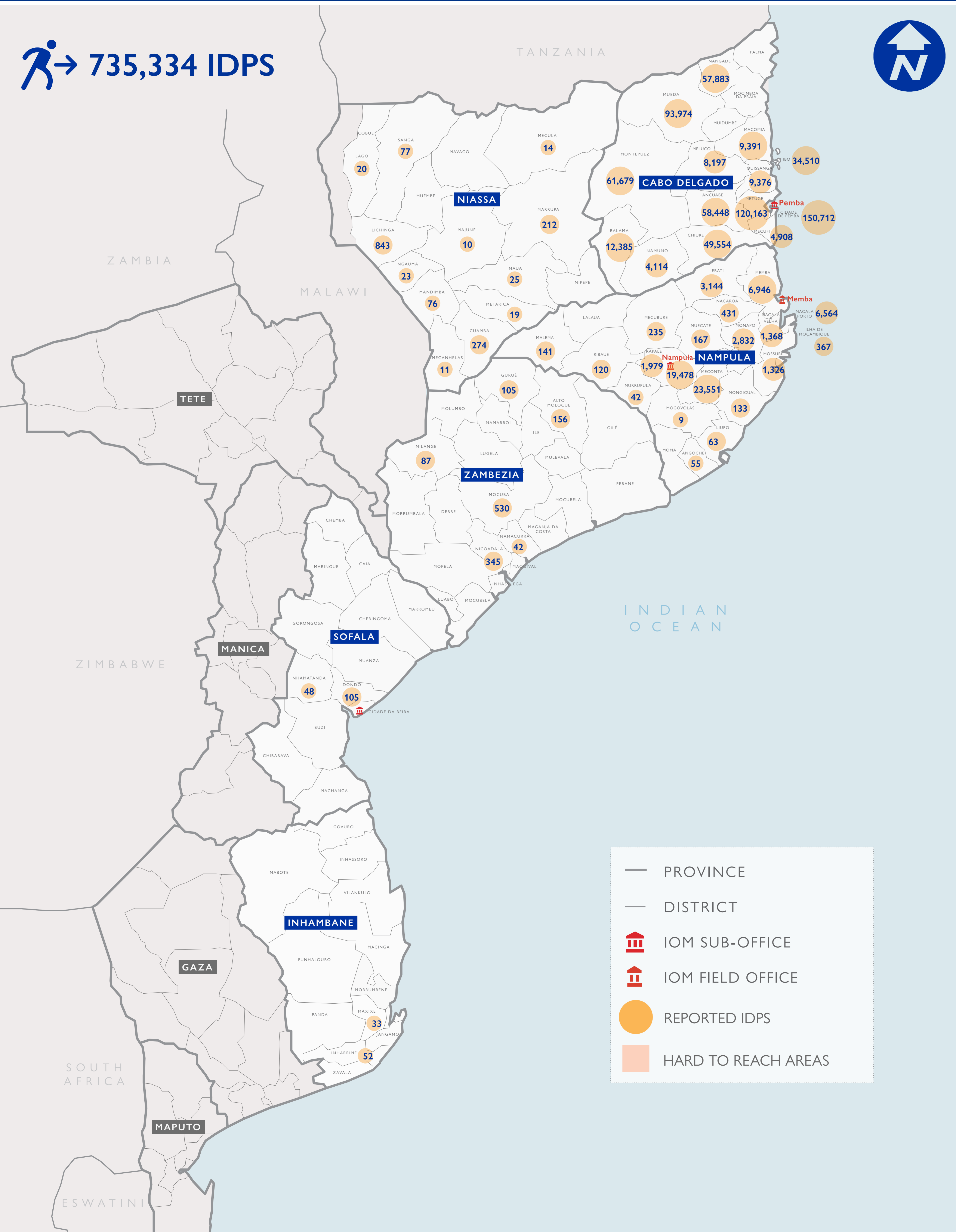


 **735,334 IDPS**

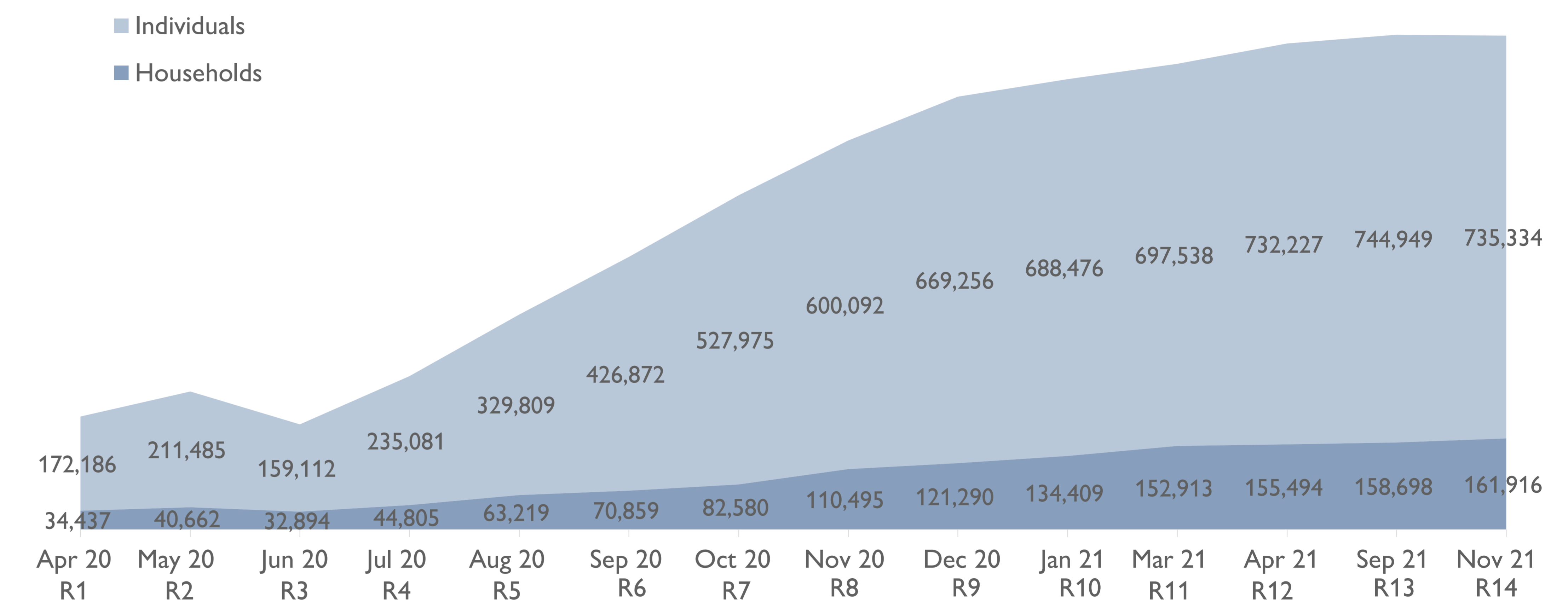


Baseline Assessment Round 14

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 277 localities of the Cabo Delgado province and collects data in close coordination with the Government. This 14th round of assessment also covered neighbouring provinces of Inhambane (2 localities, down from 6 reported in the previous round; the decrease was attributed to relocation) Nampula (53 localities), Niassa (14 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.

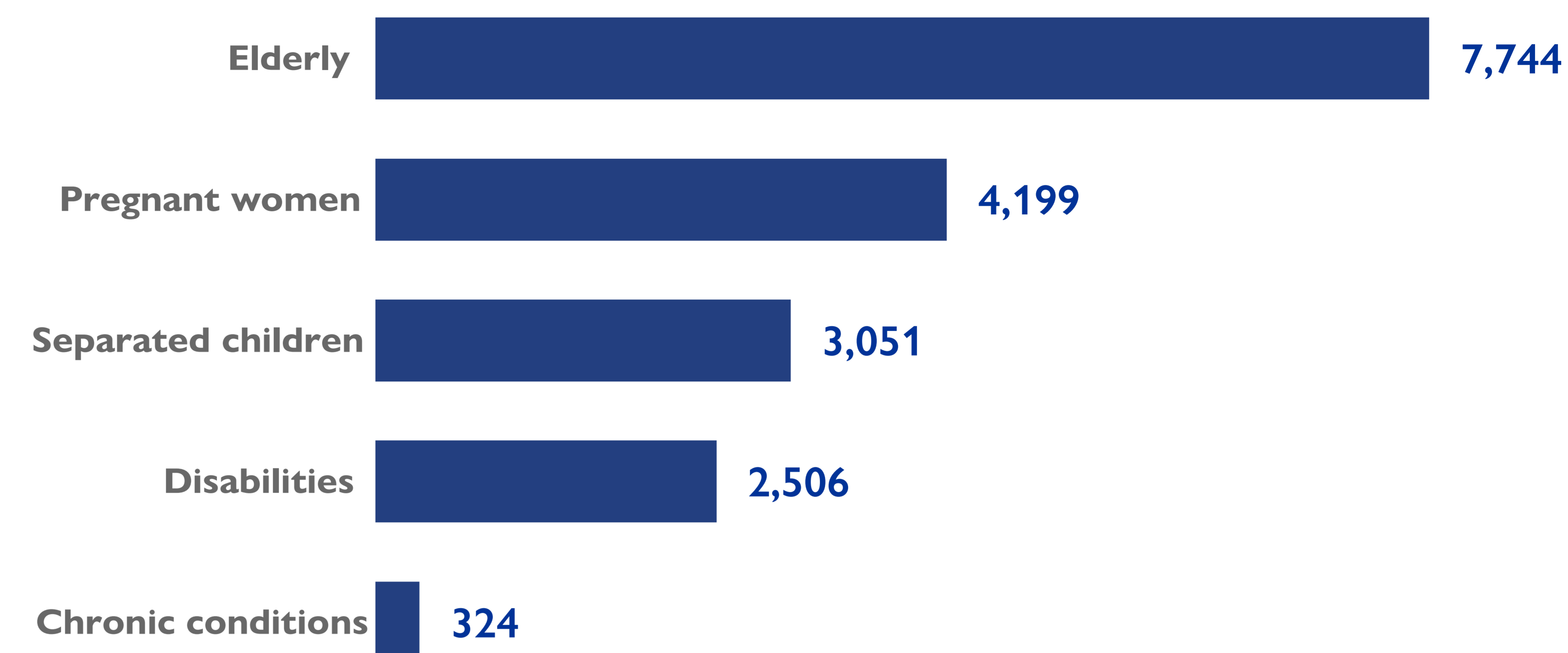
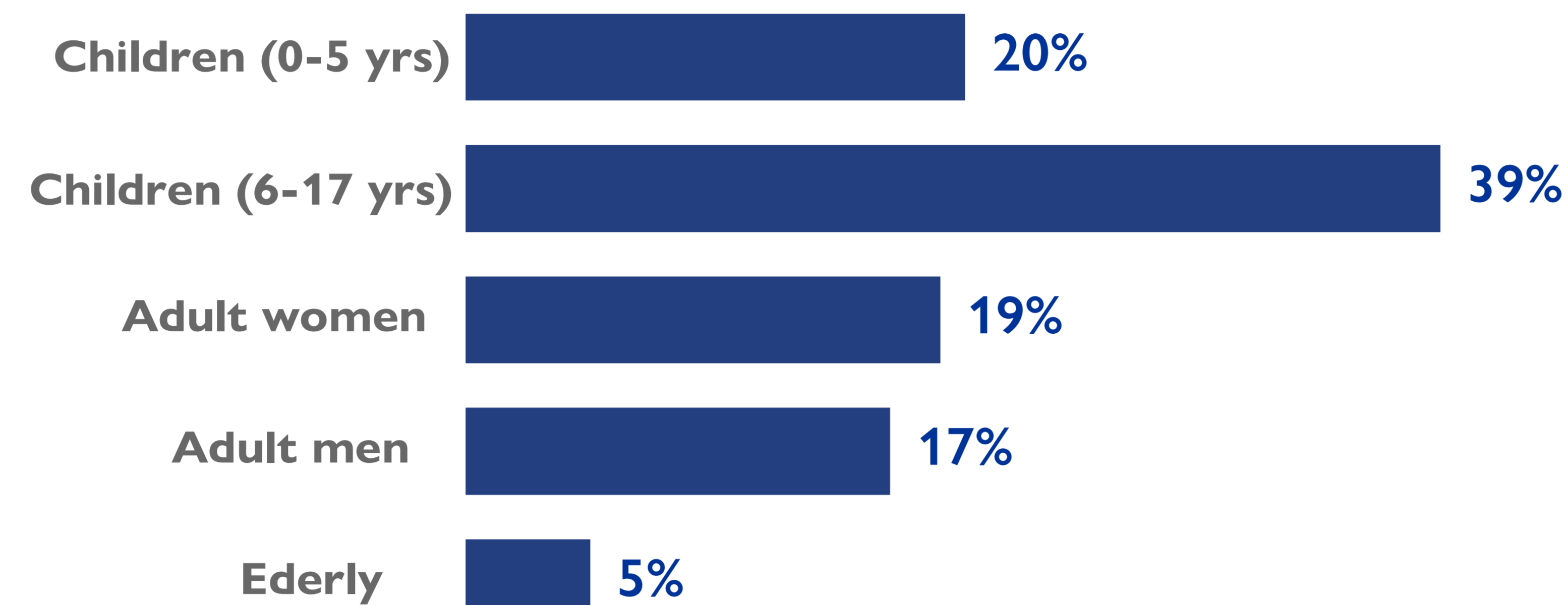
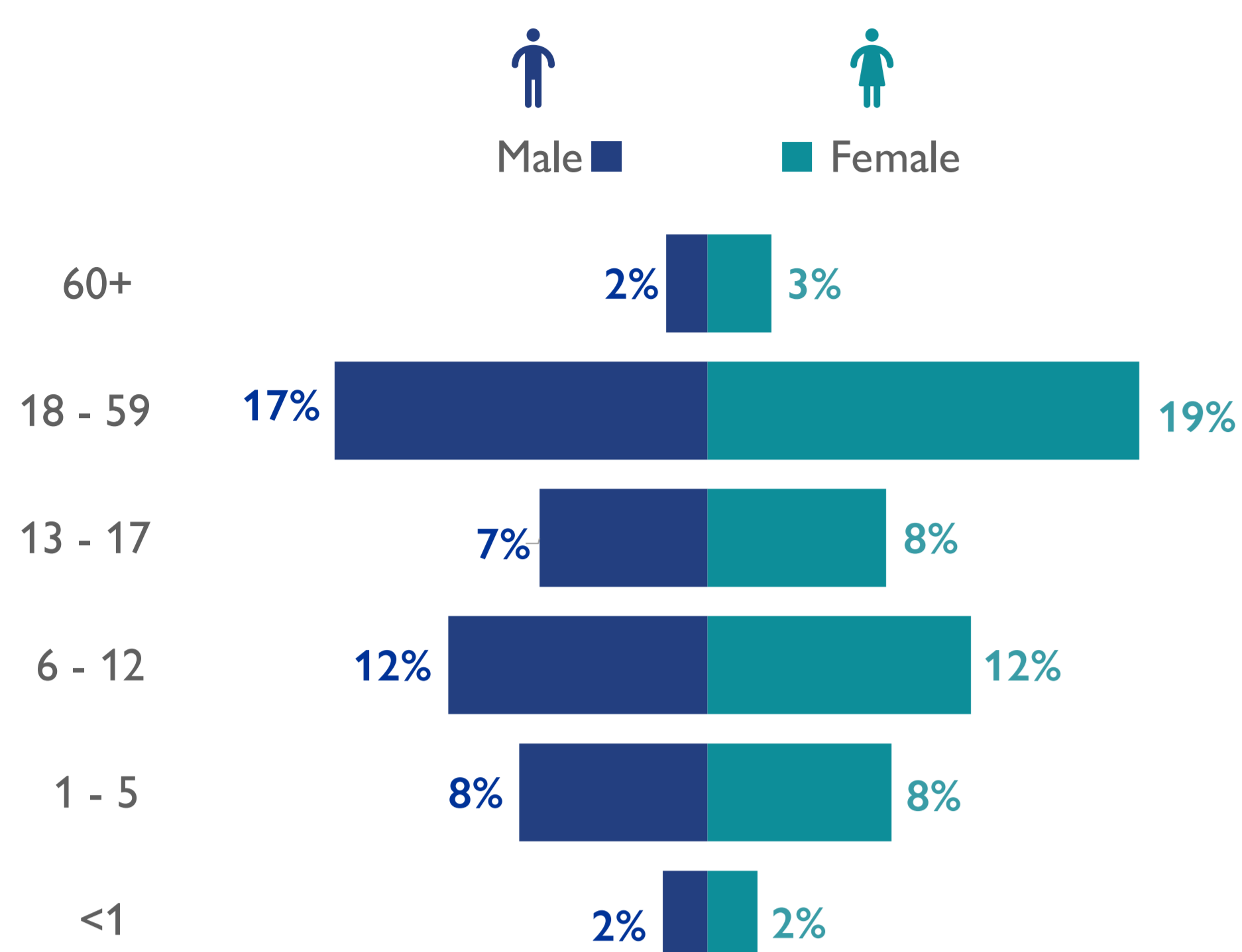


Evolution of results for the Northern Region

An estimated 663,276 IDPs were identified in Cabo Delgado, while an additional 68,951 IDPs were identified in Nampula, 1,604 IDPs in Niassa, 1,265 IDPs in Zambezia, 153 IDPs in Sofala and 85 IDPs in Inhambane. This brings the total number of IDPs due to the situation of insecurity to 735,344 IDPs. This represents a decrease of 9,615 displaced individuals compared to the previous round (September 2021).

Between published Round 13 and 14, three monitored districts in Cabo Delgado province recorded decreases in the number of IDPs across locations in Macomia, Metuge and Pemba. The highest proportional decrease in IDP estimates between Round 13 and 14 were recorded in Macomia (decreasing by 50% or 9,388 individuals) and Metuge (decreasing by 10% or 12,741 individuals); some of these moderate decreases were attributed to cautious returns reported in some of these districts' locations, as well as the ongoing verification exercise in the quarteirões/blocks and sites during the last two months, which is reflected in the weekly ETT (Emergency Tracking Tool) records. In Nampula province, a decrease of 31 per cent (or 30,497 inds.) was observed between Rounds 13 and 14; this is the direct outcome of baseline verification at the quarteirão/block level conducted in October in several districts of the province.

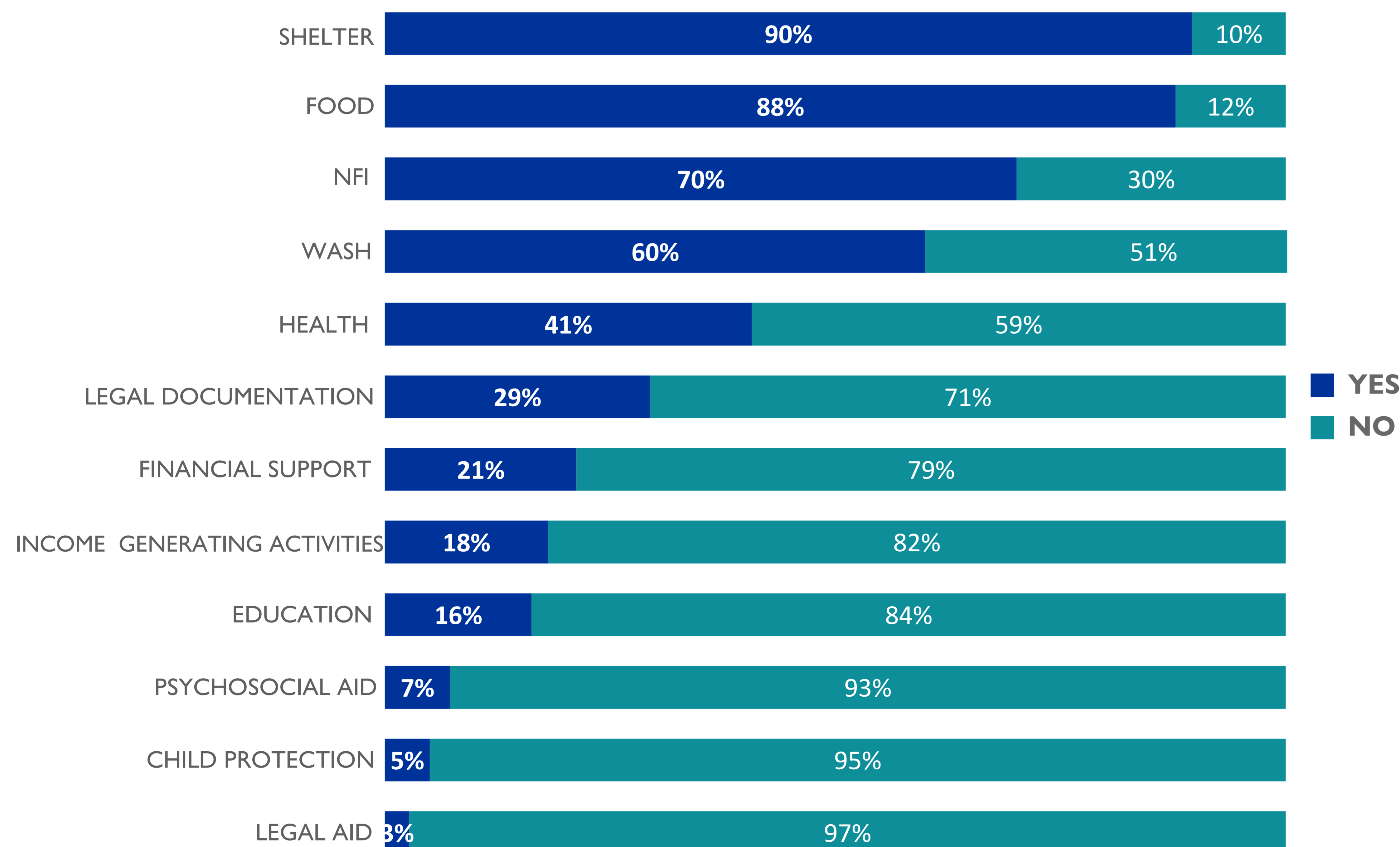
Continued internal IDP movements between districts record increases in the arrival and continued presence of IDPs in Mueda (increasing by 14,751 individuals or 19%), Chiure (increasing by 8,231 or 18%), Ancuabe (increasing by 8,165 or 16%), Nangade (increasing by 5,938 or 18%), Montepuez (increasing by 2,749 or 5%), Quissanga (increasing by 1,550 or 20%), Meluco (increasing by 1,097 or 15%), Balama (increasing by 1,061 or 9%) and, Namuno (increasing by 965 or 31%). An additional estimated increase of 31 per cent (383) IDPs were recorded in Niassa province.



Demographics

Based on demographic data, gathered through a random sampling of IDPs families in the localities, 52 per cent of IDPs are female and 48 per cent are male. According to the sampling, 59 per cent of the IDP population is under 18 years of age (with 20% within the age group 0 to 5 years and 39% within 6 to 17 years).

Needs of IDPs reported by key informants include shelter (90%) of localities, food (88%), access to non-food items (70%), WASH (60%), health (41%), access to legal documentation (29%), financial support (21%), income generating activities (18%), access to education (16%), psychological support (7%), child protection services (5%) and, legal support (3%).



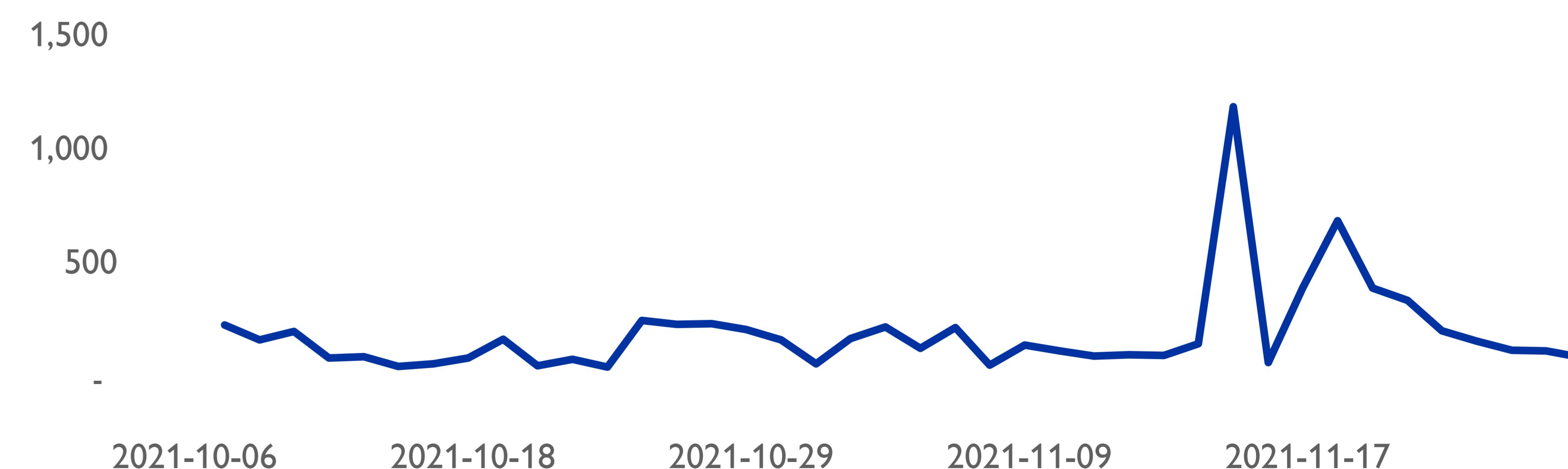
Vulnerabilities

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 50 per cent of the IDP population.

Results of this assessment show that elderly people represented the largest reported vulnerable group (7,744 ind.), followed by pregnant women (4,199), separated children (3,051 ind.) persons with disability (2,506 ind) and persons with chronic conditions (324). This is in line with the Emergency Tracking Tool findings where the elderly represented the largest vulnerable group identified as well.

Trends of displacement (02 October - 27 November)

Between 02 October and 27 November, cumulative observations through the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) on first-time displacements indicate that conflicts and fear of attacks in Nangade (75 percent of new displacements) and Mueda (24 percent) have resulted in new displacements, increasing the number of arrivals in Nangade, Mueda, and Ancuabe and Metuge.



Additionally, ETT indicative findings recorded cautious return movements in Montepuez, Mueda, and Nangade districts. These IDPs are reportedly traveling back to their areas of origin in Palma, Muidumbe, Macomia, Mocimba da Praia, Mueda, and Nangade districts; due to the fact that the IDPs' movements were captured while in transit, their return movements were not classified as either permanent or temporary.

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 teams 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/block administrative level. Extensive data verification efforts employed during Round 14 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 Cidade de Nampula are currently under verification in collaboration with INGD and local authorities. Verification in Cidade de 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 household-level Population Count findings conducted in 42 sites. During Baseline Round 14 data collection period, cross-check of results from MSLA findings were made available from 62 sites across 10 districts (Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Marrupa, Meconta, Metuge, Montepuez, Mueda, Namuno, Nangade);
- During Baseline R14 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 14 (NOVEMBER 2021).

Province/District of Assessment	March - R11	April - R12	September - R13	November - R14
Cabo Delgado	630,241	662,828	642,404	663,276
Ancuabe	57,068	60,420	50,283	58,448
Balama	9,186	9,556	11,324	12,385
Chiure	34,409	61,534	34,563	42,794
Ibo	31,035	32,953	34,069	34,510
Macomia	9,391	9,391	18,779	9,391
Mecufi	4,035	4,152	4,865	4,908
Meluco	7,876	6,856	7,100	8,197
Metuge	119,317	125,452	127,646	114,905
Mocimboa da Praia	not available	not available	not available	not available
Montepuez	55,963	46,819	58,930	61,679
Mueda	82,079	91,776	79,223	93,974
Muidumbe	not available	not available	not available	not available
Namuno	2,838	2,919	3,149	4,114
Nangade	34,817	44,006	51,945	57,883
Palma	23,787	not available*	not available*	not available*
Pemba	151,553	157,431	152,702	150,712
Quissanga	6,887	9,563	7,826	9,376
Nampula	64,919	66,913	99,448	68,951
Niassa	1,072	1,133	1,221	1,604
Zambezia	1,153	1,200	1,602	1,265
Sofala	153	153	164	153
Inhambane	-	-	110	85
GRAND TOTAL	697,538	732,227	744,949	735,334

Disclaimer: *Inaccessible in this round.