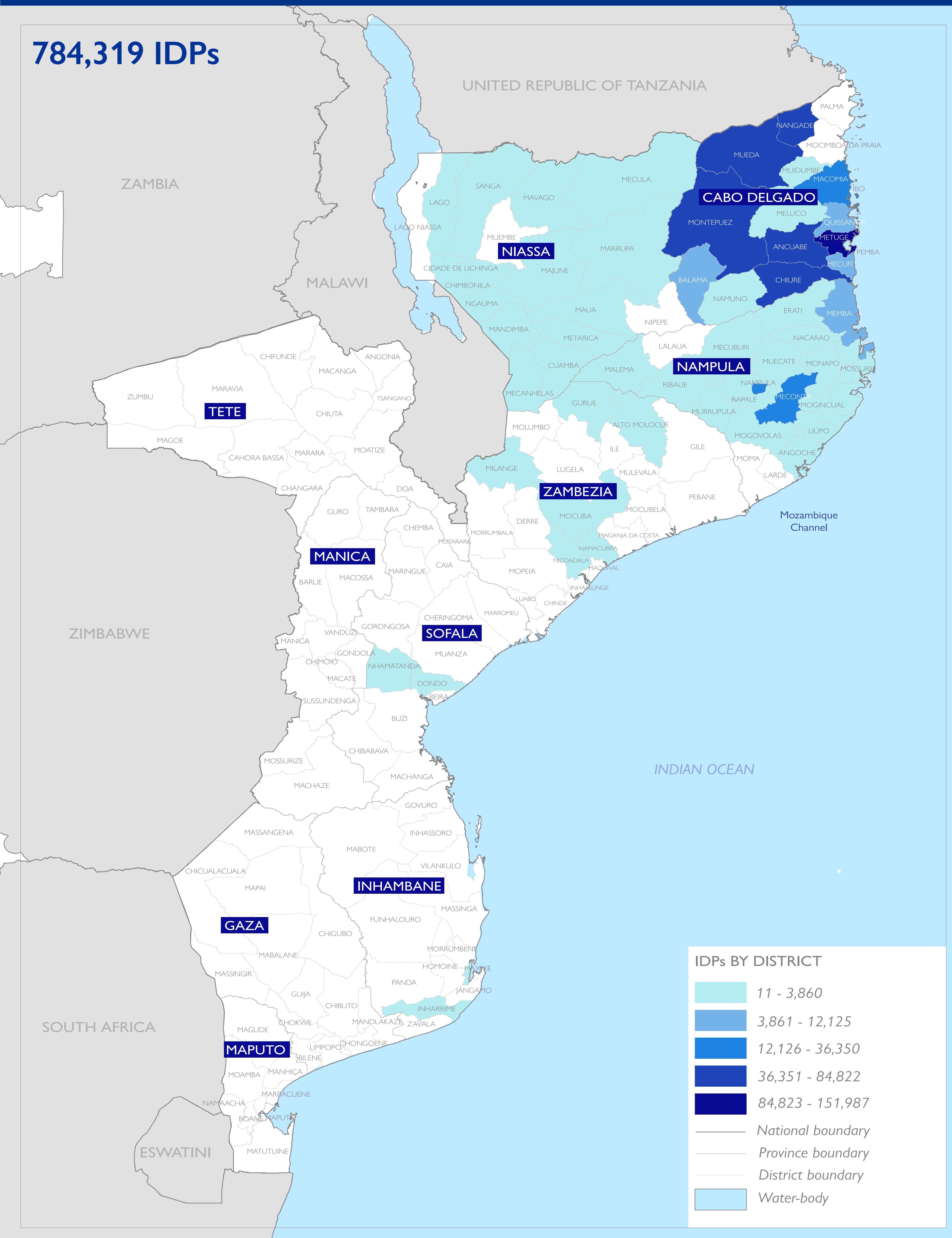


784,319 IDPs



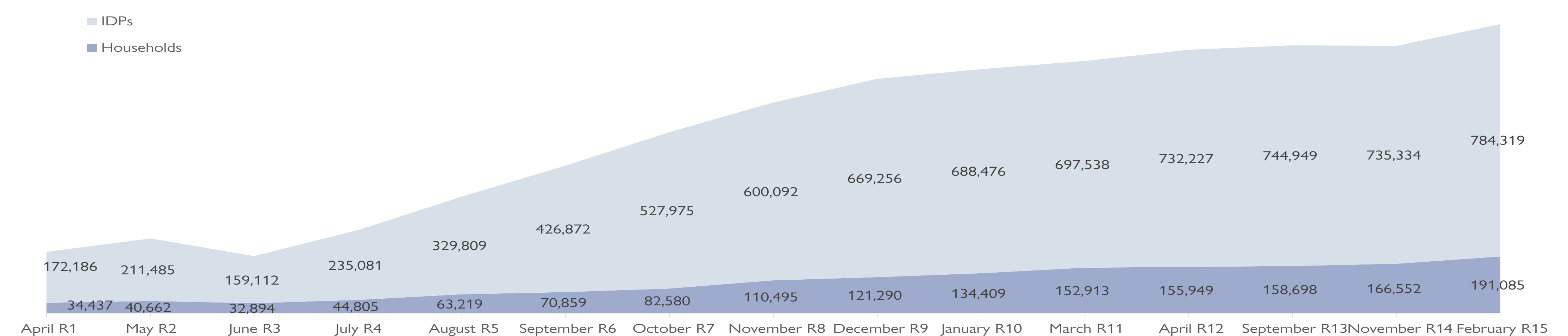
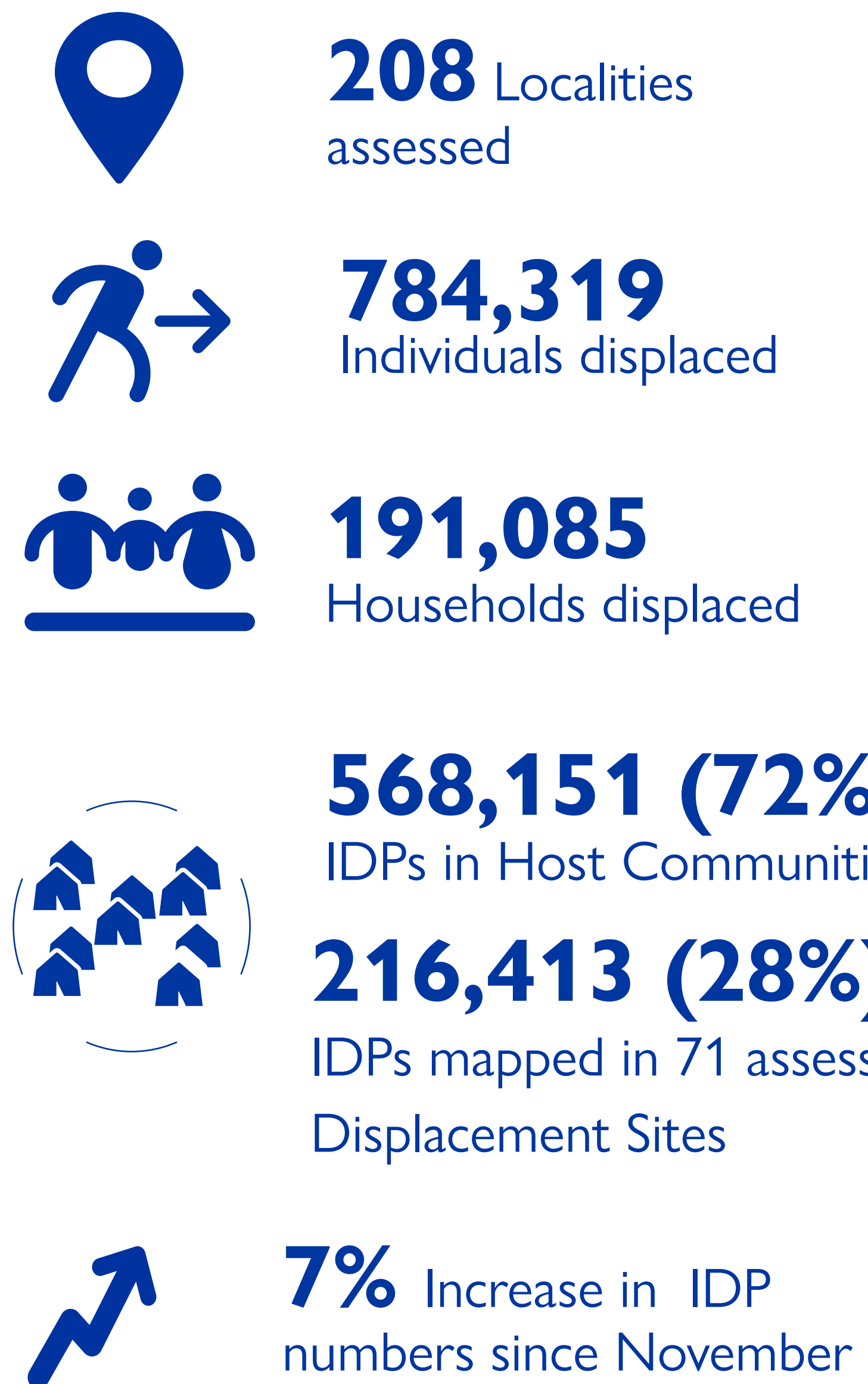
## Baseline Assessment Round 15

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 15th round of Baseline Assessments monitoring displacements triggered by conflict in Northern Mozambique. Key-informant interview were conducted at district and location-level between January and February 2022. Assessments estimate the presence of 784,319 internally displaced persons (IDPs) mapped across displacement sites and host communities in 208 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, 28% of 784,319 IDPs are mapped in relocation sites, temporary centers and host community extensions. One-fifth of total IDPs present at the time of assessment were mapped in Pemba (151,987 individuals), followed by Metuge (124,036 individuals), Mueda (84,822 individuals), Ancuabe (72,526 individuals) and Nangade (64,866 individuals).

## Key Figures



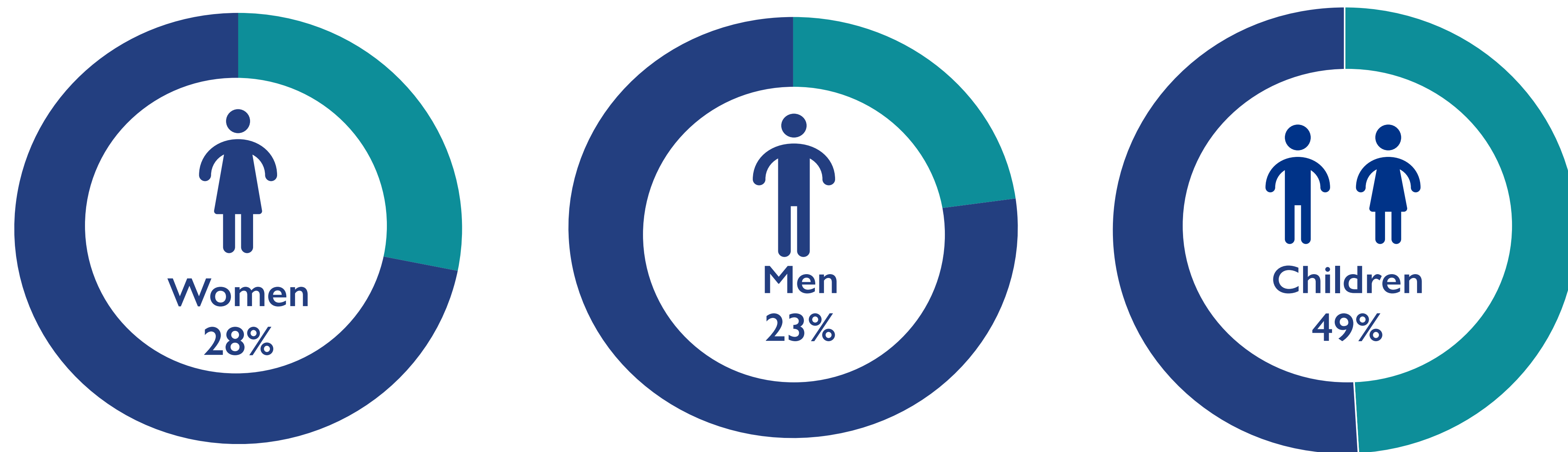
## Evolution of results for the Northern Region

DTM observed an overall net increase of 49,100 displaced individuals compared to previous round of baseline assessment (November 2021). While return movements have proven to be quantifiable<sup>1</sup>, the difference between round 14 and round 15 IDP figures can be broken down into:

- a.) A net increase in IDPs across re-assessed locations (+52,150 IDPs) triggered by attacks/fear of attacks in localities of Niassa, Nangade, Meluco, Macomia and Ibo
- b.) The addition of IDPs in newly assessed locations (+14,600 IDPs), most especially recorded in northern Cabo Delgado districts receiving IDPs who have yet to return to their locality of origin<sup>2</sup>
- c.) Adjustments made to data reused from previous rounds due to inaccessibility/inability for DTM to confirm changes in IDP populations (+705 IDPs)
- d.) A decrease due to an overhaul of the existing database through data verification and traingulation (-18,355 IDPs)

<sup>1</sup>IOM DTM currently engages with INGD and Government focal points in Macomia, Mocimboa de Praia, Muidumbe, Nangade and Quissanga to assess and verify Returnee Baseline estimates. Current findings are confined to Baseline estimates of persons who have been forced/obliged to flee their homes or habitual residences to avoid armed conflict, situations of generalized violence and violations of human rights (between 2017 to February 2022).  
<sup>2</sup>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.



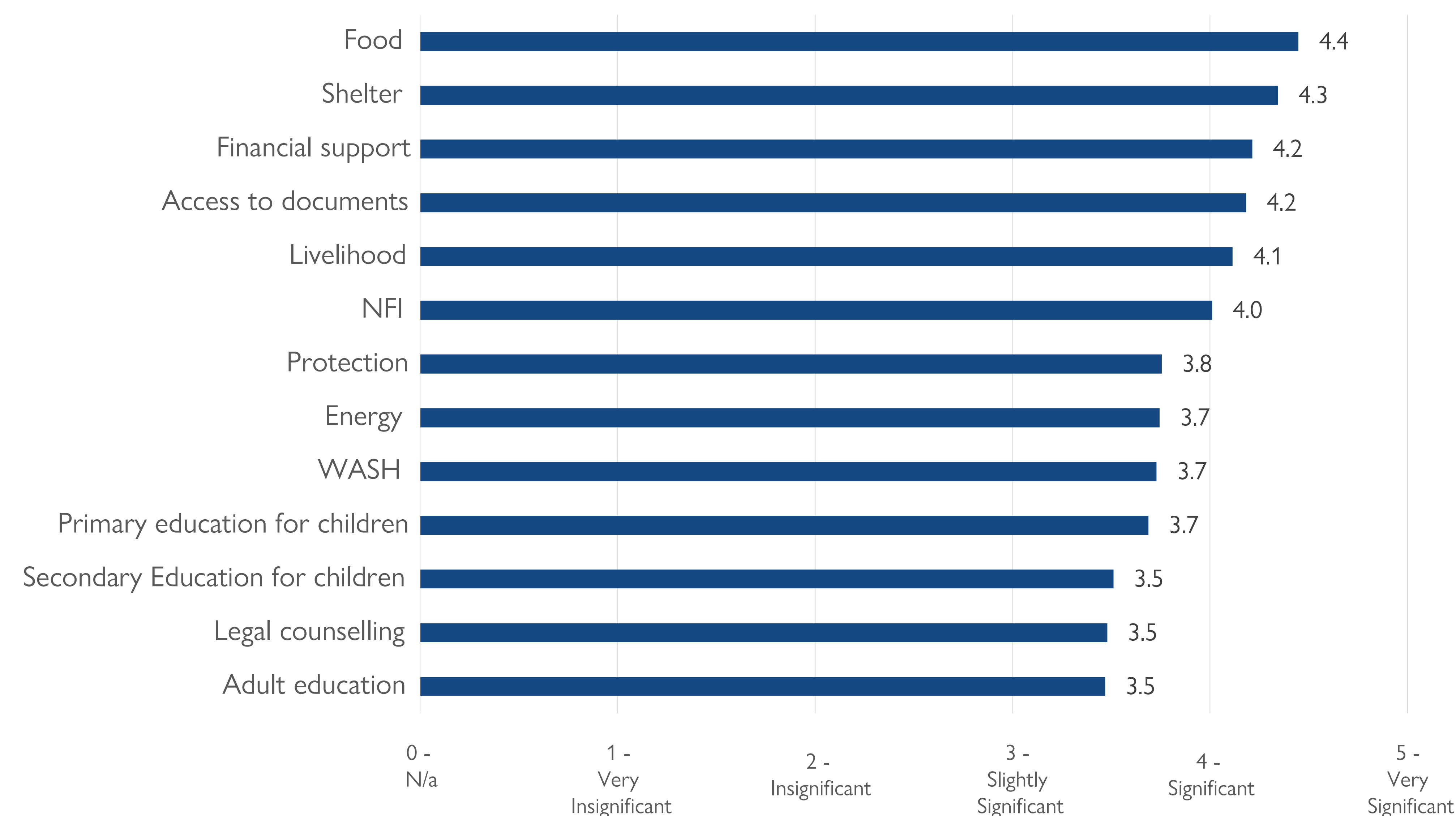


## Demographics

In terms of demographics, children remain the main age and sex group, representing 49% of the overall IDP population, while women represent 28% and men 23%.

## Priority needs

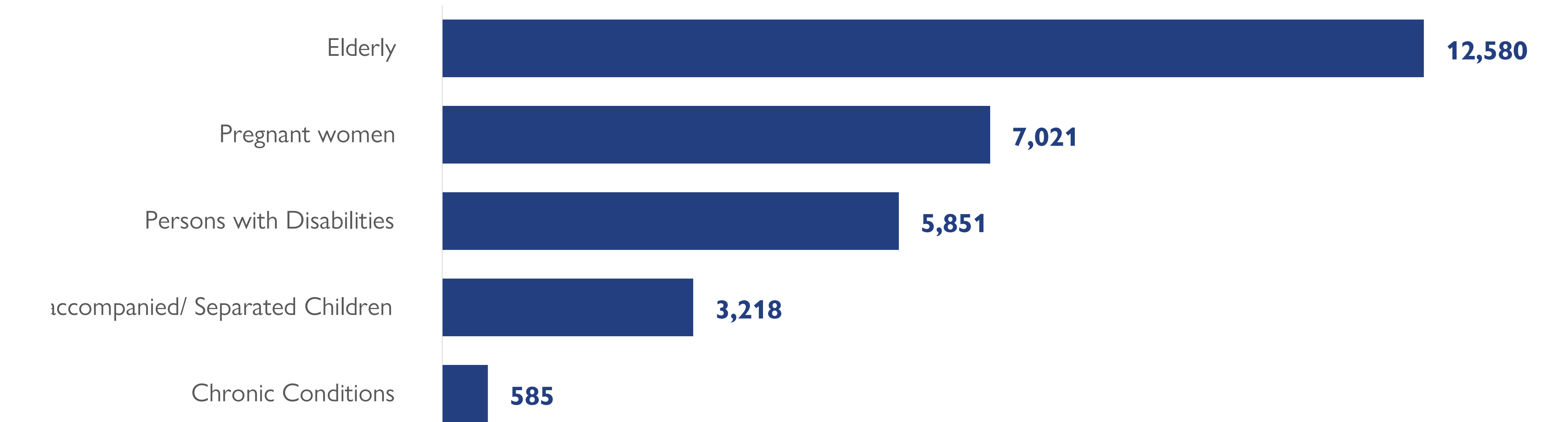
To identify the priority needs of IDPs in assessed localities, key Informants have been asked to rank the relative intensity of each sectoral need on a Likert scale. Projected Figure below presents this data, by aggregating the data for all 208 locations in order to presenting an average “need”. On average, the top 5 priority needs reported for IDPs living in host communities and displacement site settings include: Food, Shelter, Financial support, Access to documents and Livelihoods.



## Vulnerabilities

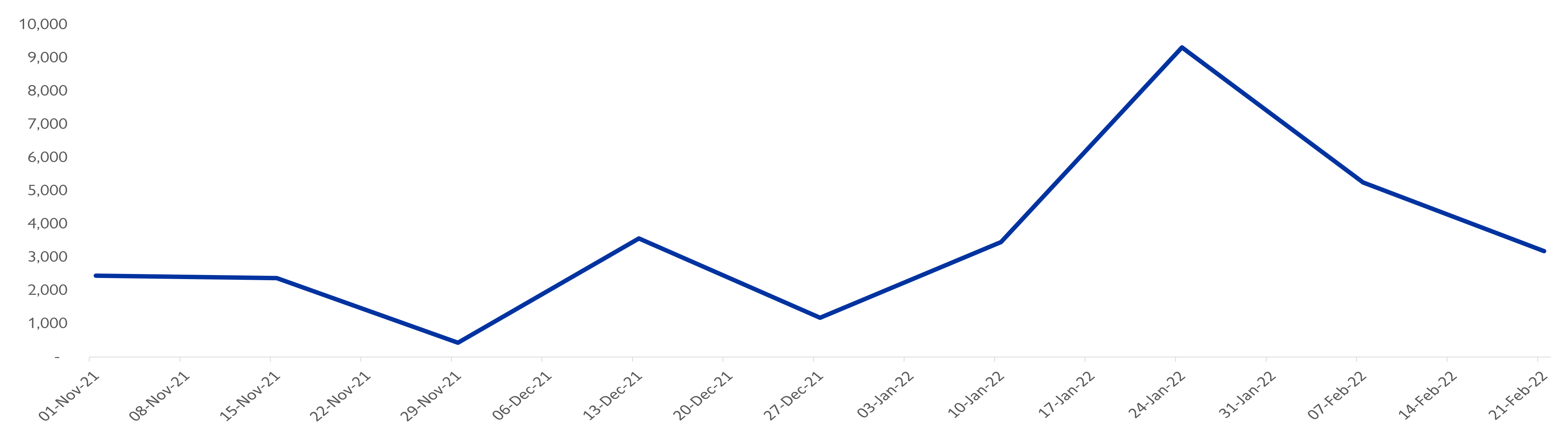
A detailed overview of vulnerabilities and sex breakdown was obtained through the assessment of each locality. Children were reported as the largest displaced group during the reporting period, representing 49 per cent of the IDP population.

Results of this assessment show that elderly people represented the largest reported vulnerable group (12,580 IDPs), followed by pregnant women (7,021 IDPs), persons with disabilities (5,851 IDPs), unaccompanied/separated children (3,218 IDPs) as well as persons with chronic conditions (585 IDPs). This is in line with the Emergency



## Trends of displacement (November 2021 - February 2022)

Between November 2021 - February 2022, cumulative observations through the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) of 31,220 individuals displaced for the first-time indicate that conflicts and fear of attacks triggered individual movements from Meluco (40%), Nangade (28%), Mueda (10%), Mecula (10%), Macomia (2%) and Ibo (2%). Observed movements increased the number of arrivals in Pemba, Nangade, Ancuabe, Chiure, Mueda and Metuge.



First time displacements captured through ETT between November 2021 - February 2022

Additionally, ETT indicative findings recorded cautious return movements from Montepuez, Balama, Namuno, Ancuabe, Chiure, Pemba and Metuge districts. These IDPs are reportedly traveling back to their areas of origin in Palma, Muidumbe, Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Mueda, and Nangade districts.



## 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 team member 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 administrative level. Extensive data verification efforts employed during Round 15 included contributions from a network of 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 Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces are currently under verification in collaboration with INGD and local authorities.

INGD and local authorities. Verification across 21 districts in Nampula will be updated and recorded within the next round of IOM DTM Baseline Assessment Reports.

## 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 Population Counts. During Baseline Round 15 data collection period, cross-check of results from MSLA findings were made available from 71 sites across 10 districts
- During Baseline R13 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 13 (September 2021) to Round 15 (February 2022)

Province/District of Assessment	R13 - September 2021	R14 - November 2021	R15 - February 2022
<b>Cabo Delgado</b>	<b>642,404</b>	<b>663,276</b>	<b>702,735</b>
Ancuabe	50,283	58,448	72,526
Balama	11,324	12,385	12,125
Chiure	34,563	42,794	48,891
Ibo	34,069	34,510	36,350
Macomia	18,779	9,391	23,291
Mecufi	4,865	4,908	7,011
Meluco	7,100	8,197	2,752
Metuge	127,646	114,905	124,036
Mocimboa da Praia	not available	not available	not available
Montepuez	58,930	61,679	63,176
Mueda	79,223	93,974	84,822
Muidumbe	not available	not available	185
Namuno	3,149	4,114	3,860
Nangade	51,945	57,883	64,866
Palma	not available*	not available*	not available*
Pemba	152,702	150,712	151,987
Quisanga	7,826	9,376	6,857
<b>Nampula</b>	<b>99,448</b>	<b>68,951</b>	<b>76,568</b>
Erati (Namapa)	4,974	3,144	3,174
Nacaroa	455	431	493
Ribaue (Namiconha)	159	120	168
Rapale	2,920	1,979	2,895
Nampula	44,471	19,478	19,478
Meconta (Namialo)	27,673	23,551	26,514
Monapo	3,547	2,832	2,832
Nacala	-	6,564	5,972
Nacala-Porto	not available*	not available*	not available*
Nacala-a-Velha	1,489	1,368	1,483
Mossuril (Namtatar)	1,872	1,326	1,450
Muecate (Napala)	171	167	167
Memba	10,328	6,946	10,282
Ilha de Mocambique	401	367	370
Mecuburi	not available*	235	617
Liupo	190	63	301
Lalua	8	-	-
Murrupula	48	42	32
Malema	325	141	141
Mogincual	393	133	140
Mogovolas	24	9	24
Angoche	not available*	55	35
Anchilo sede	not available*	not available*	not available*
<b>Niassa</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>3,552</b>
Lichinga (Sanjala)	not available*	not available*	not available*
Lichinga	565	843	1,378
Sanga	77	77	108
Maua	27	25	116
Majune	-	-	120
Marrupa	178	212	109
Cuamba	194	274	315
Chimbonila	-	-	113
Lago - Bandeze/ Cabue	11	20	20
Cobue	-	not available*	not available*
Ngauma	27	23	36
Mecula	14	14	1,134
Mandimba	61	76	68
Mecanhelas	11	11	11
Metarica	24	19	12
Mavago	-	-	12
<b>Zambezia</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,265</b>
Namacurra	42	42	42
Nicoadala	482	345	345
Milange	102	87	87
Mocuba	701	530	530
Alto Molocue	170	156	156
Gurue	105	105	105
<b>Sofala</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>
Nhamatanda	49	48	49
<b>Inhambane</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>150</b>
Inharrime	9	52	92
Jangamo	4	0	0
Massinga	78	-	-
Maxixe	3	33	58
Panda	6	-	-
Vilankulo	10	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>744,802</b>	<b>735,219</b>	<b>784,319</b>