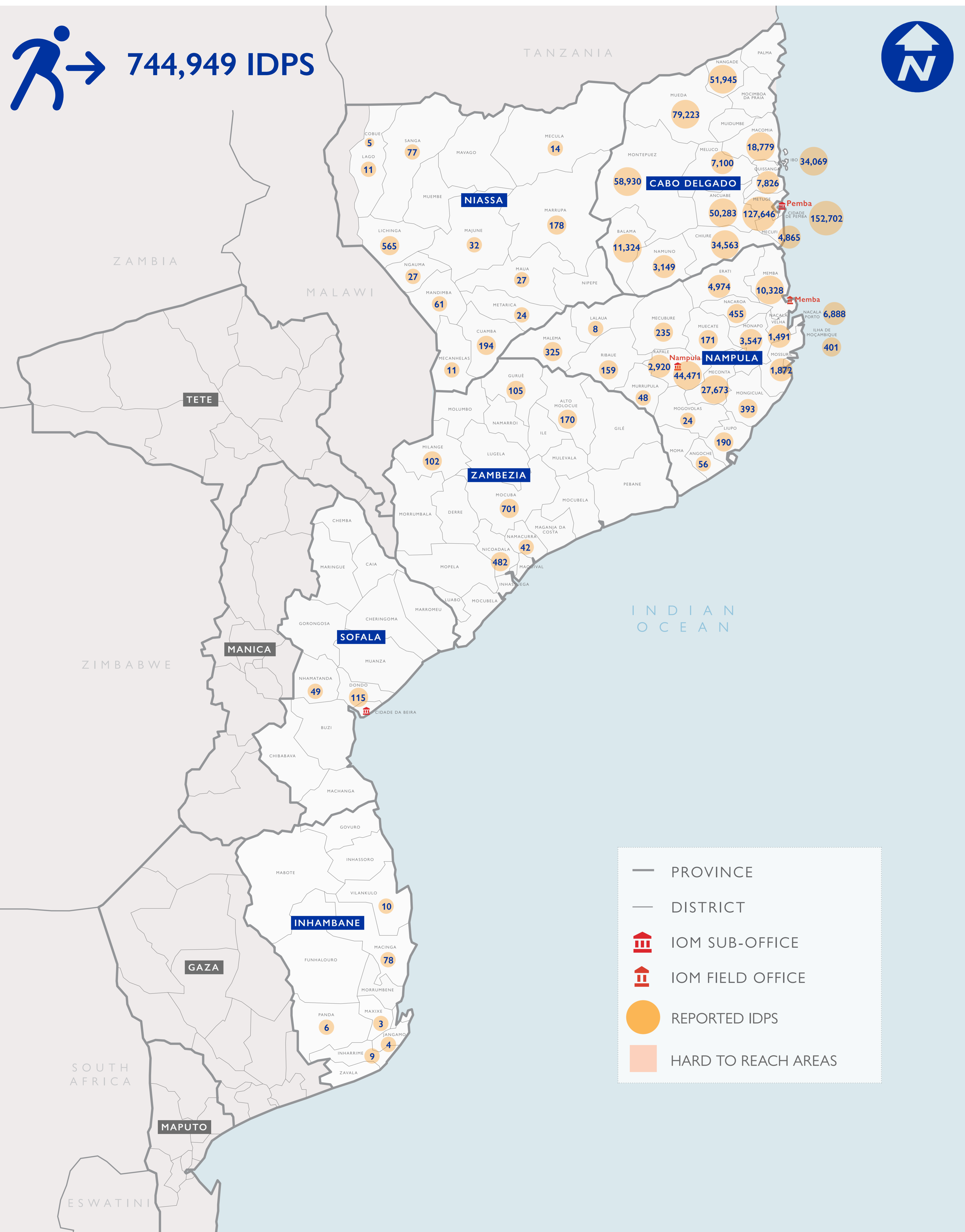


 **744,949 IDPS**



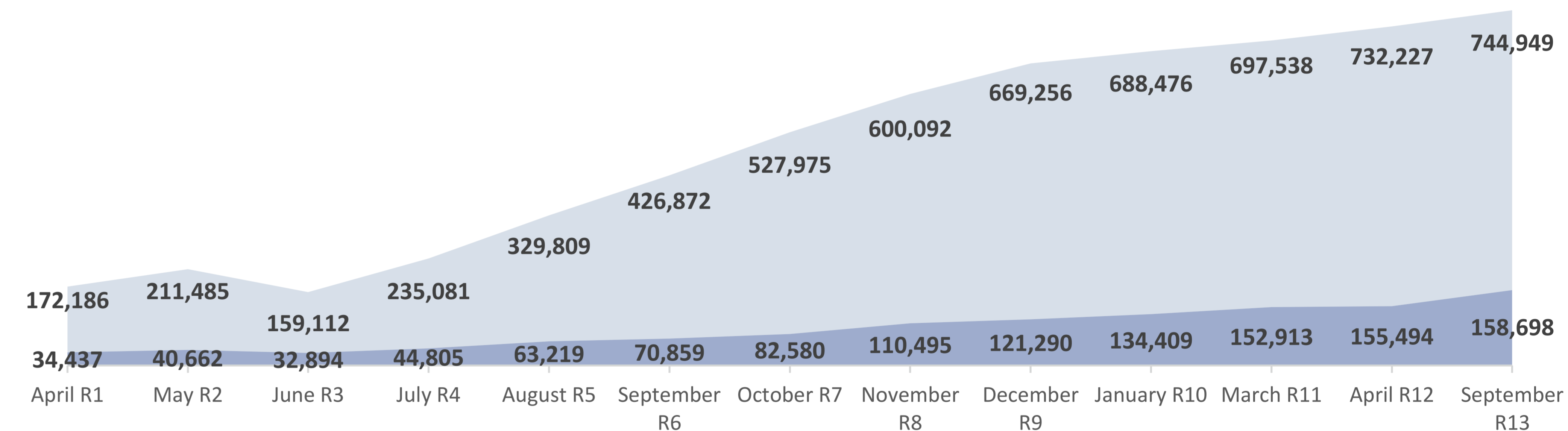
### Baseline Assessment Round 13

Increased security incidents in northern Mozambique since 2017 resulted in population displacement as well as subsequent humanitarian needs. To better understand the scope of displacement trends and needs of displaced populations, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) activated DTM in Cabo Delgado province in February 2019.

The DTM has focal points and enumerators in 118 localities of the Cabo Delgado province and collects data in close coordination with the Government. This 13th round of assessment also covered neighbouring provinces of Inhambane (6 localities) Nampula (77 localities), Niassa (12 localities), as well as the provinces of Zambezia (6 localities), and Sofala (2 localities).

Security and access restraints in Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe and Palma districts have limited data collection resulting in no updated estimates recorded by DTM field teams and focal points. For this round, 14 out of the 17 districts in Cabo Delgado were covered. In addition, IDP baseline estimates in Nampula province are currently under verification in collaboration with INGD and local authorities. Verification across 21 districts in Nampula will be updated and recorded within the next round of IOM DTM Baseline Assessment Reports.

■ Individuals  
■ Households

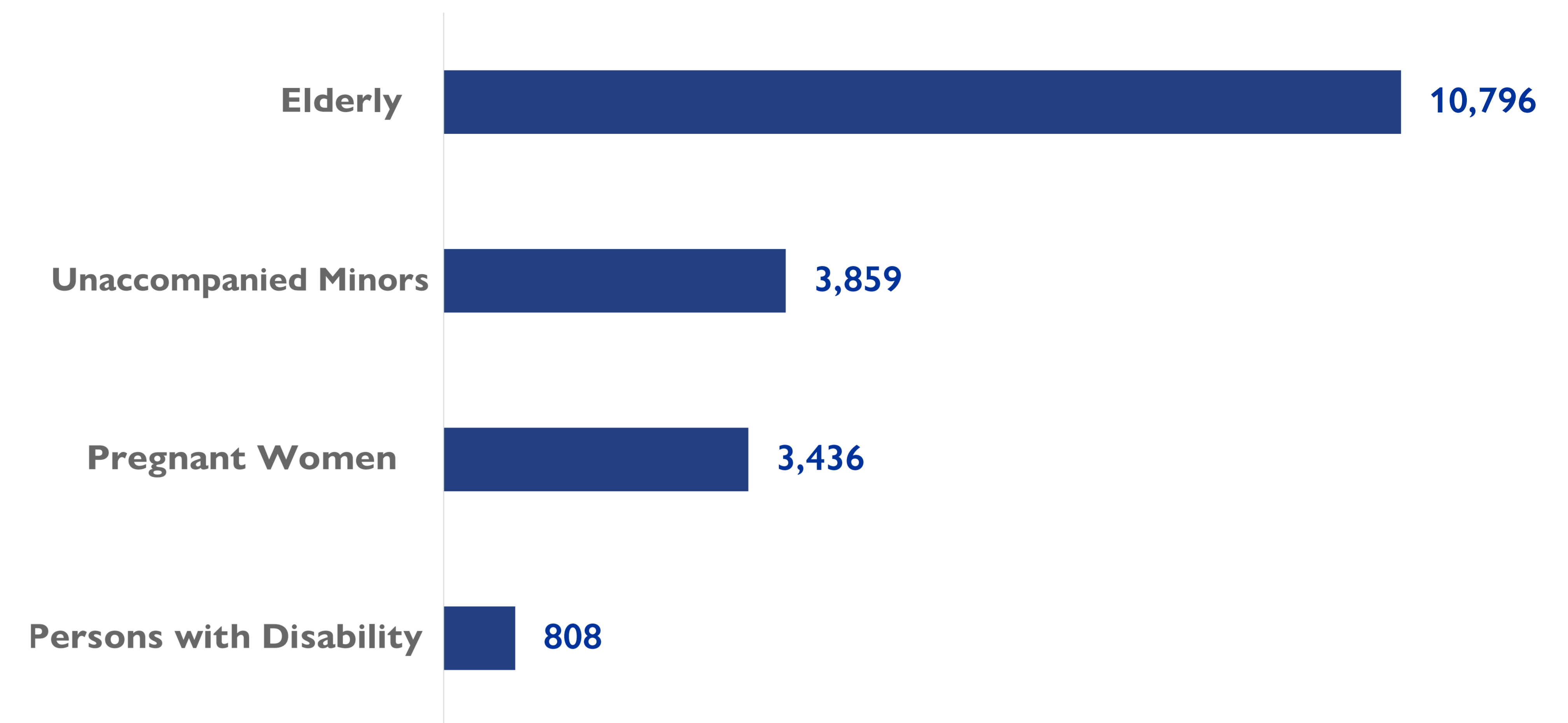
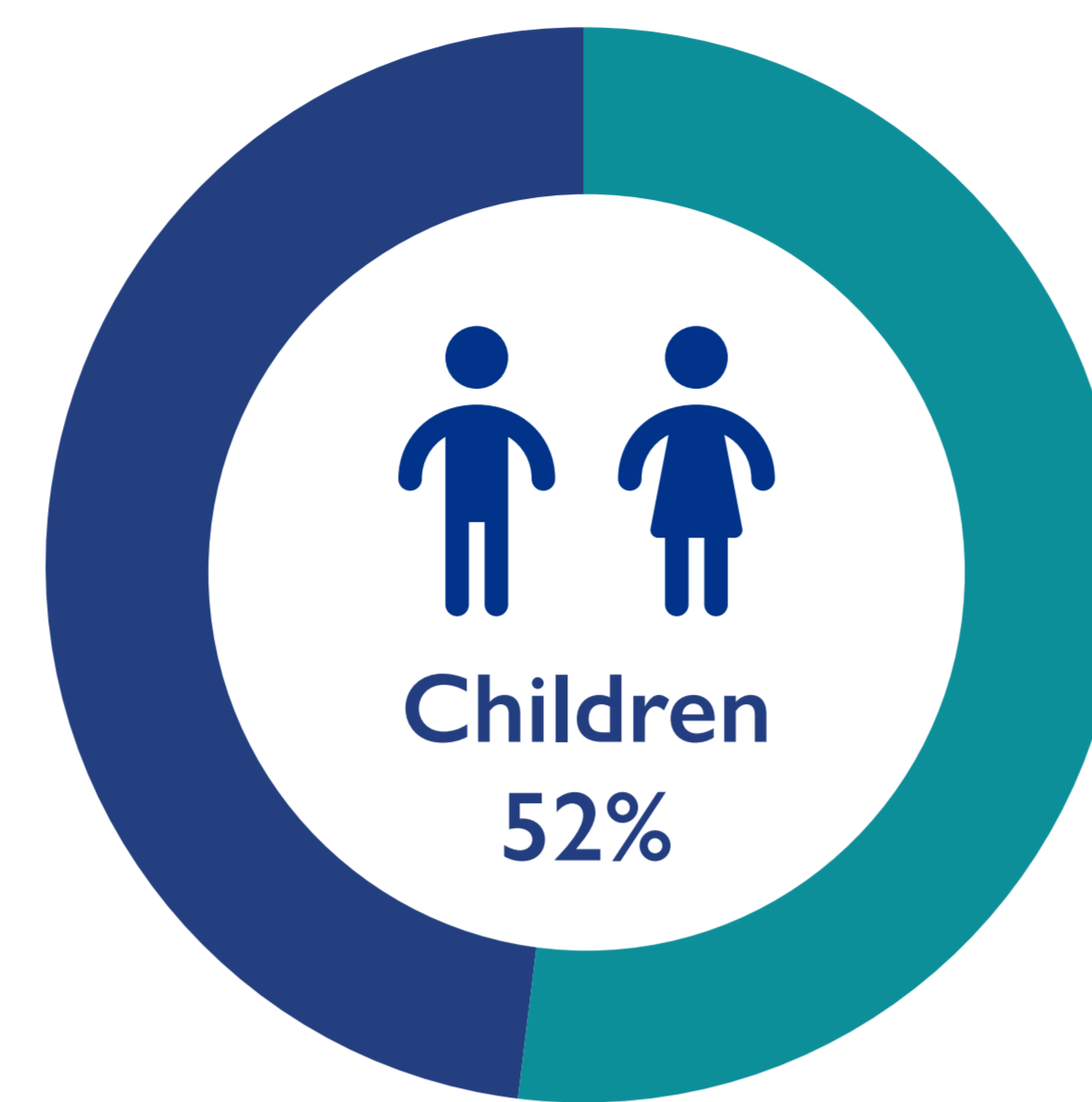
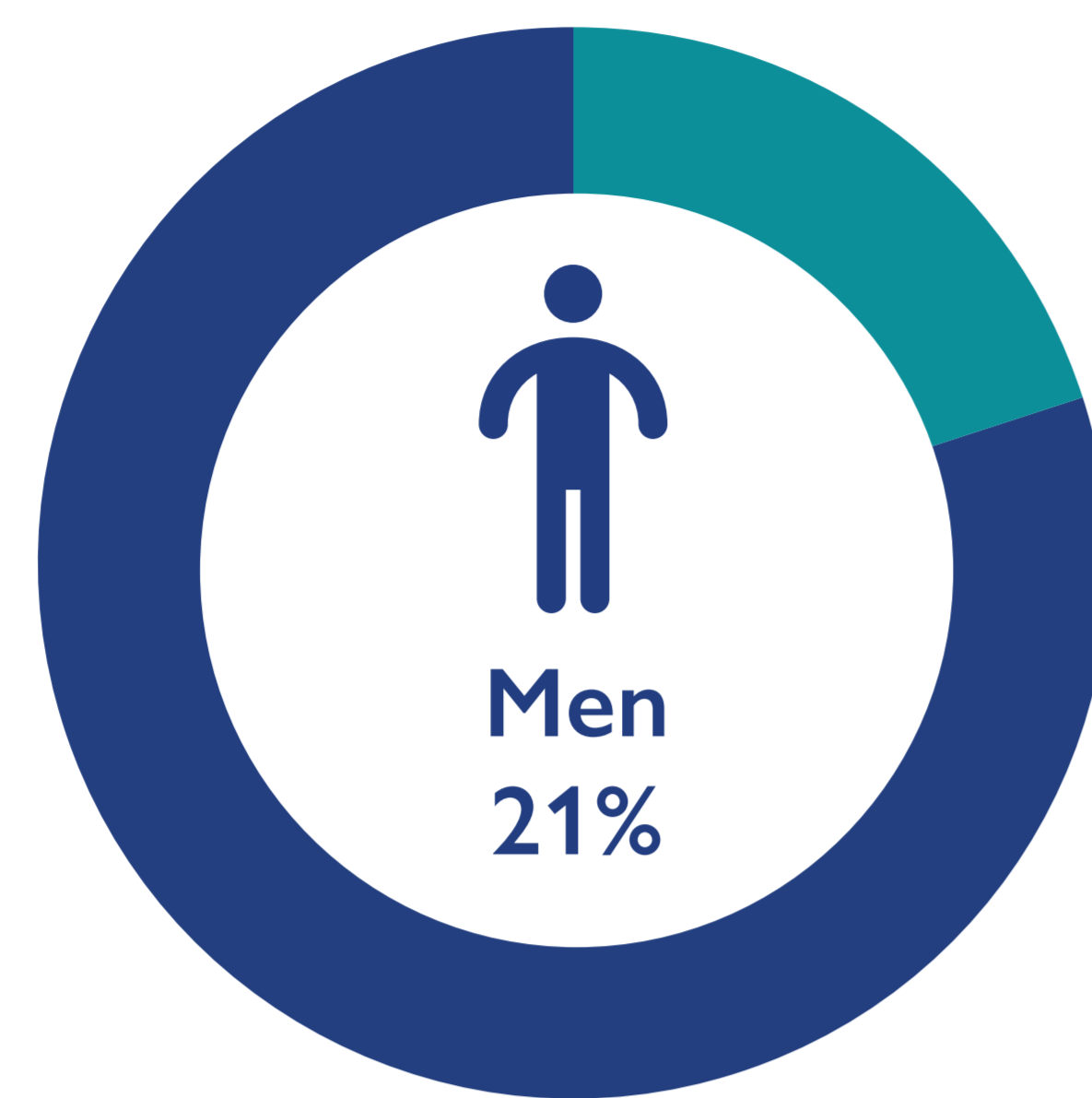
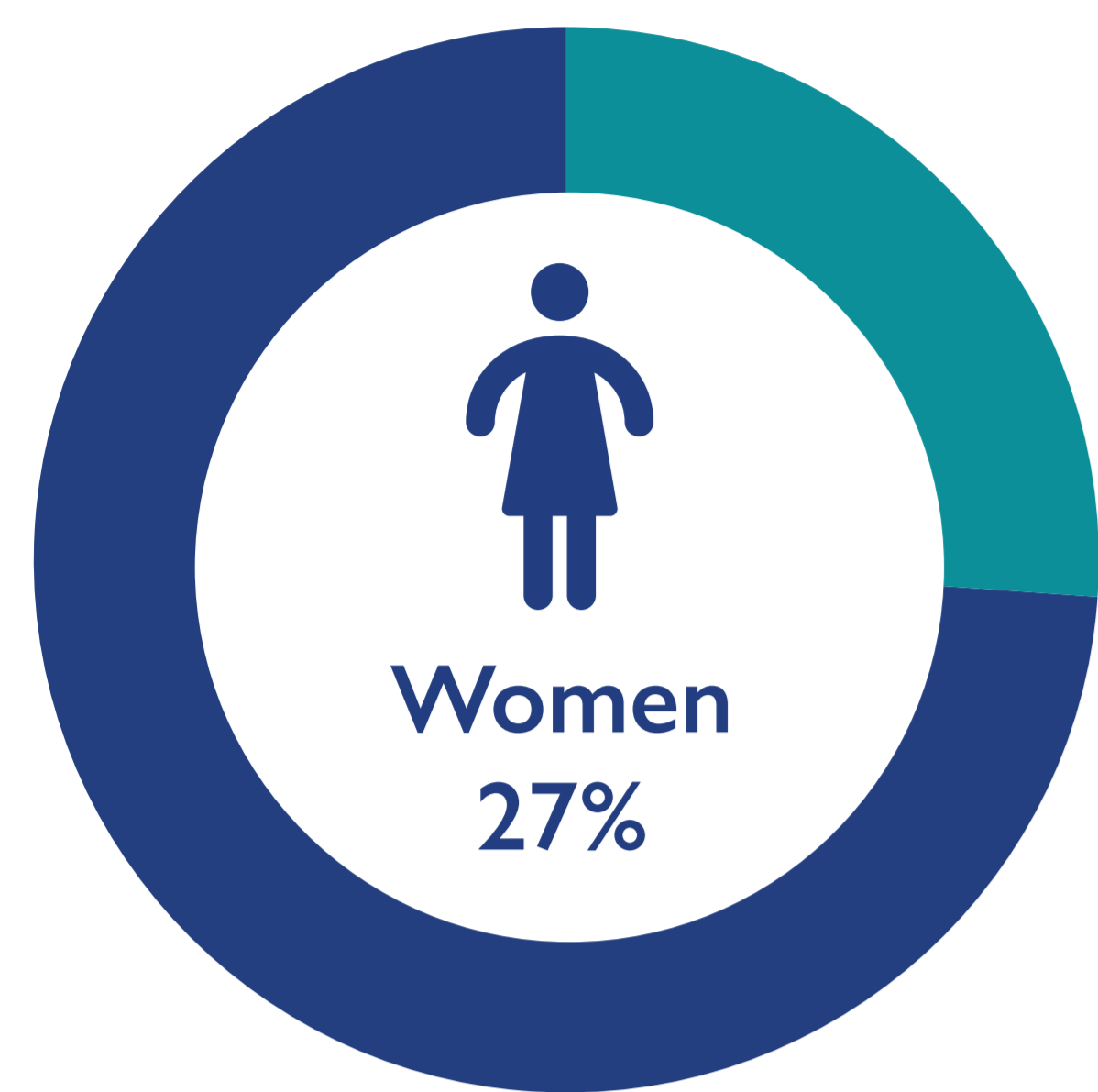


### Evolution of results for the Northern Region

An estimated 642,404 IDPs were identified in Cabo Delgado, while an additional 99,448 IDPs were identified in Nampula, 1,221 IDPs in Niassa, 1,602 IDPs in Zambezia, 164 IDPs in Sofala and 110 IDPs in Inhambane. This brings the total number of IDPs due to the situation of insecurity to 744,949 IDPs. This represents an increase of 12,722 displaced individuals compared to the previous round (April 2021).

Between published Round 12 and Round 13, 6 monitored districts in Cabo Delgado province recorded decreases in the number of IDPs across locations in Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Mueda Pemba and Quissanga. The highest proportional decrease in IDP estimates between Round 12 and Round 13 were recorded in Chiure (decreasing by 44% or 26,971 individuals), Quissanga (decreasing by 18% or 1,737 individuals) and Balama (decreasing by 17% or 10,137 individuals).

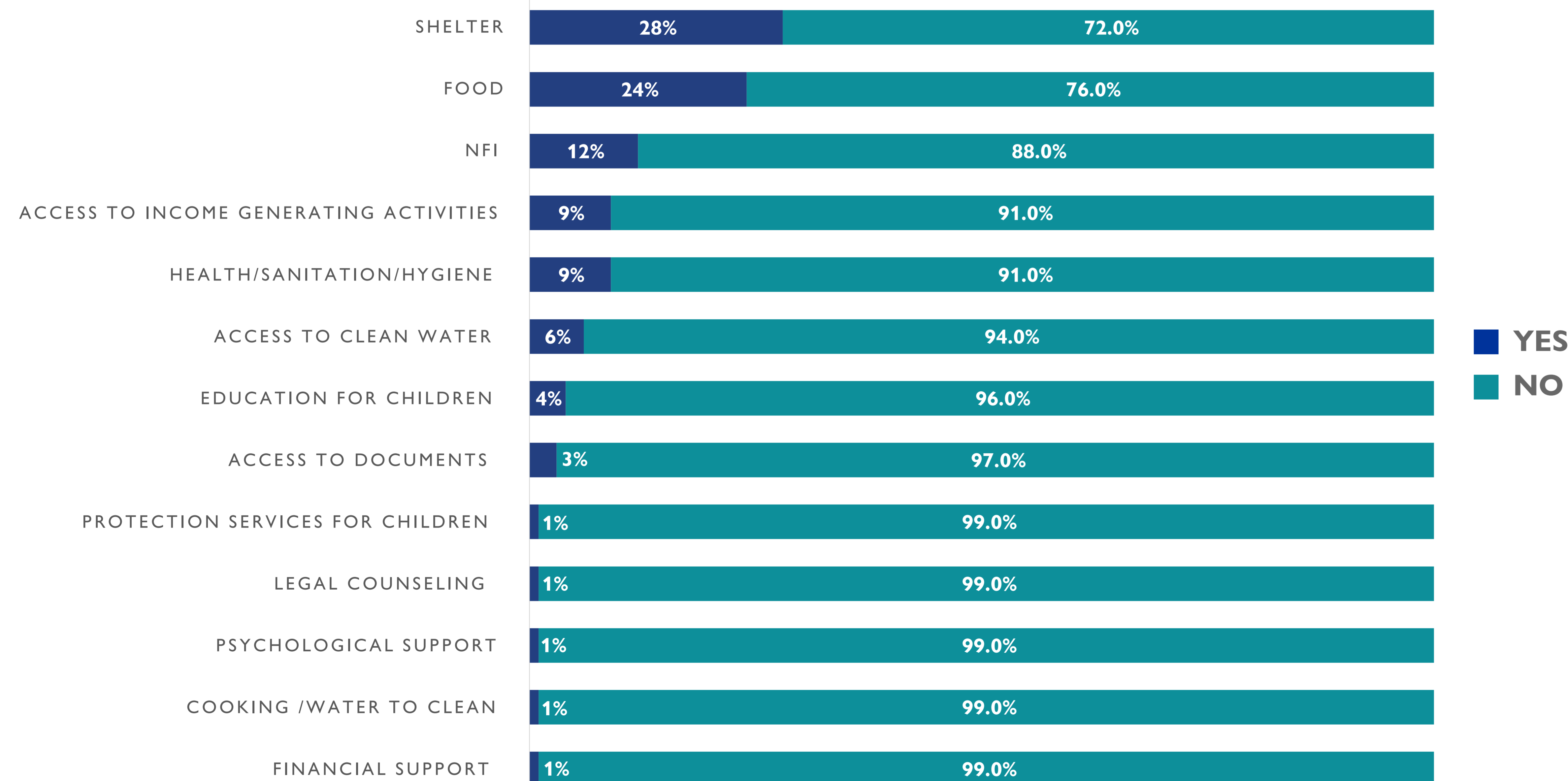
Continued internal IDP movements between districts record increases in the arrival and continued presence of IDPs in Nampula province (increasing by 49% or 32,535 individuals across 21 districts), Montepuez (increasing by 28% or 12,111), Nangade (increasing by 18% or 7,939 individuals). An additional estimated increase of 34% (402) IDPs were recorded in Zambezia.



## Demographics

In terms of demographics, children remain the main age and sex group, representing 52% of the overall IDP population, while women represent 27% and men 21%.

Needs of IDPs reported by key informants include shelter (28% of localities), food (24%), access to non-food items (12%), health, hygiene and sanitation (9%), access to potable water (6%), access to education (4%), child protection services (1%), legal support (1%), psychological support (1%), water to clean / cook (1%), financial support (1%).



## 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, representing 52 per cent of the IDP population.

Results of this assessment show that elderly people represented the largest reported vulnerable group (10,796 ind.), followed by unaccompanied minors (3,859 ind.), pregnant women (3,436) and persons with disability (808 ind.). This is in line with the Emergency Tracking findings where the elderly represented the largest vulnerable group identified as well.

## Trends of displacement

Cumulative observations recorded through the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) in September indicate that fear of attacks in Nangade and Muidumbe have caused new displacements, increasing the number of arrivals in Nangade and Montepuez. ETT indicative findings additionally record displacement movements across districts recording IDP departures from locations across Chiure and Balama districts. Previous origins of displacement recorded by ETT monitoring teams were primarily noted for Palma, Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia and Muidumbe, districts where humanitarian access was limited or restricted and where data for the previous baseline assessments was missing.

## Methodology

IOM has been implementing its DTM baseline assessments in the districts most affected by insecurity since February 2019 but modified its methodology in July 2021 to adapt the tools to the evolving nature of displacement in northern Mozambique. The DTM now covers all accessible districts in Cabo Delgado impacted by displacement due to insecurity, as well as the provinces of Inhambane, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala and Zambezia.

For each round of assessments, DTM team member work in close coordination with government focal points to collect displacement-related information as well as prevailing needs through interviews with key informants, information triangulation and field visits. Baseline data collection incorporates a basic sectoral needs component that 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.

In between rounds, verification is carried out to obtain best estimates for IDPs in assessed locations. During the current reporting period, DTM monitoring teams worked with the Secretary of State's Office, INGD and local governments to verify IDP estimates at the quarteirão administrative level. Extensive data verification efforts employed during Round 13 included the expansion of a network 1,045 key informants. Where possible, a team of 138 DTM monitoring teams were additionally deployed to conduct direct visits to assessed locations. IDP Baseline estimates in Nampula province are currently under verification in collaboration with INGD and local authorities. Verification across 21 districts in Nampula will be updated within the next round of IOM DTM Baseline Assessments.

## Limitations

The information gathered for this assessment represents estimates and perceptions provided by Key Informants (KI) as well as direct observations made by IOM DTM network of over 100 enumerators. Data accuracy is ensured through verification processes with further assessments and triangulation of available displacement monitoring information when feasible.

### These processes include:

- Interviewing more than one Key Informant (KI) per locality (cross-checking consistency amongst network of KIs);
- Triangulation of displacement monitoring figures through site-level findings in Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments (MSLA) and Population Counts. During Baseline Round 13 data collection period, cross-check of results from MSLA findings were made available from 41 sites across 10 districts (Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Marrupa, Meconta, Metuge, Montepuez, Mueda, Namuno, Nangade);
- During Baseline R13 data collection period, cross-check from ETT indicative findings where available from daily movement monitoring in Ancuabe, Namuno Ancuabe, Namuno, Balama, Chiure, Ibo, Mueda, Meluco, Mecufi, Nangade, Montepuez and Cidade de Pemba districts.
- Conducting joint HH verification exercises once there is a significant increase in the displacement trend (when possible and accessible);
- Direct observation by the field teams (when possible and accessible).

### BASELINE ASSESSMENTS AND EVOLUTION FROM ROUND 11 (MARCH 2021) to ROUND 13 (SEPTEMBER 2021).

ASSESSMENT PROVINCE/DISTRICT	January - R10	March - R11	April - R12	September- R13
<b>CABO DELGADO</b>	<b>621,953</b>	<b>630,241</b>	<b>662,828</b>	<b>642,404</b>
Ancuabe	56,555	57,068	60,420	50,283
Balama	4,765	9,186	9,556	11,324
Chiure	31,890	34,409	61,534	34,563
Ibo	30,700	31,035	32,953	34,069
Macomia	28,544	9,391	9,391	18,779
Mecufi	3,998	4,035	4,152	4,865
Meluco	7,776	7,876	6,856	7,100
Metuge	117,965	119,317	125,452	127,646
Mocimboa da Praia	*	*	*	*
Montepuez	56,486	55,963	46,819	58,930
Mueda	67,318	82,079	91,776	79,223
Muidumbe	*	*	*	*
Namuno	2,465	2,838	2,919	3,149
Nangade	32,164	34,817	44,006	51,945
Palma	28,748	23,787	*	*
Pemba	143,445	151,553	157,431	152,702
Quissanga	9,134	6,887	9,563	7,826
<b>INHAMBANE</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>NAMPULA</b>	<b>64,259</b>	<b>64,919</b>	<b>66,913</b>	<b>99,448</b>
<b>NIASSA</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,221</b>
<b>SOFALA</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>ZAMBEZIA</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,602</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>688,476</b>	<b>697,538</b>	<b>732,227</b>	<b>744,949</b>

Disclaimer: \*Inaccessible in this round.