DTM MOZAMBIQUE

BASELINE ASSESSMENT ROUND 12 (APRIL 2021)

CABO DELGADO, NAMPULA, NIASSA, SOFALA AND ZAMBEZIA PROVINCES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

732,227 estimated IDPs as of April 2021

TANZANIA

MALAWI

INDIAN OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

CABO DELGADO
662,828 IDPS

NIASSA
1,133 IDPS

NAMPULA
66,913 IDPS

ZAMBEZIA
1,200 IDPS

SOFALA
153 IDPS

44,006
91,776
82
13
7
9,391
6,856
32,953
9,563
154
60,420
125,452
157,431
Ibo
46,819
4,152
Pemba
500
9,556
61,534
2,919
32
3,669
9,663
29
Memba
61
711
25
186
2,700
1,170
345
183
161
2,174
20
24,958
Nampula
105
43
21,019
104
15
99
87
521
38
345
48
105

LEGEND

— PROVINCE

— DISTRICT

🏛 IOM SUB-OFFICE

🏛 IOM FIELD OFFICE

🔵 REPORTED IDPS

🟧 HARD TO REACH AREAS

Map 1. Total IDPs per District for Round 12 (Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, and Palma were not assessed in this round do to the ongoing security issues).

SUMMARY

Graph 1. Comparison of the evolution of IDP numbers. Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, and Palma were not accessible in Round 12

The twelfth round of the DTM Baseline assessment was carried out in 155 localities, located in the provinces of Cabo Delgado (102 localities), Nampula (36 localities), Niassa (9 localities), Sofala (2 localities) and Zambezia (6 localities). As of April 2021, an estimated 662,828 IDPs were identified in Cabo Delgado, while an additional 66,913 IDPs were identified in Nampula, 1,200 in Zambezia, 1,133 in Niassa, and 153 in Sofala. This brings the total number of individuals displaced in the five provinces to **732,227* Internally Displaced Persons, or 155,494 displaced families**. Overall, 23% of the IDP population is male, 31% female, and 46% are children. There are 2,733 unaccompanied minors, 2,912 pregnant women, 9,541 elderly individuals, and 806 individuals with disabilities. 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 Chiure (27,125 individuals or 79% increase), Meuda (9,697 individuals or 12%), and Nangade (9,189 individuals or 26%). The largest IDP populations were in the following districts: Cidade de Pemba (157,431 individuals), Metuge (125,452 individuals), Mueda (91,776 individuals), Chiure (61,534 individuals), and Ancuabe (60,420 individuals). Following the large influx into Chiure, this is the first time since the end of 2020 that the district has had one of the four highest IDP populations present.

In Nampula, the IDP population increased by 1,994 to 66,913 IDPs (up 4% from the previous round). The most significant increases in IDP population were in Nampula City (5,480 individuals, or 28% increase), Memba (4,706 individuals, or 95% increase), Meconta (790, 4%), and Nacaroa (263, 59%). There was a notable decrease in Erati, with 391 fewer IDPs (11% lower) than in Round 11. The largest IDP populations were in the following districts: Nampula City (24,958 individuals), Meconta (21,019 individuals), Memba (9,663), and Erati (3,669). Nacala, with 6,888 IDPs present was not captured in Round 12.

For all assess provinces, the majority of IDPs are residing with relatives (81% of localities assessed), followed by in formal/informal sites (6% of households), makeshift/temporary shelters (12% of households), and in partially destroyed houses (2%). In Niassa and Zambezia more displaced families reside in makeshift shelters rather than with relatives. In Sofala, all displaced families live in informal/formal sites. Comparing Cabo Delgado and Nampula, in 93% of localities in Nampula IDPs reside/shelter in the homes of friends and family, whilst this is only the case in 79% of localities in Cabo Delgado. IDPs are much more likely to reside in formal or informal camps when displaced within Cabo Delgado.

In general, there is a continued trend of displacement to district capitals and southwards, where IDPs hope to find safety. Insurgency continues to be the sole reason for displacement for all IDPs.

Finally, needs of IDPs reported by key informants include food (85%), shelter assistance (81% of localities), WASH (28%), water (28%), non-food items (26%), access to documentation (12%), and access to education (11%).

*This number doe not include the estimated 23,787 IDPs currently in Palma, according to information provided by TOTAL.

| District / locality	R1 - April	R2 - May	R3 - June	R4 - July	R5 - August	R6 - Sept.	R7 - Oct.	R8 - Nov.	R9 - Dec.	R10 - January	R11 - March	R12 - April	Difference R11-R12	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	662,828	32,588	5%
Ancuabe	2,344	4,299	6,982	22,963	30,916	35,245	56,818	57,427	56,555	56,555	57,068	60,420	3,352	6%
Balama	219	526	916	1,175	1,638	1,885	2,573	5,946	8,242	4,765	9,186	9,556	370	4%
Chiure	996	2,125	3,044	3,495	5,062	20,595	22,993	22,993	31,890	31,890	34,409	61,534	27,125	79%
Ibo	11,622	18,992	29,250	29,250	13,052	19,878	29,729	24,745	27,980	30,700	31,035	32,953	1,918	6%
Macomia	29,339	30,620	not available	9,333	6,879	14,452	15,059	28,544	28,544	28,544	9,391	9,391	0	0%
Mecufi	39	135	369	487	1,617	1,823	3,244	3,524	3,909	3,998	4,035	4,152	117	3%
Meluco	2,111	1,192	1,268	610	3,262	3,845	8,137	9,661	9,950	7,776	7,876	6,856	-1,020	-13%
Metuge	6,539	15,845	21,091	26,471	43,864	56,471	67,312	78,822	114,418	117,965	119,317	125,452	6,135	5%
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	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	46,819	-9,144	-16%
Mueda	16,414	15,703	14,989	15,387	21,387	31,849	46,217	60,115	66,127	67,318	82,079	91,776	9,697	12%
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	not available
Namuno	186	637	844	933	1,336	1,363	1,664	2,359	3,143	2,465	2,838	2,919	79	3%
Nangade	4,778	5,717	10,421	11,422	15,558	20,830	22,359	24,867	27,730	32,164	34,817	44,006	9,189	26%
Palma	15,777	11,280	18,280	18,561	16,990	35,530	34,559	34,559	22,994	28,748	not available*	not available*	not available	not available
Pemba	6,768	13,892	27,858	46,122	78,181	101,769	131,941	146,424	144,467	143,445	151,553	157,431	5,878	4%
Quissanga	25,109	33,749	not available	4,743	14,235	8,471	1,704	3,149	7,143	9,134	6,887	9,563	2,676	39%
Nampula	-	-	-	7,590	22,566	24,707	31,559	44,441	59,960	64,259	64,919	66,913	1,994	3%
Erati (Namapa)	-	-	-	534	1,338	1,428	1,881	1,931	3,657	3,746	4,060	3,669	-391	-10%
Nacaroa	-	-	-	130	188	236	268	385	394	688	448	711	263	59%
Ribaue (Namiconha)	-	-	-	11	15	15	44	44	44	160	120	161	41	34%
Rapale	-	-	-	324	642	642	642	1,297	1,506	1,967	2,174	2,174	0	0%
Nampula	-	-	-	2,445	8,136	9,764	10,877	10,877	19,478	19,478	19,478	24,958	5,480	28%
Meconta (Namialo)	-	-	-	2,935	6,948	7,138	9,001	16,146	18,085	20,211	20,229	21,019	790	4%
Monapo	-	-	-	365	430	512	770	819	1,641	2,459	2,807	2,700	-107	-4%
Nacala-Porto	-	-	-	755	2,733	2,733	3,689	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	-	not available	not available
Nacala-a-Velha	-	-	-	36	263	300	356	835	883	1,007	1,100	1.170	70	6%
Mossuril (Namitatar)	-	-	-	55	542	542	542	1,326	1,326	1,485	1,326	-	not available	not available
Muecate (Napala)	-	-	-	-	43	52	96	107	160	180	171	186	15	9%
Memba	-	-	-	-	1,101	1,101	2,875	3,008	4,857	4,857	4,957	9.663	4,706	95%
Ilha de Mocambique	-	-	-	-	121	121	176	259	259	298	289	345	56	19%
Mecuburi	-	-	-	-	41	41	235	235	235	235	235	-	not available	not available
Liupo	-	-	-	-	9	26	26	26	26	63	63	99	36	57%
Murrupula	-	-	-	-	16	16	16	16	36	52	52	43	-9	-17%
Malema	-	-	-	-	-	40	44	141	141	141	141	-	not available	not available
Mogincual	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	264	264	264	-	not available	not available
Mogovolas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	15	-9	-38%
Angoche	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	56	56	93	-	not available	not available
Niassa	-	-	-	241	394	419	452	806	978	935	1,072	1,133	61	6%
Lichinga (Sanjala and Chiuaula)	-	-	-	189	223	223	247	133	-	448	491	-	not available	not available
Lichinga (Malica CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	448	-	-	500	not available	not available
Sanga	-	-	-	15	27	29	29	50	83	83	83	82	-1	-1%
Maua	-	-	-	10	10	17	17	20	25	25	43	27	-16	-37%
Marrupa	-	-	-	10	33	38	38	91	146	146	146	154	8	5%
Cuamba	-	-	-	-	56	56	48	98	106	106	156	183	27	17%
Lago - Bandeze	-	-	-	17	25	24	24	25	-	25	25	-	not available	not available
Cobue	-	-	-	-	6	6	5	-	25	-	25	25	0	0%
Ngauma	-	-	-	-	11	23	23	29	29	29	29	29	0	0%
Mecula	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	4	8	8	7	7	0	0%
Mandimba	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	37	43	-	27	61	34	126%
Mecanhelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	0	0%
Metarica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	13	13	13	0	0%
Majune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	32	32	32	32	0	0%
Zambezia	-	-	-	-	-	-	590	590	1,084	1,159	1,153	1,200	47	4%
Namacurra	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	35	38	38	38	0	0%
Nicoadala	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	133	361	370	345	345	0	0%
Milange	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	78	87	91	87	-4	-4%
Mocuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	273	439	439	453	521	68	15%
Alto Molocue	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	67	104	142	126	104	-22	-17%
Gurue	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	67	67	83	100	105	5	5%
Sofala							170	170	134	170	153	153	0	0%
Dondo	-	-	-	-	-	170	170	134	170	153	150	0	0%
GRAND TOTAL	172,186	211,485	159,112	235,081	329,809	424,622	527,975	600,092	669,256	688,476	697,538	732,227	12,134	2%

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

According to TOTAL as of 4 April 2021, there are 23,787 IDPs stranded in Palma (this number is not part of the analysis or totals).

CABO DELGADO

Verification exercise in Mueda district, 2021 © IOM Mozambique

CABO DELGADO PROVINCE
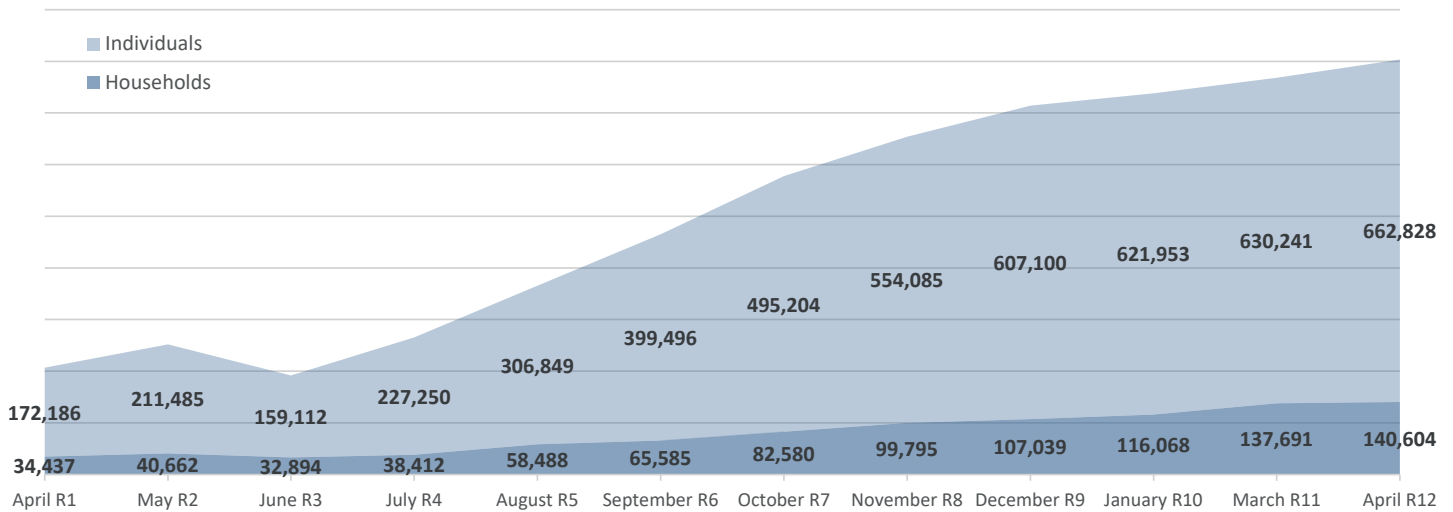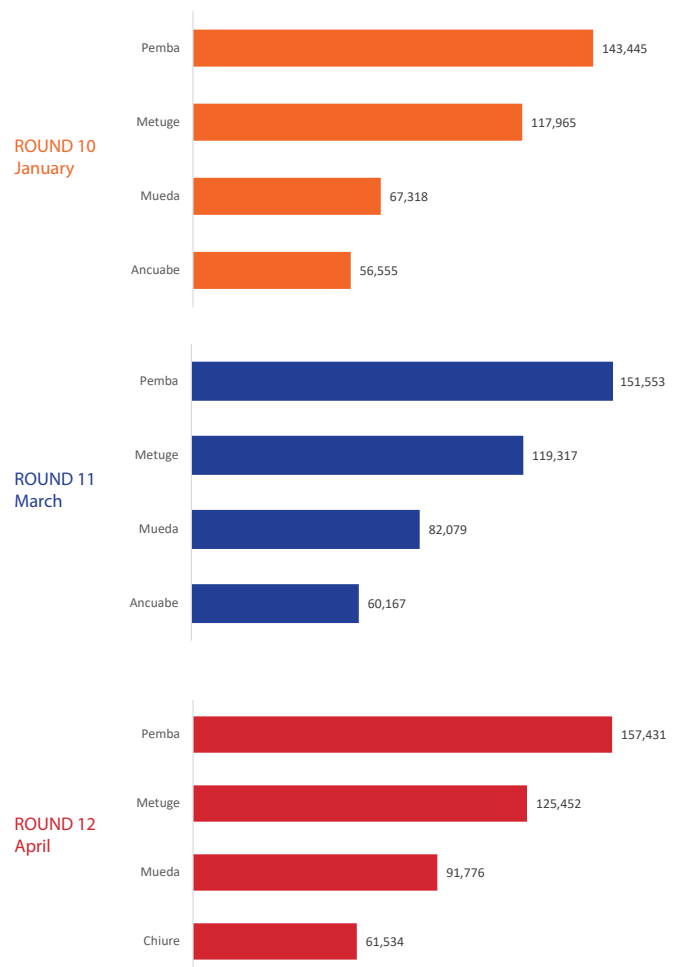

Graph 2. Evolution of IDP numbers in Cabo Delgado. Mocimboa da Praia, and Muidumbe were not accessible in Round 12. Data collection in Palma and Muidumbe is temporarily stopped due to the security situation.

As of April 2021, an estimated 662,828 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. All districts of Cabo Delgado province recorded an increase in the number of IDPs hosted, except Meluco (13% decrease, or 1,020 individuals), and Montepuez (16% decrease or 9,144 individuals). Many of the increases may be movements linked to the attack in Palma and which were not yet captured by Baseline assessment Round 11, as data collection occurred before the attack.

The IDP population in Pemba continues to gradually increase, but without large recorded inflows; this is explained by the relocation of IDP families to Ancuabe and Metuge. The IDP population of Cabo Delgado has increased by five per cent compared to the previous round, and Pemba is still the district hosting the largest number of IDPs (157,431 IDPs, an increase of 4% from the previous round).

The largest increases since the previous round were recorded in Chiure (27,125 individuals or 79% increase), Mueda (9,697 individuals or 12%), and Nangade (9,189 individuals or 26%).

The largest IDP populations were in the following districts: Cidade de Pemba (157,431 individuals), Metuge (125,452 individuals), Mueda (91,776 individuals), Chiure (61,534 individuals), and Ancuabe (60,420 individuals). Following the large influx into Chiure, this is the first time since the end of 2020 that the district has had one of the four highest IDP populations present.


Graph 3. Evolution of IDP numbers per districts between January and April.

COVERAGE IN CABO DELGADO:
MAP OF ASSESSED POSTOS IN ROUND 12

Map 2. Coverage of Cabo Delgado postos in Round 12.

ORIGIN OF IDPS AND DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

As of April 2021, results from the baseline assessments indicate an increase of 32,587 internally displaced persons in Cabo Delgado province. It is estimated that 9,144 IDPs left Montepuez, while 1,020 left Meluco. There are no other districts that reported reduced IDP numbers. The estimated number of IDPs present in Palma, provided by the company Total following the attacks in March (23,787 individuals) is not included in the analysis, as no information concerning sectoral needs or key indicators is available.

For this round, five districts in the central and southern part of the province were hosting 496,613 IDPs (75% of the total number of reported IDPs in Cabo Delgado); Pemba (157,431 IDPs), Metuge (125,452 IDPs), Mueda (91,776 IDPs), Chiure (61,543 IDPs), and Ancuabe (60,420 IDPs). All of these districts are on the road that connects the northern part of the province to the city of Pemba, hence have better transport connections.

Overall results from the baseline assessments show that the top districts of origin of IDPs are Quissanga, Palma, Macomia, and Mocimboa da Praia – the same districts where humanitarian access is most restricted. During the reporting period, Chiure reported a very large increase reflecting a trend in arrivals and origin that has also been measured in recent reports through an Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT), which is active across accessible locations in Cabo Delgado. The Emergency Tracking Tool monitors movements flows amongst IDP population and should be considered separate but complementary to Baseline Assessment findings

Graph 4. Flow of IDPs in Cabo Delgado (districts of origin and current location)
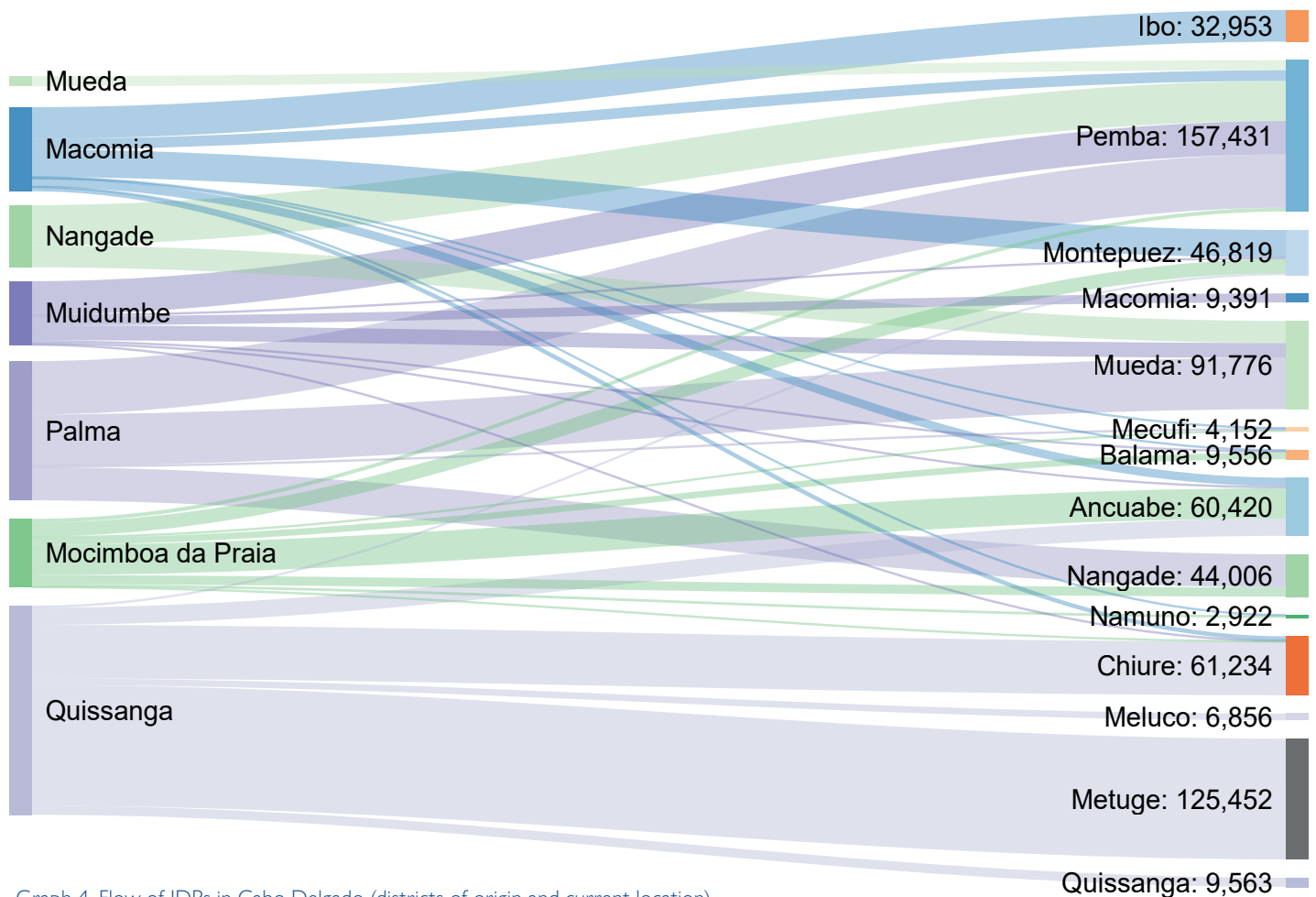
REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

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, 70% of IDPs have reported that this is the first time they have been displaced (up from 59% in Round 11, and 61% in Round 10). From those who were previously displaced, 31% of the key informants responded that IDPs in their locality have been displaced already twice, while 36% answered that people had been displaced already three or more times (this is less than in Round 11, but following the Palma attacks an important increase in primary displacements was observed).

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 evaluation of each assessed locality. Children were reported as the largest displaced group during the reporting period, representing. 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 a verification process with further assessments and triangulation of information when feasible.

Women 32% **Men 23%** **Children 45%**
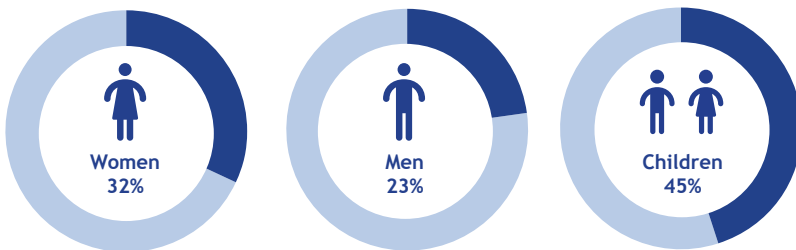
Graph 5. Demographics of hosted IDPs for Cabo Delgado.

Children are consistently reported as the largest demographic group across almost all localities. The results of the assessments show that children represent 45% of the IDP population while the second largest group reported were women (32%) and men (23%).

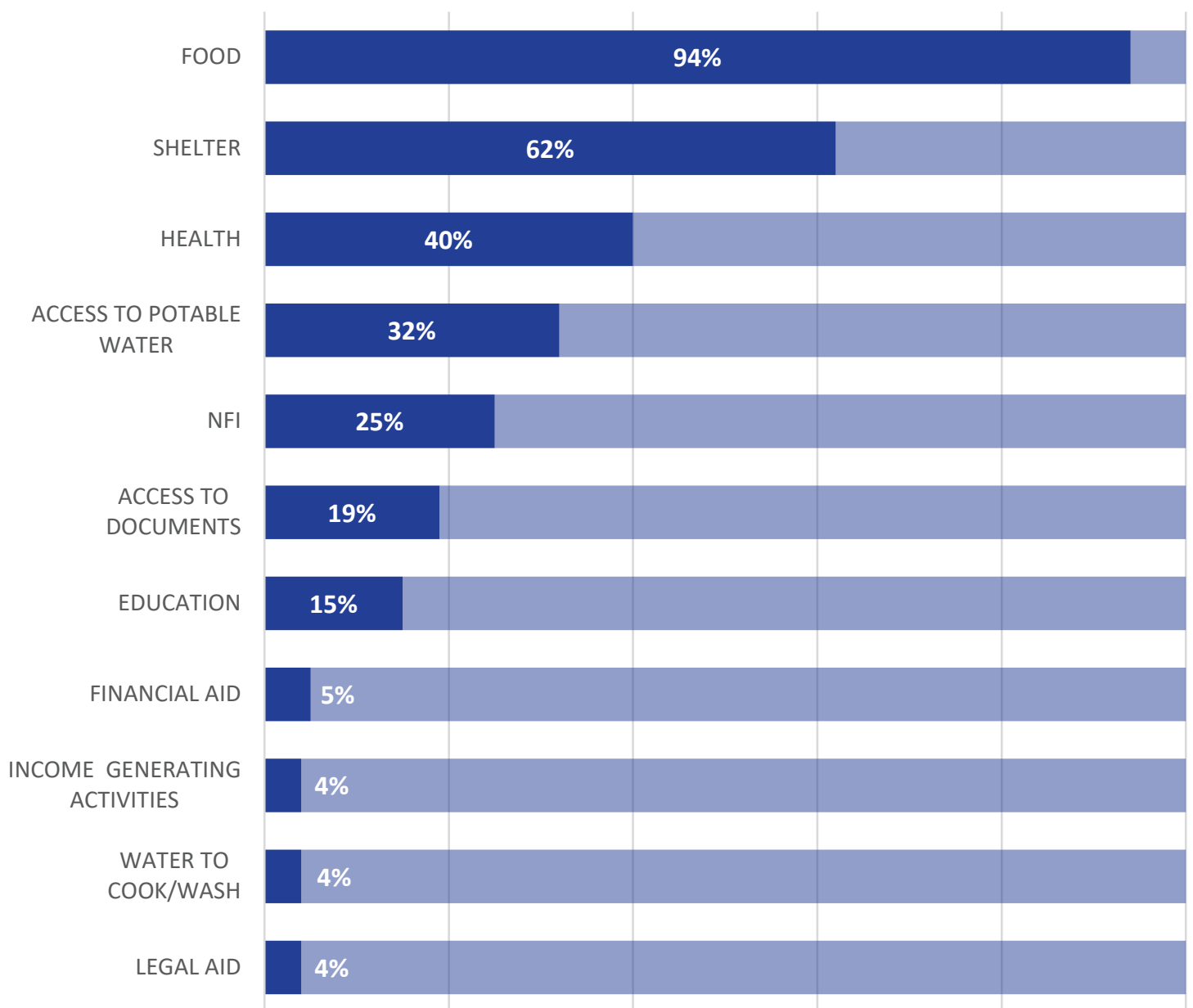|	
Elderly	8,723
Pregnant women	2,731
Unaccompanied children	1,410
Persons With Disability	657
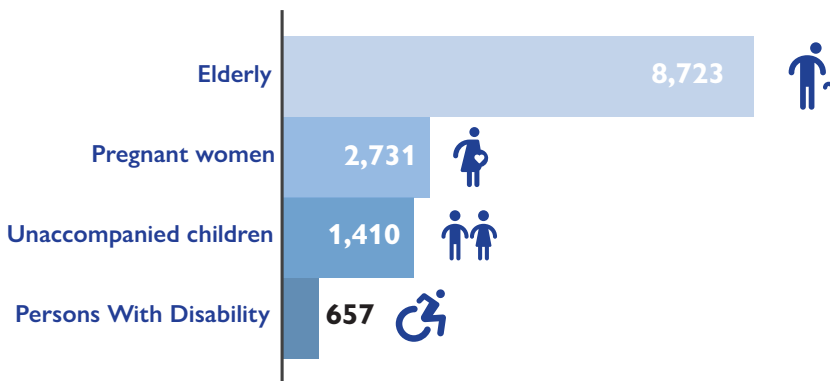
Graph 6. Main vulnerabilities reported for Cabo Delgado.

Among the IDPs in Cabo Delgado, different vulnerable groups were identified: elderly (8,723 individuals or 1% of the IDP population), pregnant women (2,731 or <1%), unaccompanied children (2,410 or <1%) and persons with a disability (657 or <1%). Only 48 out of the 102 localities accessed in Cabo Delgado reported the presence of persons with disabilities.

SECTORAL NEEDS

The top three priority needs identified for IDPs in Cabo Delgado were food assistance (94% of localities), shelter (62%), and health (40%). Compared to the previous rounds, there has been a marked shift in IDP priorities outside of the top two, with NFIs no longer being the third priority need and all other priority neds having increased. It should be noted that potable water is cited as a priority need by 32% of localities, but they have 41% of the IDP population, indicating that water needs are more acute in some of the more densely populated areas. Additional priority needs identified in localities hosting IDPs are: NFIs (25% of localities), access to documents (19%, up from 8% the previous round), access to education (15%), financial aid (5%), access to income-generating activities (4%), non-potable water (4%), and legal aid (4%).

Need	Yes
FOOD	94%
SHELTER	62%
HEALTH	40%
ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER	32%
NFI	25%
ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS	19%
EDUCATION	15%
FINANCIAL AID	5%
INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES	4%
WATER TO COOK/WASH	4%
LEGAL AID	4%

Graph 7. Main needs reported for Cabo Delgado.   ■ Yes ■ No

IOM UN MIGRATION

FOOD SECURITY

Food has been mentioned as a primary need by 94% of localities. According to key informants, among the assessed localities, 88% received a food distribution. As shown in the map below, the IDPs living in the districts of Cabo Delgado bordering the inaccessible areas haven't received food distributions in more than a month. Also five localities on the border with Nampula have not received any food distributions.

For those localities where food was distributed, 6% of key informants reported that the distribution occurred more than a month ago (down from 34% the previous round), while for other localities the distribution took place a month ago (18%), more than two weeks ago (8%), two weeks ago (19%) or seven days ago (45%, up from 17% in Round 11). Compared to the previous round two rounds, more KIs have reported food assistance arriving within the last two weeks from the interview date. Trends in terms of food distribution are becoming clearer with certain areas such as Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Metuge, and Montepuez receiving food aid more often compared to districts/areas like Meluco, Mueda, Namuno, and Nangade.
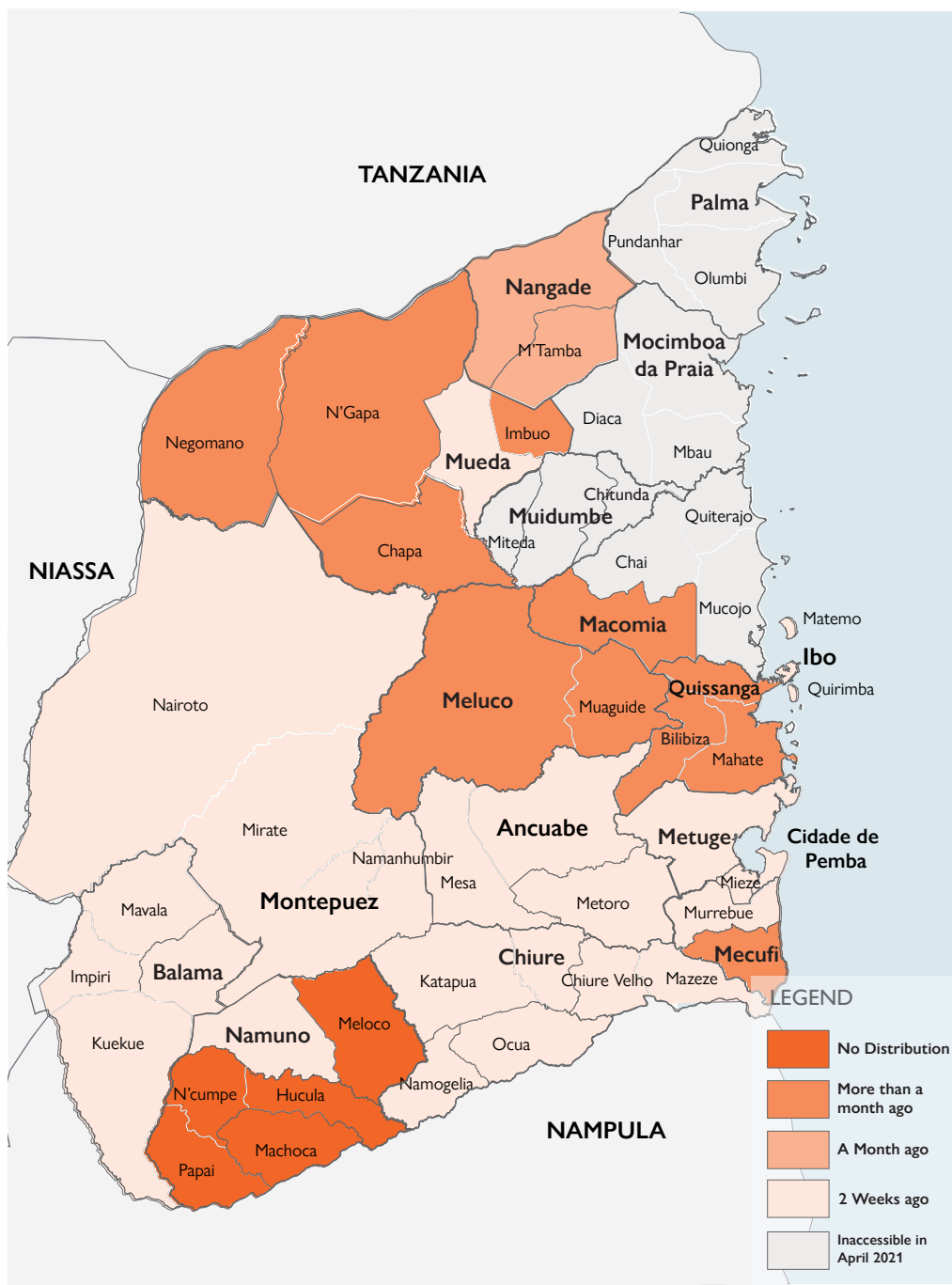
Map 3. Time of last food distribution by locality.

SHELTER AND NFI

Shelter was cited as the second most urgent need during this round of assessments. Fifty-one per cent of localities reported that IDPs received shelter assistance (these localities represent 69% of the total IDP population, indicating that shelter assistance has been less received in areas with lower IDP populations). No IDP received shelter assistance in Mecufi, and assistance was low in Ancuabe (18% of localities receiving), Balama (19% receiving), and Namuno (9%). Notably, one site in Namuno, with 85% of the IDP population in the district, received shelter assistance, while the other ten sites did not. In the previous round, 66% of localities in Pemba reported receiving some form of shelter assistance, but this has reduced to 51% in Round 12.

In localities where shelter assistance has been received, the most common types of assistance delivered was tarpaulins (84% of localities), followed by tool kits (45%), NFIs (23%), and reconstruction materials (20%). These have all been received more frequently than in the previous round, especially tool kits, NFIs and reconstruction materials.

In terms of shelter assistance, the priority needs partly reflect the provided assistance, wih the main needs being: reconstruction materials (83% of the localities), tool kits (65%), tarpaulins (61%), NFIs (43%) and technical support (23%). This is broadly unchanged from the previous round.

Map 4. Shelter assistance by locality.

Graph 8. Types of shelter assistance received

Graph 9. Types of shelter assistance IDPs need

Localities in Cabo Delgado reported that 70% of the IDP population is currently living with the host communities, while 15% are in temporary shelters, 11% are in communal centres, 2% are in informal camps, and 1% are in partially destroyed houses.

It also reported that 32% of IDPs live in houses made of grass (down from 41% in Round 11), 28% in matope houses with zinc plates (down in 40% in Round 11), 36% in mud and straw houses (up from 6% in Round 11), 4% in matope and macuti houses, and 1 percent in cement houses.
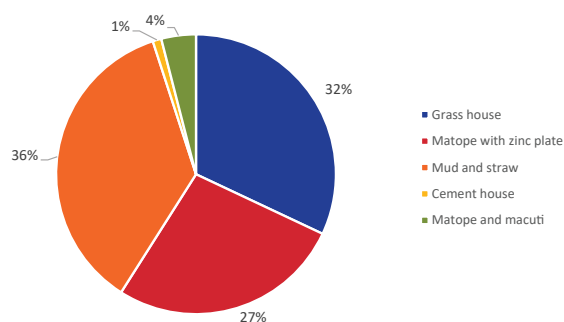
Graph 10. Main types of shelter where IDPs are living.

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 32% of the key informants (up from 10% in Round 11). Mueda once again is one of the districts reporting water access issues, after not doing so in Round 11. KIs in Quissanga and Ibo continue to have water access issues, and this problem has extended south into Mahate and Bilibiza.

However, 90% of localities reported that the majority of the population has access to a source of safe drinking water.

Lack of physical access to water sources (e.g. due to flooding) is the most common problem to accessing to safe drinking water (reported by 58% of localities where most IDPs do not have access to potable water). Twenty-five per cent of localities reported that the main issue was damaged/non-functional water sources.

HEALTH

Eighty-eight per cent of the localities across assessed districts reported that health centers are functioning in their locality. As in last round, all localities in Quissanga, 67% in Ibo, 50% in Meluco, and 44% in Ancuabe reported that health centres were not functioning. Furthermore, in 18% of localities in Mueda there is no functioning health centre.

Closed health centres have been identified in all localities in Ibo and Quissanaga, and well as one locality in Meluco and Mueda each. Muaguide locality in Meluco disrict has closed health centres as well as reported cholera cases. In Round 12, 37% of KIs reported that overcrowding of healthcare centres was a key barrier (down from 57% in the previous round). Moreover, the proportion of localities who reported no barriers to healthcare increased from 25% to 31% this round. However, 20% of localities reported a lack of doctors as a key barrier faced by IDPs, which is greater than the 13% in Round 11.
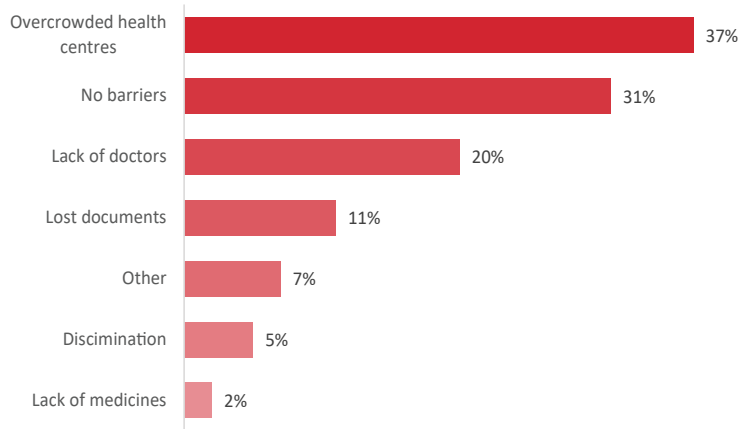
Graph 11. Main problems faced by the IDP population regarding health access

Map 6. Localities with closed health facilities.
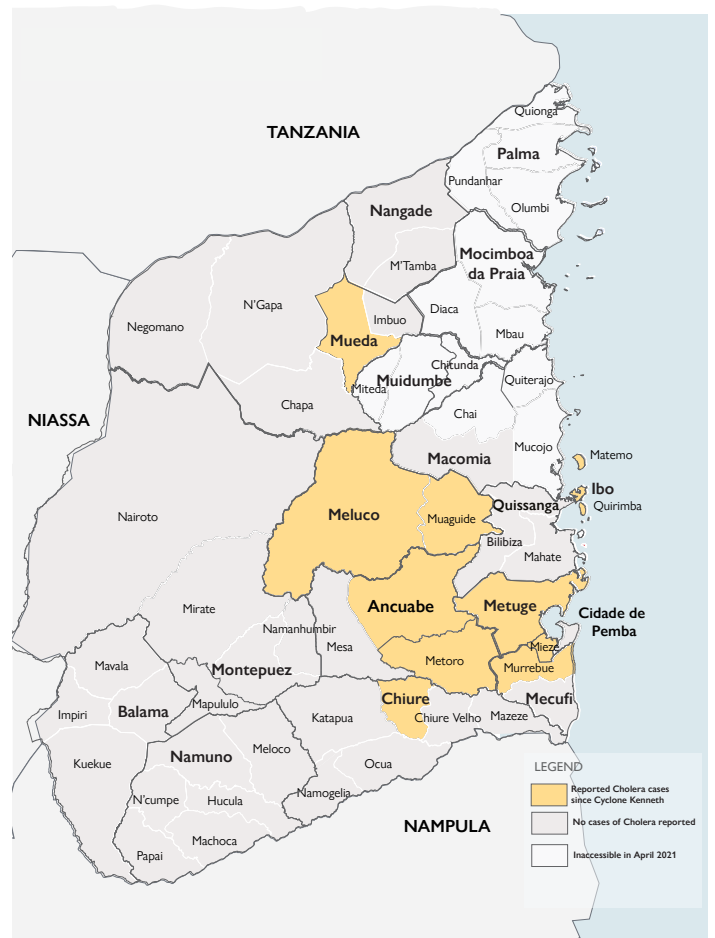
Map 7. Localities with reported cholera cases since last rainy season

EDUCATION

Access to education remains an important concern, especially in light of the high percentage of children among the IDP population. Ninety-three per cent of localities reported that the majority of children had no barriers to accessing education, but they shelter onlt 45% of the IDP population. The largest education gaps are in Ibo, Macomia, and Quissanga (where 100% of localities reported that the children of IDPs have trouble accessing education). There are also significant barriers in Mecufi (60% with trouble to access) and Meluco (40%), but not due to damaged or closed shools. The main barriers reported are a lack of school materials (72%), lack of teachers (67%), lack of classrooms (44%, up from 11% the previous round), and closed schools (17%).

Barrier	Percentage
Lack of school materials	72%
Lack of teachers	67%
Lack of classrooms	44%
Schools not functioning	17%
Other	0%
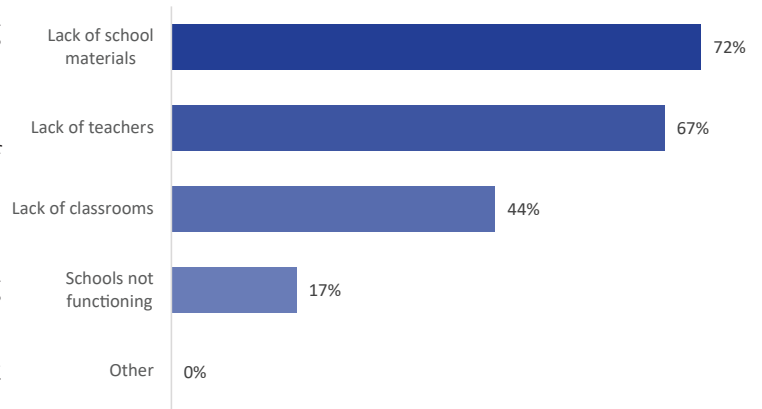
Graph 12. Main barriers to education
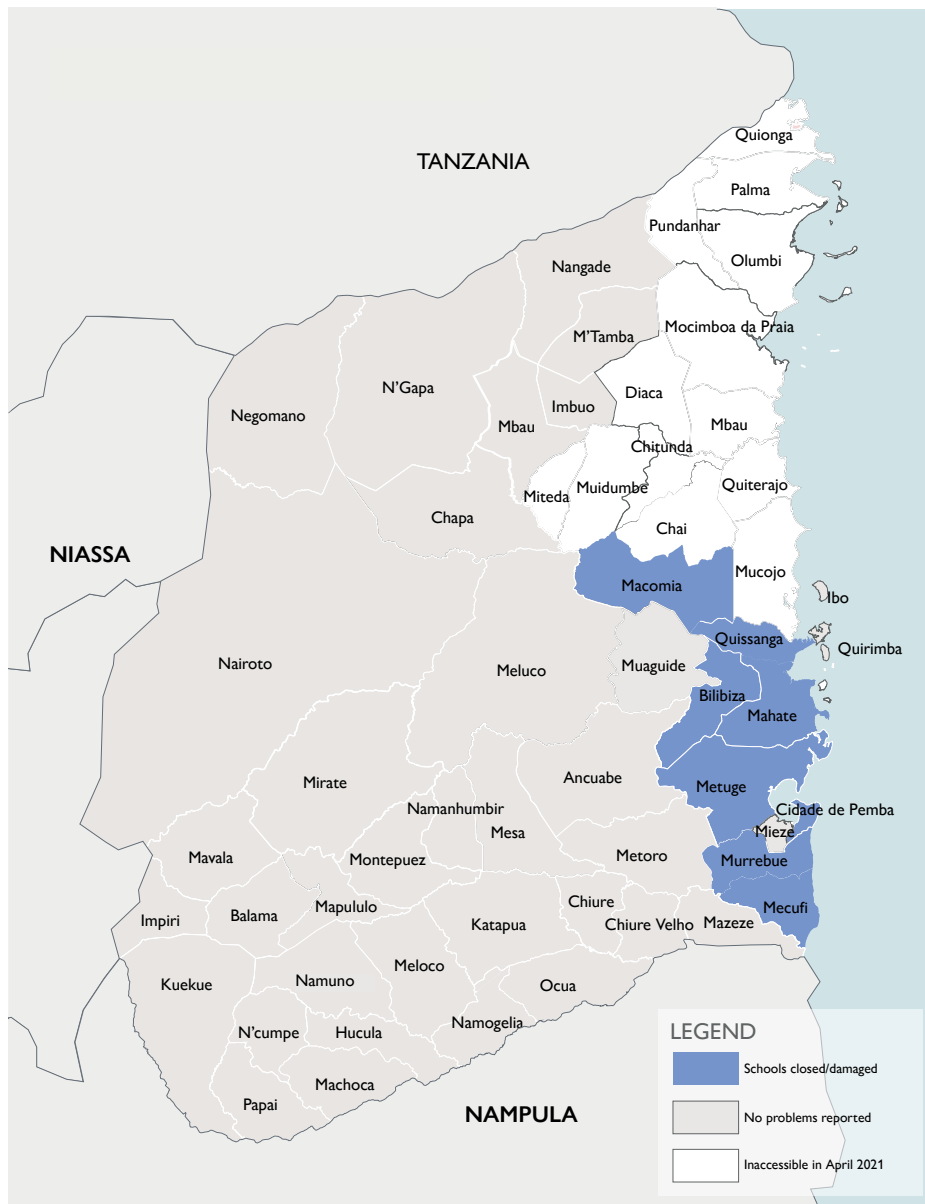
Map 8. Localities reporting damaged or closed schools.

PROTECTION

In most localities (80%, up from 69% the previous round), key informants reported that the relationship between IDPs and hosting communities is good, while 18% of the localities reported their relationship as average (down from 30% in Round 10, and 25% in Round 11). In Round 12, two localities reported that the relationship between IDPs and the hosting communities was bad, and one reported that they did not know if there are any tensions between the communities.

In 54% of localities (up from 33% the previous round) Child Protection Community Committees are present for the protection of displaced children. In five districts, no localities reported having such a committee, including Macomia, Mueda, and Quissanga. The largest gaps in coverage can also be found in Nangade (80% of localities do not have CPCCs), Pemba (77%), Metuge (60%), and Meluco (50%). All localities in Ancuabe, Balama, Ibo, and Montepuez reported the presence of CPCCs, and coverage was also high in Namuno (82%), and Chiure (81%). Of the assessed localities in Cabo Delgado, 21% reported that IDPs have access to only community protection councils to report incidents, 43% have access to police stations and community protection, while 36% reported only having access to police stations (up from 9% the previous round).

Finally, 64% of key informants (down from 76% in Round 11) reported that IDPs in their locality do not have identification documents (such as a National ID card, birth certificate, etc.). Furthermore, 4% of key informants (down from 15% in Round 11) reported that newborns do not receive birth certificates in their locality.
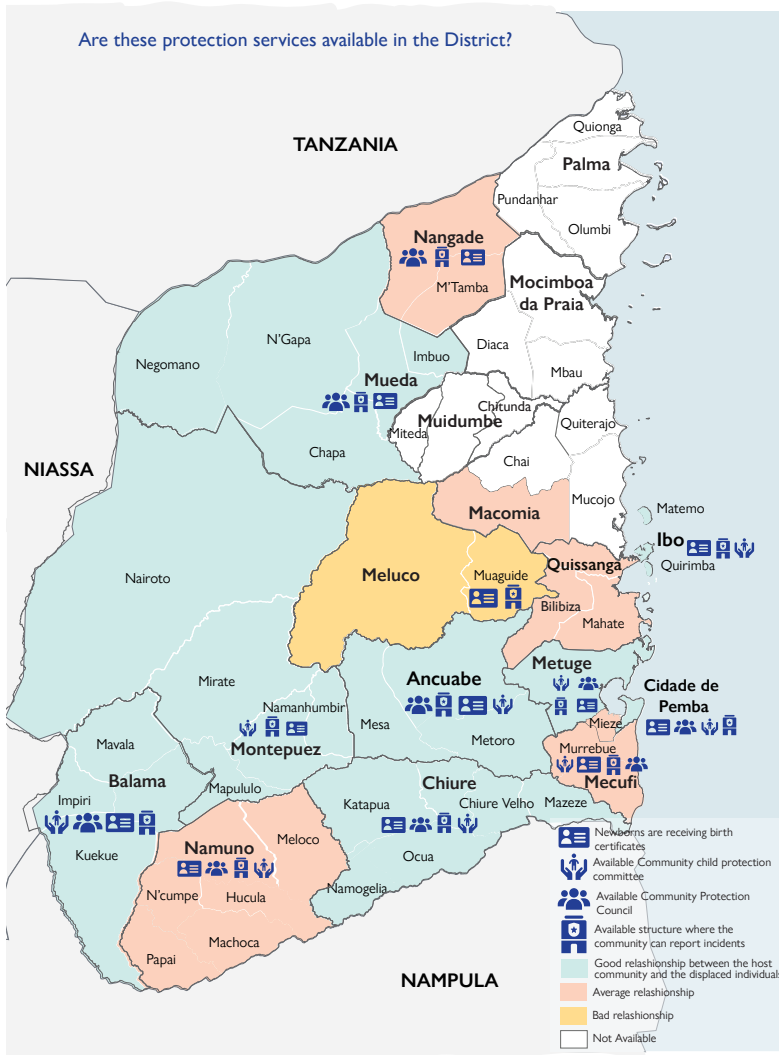
Map 9. Protection services by locality.

District	Unaccom- panied children	Pregnant women	Elderly persons (>60 years)	Physically / mentally impaired persons
Ancuabe	10	3	19	1
Balama	83	81	237	6
Chiure	111	46	314	23
Cidade De Pemba	816	615	3402	180
Ibo	118	81	191	145
Macomia	8	23	41	0
Mecufi	4	2	131	10
Meluco	9	4	35	5
Metuge	7	610	951	130
Montepuez	0	0	0	0
Mueda	28	162	384	47
Namuno	13	10	12	4
Nangade	1197	839	2518	106
Palma	0	0	0	0
Quissanga	6	255	488	0
Total	2410	2731	8723	657*

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

Based on the "Living Conditions 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

Distribution of shelter NFIs in Bairro Maputo, Mueda district, 2021 © IOM Mozambique
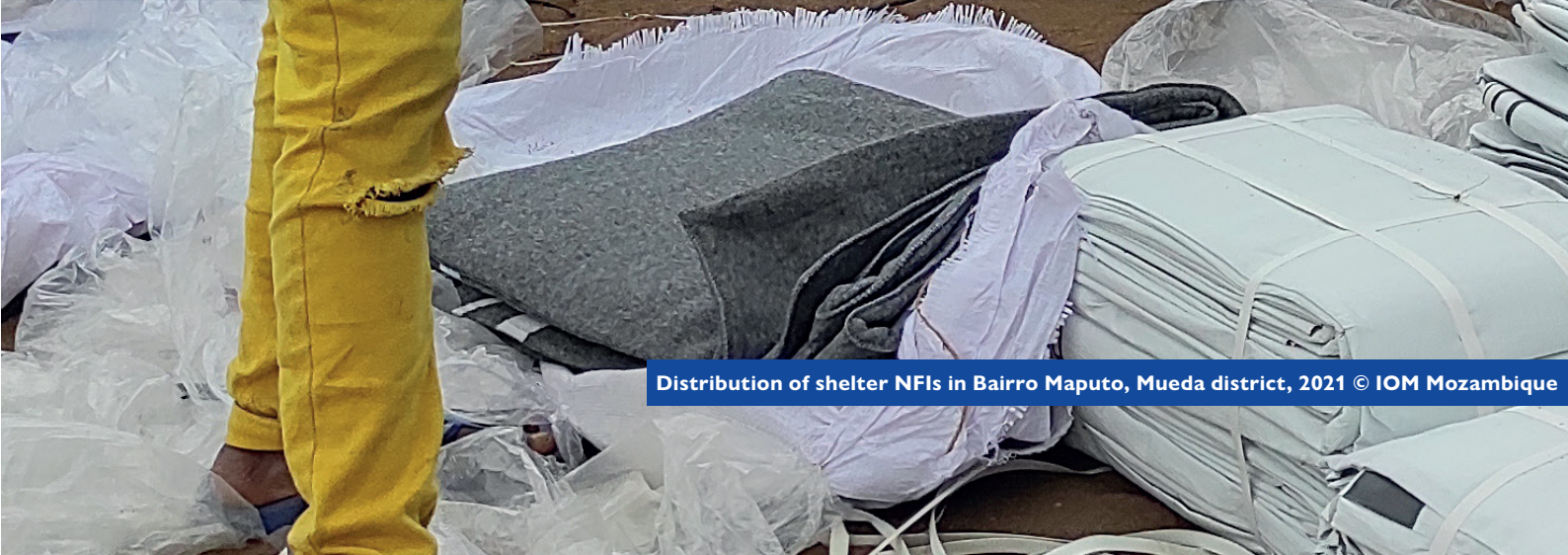
HOTSPOT DISTRICTS IN CABO DELGADO: PEMBA CITY

CURRENT STATUS OF IDP DISPLACEMENTS

Total estimated number of IDPs in Pemba

→ **157,431**

Paquitequete
12,980

Ingonane
14,979

Natite
8,690

Cimento
2,753

Cariaco
23,275

Josina
Machel
21,143

Eduardo
Mondlane
13,760

Maringanha
4,444

Alto Gingone
20,751

Mahate
13,635

Chuiba
10,476

Muxara
3,903

Metula
6,642

LEGEND

	< 4,000
	4,000 - <6,700
	8,000 - <15,000
	> 20,000

Disclaimer: The maps in this report are for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of boundaries and geographical names on these maps may include errors and do not imply judgment of the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.

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

HOTSPOT DISTRICTS IN CABO DELGADO: PEMBA CITY OVERVIEW

As of April 2021, Pemba is the district with the highest number of hosted IDPs (157,431). Compared to the previous assessment, a slight increase in the number of hosted IDPs has been recorded (an increase of 4% or 5,878 individuals). Thirty-five per cent of localities reported that the majority of the IDPs present originated from Palma, 27% from Nangade, 22% from Muidumbe, 7% from Macomia, 7% from Meuda, and 2% from Mocimboa da Praia.

The main reported needs of the hosted IDPs in the Pemba district are food (reported by 100% of the key informants in Pemba), shelter (85%), and non-food items (80%). This reflects the trend observed in Round 11, other than shelter which reduced from 100% previously.
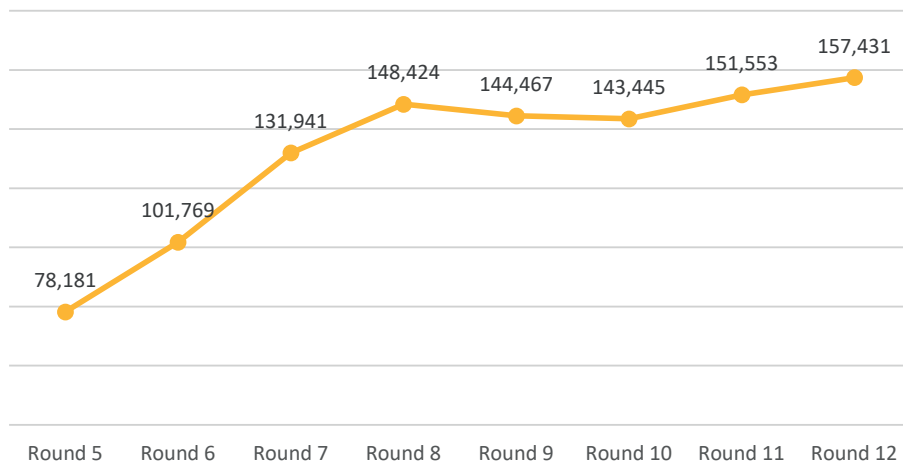
Graph 13. IDP displacement trend in Cidade de Pemba.
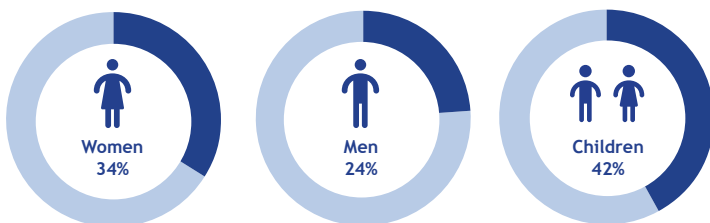
Graph 14. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Cidade de Pemba.
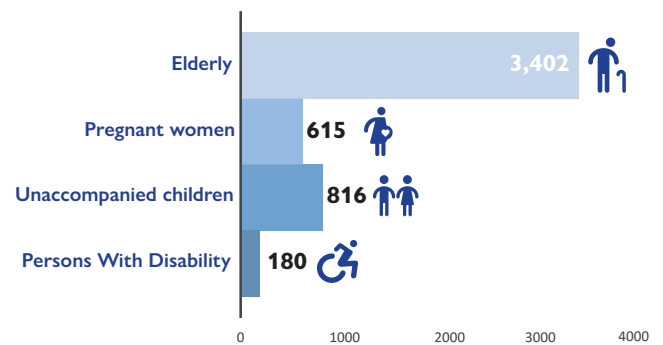
Graph 15. Vulnerable IDPs in Cidade de Pemba*.

*Based on the "Living Conditions 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 125,542 hosted IDPs. Compared to the previous round (March 2020), an additional 6,225 IDPs were recorded in Metuge, a 5% increase compared to the previous assessment. All localities in Metuge reported that the majority of IDPs arrived from Quissanga.

For the hosted IDPs in Metuge, the main needs reported by the key informants are food (reported by 100% of the key informants), shelter (92%), and potable water (65%). In the previous round shelter and NFIs were the second and third needs, both at 100%. This district also has one of the highest proportions of children in the IDP population of anywhere in Cabo Delgado.
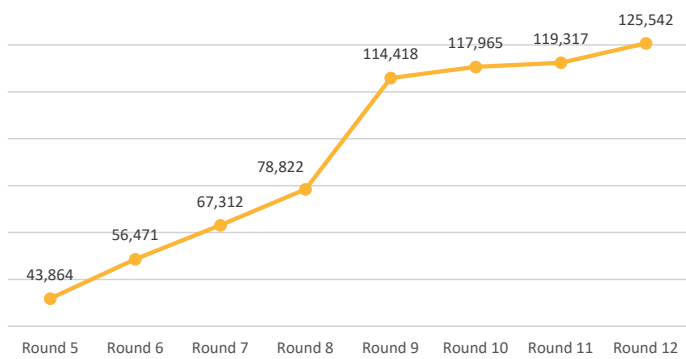
Graph 16. IDP displacement trend in Metuge.
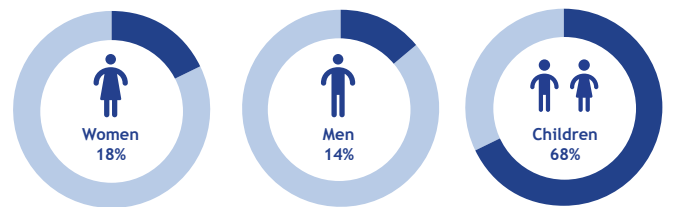
Graph 17. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Metuge.
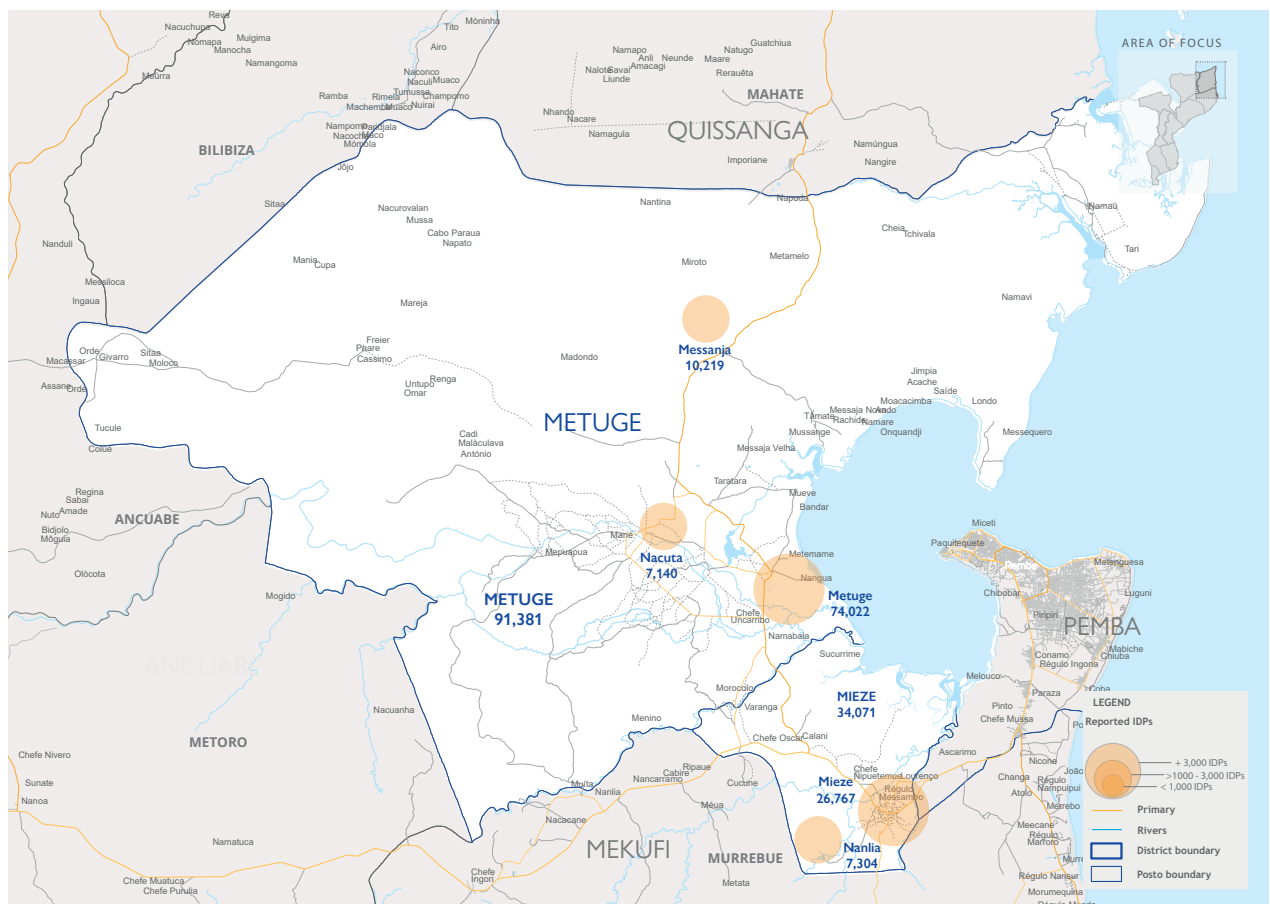
Map 11. Total IDPs in Metuge per locality.

HOTSPOT DISTRICTS IN CABO DELGADO: MUEDA

The IDP population in Mueda reached 91,776 individuals in Round 12, an increase of 9,697 or 12% on the previous round. In 58% of localities, the majority of IDPs originate from Palma, in 25% from Nangade, and in 17% from Muidumbe.

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 (69%, down from 96% the previous round), and access to documentation (51%, down from 51% the previous round). The top needs are unchanged since the previous round. Food has been reported as a primary need by 100% of KIs for the previous four rounds.
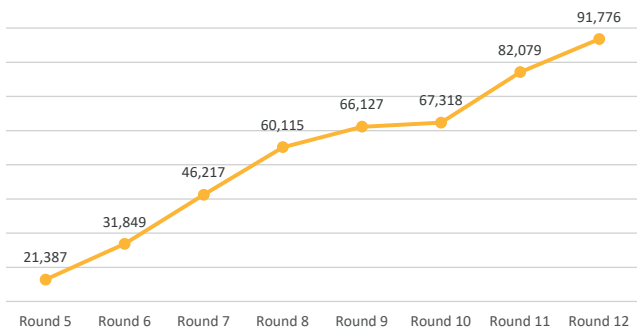
Graph 18. IDP displacement trend in Mueda.
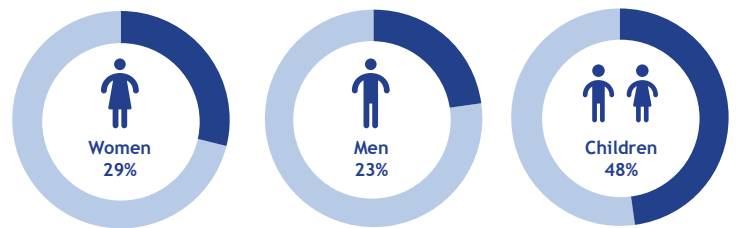
Graph 19. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Mueda.
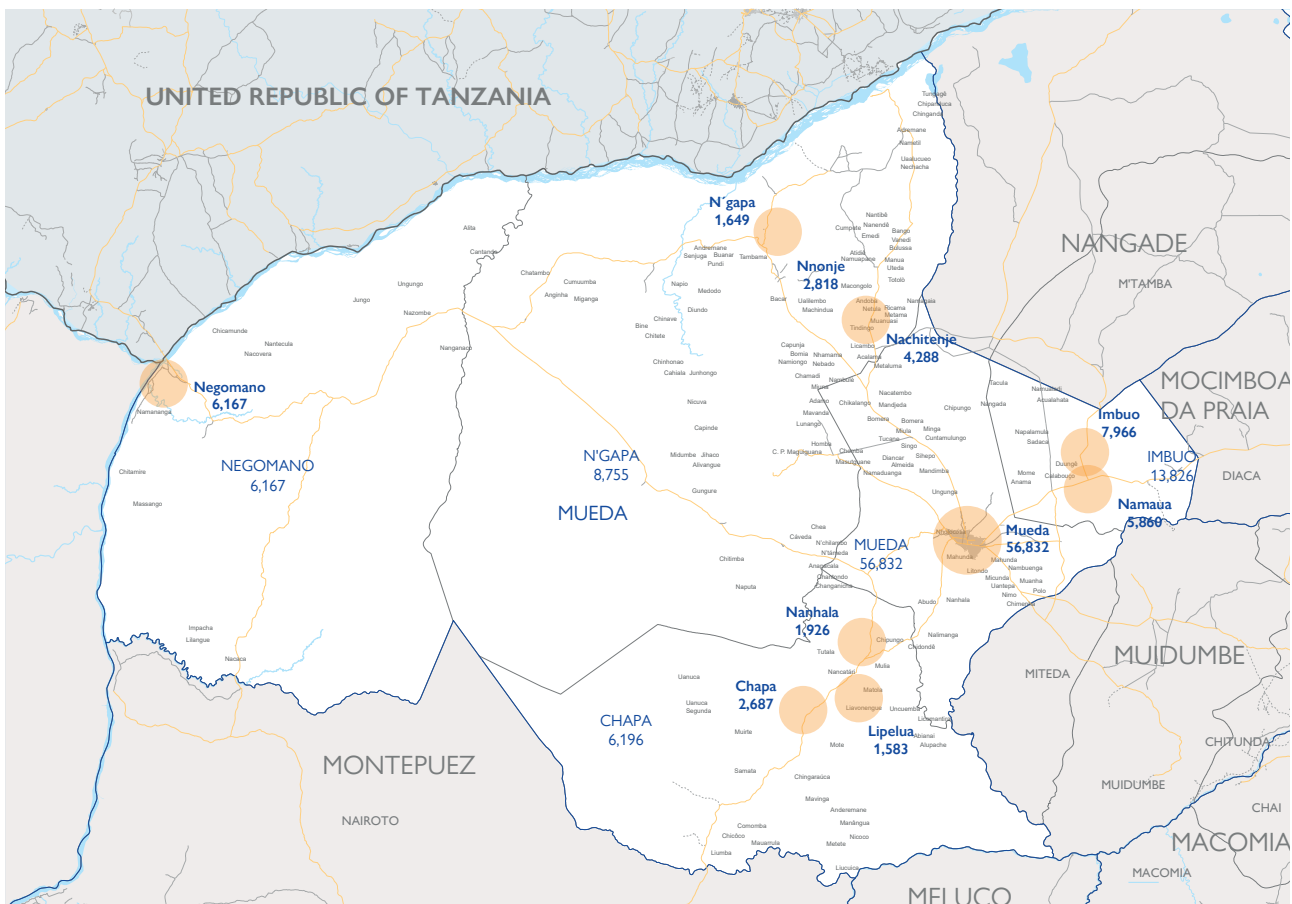
Map 12. Total IDPs in Mueda per locality.

NAMPULA

MSLA in Carrone Resettlement Site, Nampula province, 2021 © IOM Mozambique
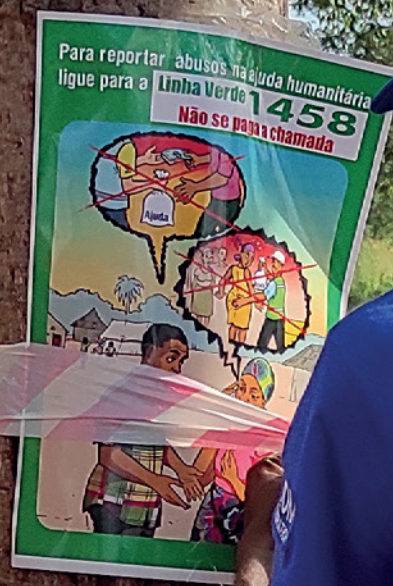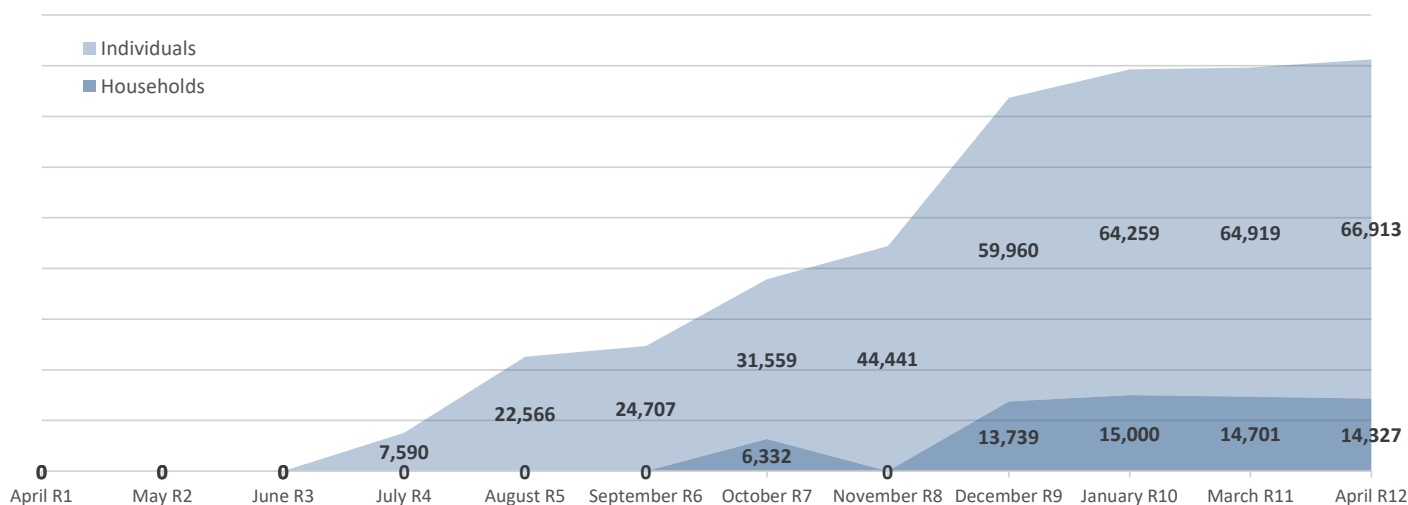
NAMPULA PROVINCE

Graph 20. Evolution of IDP numbers in Nampula.

As of April 2021, an estimated 66,913 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. There has been an increase of 1,994 IDPs throughout the province, which is triple the influx captured by Baseline Round 11 (this increase was expected as the effects of the attack in Palma were only captured in the current report).

The most significant increases in IDP population were in Nampula City (5,480 individuals, or 28% increase), Memba (4,706 individuals, or 95% increase), Meconta (790, 4%), and Nacaroa (263, 37%). There was a notable decrease in Erati, with 391 fewer IDPs (11% lower) than in Round 11.

The largest IDP populations were in the following districts: Nampula City (24,958 individuals), Meconta (21,019 individuals), Memba (9,663), and Erati (3,669). Nacala, with 6,888 IDPs present was not captured in Round 12.
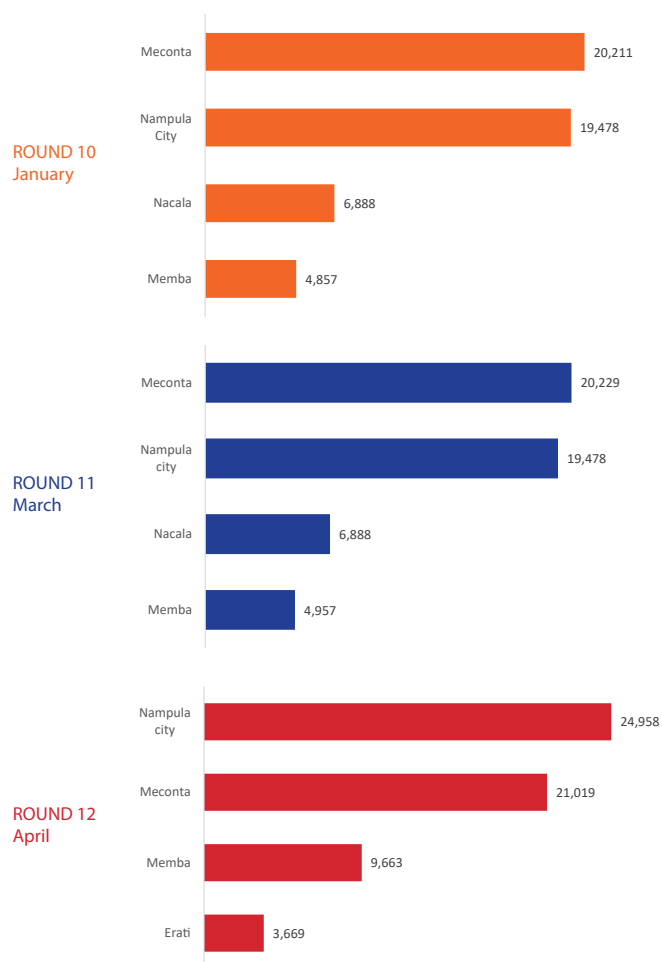
Graph 21. Evolution of IDP numbers per districts between January 2021 and April 2021.

COVERAGE IN NAMPULA:

MAP OF ASSESSED POSTOS IN ROUND 12
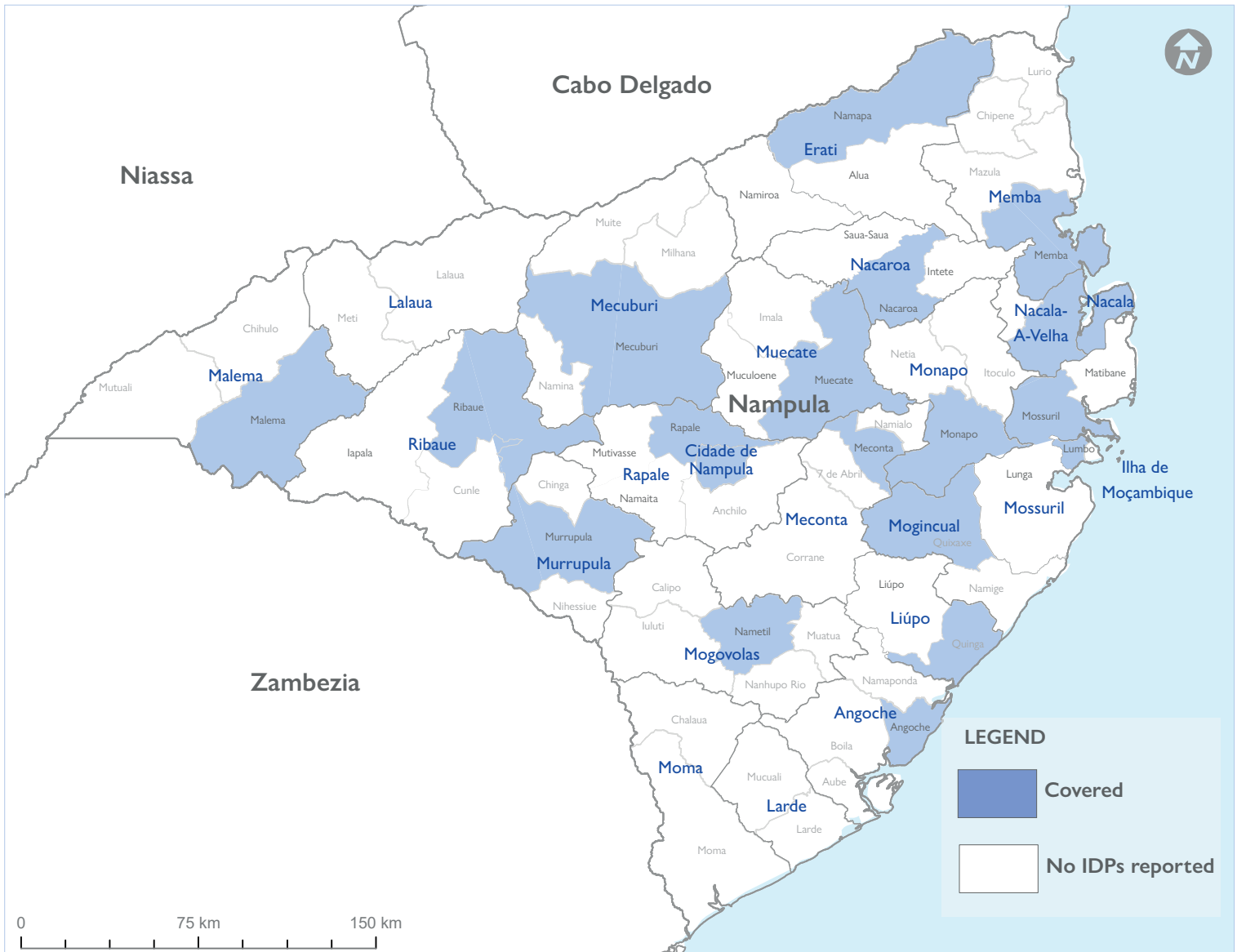
Map 13. Coverage of Nampula postos in Round 12

ORIGIN OF IDPS AND DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

In April, results from the baseline assessments indicate an increase of 1,994 internally displaced persons in Nampula province. Between Round 11 and Round 12, there is no data to indicate any significant trends for outward or return-like movements in any of the districts in Nampula.

In Nampula, 69 % of the IDP population are in Meconta and Nampula City (24,959, and 21,019 individuals respectively), two neighbouring and central districts. Twenty-four per cent of IDPs are found in the next three 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: 2,188 IDPs in Memba, 726 IDPs in Erati, and 632 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. In 86% of localities, the KI reported that most of the IDPs arrived from Mocimboa da Praia. These are the same districts where humanitarian access is currently restricted. All localities reported insecurity as the main reason for displacement.
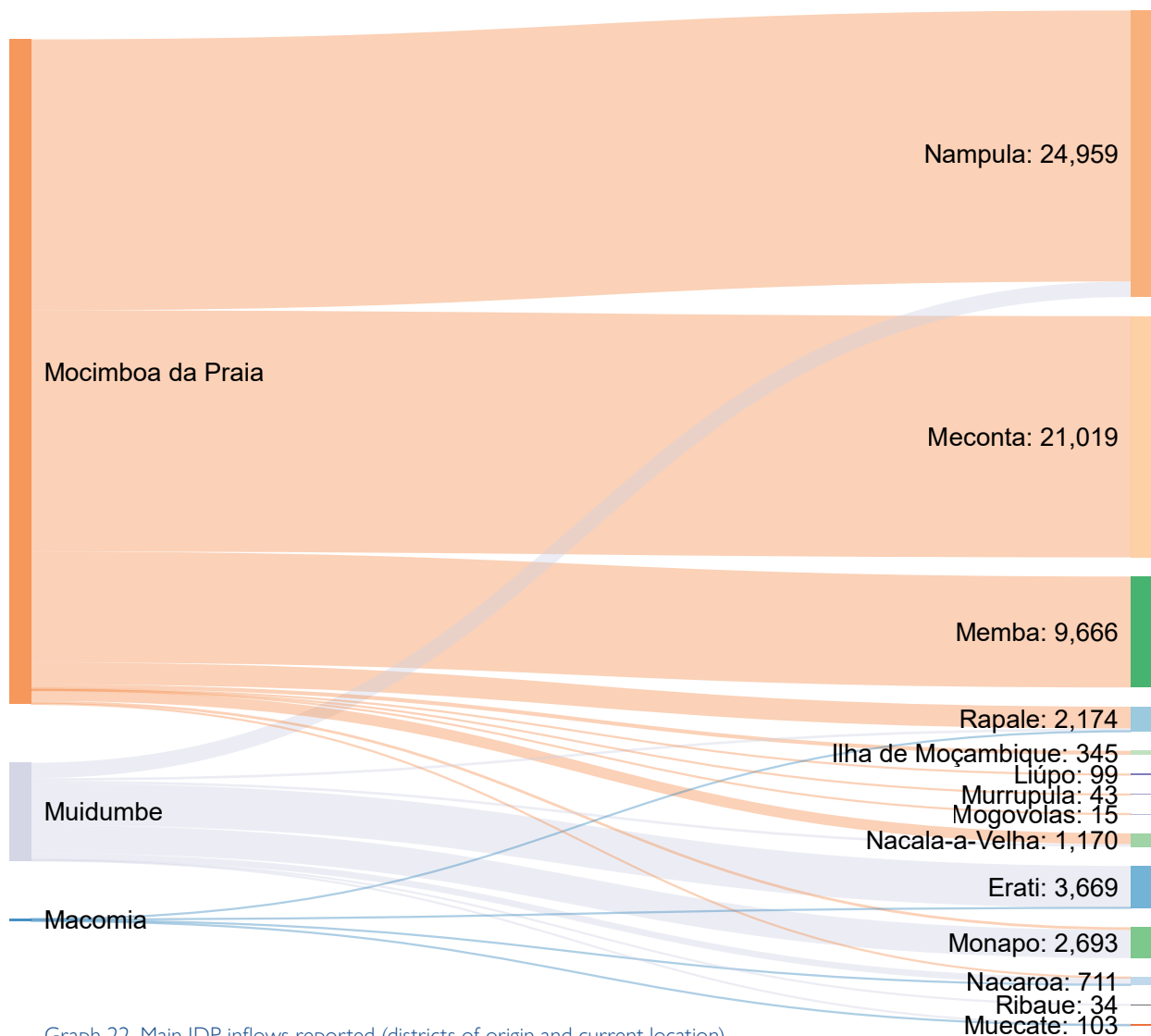
Graph 22. Main IDP inflows reported (districts of origin and current location)

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

In Nampula province, the ongoing insecurity in Cabo Delgado continued to be the main reason for displacement. Furthermore, only one locality with a group of 11 IDPs said that the group had been displaced previously. All the remaining 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. Elderly people and pregnant women were the two largest vulnerable groups identified. The results are illustrated in Graphs 22 and 23 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.

Women 24% **Men 21%** **Children 55%**
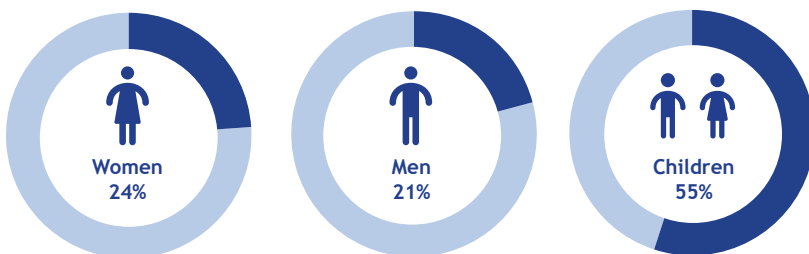
Graph 23. Demographics of hosted IDPs for Nampula.

Children are consistently reported as the main demographic group. The results of the assessments show that children represent 55% of the IDP population while the second largest group reported were women (24%) and men (22%).

Elderly 807

Pregnant women 175

Unaccompanied children 322

Persons With Disability 142
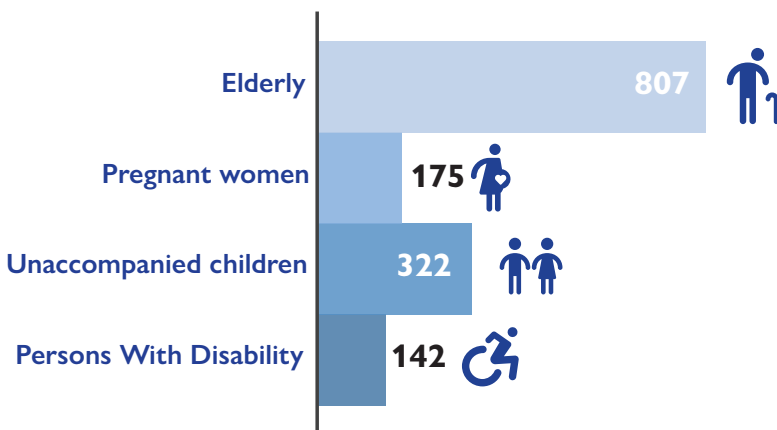
Graph 24. Main vulnerabilities reported for Nampula*.

Among the IDPs in Nampula, different vulnerable groups were identified: elderly (807 individuals or 1%), pregnant women (175 or <1%), unaccompanied children (322 or <1%) and persons with a disability (142 or <1%)*. Only 24 out of 36 localities reported the presence of persons with disabilities.

* Based on the "Living Conditions 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 (76% of localitie), shelter (74%), and non-access to potable water (21%). The results for food and shelter are consistent with the trends observed in previous assessments. In the previous round, NFIs were cited by 58% of localities, compared to 17% in Round 12. It should be noted that even though 74 per cent of localities reported shelter, they represent 90 per cent of the total IDP population: this implies that the largest and most populous sites are in need of shelter assistance. Similar, access to potable water is cited by 21% of localities, who represent 40% of the total IDP population. Additional priority needs identified: health (8%), financial aid (8%), and access to income generating activities (6%).

FOOD — 76%

SHELTER — 74%

ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER — 21%

NFI — 17%

HEALTH — 8%

FINANCIAL AID — 8%

INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES — 6%

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS — 0%

EDUCATION — 0%

WATER TO COOK/WASH — 0%

LEGAL AID — 0%

PSYCHOSOCIAL AID — 0%

CHILD PROTECTION — 0%

■ Yes ■ No
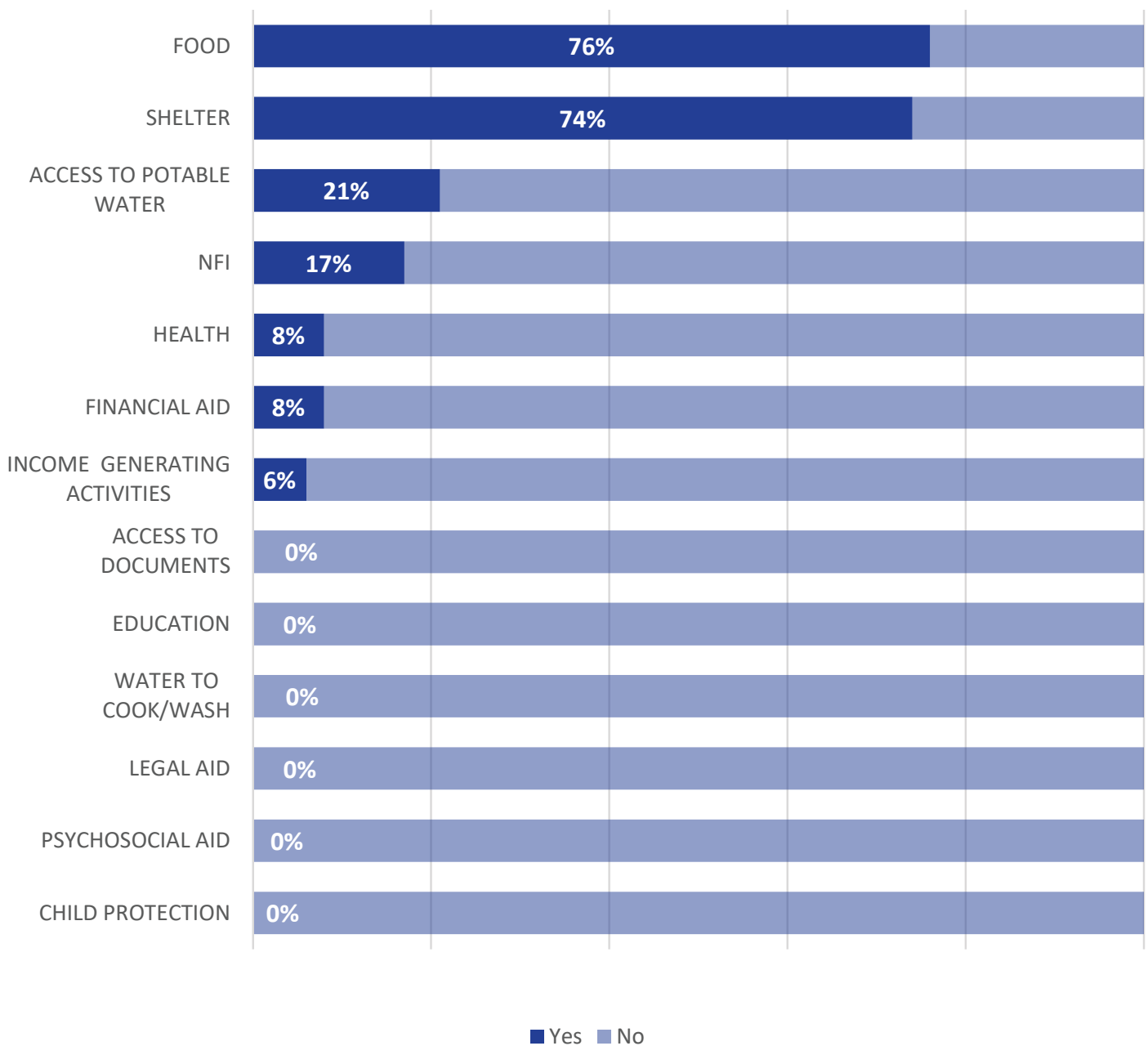
Graph 25. Main needs reported for Nampula.

FOOD SECURITY

Food has been mentioned as a primary need by 76% of localities. According to key informants, among the assessed localities, 98% received a food distribution (the disparity between food distribution coverage in Nampula and Cabo Delgado where 88% received a food distribution, is still present).

For those localities where food was distributed, 8% of localities reported that the distribution occurred more than a month ago, while for 23% of localities the distribution took place in the last month, for 27% more than two weeks ago, for 17% two weeks ago, and for 27% seven days ago. The 27% of localities that received food aid in the last week, shelter 57% of the IDP population in Nampula. The largest problems with food distributions are in the northern provinces closer to the border with Cabo Delgado. Geographically, districts near the border with Cabo Delgado and surrounding Nampula city are best served by food distributions.
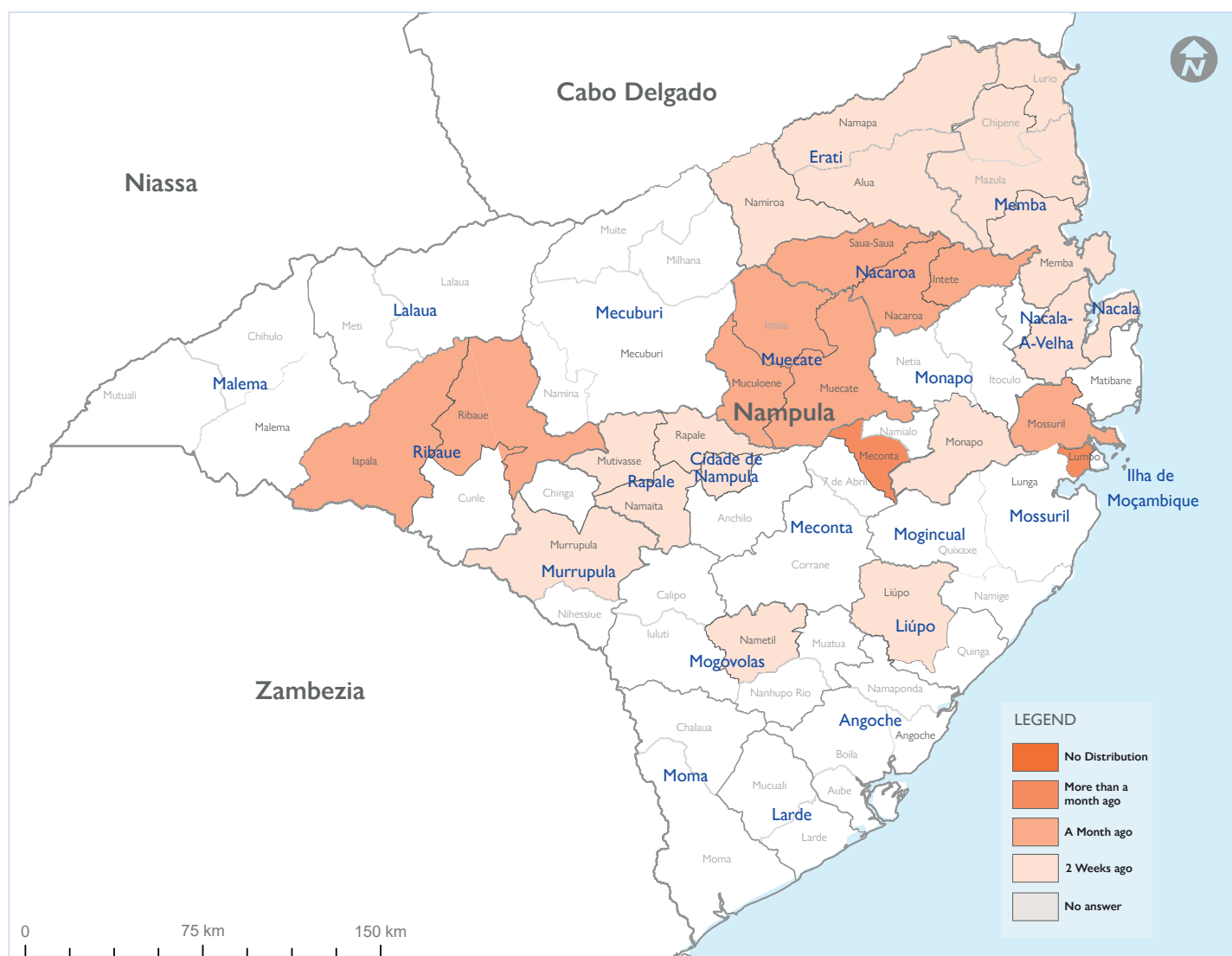
Map 14. Food distribution by posto.

SHELTER AND NFI

Cited as the second most urgent need during this round of assessments, 74% of the key informants reported that IDPs received shelter assistance in the assessed localities. However, this entails 90% of the IDP population, indicating that the localities with the highest IDP numbers require this assistance. In Round 12, 83% of localities report no shelter assistance was received. Assistance was received in Meconta (100% of localities), Muecate (50%), Monapo (57%), and Memba (15%). It should be noted that the 17% of localities who reported having received shelter assistance, represents localities housing 33% of the total IDP population. This is mainly due to the distribution in Meconta, which hosts the second largest IDP population in Nampula province.

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 (89% of localities who received assistance), tool kits (78%), and reconstruction materials (78%). Just as in the previous round, no NFIs and no technical assistance has been provided.

In terms of shelter assistance, the priority needs are: tool kits (reported by 77% of localities), tarpaulins (77%), reconstruction materials (63%), NFIs (19%), and technical support/assistance (6%). This is broadly similar to the previous round. It should be noted that the 77% of localities reporting the need for tool kits represent districts hosting 93% of the total IDP population in Nampula province. Conversely, localities citing a need for tarpaulins represent only 51% of the IDP population, and those citing reconstruction materials 63%: this indicates that these needs are not as high priority in the more populated sites in the province.
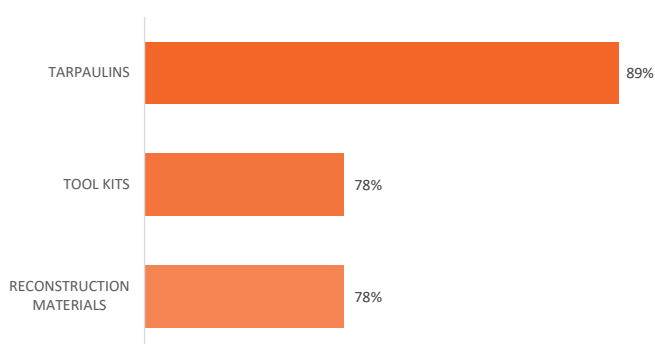
Graph 26. Types of shelter assistance received
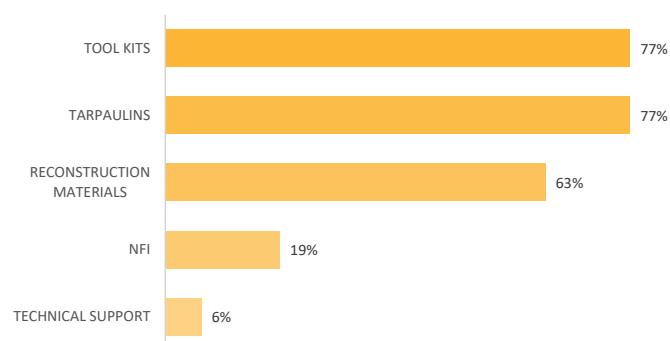
Graph 27. Type of shelter assistance needed

Localities reported that 99% of the IDP population is currently living with the host communities. In previous rounds (e.g. Round 10), up to 31% of the population had been living in temporary shelters, but currently that stands at <1%.

Eighty-five per cent of localities reported that IDPs live in houses made of grass, 4% in mud and straw houses, 2% in matope and macuti houses, and 4% in matope houses with zinc plates. This represents a large change from Round 10, when the number living in grass houses was 50%. This increase may be associated with the relative costs of construction and maintenance. There has been little change in the proportions of KIs reporting that IDPs live in matope and macuti shelters, or matope with zinc plates shelters, or in more permanent cement buildings .
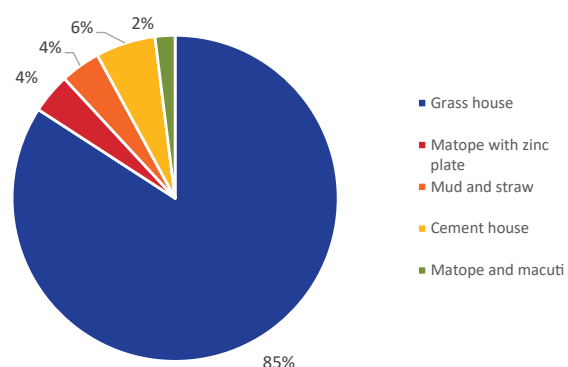
Graph 28. Main types of shelter where IDPs are living.
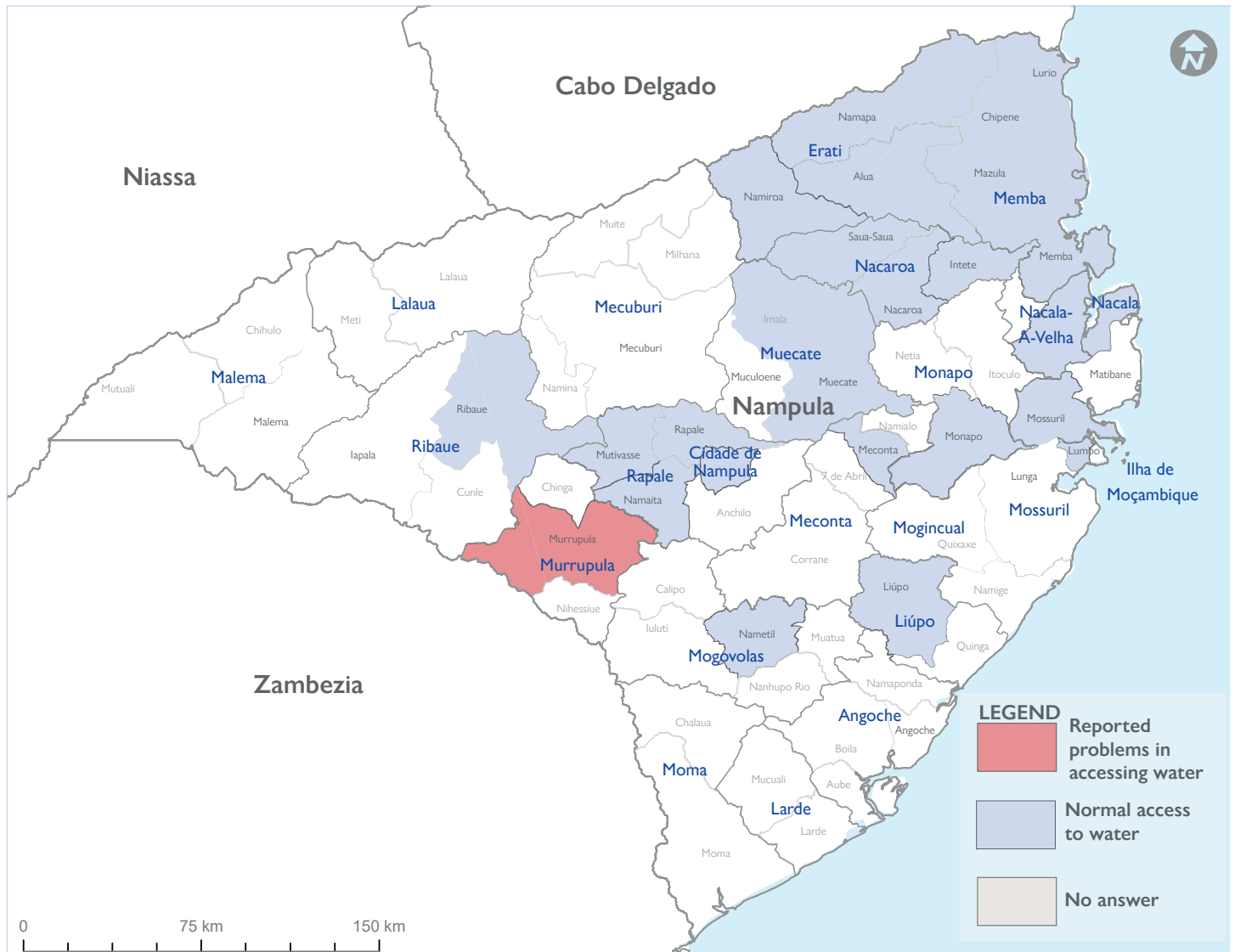
ACCESS TO WATER

Map 16. Access to water by posto.

Access to potable water has been reported as a need of the displaced population by 21% of localities, which shelter 40% of the total IDP population. This is despite the following indicators for water access, highlighting the potential unreliability for water sources and IDP fears of losing access.

Ninety-eight per cent of localities reported that the majority of the population has access to a source of safe drinking water. This is higher than both Round 11 (81%) and Round 10 (89%).

Only one locality, with <1% of the total IDP population in the province, reported an issue with water access in Round 12. The KI reported that the water point is no longer functioning as it has been damaged.

HEALTH

Ninety-two per cent of localities report that there is a functioning health centre available to IDPs in the localities (this is down from 100% in Round 11, and the same number as in Round 10). This fluctuation is likely due to a slightly different coverage of localities in Nacaroa between rounds. Seventy-five per cent of localities (down from 93% in Round 11) report that IDPs face no significant barriers to accessing healthcare throughout Nampula province. An increasing number of respondents have indicated that there is a lack of doctors, and that insufficient documents, and overcrowding in healthcare centres are barriers. Several localities reported that the distance to health centres is becoming and issue for IDPs.
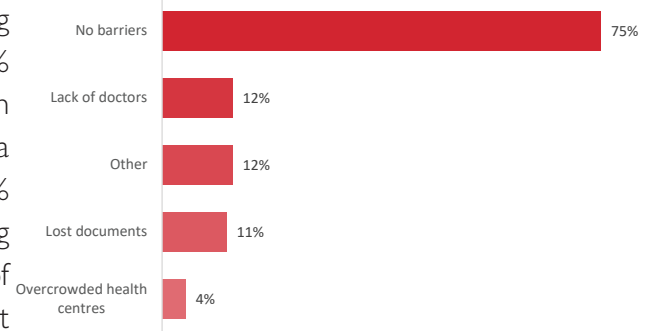
Graph 29. Main problems faced by the IDP population regarding health access
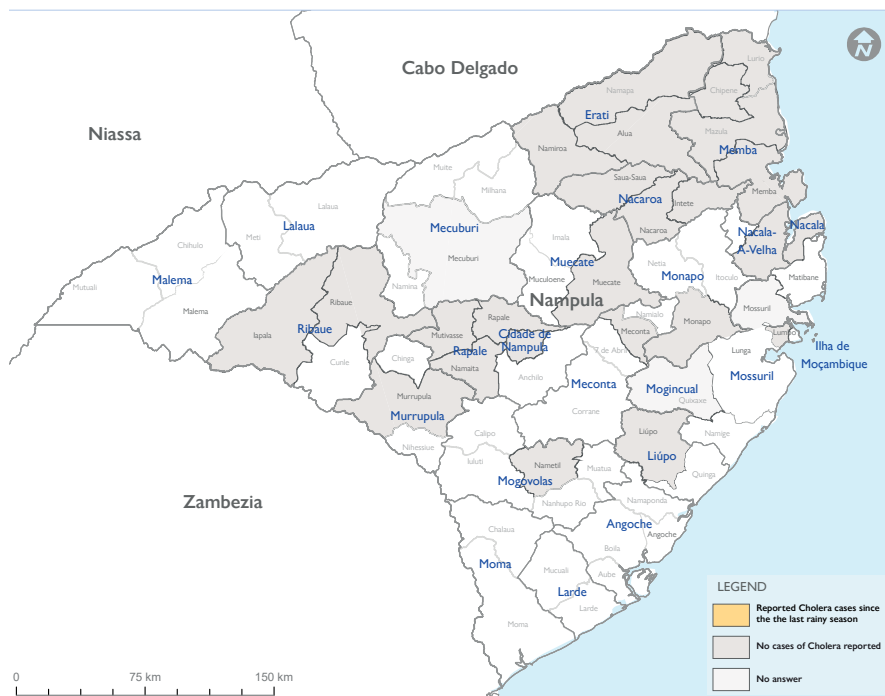
Map 17. Localities with reported cholera cases since last rainy season
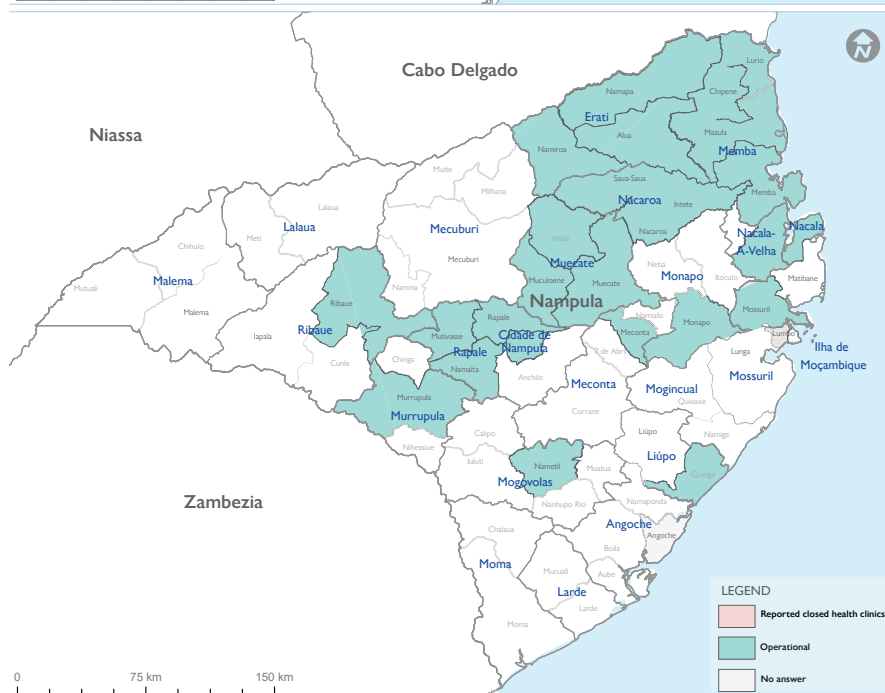
Map 18. Localities with closed health facilities.

EDUCATION

Access to education remains an important concern, especially in light of the high percentage of children among the IDP population. Forty-nine per cent of localities reported that the majority of children had no barriers to accessing education (down from 75% in Round 11 and from 53% in Round 10). However, these localities host 80% of the total IDP population. Children were unable to access education in Ilha De Moçambique, Mongovolas, Muecate, Murrupula, Nacala-a-Velha, and Ribaue. The most common cited barrier was a lack of available school materials (89% of localities with barriers to education). Only 7% of these localities reported a lack of classrooms, and 4% a lack of teachers, as being the main barrier to education.

Barrier	%
Lack of school materials	89%
Lack of classrooms	7%
Lack of teachers	4%
Schools not functioning	0%
Other	0%
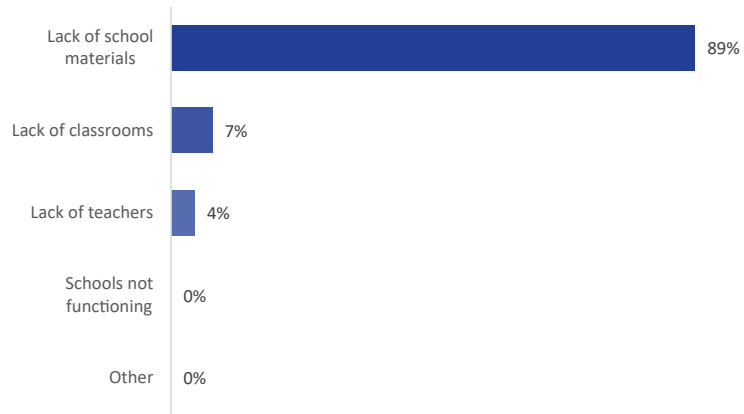
Graph 30. Main barriers to education
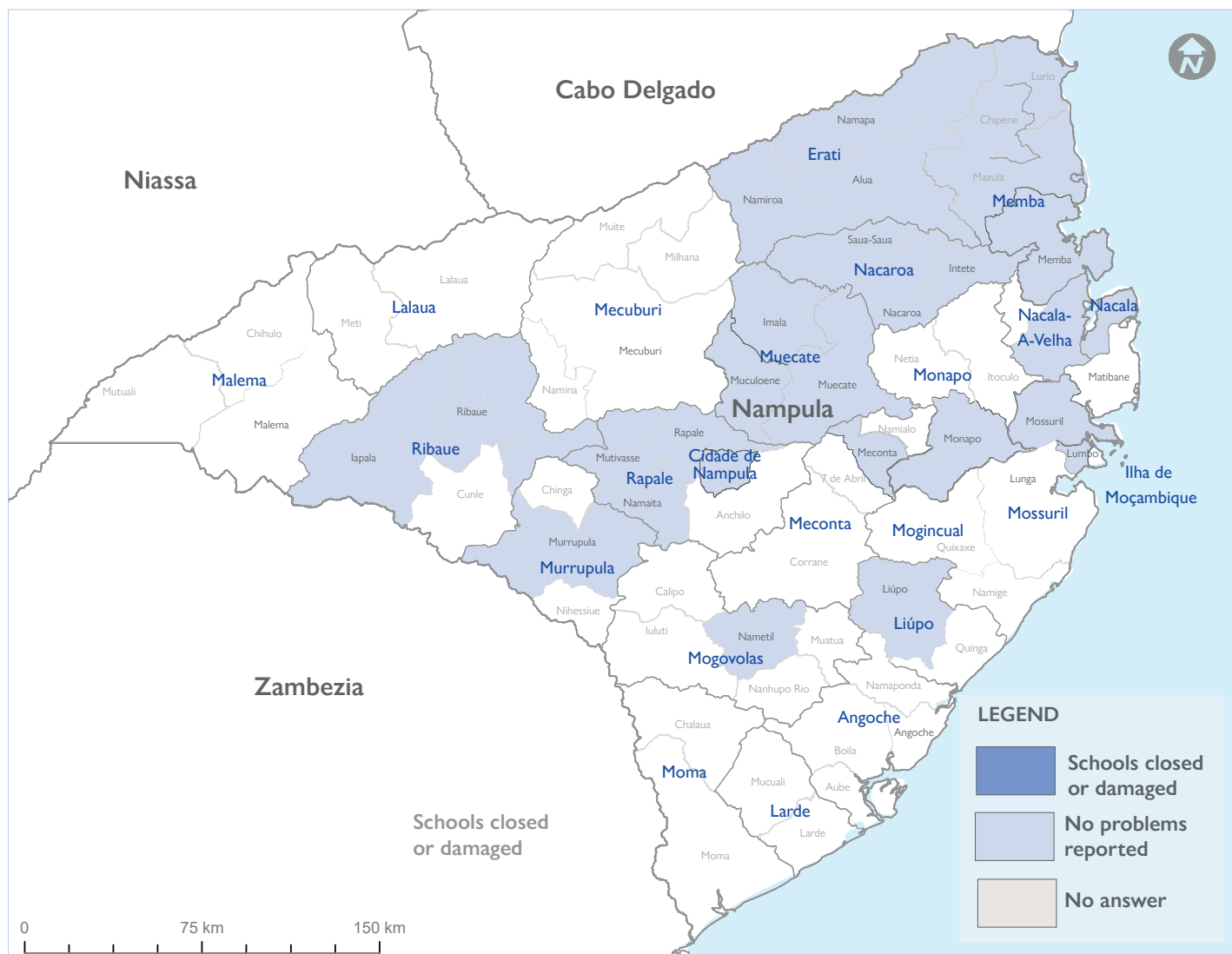
Map 19. Localities reporting damaged or closed schools.

PROTECTION

In most localities (74%, with 95% of the province's IDP population), the relationship between IDPs and hosting communities is good, while 26% of the localities reported their relationship as average. There are no significant trends or differences to report compared with previous rounds of assessments.

In 51% of localities there is no community committee for the protection of children present, up from 31% in the previous round. There are still no such committees in Erati, Liúpo, Meconta, Mongovolas, Murrupula, and Nacala-e-Velha. In Round 10 such committees had been present in Mongovolas. In the Round 11 localities in Meconta reported no longer having the committees, which has continued into Round 12. Of the assessed localities in Nampula, 38% reported that both police stations and community protection councils are present, in 8% there was only a community protection committee, and in 57% of localities there is only a police station where IDPs can report incidents.

Finally, 66% of localities reported that IDPs in their locality do not have identification documents (such as a National ID card, birth certificate, etc.). Furthermore, 94% of key informants (representing 99% of the IDP population) reported that newborns receive birth certificates in their locality.
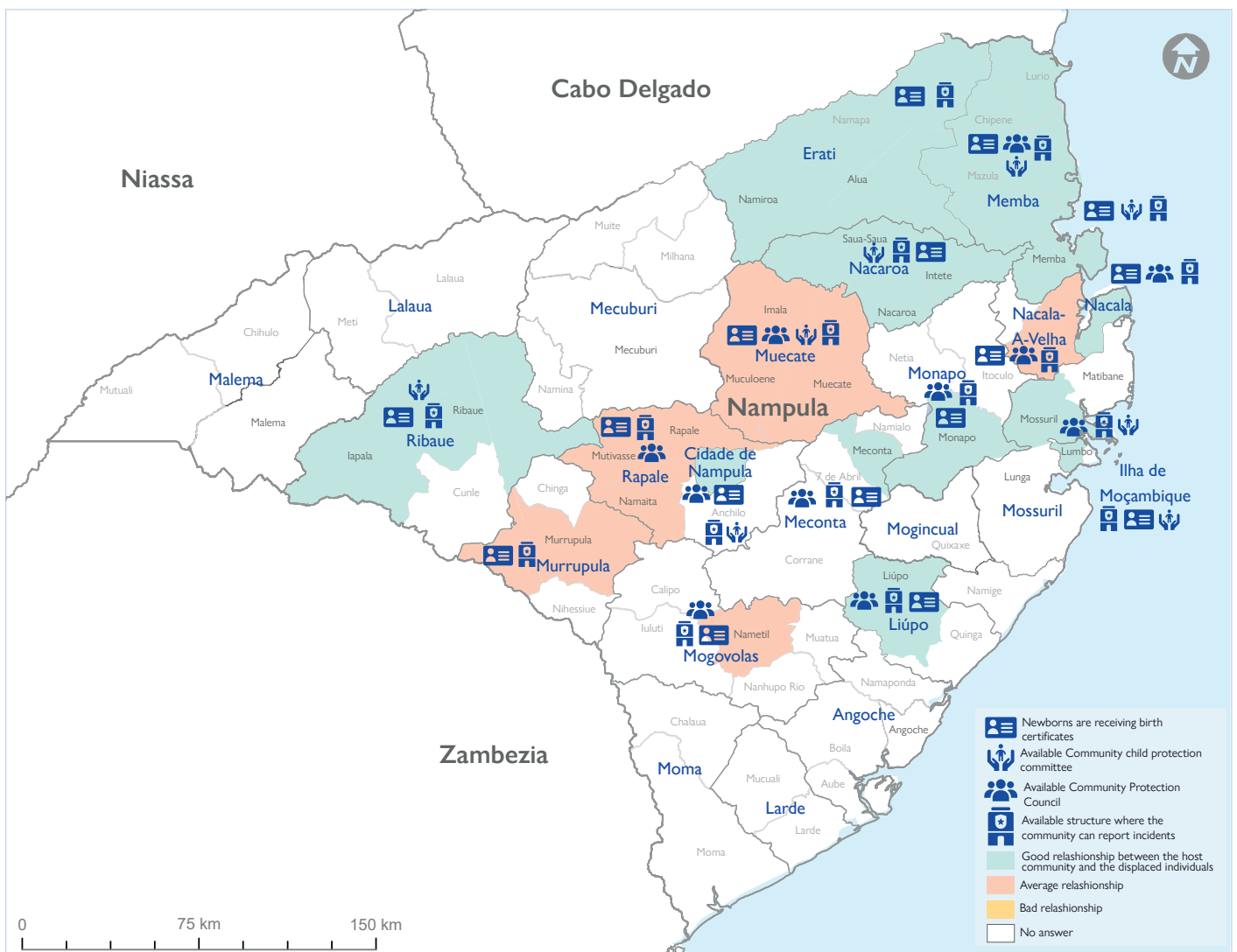
Map 20. Protection services by locality.

MOST AFFECTED DISTRICTS
IN NAMPULA

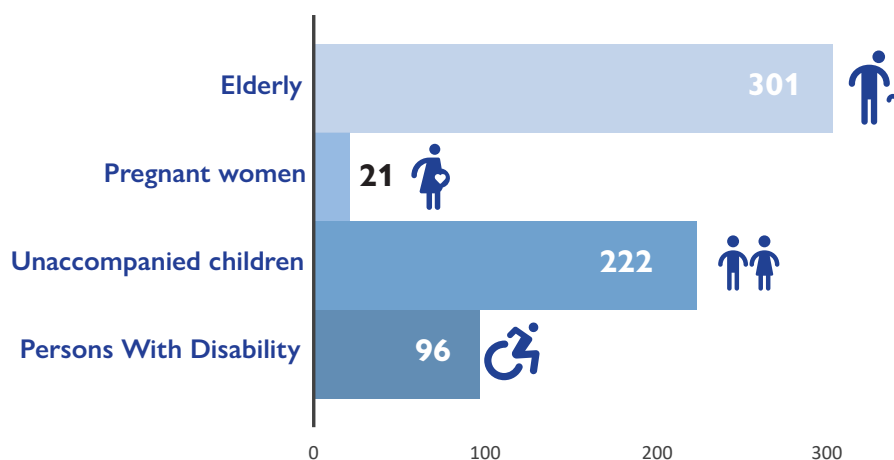# HOTSPOT DISTRICTS IN NAMPULA: NAMPULA CITY OVERVIEW

As of April 2021, Nampula City is the district with the highest number of hosted IDPs (24,958). This is the first time in this year that Meconta is not hosting the largest IDP group. Compared to the previous assessment, an increase in the number of hosted IDPs has been recorded (a increase of 5,480 individuals, or 28% increase). The majority of IDPs originate from Mocimboa da Praia.

The main reported needs of the hosted IDPs in Nampula City are shelter (100%), food (100%), and access to potable water (67%). Potable water has been a key need in Nampula City since Round 10. The district has one of the highest proportions of children of either Nampula or Cabo Delgado provinces. The vulnerabilities reported in the district can be seen in Graph 33.
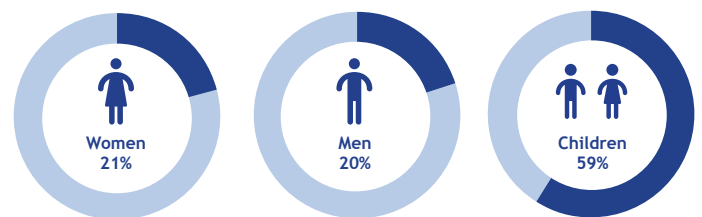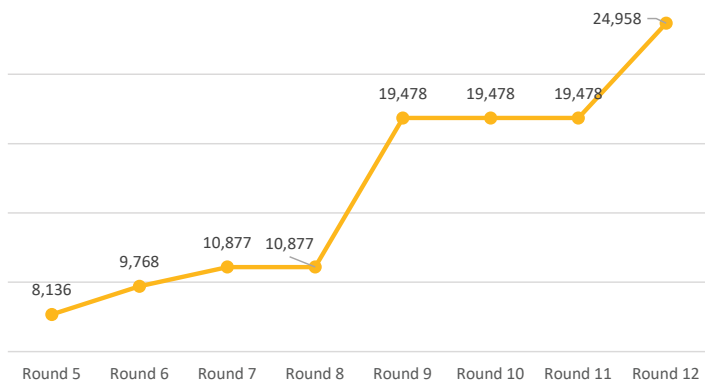
Graph 31. IDP displacement trend in Nampula City.

Graph 32. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Nampula City.

Graph 33. Main vulnerabilities reported of hosted IDPs in Nampula City.

HOTSPOT DISTRICTS IN NAMPULA: MECONTA

Meconta previously hosted the largest numbers of IDPs in the province, though following a large inflow to Nampula City measured for Round 12, now has the second most IDPs with 21,109 individuals (an increase of 790 individuals, or 4% 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.

In contrast to previous round, the only need reported in Round 12 was for shelter. Previously, localities had also cited needs for WASH, food, access to potable water, and others.
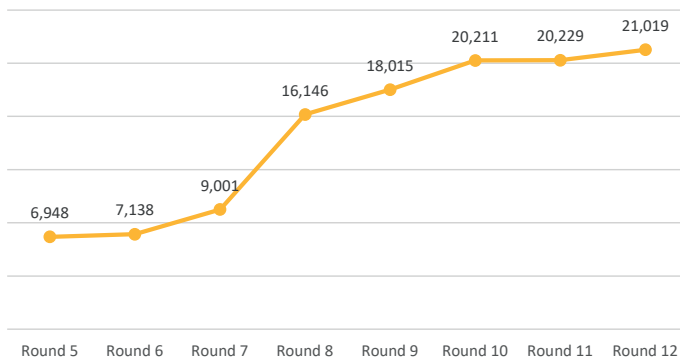
Graph 34. IDP displacement trend in Meconta.
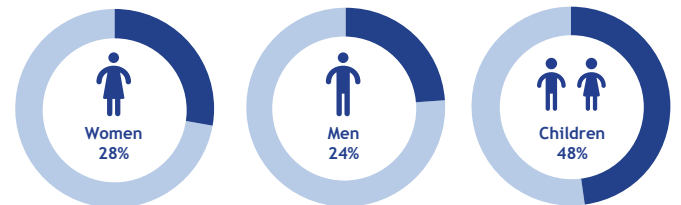
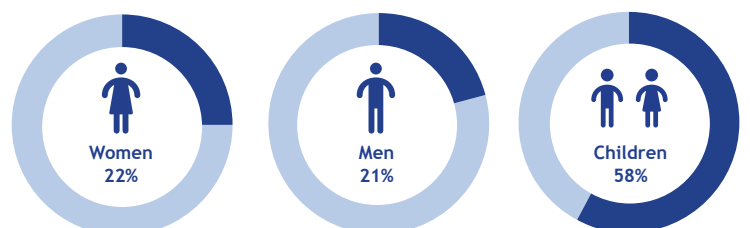Graph 35. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Meconta.

HOTSPOT DISTRICTS IN NAMPULA: MEMBA

Memba has surpassed Nacala, as the district with the third largest displaced population (9,663 individuals). This represents an increase of 4,706 IDPs, increasing the population by 95%. All localities in Memba 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.

All localities cited food as a priority need (100%), followed by shelter (57%), and NFIs (57%). No other needs have been cited by localities in Round 12.
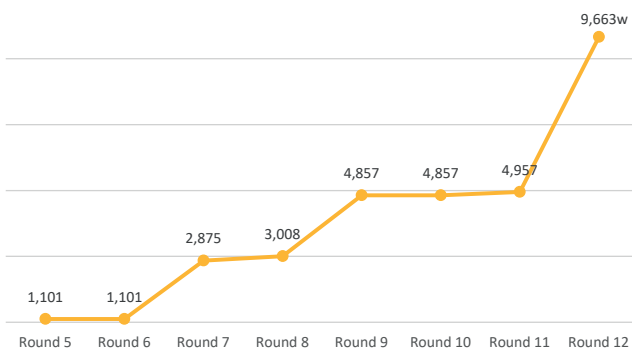
Graph 36. IDP displacement trend in Memba.

Graph 37. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Memba.

AFFECTED PROVINCES:

NIASSA, SOFALA AND ZAMBEZIA

IDP families in Montepuez district, Cabo Delgado © IOM Mozambique
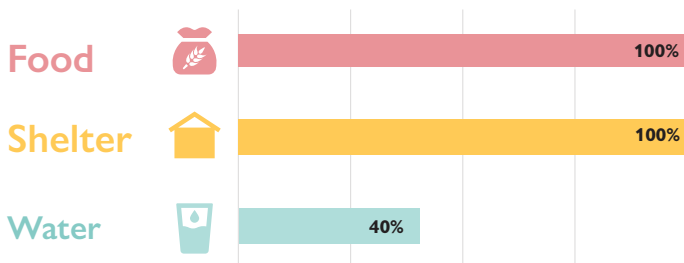
AFFECTED NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: NIASSA

In this assessment, 1,133 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 54% of IDPs), Macomia (24%), and Nangade (15%).

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. In Round 10 42% of the population was under 18, but with recent new arrivals in the previous two rounds, this has increased to 55%.
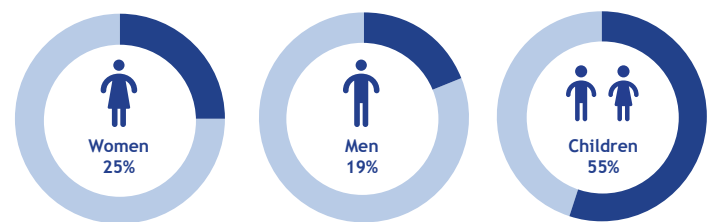
For the IDPs hosted in Niassa, the main needs reported by the key informants are food (reported by 100% of the key informants in Niassa), shelter (100%), and potable water (40%).
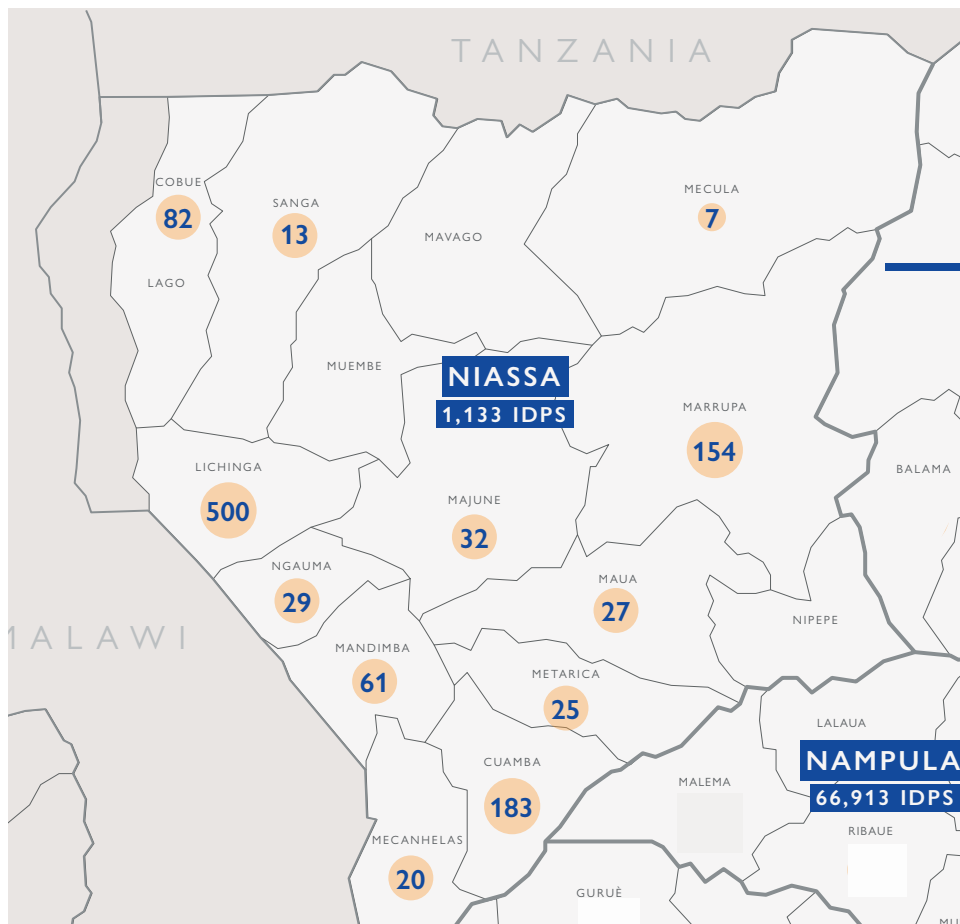
MAIN NEEDS

Food		100%
Shelter		100%
Water		40%

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

Women 25%

Men 19%

Children 55%

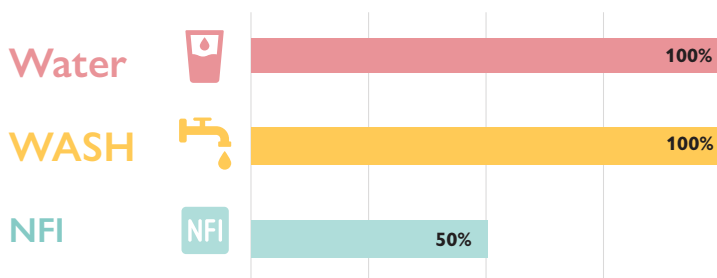Graph 39. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Niassa.

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 In Round 10, but unchanged from Round 11). All IDPs originated from Mocimboa da Praia, and are all in two resettlement sites in Dondo and Nhamatanda districts.

For the IDPs hosted in Sofala, the main needs reported by the localities are access to potable water (100%), WASH (100%), and NFIs (50%). Previous shelter and food had been the most cited, while access to potable water, WASH, and NFIs had been secondary and less reported needs.
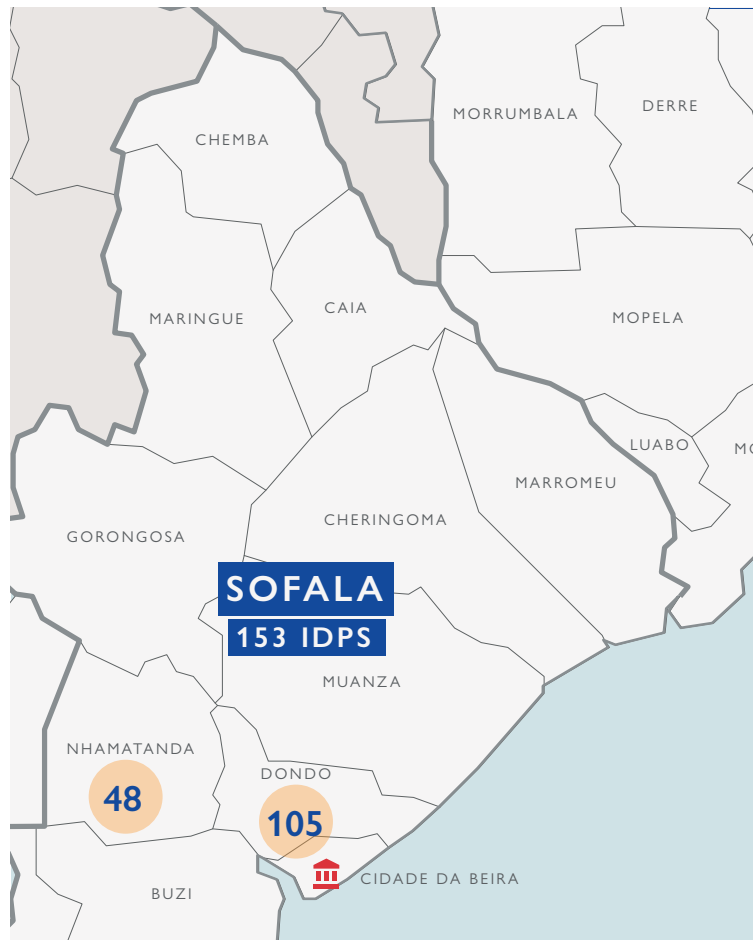
MAIN NEEDS

Water 100%
WASH 100%
NFI 50%

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

Women 27%

Men 22%

Children 50%
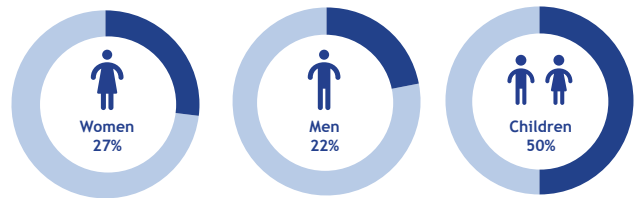
Graph 41. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Sofala.

SOFALA
153 IDPS

NHAMATANDA 48
DONDO 105

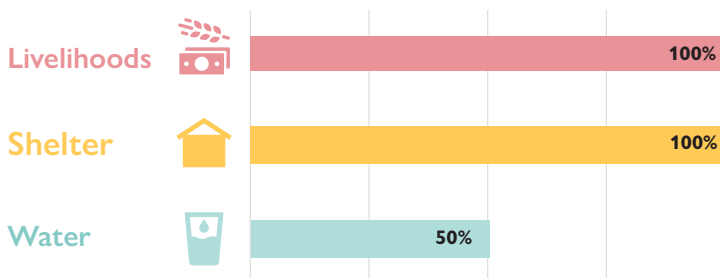Map 22. Total IDPs in Sofala per district.

AFFECTED NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: ZAMBEZIA

For this round, 1,200 IDPs, fleeing the insecurity situation in Cabo Delgado, were reported in the province of Zambezia (up from 1,153 the previous round).

In three districts (50% of those assessed in Zambezia) the majority of IDPs present originated from Mocimboa da Praia, whereas from the other three districts, they originiated from Muidumbe.

For the IDPs hosted in Zambezia, the main needs reported by localities are access to income-generating activities (reported by 100% of the key informants), shelter (100%), and access to potable water (50%). NFIs were also cited by 50% of key informants.
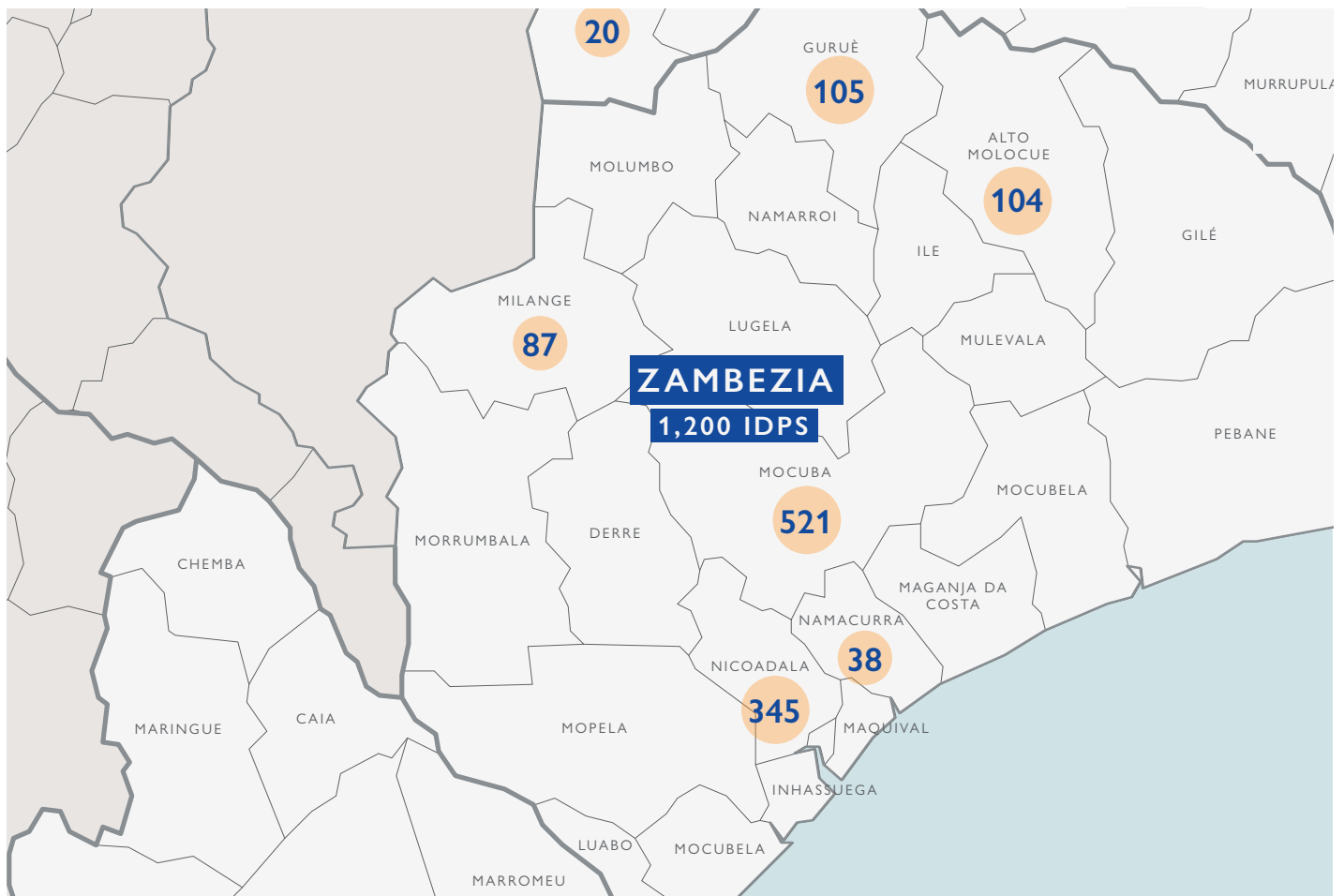
MAIN NEEDS

Livelihoods	100%
Shelter	100%
Water	50%

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

Women 21% Men 22% Children 56%
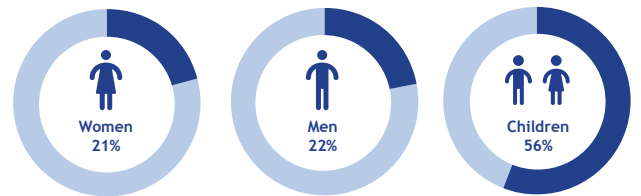
Graph 43. Demographics of hosted IDPs in Zambezia.

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 since 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. Emergency Tracking Tool, and Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment); (iii) Conducting household 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 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 14 out of the 17 districts in Cabo Delgado. As such, the DTM covered 14 districts, 44 postos (out of 59), and 102 localities in Cabo Delgado.

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

This twelfth round of assessment also covered the neighbouring provinces of Nampula (14 districts), Niassa (12 districts), Sofala (2 districts), and Zambezia (6 districts).

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