

## 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

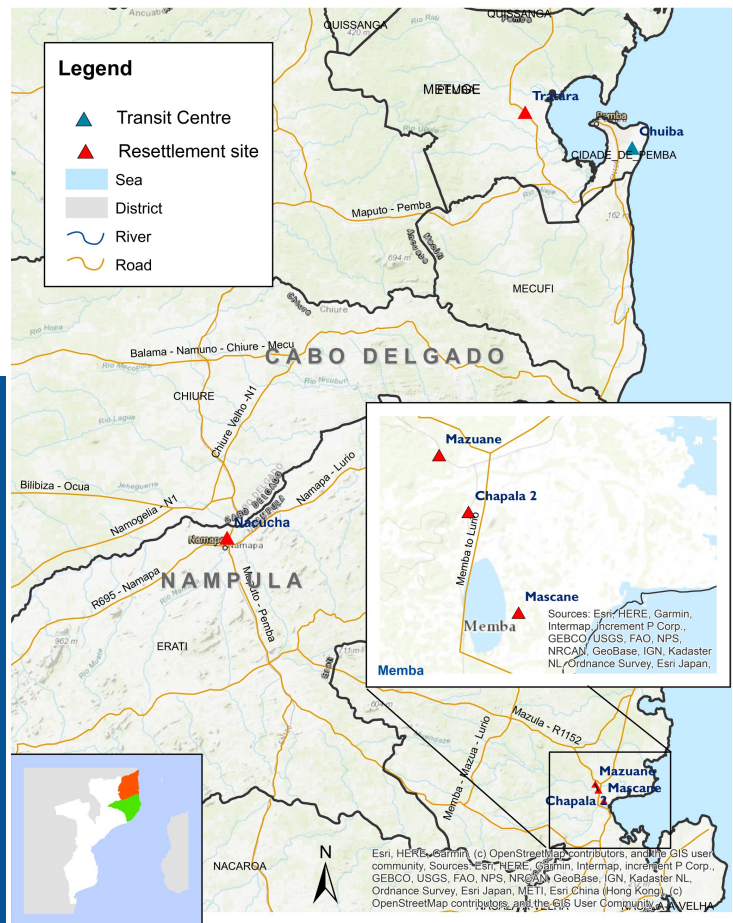


Figure 1: Site Names and Locations

The data in this report was collected between 01 and 08 November 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

**6,643 IDPs in 1,334 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:

- 6,309 IDPs (1,268 households) are currently accommodated in Resettlement Sites (95%);
  - 334 IDPs (66 households) are in Transitional Centre (5%).
- 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 # 6 and 7)**

Province	District	Site Name and Type	# of HHs R6	# of HHs R7	# of IDPs R6	# of IDPs R7
Nampula	Memba	Mascane (RS)	399	761	1,995	3,744
	Memba	Chapala 2 (RS)	136	136	817	817
	Memba	Mazuane (RS)	166	185	855	930
Cabo Delgado	Pemba	Chuiba (TC)	66	66	334	334
	Metuge	Tratara (RS)	186	186	818	818
<b>Total</b>			<b>953</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>4,819</b>	<b>6,643</b>

TC: Transitional Centre | RS: Resettlement Sites

The displacement figures in this round increased compared to those in the previous round as new families arrived in the resettlement sites of Mascane and Mazuane. (See table 1 for more details)

## POPULATION PROFILE



There are more females than males in the assessed population— **51% females** and **49% 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: Construction of Permanent Houses in Tratara 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 on-site 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 (31-60 minutes on foot). 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 three 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: Hand washing Station near the latrines

## 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: IDP small business in Chuiba Transit Centre



### 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 31-60 minutes on foot.

However, in the newly established resettlement site of Mascane and Chapala 2 in Memba district, IDPs reported that access to education facilities for children is very difficult, as the nearest primary school is more than 60 minutes on foot 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-Tratara site

## Tropical Cyclone Kenneth Displacement Sites

