

BACKGROUND

Montepuez District is located in central Cabo Delgado Province. The district has an estimated population of over 272,000 people, with an estimated 114,000 people in Montepuez Sede.

In October and November 2020, attacks and fighting in Muidumbe escalated dramatically, causing large-scale displacement into Montepuez district. People who had the means used commercially available transport and travelled to the center bus stop in Montepuez, while others walked the five-day journey from Meluco.

Authorities estimate that over 50,000 people are displaced throughout Montepuez District. From 16 November to 22 November, IOM DTM tracked more than 14,400 displaced people who were on the move from Muidumbe, with an estimated 45,000 fleeing Muidumbe between 28 October and 25 November. Of those recently displaced, nearly half (48 per cent) are children and 30 per cent are women.

New arrivals in Montepuez first go to the 'estação' (central bus station) transit site. While there is currently no registration, authorities estimate that there are around 300 new arrivals at the location daily. Most internally displaced people (IDPs) report being in the transit site for 2 to 4 days before moving onwards to the relocation sites in Montepuez (Manpupulo and Nicaupo) or to Nampula and Pemba. The situation in the transit site is concerning, with lack of basic services including shelter/NFIs and WASH. Protection support for the most vulnerable new arrivals that have fled fighting is also critical.

Authorities have resettled new arrivals in two relocation locations, Manpupulo (20 km from Montepuez Sede) and Nicuapo (12 km from Montepuez Sede). Relocation sites continue to receive new arrivals, placing a strain on the limited basic services that existed in Manpupulo and Nicuapa before the influx. As the security situation around Montepuez remains a concern, the district could continue to receive more IDPs in the period ahead.

In light of the rapid deterioration in the humanitarian situation and continued daily arrivals in November, humanitarian partners travelled from 24 to 26 November 2020 to conduct an Inter-agency Rapid Needs Assessment (IRNA) mission in Montepuez District to assess the needs of newly arriving IDPs. The assessment team visited the transit site in Montepuez Sede, as well as the Manpupulo and Nicuapo relocation sites. The assessment team was composed of AVSI, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, UNFPA and WHO. This Inter-Agency Assessment Report represents the key findings from the assessment team.



MONTEPUEZ DISTRICT _ KEY FIGURES

- Total population in Montepuez District (Census 2017): 272,069
- Total Population of Montepuez Sede (Census 2017): 114,271
- Montepuez District IDPs (estimated from district authorities): 50,000 IDPs
- This is an increase from the last round of DTM 6 (32,484): 54% increase
- **Montepuez Estação transit center:** estimated 300 people arriving per day

- **Mapupulo relocation site:** 3,360 IDPs (672 HH), estimated from Government
- **Necuapa relocation site:** 2,975 IDPs (595 HH), estimated from Government; the site can accommodate 4,000 HH.

MULTI-SECTORAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- According to the Director of SDPI, there are currently 50,000 IDPs in all of Montepuez District, one week ago it was 46,000 (increase of 4,000 in the course of the week).

Montepuez Sede –Estação (transit location)

Note: due to the nature of this site, no detailed sectoral assessment was undertaken so all findings and recommendations are captured here.

- An estimated 300 people are arriving daily to the Estação transit site (central bus station); New arrivals to Montepuez district stay in the transit location for 2 to 4 days before moving onwards to relocation sites in Montepuez (Mapupulo and Necuapa) or Nampula and Pemba;
- There is currently no registration process in the transit site and IDP intentions regarding where they will move to remain unclear. For those being resettled in Montepuez district, there is not a process of consultation with the communities and information about the sites and services where they are moving;
- The conditions in the transit site are extremely concerning, especially regarding WASH services, with only one paid latrine available. There was open defecation visible at the site and cases of diarrhoea have been reported;
- People are sheltering outside around the bus station;
- Vulnerable groups identified in the transit location included women and girls, older persons, persons with disabilities and female-headed households;
- Due to the lack of vulnerability screening there is a risk that vulnerable IDPs, such as Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASCs), persons with disabilities without caretaker, women or elderly headed households, or persons with urgent health needs will be moved to the relocation sites without necessary assistance. At the relocation sites, even less services are available;
- Emergency health, nutrition and support to the most vulnerable are needed in the transit site to ensure most urgent needs are met for people arriving to the district.
- There is a gap in the appropriate follow-up to UASC identification, family tracing and family reunification. UASCs stay with host families, who care for them, but are not their legal guardians. Six cases were identified among IDPs arriving from Mueda/Muidumbe;
- Women and girls at the transit sites do not have access to hygiene products or the possibility to wash or change in privacy;
- Loss of documentation was reported amongst IDPs in the transit location.

Recommendations

- While authorities do not want permanent structures at the site, screenings and referrals for health and nutrition, as well as vulnerability screening, should be established to support access to urgent services for arriving populations;
- Humanitarian partners should support community engagement strategies where people are informed about the relocation sites in Montepuez and the services available in those locations so as to enable safe, dignified, voluntary and informed population movements;
- Humanitarians can scale-up support in receiving locations so that people who wish to stay in Montepuez can be moved rapidly into relocation locations.
- CCCM: do a fresher training with authorities on management of the transit site;

- WASH: engage with authorities to provide sanitation services and hygiene support to the transit site to mitigate against disease outbreaks;
- Health and Nutrition: support referrals in Montepuez Sede Health center, Centro de Saude Urbano, which is 1.5 kms from the transit center and can act as a referral mechanism;
- Nutrition: provide MUAC tapes for nutritional screening and referrals at the transit location.
- Protection: follow-up on vulnerability screening and referral to services for most vulnerable;
- Protection and CCCM: engage with authorities on the process of consultation and community engagement with people that choose to be relocated to the relocation sites.

Mapupulo

- The Mapupulo relocation site is integrated within the host community, which was already facing poor conditions before IDPs arrived;
- This location had only limited basic services available prior to the relocation of IDPs and services need to scale-up to meet the increased needs, especially WASH services (sanitation in particular);
- Not all IDPs have access to farmland. This will be critical in the period ahead, as production relies upon the rainy season, which will start soon.

Recommendations

- Any distributions and/or interventions need to look at access to basic services for the host community in addition to IDPs to avoid tensions and other protection risks between host communities and IDPs.

Necuapa

- The site already holds close to 3,000 people (600 households), but the government plans to expand the location to accommodate up to 20,000 people (4,000 HH).
- Basic services are extremely limited for the newly arrived IDPs. There is no regular health and protection services and no education available to newly arriving children.
- While land is allocated for shelters, not all families have been provided with agricultural land, which is critical for longer term food security.

Recommendations

- All sectors should look at scaling up basic service provision in Necuapa -especially WASH, Health, Education, FSL and Protection- as the scale of provision in Necuapa is not meeting the needs of IDPs and the site will continue to receive new arrivals that want to be resettled in Montepuez.

RELOCATION SITE SECTORAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

MAPUPULO

Community Engagement / Access to Information

- Phone network is operational in Mapupulo with Movitel and Vodacom both working fairly well. There is, however, no internet or radio network available;
- Most trusted sources of information reported by the community come from friends, neighbours, family and aid workers;
- The community reported that they have not received information on available services from aid providers;
- Priorities for the community are Food, Shelter, NFIs and Water.

Recommendations:

- Increase two-way engagement with communities, including to provide information on available services.
- Promote *Linha Verde*.

CCCM

- Mapupulo is located 20 km away from Montepuez Sede;
- New arrivals are hosted in a primary school as a transit site and then provided with land to build shelters in the site – schools were reportedly not being used for permanent accommodation;
- IDPs' relationship with the host community was reported to be good;
- SPDI is the government authority in charge of the site; IDP community structures are being put in place, with an IDP leader nominated – representing displaced communities.

Recommendations:

- The relocation site is integrated into the host community, basic services were already quite strained prior to IDPs arriving, interventions need to look at support to both IDP and host communities to ensure that tensions do not arise.

Education:

- Education and active learning are not available as schools are being used for accommodation-transit locations.

Food Security

- WFP provided food assistance one month ago. However, IDPs reported not having food stocks available;
- Displaced communities have no livestock with them in the area of displacement;
- Between 71-100 % of households report having the ability to cook and/or boil water;
- Maize, Sesame, cassava are the main crops grown in the area.
- Not all IDPs have access to land to cultivate. 43 one-acre plots have been identified for production. There is no irrigation for the agricultural land, but agricultural production is suitable in the rainy season;
- Markets are functioning, but lack of traders is impacting the availability of some items. The nearest fresh food market is in Montepuez Sede – 20 km from Manupulo;
- Increase of maize prices in the markets was reported, from 150-200 to 250 MZN for 10 kg bag. However, prices for maize tortilla, peas and salt remain stable.

Recommendations:

- Check with WFP on plans regarding the provision of food for this relocation site and agree on a partner – WFP or other – to ensure continued distributions.
- FSL Cluster's Agriculture WG to follow up with relevant authorities to ensure the availability of land for agricultural production for all relocation site population.
- Once agricultural land is made available for all households, the AWG to assess its conditions and suitability for agricultural purposes.
- Explore and coordinate with partners, livelihoods assistance through the provision of seeds & tools, technical support and other potential livelihoods support.

Health

- Main diseases reported in Mapupulo are acute watery diarrhea (AWD), malnutrition and malaria;
- There are two community health workers (APEs) on site at the relocation area in Mapupulo;
- Mapupulo Health Center, a type 2 Health facility with a maternity unit, is located 2 kms from the site, with referrals to Montepuez District office through request of an ambulance;

- The Mapupulo Health Centre has a conventional structure which uses solar panels for power which is not enough to cover the whole health post. However, the electricity network is nearby, all surroundings have electricity;
- The cold chain for antigen storage is currently not functional. The power supplies to the two cold storage cabinets -one solar panel and one gas-fired- are no longer working;
- Drugs were available at the health center;
- The health center is fully staffed with 1 General Practitioner, 1 Preventive Medicine Technician, 2 Maternal and Child Health Nurses and 1 Cleaning Auxiliary;
- Services available at the facility include: Sexual and Reproductive Health; Assistance to pregnant women; Assistance to children; Extended Vaccination Programme; TARV services; Assistance to acute diseases.

Recommendations:

- Deploy mobile health brigades to provide Sexual and Reproductive Health services;
- Ensure that the Mapupulo Health Centre is equipped with essential drugs and medical supplies to respond to the increasing needs of the IDPs at the Mapupulo IDP site.

Nutrition

- SAM referrals are taking place to the Montepuez District Hospital. On the day of the visit, a child with SAM complications was referred to the Montepuez District Hospital. However, inpatient treatment and protocol were not always followed, with children eating normal food, drinking water and using bottles;
- In Manupulo there is a health center near the location and mobile brigades conduct regular mobile clinics to the site;
- Main issues discussed were related to the need to have RUSF and CSB in the district.

Recommendations:

- Follow-up with WFP on availability of RUSF and CSB for MAM treatment;
- Strengthen technical support for adherence to protocols.

Protection

General Protection:

- IDPs do not report any problems with the host community or between the earlier and most recently arriving people;
- IDPs reported feeling welcome and safe in the relocation location;
- There are no restrictions on the freedom of movement, with no curfews, checkpoints or arbitrary arrests being reported;
- Many IDPs -including women, men and children- have lost their ID cards when fleeing or they were burned;
- Community structures are being put in place with an IDP leader, who will be nominated, the IDP community leader will be a focal point for protection and community-related cases.

Recommendations:

- Ensure that community is sensitized on PSEA -including through signage- and aware of reporting mechanisms for SEA;
- Ensure sensitization and signage for Linha Verde;
- Establish referral mechanism and support community leadership structures for protection related identification.

Child Protection:

- Two cases of unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs) and some child-headed households with children who reported losing their parents to violence were identified;
- There were no reports of child trafficking or child labour;
- There were two reported cases of early child marriage, but this happened before the displacement in area of origin;
- There are no mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS), educational activities, no recreation or child friendly spaces available.

GBV:

- There were no reports of kidnapping or abduction of women and girls, but this had occurred in their place of origin;
- IDP community had not been sensitized on issues of GBV, child marriage, human trafficking, SRHR related issues;
- Women do not know where to turn in case of problems or if they become victims of violence, police are not present at the site and no sensitization on available services has taken place;
- Gabinete de atendimento, women's support group is available in Manupulo.

Recommendations

- Conduct GBV awareness sessions with IDPs and host community;
- Establish a Women and Girls Safe Space at Mapupulo IDP relocation Site, to provide Psychosocial Support, GBV case management, and vocational and livelihoods training.

Shelter-NFI:

- Some IDPs are sleeping in classrooms while they await plot allocation in the relocation site; other IDPs are staying in the open air, looking for shelter under the trees.
- Some IDPs are staying with the host community.
- Some IDPs have independent shelter from the host community
- Average shelter occupancy is higher than 5 people/shelter.
- IDPs' primary source of light is personal lantern or fire.
- IDPs are building shelters with local materials, which is the approach promoted by the government – shelter partners will assist with an adapted approach;
- IDPs are collecting wooden poles, bamboo, grass and sand for the construction of pau-e-pique (wattle and daub) shelters.
- The environmental impact and degradation of land was reported to be significant in the site as IDPs seek materials for shelters and firewood.
- 105 HHs have received kitchen sets and hygiene kits.
- Shelter/NFI priorities reported by women: kitchen sets, dignity kits, tarps, tents, blankets, mosquito nets.
- Shelter/NFI priorities reported by men: corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, sleeping mats, tents.

Recommendations

- Shelter-NFI partner to do a baseline assessment for shelter and NFI response;
- Distribution of ES/NFI for 672 HHs ASAP for Phase 1 Response;
- Technical construction support – Build Back Safer messages, training and guidance during distributions;
- Environmental impact awareness sessions – specially focusing on the collection of construction materials.

WASH

- 3 boreholes (out of 12) are functional in Manupulo;
- IDPs reported collecting surface water from unsafe open sources;
- IDPs rely on surface water for drinking, cooking and washing, and do not have a way of boiling water;
- Two months ago, there was a distribution of certeza and buckets, but not enough for the site population;
- A hygiene distribution to 105 families was completed by the Red Cross that included a kit with pads, soap, toothpaste, pans. However, more hygiene kits and materials are needed for newly arriving households;
- Open defecation was reported, as well as people using shared latrines.
- The community reported that they have access to soap to wash hands before critical times. However, they no longer have regular access to soap.

Recommendations:

- WASH cluster to look at support to increasing access to safe water sources, hygiene promotion and sanitation at the site;
- District authorities requested 2 additional boreholes, one in Mapupulo and another in Nicuapa, to be discussed within the cluster.

NECUAPA

Community Engagement / Access to Information

- The community reported having some knowledge about existing services through SDPI and local administration.
- However, communities reported not having information from aid providers about humanitarian services;
- Phone networks Movitel and Vodacom are accessible in Necuapa;
- Most trusted sources of information for the community are friends, neighbours, family and government officials;
- IDPs highlighted food, shelter, and NFIs as their priority concerns.

Recommendations:

- Increase two-way engagement with communities, including providing information on available services.
- Promote *Linha Verde*.

CCCM

- There is existing community leadership at the site, with the overall government authority under SDPI;
- Children, Women, Elderly, Disabled, Pregnant and Lactating women were identified vulnerable groups identified during the assessment;
- The site capacity is 500 HH for 150 hectares, SDPI/Government plan to relocate up to 4000 HH and expand the area. 418 plots for houses were already assigned to HH;
- Necuapa is located 12km from Montepuez Cidade and 7km from Namata.

Education:

- There are no education services in Necuapa;
- The school was reported to be damaged in the location where IDPs shelter before relocated and other education facilities are reported too far away and IDPs lack transport to send children to school.

Food Security

- The community received a basic food assistance kit from the INGC and now are receiving a WFP vouchers. No food stocks were reported in the community;
- IDP community does not own livestock;

- Between 71 – 100 % of households reported having ability to cook food and boil water;
- DAI is supporting the rehabilitation of the road to access the site and for the crop fields;
- IDPs have access to agricultural land that is 1 – 2 kms from relocation site, but not all IDPs have been assigned farming plots. The agricultural land was not assessed, but it was reported that communities are reliant on rains for irrigation of crops;
- Main crops grown are maize, beans, sesame and hotriculas;
- The nearest market is 12 kms away in Montepuez Sede. There is an informal shop in Necuapa, but they are only selling small items, including a small amount of fresh food, but no dry or packaged food.

Recommendations:

- Check with WFP on plans regarding the provision of food -voucher/cash or in-kind- for this relocation site and agree on a partner – WFP or other – to ensure continued distributions.
- FSL Cluster’s Agriculture WG to assess the conditions and suitability of the allocated agricultural land.
- Explore and coordinate with partners, livelihoods assistance through the provision of seeds & tools, technical support and other potential livelihoods support.

Health

- IDPs’ main health concerns were AWD, malnutrition and malaria.
- In Nicuapa relocation site there is no Health Centre.
- The District Health, Women and Social Services have set up a tent to offer basic health services, through Mobile Brigades on alternate days. However, reports from the IDPs say that the healthcare workers have only come once to the tent to provide services.
- The health tent is 2km from where the IDPs' shelters are being built. It is across the road from the main IDP relocation site, making it dangerously located as IDPs have to cross the road to reach the Tent.
- There are no sexual and reproductive health services in Nicuapa.

Recommendations:

- Health cluster to follow up on mobile health services, to provide consultation services, while ensuring supply of essential drugs and commodities;
- Establish an SRH Tent at the site to provide Women with Family Planning, Antenatal, and Post-natal health services.

Protection

General Protection:

- IDPs do not report any problems. They have been welcomed by the host community that live close to the relocation sites. The IDPs -including women- reported feeling generally safe. However, there were reports of theft and break-ins.
- There is an IDP representative and a chefe do bairro, and both consult the community on matters. IDPs have representation from each district of origin (Mocimboa da Praia, Mueda and Muidumbe).
- Most IDPs have lost their ID cards;
- Freedom of movement was reported by communities with no curfews, checkpoints or arbitrary arrests or detentions;
- There is no police post at the Posto. The next Gabinete de Atendimento is in Montepuez. There have been no regular police patrols visiting the site.
- There were no reports of domestic abuse, but it may be present;
- There were no reports of SEA;

- There are no MHPSS services. IDPs reported feeling stressed and having bad memories when they hear of attacks from newly arrived IDPs.

Child Protection:

- UASCs were reported to the assessment team, but the number was unverified;
- There was one child-headed household identified by activists;
- No MPHSS, educational or recreational facilities for children;
- Children do not have birth registration.

GBV:

- GBV was not reported as major risk. However, no awareness-raising or information sessions have been taking place. Women know to report to the police, but the closest Gabinete is in Montepuez.
- There was no Linha Verde visibility.
- GBV services are accessible in Montepuez Cicade only.

Recommendations:

- Conduct GBV awareness sessions with IDPs and host community.
- Establish a Women and Girls Safe Space at Mapupulo IDP relocation Site, to provide Psychosocial Support, GBV case management, and vocational and livelihoods training.

Shelter-NFI:

- Newly arriving IDPs are sleeping in the open air. Children lack clothes and mats/blankets, they sleep on the floor.
- IDPs have not received any Shelter/NFI assistance, except some lanterns from CVM/ICRC.
- Some IDPs are staying with the host community.
- Some IDPs have independent shelter from the host community.
- Average shelter occupancy is higher than 5 people/shelter.
- IDPs' primary source of light is personal lantern or fire.
- Some IDPs have carried some kitchen utensils.
- Shelter/NFI priorities reported by women: kitchen sets, dignity kits, tarps, tents, blankets, mosquito nets.
- Shelter/NFI priorities reported by men: CGI sheets, sleeping mats, tents.
- IDPs are collecting wooden poles, bamboo, grass and sand for the construction of pau-e-pique shelters.

Recommendations:

- Baseline assessment for Shelter/NFI response asap.
- Distribution of ES/NFI for 595 HHs asap for Phase 1 Response.
- Technical construction support – Build Back Safer messages, training and guidance during distributions.
- Environmental Impact awareness sessions – specially focus on the collection of construction materials.

WASH

- JAM is currently working in the site: 1 borehole is functional (reported as finalized 2 months ago) and 1 borehole is under construction. There is a 5,000 litre bladder filled twice per day;
- Prior to WASH partner's intervention no one was treating water and water was collected from an unprotected spring;
- Access to safe water has increased slightly since JAM started working in the site. However, access to water was still reported as limited;

- Sanitation was a concern. Open defecation was reported. Some households are self-constructing latrines, but this depends upon the family's resources. Especially vulnerable groups - e.g. women-led HHs, elderly, unaccompanied minors, people with disabilities - lack access to safe sanitation;
- There is no privacy and safety for women and girls for sanitation and hygiene services;
- Women and girls lack access to menstrual hygiene items;
- It was reported that communities lack access to soap and there no handwashing in Necuapa.

Recommendations:

- WASH cluster to follow up with partners on interventions, including JAM and potential partners, to provide sanitation and hygiene support.

DRAFT