

# **Cabo Delgado**

#### **Internal Displacement Response - September 2022**

Around **946,000<sup>i</sup>** people are internally displaced in northern Mozambique due to violence perpetrated by non-state armed aroups. UNHCR reiterates concern with the increasing displacement trends in Northern Mozambique, as well as the protection and humanitarian of needs displaced and host communities.

UNHCR and partners continue workina closely with local authorities to ensure that the needs of displaced and host communities are addressed in Northern Mozambique. It is critical to improve the security situation in districts affected by violence to enable the assistance of families in hard-toreach areas.

Despite some spontaneous returns within Cabo Delgado, UNHCR reiterates the importance of ensuring that **returns are safe, voluntary, conducted with dignity,** based on an informed decision, and that **basic services are restored** in areas of origin. Until these conditions are met, it will be premature to promote returns in Cabo Delgado.

### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS: JANUARY – SEPTEMBER 2022 118,310** people can access GBV services established by UNHCR and partners

**78,592** people provided with Site Management and Support (SMS) interventions.

9,625 people/ 19,525 families interviewed for protection monitoring activities

**61,496** people reached by GBV prevention and response awareness campaigns

24,258 people received Non-Food Items (NFIs)

**8,089** people from displaced and host communities received support in accessing documentation

**853** partner and government staff, and community volunteers trained on GBV

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80 people from displaced and host communities received technical and vocational training

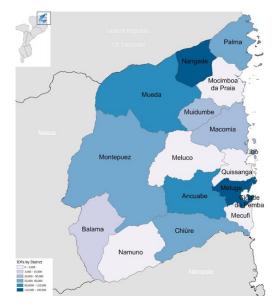
**300** trained community volunteers providing awareness and referrals to GBV services

**142** Protection Focal Points working with displaced and host communities, disseminating protection messages and referring vulnerable cases for services and assistance

 $^{\rm i}$  IOM/DTM Mozambique - Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Zambezia and Inhambane Provinces - IDP Baseline Assessment Round 16 - June 2022



UNHCR conducting Focus Group Discussions/community consultations with displaced families who recently returned to Palma Sede to assess protection needs and gaps. Credit: UNHCR/Martim Gray Pereira



Map Cabo Delgado with displacement trends as of June 2022<sup>i</sup>



### Protection

Protection Monitoring (PM) activities: UNHCR partner HelpCode conducted PM activities to identify protection risks, needs, and trends, and to refer individuals with heightened protection needs to services, in the districts of Chiure, Metuge, Mueda, Montepuez, Pemba, Palma, and Quissanga. With **32** enumerators, HelpCode interviewed **4,895** displaced families and formerly displaced families who have returned to their areas of origin, and who reported **1,848** past or recent protection incidents, including killings, destruction of property, and forced recruitment. Since January 2022, UNHCR former PM partner Association for Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) and current PM partner HelpCode interviewed **19**,525 IDP and IDP returnee households and registered **6**,**271** past or recent protection incidents.

Access to documentation: UNHCR partner Catholic University of Mozambique (UCM) in collaboration with the Government of Mozambique provided support in accessing documentation to 566 people from displaced and host communities in Pemba (201 men, 172 women, 180 girls, and 162 boys).

• **Community engagement and communication with communities:** UNHCR led and coordinated the data collection of the Communication and Information Needs Assessment reaching 70% of the targeted HHs in Pemba district including Josina Machel, Cariaco and Chuiba neighbourhoods, reached 100% in Montepuez and Mueda districts. The CE/AAP WG with the UNHCR lead was able to gain full support and participation on this assessment from 13 humanitarian and development organizations including WFP, SEPPA, AVSI, HelpCode, FHI 360, FAMOD, Light for the World and AGRIDEME, PATHFINDER, SI, ACF, Plan International, and HI.

Psychosocial support: UNHCR partner AVSI's psychologists, together with PFPs, provided psychosocial support through home visits to 34 displaced persons in Metuge, Montepuez, and Pemba Districts (11 men, 16 women, 2 girls, and 5 boys), from which 13 were people with disabilities (1 man, 2 girls, 5 women, and 5 boys) and 21 were elderly people (11 women and 10 men).

• **Protection of People with Disabilities (PWD):** UNHCR and partner Humanity and Inclusion (HI), together with the support of community-based protection focal points (PFPs), identified **158** people living with disabilities (**74** women, **53** men, **22** boys and **9** girls) in Chiure, Mueda, and Pemba districts. HI will provide them with assistive and mobility devices and community-based rehabilitation services in collaboration with the Government of Mozambique.

• **Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM):** UNHCR partner AVSI received **224** complaints and requests for information through CFM in seven IDP sites in the district of Metuge and within the city of Pemba Most complaints and requests for information are related to food, shelter and medical assistance for older persons at risk.

## Gender Based Violence

• Legal Rights and Access to Justice Training: UNHCR with partners Muleide (a local women-led organization) and CUAMM conducted a training for GBV caseworkers and legal service providers on GBV legal rights. The training discussed the framework for GBV as a violation of fundamental human rights, the role and processes of legal actors in Mozambique in relation to survivor support, as well as how to refer survivors for legal services in a survivor-centred way were equally elements of the agenda. The training aims to increase referrals to GBV services, and the next step is to also train the community volunteers to improve community-led service access.

Legal Rights and Access to Justice Community Messages: As part of the GBV legal project, UNHCR worked with Muleide and CUAMM to develop GBV legal messages with the community. The messages seek to increase awareness of GBV legal rights in Mozambique, and to improve survivor-centred access to the new UNHCR supported GBV legal services implemented by Muleide. The messages were tested with the community, in particular with women and girls, in six IDP sites/hosting community locations across three districts of Cabo Delgado (Chiure, Metuge, Montepuez). The messages were tested with 76 community members (30 girls, 41



women, **5** men), including UNHCR PFPs. The next step is to train the UNHCR and partner community volunteers on the messages to start the GBV legal awareness campaign.

• **PSEA Network Meeting:** UNHCR co-chaired the PSEA Network meeting in Cabo Delgado together with Save the Children. PSEA focal points from 12 different UN agencies and NGOs were also present. The meeting was an opportunity to share SEA risks and PSEA capacity needs that were identified during the recent UNHCR Protection mission to Palma. Also, the meeting initiated the planning for the upcoming training on SEA case investigation which will be organized through the national PSEA Network and responding to one of the major capacity gaps identified by members.

### **Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion**

• Life skills & business set-up methodologies training: Through its partner, AVSI, UNHCR will conduct a training of innovative agriculture for youth. The training will include permaculture, and snail and mushroom production, as well as business start-up and engaging youth on the local market. A total of **40** youth were selected to participate in the project, including **20** women and **20** men (**27** host community members and **13** displaced) as well as some IDP youth working on a parallel project with AVSI on community engagement on human rights.

• **IFPELAC project on TVET:** A total of **80** graduates finalized the technical and vocational training conducted by IFPELAC on painting for civil construction, electrical installation, plumbing, masonry and refrigeration. Another cohort of 120 students, both IDP and host community, is now in the process of being selected to initiate the next cycle of trainings which will be ongoing until January 2023. UNHCR together with IFPELAC has now completed training for around 180 beneficiaries so far in 2022 with an objective to reach around 300 beneficiaries until the end of the year in the city of Pemba.

• **Cash-Based Intervention (CBI):** UNHCR IM drafted a cash-based report conducted in 2021 in Noviane market in Pemba, showing the results of the intervention. The results demonstrated that majority of targeted beneficiaries spent over 50% of the value received on business products and infrastructure, with the rest being spent on basic sustenance items including food, education, health and transport. In addition to this, 62% of respondents reported that the CBI enhanced or improved their level of income significantly and 36% moderately. Some risks were identified, as 16% of respondents reported that they did not feel safe when taking out the cash from the banks and further needs to be explored regarding the dynamics and effects of potential intimate partner violence, as results showed that spending power is mostly obtained by men; and these risks need to be addressed to ensure safety of women within the household.

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## Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Population Movement in IDP Sites: UNHCR CCCM partner in Montepuez continued to observe significant spontaneous departures of IDPs leaving sites to places of origin. In September, UNHCR CCCM Partner AVSI recorded the departure of 777 families across the four sites of Campona (70HH) Ntele (205HH), Nicuapa (252HH), and Marcune (250HH). The population movements and trends remain highly fluid with some sites recording new arrivals due to resurgence of sporadic violent attacks in parts of Southern Cabo Delgado while other depart (spontaneous) for places of origin. Main departures recorded were to the districts of Mocimboa da Praia. In Mueda, UNHCR CCCM partner Solidarités International recorded new arrivals of 388 families as of the reporting period. Arrivals to Mueda sites are mainly from Nangade and Muidumbe villages due to the violent attacks in the axis area. UNHCR CCCM partners in close collaboration with SDPI continue to undertake household verification to keep monitoring trends in the sites. Major challenges remain difficulties in establishing actual departure data as most families are not reporting at the time of leaving the site. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) conducted with the community by UNHCR CCCM partners reveal several reasons for the spontaneous departures



include **i**) lack of and or limited food and livelihood opportunities in the areas of displacement, **ii**) IDPs allege having received information (from community members and local officials) in places of origin and hence return to re-start life. UNHCR continues to advocate that return should be informed, safe, voluntary and that conditions allow at the place of return.

• **Community Participation:** UNHCR through its CCCM partners AVSI and SI continued to engage the community on key messaging including on PSEA and service availability in the IDP sites through, household visits, FGDs and monthly Site Management Committee (SMC) meetings. UNHCR CCCM partners have deployed static and mobile outreach including having weekly information desks in Mueda to enhance complaint and feedback mechanisms.

• Site Development: Project progress reviews were conducted by UNHCR CCCM jointly with AVSI in (Montepuez) and SI (Mueda), part of regular project monitoring and engagement with partners including with the local government department SDPI on information sharing and enhancing collaboration. Various projects are currently in progress including i) procurement of solar streetlights (**65**) for communal spaces in Montepuez IDP sites, ii) Site clearance for recreational space in the Massingiri IDP site in Montepuez, iii) opening (site clearance) of market spaces in Nadimba and Lyanda IDP sites in Mueda, and iv) construction of 4 reception facilities in Lyanda, Mueda to facilitate arrivals and plot allocation in the site. Site development interventions are based on the community consultations and prioritization conducted jointly with the community, CCCM partners and the local government administration.

## Shelter and NFIs

- Shelter Activities: In Montepuez: UNHCR continued to monitor implementation of shelter by partner SI and AVSI. (i) In Montepuez, AVSI is progressing with construction of shelters at Chimoio IDP site. Out of the 108 shelters to be built, 2 shelters were completed, 106 shelters are in progress at various stages i.e.
   73 shelters are superstructure level and 33 shelters at roof level. In Ntele IDP site, the partner has completed the construction of the temporary warehouse at the site and the delivery of shelter materials is in progress; and (ii) In Mueda, UNHCR partner SI restarted the construction of shelters at Lianda IDP site. Out of the 500 shelters planned in 2022, 107 shelters were completed, 236 shelters are in progress at various stages i.e. 49 shelters are at superstructure level and 187 shelters at roof level. Since January 2022, UNHCR and partners have reached 24,258 people with single and full CRI kits in Mueda & Montepuez Districts and 545 people with transitional shelters.
- Site Planning: During the reporting period, the team developed a site plan for Ntele IDP site and was on
  mission in Montepuez to support the AVSI & SDPI in adopting the new site plan from paper to ground. This
  included a reconnaissance of all access roads proposed for expansion. The team also completed technical
  drawings for construction a waiting area at Montepuez Rural Hospital proposed by SDPI under CCCM/QUIPs.

#### **Financial information**

UNHCR's financial requirements for the **refugee and IDP activities in Mozambique** in 2022 totals **US\$ 36.7 million of which 60 percent has been covered as of end of September**. UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes globally:

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