

SUSTAINABLE AND GENDER-SENSITIVE INTEGRATION OF IDPS IN PEMBA, MOZAMBIQUE

URBAN PROFILING FOR DURABLE SOLUTIONS TO DISPLACEMENT



In partnership with

Canada

PRESENTATION SUMMARY

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Urban Durable Solutions Initiative

PROBLEM AND REASONS FOR ENGAGEMENT

Conflict affecting Cabo Delgado since 2017

Displacement situation in April/2021

732,227 IDPs – whose majority is in **urban areas** (The main cities doubled their population)

Most assistance IDP to directed to resettlement sites
(Permanent or Temporary)

31% (226,990) of IDPs were women and girls
(high exposure of vulnerable persons)

Return was then a limited option
(Advocacy was directed to the creation or stabilization of resettlements sites)

Pemba, Metuge and Mueda were the top 3 districts hosting IDPs in Cabo Delgado

Displacement situation in February/2024

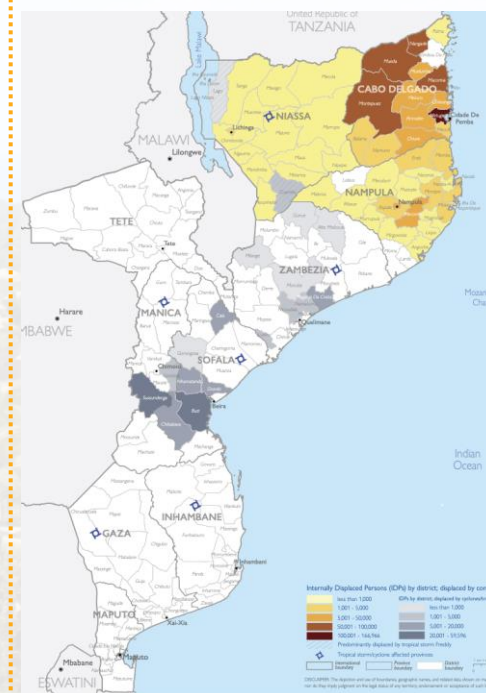
668,939 IDPs - whose majority **still in urban areas** (half of IDPs are in the Greater Pemba)

55% (469,299) of IDPs living in host communities
(urban/peri urban or rural areas)

49% (361,227) of IDPs are women and girls
(high exposure of vulnerable persons)

Return dynamic in acceleration
(420,000 on their way to districts of origin)

Pemba is still the hotspot for hosting IDPs in Cabo Delgado



2

**Urban Durable
Solutions Initiative****THE PROJECT LOGIC**

The expected impact: Reduced vulnerability of IDPs in Pemba and transition to durable solutions, generating evidence to allow replicability and scale up.



1 Improved social cohesion through participatory and gender-inclusive territorial analysis, planning and management while increasing awareness.



2 Increased living conditions at the neighborhood scale to women and children (IDPs/HC) through construction of prioritized resilient community and public services infrastructure.



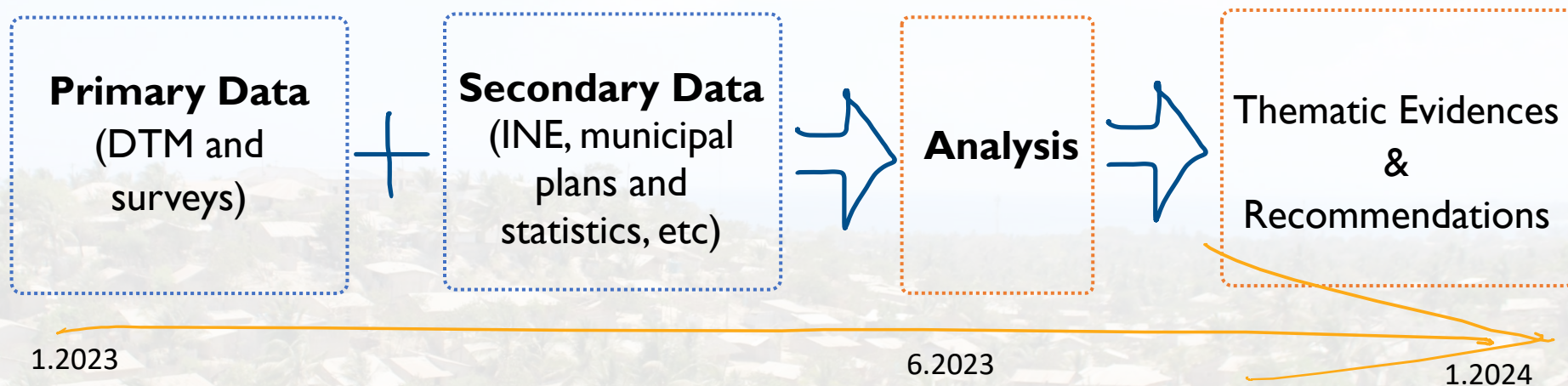
3 Increased local socio-economic resilience of communities through livelihoods diversification while ensuring sharing of experiences, as well as monitoring and evaluation to extract lessons learned.

- **Urban Profiling** at municipal and metropolitan scale
- Participatory Neighborhood Action Planning
- Community-based MHPSS/Capacity Building
- Awareness raising and Migrant Resource Center

- Participatory design of Infrastructures/Services
- Construction of Community Infrastructures
- Construction of Public Services infrastructure
- Training of local artisans in Resilient Construction

- Delivery of Livelihood Support Packages to micro women-led enterprises
- Vocational/Skills Training and Saving Schemes
- Scale-up Plan and Government Monitoring

How the Pemba Rapid Profile has been set up and developed?



Resources: UN-Habitat Urban Planner + GIS specialist
IOM DTM Focal Point in Pemba

Strategic partnership: LSBU (London South Bank University)

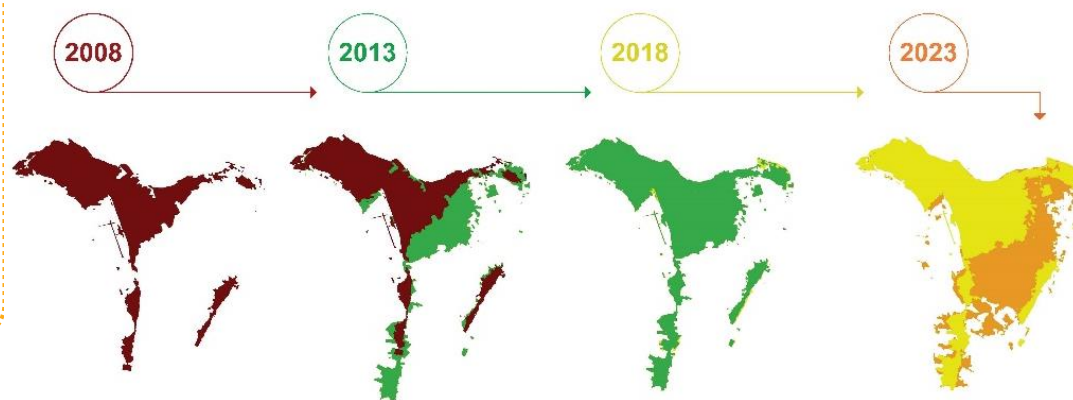
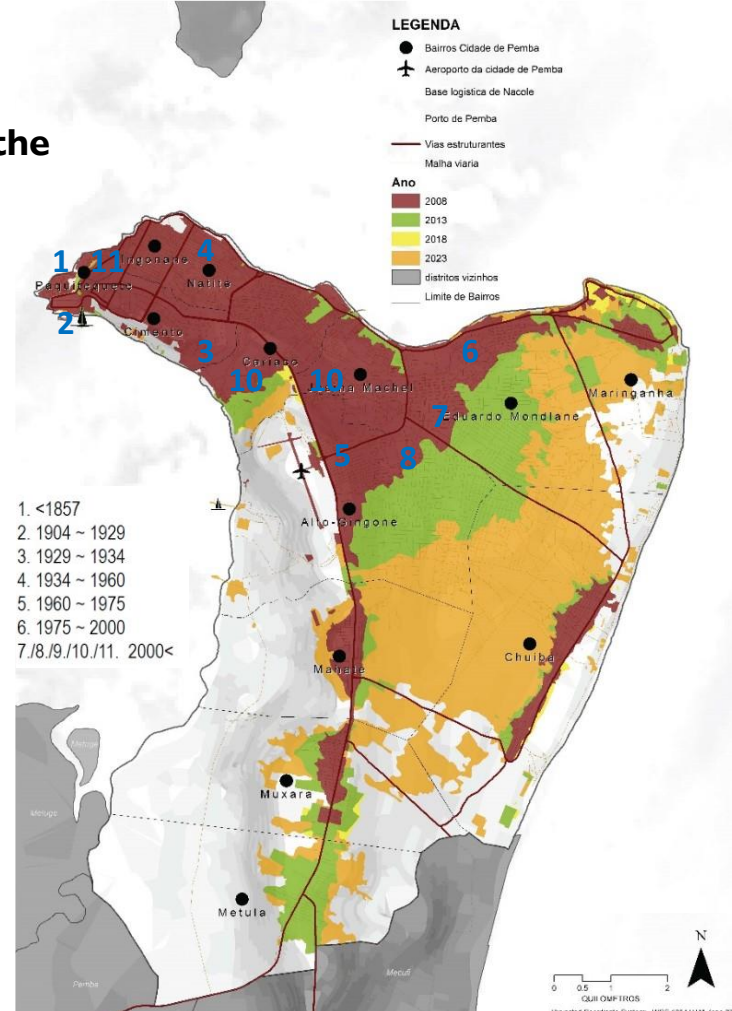
References: <https://unhabitat.org/urban-profiling-toolbox>

URBAN PROFILING

Spatial analysis of the impact of the displacement crisis in Pemba

Main findings:

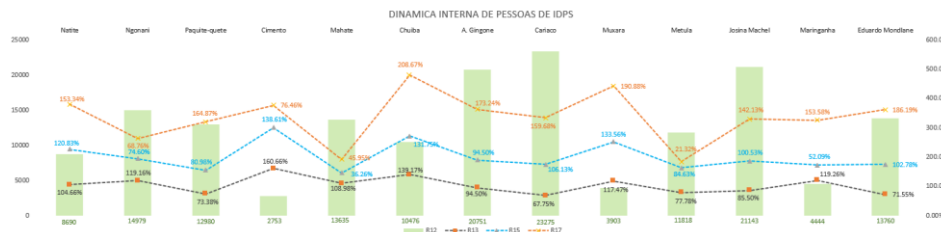
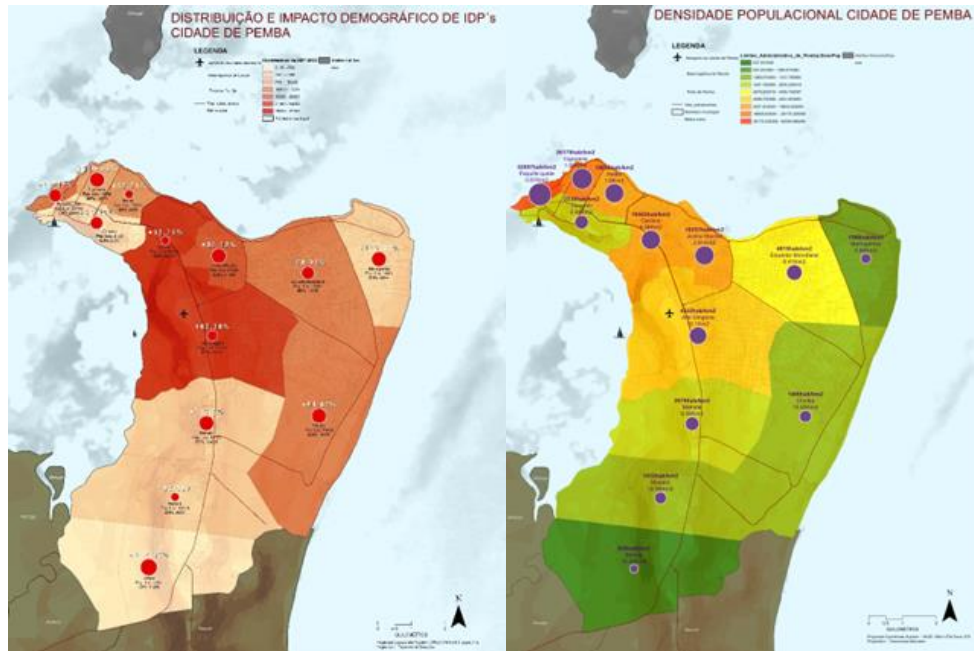
1. **Pemba doubled up their population** due influx of IDPs and **most of them are in periphery** neighborhood as Alto Gingone, **Mahate, Muxara, Chuiba, Metula** and Josina Machel.
2. From 2013 to 2023, **Pemba increased its territorial growth by 90%**, which may be linked to **labour migration** from the gas industry and **migration due to the conflict**.
3. Continuing with the current pattern of urban land use and considering an average scenario that 30% of IDPs remain, Pemba won't have space to accommodate its population in 10 or even 30 years.
4. **Increased deficit in health service coverage**, which **around 198,923 inhabitants (48% of total pop) having difficulty accessing services**.
5. More than **60% of primary schools are in overload**. There are schools that are **4x over capacity**.
6. Due to Pemba's increasing population, **there has been a 70% increase in demand for water supply services since 2021**.



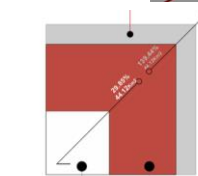
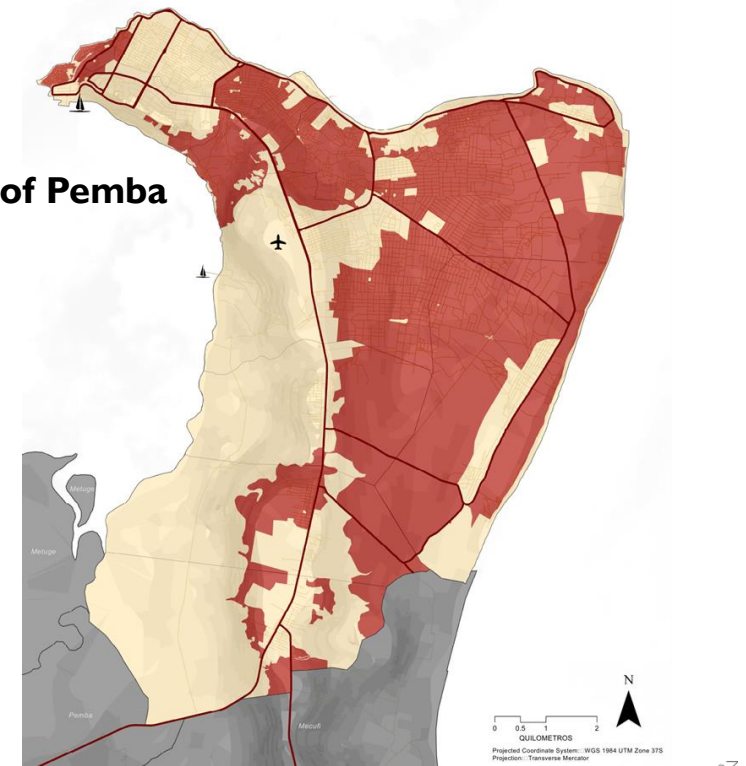
II. Rapid Urban Profile

URBAN PROFILING

Spatial analysis of the impact of the displacement crisis in the municipality of Pemba



Demographic impact of displacement in Pemba per neighborhood

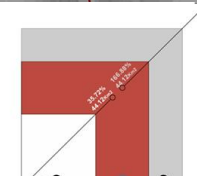


13.17 km²
Curto pazo
10 anos

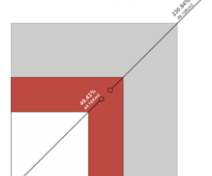
Terra
urbanizavel
disponivel

Scenario 01

All IDPs returning
to their areas of
origin



Scenario 02
70% of IDPs
returning to their
their areas of origin

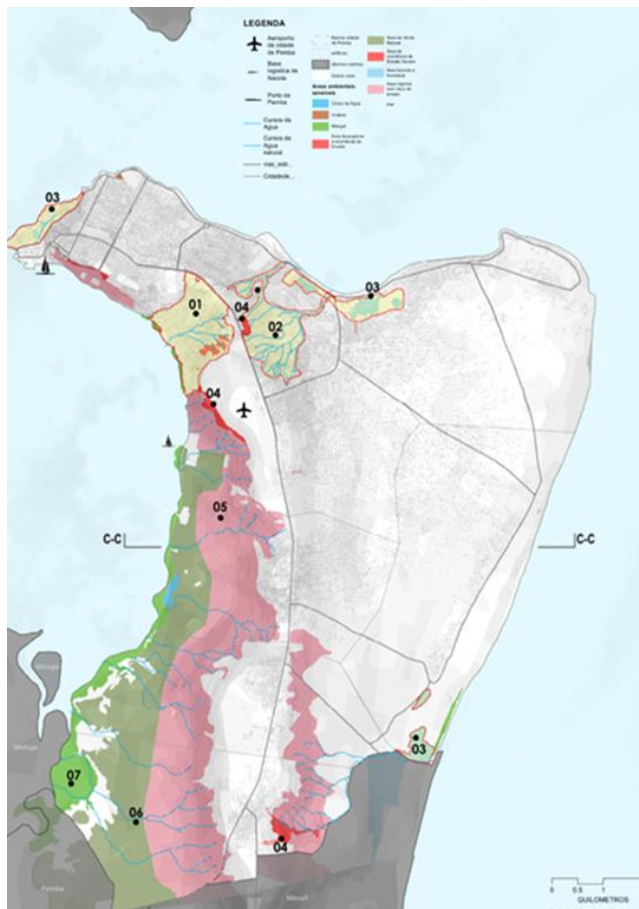


Scenário 03
All IDPs integrating
in Pemba

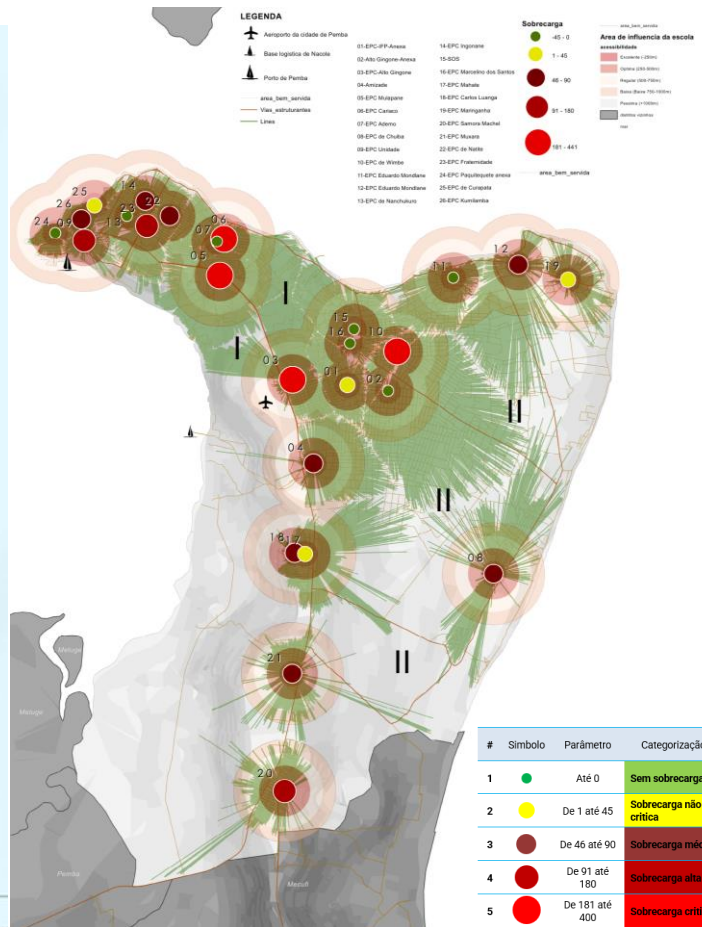
**Available urban land in Pemba
suitable for urban intervention.**

URBAN PROFILING

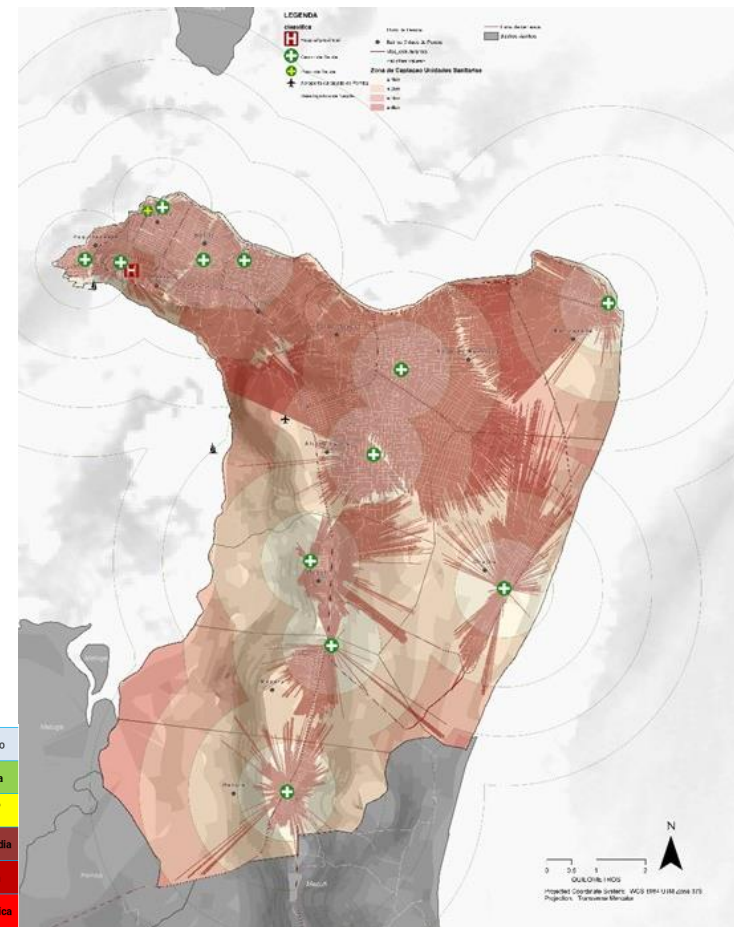
Spatial analysis of the impact of the displacement crisis in the municipality of Pemba



Environment vulnerability and risk exposure.



Capacity and coverage of Primary Education Services in Pemba



Capacity and coverage of Primary Health Care Services in Pemba

Next Steps: Profiling in Greater Pemba

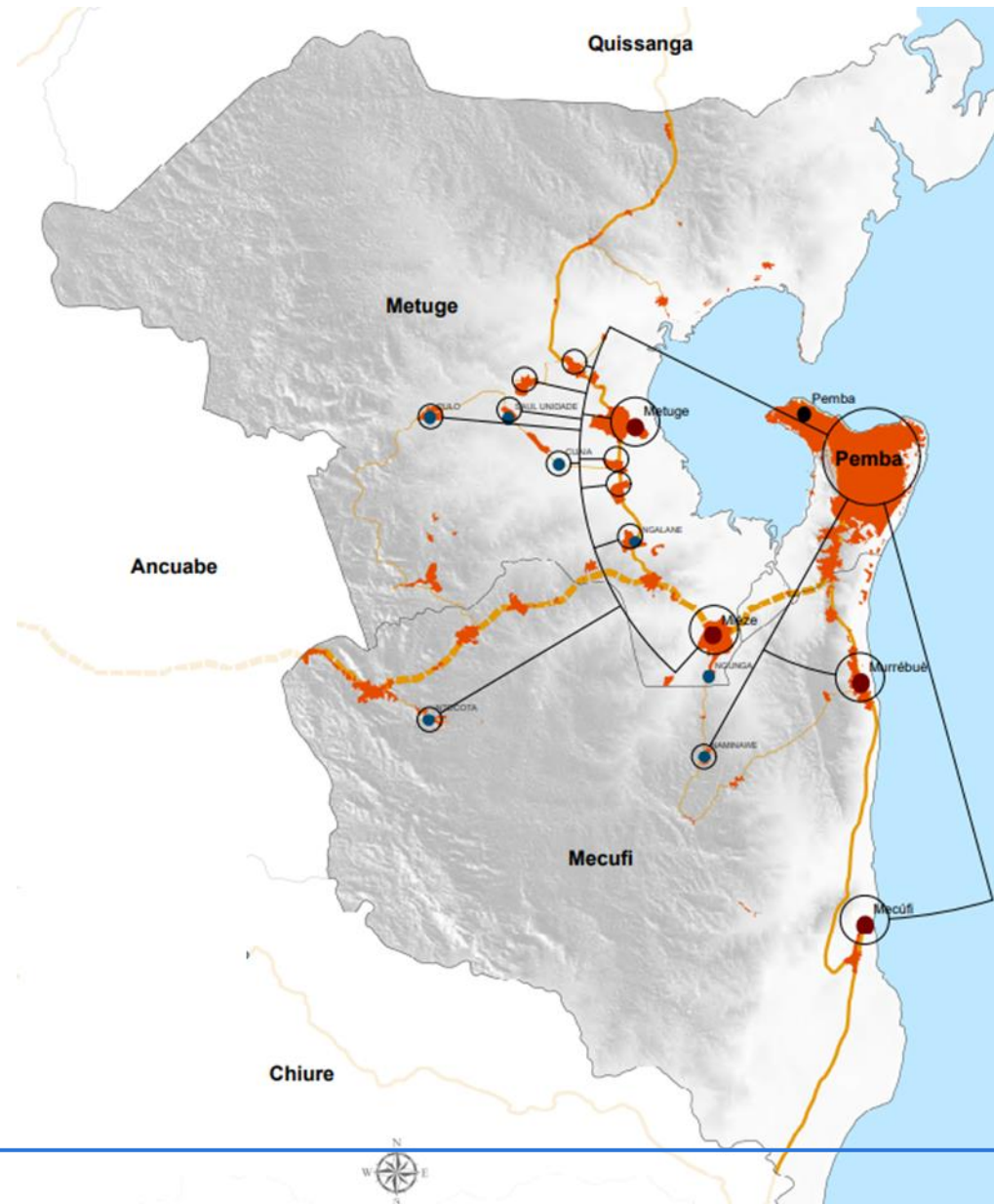
DISPLACEMENT SCENARIO IN GREATER PEMBA

(Pemba, Mecufi and Metuge)

237,947 IDPs (35% of all IDPs) are living in host communities and resettlements sites in Greater Pemba Area

District	IDPs (#)	% IDPs/Resident
Cidade de Pemba	137,726	69%
Metuge	96,545	111%
Mecufi	3,676	49%

- Profound impacts on the **land use and land tenure** in receiving urban settlements, including impacts on **natural resources**
- **Increase in deficit of adequate housing and basic services** with limited planning and prioritization
- **Marginalization and loss of social cohesion.**
- **Little access to employment and income generating and livelihood activities** as well as diffuse food insecurity.



Collaborative Exercise within SWG

Strong engagement of INGD + Local Authorities

Increased capacities for UN-Habitat

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

HLP
Infrastructure/Services
Economy/Livelihood
Territorial Planning
Environment

POPULATION ANALYSIS

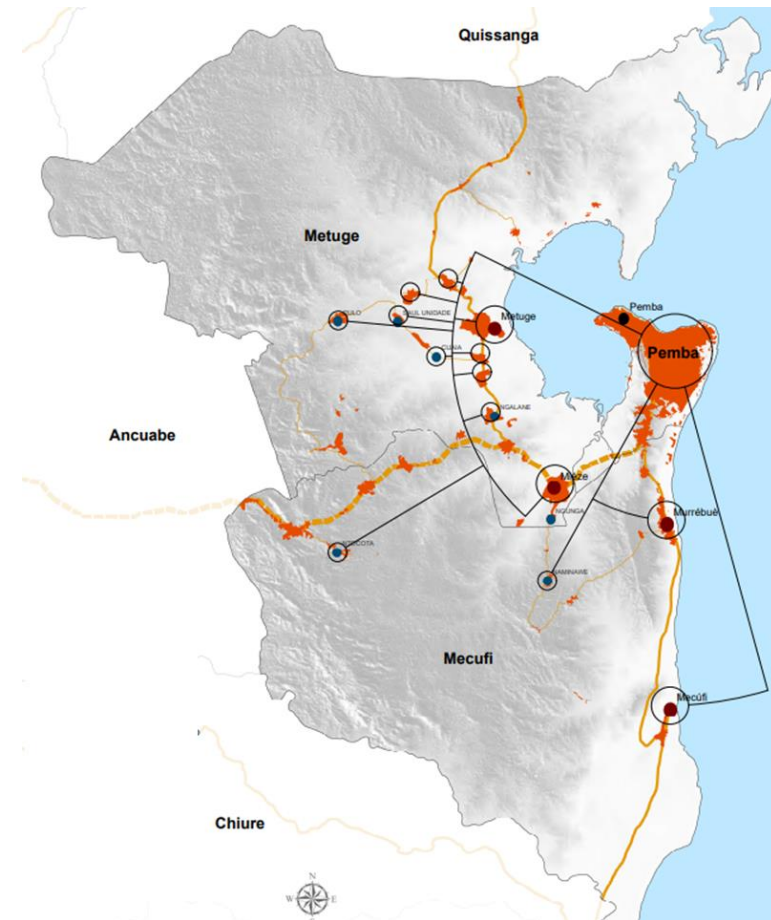
IDPs and Host

On 8 IASC Criteria
Intentions

MEASURING PATHWAYS TO SOLUTIONS

+

PRIORITY ACTION PLANNING



III. Conclusions and Discussion Points

Urban displacement is not *per se* a negative phenomenon

Integrated, participative and solutions-oriented urban profiling should support in identifying and removing the barriers that prevent IDPs from benefiting and contributing to the social, political, economic and cultural life of towns and cities.

- NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT THE CENTRE
- COLLABORATIVE APPROACH ALONG THE HDP NEXUS
- PROFILING AS DYNAMIC PROCESS FOR MONITORING SOLUTIONS
- THE ROLE OF UN-HABITAT IN LEADING URBAN PROFILING





Thank you!