

CONTEXT / BACKGROUND

In response to the need for up-to-date and reliable information on the conditions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Cabo Delgado and Nampula due to the impact of the Cyclone Kenneth, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) was activated in April 2019 in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces and carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in collaboration with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC).

What is the DTM?

The DTM is an information management system set up by IOM in order to regularly track the locations, numbers and needs/vulnerabilities of populations on the move and disseminate information to relevant actors (whether national or international) to the ends of informing targeted interventions. In Mozambique, the following methodologies are employed: 1) site assessments; 2) Baseline Assessment and 3) a complementary registration module. The former entails interviews with Key informants (KIs) and focus groups with representatives of segments of each community assessed (including those with vulnerabilities such as women and the elderly). The latter involves registration of families as reported by the heads of household. The data captured in the registration module serves to obtain an accurate sex and age breakdown per household, as well as to report any persons with vulnerabilities in each. The estimates obtained through the KIs and focus groups, then, are verified through the registration module. All information collected is verified through direct observation of field staff. The DTM is a systematic assessment tool rolled out on a 4-week basis in Mozambique in order to produce a continuous picture of the evolving needs/vulnerabilities of IDPs.

Tropical Cyclone Kenneth Displacement Sites

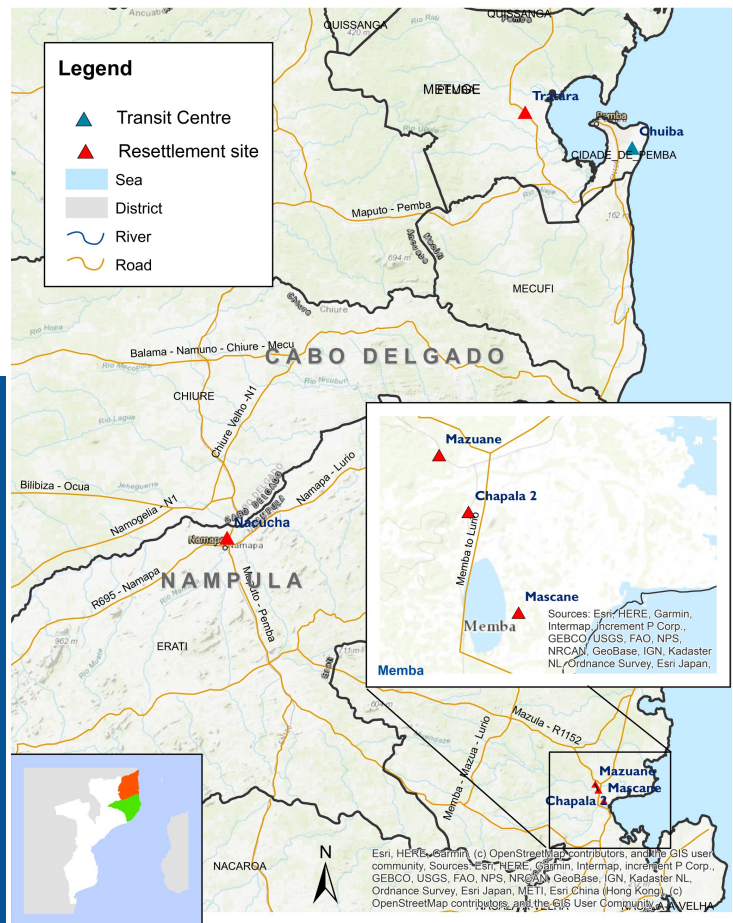


Figure 1: Site Names and Locations

The data in this report was collected between 29 September and 04 October 2019 and reflects a variety of information on the displaced populations in the cyclone Kenneth affected areas including numbers and locations of displaced persons, demographic data on these populations, period of displacement and relevant multisectoral needs. The report provides detailed information on data collected in displacement sites and localities with IDPs in the provinces of Cabo Delgado and Nampula. Detailed site profiles are also available. All individuals identified in this DTM round are IDPs.

See Figure 1 for precise locations and names of the assessed sites.

HIGHLIGHTS / KEY FIGURES

4,819 IDPs in 953 families were identified in the assessed locations during this round.

Below is a breakdown of the number of IDPs and families identified by type of accommodation and their respective percentage in the assessed districts:

- 4,485 IDPs (887 households) are currently accommodated in Resettlement Sites (93%);
 - 334 IDPs (66 households) are in Transitional Centre (7%).
- It is estimated that 75% of the identified population was displaced between April and June, while the remaining population was displaced between July and August 2019. In all resettlement sites including the recently established, IDPs reported they intend to establish themselves in the current place of accommodation and not return to their areas of origin.

IDPs in Chuiba Transitional Centre are waiting for land identification from the government for resettlement.

Table 1: Breakdown of IDPs per Assessed Site (Comparison between Round # 5 and 6)

Province	District	Site Name and Type	# of HHs R5	# of HHs R6	# of IDPs R5	# of IDPs R6	Comments
Nampula	Memba	Mascane (RS)	817	399	3,273	1,995	**
	Memba	Chapala 2 (RS)	568	136	2,280	817	**
	Memba	Mazuane (RS)	178	166	780	855	**
	Erati	Nacucha (RS)	263	*	~1,300	*	**
Cabo Delgado	Pemba	Chuiba (TC)	66	66	334	334	**
	Metuge	Tratara (RS)	147	186	622	818	**
Total			2,039	953	8,589	4,819	

TC: Transitional Centre | RS: Resettlement Sites

* This RS was just divided in plots and assigned to the displaced families, who just received and returned to their places of origin and one is residing there due to lack of basic services (shelter, WASH, education, Health, food assistance) as reported by the IDPs.

** The displacement figures in this round are lower compared to those in the previous round because some families who were assigned plots in resettlement sites (RS) have returned to their places of origin (several plots are unoccupied), as well as the IDPs who were living with host families have returned home and have already begun to rebuild their houses. In Mascane RS 817 plots were distributed (only 399 occupied), in Mazuane 212 plots were distributed (166 are occupied), in Chapala 2 568 plots were distributed (136 occupied). These figures clearly show that several families have left the RS and returned to their places of origin in the communities of Chapala, Sangane, Linhane and Mazuane.

POPULATION PROFILE



There are more females than males in the assessed population— **53% females** and **47% males**.



The average displaced **household size is 5 people/family**.



33% of households are **headed by women**.

MULTISECTORAL NEEDS



Shelter and NFIs

At all sites, more than 75% of the IDPs have a covered shelter—whether in the form of tents or individual/private housing, made from various materials (from tent, bamboo-matted walls mud-filled, with grass cover and locally available materials).

In Nampula resettlement sites, IDPs mentioned that there is a pest that attacks the stakes and bamboo of houses accelerating their degradation, communities have asked for insecticide support to combat this pest. The resettled families requested support in: a) zinc sheets; b) timber; c) nails; and d) tarpaulins for the roofing of the houses, since they already had stakes and bamboo for the walls.



Figure 2: Most common types of shelter in Memba Sites



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Figure 3: Small water system in Tratara RS-Water Truck

The two sites in Cabo Delgado have access to a water source; whether on or off-site, which is between 5-30 minutes away by foot provided by Water Truck. However, there are still problems in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector. IDPs reported that the number of drinking water sources does not meet actual needs.

In Memba resettlement sites, the main water sources are hand pumps, but water is not suitable for consumption (it is salty). The IDPs use water from the Mecuburi river that is more than 3km away. However, there are still water problems, displaced people mentioned that due to distance the quantities of water they take do not meet the actual needs.

There is need for additional water point in all resettlement sites. Mazuane has no water, Chapala 2 has hand pump, but water is scarce, Mascane has 3 hand pumps but the water is salubrious. In most of the sites, IDPs mentioned that hand washing is a common practice and that there are handwashing stations installed near the latrines.

Hygiene promotion campaigns were reported in all site and with the involvement of local communities. However, it was mentioned open defecation in the resettlement sites of Memba district.



Figure 4: Latrines in Chuiba Transit Centre

MULTISECTORAL NEEDS



Health

At all sites IDPs reported not having access to health facilities or some kind of basic medical services as well as access to some sort of health professional (at least one nurse) on-site. The health facilities are in distance between 3-7 kilometers. The most reported health concerns are: Malaria, Psychological trauma, Malnutrition/Poor Diet, Swollen feet, Back pain.



Food, Nutrition and Livelihood

All sites reported no access to food distribution since July except in the Tratara resettlement site.

In some sites IDPs have started to employ secondary sources/alternative strategies for obtaining food such as: 1) "food for work", done among members of the community (ganho-ganho); 2) farming; 3) casual daily work ("biscatos"); 4) Unskilled labor; 5) Small Business and 6) Fishing.



Figure 5: Small business in Tratara Resettlement Site



Education

All sites reported having regular access to education for children and young people in school age in schools that are at distances ranging from one to three kilometers.

However, in the newly established resettlement site of Machicale and Chabala 2 in Memba district, IDPs reported that access to education facilities for children is very difficult, as the nearest primary school is about seven five kilometers away and there is no on-site transportation.

In the recently established resettlement sites, children have been placed in existing schools and have attended classes regularly, although their official transfers have not yet been regularized. However, there was an agreement by the district government and local education authorities to process the transfer procedures while the children attend school.



Protection

In all sites assessed, they reported an existence/access to some sort of security, mainly self-organized by the members of the community. In general, at all assessed sites, IDPs report that all men, women and children feel safe. However, there is a lack of knowledge on the mechanisms to report/refer protection concerns. The most commonly reported incidents of protection were alcohol or drug-related disturbances and some cases of theft in the tents.

Installation of new/additional lights in common spaces (water points, latrines, washing facilities and other public spaces) is one of needed action raised by the IDPs.



Figure 6: Lighting in a common space-Chuiba site

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