

REPORT

JIPS' scoping mission to Mozambique, 2024



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Locations	Maputo and Pemba, Mozambique
Mission hosting & background	UN-Habitat in Mozambique requested JIPS ¹ to come on a scoping mission in order to explore the relevance of a pilot durable solutions study in Northern Mozambique as using a collaborative approach, with a focus on urban displacement in the metropolitan area of Pemba that has been hosting IDPs since 2017.

¹ JIPS is an interagency technical service that provides support to governments and humanitarian and development organisations seeking to improve locally owned information and analysis about displacement situations and durable solutions. JIPS is guided by an Executive Committee composed by: UNHCR, DRC, UNDP, UN-Habitat, OCHA, NRC, IDMC, and the Office of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT – CABO DELGADO AND PEMBA CITY	3
2.	MISSION ACTIVITIES AND PURPOSE	3
3.	MISSION OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS	4
	3.1 Observations and recommendations around the displacement situation in Pemba city and the need for an increased focus and understanding of urban local integration	4
	Key takeaways on the displacement situation in Pemba city and metropolitan area and the need for joint efforts on durable solutions analysis that can increase focus and understanding of urban local integration:.....	6
	3.2 Observations and recommendations around the coordination of data on durable solutions and the national level.....	7
	Key takeaways on the coordination of durable solutions data at the national level:	10
4.	THE PROPOSED URBAN PROFILING – APPROACH AND PURPOSE	11
	i. Creating a baseline for Pemba Metropolitan area and testing DS indicators.....	11
	ii. Informing National, Provincial and Municipality Planning.....	11
	iii. Informing programming in Pemba metropolitan area (and beyond)	11
	iv. Form the baseline for subsequent monitoring by local authorities	11
	v. Explore pathways towards the materialization of the 3 solutions of local integration, resettlement and return in the urban context.....	11
	vi. Increase collaboration and coordination across HDP plus Government stakeholders in the field of Durable Solutions	12
5.	NEXT STEPS.....	12

1. DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT – CABO DELGADO AND PEMBA CITY

The two main causes for displacement in Mozambique are conflict in the northern provinces (Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa) where 1.3 million people have been displaced², as well as natural-disaster-induced displacement in central Mozambique (especially Sofala province) where around 130.000 IDPs are currently displaced³. Cyclone Idai and Kenneth alone caused the displacement of 500.000 people in 2019.⁴ This mission’s geographic focus has been on Cabo Delgado, and more specifically the urban displaced in Pemba. Since October 2017 the province of Cabo Delgado in Northern Mozambique has been affected by destruction, wider instability, and socio-economic vulnerability. Following attack of terrorist groups which started in 2017, the Government, in 2021, initiated joint military operations conducted by the Mozambique Defence and Security Forces (SDF), Republic of Rwanda and SADC Defence and Security Forces. The violent context in the north, with its recurring attacks on civilians, has rapidly increased existing vulnerabilities in Cabo Delgado, a province which already has been Mozambique’s poorest province in terms of multidimensional poverty.⁵

According to DTM (Round 20, January 2024)⁶ a total of 542,535 IDPs were identified across the 16 districts of Cabo Delgado and an additional 601,866 returnees (i.e. return IDPs). Most IDPs have been displaced since 2019, with two thirds having experienced more than two displacements. Approximately 60 per cent of all IDPs in Cabo Delgado are hosted in urban/peri-urban settings whereas 40 per cent are residing in rural settings⁷. Around 130.000 IDPs are residing in the city of Pemba⁸ amongst a population of almost 260,000⁹, which means that **IDPs make up one third of the population in Pemba**. This very significant proportion of IDPs moving into Pemba over a relatively short period of time indicates a **rapid extension of the city between 2019 and today**. This impacts the city of Pemba in a multitude of ways, including profound impacts on the housing market, land use and land tenure, a lack of access to not only adequate housing but especially basic services in a context where non-displaced population groups already experience challenges because of the limited availability of basic services¹⁰. Additionally, there is very limited access to employment and livelihood activities and linked to that an increase in food insecurity¹¹. In this context, local authorities are largely unprepared and overwhelmed and are lacking adequate planning tools, funding and data to inform their planning¹².

2. MISSION ACTIVITIES AND PURPOSE

The mission had two main objectives: i) to analyse the situational context in which the planned urban profiling exercise would take place, and ii) to identify relevant stakeholders and understand their respective data and analysis needs, linked to internal displacement, as well as identify information gaps. **JIPS’ scoping mission is a standard first step in the process of supporting the requesting party and other relevant in-country actors to jointly shape up a collaborative profiling process that includes all relevant**

2 OSA, Mission Report, Mozambique 19 July-4 August 2023

3 United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, End of Mission Statement and Preliminary Observations, Maputo, 21 November 2023

4 PEGDI 2021

5 WFP, 2022, Mozambique country strategic plan (2022–2026)

6 <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mozambique-mobility-tracking-assessment-report-20-january-2024?close=true>

7 Ibid

8 Ibid

9 Specifically, 258,865, projection for 2024 based on 2017 census, estimated by the US Government.

10 These issues were brought up by community members, the community secretariat in one Pemba neighbourhood and municipality officials during consultations.

11 Ibid

12 Consultations with municipality officials

actors, is tailored to the specific analysis needs and is meaningfully linked to and situated in other ongoing efforts in country that support solutions to displacement.

To this end, JIPS had several meetings with UN-Habitat in Maputo and Pemba to identify the relevance of the planned urban profiling and specify the objectives and approach. Additionally, JIPS had the opportunity to consult with a variety of relevant stakeholders during i) several bilateral meetings with UN and Government stakeholders in Maputo and Pemba¹³, ii) virtual meetings¹⁴ to consult with stakeholders before, during and after the mission and iii) a meeting of the technical Solutions Working Group (SWG) in Maputo¹⁵. In Pemba, JIPS had the opportunity to participate and give a presentation on Urban Profiling of displacement contexts at a workshop jointly organised by UN-Habitat and IOM, where the findings of their recently completed rapid urban profiling were presented. Participants included representatives from the provincial Government, the Municipality (including the newly-elected mayor) as well as UN and INGOs in Pemba.

While in Pemba, **engaging with displacement affected communities** was a key activity of the scoping mission to be able to get a preliminary overview of the situational context and to ensure that the planned profiling is based in an understanding of communities' lived realities and priorities. For this reason, JIPS and UN-Habitat, with support from local leaders, conducted a community session with IDP and non-IDP participants. Please find a [summary of the community session here](#).

Kindly note that the following takeaways and recommendations are based on our 10 days' scoping mission, including valuable consultations before, during and after the mission. We acknowledge that our contextual analysis comes with limitations; therefore, this report reflects 'work in progress' and we welcome your comments and feedback. In the spirit of collaboration, we depend on your input to jointly shape up a relevant and meaningful profiling of the displacement situation in Pemba.

3. MISSION OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The following observations and recommendations mainly focus on the urban displacement situation in Pemba while links are also made to the national level efforts on durable solution, given the importance, as also flagged by stakeholders in Maputo, to link any efforts around solutions and local integration in Pemba to the solutions efforts at national level.

3.1 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AROUND THE DISPLACEMENT SITUATION IN PEMBA CITY AND THE NEED FOR AN INCREASED FOCUS AND UNDERSTANDING OF URBAN LOCAL INTEGRATION

IDPs will remain in the metropolitan area of Pemba (and other urban areas in the north¹⁶)

IDP numbers in Pemba have greatly fluctuated, and as per IOMs DTM between 2021 and 2024 these numbers ranged between 150,000 (Nov. 2021) to 220,000 (Nov. 2022). In August 2023 after a period of relative stability in the north, the DTM recorded 540,958 returns within Cabo Delgado; however, the volatile security situation in the north¹⁷ indicates that **no large-scale returns are underway and it can**

¹³ Including with: INGD, ADIN, UNHCR, IOM, OCHA, UNOPS, Pemba municipality officials

¹⁴ Including with: RCO, UNHCR, IOM, OSA, UNDP

¹⁵ Including WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, IOM, UNHCR, RCO, OSA

¹⁶ Pemba and the surrounding metropolitan area (Metuge, Mecufi) and other secondary cities such as Montepuez and Mueda.

¹⁷ With attacks by non-state armed groups reported between December 2023 and March 2024 in Ibo, Macomia, Chiure, Mecufi, Mocimboa da Praia, and Muidumbe.

be assumed that IDPs will remain in Pemba for the foreseeable future in considerable numbers. DTM Round 20 in January 2024 also recorded the lowest return rate since Round 16 (June 2022) and attributes the low rate of returns to resurfacing attacks. The report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs also highlighted that return areas are not yet conducive for durable returns ¹⁸.

Support to local integration of IDPs needs to be further underpinned with evidence

UN-Habitat, jointly with IOM conducted a rapid **urban profiling in Pemba** across the 13 neighbourhoods of Pemba¹⁹, followed by a participatory action planning for sustainable and gender-sensitive local integration of IDPs in a specific neighbourhood (Mahate). The findings of this profiling were welcomed and considered useful by the provincial Government as well as Municipality, while it was also acknowledged that there is a need to build on these results and provide evidence around the **impact of displacement on communities in Pemba**, (e.g. what are the challenges but also opportunities of the IDP presence in the city?) **and the key obstacles that IDPs are still facing when trying to locally integrate** (e.g. in which ways are IDP more vulnerable than other groups?).

Improved local integration is of benefit to the Municipality and the Districts within the metropolitan area of Pemba as it strengthens its social cohesion and development, given the very significant population proportion that IDPs represent (as flagged earlier above, IDPs currently make up one third of Pemba's population). Currently, urban planning is not sufficiently considering the impact of this significant IDP presence and there is no evidence available to underpin such efforts. Existing IDP population estimates need to be complemented by an analysis of the obstacles to progressing towards solutions/urban integration. Such analysis needs to look at the challenges experienced not only by IDPs but also by non-IDP population groups who also contribute to (or hinder) solutions.

One example demonstrates clearly the need for a better understanding of the displacement situation in the cities and the obstacles that IDPs face in their attempts to locally integrate. We often came across (in documents and in consultations) the description that IDPs in Pemba are being "hosted" by family and friends. This paints an image of IDPs being hosted for free in the houses of family and friends, which in reality might rarely be the case. Our consultations and community discussions, indicated that most IDPs are paying rent, whether it is to family, friends or strangers, and are as such contributing to the economy of the city rather than putting additional financial stress on already struggling hosts. However, there has not been any evidence created so far on how IDPs have access to land and accommodation, what the dynamics around tenure and tenure security are. These are key questions that require evidence to make the actual challenges and opportunities linked to IDP integration visible so as to better inform planning and responses towards durable solutions for IDPs.

IDP related challenges add to already existing urban challenges, while successful urban integration can be an opportunity for the city

Pemba experiences overall challenges of food insecurity, unemployment and access to basic services, among others. It is important to understand how these challenges impact IDPs specifically and how they impact the general resident population in Pemba and the cohesion across. Identifying and addressing these specific vulnerabilities early on can reduce negative coping mechanisms and reduces

¹⁸ Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, End of mission statement, November 2023

¹⁹ The rapid urban profile included: IDP population estimates per neighbourhood, overview on Pemba's growth between 2008 and 2023, the impact of population increase, movements of IDPs within Pemba, available health services and schools, economic structures, land use as well as mapping of areas that face environmental risks such as floods or erosion.

stress on the urban fabric. Additionally, there is a need to **understand the capacities and capabilities of urban IDPs and how the municipality can benefit from those.**

In addition to the IDPs residing in Pemba, there are also IDPs residing in resettlement sites which are located close to Pemba city and can be considered part of the metropolitan area. These **resettlement sites in Pemba metropolitan area may also affect Pemba urban dynamics.** It is however, not clear to what extent IDPs in these sites access city markets and services; find employment in the city; are looking to eventually move closer to the city centre; how they are faring in comparison with those IDPs residing in the city. All these are important questions to explore.

Urban solutions to displacement can contribute to the strategic priorities of the PEGDI, linked to durable solutions, alongside the support provided to resettlement and returns

The strategic priorities of the **National Policy and Strategy on the Management of IDPs (PEGDI)** are strong on activities around return and resettlement. Pillar IV (reconstruction) of the PEGDI action matrix includes a strategic objective on durable solutions with 11 activities. Five out of the 11 activities refer specifically to activities around resettlement (e.g. "Define the types of constructions to be built in the resettlement areas, taking into account locally available materials, cultural habits of the affected places, observing resilient construction techniques"), another three activities link directly to activities in return areas. More evidence and learning on the subject of urban solutions to local integration can be particularly important in urban contexts where the likelihood of IDPs wanting to locally integrate longer term (or until another solution is possible) is quite high, also considering that 65% of IDPs are currently residing among host communities²⁰ and therefore in the process of locally integrating.²¹

KEY TAKEAWAYS ON THE DISPLACEMENT SITUATION IN PEMBA CITY AND METROPOLITAN AREA AND THE NEED FOR JOINT EFFORTS ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS THAT CAN INCREASE FOCUS AND UNDERSTANDING OF URBAN LOCAL INTEGRATION:

The mission found that data is lacking on the overall context of IDPs in the north but more specifically also on urban local integration which seems not sufficiently considered at policy and programmatic level and not yet supported adequately by necessary data and response. Due to the ongoing violence in Cabo Delgado, IDPs are expected to remain in urban centres, such as Pemba, for the foreseeable future, and their local integration must therefore be supported longer term.

Recommendation 1: Actors operational in Pemba together with the Municipal and Provincial authorities should jointly analyse the ongoing urban integration of IDPs to underpin/target planning and programming responses.

²⁰ Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, Mozambique, Strategy 2024-2025

²¹ See also the OSA mission report from November 2023 where it states: "Further attention is also needed to operationalise opportunities for local integration where being the expressed choice of displaced population" and "scaling up development efforts for local integration, including in urban areas, and resettlement. Advocacy to recognise and enable all three options for solutions, including resettlement and local integration is important to balance the current focus on return".

There is an acknowledged lack of jointly agreed-upon evidence to inform programming around urban solutions. Understanding contributing factors and obstacles to local urban integration can allow for an HDP plus Government response that supports the operationalisation of the PEGDI, and adds attention to the opportunities and challenges of durable local integration in urban areas. An area-based study on solutions will allow for a deeper understanding on how to integrate IDP responses into the broader urban development plans and specific programmatic responses. The aim would be both to identify vulnerabilities (and thus inform relevant response) while also showing the existing capacities of IDPs and their ongoing contribution to the city (e.g. IDPs as tenants rather than squatters or freeloaders), including pointing at barriers that prevent capitalising further on their contributions through sustainable integration. Such a profiling can build on the urban analysis which UN-Habitat conducted in 2023 and which speaks to the conduciveness of the current urban fabric to integrate IDPs while also catering to the non-IDP population. An analysis of local durable solutions should also consider resettlement sites close to Pemba city, to understand the opportunities linked to an integration of these new settlements within the broader territorial network, from an administrative, infrastructural and long-term strategic development perspective.

Recommendation 2: Municipal authorities should take the lead and be supported to monitor local integration/ DS indicators against a baseline.

Once a baseline has been established it is important, especially for local authorities, to find a mechanism to monitor changes to this baseline, so responses can be evaluated and adjusted. This could for example take place through an identification of a minimum list of indicators that is monitored regularly against the in-depth baseline. To ensure the baseline generated by the urban pilot is not a one-off exercise but is built upon, the process needs to integrate a capacity building/ peer to peer learning component targeting the Municipal authorities to allow for such continuity in monitoring.

3.2 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AROUND THE COORDINATION OF DATA ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS AND THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Durable solutions efforts by the Government

In 2022, the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD), with support from UNHCR, IOM and NRC, took the lead in developing the **National Policy and Strategy on the Management of IDPs** (PEGDI). The PEGDI was adopted in 2021, led by INGD. The Policy and Strategy is comprised by the following four pillars: i) Prevention or mitigation; ii) Preparedness or readiness; iii) Response; and iv) Reconstruction or recovery and further includes a detailed matrix of actions to be taken by various government authorities within those pillars. The strategic priorities under pillar iv. include actions that support durable solutions, socio-economic integration, resilience and protection. INGD is responsible for coordinating disaster risk management at the national, provincial and district levels as well as the community levels. Linked to this, and specifically through its key role in developing the IDP strategy, INGD also holds the mandate for all things relating to internal displacement. INGD is currently working on an Action Plan to operationalise the IDP policy. It has been recommended by the Office of the Special Advisor (OSA) that the PEGDI should be considered as the national solutions strategy.

The Integration Development and Resilience Program for the North (PREDIN) has a dedicated budget to focus on recovery in the north. Currently the main focus is on the Cabo Delgado Reconstruction Plan (PRCD), which is organized into three Pillars²² and includes a set of actions that will “allow the province to return to normality, in accordance with Pillar IV of the PEGDI” and “aims to guarantee the humanitarian, social and economic conditions to ensure the return of the population to their areas of origin” indicating, from DS perspective, a focus on return rather than resettlement or local integration.

Durable solutions coordination efforts by the UN

Mozambique is one of the sixteen pilot countries that have been selected by the Office of the Special Advisor (OSA) to the Secretary-General on Solutions to Internal Displacement. The OSA has been on three missions since 2023 in country to advise and support. In 2023, a **Solutions Working Group (SWG)**, co-chaired by UNHCR and IOM, was created with four dedicated workstreams on: i) Data ii) Community engagement iii) Government engagement and iv) Financing. The SWG is currently developing a roadmap for the implementation of the UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement in Mozambique. Furthermore, a Durable Solutions Advisor in the Resident Coordinator's Office will be joining by mid-2024. The **Workstream 1 on Data** has developed and is proposing a list of DS indicators (approximately 31 core indicators distributed across the eight IASC criteria plus social cohesion) in order to align the DS indicators across agencies and with the Government. In support of more coordinated DS data, a conference was held in February 2024 to “start interactions at technical level between the Workstream 1 (Data for Solutions) members and relevant government agencies who address data for solutions in Mozambique, following the data for solutions symposium which took place on November 2023”. The discussions kickstarted at the conference revolve around an agreed upon list of core indicators for measuring DS, a methodology to measure the end of displacement and to measure progress towards solutions, as well as improved technical coordination between Workstream 1 and relevant Government entities are ongoing.

Durable solutions data landscape

At the moment, the key sources on IDP data include: **IOM's regular Mobility Tracking Assessments** (with Round 20 being the most recent); **IOM's Multi-Sectorial Location Assessment** in northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Nampula; and the **DS assessment in resettlement sites** of Sofala Province²³. Recently a data asset mapping was conducted by UNFPA listing available data sources for basic demographics, health and migration statistics. However, most of the sources on demographics and health cannot be disaggregated by displacement and thus cannot generate data specifically on IDPs.

The Government, with support of UNOPS, has created an Information Management System for the North. While this was mainly created to track progress on recovery as part of the PRCD, this could be expanded to give an overview on interventions around Durable Solutions in the north. Furthermore, according to PEGDI, INGD is responsible for the dissemination of official statistics on displacement and IDPs whereas the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCTES) is responsible for developing a digital database for the management of IDPs.

The efforts of UN actors, linked to the work under WS1 and the SWG, to expand on and better coordinate data on DS include:

²² Namely: a) Humanitarian Assistance, b) Infrastructure Recovery and, c) Economic and Financial Activity

²³ Upcoming are several Stability Index assessments by IOM.

- The creation of the suggested **core list of DS indicators** in order to measure progress towards DS among IDPs; led by IOM.
- The development of a **Protection Risk Assessment tool** which identifies risks of government-led solutions and initiatives and recommends mitigation measures, by UNHCR. The risks included link to safety and security, legal safeguards, civil documentation, HLP, Gender and child protection and group discrimination.
- Plans to explore opportunities to build on the 2023 Common Operational Dataset on Population Statistics (COD-PS) update²⁴ and further integrate the INGD's IDP register, WFP vulnerability mapping data, and CRVS/ID data to improve and enrich baseline population and displacement data and estimates in Mozambique (as indicated in the report from the symposium on “Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement in Mozambique” organised in November 2023, organised by Government and the RCO, in partnership with UNFPA, UNHCR, and IOM).

Challenges around the coordination on durable solutions

Based on consultations with UN actors and Government stakeholders, three types of disconnect emerge when it comes to coordination around DS:

- While the SWG is a valuable structure to bring actors together, it currently only includes UN members. An HDP plus Government approach to DS would benefit from a shared collaboration platform which brings together humanitarian and development UN actors, the Government (such as INGD or the Ministry of Economy and Finance) as well as (I)NGOs such as NRC, in order to avoid the creation of parallel coordinating bodies. For example, two parallel efforts are observed with the development of a Road Map for the UN by the SWG, while UNHCR and IOM (co-chairing the SWG) together with NRC are also supporting INGD with the development of an Action Plan for the operationalisation of the PEGDI.
- The national level coordination efforts at Maputo level are not yet reflected at provincial level. This could hinder the application at the provincial level of decisions taken at national level and decreases the chances that findings and learning from the provinces are communicated back to the national -level structures²⁵.
- Lastly, the efforts to standardise DS (population level) indicators by the SWG and the context conduciveness indicators (protection risk assessment tool) **are not consolidated in a joined analytical framework for solutions** nor preceded by an agreement with the Government (and within the UN/INGO community) on what operationalisation of solutions look like (as per the INGD Action Plan in the drafting) and whether concepts such as the ‘end of displacement’ – i.e. the taking IDPs out of the stock- and the ‘solutions pathways’ - introduced in the recent DS conferences- should be included in such Action Plan and measured. If the IDP Strategy (PEGDI) by the Government is to be seen as the DS strategy as well (as recommended by the OSA) the Action Plan being developed by the Government should be the guiding document, and **any consolidation of DS data efforts should ideally also provide (operational) data for the measurement of the Action Plan’s implementation**. The sequence of these efforts and alignment is thus key.

²⁴ The [COD-PS](#) update for Mozambique uses the 2017 population and housing census data as a baseline population and projects the population forward to August, 2023 using empirical mortality and fertility patterns derived from the census and mobility data from UNHCR and IOM on refugee, internal displacement and returnee movements.

²⁵ See also observations and recommendations shared by the OSA report (August 2023 and November 2023) on the need for increased coordination within UN actors (including national and sub-national level) as well as between UN and Government.

KEY TAKEAWAYS ON THE COORDINATION OF DURABLE SOLUTIONS DATA AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL:

The mission found that while there are valuable efforts around durable solutions coordination, continued efforts are needed to strengthen the HDP+Government nexus on solutions responses and on consolidation of DS data standards.

Recommendation 3: Increase coordination and collaboration between HDP actors and Government stakeholders

As described above, the SWG in Mozambique currently consists of only UN members. In this format, a roadmap is being developed for the implementation of the UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. Simultaneously, INGD is developing an Action Plan to implement the PEGDI. It is important to explore the overlaps in these two endeavours and explore how members of the SWG can support the implementation of the PEGDI (UNHCR, IOM and NRC are already supporting the INGD on this). Additionally, it might be worth exploring if the SWG should open up to Government (e.g. INGD) and INGOs (e.g. NRC who is closely working with INGD on the implementation of the PEGDI) to ensure a Government and HDP nexus approach to Solutions. Given the complex nature of durable solutions, collaborative HDP+Government nexus approach is key to make solutions sustainable and ensure Government leadership.

Recommendation 4: Implement a durable solutions structure at provincial level in Cabo Delgado (and Sofala)

So far, the only structures around durable solutions sit in Maputo, far from the provinces where DS have to be operationalised. To drive DS forward in Cabo Delgado, while ensuring that efforts on provincial and local level are sufficiently aligned with efforts of the SWG on national level, a forum for discussion, agreement and coordination around DS is needed. Whatever coordination structures are implemented on the national level, whether an UN-SWG or a UN+Government+INGOs SWG, should therefore also be replicated with the relevant counterparts on provincial level (in Cabo Delgado and Sofala). The urban profiling in Pemba, suggested by UN-Habitat, will focus on collaboration among relevant HDP and Government stakeholders. As such, the profiling can be a joined efforts under an upcoming provincial level SWG and thus kick-start coordination at that level with a concerted DS data effort.

Recommendation 5: Ensure that efforts to standardise DS indicators are aligned across work streams and relevant to Government data needs on solutions monitoring (e.g. linked to PEGDI Action Plan monitoring).

The efforts to standardise and align DS indicators would be strengthened by bringing together the population level indicators (as proposed by the SWG/IOM) and the context conduciveness indicators on governance and programmatic response (proposed by UNHCR through the Protection Risk Assessment tool) into one integrated analytical framework that will enable a more coherent DS monitoring. Secondly, the development of such joined analytical framework on DS needs to be accompanied by agreement on the conceptual framework on solutions (e.g. an agreed definition of the 'end of displacement', the 'pathways to solutions' and other DS linked concepts that have been introduced by WS1). Lastly, any agreed upon DS indicators and analytical framework applied by UN

and INGO actors are an opportunity to generate operational DS data that could also be relevant for the Government and their monitoring of the PEGDI Action Plan coming up. This would require coordination with the Government on these standards and concepts, specifically with INGD who is responsible for the dissemination of official statistics on displacement and IDPs and with the National Statistical Bureau (INE).

4. THE PROPOSED URBAN PROFILING – APPROACH AND PURPOSE

I. CREATING A BASELINE FOR PEMBA METROPOLITAN AREA AND TESTING DS INDICATORS

This profiling would come timely, in regard to alignment with efforts at the national level. While the profiling itself would have an urban/provincial focus, it would aim to align with national DS efforts driven forward by INGD, as well as by the SWG and WS1 as much as possible. In this context the profiling would be a great opportunity to test DS indicators being proposed at the national level and thereby also contribute to start populating the national level overview.

II. INFORMING NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPALITY PLANNING

At the national level the INGD is working on an Action Plan for the implementation of the PEGDI. This baseline could provide valuable information for activities under this Action Plan. It can further inform activities under the SWG roadmap to implement the Action Agenda on Solutions. At the provincial and municipal level, the findings can inform activities under the Cabo Delgado 5-year plan as well as Pemba's 10-year Master Plan.

III. INFORMING PROGRAMMING IN PEMBA METROPOLITAN AREA (AND BEYOND)

The baseline evidence can inform programming for humanitarian and development actors, not only in Pemba but also in different resettlement sites and potentially also return areas in Cabo Delgado. This would allow for a profound understanding of the three solutions in the Cabo Delgado context and an in-depth understanding of challenges and opportunities around local integration in Pemba metropolitan area.

IV. FORM THE BASELINE FOR SUBSEQUENT MONITORING BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Linked to the above, the baseline can be the starting point for more regular monitoring activities on specific indicators (see recommendation 2). This should take place under the lead of the Pemba Municipality.

V. EXPLORE PATHWAYS TOWARDS THE MATERIALIZATION OF THE 3 SOLUTIONS OF LOCAL INTEGRATION, RESETTLEMENT AND RETURN IN THE URBAN CONTEXT

If the profiling would include one or two of the resettlement sites in the Pemba metropolitan area, the study could provide a better understanding of how IDPs in resettlement sites are faring in comparison to IDPs integrating in urban areas and identify to which extent these sites within metropolitan areas are integrated into the city structures (e.g. access to markets, employment, services etc.). Furthermore, a later phase of the profiling could also include return areas to understand the feasibility of returns and

therefore also the likelihood for IDPs to seek local integration in Pemba as a longer-term or permanent solution.

VI. INCREASE COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION ACROSS HDP PLUS GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS IN THE FIELD OF DURABLE SOLUTIONS

The suggested urban pilot can also contribute to the collaboration at provincial level when it comes to durable solutions, by strengthening the DS coordination structure at provincial level for the benefit of coordination beyond the specific context of the profiling.

5. NEXT STEPS

- Identifying funding opportunities (UN-Habitat & profiling partners)
- Organising a virtual mission debrief (JIPS & UN-Habitat)
- Developing a detailed Concept Note for urban profiling to be disseminated to interested stakeholders for review and input (JIPS & UN-Habitat)

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