and a brief sectoral analysis.

BACKGROUND

Mozambique's opposition party, RENAMO, signed a peace treaty with the Government of Mozambique on 6 August 2019. The treaty put an end to the conflictual relation between the FRELIMO-led government and RENAMO. However, a branch of the RENAMO party broke away and resumed its guerilla tactics, attacking civilian and government objectives in the Central provinces of Mozambique. This group called itself Junta Militar da Renamo and its increased violence resulted in displacement in the Manica and Sofala provinces.

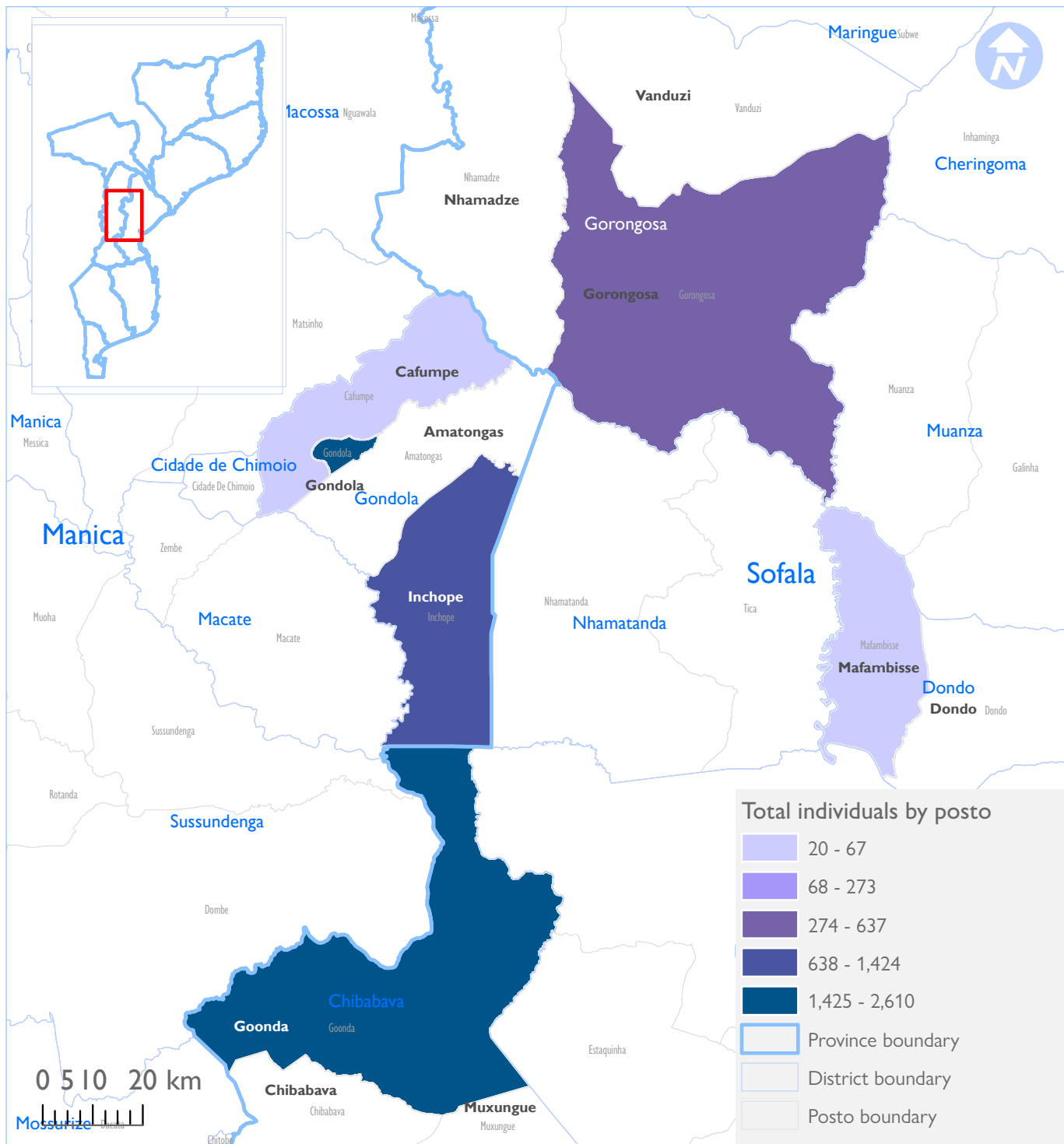
To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations, IOM conducted several flash assessments. In light of the continued nature of this displacement, IOM conducted DTM baseline assessments to collate and compile all information related to this displacement in a single report. These assessments were carried out in close collaboration with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC).

The main objective of these assessments is to provide support to the Government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive baseline of insecurity-induced internal displacement in the Central provinces of Mozambique, to ensure that relevant and effective assistance is delivered to the affected population.

METHODOLOGY

On 5 and 6 November 2020, in close coordination with Mozambique’s National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams conducted baseline assessments in localities of the central provinces hosting individuals displaced by the current situation of insecurity. In total, five localities have been assessed across two provinces in the central region of Mozambique: three localities in Manica and two in Sofala. The DTM teams interviewed key informants, capturing population estimates, mobility patterns, and multi-sectoral needs and vulnerabilities.

Map 1: IDPs location



1. DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

1.1 DISPLACEMENT BY LOCALITY AND PROVINCE

DTM assessments identified 7,038 individuals or 1,372 households displaced by insecurity across two provinces (Manica and Sofala) in the Central region of Mozambique. Fifty-four per cent of the displaced individuals are currently hosted in Gondola district in Manica province (3,791 IDPs), while the remaining IDPs are hosted in two districts of Sofala province (3,247 IDPs).

Table 1: Number of IDPs and IDP household by locality

Province	District	Posto	Locality	Total Households	Total individuals
Manica	Gondola	Cafumpe	Cafumpe Sede	4	20
		Gondola	Urbano 2	455	2,347
		Inchope	Muda Serração - Mussequesse	253	1,424
Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda	Mutindiri	522	2,610
	Gorongosa	Gorongosa	Mbulawa/Mussinha Velha Pungue	138	637
Grand Total				1,372	7,038

1.2. DEMOGRAPHICS

The majority (54%) of displaced individuals are children, while 28 per cent are women and 18 per cent are men. Among the displaced individuals, different vulnerable categories have been reported: 282 elderly people (4% of the total number of displaced individuals), 45 persons with disabilities (<1%) and 36 pregnant women (<1%).

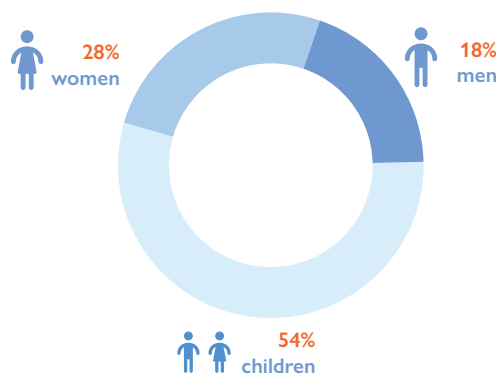


Figure 1: Percentage of population by sex and age group

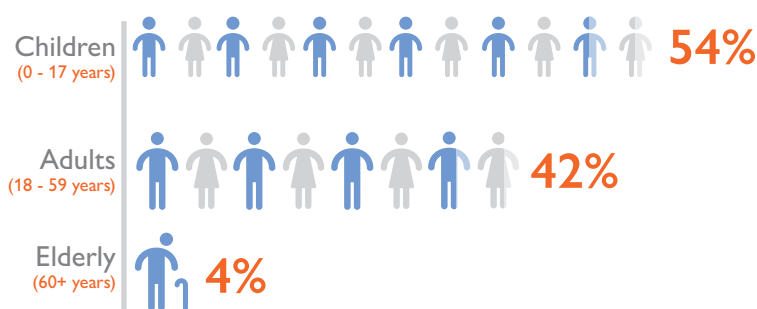


Figure 2: Percentage of population by age group

1.3. REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT AND INTENTION TO RETURN

All the focal points reported that individuals have been displaced by the current situation of insecurity. In addition, all the focal points reported that displaced households have been displaced for their first time. Finally, in 91 per cent of the assessed localities, focal points reported that IDPs do not want to return to their place of origin.



Figure 3: Return intention

2. DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

All the displaced individuals hosted in Manica province originated from Gondola district within the same province (intra-province displacement). All IDPs currently located in Gondola district fled from localities in the same district. Concerning the IDPs hosted in Sofala province, 80 per cent of them arrived from Buzi district (Sofala province), while the remaining 20 per cent originated from Gondola district in Manica province (inter-province displacement).

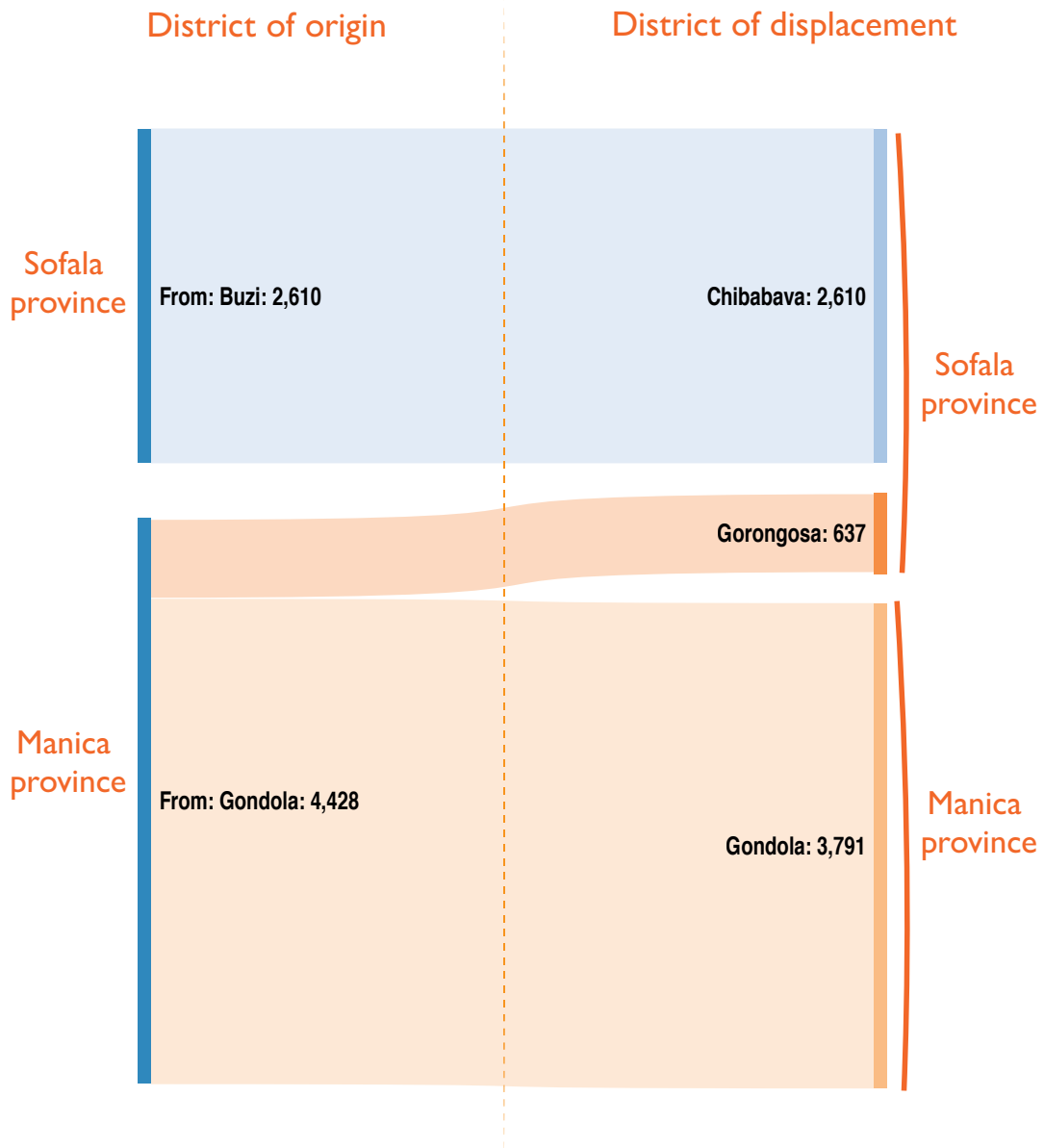


Figure 4: Origin and displacement districts

3. SECTORAL NEEDS

As the most urgent needs for displaced households, focal points identified food, shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), access to income-generating activities and access to clean water (all reported in all 5 assessed localities). All needs identified are shown in the graph below:

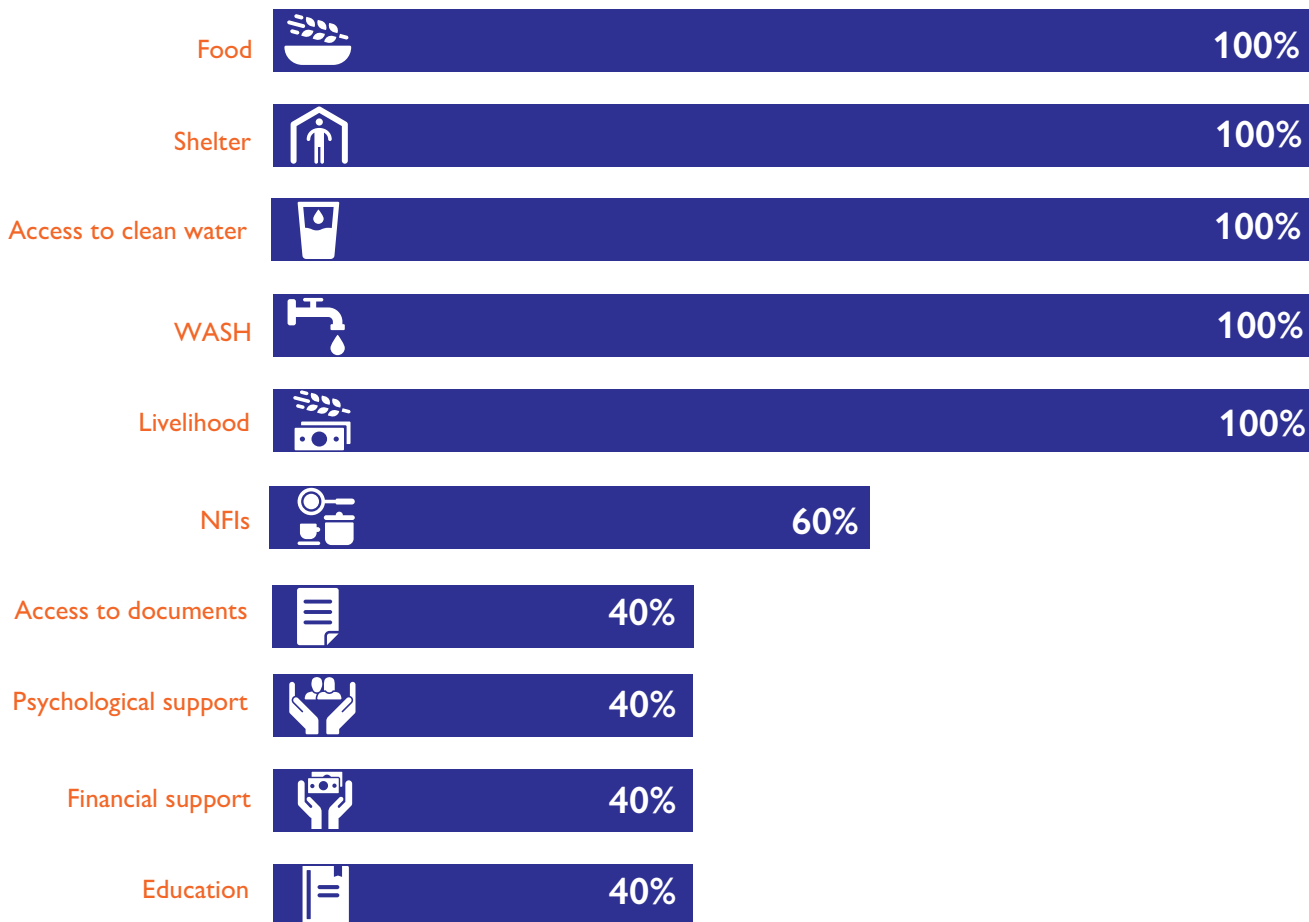


Figure 5: Urgent needs

3A. SHELTER & NFI

Focal points in all localities reported that IDPs are living in makeshift shelters. Makeshift shelters in 4 out of 5 localities are reportedly made of straw, while IDPs hosted in Gorongosa district in Sofala province (138 households) are living in makeshift shelters made of wattle and daub.

IDPs in 80 per cent of localities (4 localities with 850 households) received shelter assistance in the form of plastics (3 localities), NFIs (1 locality) and tarps (1 locality).

In terms of current shelter assistance needs, the most urgent needs reported by focal points are: construction materials (4 localities with 1,234 households), NFIs (3 localities with 913 households), toolkits (3 localities with 779 households), tarps (2 localities with 977 households), and technical support (1 locality with 522 households).

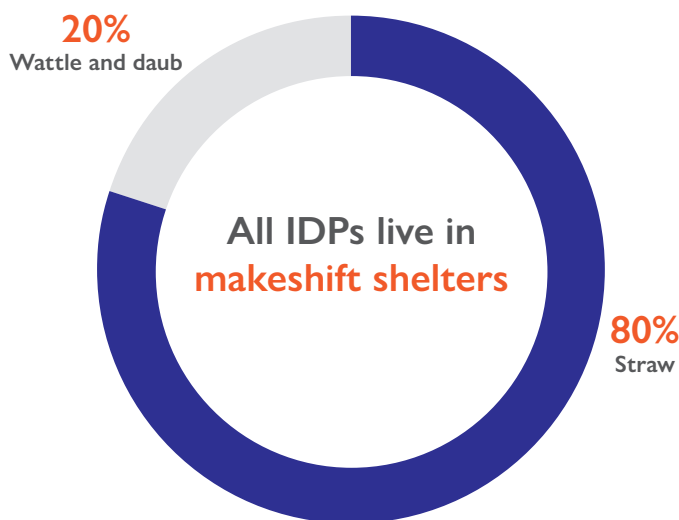


Figure 6: Type of shelter and building materials used

3B. FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

All the assessed localities have received food assistance (distribution). In 40 per cent of the assessed localities, the last food distribution occurred in the last two weeks (2 localities, 391 households), while in 40 per cent it more than two weeks ago (2 localities, 459 households). Finally, IDPs hosted in Mutindiri, situated in Chibabava district in Sofala province, have received food assistance more than a month ago (1 locality, 522 households).

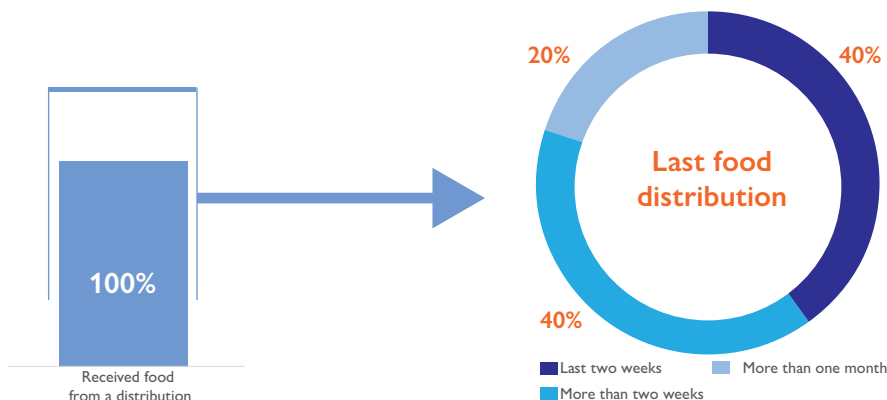


Figure 7: Food distribution frequency

Moreover, according to key informants, in 60 per cent of the localities, the IDP population has access to a functioning market (3 localities, 779 households). The localities that do not have access to a functioning market are: Urbano 2 (Gondola district, Manica province) and Mbulawa/Mussinha Velha Pungue (Gorgongosa district, Sofala province).

Concerning livelihoods, focal points reported that 80 per cent of the localities have access to farming lands (4 localities hosting 850 households). The only exception is Mutindiri (522 households), situated in Chibabava district in Sofala province. Moreover, 60 per cent of the localities hosting IDPs have received agricultural inputs (3 localities with 712 households).



Figure 8: Access to farmland

3C. HEALTH

Overall, 40 per cent of the localities reported that the IDP population has access to functioning health clinics (660 households). The three localities without access to functioning local health centers are all situated in Gondola district in Manica province (712 households). Focal points mentioned the long distance and lack of transportation to health centers as the main factors preventing access to health services.

Focal points reported the following as main needs of the IDP population in terms of health: mobile brigades (3 localities, 712 households), maternity unit (3 localities, 712 households) and vaccination and pediatric services (2 localities, 257 households).

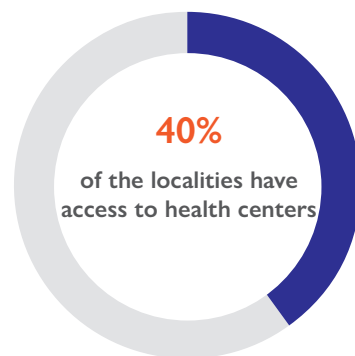


Figure 9: Access to health centre

3D. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Regarding access to water, 60 per cent of the localities reported issues in accessing water sources (3 localities hosting 981 households). The localities with issues in access safe drinking water are: Cafumpe sede and Urbano 2 (Gondola district, Manica province) and Mutindiri (Chibabava district, Sofala province). The main reasons mentioned by focal points for the lack of access to water were: the lack of safe drinking water sources, insufficient water sources and long distances to the closest water source.



Figure 10: Access to water

3E. PROTECTION

All the focal points reported that the relationship between IDP families and the hosting community is good (5 localities with 1,372 households).

Regarding protection services, Cafumpe Sede (4 households), situated in Gondola district in Manica province, was the only locality to report the lack of any structure where people can report incidents. In the other localities, the available protection services were as follows: both police and protection community committees (3 localities hosting 1,115 households) and safety community committee (1 locality with 253 households). In addition, Urbano 2 (455 households), situated in Gondola district in Manica province, was the only locality to report the presence of child protection services.

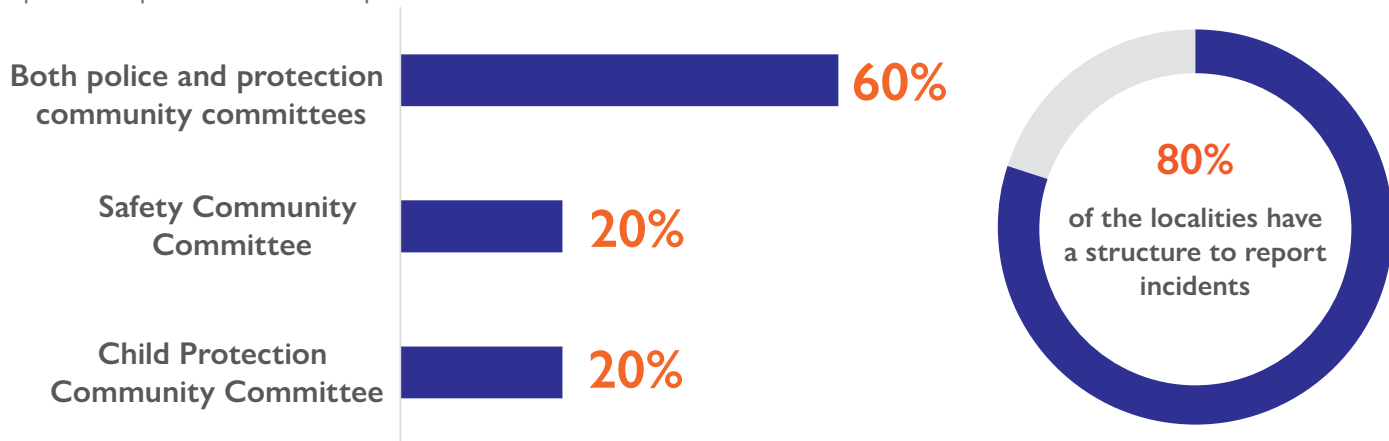


Figure 11: Available protection services in the assessed localities

3F. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS

Access to documentation or identity documents has been mentioned as an urgent need in 40 per cent of the localities. As a matter of fact, only one locality - Mbulawa/Mussinha Velha Pungue (138 households), situated in Gorongosa district in Sofala province - reported that the majority of family have legal documentation and that newborn children receive birth certificates.



Figure 12: Access to documents

3G. EDUCATION

Focal points reported that in all the assessed localities, the majority of children have access to school. Moreover, focal points did not report any type of damage to the local schools in the assessed localities.

The main education needs identified by key informants are as follows: school materials (4 localities with 1,119 households), more classes (4 localities with 1,119 households), and more teachers (2 localities, 660 households).



Figure 13: Access to school

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For more information or to report an alert, please contact:
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