

732,227 persons displaced by violence in Cabo Delgado since 2017 (as of April 2021) IOM DTM Northern Mozambique Crisis—[Baseline Assessment Report Round 12](#)

Appeal Status

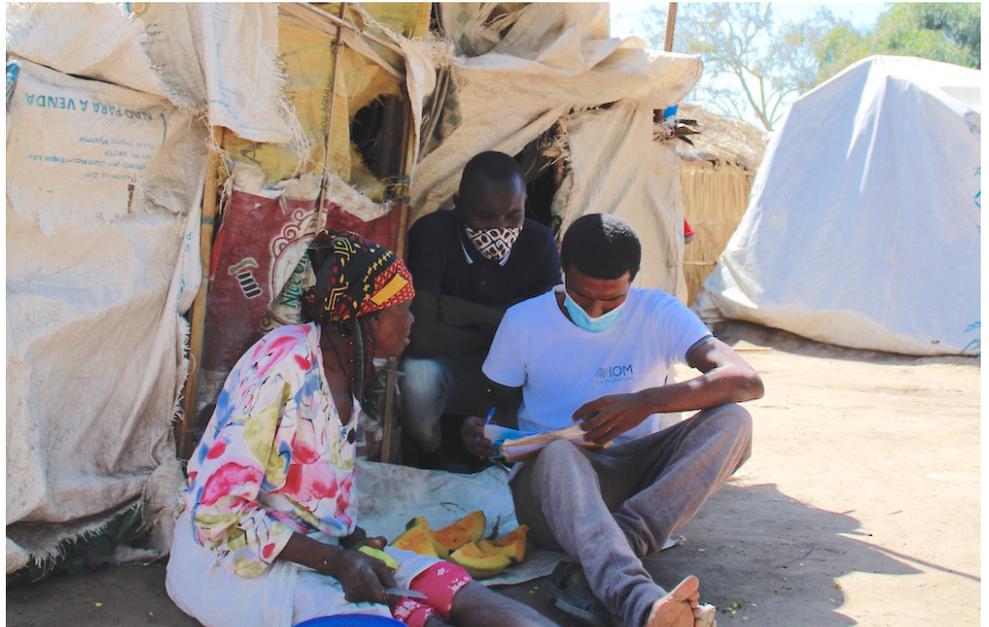
IOM is appealing for USD 58 million, including USD 22 million for humanitarian needs for the Cabo Delgado response, under the [Humanitarian Response Plan for northern Mozambique](#) (December 2020). For more information on funding needs see the IOM Global Crisis Response Platform (GCRP) - [Mozambique 2021](#)



100,038

Cabo Delgado response, 1 January—16 June 2021 (beneficiaries assisted in Northern Mozambique).

In 2019 and 2020, IOM reached over 911,000 people affected by disasters, including cyclones Idai and Kenneth, as well as conflict and violence.



IOM Shelter conducted household interviews at 25 de Junho temporary site in Metuge, Cabo Delgado on 11 June. The assessment focused on residents who have special needs, including elderly and people with disabilities, in order to determine the shelter and non-food item assistance needs of these vulnerable

HIGHLIGHTS

IOM is providing urgent multisectoral humanitarian response in support of the Government of Mozambique; during the reporting period IOM reached over 2,100 beneficiaries in Cabo Delgado.

Hundreds of displaced people from Palma continue to arrive daily: on 9 June, 1,017 individuals from Palma arrived in [Negomano, Mueda](#); on 10 June, 774 individuals arrived in Pemba.

During the reporting period nine boats transporting displaced people from Palma arrived (8 in Pemba and 1 in Ibo). IOM DTM was present to receive and record the arrival of the 767 individuals.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Displacement from Palma district and other areas of Cabo Delgado district continues. From 3 to 16 June a total of 13,000 internally displaced people were on the move in Cabo Delgado district. Of these movements, 85% (11,073) originated from Palma. Other main locations of origin include Macomia, Muidumbe, Nangade and Mocimboa da Praia. The main districts of arrival are Pemba, Mueda and Montepuez.

The majority of the movements took place by bus, and also by foot, and boat. While 41 per cent reported being displaced for the first time, the majority reported multiple displacements (second time: 34%, third time: 9%, fourth time: 5%, more than four times: 11%). The majority of the population on the move during this period are children (47%) and women (30%) with

23 per cent men. Vulnerable groups include 416 elderly, 154 pregnant women, and 83 unaccompanied children. The main reported needs are food, shelter and health care. A reported 93 per cent are now staying in host communities, with others in relocation centre or temporary sites (5%) and camps (2%).

Urgent access to basic items and services is needed to support IDPs. Many IDPs report distress following their journey, emphasizing the need for psychosocial support.

There is concern for the well-being of IDPs in four districts (Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, and Quissanga) and northern and coastal Macomia, that are inaccessible to humanitarian partners for security reasons.

CONTACTS

Laura Tomm-Bonde, IOM Mozambique Chief of Mission
<http://mozambique.iom.int>

Sascha Nlabu, IOM Mozambique Head of Programmes & Operations: snlabu@iom.int

IOM Donor Relations Division, drd@iom.int
+41 22 717 92 71



HEALTH

IOM Community Health Workers (CHWs) continued efforts to support medical screening and to locate and refer chronic disease patients in areas in areas where IDPs are in transit and where IDPs are being received (Pemba, Montepuez, and Metuge). Services are provided for both IDPs and host community members.

As part of continuous awareness activities for adherence to antiretroviral therapy/tuberculosis treatment among the displaced population and host community, 72 people (33 males and 39 females) were identified as HIV positive and 14 people (5 males and 9 females) were identified as positive for Tuberculosis in the reporting period. Of the total 86 identified people, 56 were successfully reconnected to care in local health centres; the team continues to work on linking the others to care.

From 7 to 11 June, in Chiure district, the Health Team provided essential health services to IDPs and host community members. Up to 1,200 people were reached with services including HIV testing, tuberculosis screening, prenatal consultations and referrals.

While cholera and COVID-19 in Cabo Delgado have remained low (7 active COVID-19 cases, as of 15 June, and zero reported cholera cases as of 6 June), vigilance is needed, as the area remains vulnerable to disease outbreaks. The Health Team continued providing COVID-19 risk communication and preventive measures information in communities across Montepuez, Pemba and Memba.



MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS) - TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG)

As TWG co-lead, IOM is coordinating with MHPSS partners (government and humanitarian) and clusters to mobilize resources in response to the needs of IDPs.

TWG partners continue supporting daily MHPSS activities at the Transit Centre in Pemba. The tent and counselling room at the Transit Centre, operationalized through the TWG, continue to be used for MHPSS activities by partners to provide counselling, psychoeducation, recreational and educational activities.

MHPSS/ PROTECTION OPERATIONS

From 1 to 16 June, the IOM Integrated Protection-MHPSS Team provided MHPSS services for 210 individuals (86 females and 124 males) in Pemba (Transit Centre). The support included family counselling and recreational activities.

The Integrated Protection MHPSS Team also supported the reception of individuals who arrived by boat to Paquitequete beach in Pemba on 11 June. Among 68 individuals, Protection-MHPSS provided referrals to health services and psychological first aid for 37 individuals.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

DTM supports the Government of Mozambique and the humanitarian community through the provision of data on IDP movements and needs to inform the humanitarian response.

IOM DTM monitors arrivals from Palma and observes movements amongst displaced populations in districts of displacement, including Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Ibo, Mecufi, Metuge, Montepuez, Mueda, Nangade, Namuno, and Pemba. IDPs arrive daily by road, foot, sea and air. When boats and airplanes arrive, IOM DTM enumerators proceed to Paquitequete beach, Pemba Port, or Pemba Airport to record arrivals and support local authorities.

As reported by [DTM Emergency Tracking Tool](#) (ETT), in Mueda district, a significant rise in IDP arrivals was recorded between 2 to 14 June. An estimated 1,316 individuals arrived to the locality of Negomano, with children constituting a majority (51%). The assessments recorded the arrival of 12 pregnant women, 54 elderly and 9 people with disability.

Approximately 77 per cent of the arrivals to Negomano during the first half of June arrived in one day, on 9 June. The main reported needs are food, shelter and health care. Findings from the 2 to 14 June ETT form part of the larger ETT exercise in mapping displacement trends reported through weekly Movement Alerts.

During the reporting period, DTM published 11 reports on displacement due to insecurity in Palma and other areas (available for download on [DTM Mozambique webpage](#)).

Reports published during the reporting period include:

[Emergency Tracking Tool Weekly Report](#) (09 - 16 June 2021)

[Emergency Tracking Tool | Movement Alert](#) (02 - 14 June 2021) on Negomano, Mueda district

Northern Mozambique Crisis — [Baseline Assessment District Profiles](#) Round 12 (April 2021)

Northern Mozambique Crisis – [Child Protection Risks and Needs in Cabo](#) Delgado (December 2020)

Mozambique - [Emergency Tracking Tool - Palma Crisis Report](#) | 101 (27 March - 4 June 2021)



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM) - CLUSTER COORDINATION

IOM is leading the CCCM Cluster in Mozambique. The CCCM Cluster continues to work in close collaboration with the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD) to improve access to basic services and living conditions to people in 29 IDP sites.

The CCCM Cluster published the 12th [CCCM Cluster situation report](#) on Palma displacement, including sections on population monitoring and vulnerabilities, and the coordination of service provision at the Transit Centre in Pemba.

The Cluster also regularly updates and shares the service providers mapping among partners for better coordination at site level. The [complaint and feedback mechanism](#) continues to be implemented across the sites in Chiure, Metuge and Montepuez District in close collaboration with service providers. Further information is shared in the [CCCM Cluster Monthly Report](#).

CCCM partners took part in a Housing, Land and Property (HLP) workshop hosted by the Shelter Cluster on 11 June to better define and tackle HLP issues in Northern Provinces.

CCCM OPERATIONS

IOM is providing CCCM activities in 26 displacement sites across the northern regions; partners supported by IOM serve the additional three sites. IOM activities include coordination of services, community engagement, site planning and upgrading in relocation, temporary, and transit sites.

IOM's CCCM team continues to maintain support to displaced families at the Transit Centre (Centro Desportivo) in Pemba, working closely with Mozambique's INGD and partners. As of 16 June there were 248 individuals present (68 families) at the Transit Centre. In addition, small numbers have continued to arrive at the site, through flights and boats arriving in Pemba. Over the last two weeks, numbers of IDPs at the site decreased as 41 families were relocated to Montepuez on 5 June. An additional 30 families were relocated from the Centro Desportivo to Mirate Relocation Site. INGD provided basic support on the ground. IOM CCCM provided fuel to the Pemba Administration to facilitate the relocation.

CCCM conducts focus group discussions at displacement sites with people living with disabilities to understand their barriers to participation and how CCCM can provide support to facilitate their participation and access to services. During the reporting period, 18 people were involved in these discussions (10 males and 8 females); 11 with disabilities and their caregivers.



CCCM focus group discussion at Marrupa displacement site with people living with disabilities. @2021 IOM/ Filipa Coutinho



SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEM (NFI) - CLUSTER COORDINATION

The Shelter Cluster, led by IOM, continues coordinating Shelter and NFI interventions in northern Mozambique, and mobilizing partners for support to IDPs arriving from Palma. Shelter Cluster has continued coordinating with Shelter/NFIs partners, Protection, CCCM and WASH Clusters for the response in Centro Desportivo, Pemba. Shelter Cluster is also coordinating the response for new arrivals from Palma Mirate, Montepuez and in Saul, Metuge.

On 11 June the Shelter Cluster coordinated the first session of HLP training for Shelter and CCCM actors; IOM and NRC facilitated on behalf of the Shelter Cluster.

Shelter Cluster coordinated the standardization of survival kits, and the development of the methodology standard operating procedures (SOP), in coordination with OCHA, Food Security and Livelihoods, Health and WASH Clusters. The SOP was agreed upon during a meeting on 9 June.

The Shelter Cluster continues to maintain the [Northern Region Mozambique Shelter Cluster website](#), which offers information resources.

SHELTER/NFI OPERATIONS

IOM continues monitoring arrivals and admissions to the Transit Centre (Centro Desportivo) in Pemba. From 7 to 16 June, IOM assisted with the distribution of blankets to 70 new household arrivals; the number of blankets distributed to each family depended on number of family members.

IOM conducted NFI distributions at 25 de Junho site in Metuge, Cabo Delgado on 11 and 16 June. The NFI materials included blankets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets to improve living conditions for a total of 52 households.



@IOM 2021/Nadiah Zuur

STORY FROM THE FIELD: ALI AND HIS FAMILY IN 25 DE JUNHO SITE, METUGE

Ali Nassiri and his family fled Quissanga in September 2020, following attacks on their village. Together with his children and grandchildren they arrived to 25 de Junho temporary site, near the town of Metuge in Cabo Delgado. The family of 10 lives in a shelter made from locally gathered materials, wood, bamboo and reeds.

Due to Ali's loss of vision, he depends on his children to get around. Ali cares for his family deeply, when asked about his needs, Ali said: "We struggle with everything: food, shelter and water. But what I am most worried about the younger children missing out of education, as it one of the most important elements for their development and they are not getting that here".

Recognizing the family's special needs, IOM's Shelter team conducted an interview with Ali and his family; subsequently they were included in an NFI kit distribution and received mosquito nets, sleeping mats and blankets to improve their living conditions.

CCCM AT 25 DE JUNHO TEMPORARY SITE

IOM CCCM continues efforts at 25 de Junho temporary site to improve living conditions for residents through coordination of service provision and possible future options for residents.

Through regular discussions with the displaced communities and the Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) that CCCM runs in the site, efforts are focused around improving access to water and sanitation facilities, ensuring food distributions regularly target the people in need and ensuring that referrals to protection and MHPSS services are provided.

CCCM also works closely with the local authorities to identify options to improve the site and provide improved living conditions to the IDPs.

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