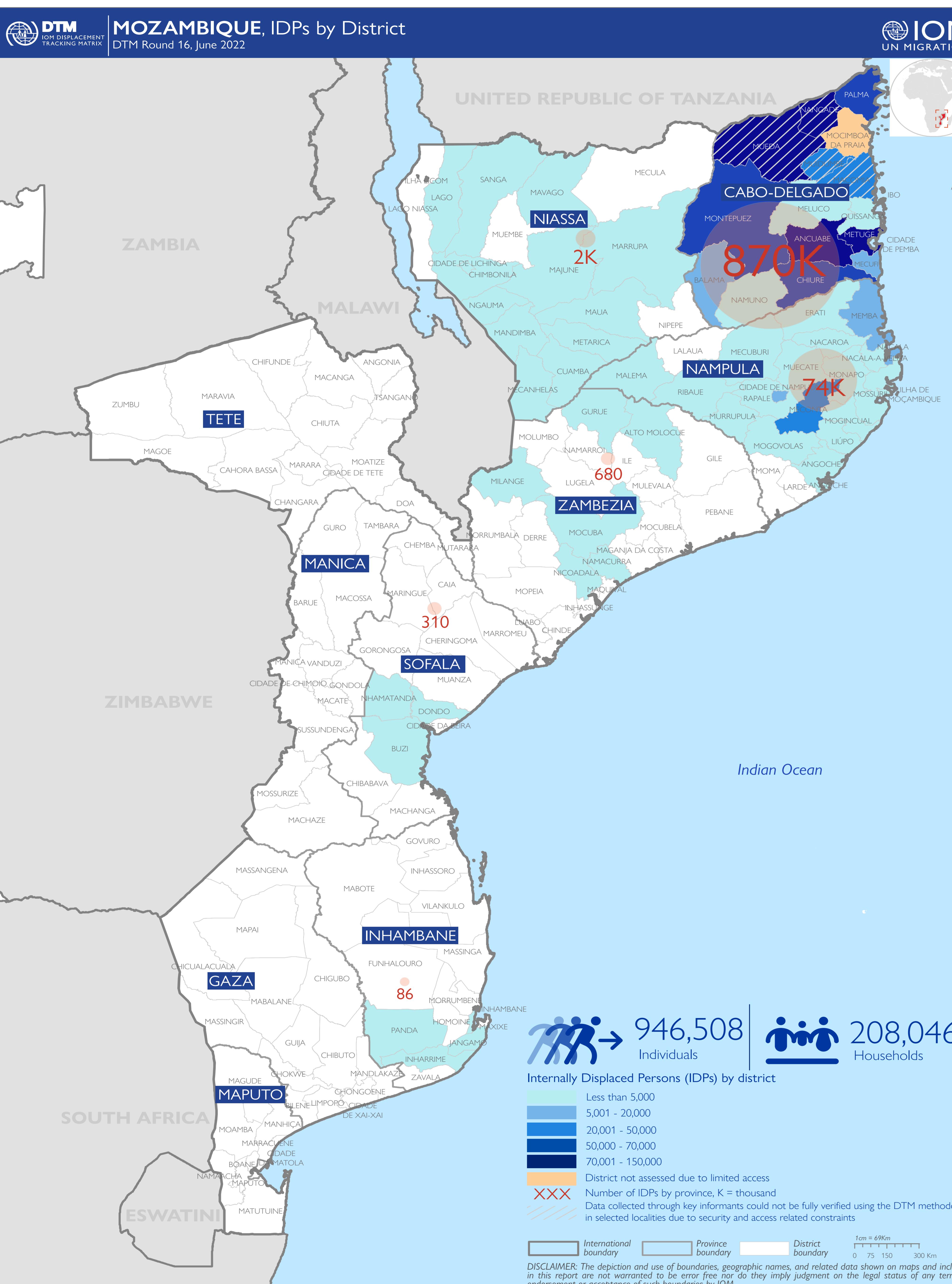


June 2022

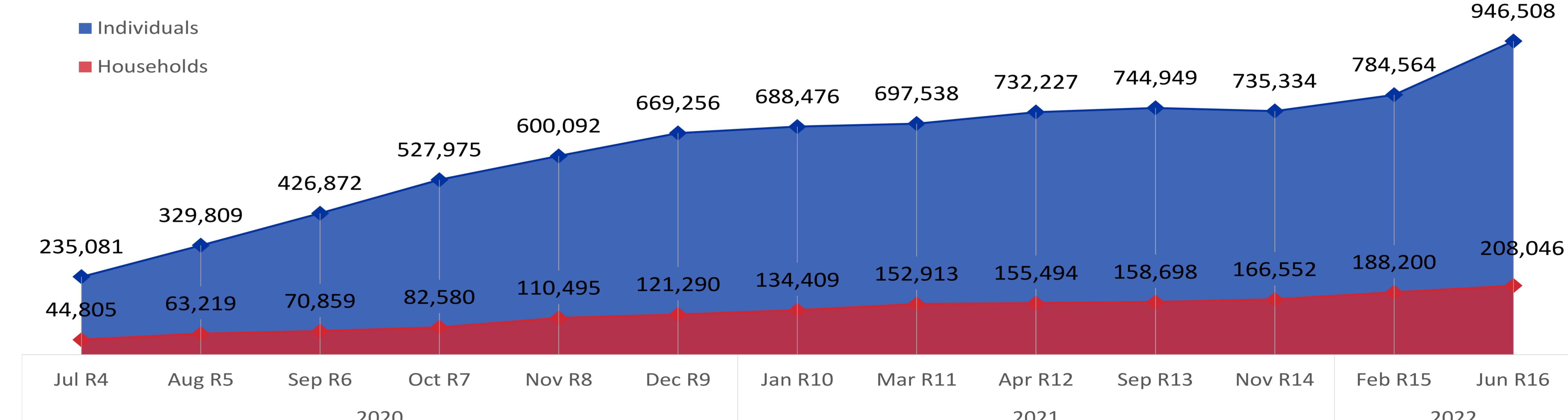


Baseline Assessment Round 16

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).



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.

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

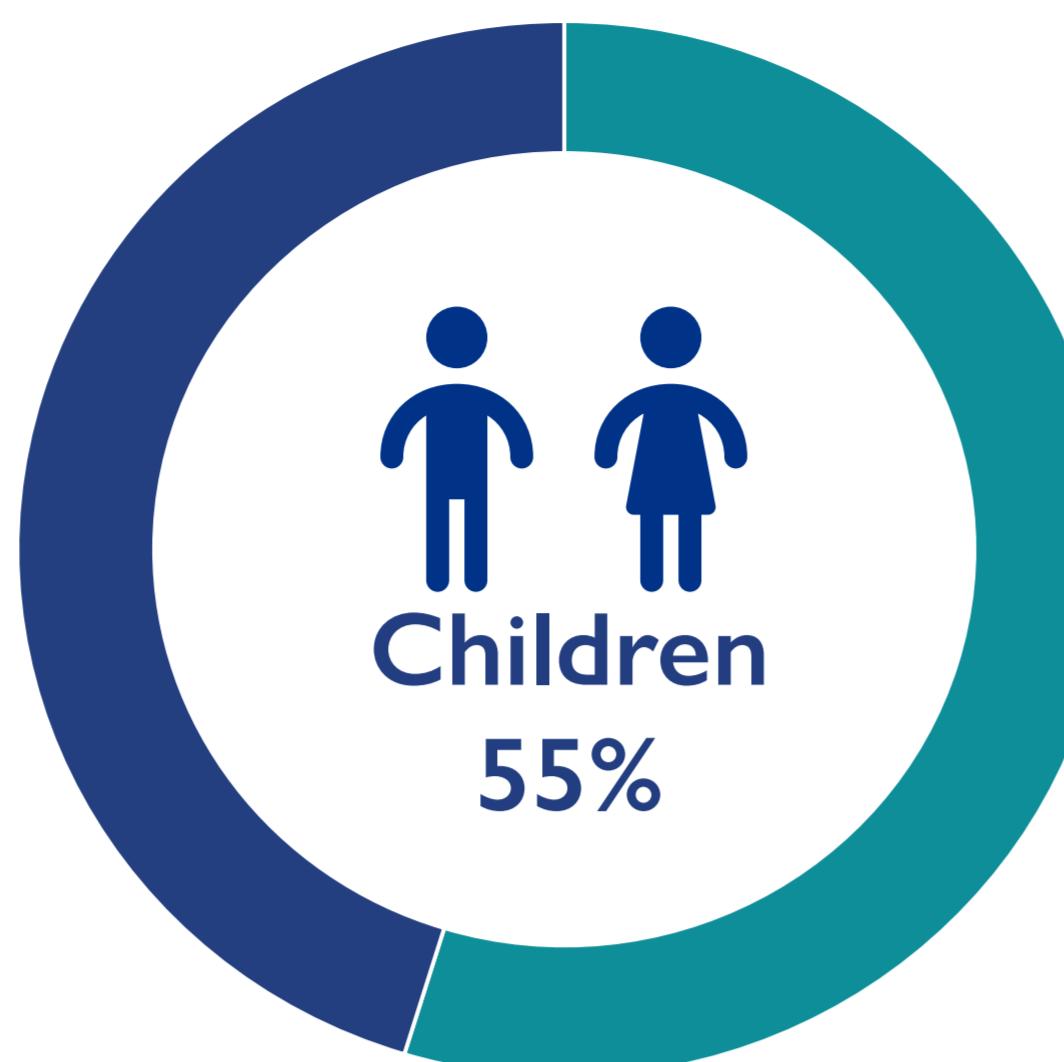
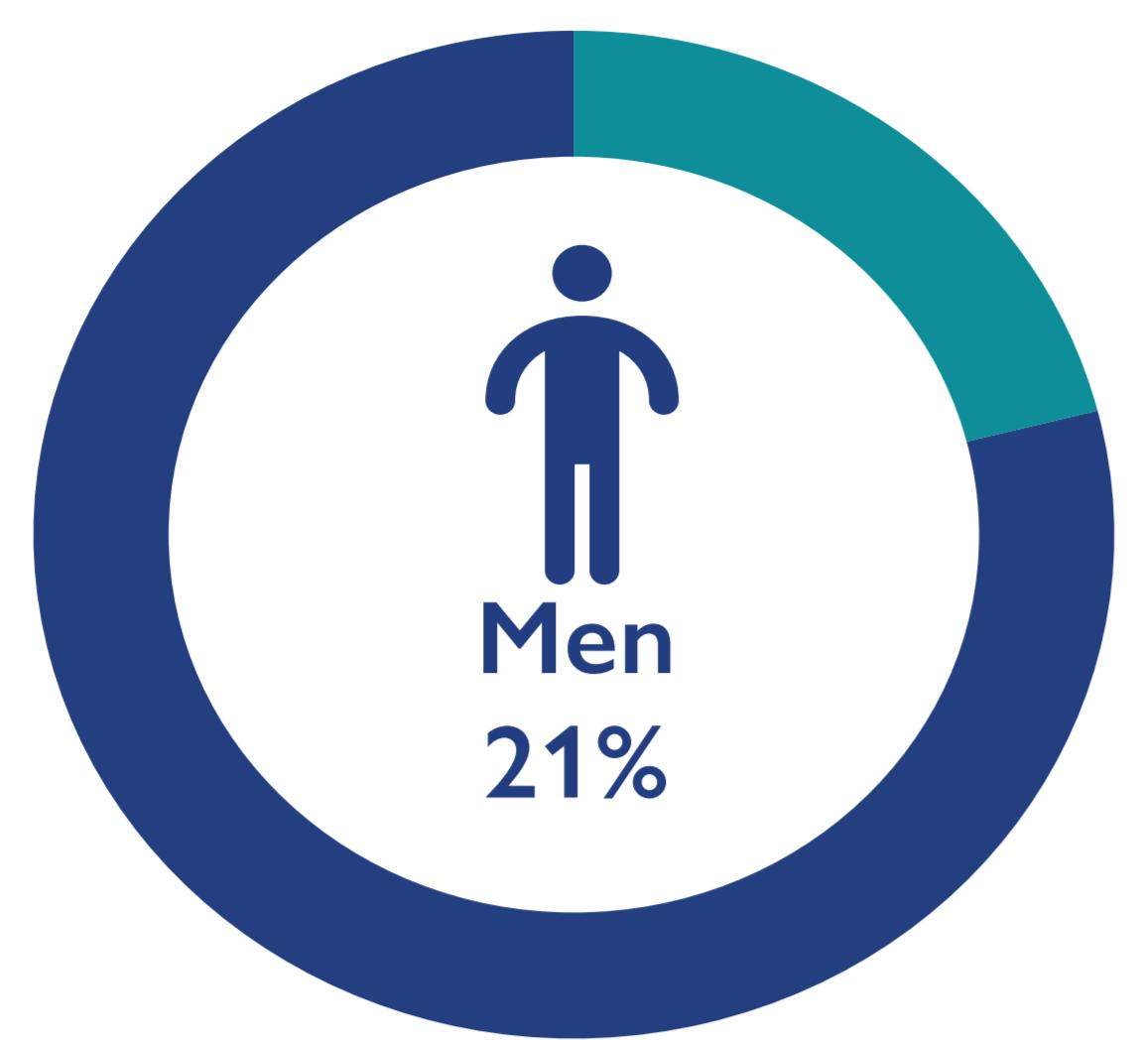
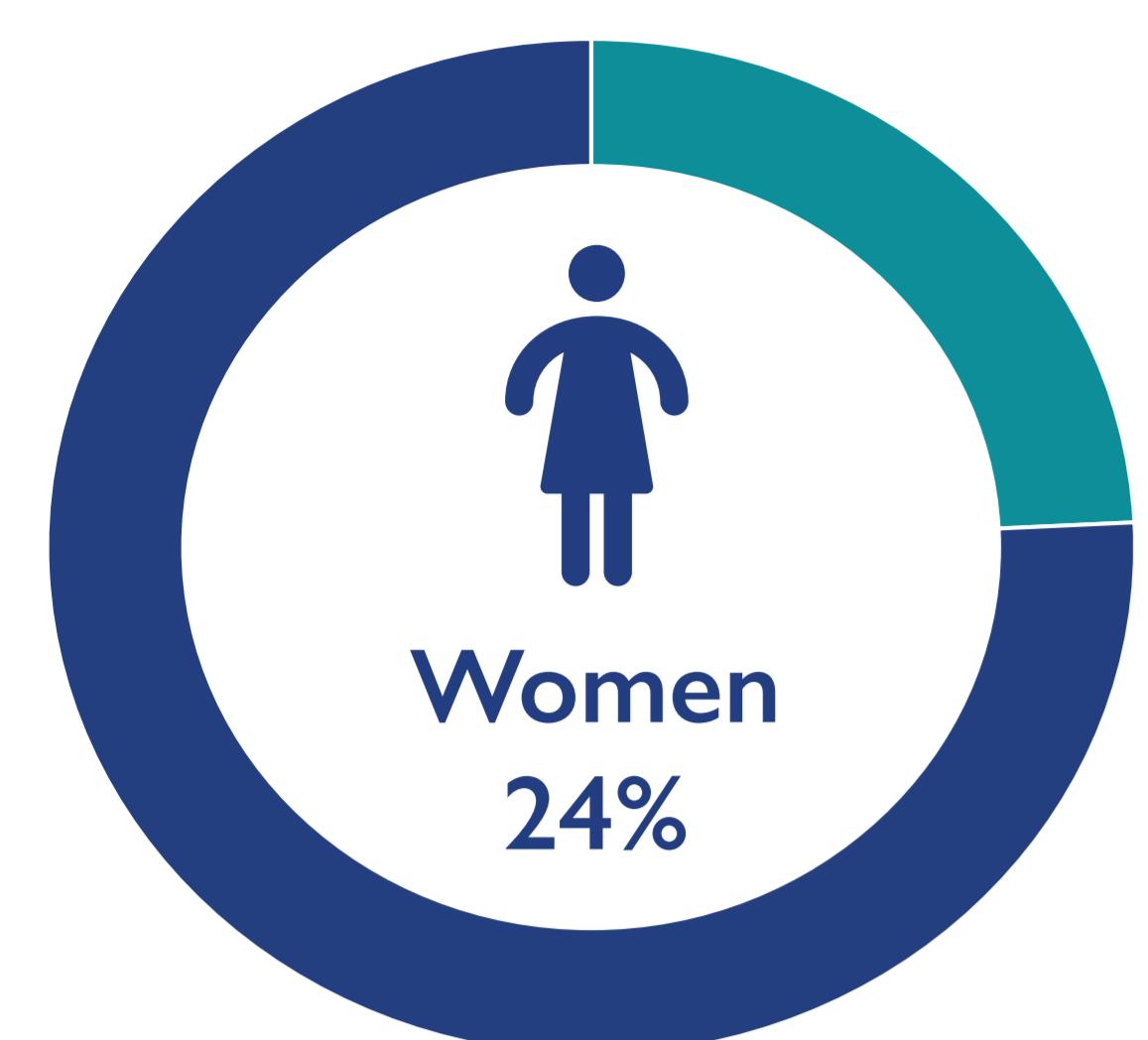
When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "The International Organization for Migration June 2022, Displacement."

SUPPORTED BY:



Website : <https://displacement.iom.int/mozambique>
Feedback: DTM.Mozambique@iom.int
@IOM_Mozambique

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 Tracking Matrix"

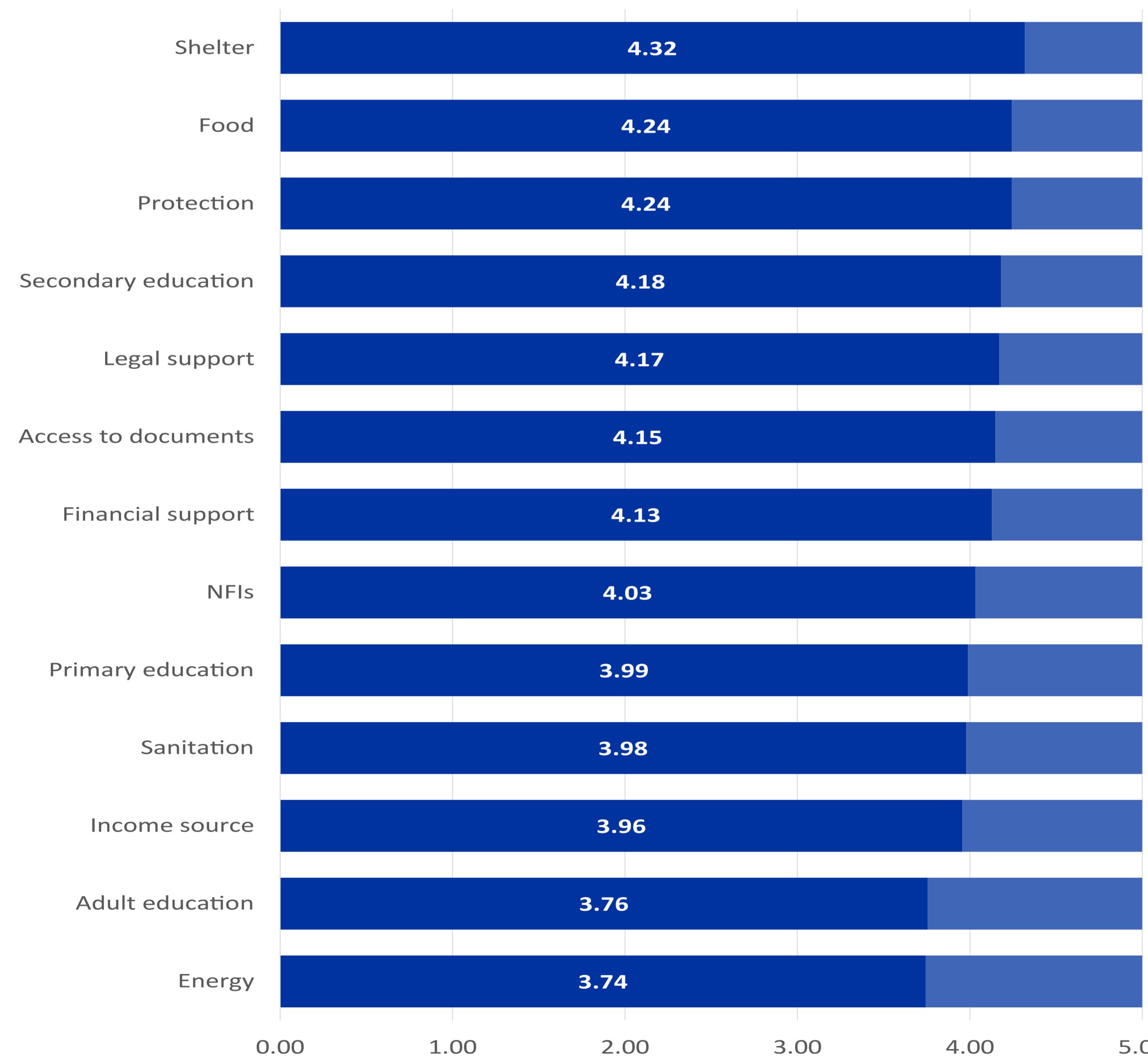


Demographics

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

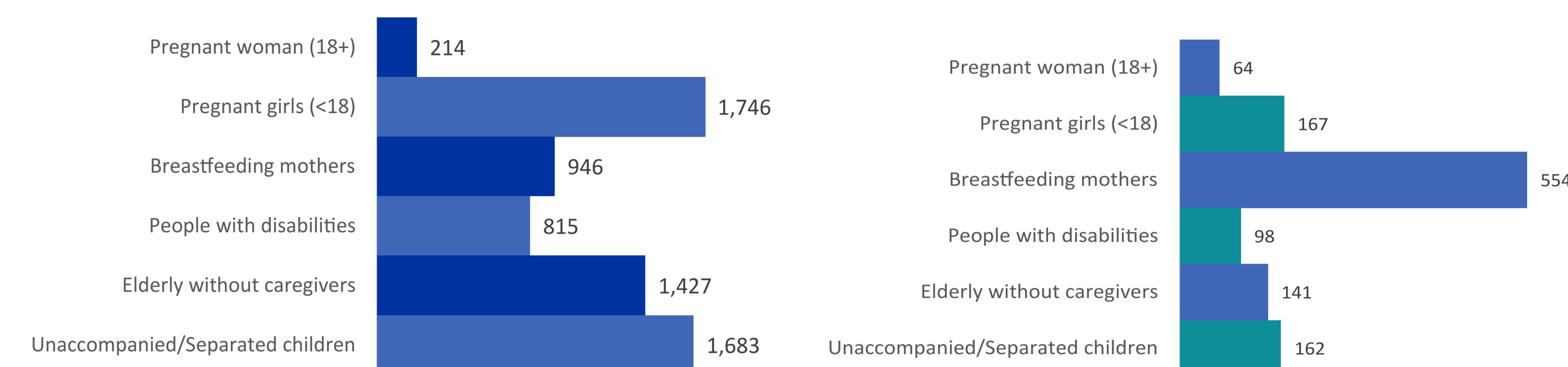
To identify the priority needs of IDPs in assessed localities, key Informants have been asked to rank the relative intensity of each sectoral need on a Likert scale. Projected Figure below presents this data, by aggregating the data for all 219 locations in order to presenting an average "need". In Cabo 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

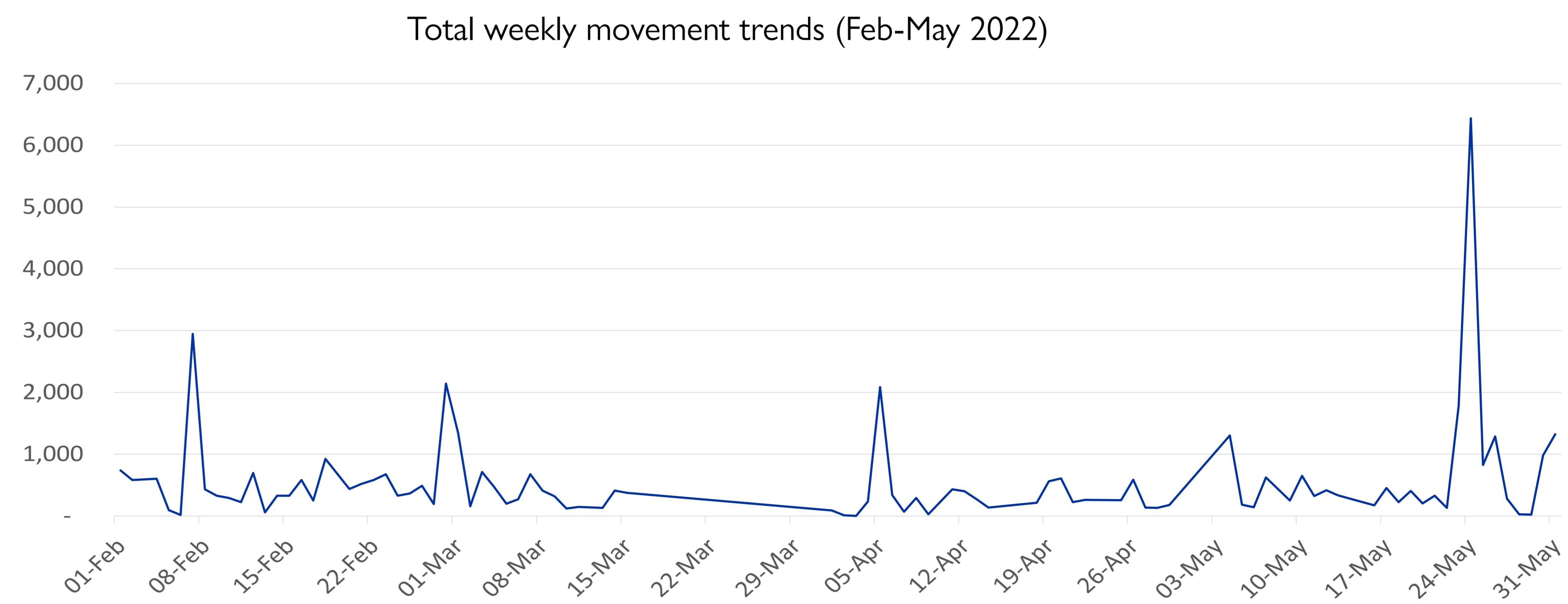
An overview of vulnerabilities and sex breakdown was obtained through the assessment of each locality. Children were reported as the largest displaced group during the reporting period, representing 55 per cent of the IDP population. Among the IDPs in Cabo Delgado, different vulnerable groups were identified, 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

