

Baseline Assessment Round 16

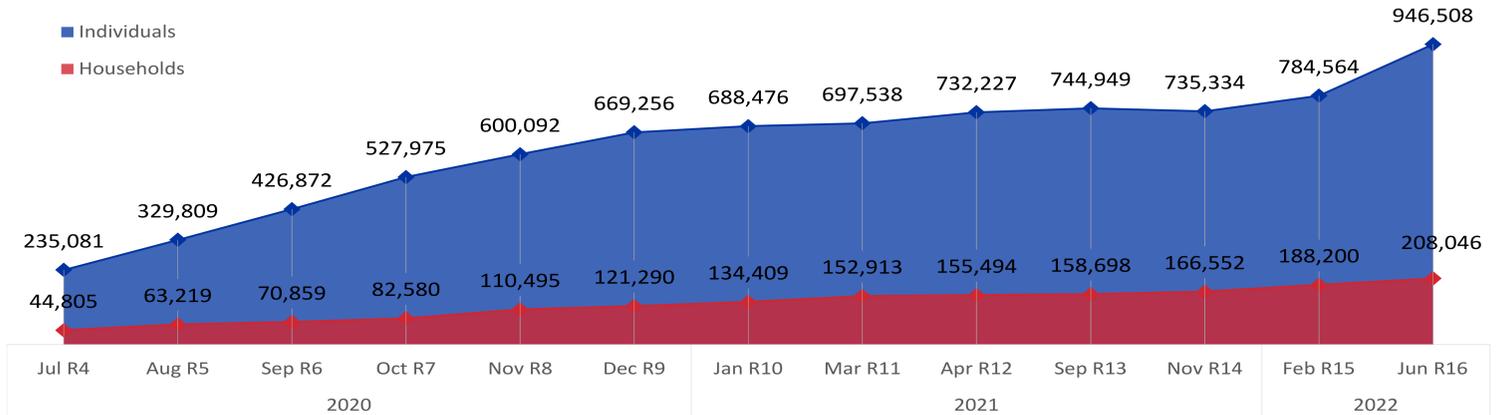
Increased security incidents in northern Mozambique since 2017 resulted in population displacement as well as subsequent humanitarian needs. To better understand the scope of displacement trends and needs of displaced populations, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) activated DTM in Cabo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

This summary presents initial findings the 16th round of Baseline Assessments monitoring displacements triggered by conflict in Northern Mozambique. Key-informant interviews were conducted at district and location-level between May and June 2022. Assessments estimate the presence of 946,508 internally displaced persons (IDPs) mapped across displacement sites and host communities in 212 localities. Security and access restraints in the districts of Nangade, Macomia, Meluco, Mocimboa da Praia, Quissanga, Muidumbe and Palma, have limited data collection to select localities accessible to DTM field teams and focal points.

For this round, 30% of 946,508 IDPs are mapped in relocation sites, temporary centers and host community extensions. Approximately 65% of IDPs present at the time of assessment were mapped in Pemba (139,566 individuals), followed by Metuge (126,030 individuals), Nangade (116,538 individuals), Mueda (104,270 individuals) and Ancuabe (82,496 individuals).

Key Figures

- 212** Localities assessed
- 946,508** Individuals displaced
- 208,046** Households displaced
- 658,844 (70%)** IDPs in Host Communities
- 287,664 (30%)** IDPs in Displacement Sites
- 21%** Increase in IDP numbers since February 2022



Graph 1. Comparison of the evolution of IDP numbers recorded in DTM Baseline Reports since Round 4, July 2020

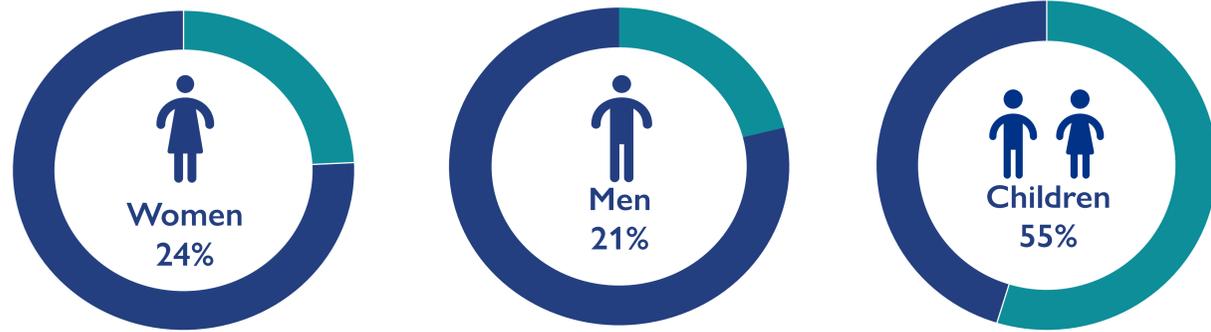
Evolution of results for the Northern Region

DTM observed an overall net increase of 162,189 displaced individuals compared to the previous round of baseline assessments (February 2022). While return movements have proven to be quantifiable, the difference between round 15 and round 16 IDP figures can be broken down into:

- A net increase in IDPs across re-assessed locations triggered by attacks/fear of attacks in localities of Mueda, Nangade, Macomia, Meluco and Ancuabe (March-June 2022)
- The inclusion of IDPs in newly assessed locations and sites, most especially recorded in northern Cabo Delgado districts receiving IDPs who have yet to return to their locality of origin*
- Adjustments to data reused from previous rounds due to inaccessibility for DTM to confirm changes in IDP populations
- A decrease due to an overhaul of the existing database through data verification and triangulation

*IOM technical teams are exploring how to continuously improve data sharing to enable comparison and integration of numbers published by agencies similarly capturing displacement and return movements. Please note: the returnee category, for the purpose of DTM data collection, is restricted to individuals who returned to locations of their habitual residence, or an adjacent area based on a free decision. Mozambique displaced persons having returned to districts of origin without reaching their locality of origin are still displaced and as such not counted in the returnee category.

When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "The International Organization for Migration June 2022, Displacement."

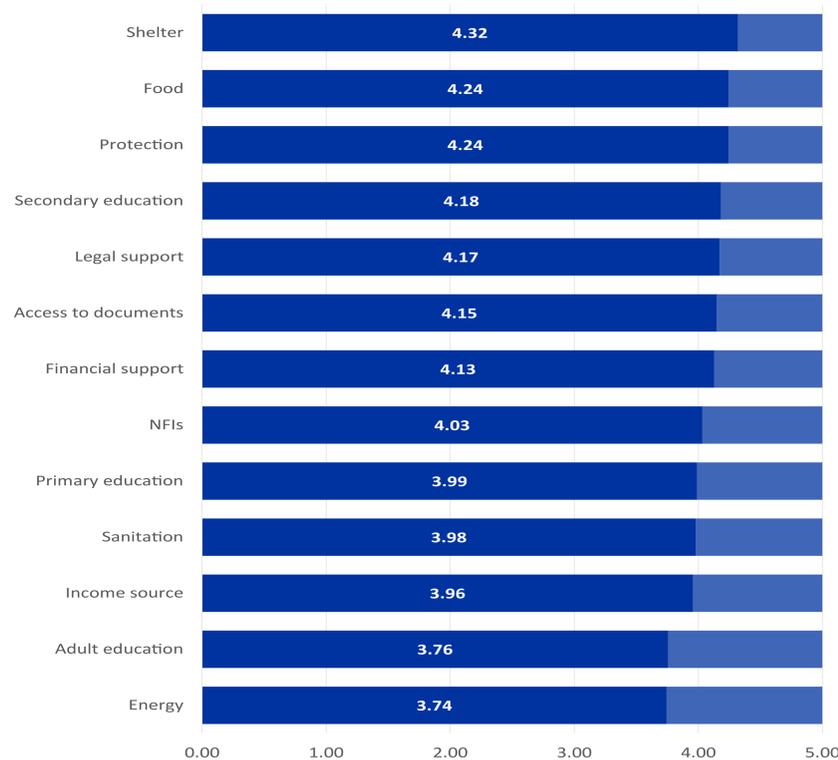


Demographics

In terms of demographics, children remain the main age and sex group, representing 55% of the overall IDP population, while women represent 24% and men 21%.

Priority needs

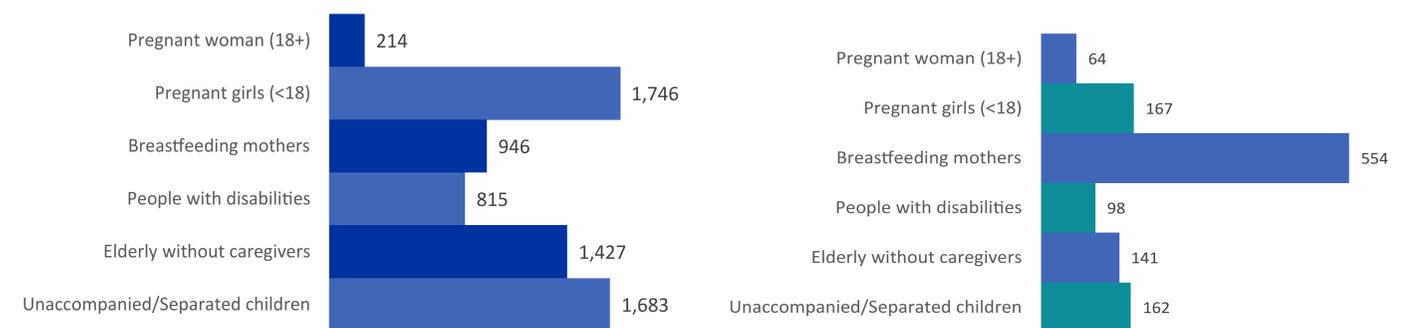
To identify the priority needs of IDPs in assessed localities, key Informants have been asked to rank the relative intensity of each sectoral need on a Likert scale. Projected Figure below presents this data, by aggregating the data for all 219 locations in order to presenting an average “need”. In Cabo Delgado Province, shelter is now overall the highest need, followed by Food and Protection. In previous rounds, the top needs have always been either Food or Shelter. The need for secondary education for children and legal support are also two highly reported needs, as is the access to documents. On average the highest needs across all sectors were recorded in Muidumbe, Pemba,



Graph 2. Reported priority needs by Key Informants across 219 assessed locations

Vulnerabilities

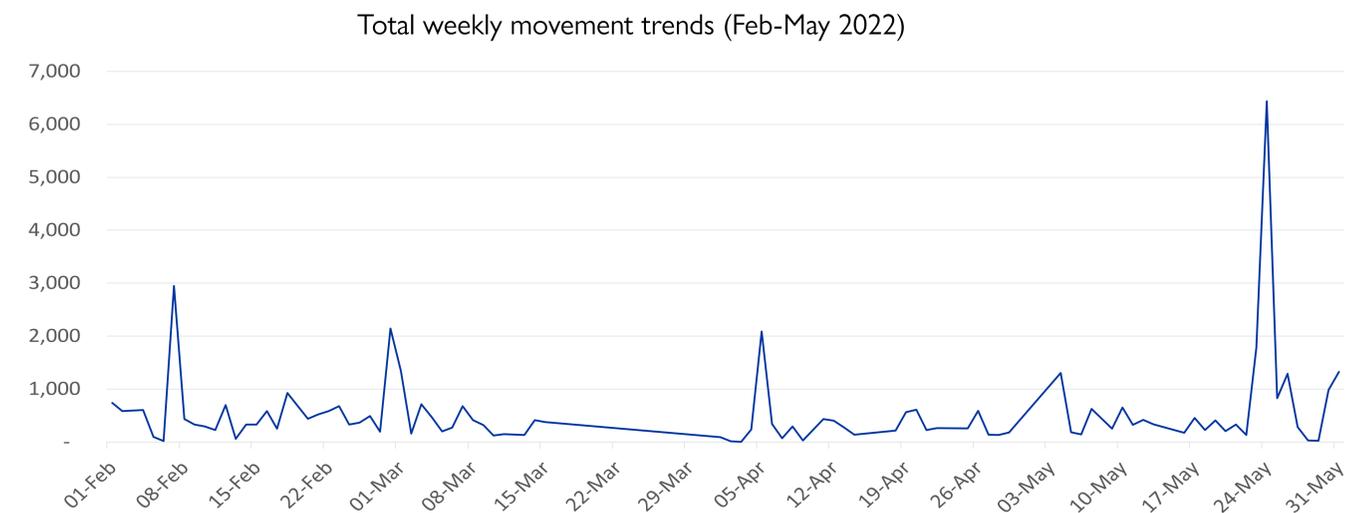
An overview of vulnerabilities and sex breakdown was obtained through the assessment of each locality. Children were reported as the largest displaced group during the reporting period, representing 55 per cent of the IDP population. Among the IDPs in Cabo Delgado, different vulnerable groups were identified, of which the two largest are pregnant girls (<18 yrs) and unaccompanied/separated children. There are also 3,262 households headed by single females throughout Cabo Delgado. Vulnerability disaggregation gathered for this assessment represent estimates and perceptions provided by key informants (KI) and may not always be accurate/may be subject to under-representation.



Graph 3. Reported vulnerability profile by Key Informants, for Cabo Delgado (left) and Nampula (right)

Trends of displacement (February-May 2022)

Between February - May 2022, cumulative observations through the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) estimate 47,642 individual movements triggered by attacks/fear of attacks in Mueda, Nangade, Macomia and Meluco. Observed movements increased the number of IDP arrivals in different locations across Mueda, Nangade, Metuge and Pemba. Approximately 50% of 47,642 individuals on the move have been displaced for the first time during this reporting period.



Graph 4. Weekly displacement movements triggered by attacks/fear of attacks captured through ETT February - May 2022

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 16 included contributions from a network of 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 host communities across Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces are currently under verification in collaboration with INGD and local authorities.

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 16 data collection period, cross-check of results from MSLA findings were made available from 84 sites across 17 districts
- During Baseline R16 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, Macomia Montepuez, Muidumbe, Quissanga, Palma and 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).

We see that movements remain dynamic with the change in context. Despite observed intentions to return, there is a significant number of new displacements as well as spontaneous relocations to site/host communities over the reporting period.

Baseline Assessments and Evolution from Round 13 (September, 2022) to Round 16 (June 2022)

Province/District of Assessment	R13 - September 2021	R14 - November 2021	R15 - February 2022	R16 - June 2022
Cabo Delgado	642,404	663,276	702,735	869,603
Ancuabe	50,283	58,448	72,526	82,496
Balama	11,324	12,385	12,125	15,193
Chiure	34,563	42,794	48,891	50,456
Ibo	34,069	34,510	36,350	37,833
Macomia	18,779	9,391	23,291	31,305
Mecufi	4,865	4,908	7,011	7,817
Meluco	7,100	8,197	2,752	3,839
Metue	127,646	114,905	124,036	126,030
Mocimboa da Praia	not available	not available	not available	not available
Montepuez	58,930	61,679	63,176	59,659
Mueda	79,223	93,974	84,822	104,270
Muidumbe	not available	not available	185	33,363
Namuno	3,149	4,114	3,860	3,102
Nangade	51,945	57,883	64,866	116,538
Palma	not available*	not available*	not available*	54,969
Pemba	152,702	150,712	151,987	139,566
Quissanga	7,826	9,376	6,857	3,167
Nampula	99,448	68,951	76,568	73,699
Erati (Namapa)	4,974	3,144	3,174	3,174
Nacaroa	455	431	493	366
Ribaue (Namiconha)	159	120	168	163
Rapale	2,920	1,979	2,895	1,635
Nampula	44,471	19,478	19,478	19,478
Meconta (Namialo)	27,673	23,551	26,514	27,126
Monapo	3,547	2,832	2,832	1,717
Nacala	-	6,564	5,972	5,759
Nacala-Porto	not available*	not available*	not available*	not available*
Nacala-a-Velha	1,489	1,368	1,483	953
Mossuril (Namatatar)	1,872	1,326	1,450	1,450
Muecate (Napala)	171	167	167	264
Memba	10,328	6,946	10,282	10,181
Ilha de Mocimboa	401	367	370	363
Mecuburi	not available*	235	617	391
Liupo	190	63	301	204
Lalaua	8	-	-	-
Murrupula	48	42	32	19
Malema	325	141	141	141
Mogincual	393	133	140	255
Mogovolas	24	9	24	24
Angoche	not available*	55	35	36
Anchilo sede	not available*	not available*	not available*	not available*
Niassa	1,189	1,594	3,552	2,130
Lichinga (Sanjala)	not available*	not available*	not available*	not available*
Lichinga	565	843	1,378	591
Sanga	77	77	108	126
Maua	27	25	116	75
Majune	-	-	120	187
Marrupa	178	212	109	128
Cuamba	194	274	315	726
Chimbonila	-	-	113	148
Lago - Bandeze/ Cabue	11	20	20	16
Cobue	-	not available*	not available*	not available*
Ngauma	27	23	36	36
Mecula	14	14	1,134	-
Mandimba	61	76	68	60
Mecanhelas	11	11	11	11
Metarica	24	19	12	14
Mavago	-	-	12	12
Zambezia	1,602	1,265	1,265	680
Namacurra	42	42	42	42
Nicoadala	482	345	345	193
Milange	102	87	87	102
Mocuba	701	530	530	136
Alto Molocue	170	156	156	102
Gurue	105	105	105	105
Sofala	49	48	49	310
Buzi	-	-	-	13
Dondo	-	-	-	245
Nhamatanda	49	48	49	52
Inhambane	110	85	150	86
Inharrime	9	52	92	74
Jangamo	4	0	0	4
Massinga	78	-	-	-
Maxixe	3	33	58	3
Panda	6	-	-	5
Vilankulo	10	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	744,802	735,219	784,319	946,508