

36,288 persons displaced from Palma, Cabo Delgado (from 28 March — 3 May 2021)

697,538 persons displaced by violence in Cabo Delgado since 2017 (as of March 2021).

\$ Appeal Status

IOM is appealing for 58 million USD, including 22 million USD 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](#)



87,125

Cabo Delgado response, January 2021—April 2021; (beneficiaries reached in Northern Mozambique).

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



IOM distribution of NFIs and shelter materials takes place in Mueda, Cabo Delgado, for families recently displaced from Palma. The distributions were conducted in cooperation with partner agencies and local authorities, for an integrated response including food, hygiene and dignity kits. Photo: IOM.

HIGHLIGHTS

In total, over 697,500 people have been displaced due to insecurity and violence in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique since 2017 (IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix [\[DTM\] Baseline](#), March 2021).

IOM Director of Operations and Emergencies Jeff Labovitz visited Cabo Delgado and Maputo (24 April—2 May) to meet partners, and affirm IOM's support for the humanitarian response.

IOM is working with humanitarian partners to carry out multi-sectoral assessments to guide the delivery of humanitarian supplies, including in hard-to-reach areas.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since the attacks at the end of March, displacement from Palma district continues, as hundreds of displaced persons (IDPs) arrive daily by foot, bus, and boat in Nangade, Mueda, Montepuez and Pemba districts. It is thought that due to continued insecurity a significant number of displaced people may still be in the forest making their way to safer areas.

Of the 36,288 IDPs from Palma, 43% are children, 32% are women, 25% men; this includes 454 unaccompanied children, 529 pregnant women, 1,228 elderly people and 166 persons with disabilities ([DTM Emergency Tracking Tool, 3 May](#)).

Urgent access to basic items and services is needed to support IDPs from Palma. Many IDPs report distress following their

journey, emphasizing the need for psychosocial support.

Of the nearly 700,000 IDPs displaced due to insecurity in Cabo Delgado, the majority (80% of households) are residing with relatives, followed by formal/informal sites (13%), makeshift shelters (4%) and partially destroyed homes (3%). There is specific concern for IDPs in five districts that are inaccessible to humanitarian partners for security reasons (Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Macomia, Quissanga).

While in the past two weeks in Cabo Delgado the number of cases of cholera and COVID-19 has decreased (17 active COVID-19 cases as of 3 May), there is a need to remain vigilant, as the area remains vulnerable to disease outbreaks.

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CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM) - CLUSTER COORDINATION

IOM is leading the CCCM Cluster in Mozambique. In areas of arrival across districts, CCCM partners are monitoring existing sites for new arrivals. CCCM is coordinating with partners to increase levels of service provision in sites, with the aim to ensure that all displaced persons have access to basic services and safe and dignified living conditions.

The CCCM cluster organized an inter-agency coordination group site assessment to Montepuez on 27 April with provincial officials to assess the suitability of four proposed IDP sites in the district. Participants from water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), Health, protection, nutrition and shelter attended the mission. Based on the technical assessment of clusters regarding location and accessibility to resources, it was agreed to start work on two of the identified sites. The Cluster is coordinating with partners to start site planning works and set up of basic services.

CCCM OPERATIONS

IOM is providing CCCM activities in 26 displacement sites across the northern regions. These activities include coordination of services, community engagement, site planning and upgrading in relocation, temporary, and transit sites.

IOM's CCCM team continues to maintain its support displaced families at the Centro Desportivo (Transit Site) in Pemba, working closely with Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD) and partners. Following a decrease in the number of households at the Transit Site (several families departed to live with host families) over 117 new arrivals were received in early. At the Transit Site (as of 3 May) there are a total of 75 families/230 people (55 men, 66 women, 109 children).

At the Transit Site, CCCM mended holes in the roof to ensure a safe and secure environment as rainy season continues in the Northern Provinces.



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 from Palma.

At the Transit Centre in Pemba, MHPSS TWG partners including DPS, AVSI, MSF, Save the Children International, and IOM are providing MHPSS services on a rotational basis,

including individual counselling, recreational activities, psychoeducation, and educational activities in the MHPSS tent. AVSI rehabilitated a room in Transit Centre for individual and family counselling that would require private and safe space.

MHPSS/ PROTECTION OPERATIONS

During the reporting period, Protection-MHPSS Team provided MHPSS services for 300 individuals in Pemba (Centro Desportivo/Transit Site and Paquitequete), Nampula (Namialo) and Montepuez (Mapupulo). The support included Psychological First Aid (PFA), recreational and sports activities, reactivation of family links through the provision of phone calls, and referral to mental and general health services.

Furthermore, IOM's integrated Protection-MHPSS Teams provided newly-arrived individuals with Psychological First Aid on 20 and 29 April 2021.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

IOM's DTM is monitoring arrivals from Palma district in main districts of displacement, including Nanagade, Mueda, Montepuez and Pemba. The IDPs are arriving via road, sea and air.

During the reporting period, DTM published 15 Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) daily reports on the displacement situation following the attacks in Palma, in addition a live updated dashboard provides daily arrival figures.

DTM published a [flash report](#) based on a remote assessment (conducted 15 April) of one Quitunda displacement location (a school) hosting an estimated 11,104 individuals (1,452 households) who fled their homes due to the attacks. According to the assessment 30 per cent of the IDP households are sleeping outdoors, whilst the remaining 70 per cent live in makeshift shelters.

DTM Emergency Tracking reports can be downloaded from: <https://displacement.iom.int/mozambique>

DTM Movement Alert Dashboard provides daily figures:

<https://displacement.iom.int/content/movement-alert>

DTM Baseline Assessment Report Round 11 (March 2021) provides displacement figures by district.

<https://displacement.iom.int/reports/iom-dtm-baseline-assessment-report-round-11-march-2021>



HEALTH

In response to recent IDP arrivals from Palma, IOM Health team supported in Montepuez with:

- 1,200 reusable 3-layer face masks, 20 hand washing stations (buckets with taps and support tools), 200 bars of soap to 358 families (1,074 people) at Mapupulo Resettlement Centre.
- Provision of 200 surgical masks and 5 liters of hand sanitizer solution to technical staff of the District Health Services.

IOM community health workers (CHWs) have been supporting health screening, identification and referrals of displaced HIV/TB patients and reconnect them to care at the local Health Units.

During the reporting period, in districts receiving IDPs, including Pemba, Montepuez, Metuge, IOM community health workers continued efforts to locate chronic disease patients in host communities where IDPs are being received, and to support medical screening in the transit zones.

IOM Health team trained 21 new CHWs: 10 in Chiure district and 11 in Ibo district, during the week of 26 April, in order to expand activities to Chiure district, and re-start integrated health/MHPSS/protection community-level activities in Ibo district, after several months' interruption due to security issues and the subsequent displacement of IOM CHWs. The training took place in collaboration with District Services of Health, Women and Social Action (SDSMAS). IOM Health Team Training topics included HIV/TB/ COVID-19/ MHPSS in emergency.

This training brings the number of CHWs from over 60 to over 80, which increases IOM capacity to provide community-based health MHPSS and protection support, counselling and referrals to displaced and host communities.

CHWs are responsible for community-level screening of people with chronic conditions, mental health issue or protection needs, providing counselling, escort and referrals to relevant health and social services, as well as health promotion and education (malaria, diarrhoea, COVID-19, HIV/TB, sexual and reproductive health [SRH], mental health) and sensitization on gender-based violence (GBV) and protection issues. Across the districts of Pemba, Metuge, and Montepuez, during the reporting period, over 1,500 people were reached with health promotion sessions on HIV, TB, sexual and reproductive health.

A total of 49 IDP chronic patients were identified and supported to re-integrate treatment and care successfully: 12 TB and 37 HIV patients re-started treatment.



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

The Shelter Cluster, led by IOM, continues coordinating Shelter and NFIs interventions in northern Mozambique. The Shelter Cluster participated in the multi-sectorial mission to Mueda and Negomano (16 to 24 April), assisting with: engagement of local authorities, identification of most vulnerable IDPs households, and distribution of emergency shelter and non-food items (NFI) kits to 1,405 households. The Shelter Cluster also participated in the multi-sectorial assessment mission to Macomia, which provided information to plan a response.

The Shelter Cluster is actively participating in resource mobilization to replenish the pipeline stock, which is nearly depleted and thereby reducing the ability to assist IDPs.

SHELTER/NFI OPERATIONS

From 16 to 24 April, IOM Shelter conducted IDP household verification and a distribution of NFI kits to 1,200 households displaced by the recent Palma attacks in Mueda. An additional 205 households displaced in Negomano received Shelter NFI kits. The Mueda and Negomano mission was an integrated response that included: food, hygiene and dignity kits, and a shelter kit. The shelter kit included: tarp, blanket, bucket, clothing, shoes, cloth fabric (capulana), and water container. The distribution was carried out by IOM, UNICEF and its implementing partner JAM, and was led by OCHA in coordination with local district authorities and the Shelter Cluster.

From 15 to 19 April IOM's Shelter team completed a distribution of NFI kits to 197 households displaced from Palma in Montepuez. The kits include tarp, blankets, bucket, clothing, cloth fabric (capulana). Implementing partner AVSI conducted the distribution, in coordination with District Service for Planning and Infrastructure, and with the Shelter Cluster. In total, 673 household were assisted in Montepuez.

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