

Cabo Delgado – External Update

Internal Displacement Response - April 2022

More than **784,000ⁱ** people are **internally displaced** northern Mozambique due to violence perpetrated by non-state armed groups (NSAGs). **UNHCR reiterates its concern for the protection and humanitarian needs** of displaced and host communities in Cabo Delgado and neighboring provinces.

UNHCR is also concerned with the volatile security situation in Cabo Delgado. UNHCR and partners are working closely with local authorities to ensure that the needs of both recently and previously displaced communities are addressed in northern Mozambique.

Despite some spontaneous returns within Cabo Delgado, UNHCR reiterates the importance of ensuring that returns are **safe, voluntary, conducted with dignity** and based on an **informed decision**, and that **basic services are restored** in areas of origin.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS: JAN 2021 – APRIL 2022

 **80,325** people provided with Site Management and Support (SMS) interventions.

 **69,403** people reached by GBV prevention and response awareness campaigns

 **65,783** people/**13,156** families received Non-Food Items (NFIs)

 **43,702** people can access GBV services established by UNHCR and partners

 **22,308** people from displaced and host communities received legal assistance out of which **14,607** received IDs and birth certificates

 **1,508** Shelters constructed, reaching **7,540** families

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

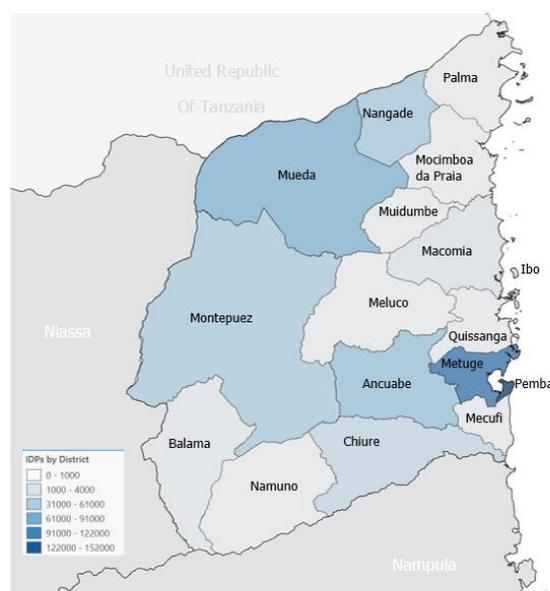
 **435** youths from displaced and host communities receiving technical and vocational training

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

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



Tomás, and his son Salvador, currently displaced in Mueda District, Cabo Delgado. "I want the war to end and live-in peace. This year I am planning to stay in Mueda, but as soon as peace is back, I want to go back to Muindumbe. It's home, and home is home." said Tomás. ©UNHCR/ Martim Pereira



Creation date: 18 May 2022. Sources: IOM/DTM, 15 of February 2022. Feedbacks: Faustino C. Vilanculo - Vilancul@unhcr.org - IM Associate. The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



Monthly highlights

Results of returns intention surveys:

- The Protection Cluster (PC) published the results of the [returns intentions survey conducted in April in Maganja and Quitunda areas, Palma District](#). Out of **268** internally displaced households surveyed, 90 per cent were from Mocimboa da Praia. Of those interviewed, **92** percent expressed their willingness to return to their areas of origin. Overall, the main finding of the assessment is that families are willing to return not because of the perceived improvement of the security situation in their districts of origin, but as a consequence of the poor conditions and of frictions with host communities.
- The [return intentions survey conducted in March in Pulo Site, Metuge district](#), targeting **260** households mainly from Meluco District, indicated that only **18** per cent of those interviewed were willing to return - this reveals **different dynamics within Cabo Delgado regarding potential returns**, which reinforces the need to continue conducting similar exercises and to maintain an open channel of communication with the communities to record their intentions and needs.
- **The PC is working with partners** to increase service provision in the areas assessed targeting both displaced and host communities; shared the survey's findings and recommendations with local authorities and other clusters to ensure holistic approach in the provision of assistance; and is assessing and considering possible support to ensure effective service provision in areas of return.
- **UNHCR continues to stress the importance of ensuring that returns are safe, voluntary, conducted with dignity, based on an informed decision and only when basic services are restored in areas of origin.**



Protection

- **Protection monitoring:** In Lianda IDP site, Mueda, UNHCR partner HelpCode conducted protection monitoring activities to identify and address protection needs and risks. With eight data collectors, HelpCode interviewed **1,070** households, who reported witnessing or suffering **256** past or present protection incidents, which are being referred and followed up. The main protection risks identified are **(i)** tensions between displaced and host communities due to competition over scarce resources available, **(ii)** coupled with limited humanitarian assistance and **(iii)** and the need for Mental Health and Psychosocial (MHPSS) support to traumatized individuals. Since September 2021, UNHCR, (former) partner Caritas and (current) partners AVSI and HelpCode surveyed **16,979** households and recorded **2,257** protection incidents in Cabo Delgado.
- **Access to documentation:** UNHCR partner Catholic University of Mozambique (UCM) assisted **784** people accessing documentation - 705 in Marrocane, Ancuabe (252 man, 247 women, 110 boys, 96 girls), and 79 in Mahate, Pemba (28 women, 19 men, 16 girls, and 16 boys). Since December 2020, UNHCR and UCM provided legal assistance to **22,308** people (7,325 women, 5,727 men, 4,731 girls, and 4,525 boys) from displaced and host communities in Cabo Delgado and assisted **14,607** accessing documentation (5,012 women, 4,213 men, 2,835 girls, and 2,547 boys).
- **Community engagement:** **(i)** in Metuge district, UNHCR partner Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) distributed work materials/stationaries to **six** Protection Focal Points (PFPs; three women and three men) and delivered materials to **40** children (21 boys and 19 girls) to produce kites in multiple IDP sites. **(ii)** In Pemba, PFPs and conducted home visits in Josina Machel and Eduardo Mondlane neighbourhoods to disseminate protection messages, monitor protection risks and refer them for assistance – most cases are related to children not accessing education, who are then enrolled in school. For monitoring purposes, AVSI accompanied four home visits together with a psychologist. In April, PFPs in Pemba reached **134** persons through home visits (39 girls, 32 boys, 31 women, 28 men, three elderly men and one elderly woman). **(iii)** In Mueda, UNHCR and partner HelpCode conducted interviews for PFP candidates and engaged **80** displaced children (58 boys and 22 girls) in recreational activities, including football matches.



Gender Based Violence

- **GBV Trends:** UNHCR presented the GBV trends from July to December of 2021 to the PC and GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) - the main forms of GBV experienced by internally displaced communities include intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence and physical violence perpetrated against women.
- **Mozambican Women's Day:** UNHCR and partner CUAMM organized MHPSS activities with **107** adolescent girls at UNHCR's six Multipurpose Hubs in Chiure, Metuge and Montepuez for the celebration of the Mozambican Women's Day.
- **Community outreach:** UNHCR provided training to **57** Protection Focal Points to strengthen their knowledge and reinforce their work in GBV and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) prevention and response in Ancuabe, Mecufi, Montepuez and Pemba. In the same districts, UNHCR conducted awareness-raising and community engagement sessions on GBV and SEA prevention and response reaching **647** people from displaced and host communities (302 women, 112 men, 50 adolescent boys, 80 adolescent girls, 71 children, and 32 elderly people).
- **Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):** UNHCR provided **270** flyers/ Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials to members of the PSEA Network and presented the results of the GBV Safety Audit conducted in Eduardo Mondlane, in Mueda, as an advocacy tool to address SEA cases in the district and provide adequate support and reporting tools to survivors.



Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion

- **Technical and vocational education and training (TVET):** UNHCR partner Instituto de Formação Profissional e Estudos Laborais Alberto Cassimo (IFPELAC) registered and selected **100** people from displaced and host communities in TVET who will also receive productive assets.
- **Artisan mapping and inclusion:** UNHCR, AVSI, and CriaMoz mapped **100** artisan groups and individuals in Pemba, Metuge and Montepuez to replicate the Made51 model in Cabo Delgado and enabled the inclusion of **80** artisans in the MAKE initiative led by UNESCO, which is promoting access to markets and opportunities within the creative industry in Mozambique.
- **Transforming Plastic Waste in Income:** UNHCR partner AVSI launched a pilot initiative to engage **50** IDPs in recycling related livelihoods and economic opportunities to strengthen their resilience while simultaneously using plastic waste to produce commercial assets.
- **Scale up of Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion projects:** Since October 2021, UNHCR established partnerships with the government, INGOs and the private sector to implement a multi-sector approach, which has benefited more than **500** people from displaced and host communities with livelihoods opportunities, including access to cash assistance, nationally accredited TVET, financial services, integrated life-skills training, productive assets, business coaching, access to documentation, job placement and market linkages.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

- **Site Management and Capacity Development:** In Montepuez, UNHCR provided training to **25** community mobilizers (13 men and 12 women) on Induction to Site Management and Community Participation to enable them to conduct awareness sessions in Campona, Marcuni, Massingir, Nicuapa, and Ntele IDP sites on services available in the sites, complaints and feedback mechanisms, flood and fire risks among other site management interventions. The community mobilizers work under the overall site management partner AVSI with the support of UNHCR.

- **Expansion of CCCM activities in Metuge:** UNHCR met with the District Services for Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI) and displaced communities in Nacobo IDP site to share services that will be provided by UNHCR and AVSI, which include establishing and following up on complaints and feedback mechanisms; awareness sessions on services, material and technical support to community structures including provision of stationeries, visibility materials and trainings on site management. Nacobo IDP site hosts **300** displaced families. Other major needs identified in the site include NFIs (plastic sheets and kitchen sets) and demarcation of the access roads to the site.



Shelter and NFIs

- **Shelter construction: (i)** In Montepuez, UNHCR conducted monitoring activities to assess the ongoing shelter construction, where partner AVSI is completing **200** shelters. Until April, AVSI completed the construction of **450** shelters. **(ii)** In Lyanda IDP site, in Mueda, UNHCR partner Solidarities International (SI) completed **115** shelters and is currently building **100** transitional shelters.
- **NFIs:** UNHCR partner SI requested urgent support in providing NFIs to distribute to around **800** displaced households in dire need of assistance in Nadimba Relocation Site, in Mueda, which UNHCR is following up on.



Coordination

- **PC: (i)** In Ancuabe, the PC and partners provided a training to **38** community leaders from **12** sites on general protection and PSEA. **(ii)** The PC participated on a protection monitoring mission to Macomia, where the main concerns identified were related to the military use of the local hospital, the detention of civilians perceived to be associated with NSAGs, including women and children, and the development of an accommodation site.
- **Community Engagement/Accountability to Affected Populations (CE/AAP WG):** UNHCR and UNICEF organized two CE/AAP WG meetings to **(i)** share the results of UNHCR's pilot complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM); **(ii)** provide updates on IOM/CCCM's community feedback mechanisms; **(iii)** and stress the importance of having functional feedback systems where displaced populations receive adequate information on their complaints and requests.
- **Disability Working Group:** UNHCR and the Forum of Mozambican Associations for Persons Living with Disabilities (FAMOD) presented the results of mapping exercise and main findings on the current service provision and ongoing interventions for persons living with disabilities in Cabo Delgado.

Financial information

UNHCR's financial requirements for the **refugee and IDP activities in Mozambique** in 2022 totals **US\$ 36.7 million of which 19 percent has been covered as of end of April**. **A special thank you** to Giuliana Lagetto, Japan, private donors, United Nations Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) and United States of America **for their contributions to UNHCR's operations in Mozambique**, and to Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Netherlands, Private donors, Switzerland, and Spain for their **unearmarked contributions to UNHCR's operations worldwide**.

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