

OVERVIEW

Every year, Mozambique witnesses constant displacement of families due to the effects of natural disasters, with high recurrence of floods, the latest one in early 2015. However, from late 2015 up to 2016, the country witnessed other adverse situations such as the occurrence of a severe droughts in the South and Central Regions in addition to political unrest in the Central Region. In consequence, the Central Region – specifically the Manica province – has experienced significant numbers of displaced persons.



In order to obtain a better picture of the needs and challenges faced by the IDP communities in displacement sites and adhering to requirements and suggestions set forth by the National Institute for Disaster Management of Mozambique (INGC), IOM deployed its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The DTM serves as a data collection tool that provides timely information to governments and partners regarding displacement trends and the needs of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) to better plan and coordinate multisector assistance. As well as a strong partnership with INGC, IOM began collaborating with the Mozambique Red Cross (CVM), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Doctors Without Borders (MSF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Program (WFP) to continue the DTM into its second round, targeting the districts of **Guro, Barué, Manica, Gondola, Mossurize (in the Manica province) and Dondo, in the province of Sofala.**

In the first DTM round – rolled out in the first week of September, 2016 – **1,413 families** and **7,588 IDPs** were identified. In this second round, the DTM was conducted in **four** accommodation centers (ACs), **four** resettlement sites (RSs) and **one** host family context. Moreover, in the second round, a **registration** module was incorporated that is applied to accommodation centers and resettlement sites and permits additional and more reliable data and information on demography and vulnerabilities. Data collection was conducted during the end of November and the beginning of December, 2016 through focus groups with key informants as well as registration of families in the before mentioned settings. Notably, coverage was expanded in the second round from five to nine sites assessed – **eight** in **Manica** and **one** in **Sofala** – as per an assessment of primary data provided by INGC regarding districts with significant numbers of displaced persons in the target provinces.

INFORMACOES CHAVES

- **2,959 displaced families and 15,128 IDPs were identified in host families, accommodation centers and resettlement sites**
- **2,595 IDPs live in accommodation centers**
- **1,004 IDPs live in resettlement sites**
- **11,529 IDPs are acomodated with host families**

POPULATION PROFILE

The DTM assessment at hand revealed a total of **15,128 people (2,959 families)** that were forced to leave their places of origin due to drought, floods, landslides and/or political tension in the Central region of the country. The most cited areas of origin of the people displaced are: **Mossurize and Barué in the Manica province and Maringué in the Sofala province.**

The vast majority of identified individuals are **farmers** or **pastoralists**, with just one identified case in which the majority of inhabitants generate income from **commerce**. **67%** of those displaced were receiving support in the form of distributions, although very irregularly—in the majority of sites **only once a month or less**. In the Mucarate AC (in Mossurize) as well as in the 7 de Abril AC (Vanduzi), people have not had distributions whatsoever and currently only have access to mangos as a form of sustenance, creating vulnerabilities related to malnutrition and associated negative health outcomes.

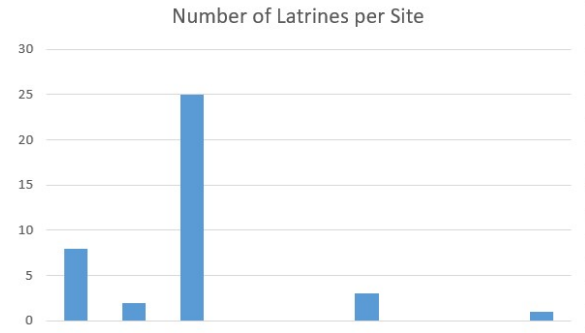
All of the assessed sites have—or are in the process of creating—a site management committee composed of community leaders as well as local government officials. As in the first round, the large majority of IDPs live in host family settings, where it is much more difficult to gain insight on the demographic profile and associated necessities due to the nature of accommodation (in which IDPs are mixed and integrated with the local population). **89%** of the assessed sites report **security** as the principal barrier to returning home. Furthermore, **34%** of IDPs declared an intention to return home, while **56%** reported that they intend on staying where they are or in the surrounding areas. In one of the sites it was reported that their **return is contingent on the security situation.**

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)—In two of the accommodation centers assessed, Samora Machel (Guro) and Chicocha (Mossurize), **more than 75%** of the displaced population **does not have access to their own shelters** due to the fact that the amount of tents distributed was not sufficient. This creates enormous vulnerabilities for these families and individuals, making **materials for shelter a priority**. In the remaining sites, it was reported that no families were without shelter and in most sites the displaced population is currently accommodated in **tents**. Reported priorities in terms of NFIs are: **kitchen kits, plastic tarps, blankets and mosquito nets.**

FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS—As was previously mentioned, in the majority of sites food is obtained through very irregular distributions. In Mucarate (Mossurize), for example, there is urgent need of nutritional support as there are no distributions whatsoever and no access to a market where goods can be bought. In **56%** of the sites **there is no form of nutritional evaluation** which is very important in the face of the dire nutritional situation at hand. In addition, there is no availability of supplementary nutritional assistance for pregnant and lactating mothers nor for infants and children between 0 and 5 years old (which make up **6%** of the population). Even though in **89%** of the assessed sites there was land available for cultivation, in all of the sites there is a lack of availability of the necessary materials for successful cultivation.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) AND HEALTH—In all centers there is a lack of availability and quality of WASH services. Even the site with the most latrines (Mazicuera, in Gondola), there are only **four latrines per 100 people** and in **three**

sites there are **no latrines at all**. Furthermore, in **66%** of the sites it was reported that the condition of the latrines is not hygienic. Even in the face of this, however, only in Chicocha (Mossurize) were there signs of **open defecation**. Another concern is that in **less than 34%** of sites there are separated latrines for men and women and, consistent with findings from the first round, **none of the latrines have viable locks**. Even in the sites where there is separation of latrines, it is important to note that the **physical separations at hand were** deficient which poses privacy problems and protection risks.



In terms of potable water, in the majority of centers it was reported that there were no complaints about the quality of drinking water. In two sites – 7 de Abril AC (Vanduzi) and Mossurize Host Families – there were complaints about **scarcity** of water and **poor water quality**. Only in 7 de Abril AC (Vanduzi), however, it was reported that **less than 5 liters** of water per person per day is available. At Samora Machel AC (Guro), it was reported that **between 10 and 15 liters** were available per person per day and, in the remaining centers, **more than 15 liters**.

Although all sites have access to a health center, in **three** (Mandruzi in Dondo, Mucarate in Mossurize and Mazicuera 1 in Gondola) access to medical services is not regular. There is also variability in terms of distance to nearest health clinics. While in **five** of the sites the clinic is **less than 3 kilometers** away, in the remaining **six** it is **further than 3 kilometers** making access to health and medical care difficult and limited, especially in emergency situations. The three main health problems reported are: 1) **diarrhea**, 2) **malaria** and 3) **malnutrition**.

EDUCATION—In Mazicera 2 (Gondola) **less than 50%** of children go to school regularly while in the rest of the centers it was reported that **more than 75%** of the children attend. Although at Maziuera 2, since the IDPs arrived very recently, they had not yet had the opportunity to register their children, limiting access to local schools. At 7 de Abril (Vanduzi), even though access was reported, there are **immense infrastructural barriers** and **staffing limitations** that makes the quality and consistence of education very poor.

PROTECTION—In all of the centers assessed there is access to security and people report feeling safe and secure. In **44%** of the sites security is self-organized, in **22%** it is provided by the police and in **11%** it is provided by local authorities. Moreover, it was reported that IDPs in all sites have **excellent** or **good** relations between themselves and also, with the host population. There are also **protection concerns**, however. In two of the sites—Mandruzi (Dondo) and Mucarate (Mossurize)—it was reported that **alcohol and drug related disturbances** were common and in Mandruzis there are problems of **conflict between residents** and **theft**. Relative to **Gender-Based Violence (GBV)**, **two** of the centers reported incidents related to: **domestic violence, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, domestic violence and rape/attempted rape**.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the current conditions of the assessed sites, it is imperative that collective action be coordinated urgently. With the rainy season forecasted to cause widespread flooding and heavy rains—and with expected severe floods—the vulnerabilities of these populations will likely be amplified. Indeed, the WASH and health situations could deteriorate or become exacerbated by not only the onset of heavy rain but, possibly the influx of more displaced persons due to flooding. In addition, access to the sites could be greatly diminished. Find below a breakdown of relevant issues and recommendations by sector.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)—Currently in the sites there is a dire need for NFIs for shelter (i.e. plastic tarps, etc.), as many families are sharing shelter with others in very small tents. Equally necessary are tools for agricultural purposes. There is access to land for cultivation but, not enough tools to tend to the land properly and sustain viable production. The most needed NFIs that were self-reported are: **kitchen kits, plastic tarps, blankets and mosquito nets.**

FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS—Due to the irregularity of distributions and even absence of them in some of the sites, food insecurity is widespread. In two of the sites, inhabitants only have access to mangos for sustenance. There is, therefore, a need for distribution of food packages with essential items for cooking such as cooking oil and salt. In the longer term, the land provided for cultivation should be utilized not only to the ends of constructing livelihoods but, for yielding food as well. In addition, there are many children who are malnourished and a complete absence of supplementary assistance for pregnant and breastfeeding women and infants and children. It is imperative that beneficiaries quickly obtain access to these essential goods.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) AND HEALTH—Although most of the sites reported having access to water sources and latrines, there are barriers to access such as distance, quality and quantity of needs. The number of water sources and latrines is remarkably low. All sites are in need of more and improved WASH facilities to meet basic health and hygiene necessities. In addition, highlighted was the need for sanitary napkins for women and hygiene kits.

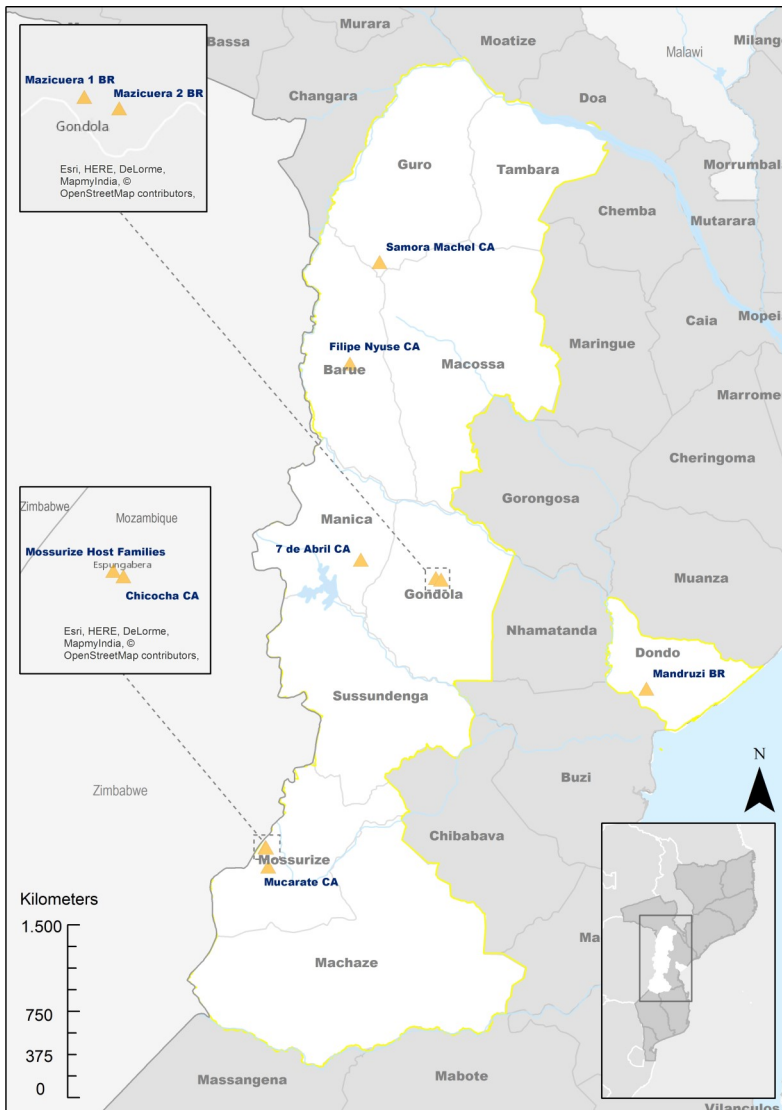
EDUCATION—Most children at the assessed sites are attending some form of school regularly. However, the infrastructural and staffing conditions of these facilities are poor. It is recommended that facilities be improved to allow children to attend school even in the face of adverse weather, for example. At 7 de Abril AC (Vanduzi), children can not attend when it rains as the facility is completely open-air. In terms of staffing, there is a great need for more teachers as class sizes are too high to maintain quality education.

PROTECTION—At the sites there was a significant prevalence of domestic violence and other GBV-related protection concerns—including one site that reported rape/attempted rape. Thus, there is a strong need to implement and disseminate information about the appropriate referral groups and associated mechanisms for support. Moreover, there is no privacy for the use of latrines and none have working locks. The divisions that do exist are deficient and present privacy and protection issues.

DISAGGREGATED DATA BY AGE CATEGORY

Name	# Households	# IDPs	<1	1–5	6–17	18–59	60+
7 de Abril CA	78	594	37	132	287	120	18
Samora Machel CA	20	92	6	20	32	34	0
Chicocha CA	307	1,715	78	353	750	439	95
Filipe Nyuse BR	95	414	35	101	146	125	7
Mandruzi BR	95	468	6	120	150	186	6
Mucarate CA	32	194	3	21	114	49	7
Mazicuera 1 BR	17	100	4	25	38	31	2
Mossurize Host Families*	2,309	11,529	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mazicuera 2 BR	6	22	2	4	9	6	1
TOTAL	2959	15,128					

LOCATIONS AND NAMES OF ASSESSED SITES



DISAGGREGATED DATA BY SEX

Nome	M	F	Total
7 de Abril CA	274	320	594
Samora Machel CA	40	52	92
Chicocha CA	818	897	1.715
Filipe Nyuse BR	194	220	414
Mandruzi BR	222	246	468
Mucarate CA	103	91	194
Mazicuera 1 BR	53	47	100
Mossurize Host Families*	5,184	6,345	11.529
Mazicuera 2 BR	8	14	22

*Disaggregated data only available for accommodation centers and resettlement sites. For the host families we estimate that 55% are women and the remain 45% are men