



European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid



RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM

CONDUCTED IN THE COMMUNITY 19 DE OUTUBRO

DISTRICT OF QUISSANGA



Village 19 October, 25 January 2023

Data: 25 January 2023

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ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM - ACF

INDICE

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	7
2. METHODOLOGY	7
3. THE ASSESSMENT SITE	8
4. CHALLENGES.....	8
5. SECTORAL FINDINGS, NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	9
5.1. FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	9
5.2. SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI).....	10
5.3. WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)	11
5.4. HEALTH AND NUTRITION	12
5.5. EDUCATION	13
5.6. PROTECTION.....	13
5.7. MARKET ACCESS.....	14

INDICE DE IMAGENS

Figure 1- Evaluation site, 19 de Outubro Village	8
Figure 2- Wild fruits for consumption.....	9
Figure 3- Shelter built with local materials damaged by rain	10
Figure 4- Open ditch for water retention	11
Figure 5- Abandoned school	13
Figure 6- Commercial establishments destroyed	14

LISTA DE ABREVIATURAS

ACF - Action Against Hunger

IDP - Internally Displaced Persons

STI- Sexually Transmitted Infections

SDPIQ - District Planning and Infrastructure Service of Quissanga

NFI - Non-Food Items

RNA - Rapid Needs Assessment

AMA - Association for the Environment

NSAG - Non-State Armed Groups

MRR - Rapid Response Mechanism

SAMIM - Southern African Development Community Mission in Mozambique

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 2017, the province of Cabo Delgado, one of the poorest provinces in the country, has been affected by a conflict between NSAG and Mozambican security forces, with violent attacks against civil population leading to massive displacement of populations. In addition to the violence, the region is vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change including cyclones. These events have increased the vulnerability of the populations and worsened the humanitarian situation in particular for displaced populations.

As a result of armed conflict and natural disasters, an estimated 946,508 individuals were displaced according to International Organization of Migration's (IOM) Displacement Track Matrix (DTM) Mobility Tracking Assessment Round 16 (June 2022). Vulnerable populations, including women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities, experience increased risks in particular during movements and relocation.

According to the District Planning and Infrastructure Services (SDPI) of Quissanga district, some 7,696 IDPs and 35,203 returnees were registered in October 2022. However, these figures can change rapidly due to the changing security context and repeated population movements.

The village of 19 October, 575 IDP families (1,354 individuals) were registered, mostly from the surrounding villages of Tororo, Maningane, Ntessa, 25 September, Mpundo and Bilibiza. These families have left their villages due to insecurity, especially in remote villages with difficult road access. These families have settled near the host community houses.

The report focused on IDPs, however, according to the table below, returnees living in the same villages were also part of the sample. Note that the living conditions of returnees were similar to that of IDPs.

District	IDP /Returned Settlement	Type of Movement	Number of HH	Number of people
Quissanga	19 de Outubro	IDPs	575	1,354
		Returnees	16	111

MAIN FINDINGS

The main needs of the 575 IDP and 16 returnees' families in 19 Outubro village are related to the security situation and planned attacks against the civilian population. Infrastructures, services and basic items have been destroyed or stolen, increasing the vulnerability and humanitarian needs of the population. Urgent needs include lack of food, lack of decent and safe shelter and livelihoods. In the community there are no functioning water, hygiene or health services or markets. Currently there are no organizations providing aid in 19 Outubro. Three priority needs have been identified:

1. Food security and livelihoods: There is no food, part of the population resorts to wild foods (see photo) as a daily food. The agricultural land has been recently cultivated and has not had time to produce. The seeds used are not diversified. Direct observations show signs that the population seems to be weakened and some of the people reported not having enough strength or energy due to lack of food to build latrines or improve shelters;
2. Shelter and non-food items (NFIs): There are no decent shelters, some huts/houses built with local material are collapsing due to lack of local materials. Other houses have no roof or walls. Local materials are scarce and there is no market for the purchase of materials to help in the construction of shelters;
3. Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH): Most families do not have latrines. The rains have damaged some of the latrines. There are reports of defecation in open air or using one of the school huts as a latrine. There is not enough water in the village, family members have to walk 3 to 6 km to have access to a source of drinking water.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This RNA should be followed by sector-specific assessments to enable better prioritization of the humanitarian response. Still, based on the knowledge accumulated so far, the following should be considered:

SECTOR	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIMEFRAME
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD	Provide basic food items (rice, beans, maize flour and oil).	IMMEDIATE
SHELTER/NFI	Distribution of shelter and NFI kits. Prioritize in particular kitchen utensils, mosquito nets and tarpaulins.	IMMEDIATE
HEALTH	Implementation of malaria vector control interventions.	IMMEDIATE
NUTRITION	Mobile brigades to assess underweight children and their nutritional status in the village.	IMMEDIATE
HEALTH	Health promotion activities focusing on hygiene and disease prevention.	IMMEDIATE
AGRICULTURE	Allocation of diversify seeds and agricultural tools (seeds, hoes, machetes, fertilizers, watering cans, etc.)	EARLY RECOVERY
WASH	Construction boreholes or rehabilitation of the small water network.	EARLY RECOVERY
WASH	Support in the construction of latrines and hygiene sensitization	EARLY RECOVERY
SHELTER/NFI	Rehabilitation/construction of shelters or provision of repair materials.	EARLY RECOVERY
EDUCATION	Rehabilitation of school building and EiE programing.	EARLY RECOVERY
PROTECTION	Advocate for the expansion of social protection services to cover the most vulnerable IDPs and returnees.	RECOVERY

1. INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of January 2023, ACF received information that new families (approximately 40 families) originally from the district of Quissanga were entering in the village of 19 de Outubro. This recent movement was due to poor living conditions in the resettlement centers and improvement of the security context in the area. On 16 January an alert with this information was shared which triggered the conduction of a rapid needs assessment (RNA).

During the assessment the team registered 575 IDPs and 16 returnees' families. According to the information gathered, the first returning of population to the village dates from February 2022 and was caused by a communal conflict, when the communities of Tororo, Maningane, Ntessa, 25 September, Mpundo and Bilibiza were displaced in Meluco district and due to receiving food aid and NFIs they were expelled by the host community.

The recently arrived families as well as the families arrived at the beginning of 2022 received almost no assistance, mobile clinic was done occasionally but not regularly, and recent distribution of seeds by the SDAE but only a single variety of seeds.

2. METHODOLOGY

The rapid needs assessment (RNA) was performed with support from the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) tools in KoboCollect and direct observation. The overall objective of the assessment was:

- Understand the context and dynamics of displaced people;
- Collect evidence on priority needs and gaps;
- Understand the impact of displacement on the community.

The RRM team conducted 15 interviews with heads of households in 19 de Outubro village, 6 women and 9 men. 11 respondents were IDPs with no particular role in the community, 3 Community leaders IDP and 1 Community Leader returnee.

The interview time for each interviewee was approximately 45 minutes. During the assessment, the team maintained close contacts with community leaders who played an important role in locating IDPs and providing figures of families. To facilitate the meetings the ACF staff with the support of the community leaders explained the purpose of the meetings with IDPs and returnee households.

3. THE ASSESSMENT SITE

The village of 19 de Outubro (GPS coordinates -12.4756706; 40.0835325) is located in the administrative post of Bilibiza, district of Quissanga 166 km from the city of Pemba and 60.5 km from Quissanga Praia. The access to this community was done from Pemba, through the N1 Pemba to Silva Macua and then using the N380 towards Macomia stopping in the village of 19 de Outubro. Travel time 3 hours. The road conditions are reasonable throughout the year.

During the reporting period attacks from the NSAG were registered very close to the village on the January 31st and 4th February with the ambush of civilian vehicles and public transport resulting in the destruction of vehicles and death of civilians. The community took refuge during the attacks in the woods around the village and returned home afterwards.

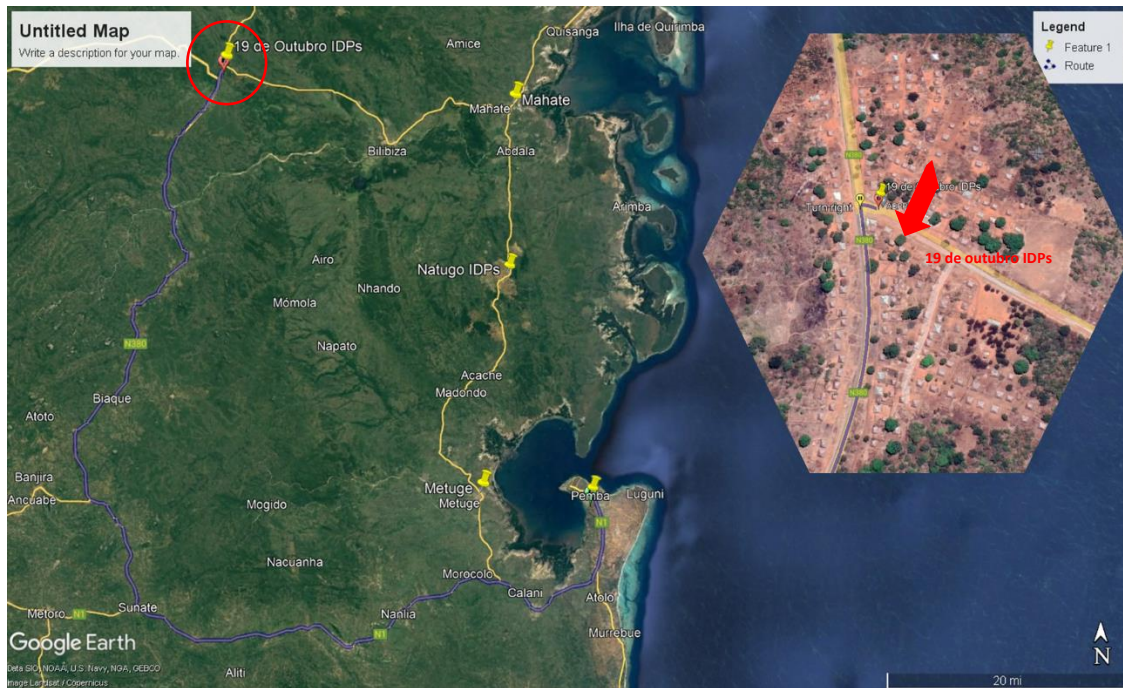


Figure 1- Evaluation site, 19 de Outubro Village

4. CHALLENGES

- Village leaders were unable to provide a complete and organized list of the total number of IDPs living in the village;
- Community leaders were not able to inform how many returnees are in the vicinity of the village;
- The team could not identify the potable water source that IDPs referred to be 3-6 km away due to not being located within the village.

5. SECTORAL FINDINGS, NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



Figure 2- Wild fruits for consumption

100% of the interviewees referred that they have no proper food to eat, part of the population resorts to wild foods that can be toxic and lead to death if they are not properly prepared. Before they can be consumed by the population.

The agricultural land has been recently worked and is not yet ready for harvesting at this time and is still growing.

Food was identified as the main and most urgent need, no organization provides food assistance in this area. The majority of interviewees referred who practice manual activities such as bed repairing, house rehabilitation etc. to returnee families or in neighboring communities. It was also reported that the access to agricultural areas is one of the difficulties and that no areas to develop agriculture have been allocated by the returnees' families or authorities, also the lack of seeds is one of the challenges. The families that started an agricultural activity have not yet produced or harvested, and it is also reported that the security forces indicated that families could only use the land next to the road and that it was not allowed to develop agricultural activities far from the community. Agricultural tools were also reported as a necessity.

Recommendations	Prioritization	Organizations in the area
Supply of essential food items such as rice, beans, maize flour and oil.	Immediate	Food Cluster
Allocation of agricultural tool and seeds	Medium	Organizations working in agriculture and SDAE
Support the implementation of business activities	Medium	Organizations working in livelihood activities

5.2. SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)



Figure 3- Shelter built with local materials damaged by rain

Shelter was identified as one of the three priority needs by interviewees in 19 October village. Some huts built of local materials are collapsing due to lack of adequate cover. There are families live in huts and open spaces or in houses abandoned by the host community. The average household size being reported is between 7 to 12 people per family, the normal number of persons per family in Cabo Delgado is 5. The host community is not present and is still displaced in other

districts.

Community leaders conducted a census of IDP households in the village, however, the list was not complete and information was missing. However, with the numbers shared by the community and the numbers estimated by the SDPI, it is estimated that 3 to 4 families live in the same shelter. Many of these shelters have no roof or walls due to lack of construction materials and tools.

The need for NFIs was also mentioned as urgent, as most houses lacked basic items, such as:

- 1) Kitchen sets;
- 2) Mosquito nets;
- 3) Solar lamps.

These items cannot be found in the area due to lack of markets in the area and lack of funds from the families.

Recommendations	Prioritization	Organizations in the area
Distribution of mosquito nets, water containers, kitchen sets and mats.	Immediate	Shelter cluster
Provision of material for building shelters, including tarpaulins and ropes.	Immediate	Shelter cluster

5.3. WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)



Figure 4- Open ditch for water retention

Before the crisis there was a small water system that was operating in the village was vandalized during the NSAG attacks on the village. There are no boreholes or hand pumps in the village.

For daily consumption, interviewees reported that they dig trenches that help retaining rainwater. This same water is used for consumption. The nearest source is between 3 and 6 km away in the locality of Nivico, a nearby community. The search for water can take up to 4 hours because of the waiting time due to the influx of people in the water point. Disputes over water have been reported between host communities and IDPs.

Lack of access to hygiene items was also raised by key informants. IDPs reported lack of money as a barrier to purchasing these products.

According to the interviews 80% of the people do not have family latrines. 98% admitted to existing open defecation in the community. There are no communal latrines. Most of the people go to the bush around the houses and village to defecate, and the team at the time of the assessment also noted that a shelter part of the school was used as a toilet.

Recommendations	Prioritization	Organizations in the area
Provision of hygiene and dignity kits such as buckets of water and water purifier (Certeza).	Immediate	WASH cluster
Community sensitization on hygiene practices with a focus on water treatment and sanitation.	Immediate	WASH cluster
Raising awareness for building safer traditional latrines.	Immediate	WASH Cluster

Drilling and construction of boreholes	Medium	WASH Cluster
Construction of slab for family latrines	Medium	WASH Cluster

5.4. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

There are no health services available in the village. There is only one mobile clinic conducted by one NGO that occasionally stops in the locality but most of the time this mobile clinic just goes through the community to Bilibiza. In case of illness the families have to go to the district hospital of Macomia 37 km away or Meluco 56 km away.

The main diseases affecting the community reported by the interviewees are malaria, diarrhea and respiratory disorders. Informants reported that diarrhea is a concern in this community and 75% of the IDPs reported that there are suspected cases of diarrhea.

From the observations made by the team during the assessment, the thinness and weakness of some people in the community was evident. However, the team could not categorize adults or children with malnutrition being this work needed specialized teams.

Sharing a house with several families can also be a vector for the transmission of various diseases.

Recommendations	Prioritization	Organizations in the area
Distribution of mosquito nets and other malaria vector control interventions	immediately	Health Cluster SDSMAS Quissanga
Conduction of regular mobile brigades	immediately	Health Cluster SDSMAS Quissanga 1 ONG
Monetary support to facilitate the population's access to health care in the nearest health units.	Medium	Health Cluster

5.5. EDUCATION



Figure 5- Abandoned school used as latrine

The village primary school is currently closed. According to local authorities there is no prospect of classes resuming in this locality due to insecurity, lack of teachers and infrastructure damaged to the crisis.

During the assessment in the community it was possible to verify that there is a high risk of early union. No child is attending school at the moment in the community. As a copy mechanism some children fight among themselves.

Recommendations	Prioritization	Organizations in the area
Education in Emergency programming	Immediate	Provincial Department of Education
School rehabilitation and provision of basic items (pen and books)	Medium	Provincial Department of Education

5.6. PROTECTION

In addition to risks related to lack of education, key informants raised the issue of gender-based violence that systematically affects women particularly within their household. Violence towards children by adults or by other children is also reported.

Child labor is also recurrent in the community, in an attempt to meet the food needs of the families. In addition, one of the community leaders mentioned NSAG recruitment as a risk.

There were no mentions of issues related to legal documentation, such as the need IDs or birth certificate. However, this RNA did not look deeply into protection issues and further assessment should be done to better understand the existing protection risks in this community and plan appropriate interventions.

Recommendations	Prioritization	Organizations in the area
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Disseminate protection awareness messages on gender-based violence (GBV)	Immediate	Protection Cluster
Legal assistance with support in obtaining IDs and birth certificates	Medium	Protection Cluster

5.7. MARKET ACCESS



Figure 6- Commercial establishments destroyed

There is no functioning market in 19 de Outubro village. The nearest alternative market is 5 km away, in Mitambo in Meluco District, but it is not able to meet all the needs of the local community and IDPs. Basic food and NFI items are available in small quantities in this market such as small dried fish, vegetables and roots, there are no items such as rice, beans, maize flour, cooking oil.

There is Vodacom and Movitel mobile network but there are no agents of the operators to provide airtime or cash through mobile transfer. The nearest location is Macomia Sede.