DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX - Mozambique

Thematic Survey - Nampula province Nampula, Memba and Nacala



March 2021

From the 14th to the 18th of March, the DTM team conducted a thematic survey in 3 districts (Nampula city, Memba and Nacala), interviewing a total of 133 displaced families. Responding to the requests of different humanitarian partners, that emerged after local authorities reported return movements from Nampula to Cabo Delgado, the DTM team deployed a team of enumerators to conduct this thematic survey. The objective of the assessment is to better understand the pull factors originating such return movements, and to better understand the living conditions of displaced families.

Since the first displaced families arrived in Nampula in May 2020, the total number of IDPs has grown exponentially. 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 Nampula province in July 2020. According to the latest DTM Baseline Assessment in Nampula there have been increase of 7,590 in July 2020 to 64,259 IDPs in February 2021. This represents an increase of 747% in eight months.

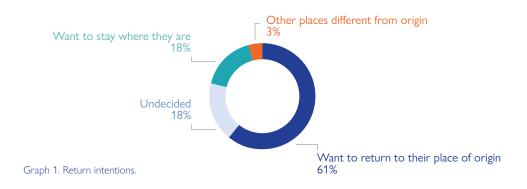
The increase in IDP arrivals in the province brings a challenge for local authorities to respond to the IDP needs. According to the respondents, the lack of access to land (reported by 68% of the displaced families) and no access to food (85%) are the main challenges to the subsistence of the IDP families in Nampula. The most common source of income for IDP families is farming (39%) and most of them don't have an alternative source of income (62%). All of these difficulties are putting a challenge on a very young IDP population (36% are aged between 6-17 years old). When asked, 61% of the families plan to return to their place of origin.



Map 1. Assessed localities.

RESULTS OF THE RETURN SURVEY

According to the respondents, 61% want to return to their place of origin, 18% are undecided and 18% want to stay were they are. The others want to move to other places different from their place of origin (3%).



According to the respondents, they are not intending to return or move in the short term: 62% of families want to return in more than 3 months, and 17% between 1 and 3 months. Around 20% of families want to move in the short term (less than one month).

Among those who want to return, the majority wants to go back to Mocimboa da Praia (45%), followed by Muidumbe (18%) and Macomia (16%). These results are in line with the district of origin of the IDP families; 45% are from Mocimboa da Praia, 22% from Muidumbe and 22% from Macomia. In Nampula city, the majority of families are from Mocimboa (50%), followed by Muidumbe (31%). In Nacala, 33% are from Mocimboa, 28 from muidumbe and 23 from Macomia. In Memba, 47% are from Mocimboa da Praia and 44% from Macomia.



Graph 2. Main districts of origin.



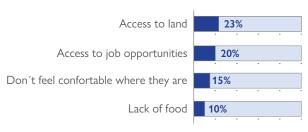
Graph 5. When do they want to return:





RESULTS OF THE RETURN SURVEY

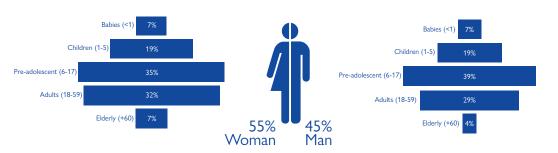
According to the respondents, the main reason of return is to have access to land (23%), and 10% said they are going back because of the lack of food. These reasons were followed by the need to have means of subsistence and access to job opportunities (20%). Only 15% responded they don't feel comfortable where they are. When asked what they need to return, the majority of families said they need help with reconstruction materials (23%), followed by help with transportation costs to return (22%), and the reestablishment of normality (22%) and basic services such as health and education (16%).



Graph 4. Main reasons for the return

DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic data shows that 55% of the assessed families are female, and 45% male. The majority of IDPs are pre-adolescent (36% are between 6-17 years old). Out of total respondents, 63% are under the age of 18. The main vulnerabilities reported are female head of households (24%), followed by lactating women (24%), pregnant women(24%), chronic diseases (12%) and minors head of household (11%).



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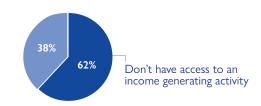
Icons: gender by Andrew J. Young from the Noun Project

Graph 5. Demographics

MAIN CHALLENGES

The main difficulties faced by the assessed families are related to food insecurity. When asked, 62% of families said they don't have an income source, and that 39% are farmers. Results show that most IDP families don't have access to land (67%).

The other main income activities of IDP families are temporary jobs as construction assistants and carpenters (40%), small street businesses (16%) and fishery (5%). It is important to note that the majority of the assessed IDP families who rely on fishery as a source of income are located in Memba (16% of families in this location).



Graph 6. Do the IDPs have a source of income?

Eighty-five per cent of families responded they lack food. This lack of access to food is more challenging in Memba, where 95% of families said they don't have enough food. In Nampula 88% of families said they are having problems to access food against 72% in Nacala.

The majority of IDPs consider their relationship with the host community as good (75%) or average (17%). Only 8% reported having problems. The biggest tensions where reported in Nampula city, where 15% of families reported having problems with the host community. Nevertheless, 67% of IDPs reported to have a good and 17% an average relationship with the host community. Conversely, in Memba all IDPs reported having a good (78%) or average (22%) relationship with the host community.

Overall, there do not appear to be tensions between the IDPs and the host community.









