

MOZAMBIQUE

Figure Analysis – Displacement Related to Conflict and Violence

CONTEXT

New conflict displacements in Mozambique in 2018 were linked to the activities of armed groups in Cabo Delgado province in the north of the country. This region has experienced a new wave of violence since October 2017, when a local militia group started launching attacks on local villages, burning homes and targeting individuals.¹

The exact identity and affiliations of the group are unclear, although some attacks have been linked to a group called Ansar al-Sunna.² Over the course of the year people were displaced following over 10 attacks and the Mozambican army has increased its activities in the area. About 3,800 new displacements were reported in 2018, a significant increase compared to the 120 new displacements reported for 2017 at the beginning of the violence.

Apart from these new waves of violence, about 10,000 people are still living in resettlement sites in Manica, Sofala and Tete provinces, after having been displaced during political violence between Frelimo and Renamo parties in 2016.

New displacements	Total number of IDPs	Partial or unverified solutions	
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution	Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified
3,800	14,000 (Year figure was last updated: 2018)	No data available	No data available

This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement having occurred in 2018.

This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2018.

This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2018 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances this number may refer to movements rather than people.

This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2018 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances this number may refer to movements rather than people.

NEW DISPLACEMENTS

This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement having occurred in 2018.

Sources and methodologies

No organisations have systematically been collecting displacement data related to the crisis in Cabo Delgado.

IDMC's estimate of displacement triggered by the crisis in Cabo Delgado was compiled by performing an analysis of media and information sources including VOA Português, Club of Mozambique, Modern Ghana, All Africa as well as organisations such as Human Rights Watch (HRW). We also used the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) dataset to corroborate this analysis.

Our displacement estimates are compiled based on housing destruction reported by the media. We apply a calculation based on Average Household Size (AHHS) and remove reported deaths and cross-border movements from the final figure.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

Our figure is likely to be an underestimate for several reasons. Some displacement events are not reported by the media, while most articles do not discuss displacement directly, so IDMC has based its estimate on levels of housing destruction. Using housing destruction as a proxy for displacement is likely to lead to underestimates because people might flee if neighbouring homes are destroyed, even if their own is not.

IDMC figure and rationale

Thirteen events were reported by the media as having triggered displacement due to housing destruction. About 3,800 people were displaced due to the Cabo Delgado crisis in 2018.

Significant changes from last year

IDMC recorded 3,800 new displacements in 2018 compared to 119 in 2017. This is because of a significant worsening of the crisis in Cabo Delgado, which started in late 2017 and worsened over 2018.

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2018.

Sources and methodologies

No organisations are currently publicly releasing data on internal displacement in Mozambique. IDMC's estimate of the total number of people internally displaced in the country is largely based on an assessment conducted by UNICEF in 2016, regarding people living in resettlement sites in Manica, Sofala, and Tete provinces.

As noted regarding new displacements, we compiled estimates on displacement in Cabo Delgado by performing a media and information source analysis, which we corroborated using the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) dataset.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

IDMC's main challenge is that there has been no systematic registration or collection of data on IDPs in Cabo Delgado by humanitarian organisations or the government over the course of 2018. As a result, we consider our estimate for displacements triggered by this crisis in 2018 to be highly conservative, as it is based entirely on media monitoring. We aim to produce more accurate estimate of the number of people displaced in relation to this crisis in GRID 2020, as organisations and the government are likely to release registration and data collection information in 2019.

Another challenge to providing accurate data is the lack of reporting on the case of people in resettlement sites in Manica, Sofala and Tete provinces. IDMC is using an outdated estimate based on an assessment conducted in 2016, but we have not received up-to-date information on this caseload. As a result, we have very little confidence in this estimate.

IDMC figure and rationale

We estimate that there were about 14,000 people living in displacement in Mozambique at the end of 2018. The base figure for this was the GRID 2018 estimate that 10,085 were people living in displacement at the end of 2017. We have added 3,791 people who were displaced due to the Cabo Delgado crisis in 2018 to this figure.

Significant changes from last year

IDMC's figure is about 14,000 people living in displacement in Mozambique at the end of 2018, compared to about 10,000 people at the end of 2017. The change is primarily due to the increase in new displacements in 2018, which increased substantially from 2017 because of the crisis in Cabo Delgado.

CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

The Confidence Assessment provides an at-a-glance overview of the comprehensiveness of the data available regarding displacement associated with conflict for each country. It describes the methodologies used, frequency of reporting, data disaggregation and geographical coverage. Here two key metrics are analysed: the new displacements and the total number of IDPs.

Displacement metric	New displacements	Total number of IDPs
Reporting units	Households	Households, people
Methodology	Media monitoring	Media monitoring
Geographical disaggregation	Unknown	Unknown
Geographical coverage	Unknown	Unknown
Frequency of reporting	Unknown	Unknown
Disaggregation on sex	No	No
Disaggregation on age	No	No
Data triangulation	Contradictory data	Contradictory data
Data on settlement elsewhere	No	No
Data on returns	No	No
Data on local integration	No	No
Data on cross border movements	No	No
Data on deaths	No	No
Data on births	No	No

For any additional questions please email: data@idmc.ch

For the full country profile on Mozambique please visit:
<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/mozambique>

¹ Financial Times, [A bubbling Islamist insurgency in Mozambique could grow deadlier](#), 9 August 2018

² OZ, [Mozambique's own version of Boko Haram is tightening its deadly grip](#), 16 June 2018