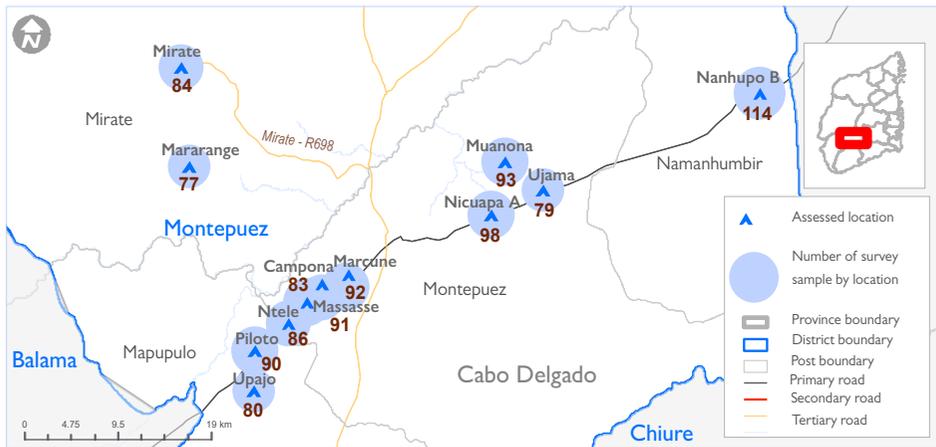


During the reporting period 28 to 30 September 2021, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team conducted Movement Intention surveys in Montepuez district, interviewing a total of 1,062 displaced families. Conducted surveys respond to the informational needs of humanitarian partners as well as the changing context in security and physical accessibility across areas of potential return in Quissanga, Macomia, Palma and Muidumbe. A team of DTM enumerators were deployed to assess and better understand the pull and push factors informing intended return movements as well as living conditions of displaced families.

Traveling south-east via the Nairoto road, Montepuez receives individuals displaced from Palma, Muidumbe, Nangade and Mocimboa da Praia. The district has also served as a transit point for displaced families intending to reach other southern districts of Cabo Delgado such as Balama, Namuno, Chiure, Metuge and Pema. Results from IOM DTM Baseline assessments (September 2021), estimate a total of 58,930 IDPs currently hosted across sites and host communities in Montepuez.

According to interviewed respondents, 71% want to return to their place of origin, 21% are undecided and 8% want to stay where they are. Common reasons cited amongst intended return movements include displaced families not feeling comfortable in current hosting locations (23%), lack of access to food in current hosting locations (21%) and the perception that the security situation in their place of origin has improved.

The most common sources of income for IDP families are small businesses (43%) and farming (36%). However, 98% of all respondents do not have an alternative source of income (98%).



Map 1. Assessed localities.

### RESULTS OF THE RETURN SURVEY

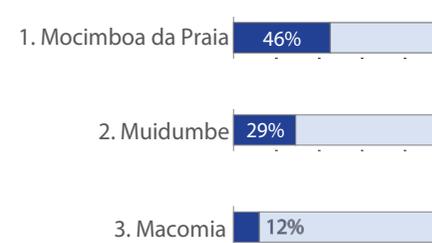
According to the respondents, 71% want to return to their place of origin, 21% are undecided and 8% want to stay where they are.



Graph 1. Return intentions.

According to respondents citing their return movement intentions, **around 57% of families want to move in the short term** (less than one month); 26% between one and three weeks, and 31% between 1 and 2 months. Around 43% of families will not begin their intended return movements in the short term: 19% of families want to return in more than 3 months, 14% in more than 6 months and 10% in more than a year.

Among those who want to return, the majority wants to go back to Mocimboa da Praia (46%), followed by Muidumbe (29%) and Macomia (12%). These results are in line with recorded districts of origin noted amongst interviewed IDP families; 47% are from Mocimboa da Praia, 28% from Muidumbe and 22% from Macomia.



Graph 2. Main districts where IDPs intend to return.

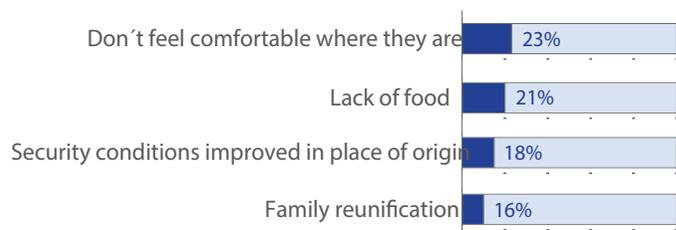


Graph 3. When do they want to return?

## RESULTS OF THE RETURN SURVEY

According to interviewed respondents, common reasons cited amongst intended return movements include displaced families not feeling comfortable in current hosting locations (23%), lack of access to food in current hosting locations (21%) and the perception that the security situation in their place of origin has improved (18%). An additional 16% of families want to return in order to reunite with their relatives. Only 8% of IDPs reported they wanted to return for improved access to income-generating activities/employment.

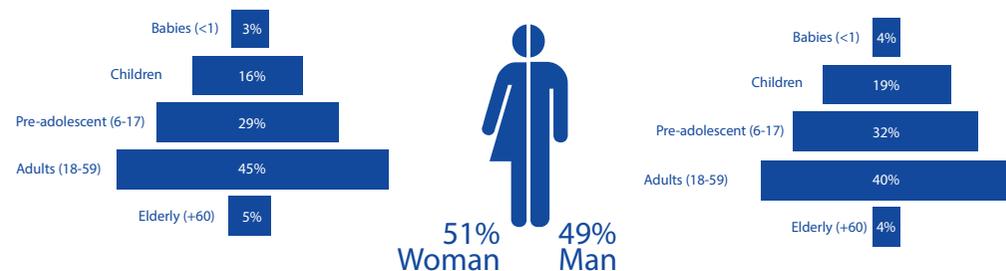
When asked what conditions are needed to trigger return movements, 27% of all interviewed families cited access to functional public services (health, education and water), 25% cited improved security and 19% cited improved conditions for income-generating activities/employment.



Graph 4. Main reasons for the return

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic data shows that 51% of the assessed families are female and 49% male. Majority of interviewed IDPs are pre-adolescent (36% are between 6-17 years old). Out of total respondents, 63% are under the age of 18.



Graph 5. Demographics

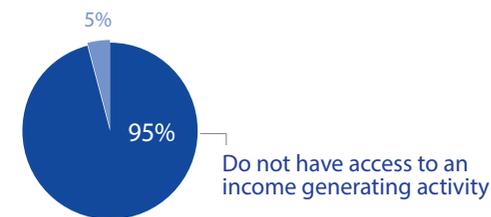
## MAIN VULNERABILITIES

The main vulnerabilities reported were female-headed households (57%), lactating women (29%) and pregnant women (10%).

## MAIN CHALLENGES

The main difficulties faced by all assessed families are related to food insecurity; **96% of families reported they lack food**. When asked, **95% of families said they do not have access to income-generating activities**. Results also show that most IDP families do not have access to land (93%).

Among the minority of IDP families who do have access to income-generating activities, 40% are engaged in temporary employment (construction, carpentry), small street businesses (16%) and fishery (5%). Majority of the assessed IDP families who rely on fishery as a source of income are located in Memba.



Graph 6. Do the IDPs have a source of income?

The majority of IDPs consider their relationship with the host community as good (82%) or average (17%). Only 1% reported having problems. The biggest tensions were reported in Upajo (Mapupulo) and Mirate.

## Methodology

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams conducted a rapid Movement Intention Survey across sites and communities hosting IDPs in Mapupulo, Mirate, Montepuez sede and Namanhumbir. The data collection tool was a concise questionnaire that was administered by IOM field teams to the head of household, or to any adult member that could respond on behalf of the household. For the purposes of this data collection exercise, the sample size for each location was calculated at a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%. In order to calculate the number of household surveys needed in each location, the DTM's Baseline Assessment Report Round 13 (September 2021) data was used to obtain the estimated base number of IDP households. The intention surveys were carried out in September 2021.