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International Organization for Migration



ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED VULNERABLE GROUPS IN MOZAMBIQUE



CONSOLIDATED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
1993-94

ACTIVITY 3.3.01

A

PREFACE

IOM's project for the internally displaced was initiated in the second half of 1993 with a view to providing transport assistance to returning displaced vulnerable groups. The project falls within the Consolidated Humanitarian Assistance Programme coordinated by the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination (UNOHAC), under activity 3.3.01

After some six months of project implementation, and in order to review the scope and modalities of the operations, it was considered necessary to undertake an overall country assessment of the IDP situation. As a result, IOM initiated country wide data collection and information gathering on numbers and locations of IDP's. The guidelines for this exercise were prepared in consultation with UNOHAC and a joint UNOHAC/IOM memorandum was issued to all field posts, a good example of interagency collaboration.

Provincial offices were requested to pay particular attention to IDP's still displaced as well as the current humanitarian assistance needs in the most affected districts. The aim was to contribute to the identification of factors favouring, and obstacles hindering, return and reintegration.

The findings of the above exercise are presented in the following pages. The data collected will require continuous monitoring as the resettlement process continues. Although the perception of the rate of displacement differs from province to province, the provision of common guidelines has ensured basic comparability of findings.

The financial contributions of the governments of Sweden (through the UNOHAC Trust Fund), Japan, Denmark and the U.K. towards IOM's operations are gratefully acknowledged.

Luca Dall'Oglio

15/04/1994

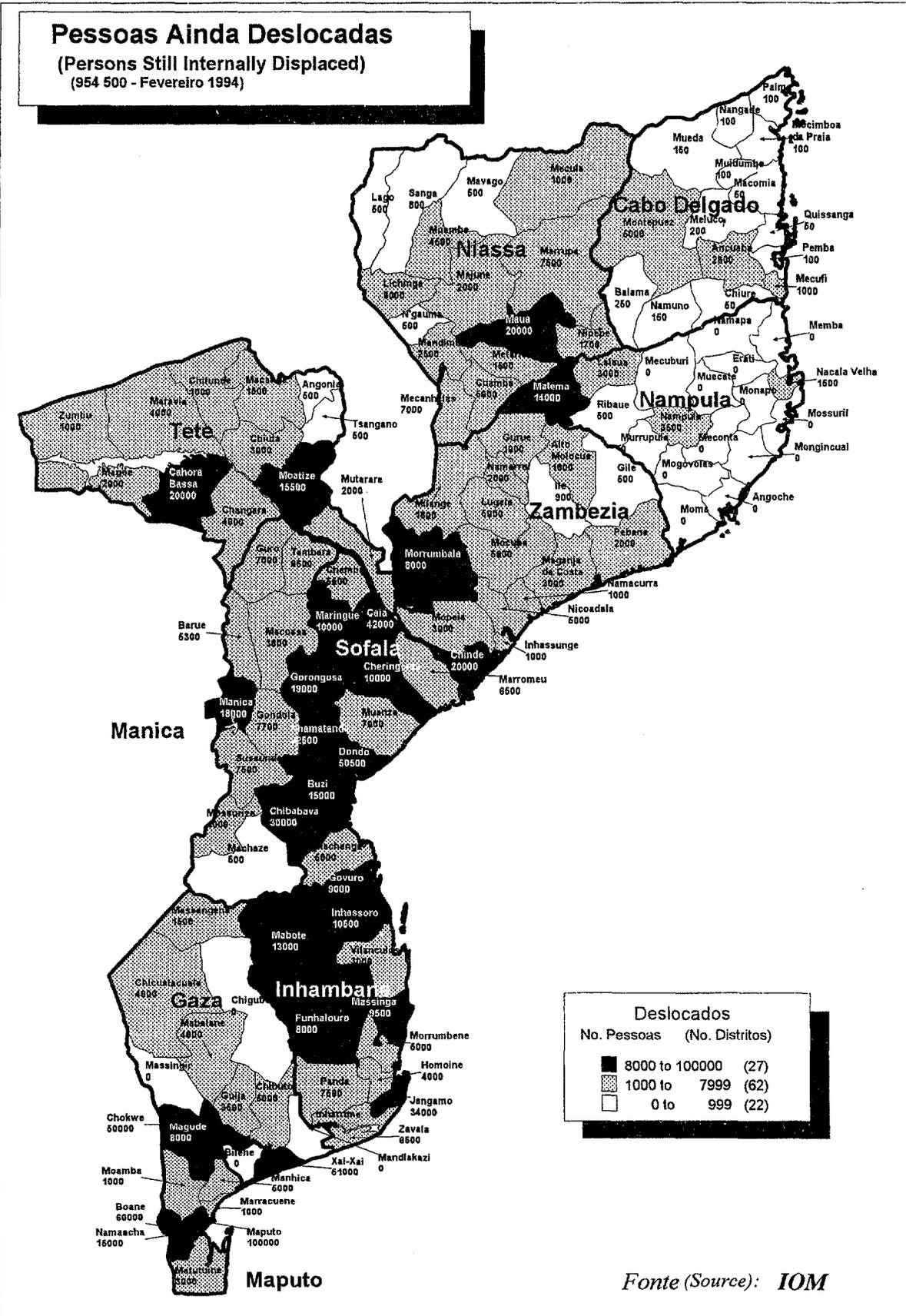
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Introduction

1. About 75% of the estimated 3.7 million persons who remained internally displaced at the time of Mozambique's peace accord in October 1992 have now resettled to their area of origin or another rural zone. In addition, about 50% of the estimated 1.6 million refugees who were outside Mozambique at that time have now returned.
2. In August 1993, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) began assisting the most vulnerable and distant among Mozambique's post-war resettling population. The target group includes mainly the distant, but also the old, sick and other vulnerable persons among the displaced.
3. Over 27,000 have already benefited from IOM's programme. Most beneficiaries are also assisted by other national or international organizations, facilitating their re-settlement. The key to success is coordination before, during and after the movement.
4. New data, collected by IOM in cooperation with UNOHAC, estimate that about 25% of the 3.7 m displaced expected to resettle at the time of the war's end, or over 900,000 persons, remain internally displaced. Of this number about 45% or 430,000 can be considered the potential target group for IOM. Of these, over 140,000 have been specifically identified as qualifying for assistance.
5. The internally displaced have proven to be a particularly problematic group to assist. They make spontaneous, drifting movements back to dispersed rural locations where there is often little communication or news of their arrival relayed back. Even with millions of such people, their comparative *invisibility* leads some to question the urgency of their need - or even the extent of their numbers - despite massive dislocation during the war.
6. The remaining internally displaced, and some of the recently resettled, are still the most needy among Mozambique's post-war population. Over 900,000 are still waiting for the conditions which will allow them to return to their land and re-build their homes. For some, this means assistance with simply getting there, which is where direct assistance can help. These are people who have been left behind in the waves of resettlement so far. Others are waiting for the conditions they judge sufficient for successful resettlement, such as rehabilitation of a school so that their children's education will continue. Still more, especially those in big cities, are still dreaming of moving back to their place of birth - but may never do so.



Who is an "Internally Displaced Person (IDP)"?

7. "Internally displaced persons (IDPs)" have been forced to flee their homes in large numbers, as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, human rights violations or disasters, moving to a place of refuge within their own country. They sometimes include former refugees who, once back in their own country, are still unable to get to their place of origin.

Formal Mandates to Protect and Assist IDPs

8. No organization has an all-encompassing mandate to protect and assist IDPs, but many organisations are concerned about IDPs, have relevant experience, and are prepared - under given circumstances - to address those needs.
9. UNOHAC deserves special mention here for its role in coordinating assistance to different types of migrants in need during the peace process. Coordination has been good and the question of any one agency's formal mandate with regard to IDPs has been overtaken by the need for rapid humanitarian responses.

IOM and Internally Displaced Persons

10. IOM's Constitution expresses a concern for displaced persons in general, including the internally displaced as well as various kinds of international migrants. Assistance to the internally displaced includes early warning systems; analysis of migratory flows; statistics; advisory services; technical cooperation; emergency assistance; health care; transport; documentation; and return and reintegration programmes.
11. Reintegration programming can support the rehabilitation of community infrastructure; the reintegration of migrants into the agricultural economy; employment programming; or information and referral services.

Displaced Mozambicans

12. As of February, 1994, approximately 1 million internally displaced Mozambicans have yet to return to their places of origin, along with another 750,000 refugees still residing in neighbouring countries.

13. Much of the misery during the war had been caused by the wholesale dislocation of the rural population towards "accommodation centers", towns, cities and neighbouring countries.
14. Most of those who fled to nearby towns during the war have already moved back out to their land, while refugees only a short distance across the border from their homes have also largely returned. Others have found it easier to return to their areas because they were more accessible, or retained a minimum of infrastructure such as schools or water wells.
15. Since the Mozambican Peace Accord was signed in October 1992, at least 2.8 million of the internally displaced have resettled, and another 850,000 refugees have returned to the country.
16. Of those who have not yet moved back to their areas, many have hesitated because of the difficulty. Distance is a major barrier, as are road and accessibility problems, and the lack of infrastructure such as schools and water. Taking one's children out of school to make the long march back to an abandoned area with no functioning education system can be an unattractive option.
17. The major pull factor which continues to drive resettlement is greater access to land and the prospect of a renewed agricultural economy. This is a highly positive phenomenon, a return to the land which will improve the quality of life for millions.

IOM's Response to the Needs of Mozambique's Internally Displaced

18. IOM began assisting the most vulnerable and distant among Mozambique's post-war resettling population in August 1993.
19. The target group includes mainly the distant, but also the old, the sick, the weakened, unaccompanied children, the handicapped and some single parents with many young children. The maximum caseload is estimated at 250,000 of the entire 3.7 million resettling internally displaced persons.
20. As of April 1994, some 430,000 persons had been identified as likely requiring assistance to resettle, mainly due to distance. Over 140,000 potential beneficiaries had been specifically identified, of whom over 27,000 have already benefited from IOM's programme.
21. IOM assistance in situations of internal displacement includes transport and emergency assistance, census taking, rapid analysis of migratory flows and early warning.
22. The great majority of beneficiaries so far have received complementary assistance from other national or international organizations, facilitating their re-settlement during the first, most difficult stage. This assistance includes seeds and tools,

- domestic utensils, and food rations. In some special cases intending resettlers have undergone pre-departure medical check-ups.
23. UNHCR and the EEC delegation in Maputo have been contacted to provide, respectively, survival kits for 500 families and white maize for 16,200 persons over a three month period. IOM has ordered 5,000 kits to be distributed among 20,000 people in the most vulnerable households. Each kit contains agricultural tools, domestic utensils, wrap-alls and hygiene items.
 24. The key to the success of this project is coordination before, during and after the movement of distant and vulnerable individuals. An effective liaison among IOM, partners in their destination community and returning persons themselves favours easier reintegration.
 25. Identification of programme beneficiaries in need of transport assistance is done either by partner organizations or by IOM. The programme is based on a joint effort by local authorities, national agencies and NGO's in each province, working together during selection, registration, and planning.
 26. Identification includes individual registration and collection of data on timing of return, eligibility criteria and category, point of origin, and destination. Particular attention is given to vulnerable persons requiring medical assistance. Programme partners also often assist returning internally displaced persons by providing food, seeds and tools when necessary.

Provincial Profiles

Inhambane Province

27. IOM Inhambane has been running a programme of identification, registration and transportation of IDPs, from poorer neighbourhoods outside Inhambane and Maxixe cities, back to rural areas. To date, 543 IDPs have been transported and 1,576 registered. "Acção Social", the Social Welfare Department, is assisting with the identification of receiving families at destinations.
28. In Neves District, large numbers of IDPs are living in the vicinity of the Assembly Area, including many homeless children who will need special assistance. The NGO Save The Children has been contacted to that effect.
29. In Funhalouro District, the localities of Manhiça, Mavume, Mucuíne, Tzenane and Tome have been visited and a total of approximately 5,000 IDPs identified. These localities are fairly isolated thus resettling IDPs will require a good package of assistance when returning.

30. The IOM provincial sub-offices of Inhambane and Gaza have opened a 45 kilometre stretch of road between Zimane, in Inhambane Province and Machaila in Gaza. The route will provide direct access to the northern end of both provinces, assisting 50,000 refugees returning from South Africa.
31. IOM has sought to commit IDPs and the district administration to the development of their own region, and to break the vulnerable population's dependency on emergency relief.

Nampula Province

32. Since the inception of the IDP programme in August 1993, IOM Nampula has transported 3,300 persons from the suburbs of the capital city to the districts of Gilé and Alto Molocué in the north-east of Zambézia, where 80% of Nampula Province's already-resettled IDPs have gone. The most vulnerable among them have received food support and agricultural tools.

Sofala Province

33. The identification and registration of IDPs in Sofala province is comparatively easy because of their concentration along the Beira rail and road corridor, where IOM has focused on accommodation centers for the displaced. Muda and Mafarinha Districts deserve special attention as the returned refugees they host from Malawi are often still on the move and thus particularly vulnerable. Nhamatanda District has the highest proportion of its population still-displaced, over 60,000 out of a total population of 100,000.
34. One truck is used for each 40 passengers alongside a truck loaded with their luggage, food, seeds and kits. More goods means easier resettlement.
35. Recently, IOM Beira has been successful in combining transport operations for IDPs and demobilized soldiers, cutting costs.

Tete Province

36. The vast majority of beneficiaries from the IDP programme in Tete Province are returning refugees, of whom 40% are passing through to resettle in a neighbouring province.
37. As regards internally displaced persons proper, 70% can be found in Cahora Bassa, Changara and Moatize Districts.
38. Most of the IDPs assisted to date in Tete Province have been transported on tarmac roads using minibuses, as their destinations were relatively urbanized areas which offered security and accessibility.

39. Medical check-ups have been carried out in accommodation centers where people gather before being transported, with the direct involvement of the local Ministry of Health. World Vision has been providing medical treatment and medicines. "Survival Kits" recently ordered by IOM are intended for the most vulnerable among the re-settling population.

Zambézia Province

40. IOM's sub-office in Quelimane started a sea operation from Chinde District at the end of February, as road access there is very limited. The goal is to assist 1,200 among the thousands who fled from the Luabo area and its sugar plantation jobs at the start of the war. Most have chosen to go back to their ancestral land of colonial times, which was left in order to work in the sugar fields. Around 500 people have returned to their places of origin in Alto Zambezia in three sea operations.
41. Another IOM office was opened in Milange, on the border with Malawi, in order to monitor the flow of spontaneously returning refugees. The IDPs programme has started to include refugees from Malawi, Zambia and Tanzania who have chosen to return spontaneously to their homeland. The provinces of Tete, Cabo Delgado and Niassa have the largest recipients of these returnees. IOM and its networking partners, particularly UNHCR and NAR are assisting.

Niassa Province

42. Hundreds of refugees are expected to return via southern Niassa Province, prompting IOM to open a sub-office there, in Cuamba. The caseload of returning settlers has been low for the last few weeks, as people prepare for the coming harvest. IOM carries out regular assessments within displaced communities around Cuamba and Mecanhelas Districts. These assessments show that Cuamba should face a concentrated flow mixing refugees returning from Malawi with displaced persons who have decided to return to their places of origin after the harvest.

Maputo Province

43. IOM Maputo currently supports whole communities that wish to return together to their places of origin together. Many such people living on the periphery of Maputo City have resettled in Magude District in the northern part of the province.

Analysis of Migratory Flows

44. The data in Tables 1 and 2, and depicted in the map and graphs, are the outcome of a coordinated effort between IOM and UNOHAC to collect and analyse information on the location, dynamics, perspectives and priorities of IDPs at the provincial level including:
- assessment of the number of IDPs still displaced and expected to resettle (by district of present location).
 - assessment of the number of former IDPs already resettled since the General Peace Agreement of October 1992 (by district of resettlement).
 - estimation of the probable number of still-displaced IDPs qualifying for IOM transport assistance (by district of present location)
 - assessment of the districts with the largest numbers of IDPs already resettled
45. A table of estimated numbers in these categories in each of Mozambique's 131 districts is provided in Table 1, supported by the graphs below and a map presented above on page 2. One person in seventeen in Mozambique is still living the life of the internally displaced, expecting to eventually move back to their area of origin or another area.
46. Of the total of 955,000 still-displaced persons, 45% or about 432,000 potentially qualify for IOM assistance, with the largest numbers in Sofala, Inhambane and Gaza provinces. In Inhambane the percentage of all IDPs potentially needing assistance is higher (69.5%), as it is in Gaza (58.4%) and Maputo (50.3%). The main reason is that IDPs in these provinces have larger distances to travel. Altogether, of the estimated potential beneficiary group of 432,000, over 140,000 have been specifically identified by IOM as qualifying under the programme. The remaining 55 per cent of the total number of persons still displaced will either return to their areas spontaneously, without IOM assistance, or remain permanently where they are.

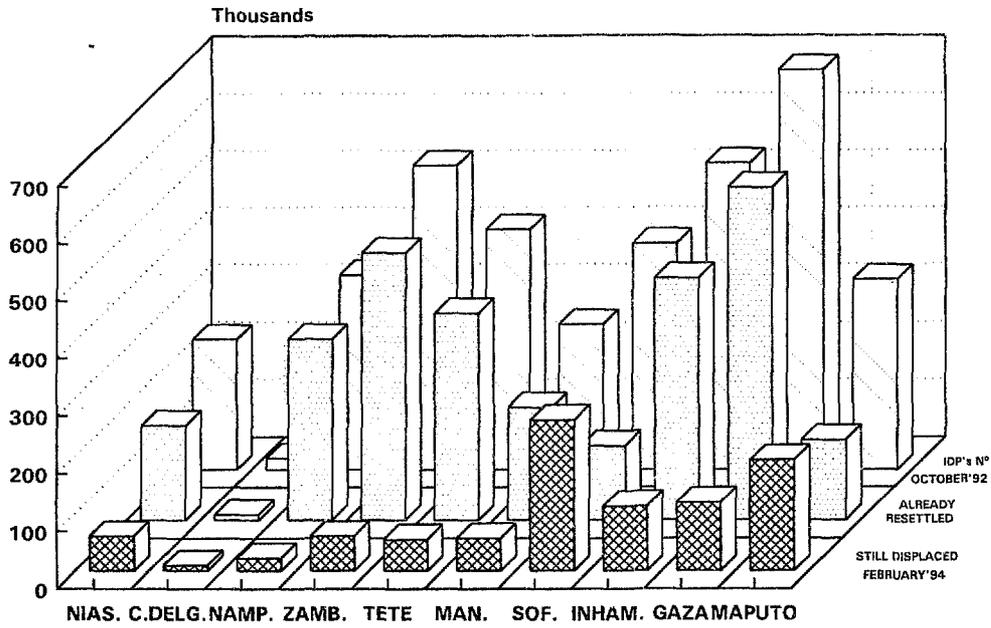
Table 1
Internally Displaced, by Province and Numbers Resettled

PROVINCE	INTERNALLY DISPLACED OCTOBER 1992	ALREADY RESETTLED BY FEBRUARY ' 94	% ALREADY RESETTLED BY FEBRUARY ' 94	STILL DISPLACED AS OF FEBRUARY ' 94	IDPs QUALIFYING FOR IOM TRANSPORT ASSISTANCE	
					NUMBER	%
NIASSA	226,500	165,500	73.1	61,000	21,400	5.0
CABO DELGADO	13,500	3,500	25.9	10,000	4,400	1.0
NAMPULA	338,000	315,500	93.3	22,500	7,700	1.8
ZAMBEZIA	526,000	465,000	88.4	61,000	15,150	3.5
TETE	415,000	360,000	86.7	55,000	8,650	2.0
MANICA	253,000	196,000	77.5	57,000	14,700	3.4
SOFALA	393,000	130,000	33.1	263,000	130,500	30.2
INHAMBANE	534,000	421,000	78.8	113,000	78,500	18.2
GAZA	698,000	579,000	83.0	119,000	69,500	16.1
MAPUTO PROV.	201,000	108,000	53.7	93,000	46,800	10.8
MAPUTO CITY	130,000	30,000	23.1	100,000	35,000	8.0
TOTAL	3,728,000	2,773,500	74.4	954,500	432,300	100.0

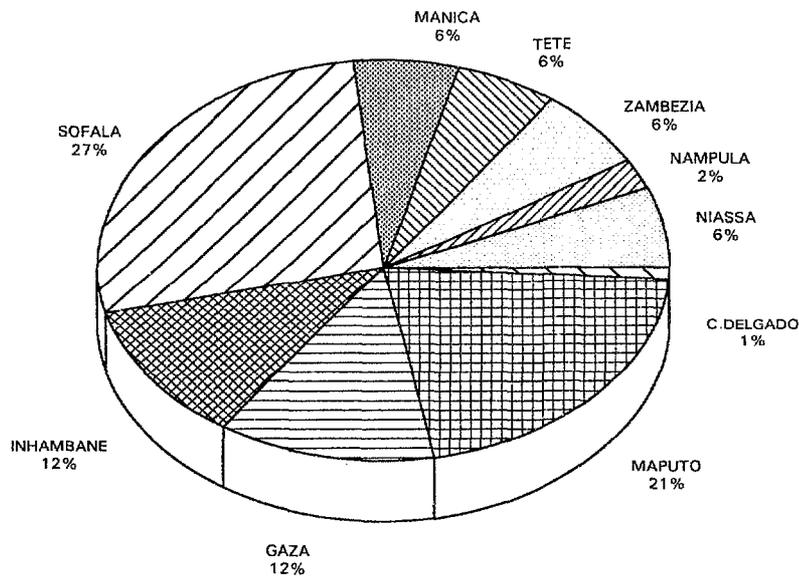
Source: IOM/UNOHAC

47. The average distance between the present location of IDPs and the districts where the largest groups plan to resettle is 230 km, compared to more than 500 km in the three provinces cited above as having the highest numbers of still-displaced persons (Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo). The shortest distances for remaining IDPs are found in Tete, Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces.
48. Table 2 shows 469,000 still internally displaced in 20 districts, spread over 8 provinces, particularly along the Beira corridor. Six districts among the 20 with the highest numbers of still displaced belong to Sofala province, where only half of the internally displaced have already resettled. One person in three is still displaced in the 20 districts which, during the war offered relative stability, services such as protected water sources, food security, and more opportunities for employment.

DYNAMICS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION
(OCTOBER '92 - FEBRUARY '94)



STRUCTURE OF STILL INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION
BY PROVINCE, FEBRUARY '94



SOURCE: IOM/UNOHAC

Table 2

20 Districts with the Highest Proportion of their Population Still Displaced

DISTRICT, PROVINCE, CITY	STILL DISPLACED	% ALREADY	STILL INTERNALLY		ESTIMATED	
	AS % ESTIMATED POPULATION FEBRUARY '94	RESETTLED BY FEBRUARY '94	FEBRUARY 1994 NUMBER	1994 %	FEBRUARY 1994 NUMBER	%
NHAMATANDA (SOFALA)	63.4	41.9	62,500	6.5	98,649	0.6
MAUA (NIASA)	51.9	20.0	20,000	2.1	38,568	0.2
XAI-XAI (GAZA)	47.9	56.4	51,000	5.3	106,547	0.7
NAMAACHA (MAPUTO)	46.6	11.8	15,000	1.6	32,183	0.2
BOANE (MAPUTO)	42.9	33.3	20,000	2.1	46,658	0.3
DONDO (SOFALA)	40.9	37.7	45,500	4.8	111,209	0.7
CAIA (SOFALA)	39.6	22.2	42,000	4.4	105,979	0.7
CHOKWE (GAZA)	34.8	53.7	50,000	5.2	143,856	0.9
CAH. BASSA (TETE)	28.9	16.7	20,000	2.1	69,215	0.4
MACOSSA (MANICA)	28.2	65.0	3,500	0.4	12,418	0.1
MABOTE (INHAMB)	27.5	59.4	13,000	1.4	47,212	0.3
CHIBABAVA (SOFALA)	27.2	6.3	30,000	3.1	110,255	0.7
MUEMBE (NIASSA)	25.4	43.8	4,500	0.5	17,685	0.1
INHAMBANE CITY	23.5	50.0	17,000	1.8	72,416	0.5
TAMBARA (MANICA)	20.6	56.7	6,500	0.7	31,524	0.2
MARRUPA (NIASSA)	19.3	55.9	7,500	0.8	38,909	0.2
MUANZA (SOFALA)	18.0	26.3	7,000	0.7	38,971	0.2
GORONGOZA (SOFALA)	17.7	44.1	19,000	2.0	107,646	0.7
MOATIZE (TETE)	16.7	57.1	15,000	1.6	89,924	0.6
CHINDE (ZAMBEZIA)	16.1	50.0	20,000	2.1	124,317	0.8
SUBTOTAL	31.8	40.4	469,000	49.1	1,444,141	9.2

Source: IOM/UNOHAC

49. On the other hand, the districts with the most substantial resettlement of IDPs to date are:

<u>Districts</u>	<u>Province</u>
- Moamba	Maputo
- Chigubo, Massingir	Gaza
- Inharrime, Govuro	Inhambane
- Muanza	Sofala
- Machase, Mossurize, Sussendenga	Manica
- Maganja da Costa, Mopeia, Lugela	Zambezia
- Murrupula, Moma, Ribaue, Mogincual	Nampula
- Mavago, N'gauma, Sanga	Niassa
- Mueda, Palma, Macomia	Cabo Delgado

Perspectives

50. Reports from IOM's ten field offices indicate the necessity of broadening the programme into complementary activities which will assist the resettlement of IDPs in the longer term. Such activities are already underway in Gaza and Inhambane provinces where IOM is involved in the rehabilitation of a dirt road between the two provinces, facilitating communication and marketing to help IDPs reach their homes and open up their areas.
51. Further activities being explored include: rehabilitating small scale social, health or education infrastructure; clearing land where IDPs plan to resettle; providing building materials for huts and health posts; supplying carpentry or other cottage industry kits; or participating in the rehabilitation of some district schools alongside other NGOs by providing transport or subsidizing procurement of school materials.
52. IOM's main role in such future activities is foreseen as that of an informer or "early guide" for agencies whose scopes of action correspond to specific needs.

Statistical Report

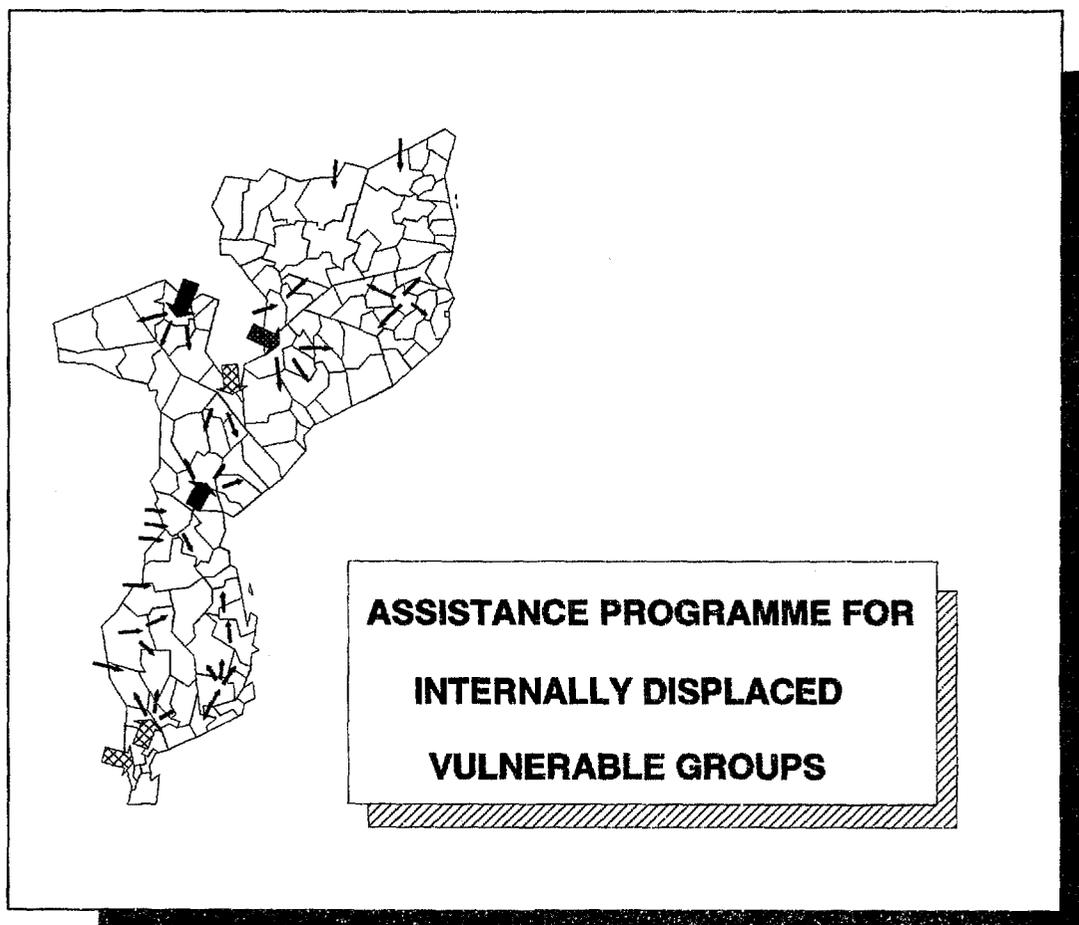
53. An updated status report on IOM's assistance to internally displaced persons is annexed.

International Organization for Migration



Mozambique

STATISTICAL REPORT N° 4



Maputo Central Coordinating Office

STATISTICS AND DOCUMENTATION UNIT

31/March/94

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TABLE 1

**TOTAL INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION
TARGETED UNDER PROJECT**

CASELOAD				
PROVINCES	POTENTIAL	IDENTIFIED	REGISTERED	TRANSPORTED TO DATE
Cabo Delgado	35000	16500	4313	3169
Niassa	20000	7000	1372	1123
Nampula	20000	6600	3370	3028
Zambezia	25000	18000	6592	2166
Tete	30000	20000	5549	4232
Manica	20000	5000	1007	637
Sofala	45000	30000	5156	4310
Inhambane	20000	15000	3620	2971
Gaza	15000	7200	3438	3276
Maputo	20000	15000	3233	2164
TOTAL	250000	140300	37650	27076

Source: IOM Travel Card / Partners / IOM Provincial Sub-Offices

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Pag. 1

PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS ON INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION PROGRAMME PER PROVINCE, TO DATE

Table 2

Cabo Delgado	Niassa	Nampula	Zambezia	Tete	Manica	Sofala	Inhambane	Gaza	Maputo
CEMIRDE	R.R.R	CPE	CPE	CPE	ACNUR	Conselho Executivo da Beira	ADRA	Caritas	Cemirde
CPE	CCM	DPCCN	NAR	DPCCN	Concern	CPE	DPCCN	NAR	Caritas
Caritas	CVM	Caritas	DPCCN	Conselho Executivo	C.P.E.	DPCCN	CEMIRDE	CVM	NAR
DPCCN	Caritas	UNOHAC	CVM	NAR	NAR	NAR	Caritas	CPE	CPE
A.A.A.	MSF - Holland		Caritas	CEMIRDE	WFP	WFP	CPE	UNOHAC	CNR
AMODEG	Oxfam		ACNUR	Direccao Provincial de Saude	Accao Social	CVM	CVM		ASTER
CCM	NAR		DRC	CARE	UNOHAC	Fundacao contra fome	CCM		ACEDPM
UNOHAC	Catholic Diocese of Niassa		Save the Children UK	Red Cross Mozambique		ACNUR	Handicapp International		INAME
	UNOHAC		MSF	World Vision Inter. Moz.		MSF	UNOHAC		CVM
			Action Aid	ACNUR		ICRC	Direccao Provincial de Saude		UNOHAC
			CCM	NRC		World Vision Inter. Moz.			
			Capuchinos	WFP		Redd Barna			
			OXFAM	MSF		UNOHAC			
			World Vision Inter. Moz.	UNOHAC		AICF			
			UNOHAC						

Date: 31/03/94

Source: IOM Provincial Sub Offices

TABLE 3

TOTAL INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION TRANSPORTED TO DATE

PROVINCES	NUMBER			PERCENTAGE		
	<i>Head of Family</i>	<i>Dependents</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>Head of Family</i>	<i>Dependents</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Cabo Delgado	1034	2135	3169	12,91%	11,20%	11,70%
Niassa	292	831	1123	3,64%	4,36%	4,15%
Nampula	1055	1973	3028	13,17%	10,35%	11,18%
Zambezia	614	1552	2166	7,66%	8,14%	8,00%
Tete	1143	3089	4232	14,27%	16,20%	15,63%
Manica	180	457	637	2,25%	2,40%	2,35%
Sofala	1315	2995	4310	16,41%	15,71%	15,92%
Inhambane	638	2333	2971	7,96%	12,24%	10,97%
Gaza	1077	2199	3276	13,44%	11,53%	12,10%
Maputo	663	1501	2164	8,28%	7,87%	7,99%
TOTAL	8011	19065	27076	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%

Source: IOM Travel Card

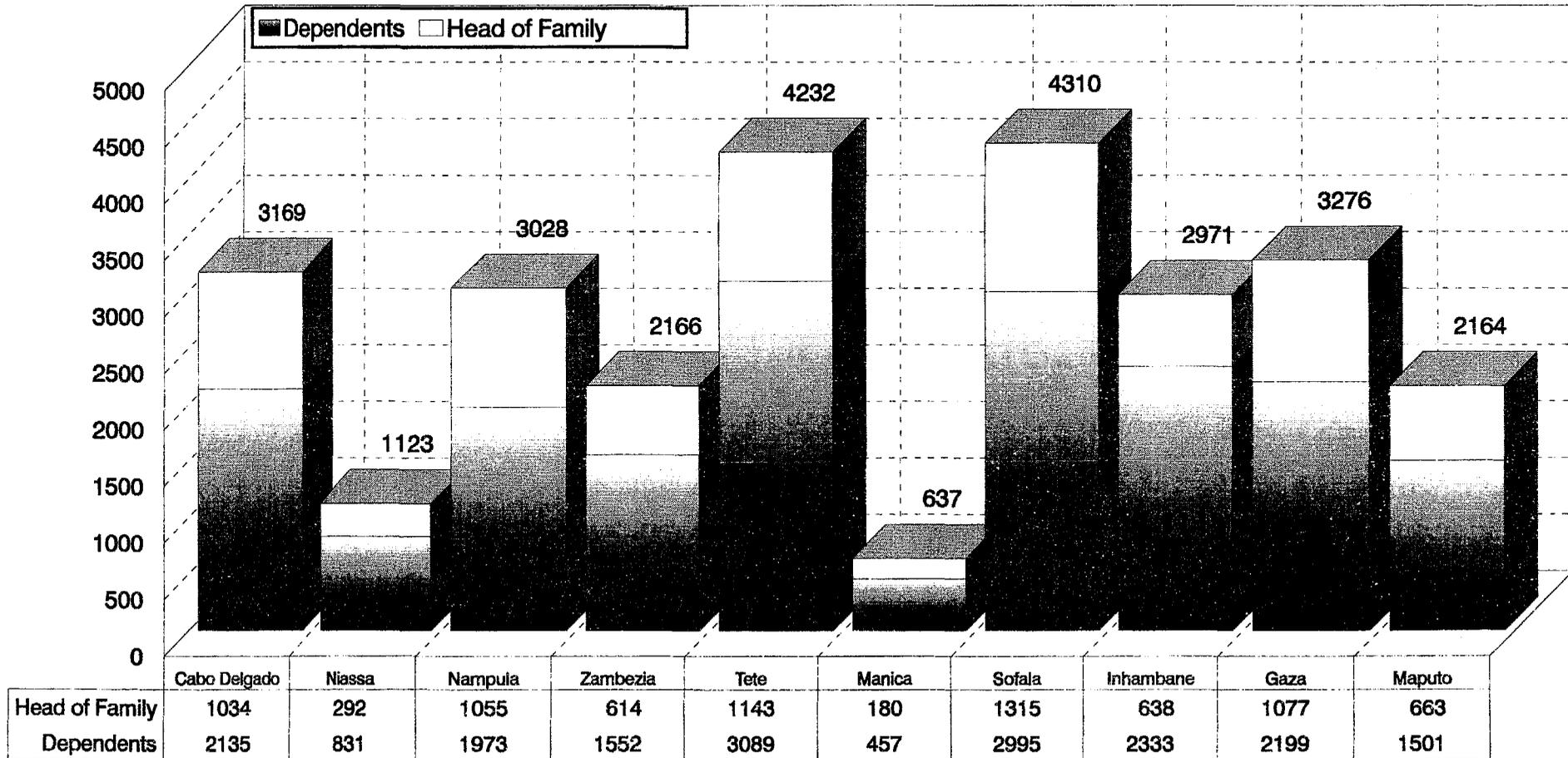
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INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION TRANSPORTED PER PROVINCE

Graph 3.A



INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION TRANSPORTED

Table 4

BREAKDOWN FOR IOM MOZAMBIQUE OPERATION

MOVEMENTS BY PROVINCE OF DEPARTURE AND DESTINATION:

PROVINCE OF DEPARTURE	PROVINCE OF DESTINATION																																
	CABO DELGADO			NIASSA			NAMPULA			ZAMBEZIA			TETE			MANICA			SOFALA			INHAMBANE			GAZA			MAPUTO			TOTAL		
	H. of F.	DEP.	TOTAL	H. of F.	DEP.	TOTAL	H. of F.	DEP.	TOTAL	H. of F.	DEP.	TOTAL	H. of F.	DEP.	TOTAL	H. of F.	DEP.	TOTAL	H. of F.	DEP.	TOTAL	H. of F.	DEP.	TOTAL	H. of F.	DEP.	TOTAL	H. of F.	DEP.	TOTAL	H. of F.	DEP.	TOTAL
Cabo Delgado	797	1789	2586	5	8	13	11	21	32	28	42	70	15	36	51	34	99	133	40	66	106	37	34	71	46	26	72	21	14	35	1034	2135	3169
Niassa	11	13	24	214	697	911	8	11	19	14	46	60	3	6	9	2	9	11	3	2	5	6	8	14	9	14	23	22	25	47	292	831	1123
Nampula	18	35	53	13	33	46	113	383	496	892	1497	2389	3	5	8	2	3	5	3	2	5			0	4	6	10	7	9	16	1055	1973	3028
Zambezia	5	2	7	3	8	11	27	43	70	463	1228	1691	8	17	25	13	25	38	77	172	249	3	4	7	3	17	20	12	36	48	614	1552	2166
Tete	3	9	12	5	8	13			0	9	21	30	710	1897	2607	253	776	1029	153	352	505			0	1	3	4	9	23	32	1143	3089	4232
Manica	2	8	10			0			0	3	4	7	23	31	54	122	333	455	25	76	101			0	1	3	4	4	2	6	180	457	637
Sofala			0			0	2	3	5	38	40	78	129	310	439	12	55	67	1112	2563	3675	5	7	12	3	4	7	14	13	27	1315	2995	4310
Inhambane	3	3	6	4	0	4	3	6	9	3	5	8			0	3	13	16	1		1	614	2303	2917	7	3	10			0	638	2333	2971
Gaza	2	3	5	5	0	5	5	6	11	1	0	1	2	4	6	10	8	18	10	15	25	79	104	183	952	2057	3009	11	2	13	1077	2199	3276
Maputo	24	29	53	12	5	17	14	12	26	26	13	39	29	16	45	51	1	52	49	9	58	75	75	150	83	107	190	300	1234	1534	663	1501	2164
TOTAL	865	1891	2756	261	759	1020	183	485	668	1477	2896	4373	922	2322	3244	502	1322	1824	1473	3257	4730	819	2535	3354	1109	2240	3349	400	1358	1758	8011	19065	27076

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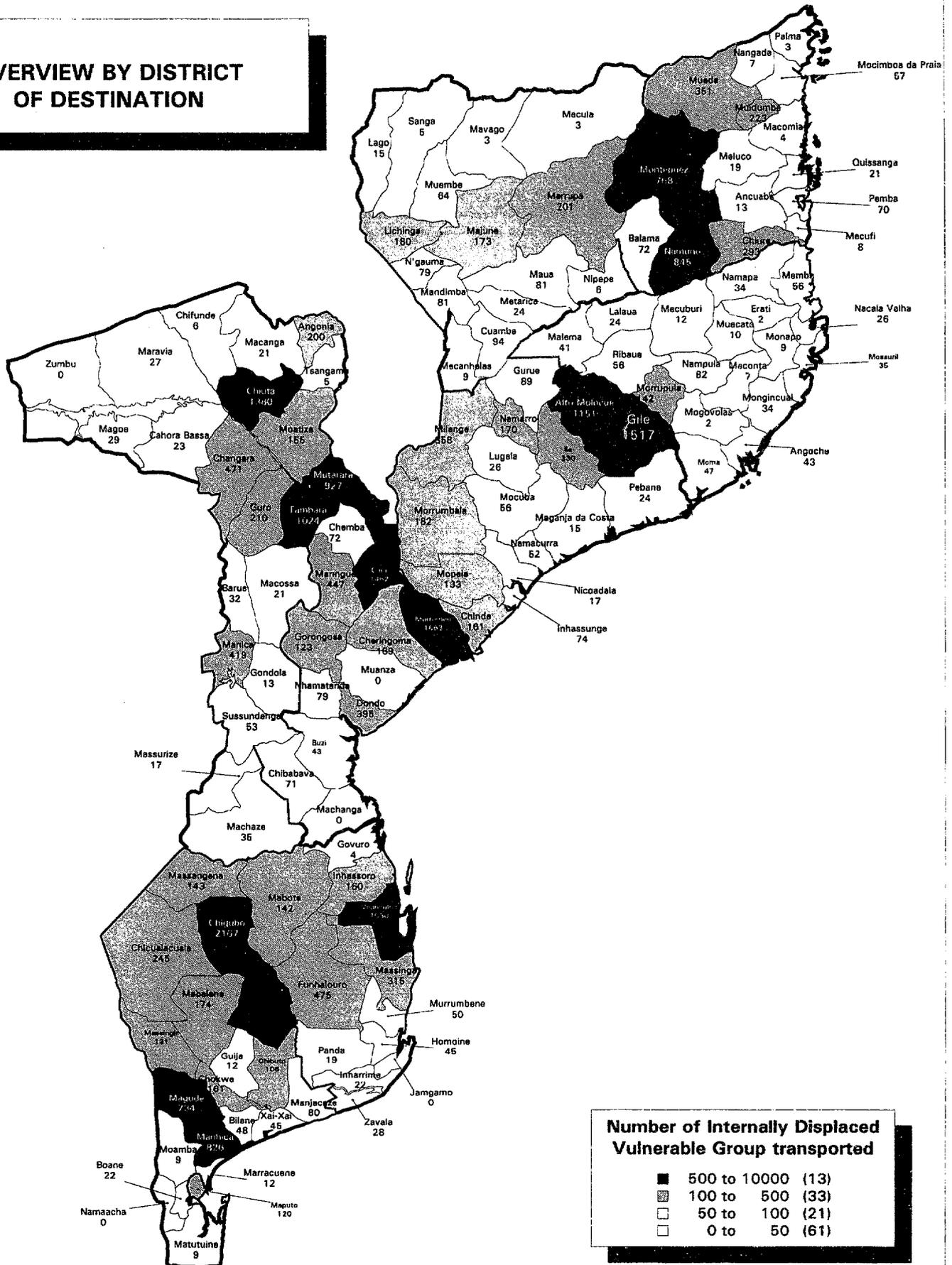
H. of F. - Head of Family

Dep. - Dependents

Source: IOM Travel Card

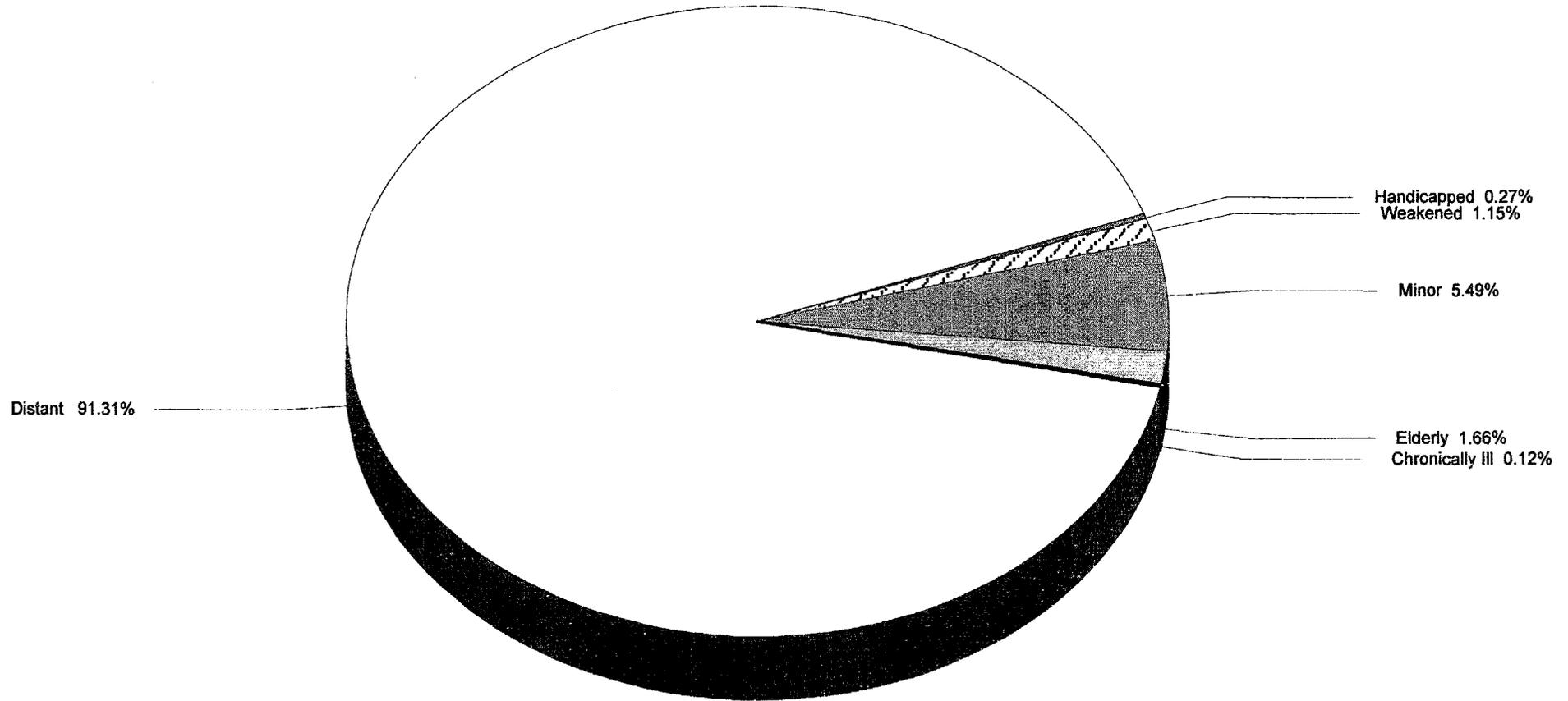
Date: 31/03/94

**OVERVIEW BY DISTRICT
OF DESTINATION**



INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION TRANSPORTED ACCORDING TO VULNERABILITY CATEGORY

Graph 4.A



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Table 5

TOTAL CASELOAD TRANSPORTED BY DESTINATION AGAINST ORIGIN

	Cabo Delgado	Niassa	Nampula	Zambezia	Tete	Manica	Sofala	Inhambane	Gaza	Maputo	TOTAL No.	TOTAL %
Same province	2586	911	496	1691	2607	455	3675	2917	3009	1534	19881	73,43%
Neighbouring Province	45	43	2488	344	1059	155	157	27	196	190	4704	17,37%
Far away Province	538	169	44	131	566	27	478	27	71	440	2491	9,20%
TOTAL	3169	1123	3028	2166	4232	637	4310	2971	3276	2164	27076	100,00%

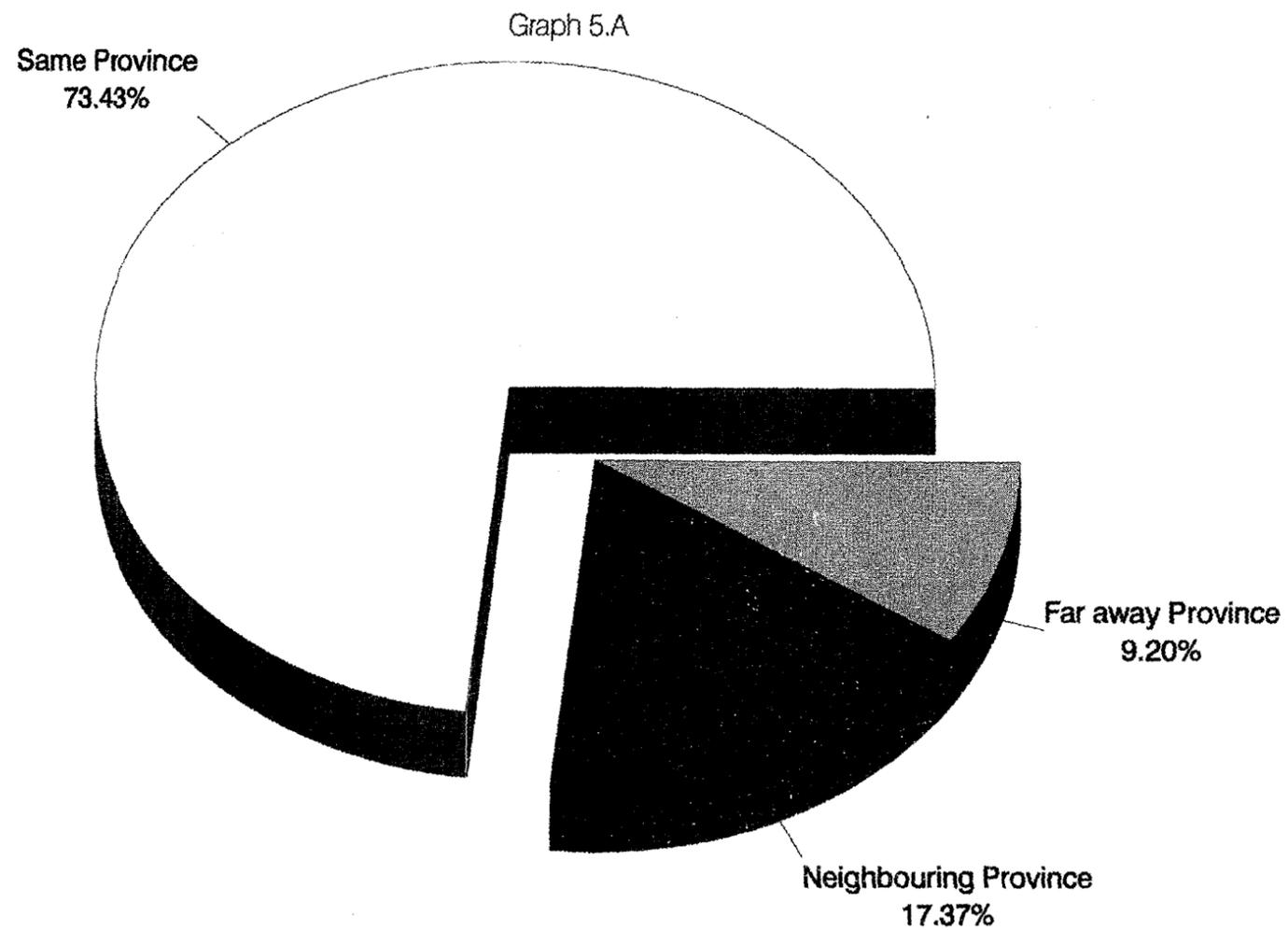
PERCENTAGE TRANSPORTED BY DESTINATION AGAINST ORIGIN

	Cabo Delgado	Niassa	Nampula	Zambezia	Tete	Manica	Sofala	Inhambane	Gaza	Maputo	TOTAL
Same province	81,60%	81,12%	16,38%	78,07%	61,60%	71,43%	85,27%	98,18%	91,85%	70,89%	73,43%
Neighbouring Province	1,42%	3,83%	82,17%	15,88%	25,02%	24,33%	3,64%	0,91%	5,98%	8,78%	17,37%
Far away Province	16,98%	15,05%	1,45%	6,05%	13,37%	4,24%	11,09%	0,91%	2,17%	20,33%	9,20%
TOTAL	100,00%										

Source: IOM Travel Card / Partners / IOM Provincial Sub-Offices

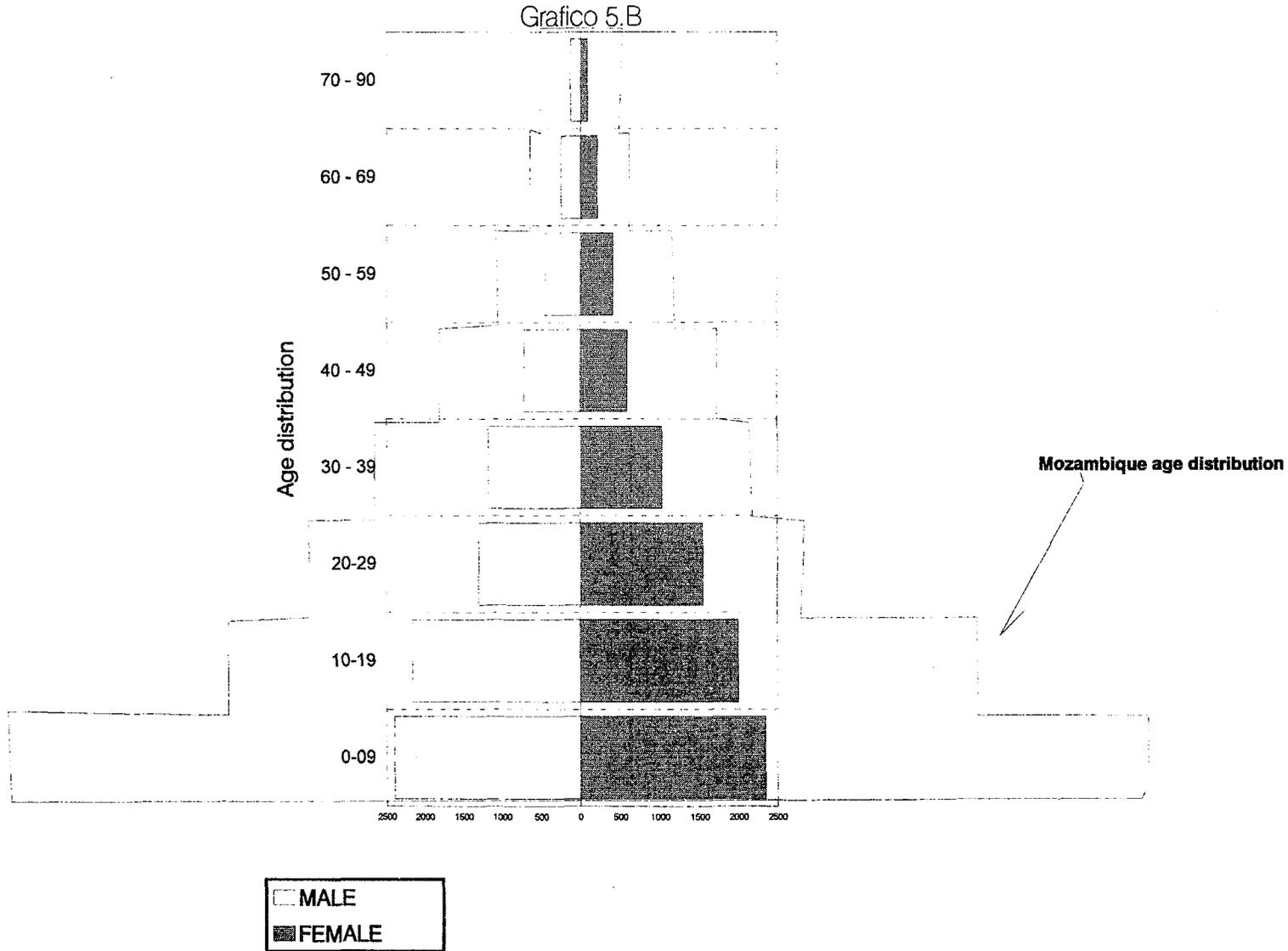
Date: 31/03/94

CASELOAD TRANSPORTED BY DESTINATION AGAINST ORIGIN IN THE COUNTRY



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AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION TRANSPORTED



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