

# Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

## MOZAMBIQUE

Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018)

Conflict displacement  
Figures analysis



## MOZAMBIQUE - Contextual Update

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| <b>Stock:</b>                 | 10,000 |
| <b>New Displacements:</b>     | 120    |
| <b>Returns:</b>               | 5,000  |
| <b>Provisional Solutions:</b> | 3,000  |

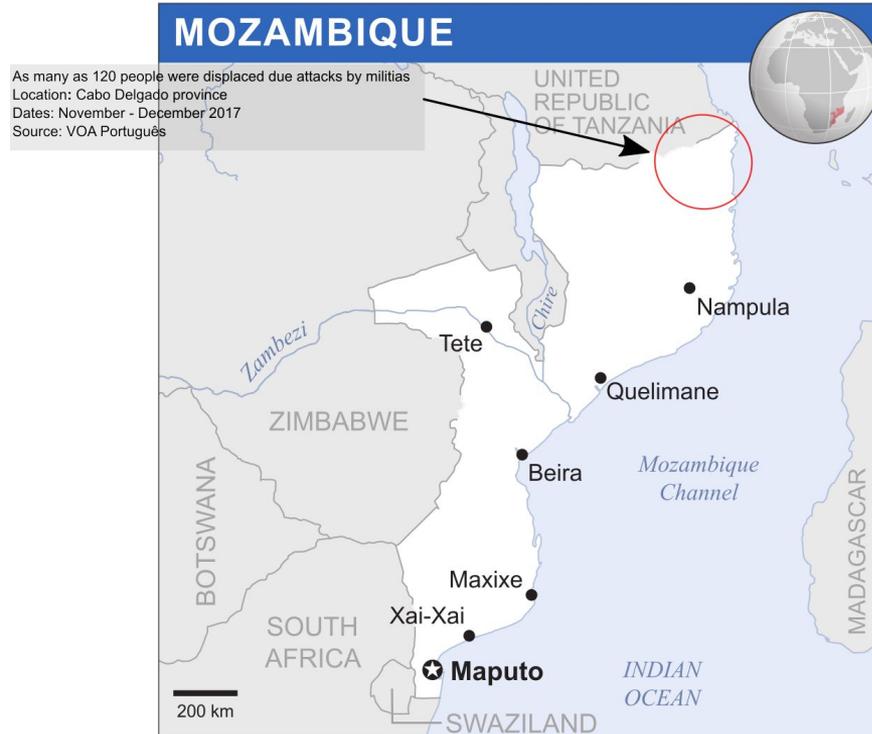
Confidence  
Assessment  
(from Helix)

Over the course of previous years, conflict related displacements in Mozambique were linked to prolonged civil war followed by sporadic clashes between political parties Frelimo (government) and Renamo (rebels). In 2017 it was possible to witness successful implementation of peace deal between the opposite parties. No new displacement related to this conflict was recorded.

During a first half of the year there were documented returns of people displaced by violence in 2016. Unfortunately, the figures are vague, in one case talking about “thousands” of returnees. It may be also questionable if the IDPs reintegrated by government programs achieved durable solutions as similar programs had low success rate in past.

Since October there were few islamists attacks in north region Cabo Delgado. This is a new phenomenon in the country and the wider Southern Africa region.

# MOZAMBIQUE - Map of major displacement events in 2017



Sources: Displacement data (IDMC); map (OCHA, Reliefweb) created in Sep 2013. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and IDMC.

# MOZAMBIQUE - Stock: 10,000 IDPs

*This corresponds to the total number of individuals in a situation of internal displacement at the end of 2017*



## **Sources + source methodology(ies)**

The stock estimate is a sum of stock figures related to displacements due to political violence in 2016 and new displacement figures from 2017. The source of 2016 figures was obtained from UNICEF's site surveys and population censuses in 9 displacement camps in Manica and Sofala province in central Mozambique.

## **Caveats, limitations, specific monitoring challenges**

We consider the final figure with very low confidence. The original stock from 2016 was presumably an underestimate. The new displacement events from last quarter of 2017 were also likely underreported. At the same time, the documented returns from beginning of 2017 might have been undervalued as well.

Given the uncertainty in the stock size at the end of 2016 in addition with unreliability of reported new displacements and returns caseloads over the year 2017, the final stock estimate can be both significantly higher or lower.

## **IDMC figure, methodology and rationale**

We estimate that there were around 10,000 people living in displacement in Mozambique at the end of 2017. The methodology is based on combining previous year stock figure with reported cases of new displacement and returns in 2017.

## **Significant changes from last year: methodological and contextual changes**

In 2017 IDMC was not able to obtain displacement figures from any non-governmental agency therefore the data are solely gathered from media sources.

# MOZAMBIQUE - New Displacements: 120



*This corresponds to the estimated number of internal displacement movements to have taken place during the year*

## **Sources and methodologies**

The new displacement caseloads were covered by different media organizations such as Club of Mozambique, Institute for Security Studies and VOA Portugues. The source of the figures were local authorities.

## **Main caveats and specific monitoring challenges**

There were several attacks conducted by local jihadist in the north region Cabo Delgado towards the end of the year. The first October attack occurred in town of 30,000 inhabitants Mocimboa da Praia. Second attack happened in Maluku village, forcing the whole village population to flee. Nevertheless, IDMC has no data on exact figures so this two events generated only 3 new displacements. The overall figure is therefore undervalued.

## **IDMC figure, methodology and rationale**

Our new displacement estimate is 119 individuals. Methodology is based on compiling individual cases of conflict related displacement from various media sources.

## **Significant changes from last year: methodological and contextual changes**

In the year 2017 the context of conflict related displacement in Mozambique shifted considerably. After decades long struggle, there were no new documented displacements related to Renamo - Frelimo conflict.

On the other hand, there were several attacks conducted by local jihadist in the north region Cabo Delgado. These attacks were not large in scale but very concerning nevertheless since similar attacks did not happen in Mozambique before. Mozambique is dropping in human development index and islamic insurgency might have fertile ground here. Cabo Delgado is one of the poorest regions in Mozambique with long-term resentments towards central government. The jihadist group called themselves Boko Haram although no official ties to the Somali group were confirmed.

## MOZAMBIQUE - Returns: 3,000

*This corresponds to the number of individuals for which sufficient evidence exists to indicate a return to the habitual place of residence*



Our returns estimate is 3,000 but the confidence is very low. This figure is based on a report about returns of people who fled from political violence in 2016.

In late February, the media org. Observador reported on “thousands” of IDPs returning to their homes. This figure is very vague therefore it is recorded in conservative manner as 2,000. Nevertheless, the true figure is might be considerably higher.

## MOZAMBIQUE - Provisional Solutions: 3,000

*This corresponds to cases of individuals who IDMC considers to not have achieved a durable solution*



In May government closed 5 IDP camps and set up to reintegrate its 3,000 inhabitants. This figure might be also problematic since it is possible that some of those IDPs might have been displaced by droughts, not conflict. Another problematic question is if this reintegration counts as durable solution.

In similar government action in early 2017, 69 out of 79 families abandoned the plan due to low quality of offered land (10 families which stayed represents 43 returns).

Based on the historically low success rate of the reintegration programme in Mozambique and without information to prove otherwise, we do not consider the 3,000 people leaving camps as returns because of low probability of reaching durable solutions.