

Camp Coordination & Camp Management

Cabo Delgado, northern Mozambique

UNHCR's CCCM response aims at ensuring a **safe** and **dignified environment** for displaced and host communities. In close coordination with **local authorities**, **UNHCR** and **partners** Association for Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) and Solidarites International (SI) provide support in delivering **site management** interventions in **Montepuez** and **Mueda**.

Key CCCM activities implemented in both districts across 12 sites include (i) activation of Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM); (ii) mapping and strengthening community structures through the provision of site management and protection trainings; (iii) supporting relocations of displaced families to decongests overcrowded sites;

(iv) support site-level coordination of activities to facilitate service delivery; (v) support site planning and site development activities; and (vi) support community-led initiatives such as recreational events to enhance social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between displaced and host communities.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

JANUARY- SEPTEMBER 2022

78,592 people provided with Site Management and Support services.

1,445 people/ 289 families relocated to decongest targeted sites and facilitate the delivery of services

416 Complaints and Requests received and being followed up through the Community Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM).

58 government, partners staff and displaced and host community representatives trained.

15 Community structures/ groups mapped and supported.

12 Sites supported with CCCM Mechanisms in Montepuez and Mueda.

Nine Sites with active Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) established.

Three Community centres established



Transit Centre (TC) construction in Lianda IDP site, Mueda ©UNHCR/Gure Abdi

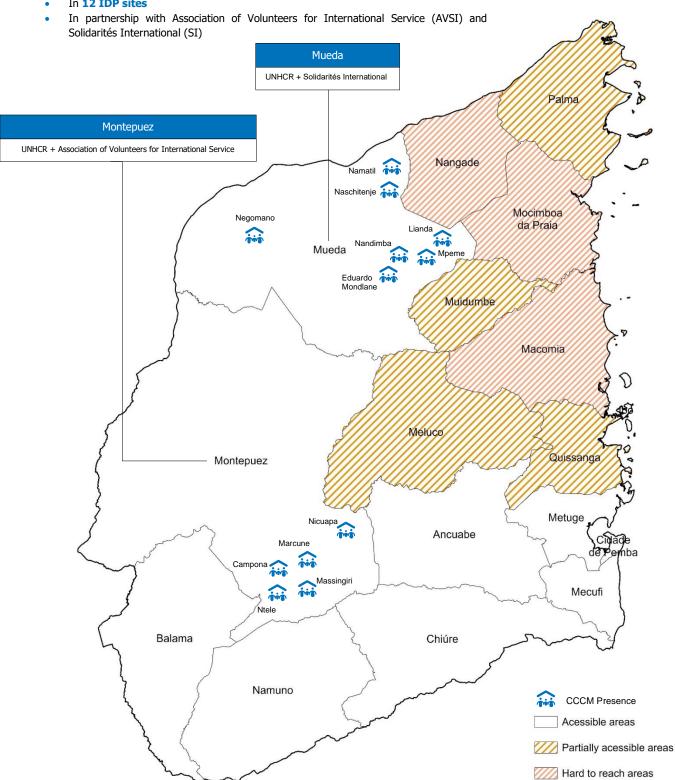
In Mueda, SI in close coordination with the District Service Department of Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI) established **Site Management Committees** (SMC) across the four main relocation sites composed by **113** members (44 women, 69 men. The SMC aim at enhancing **community participation** in programmes and decision-making processes.

In Montepuez and Mueda, various site development projects are currently in progress including i) procurement of 65 solar streetlights for communal spaces in Montepuez IDP sites; ii) site clearance to establish a recreational space in Massingiri IDP site in Montepuez; iii) demarcation and site clearance of market spaces in Nadimba and Lyanda IDP sites in Mueda; and iv) construction of four transit centres in Lianda, Mueda, to facilitate the reception of new arrivals. Site development interventions are based on the community consultations and prioritization conducted jointly with the community, CCCM partners, and the local government administration.



UNHCR conducts Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) interventions:

- In two districts
- In 12 IDP sites





Overview

The escalation of violence in Cabo Delgado since 2017 left **946,508**¹ internally displaced persons (IDPs) in **urgent need of protection and humanitarian assistance** in Northern Mozambique, including those displaced over the previous years and those who have been recently forced to flee their areas of origin due to ongoing and continuous violence. The CCCM Cluster mapped **85 sites** hosting around **30 per cent**¹ of all IDPs in northern Mozambique, including **51 relocation sites**, **14 temporary settlements**, and **20 host community extensions**.



It is essential to provide lifesaving support to families forced to flee and host communities, access to services, and promote social cohesion and peaceful coexistence due to limited resources available and growing needs.

In Montepuez, UNHCR and partner AVSI are responsible

for site management in **Massingire**, **Nicuapa**, **Ntele**, relocation sites and **Campona** and **Marcuni** temporary sites, hosting **53,260**² IDPs altogether. In Mueda, UNHCR and partner SI scaled up CCCM activities in **Eduardo Mondlane**, **Lianda**, **Mpeme and Nandimba** relocation sites, hosting **25,332**² IDPs. Due to unstable security, UNHCR and partners are unable to continue CCCM activities during the reporting period in the sites of **Namatil**, **Naschitenge** and **Negomano**, which host altogether **6,705**² IDPs.

UNHCR's CCCM strategy



UNHCR assessing needs and monitoring impact of CCCM interventions in Mueda district, Cabo Delgado. Credit: ©UNHCR/Martim Gray Pereira

Working closely with local authorities, partners, displaced and host communities is key to ensure safe and dignified site management, strengthen community participation, and reinforce site level coordination.

UNHCR's CCCM strategy consists of:

- **1. Safe and dignified site management** through physical site planning and development and upgrading the existing site infrastructures (small scale) to improve the living conditions of displaced and host communities.
- **2. Strengthening community participation** through participatory approaches to ensure displaced communities play a central role in CCCM activities decision-making, and by establishing complaint and feedback mechanisms, community governance structures, and intentions surveys.
- **3. Reinforcing site-level coordination** together with the local authorities, partners, displaced persons, and host communities to ensure access to services and that communities are living above minimum standards and with dignity while displaced.

¹ OM/DTM Mozambique – Baseline Assessment Round 16 (June 2022). Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Zambezia and Sofala Provinces.

² Site Administration data -Govt.



 Capacity-building initiatives on CCCM, and protection targeting local authorities, partners, and displaced and host communities.

Gaps and Challenges

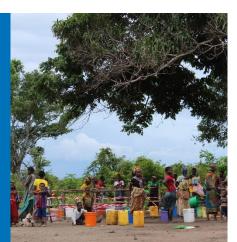
- **Limited capacity of existing services** to assist displaced and host communities.
- **Provision of additional farmland** for displaced communities to enable livelihoods activities and promote food security, while reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance and stimulating resilience.
- Fluid population movements due to departures and new arrivals from districts affected by violence, particularly Ancuabe and Nangade.
- Reduced funding available to scale up CCCM activities and service delivery.
- Volatile security situation and inability to access some hard-to-reach areas with ongoing military operations in areas hosting forcibly displaced communities.



Additional funding is urgently required to scale up CCCM activities in northern Mozambique to assist displaced and host communities, including families displaced over the previous years and those who have been recently displaced due to ongoing violence.

It is crucial to provide access to additional farmland and livelihoods activities to improve food security.

Photos: internally displaced in Mueda district credit: ©UNHCR/Martim Gray Pereira



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