



Socioeconomic integration of displaced victims of terrorism in Cabo Delgado: a look at income generation projects for self-sustainability of displaced families

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Abstract

The present study on the “Socio-economic Integration of displaced victims caused by terrorism attack in Cabo Delgado: a look at income generation projects for self-sustainability of displaced families”, that used a mixed methods approach (qualitative and quantitative), took place between the second half of 2021 and the first half of 2022. This study involved interviews with 3,750 people who were selected based on a non-probability intentional selection criterion. The study aims to determine to what extent the humanitarian assistance provided to displaced victims of terrorism attacks in Cabo Delgado includes the implementation of projects or actions that at medium and long term, lead families to self-sufficiency.

Data processing was carried out via Kobo Toolbox, SPSS and Excel. The results of the study show that: (i) most organizations providing humanitarian assistance to IDPs focus their intervention on food assistance, sanitation, shelter provision and environmental sanitation; (ii) few organizations implement projects leading to the self-sustainability of families affected by terrorism; (iii) in the areas of origin, agriculture, commerce, and fishing are the main sources of subsistence of these families; (iv) in the host regions, more than 80% of the displaced do not engage in any self-reliance activity, while about 20% engage in agriculture, commerce, and other activities.

On the other hand, the study concludes that the displaced victims face the challenges of lack of land, lack of technical and financial support in order to engage in income-generating activities for their livelihoods.

Keywords: Terrorism, displaced victims, income generation, socioeconomic integration.

1. Introduction

Cabo Delgado is a province located in the North of Mozambique. To the north, it borders the United Republic of Tanzania; to the south is the province of Nampula, to the west the province of Niassa and to the east is the Indian Ocean.

The first reports of the occurrence of violent actions resulting from terrorism in Cabo Delgado were registered, according to official government sources, international organizations and the media, on October 5, 2017 (VOA, 2022). Following the forced displacement of people who were victims of terrorism in Cabo Delgado, the Government of Mozambique, several countries around the world, non-governmental organizations, religious congregations, civil society, business associations and others, mobilized to provide humanitarian assistance to the affected families. All these organizations focused their intervention on food assistance, health care, provision of shelter and environmental sanitation and others.

However, some studies indicate that in addition to humanitarian intervention, the Government and organizations involved in supporting displaced populations also implemented projects leading to the self-sustenance of families affected by this phenomenon.

This study aims to determine to what extent the humanitarian assistance provided to displaced victims of terrorism in Cabo Delgado includes the implementation of projects or actions that may lead families to self-sufficiency in the medium and long term.

The study's specific objectives are: (i) to describe the socioeconomic profile of displaced people, victims of terrorism in Cabo Delgado; (ii) identify income-generating activities for household self-sufficiency; (iii) characterize income-generating activities for self-sufficiency of families; and (iv) explain the challenges faced in implementing income-generating activities for household self-sufficiency (sustainability).

2. Theoretical foundation

2.1. Terrorism and its forms of manifestation in Cabo Delgado

Since the beginning of the conflict in Cabo Delgado, it is estimated that there have been about 850,000 displaced people (Cabo Ligado, 2021; ONUHABITAT, 2021), victims of terrorism, which corresponds to about 32.57% of the absolute population of the province, estimated at “2,320,261 inhabitants” (INE, 2017).

Terrorism is an instrumental way of imposing fear on a people, a government or a state (Galito, 2013). It is a very old phenomenon and consists of the illegitimate use of force (Laqueur, 1988 cit. in Brandão, 2020), involving physical or psychological violence against symbolic non-combatant targets previously or randomly selected with the aim of provoking emotional effects such as anxiety, dread, terror, fear, for purposes of social control (Pinheiro, 1982; Reinares, 2006 cit. in Alcântara, 2015). Terrorism is born of hatred, is based on contempt for human life and generates isolation, mistrust and withdrawal; terrorists generate violence that attracts violence, in a tragic spiral that also drags down the new generations, thus inheriting the hatred that caused the previous divisions (Riccardi, 2021).

In Africa, precisely in the Great Lakes region, terrorism dates back to colonial times, as the countries in this region were targets of colonization imposed by European states that launched a crusade to conquer new territories (Nkwi, 2015, cit. in Earring, 2020).

In Mozambique, since October 5, 2017, religious fundamentalism has joined political conflicts as one of the causes of terrorist incidents. Currently, the country is the 15th among the countries most affected by terrorism in the world and is the second, in sub-Saharan Africa, with the highest increase in the number of deaths between 2018 (133 deaths) and 2019 (359 deaths) (IEP, 2020, cit. in Siúta, 2020).

As the attacks spread across the country and, particularly, in the province of Cabo Delgado, became increasingly deadly, the need to protect and assist the population residing in the affected areas and prevent the spread of terrorist incidents across the country, become a major and urgent priority. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA, 2021, cit. in Cacinda, 2021) revealed that around 1.3 million people are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and protection in

the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula, due to the terrorist attacks in the province of Cabo Delgado.

It is the Mozambican State and Government which the primary duty and responsibility to create conditions, as well as provide the means, that allow the return or resettlement of displaced persons in safety and with dignity, as well as to develop all possible efforts to facilitate the reintegration of internally displaced persons (OCHA, 1999), with the indispensable support of other states and governments, as well as humanitarian agencies and other organizations (Nascimento, 2011).

2.2. Socio-Economic Integration of Displaced People from Terrorism in Cabo Delgado

The socio-economic status of households is a total aggregate, an economic and sociological measure of a household in relation to others. In order to explain the socioeconomics of families, family income is examined through attributes such as income (for wage earners), education, occupation, as well as the combined income from all activities. Based on these criteria, families can be classified into three levels (high, medium and low), depending on the levels reached in family income, education, housing and occupation.

Feijó (2022), states that because of terrorist actions, the internally displaced saw their agricultural, livestock, fishing, trade activities, which guaranteed their survival, reduced. Indeed, many of the displaced people do not practice agricultural activities in Mapupulo (Montepuez, 60.6%) and in the city of Pemba (97.1%), with greater incidence for the displaced people who are resettled in the Paquitequete neighborhood. The lack of space for land cultivation is identified as being the biggest obstacle to the practice of agriculture.

3. Methodology

This is an exploratory study, as it aims to obtain a general and approximate view of the issue of socio-economic insertion of displaced people, victims of terrorism in Cabo Delgado. It adopts a mixed methods approach of: (i) qualitative, which is based on the application of interviews and (ii) quantitative, which is embodied by the application of a questionnaire survey. The use of the quantitative method, from the perspective of Vaz Freixo (2012), lends the study greater precision and objectivity. The quantitative approach made it possible to compare the variables involved in the study, generalize the information obtained from the data collected from the sample to the studied population and infer the results obtained. On the other hand, the use of the qualitative or interpretative method, according to Frederick Erickson

(1986) quoted in Vaz Freixo (2012) allowed, in the natural context of events, to observe, listen, describe, interpret and focus the central interest in the meaning conferred by the actors who were interviewed, to the actions in which they engage in the process of humanitarian assistance to the displaced, as a product of a process of interpretation that plays a key role in social life, as is the case under study. The present investigation, as Gallego (2009) writes, also fits into the category of action-research because, in the present case, it aims to improve the processes of socio-economic integration of displaced people.

The literature review was, without a doubt, the starting point and an important source of theoretical support for the accomplishment of the present work. It consisted of a review of the national and international bibliographic sources relevant to the study.

The population of this study comprises displaced people who, at the time of the survey, were in the resettlement centers of Metuge (144,840), Montepuez (56,000.), Mecúfi (4,934), Chiure (31,143) and Pemba (+40,000), in Cabo Delgado, totaling 276,917 (32.57% of the universe of more than 850,000 displaced people). These displaced people come from ten districts of Cabo Delgado province, namely: Quissanga (37.6%); Mocimboa da Praia (20.7%); Macomia (17.4%); Muidumbe (16.7%), making up 92.4% of the studied population. The remaining 7.6% come from the districts of Palma, Nangade, Meluco, Mueda, Ibo and Metuge.

Sampling was intentional/casual non-probabilistic. In order to find the study sample, the teams of inquirers, after obtaining the proper authorization from the competent government authorities, went to the centers for displaced people and, with the support of local leaders, the heads of households were identified who, voluntarily and anonymously, through verbal manifestation of consent, participated in the survey. Both the subjects and the participants were guaranteed the confidentiality of the data they provided.

Because the families in the centers for displaced people families live in confined spaces, in three weeks of fieldwork, it was possible to collect a sample of 3,748 heads of households displaced by war, distributed as follows: Metuge 1616 respondents (43.12%); Pemba 845 (22.55%); Chiure 522 (13.93%); Montepuez 474 (12.65%); Mecufi 285 (7.6%). Of the 3,748 respondents, 46.71% are male and 53.29% are female.

The choice of study participants was intentional, taking into account the availability of respondents, the nature of the study, its objectives and variables involved. Thus, on a voluntary basis, representatives of

Government institutions participated in this study (National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, District Administrators/Permanent Secretaries, Directors of District Services for Economic Activities); representatives of UN humanitarian agencies and other entities/countries; NGO representatives; representatives of religious congregations; representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Red Cross of Mozambique; representatives of NGOs and the Confederation of Economic Associations (CTA).

The questionnaire and interview were the main data collection instruments. The questionnaire contained closed and open questions and was divided into four parts, namely:

- (i) identification of the inquirer,
- (ii) profile of the displaced persons which aimed to identify: the origin of the displaced persons (district, administrative post, village), household, languages spoken, gender, level of education, reading and writing skills, profession, professional skills (what you know how to do), difficulties faced by displaced people upon arrival at the temporary accommodation or resettlement center and support received
- (iii) characterization of income-generating activities, which includes a survey of sources of income in the area of origin and activities carried out by the displaced in the host region up to the date of the survey.

The interview focused on five aspects, namely:

- (i) identification of the interviewer;
- (ii) identification of the institution interviewed (name of the institution, type/nature of the institution);
- (iii) type of support provided to displaced people (direct support and/or indirect support); areas of intervention and place where support is provided;
- (iv) description of the support process and challenges faced in the socio-economic integration of displaced people. The interviews took place in the workplaces of the interviewees.

Data collection was carried out by a team composed of 18 students from the Universidade Católica de Moçambique (UCM) who carried out the survey in the districts of Metuge and Mecúfi. A second team of 18 volunteers from the Red Cross of Mozambique, collected data in the districts of Montepuez and Chiure, and had been previously trained and supervised by four teachers and researchers from the Universidade Católica de Moçambique.

The primary data collection and processing was done using the Kobotoolbox tool, the most used in studies of humanitarian emergencies. Data processing and analysis – SPSS and Excel. For data validation, triangulation was performed, aiming to reconcile the information provided by the different sources.

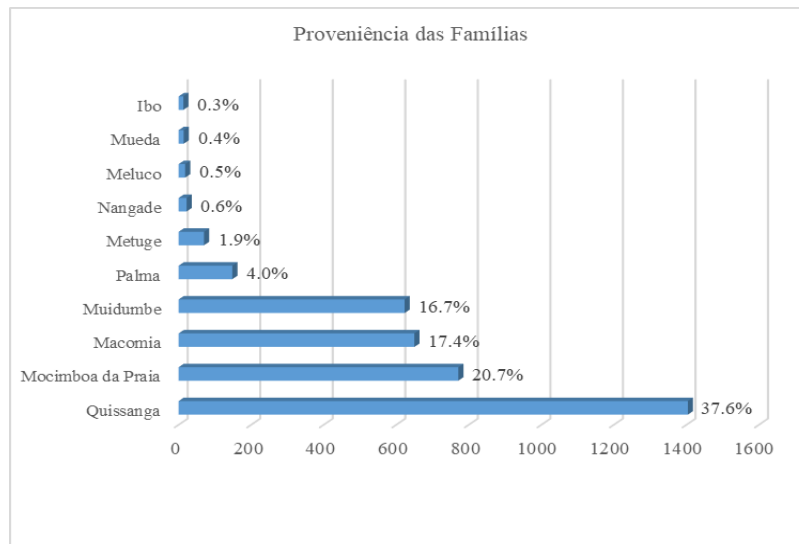
4. Presentation and discussion of Results

4.1. Profile of the displaced

4.1.1. Origin and languages spoken

The majority (92.4%) of the heads of households who responded to the survey come from the districts of Quissanga (37.6%), Mocímboa da Praia (20.7%), Macomia (17.4%) and Muidumbe (16.7%), as the graph indicates. The remaining 7.6% came from the districts of Palma, Metuge, Nangade, Meluco, Mueda and Ibo. The district of Metuge has the particularity of being a welcoming district and also a district of origin, since the population of this district, residing in the border region with Quissanga, also moved to the district headquarters.

Graph 1: Origin of families



The displaced are mostly speakers of the Emakua languages (36.9%), Kimwani (36.37%), Chimakonde (25.19%), representing an accumulated frequency of 98.46%. Speakers of Yao, Swahili and other languages represent, globally and in the same proportion (0.64% each), and 1.92% of the studied population. The fact that there is a representative proportion of the ethnic and cultural mosaic of the

province of Cabo Delgado in the studied population, can lead us to rule out the possible hypothesis of the existence of conflict of a tribal nature in Cabo Delgado, at least with regard to terrorism.

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4.1.2. Age distribution of respondents

The ages of respondents vary between 15 and over 60 years. The study shows that of the 3741 respondents who mentioned their age, 46.7% are men and 53.3% are women.

Table 1: Age range of respondentes

Age group	Frequency			Percentage		
	M	F	Total	M	freq	Total
15-19 yrs	79	121	200	2.1	3.2	5.3
20-24 yrs	234	322	556	6.3	8.6	14.9
25-29 yrs	253	265	518	6.8	7.1	13.8
30-34 yrs	245	268	513	6.5	7.2	13.7
35-39 yrs	223	223	446	6.0	6.0	11.9
40-44 yrs	187	199	386	5.0	5.3	10.3
45-49 yrs	174	143	317	4.7	3.8	8.5
50-54 yrs	113	144	257	3.0	3.8	6.9
55-59 yrs	71	88	159	1.9	2.4	4.3
+60 yrs	169	220	389	4.5	5.9	10.4
Total	1748	1993	3741	46.7	53.3	100

The definitive results of the 2017 population census indicated that the province of Cabo Delgado had 2,320,261 inhabitants. Of these, 48.45% were male and 51.55% were female. A comparative analysis of the distribution of the sample by gender and the absolute population of Cabo Delgado according to the 2017 census, indicates that there is no significant difference between these data.

The table shows that among the displaced heads of households there are minors aged between 15 and 19 years (5.3%). On the other hand, a significant part (10.4%) of the displaced heads of families are el-

derly (60 years of age or older). This statistical finding draws the attention of those involved in the process of socio-economic reintegration of displaced persons to take a closer look at these vulnerable groups. Another important detail that the study shows is related to the relative balance between the age groups that are between 20 and 44 years old, which accumulate at the frequency of 64.6% of the respondents. The 20-24 age group constitutes the statistical frequency mode. The average age range is 35-39 years old. The data show that there is great variability between age groups (53%).

4.1.3. Reading and writing skills and education levels

The questionnaire data showed that 39.4% of respondents know how to read and write and the remaining 60.4% are illiterate. These data were compared to those from the 2017 population census, referring to age groups ranging from 15 to 80 years and over. From the analysis carried out on these data, it appears that, at national level, the age groups in question covered 13,513,134 inhabitants. Of these, 8,643,517 (63.9%) could read and write, while 4,869,617 (36.1%) were illiterate. As a result, when compared to the national level, the percentages of citizens who know how to read and write in the province of Cabo Delgado are extremely low (39.4%), against 63.9% at the national level, which is worrying because, these data clearly indicate that 60.6% of the population studied cannot read or write.

At the level of Cabo Delgado and in the ranges covered by the present study, of the citizens who, until 2017, knew how to read and write, 4,407,842 (50.9%) were men and 4,235,675 (49.1%) were women and, of who could not read and write, 1,813,690 (37.3%) were men and 3,055,927 (62.7%) were women. Contrary to what happens at the national level, in Cabo Delgado the gap between the male and female population with regard to reading and writing skills is extremely accentuated.

As for the level of education, of the 3748 respondents, only 2410 respondents revealed their level of education. Of these, 44.9% said they had completed the primary level, 17.61%, secondary education and only 1.09% said they had completed training in the subsystem of professional technical or higher education. These data highlight the fragility of the education system in Mozambique, as one cannot talk about promoting self-employment without paying due attention to professional training.

4.1.4. Sources of income in the area of origin

Most respondents (67.72%) said that in their areas of origin agriculture was their main source of livelihood. Trade and fishing occupy the second and third places with around 36.9% and 11.5% of the respondents respectively mentioning these activities as being the main sources of subsistence, after agri-

culture. The practice of activities related to carpentry, civil construction, metalwork, electricity, plumbing, tailoring, mechanics, handicrafts, cooking, driving cars, catering, provision of transport services, hygiene and cleaning services, bakery, beauty salons/barbershops, sculpture, salt making, is still quite underdeveloped, with preferences by respondents, that vary between 0.05 and 3.79%. This spectrum indirectly tells us that such trades are neglected as a source of livelihood, on the one hand, due to the weak demand for trained professionals in these areas and, on the other hand, due to the lack of institutions or units of professional/vocational education that could prepare young people for professional, economic and social life with a focus on self-employment.

Cross analysis of the data referring to the main sources of income of the displaced people, indicates that: (i) 54% of the respondents who said they practiced agriculture depended exclusively on farming; 29%, in addition to agriculture, also practice commercial activities and 9%, fishing; (ii) of those who said they were merchants, 30% depend exclusively on this activity, 53%, in addition to commerce, also practice agriculture and 10%, fishing; (iii) of those who claim to be fishermen, only 10% live exclusively from fishing, 51% also practice agriculture and 32% trade. These data demonstrate the complementarity and subsidiarity of the communities' different sources of subsistence, aspects that must be considered when it comes to promoting activities for the socio-economic reintegration of displaced people.

These data prove that agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the displaced in their area of origin, in addition to other subsidiary activities.

Cross-analysis of the variables zones (district) of origin and source of income showed that in the percentage distribution of each source of income at the level of each district, agriculture continues to be predominant in all districts, including coastal districts. Ibo, being an island district, has a close distribution between the 3 main sources of income. Thus, 27.8% of the respondents said that agriculture was their main source of income and the same percentage for commerce, while 22.2% of those surveyed engaged in fishing. Interestingly, in other coastal districts, fishing has a percentage that varies from 10.3% to 12.3%, with Mocímboa da Praia 10.3%, Macomia 10.6% and Palma 12.3%.

The inhabitants of the districts that are located on the mainland are mainly engaged in agriculture because, as stated by the heads of households that were surveyed, 43.2% of citizens residing in Mocímboa da Praia are engaged in agriculture, in Macomia 49 %, Nangade 50%, Mueda 57%, Muidumbe 58%, Meluco 58.3% and Metuge 69.8%.

With regard to the percentage of the population engaged in commercial activities, the study indicates that, in general, there are no significant differences between the districts. Thus, in Metuge, 19.8% of households trade, 23.8% in Mueda, 25% in Meluco, 27% in Muidumbe, 28.1% in Macomia and 32.6% in Mocímboa da Praia.

4.2. Characterization of self-sufficiency activities of displaced people

4.2.1. Activities carried out by displaced people in reception areas

Regarding the characterization of the self-sufficiency activities of the displaced in the host areas, at the time the survey was carried out, 743 (19.9%) of the 3740 respondents said that they were carrying out some self-sufficiency or income generation activity while 2997 (80.1%) respondents stated that they were not carrying out any self-sufficiency activity, thus depending entirely on humanitarian aid for their subsistence. Of the 743 respondents who did some kind of subsistence activity, 281 families surveyed which corresponds to 36.2% were engaged in agriculture, (30.4%) in trade; 21.6% are dedicated to other activities, 4.4% to carpentry, 3.6% to construction, 1.9% to handicrafts, 0.9% to fishing, 0.8% to metalwork and, finally, 0.3% were dedicated to breeding livestock.

Of the 2997 heads of households who did not carry out any activity, 58.9% said they would like to practice commerce as a source of self-sufficiency, 30.1% agriculture; 3.5% would like to pursue other activities; 1.2% construction, 1.0% tailoring, 0.3% livestock, 0.3% metalwork and 0.2% would like to dedicate themselves to handicrafts.

4.2.2. Support provided to displaced people

The results of the present study indicate that 89.51% of households received food support. In addition to food, 42.9% received shelter support, 17.69% received medical and medication assistance and 11.23% received support in acquiring new documents.

For the development of self-sufficiency activities and at the time of the survey, 2.21% of respondents reported having received some support for the practice of agriculture, 2.21% for the practice of small businesses, 1.6% means of subsistence, 0.48% professional training, 0.21% for fishing, 0.08% construction, 0.05% had support in tools for metalwork and 4.35% of the surveyed families said they had received another type of support. These data point to the need to enhance the capacity of displaced families to carry out income-generating activities.

Tabela 2. Analysis of support received for subsistence activities and districts involved

Activity	Distrit					
	Chiure	Mecúfi	Metuge	Montepuez	Pemba	Total
Agriculture	35	7	108	73	-----	223
Small business	1	4	74	2	2	83
Professinal training	-----	1	6	-----	11	18
Means of subsistence	1	1	53	3	2	60
Carpentry	3	-----	2	1	2	8
Fishing	-----	2	2	-----	2	6
Livestock production	-----	-----	2	1	-----	3
Construction work	2	-----	-----	1	-----	3
Timber cutting	-----	-----	-----	1	1	2
Total	42	15	247	82	20	406

With regard to the support given to displaced families to practice agriculture, the study reveals that 4.83% of families received tools for land cultivation, 3.34% received seeds, 0.24% received assistance from an agricultural extension professional, 0.11% received support for the creation of an association and 0.05% was supported in marketing. For livestock, only 0.03% of respondents stated that they had received instruments to start with livestock activity. For the fishing activity, 0.03% had assistance in carrying out their activities, 0.03% had assistance in allocating an area to carry out the fishing activity and 0.03% received fishing equipment. With regard to handicrafts, carpentry, construction and metalwork, 0.27% received the necessary equipment to start their activity, 0.13% were allocated spaces to carry out this activity, 0.8% received technical assistance, 0.8% were monitored in marketing and 0.8% received assistance in setting up an association. With regard to support for starting small businesses, 1.44% of respondents received support, 0.48% received guidance on how to do conduct business, 0.27% were assigned spaces to carry out the activity, 0.11% received basic monitoring and 0.08% received support for creating an association.

Similarly, 0.11% benefited from professional training in agriculture, 0.11% in electricity, 0.08 in entrepreneurship, 0.05% in fishing, 0.05% in civil construction, 0.05% in metalwork, 0.05% in carpentry and 0.08% in other areas. These data show that, despite the aforementioned areas having a high potential for self-employment of young people, they are relegated to the secondary plan.

As for financial support, the study indicates that 80.63% of the surveyed families did not receive any financial support and 19.05% received some financial support, among which, 33% of the surveyed families used the money to buy clothes, 26% used money for the purchase of food, 22% invested it in small busi-

nesses, 6% for the purchase of domestic utensils, 3% for the construction of houses, 1% for agriculture and 9% used it for other unspecified purposes.

4.3. Challenges in the implementation of activities

Of the 3706 heads of households who answered the question “do you have land to cultivate?”, 699 (18.8%) answered positively, having mentioned that, in total, 1000 hectares were allocated, corresponding to an average of 2 hectares per family. 41.8% of the 1000 hectares were allocated to the IDPs surveyed in Metuge, 32.8% in Chiure, 12.6% in Montepuez and only 6.2% in Pemba.

On the other hand, of the families that had access to land, 12.67% had difficulties in acquiring agricultural inputs, 9.93% in acquiring worktools, 4.78% in production and 2.77% in marketing.

With regard to handicrafts, civil construction, metalwork and carpentry, the challenges reside, according to 2.53% of the respondents, in the poor availability of tools, raw materials; (2.51%) said they faced challenges in acquiring space to practice activities; 1.41% said they had experienced some difficulty in acquiring production instruments; 0.43% reported having experienced some difficulty in the production process itself, while 0.43% had difficulty selling products.

As in all geographical spaces that suffer terrorist actions, in Mozambique terrorism is an instrumental way of imposing fear on the people, the government and the State (Galito, 2013), it is born of hatred, it is based on contempt for human life and it generates isolation, mistrust and withdrawal; terrorists generate violence that attracts violence, in a tragic spiral that also drags down the new generations, thus inheriting the hatred that caused the previous divisions (Riccardi, 2021). These actions oblige the Government, humanitarian institutions, civil society and other actors to make tremendous efforts to guarantee security for citizens and provide emergency humanitarian assistance and socio-economic integration to affected families.

This process brings with it enormous challenges, namely,

- (i) the need for the State to hold land reserves for the resettlement and socio-economic integration of internally displaced people in the event of conflict or calamities;
- (ii) existence of apparent land conflict between displaced people and host communities; (iii) the great mobility of displaced people from one center to another, allied to the lack of credible criteria for sorting, identifying and reliably registering displaced people to guarantee the determination of the degree of vulnerability of each displaced family; (iv) the evident difficulty

- of reconciling emergency humanitarian assistance and the initiation of community development activities due to the scarcity of resources;
- (iii) the need to train young people and women in relevant and significant trades, finance small projects to generate self-employment and guarantee the implementation of inclusive and professionalizing compulsory education;
 - (iv) persistence of the lack of efficient and effective coordination between humanitarian organizations in emergency humanitarian assistance and for socio-economic integration both for displaced people who arrive and remain in resettlement centers, as well as those who return to their areas of origin or settle in other geographic spaces;
 - (v) the need not to neglect the imperative of providing the indispensable assistance to the host populations and those who have suffered the effects of natural disasters,
 - (vi) the need to, judiciously, continue to provide the necessary support to the displaced in the acquisition of documents of identification.

Faced with all these challenges, the following question arises: how to promote the participation of displaced families in activities conducive to achieving the goals of sustainable development?

5. Final considerations

In the face of terrorist actions that displaced more than 850,000 people, the Government, humanitarian institutions, civil society and other actors came together to guarantee security for citizens and provide emergency humanitarian assistance and socio-economic integration to affected families.

While most organizations that provide humanitarian assistance to displaced people focus their intervention on food assistance, health care, provision of shelter and environmental sanitation and there are few organizations that implement projects leading to the self-sustainability of families affected by terrorism. Therefore, it is considered that the socio-economic integration of displaced people, in addition to providing food assistance and temporary shelter, should also, and in parallel, support displaced families to develop activities that could help them generate income for their livelihood.

In the areas of origin, agriculture, commerce and fishing are the main sources of livelihood for the families and in the receiving regions, more than 80% of the displaced do not carry out any activity of self-sufficiency, while about 20% are dedicated to agriculture, trade and other activities. The lack of land and

of technical and financial support are some of the challenges faced by displaced people in carrying out income-generating activities for subsistence.

The time gap between basic humanitarian assistance and the implementation of self-sufficiency and income generation projects can be reduced, if some critical issues such as (i) the design and implementation of a standard form for registering the profile of displaced people, that responds to the needs of all areas of intervention, (ii) provision of land for the implementation of family income generation activities, (iii) provision of work tools, agricultural inputs and financial resources, accompanied by training actions in relevant areas for the successful implementation of programs for the socio-economic integration of displaced people and (iv) provision of technical assistance to families, are met.

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