

51,782 persons displaced from Palma, Cabo Delgado (from 28 March — 17 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](#)



90,660

Cabo Delgado response, 1 January 2021—17 May 2021 (beneficiaries 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.



At Paquitequete beach in Pemba, IOM Protection and MHPSS teams support newly arrived displaced people from Palma, Cabo Delgado, with psychosocial first aid and access to a phone to restore family links. Photo: IOM, 2021.

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).

Hundreds of displaced people from Palma continue to arrive daily, since the attacks at end of March. During the reporting period, over 13,700 new IDPs from Palma arrived to safer areas.

IOM Health Team met local leaders at several resettlement sites in Montepuez and recorded urgent health needs. Most resettlement sites are located over 10km from the nearest health centre.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since the attacks at the end of March, displacement from Palma district continues. Of the 51,782 displaced from Palma, most have arrived by bus (79%), by foot (14%), and also by boat (5%) and by airplane (2%). The majority have arrived to the districts of Mueda (28%), Nangade (26%), Pemba (22%), Montepuez (13%) and Ibo Island (4%).

Of the IDPs from Palma, 43 per cent are children, 31 per cent women, 26 per cent men; this includes 643 unaccompanied children, 750 pregnant women, 1,696 elderly people and 228 persons with disabilities ([DTM Emergency Tracking, 17 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) reside 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, and Quissanga).

While in the past two weeks the number of cases of cholera and COVID-19 in Cabo Delgado has decreased (six active COVID-19 cases as of 16 May), there is a need to remain vigilant, as the area remains vulnerable to disease outbreaks.

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HEALTH

IOM Community Health Workers (CHWs) continued efforts to support medical screening in the transit zones to locate and refer chronic disease patients in host communities where IDPs are being received (Pemba, Montepuez, and Metuge). Services are provided to both IDPs and host community members. In Pemba, as part of the continuous awareness activities for adherence to antiretroviral therapy/tuberculosis treatment among the displaced population from Palma, 7 people (3 male, 4 female) were identified and were successfully reconnected to care in local health centres.

In Montepuez, in response to recent IDP arrivals from Palma, IOM Health team is conducting assessments and providing direct assistance. The team conducted site visits to six relocation sites in the district (Opajo, Piloto, Expansão, Ntele, Nanputo and Nakaka) and held meetings with local leaders as part of integration activities. To further explore health needs, community listening sessions were held with groups of residents at Ntele, Piloto and Aupajo resettlement centres.

The team explored health needs including: non-availability of medicines, occurrences of diarrhea and malaria, and lack of mosquito nets, lack of HIV testing in the sites, non-adherence to COVID-19 preventive measures and lack of hygiene resources.

In Montepuez, as part of the effort to provide essential medicines and medical equipment, IOM provided 3,200 catheters of various sizes to the Provincial Deposit of Medicines of the Provincial Health Services. Local health authorities had specifically requested catheters as one of the most pressing needs on the list of essential medicines, items and equipment.



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.

MHPSS TWG hosted a mental health team of the Ministry of Health (MISAU) from Maputo. The aim of their mission was to observe the situation and identify MHPSS needs in the province, particularly for the Palma Response. The MISAU Team met with MHPSS partners to understand existing activities. It was agreed that MHPSS TWG and MISAU's work plans will be synchronized for a coordinated response. MISAU will send teams on a rotational basis to visit and monitor field activities.

MHPSS/ PROTECTION OPERATIONS

During the reporting period, the Integrated Protection-MHPSS Team provided MHPSS services for 1,356 individuals in Pemba (Transit Site and Paquitequete), and Montepuez (Ntele and Mapupulo). The support included individual and family counselling, recreational activities, and referrals to specialized services including mental health and general health services.

IOM's Integrated Protection-MHPSS Team provided support at several boat arrivals during the reporting period; 914 (404 male and 510 female) newly-arrived individuals received Psychological First Aid, reactivation of family links through the provision of phone calls, and support for unloading.

The Integrated Protection-MHPSS Team in Pemba and Montepuez identified and referred individuals with severe mental health disorders and HIV/AIDS. Two HIV patients re-started their treatment following IOM's intervention. Moreover, one displaced child was re-integrated into school. The team continues receiving case referrals from partners for individual counselling.

IOM started conducting group counselling sessions in Pemba for displaced teachers from Palma in cooperation with the Education Cluster and Provincial Department of Education. Currently, 20 teachers are being targeted; IOM will support 40 more teachers with similar activities.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

IOM DTM is monitoring arrivals from Palma in districts of displacement, including Nangade, Mueda, Montepuez and Pemba. IDPs are arriving by road, foot and sea. When boats arrive, IOM DTM enumerators go to Paquitequete beach or Pemba Port to record arrivals and support local authorities.

During the reporting period, DTM published 11 Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) daily reports on the displacement situation following the attacks in Palma; in addition to a live updated dashboard provides daily arrival figures.

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>



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

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 support to displaced families at the Transit Site (Centro Desportivo) in Pemba, working closely with Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD) and partners. Over the past two weeks, the number of IDPs at the site have increased as displaced families from Palma have made their way to Pemba through unofficial transport (either by truck via Mueda or by boat from Palma). At the Transit Site (as of 13 May), there are a total of 167 families (284 individuals, including 136 children, 79 women, 69 men).

As a result of the CCCM Cluster's multisectoral site assessment in Montepuez, IOM CCCM has started to demarcate approved sites with the local authorities.

On May 11, IOM CCCM published the results of a [CCCM Community Engagement](#) survey (conducted in April 2021) with nearly 200 IDPs at six relocation sites in Metuge, Cabo Delgado (25 de Junho, Centro Agrario, Manono, Nangua, Ngalane and Ntocota). The survey aims to identify various means of communication and information consumption amongst IDP populations in displacement and relocation sites.

IOM ACTIVITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY:



The survey covers languages spoken, literacy levels, sources of information, and information needs. The survey found that overall, the languages most spoken in the majority of sites are Macua and Portuguese. The most frequently accessed source of information are community leaders (93%), followed by friends and family (70%) and aid workers (65%). Overall the most trusted sources of information is the radio (80%). Results indicate that female respondents identify aid workers as the most trusted source of information, while male respondents indicate community leaders. Overall, only 40 per cent of respondents felt that they have enough information when making decisions about their family's future.



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. During the reporting period, Shelter Cluster coordinated the provision of NFIs to 21 newly arrived households in Centro Desportivo and to 137 households in Ntele, Montepuez.

The Shelter Cluster is coordinating with partners for a more effective distribution mechanism at the Transit Centre (Centro Desportivo) in Pemba, and for the upcoming response missions for the provision of NFIs and Shelter items being planned at Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) level.

SHELTER/NFI OPERATIONS

On May 8, IOM Shelter Team provided 21 newly arrived families at Centro Deportivo with an NFI package including a blanket and sleeping mat. Households with five or more members received two packages.

IOM Shelter is preparing to receive in-kind donations of non-food items and shelter supplies to support tens of thousands of families, including tarpaulins, kitchen sets, blankets and sleeping mats, among other items.

IOM is coordinating with local authorities and the Shelter Cluster to identify locations with significant gaps and needs to conduct household assessments and family verification in order to assist the most vulnerable IDPs in areas of displacement including Metuge, Ibo, Mueda, Nangade, Negomane, Montepuez districts in Cabo Delgado province and in Nampula province.