



69 assessed sites



50,476 IDP households



201,689 IDPs



Centro de Naminaue in Metuge - IDPs queuing for water at main water source

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
METHODOLOGY	2
OVERVIEW	3
CABO DELGADO	4
NAMPULA	9
NIASSA	11

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Multi-Sectorial Location Assessment (MSLA) report, which presents findings from the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 7 assessments, aims to enhance understanding of the extent of internal displacements and the needs of affected populations in conflict-affected districts of Northern Mozambique. Data was collected between 3 and 25 November 2021 in close coordination with provincial government and Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres (INGD) partners, and presents trends from 66 assessed sites hosting internally displaced persons across nine districts in Cabo Delgado, 2 sites in Niassa, and 1 site in Nampula.

In total, 201,689 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (an increase of 1% since the previous round) or 50,476 households were mapped living in sites assessed during this MSLA. Reported figures, however, exclude displaced individuals living in host community settings. According to DTM Round 14 Baseline, as of November 2021 an estimated 663,276 IDPs were identified living in both host communities and sites in Cabo Delgado, 68,951 IDPs in Nampula, and 1,265 IDPs in Niassa.

Sites under assessment in this report included relocation sites, temporary sites or transit centers, and host community extensions as classified by the Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) cluster. Relocation sites are planned by local authorities and CCCM partners with certain minimum criteria for households (e.g. minimum space per family). Temporary sites are locations with pre-existing infrastructure, like schools, that have been re-purposed in this period of crisis. Given the active and fluid nature of displacement trends in Northern Mozambique, it is important to note that the number of sites or locations with displaced IDPs exceeds the number of sites assessed for this round.

The MSLA included an analysis of sector-wide needs, including shelter and non-food items (NFIs), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security and livelihoods, health, education, protection, community engagement and energy.

This report pays special attention to the dynamics of forced displacement into sites in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa which has been hit the hardest by the conflict in Northern Mozambique.

METHODOLOGY

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is the leading humanitarian data provider to support response planning. Information on conditions and needs of affected communities and displacement trends as well as in-depth thematic assessments are of key importance in addressing current Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) indicators and identifying priorities for the different sectoral responses.

The Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) captures detailed information on the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in sites, including demographic information, place of origin, age and sex breakdown, vulnerabilities, and detailed sectoral needs (shelter and NFI, WASH, food security and livelihoods, health, education, communication, protection, and energy). The clusters regularly provide updates and inputs to the MSLA form that are implemented and adapted by DTM. Information is collected through direct interviews with Key Informants (KI) and local representatives, through direct observations, as well as through Focus Group Discussions.

COVID-19 preparedness measures were also captured in this assessment.



OVERVIEW: Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa

From 3 to 25 November 2021, in close coordination with provincial government and INGD partners, the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams conducted Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments (MSLA) in 66 sites hosting 194,837 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Cabo Delgado province, 1 site with 6,567 IDPs in Nampula province, and 2 sites with 285 IDPs in Niassa province, in response to the mass displacements caused by the insecurity situation in the north. In all sites, the majority of IDPs were displaced by the insecurity situation.

Of the total 201,689 individuals in the assessed sites, 49,955 (or 25%) are women, 38,546 (19%) are men, and 113,188 (56%) are children. Demographic data in Figures 2 and 3 is a sample collected through random sampling of twenty households per site.

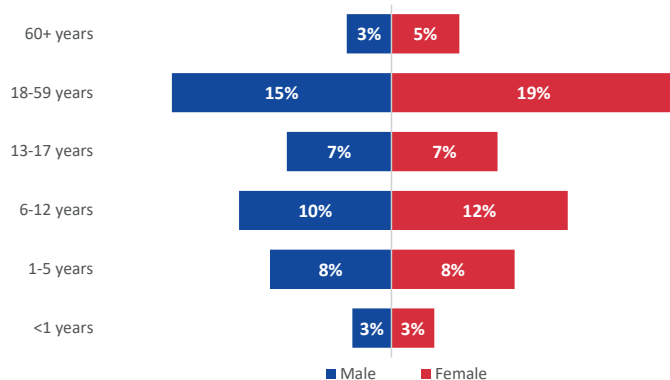


Figure 3: Sex and age demographics of IDPs in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa

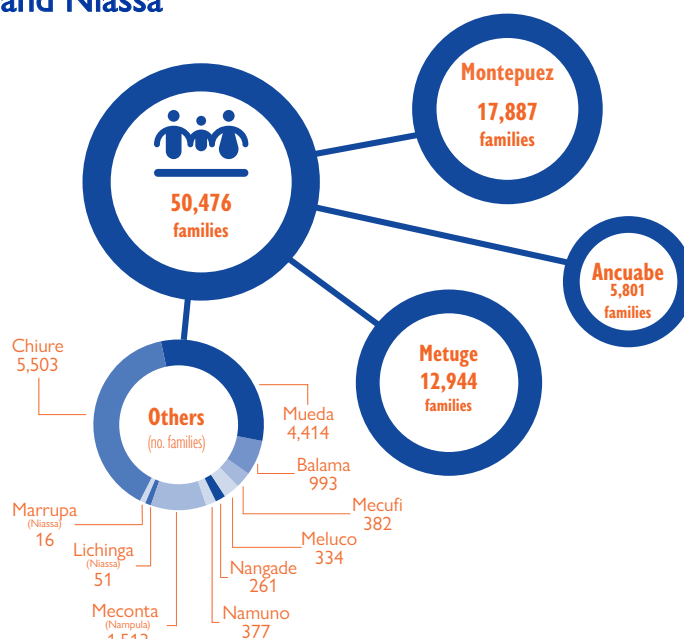


Figure 1: IDP households per district in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa

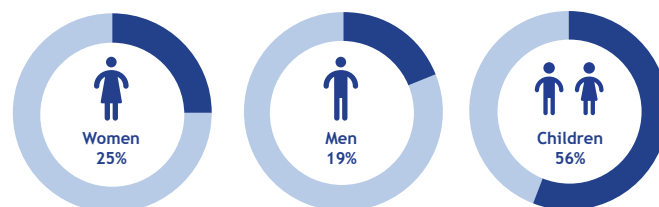
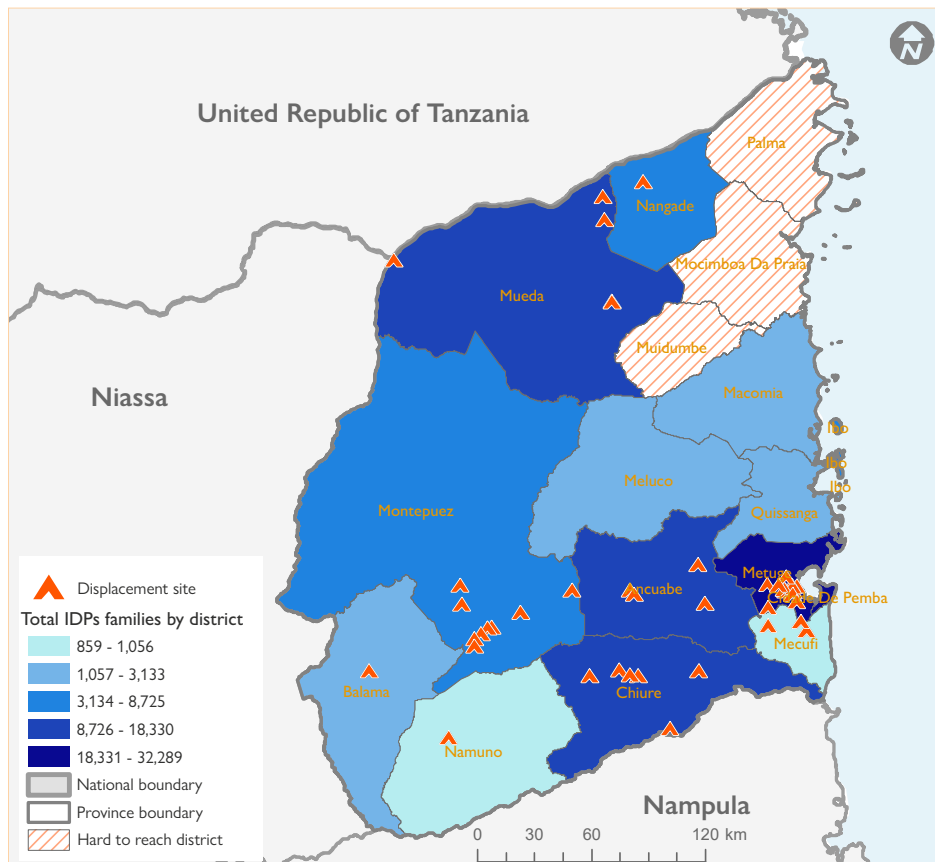


Figure 2: Proportion of adult female, adult male, and child IDPs

Based on a random sampling of IDPs in the sites, 54 per cent of IDPs are female and 46 per cent are male. According to the sampling, 58 per cent of the IDP population is under 18 years of age (close to the 56% estimate from KIs). There are an estimated 11,080 infants (under 1 year of age) in the IDP population, and 33,101 children aged 1 to 5 years old - for demographic breakdown see [MSLA 7 dataset](#).

Demographic data for Round 7 is summarized in the table below, with a breakdown of vulnerable groups by district.

District	No. IDPs	No. HH	Pregnant women	Breastfeeding mothers	Disabilities	Chronic conditions	Separated children	Elderly without carers	Child-headed households	Elderly-headed households
Ancuabe	25,747	5,801	98	0	136	0	66	2	1	1
Balama	5,074	993	23	105	18	1	17	1	1	74
Chiure	27,947	5,503	89	0	34	0	1	0	0	0
Mecufi	1,893	382	9	62	7	9	0	0	5	30
Meluco	1,097	334	25	68	12	8	0	0	0	30
Metuge	55,279	12,944	511	320	180	17	3	3	0	204
Montepuez	56,989	17,887	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Mueda	17,850	4,414	87	177	73	0	31	160	0	0
Namuno	1,888	377	12	37	7	41	0	0	0	0
Nangade	1,073	261	0	48	9	1	1	5	1	33
Meconta (Nampula)	6,567	1,513	48	45	25	35	0	141	0	0
Lichinga (Niassa)	225	51	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	3
Marrupa (Niassa)	60	16	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	201,689	50,476	902	886	502	113	129	312	8	375



194,837 IDPs
 48,837 IDP households
 66 assessed sites

Sixty-six sites were assessed in Cabo Delgado province. Eight per cent of the total site IDP population resides in EPC 25 de Junho, seven per cent in Nicuapa A, and five per cent in Centro de Ntele. Thirty-four are relocation sites, 27 are temporary sites, and five are host community extensions. Four sites reported limited physical accessibility - they can only be accessed with 4x4 vehicles. Forty-six sites are at risk of becoming inaccessible in the event of a natural disaster. Bairro de Reacentamento in Mecufi was reported as unsafe and insecure for humanitarian partners.

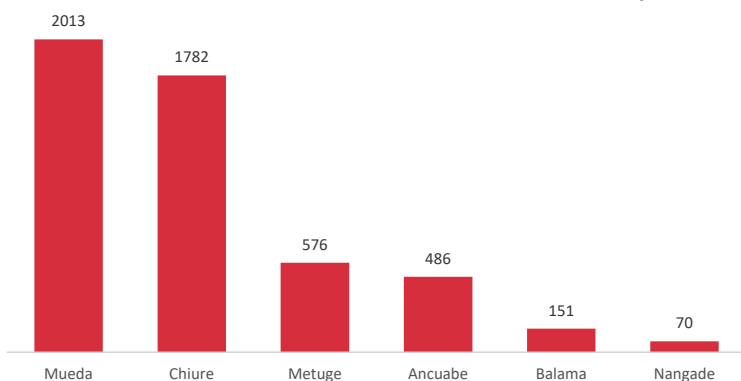
Demographics

In Cabo Delgado, the IDP demographics are as follows: 25 per cent adult females (49,122), 19 per cent adult males (37,048 individuals), 56 per cent children (108,667). There are an estimated 10,791 infant children (under one year old), and 32,227 children aged 1-5 years.

Pregnant women	Breastfeeding mothers	Disabilities	Chronic conditions	Unaccompanied Minors	Elderly without carers	Child-headed households	Elderly-headed households
854	817	476	77	129	171	8	372

Mobility

The insecurity situation was a cause of displacement of IDPs in all 66 sites assessed (though in previous rounds some sites reported additional migration drivers). In 62 per cent of sites, the majority of the IDP population arrived more than six months ago, 24 per cent between three and six months ago, and 6 per cent between one and three months ago. In the past month, two new sites have been opened.



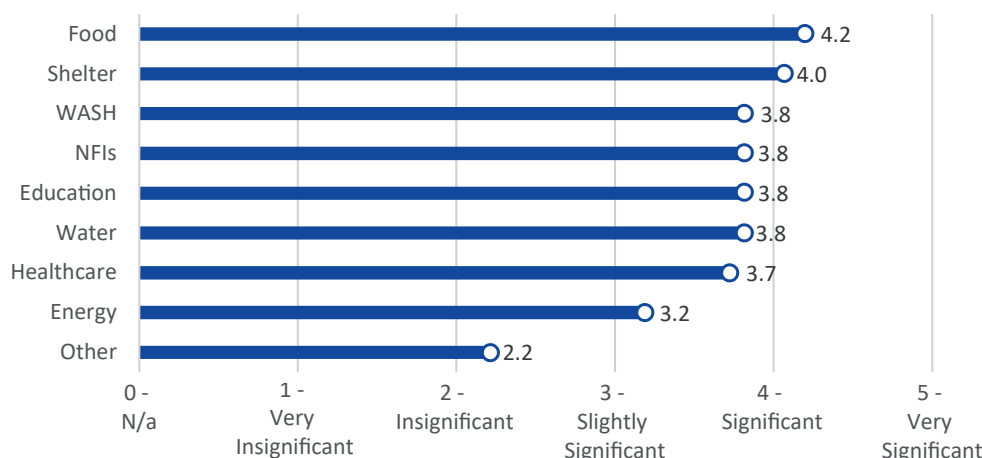
In 42 per cent of sites, it is reported that the sheltered population is increasing. Sites reported 5,091 arrivals in the past month. Forty per cent of the recorded arrivals were in Mueda, 35 per cent in Chiure, and 11 per cent in Metuge. The largest individual influx was in Bairro de Realocação de Mpeme in Mueda, with 1,961 arrivals.

Figure 4: Number of arrivals in last month per district



Priority Needs

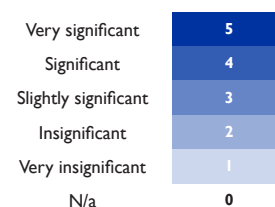
To address the priority needs of IDPs in sites, Key Informants have been asked to rank the relative intensity of each sectoral need on a Likert scale. Figure 5 presents this data, by aggregating the data for all 66 sites in Cabo Delgado and presenting an average “need”. For the sectoral needs of individuals sites, please consult the [MSLA 7 dataset](#). Below Figure 5, there is a table showing the sectoral needs aggregated by district.



The most significant priority needs report was for Food (4.2), Shelter (4.0) and Wash (3.8). These three needs have the highest intensity similarly reported during data collection in August, MSLA Round 6.

Figure 5: Average reported sectoral needs for all sites in Cabo Delgado

The table below aggregates the sectoral needs for sites in each district, and provides an average rating. Overall, the highest levels of need across the sectors can be found in Ancuabe, Metuge, Mueda, Namuno, and Nangade. The high levels of need for Food should also be noted in these five districts.

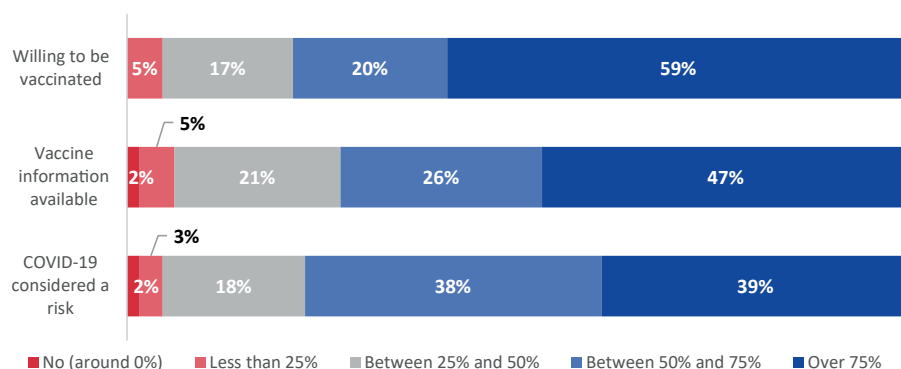


District	No of Sites	Food	Water	Shelter	NFI	Healthcare	Education	Latrines	Energy	Other
Ancuabe	10	5.00	4.70	4.50	4.60	5.00	4.50	3.50	5.00	5.00
Balama	3	1.67	1.33	1.33	1.67	1.33	1.33	1.33	0.00	1.33
Chiure	9	3.00	1.67	2.89	2.00	2.22	2.78	3.56	0.00	2.00
Mecufi	1	1.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Meluco	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	0.00
Metuge	19	5.00	4.95	4.89	4.79	4.68	4.53	4.63	4.63	0.00
Montepuez	15	3.87	3.20	3.73	3.47	2.87	3.47	3.67	2.27	1.47
Mueda	5	5.00	5.00	4.80	4.60	5.00	4.60	4.40	4.00	0.00
Namuno	1	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	0.00
Nangade	2	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.00
Grand Total	66	4.20	3.79	4.05	3.80	3.73	3.80	3.82	3.18	1.56



COVID-19 Preparedness

In 11 per cent of sites there are no precautionary measures against the spread of COVID-19, while in 76 per cent of sites IDPs wear masks. In 32 per cent of sites, most IDPs wear face masks in public spaces, while in 58 per cent only some IDPs do, and in 9 per cent no one does. In 58 per cent of sites, IDPs sometimes wash their hands, while in 29 per cent they almost never do. In 77 per cent of sites, masks haven’t been distributed. In 80 per cent of sites, functional hand washing stations with soap are not available. In 74 per cent of sites, information, education, or communication materials related to COVID-19 are not available. Awareness sessions have been held in 58 per cent of sites in the last month in Cabo Delgado.



The graph to the left presents various vaccination and COVID-19 related indicators. In 59 per cent of sites, the majority of IDPs (over 75% of the population) are willing to be vaccinated, in 47 per cent of sites the majority of IDPs have information on vaccines available to them, and in 39 per cent of sites the majority of IDPs consider COVID-19 a personal health risk.

Figure 6: Percentage of sites where a proportion of the site population is (a) willing to be vaccinated (b) is able to access vaccine related information (c) considers COVID-19 a risk



Shelter & NFIs

Throughout Cabo Delgado, on average 60 per cent sleep in permanent shelters, 33 per cent sleep in emergency shelters, and 7 per cent of households sleep outdoors. For a breakdown of shelter conditions for each site, consult the [MSLA 7 dataset](#). In 62 per cent of sites, local building materials are available and accessible to IDPs, in 85 per cent of sites IDPs are constructing shelters. In 29 per cent of sites, shelters have leakages, and in 9 per cent shelters have flooded. In 74 per cent of sites, markets are reportedly functioning.

IDPs received shelter/NFI support in 68 per cent of sites. In 95 per cent of sites, IDPs urgently need NFI/shelter support. The most needed types of support are: emergency shelters (74% of sites), NFIs (70%), shelter upgrades (67%), technical support (36%), labour support (24%), and retrofitting assistance (15%). In 74 per cent of sites, the majority of IDPs do not have access to flashlights. IDPs acquired NFIs/shelter materials in the following ways: aid distributions (73% of sites), brought with them when displaced (44% of sites), donated by the local community (15%), and purchased at the market (5%). The main barriers to accessing NFIs are: lack of money (76%), items are too expensive (42%), transport too expensive (21%), market not accessible (11%), and markets do not sell items (5%).

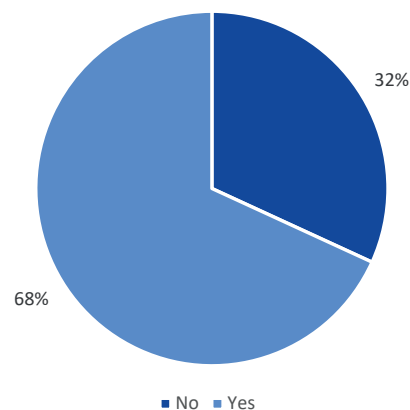


Figure 7: Percentage of sites where IDPs received shelter/NFI support

Information on NFI needs was gathered using Likert scales. The graph beside shows the relative needs of the displaced populations, averaged across all the sites in Cabo Delgado. Option “5 - Very Significant” represents the highest need level. Most needs are between 3 - Slightly Significant and 4 - Significant. For site specific needs, consult the [MSLA 7 dataset](#).

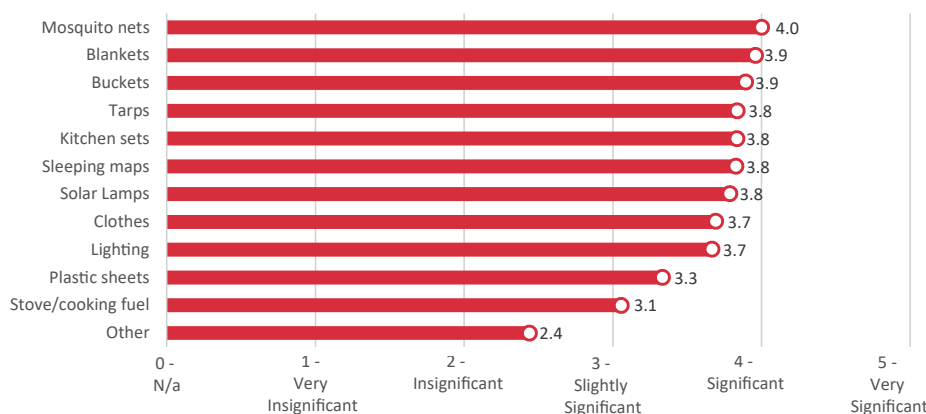


Figure 8: Average NFI needs of all sites using Likert Scales



WASH

In two sites around half of IDPs live in areas where open defecation is visible, in one site most (around 75%) of IDPs are in the same situation, and in one site all IDPs live near visible defecation. In 83 per cent of sites no open defecation is visible. In 98 per cent of sites, no one has access to showers/bathing facilities. In 65 per cent of sites, no one has access to soap, while in 30 per cent of sites a few (around 25%) have access. In 15 per cent of sites no one has enough drinking water. In 58 per cent of sites, there are no hand washing stations. There have been hygiene/WASH communications in 55 per cent of sites. In 92 per cent of sites, there are no solid waste management systems. In 73 per cent of sites, there were no WASH distributions in the last month. In 42 per cent of sites, drainage systems function very poorly.

Figure 8 presents the number and percentage of sites, against how many IDPs are present for each available latrine. In 61 per cent of sites there are between 1 and 10 latrines for each IDP, while in 14 per cent there are between 11 and 25 IDPs for each latrine, and 3 per cent have 26 to 50 IDPs per latrine. In Centro de Reassentamento (Nangade), there are 375 IDPs for each latrine, 198 IDPs/latrine in 25 de Junho (Metuge), and 166 IDPs/latrine in Nagua I (Metuge). In 5 sites there are no functional latrines.

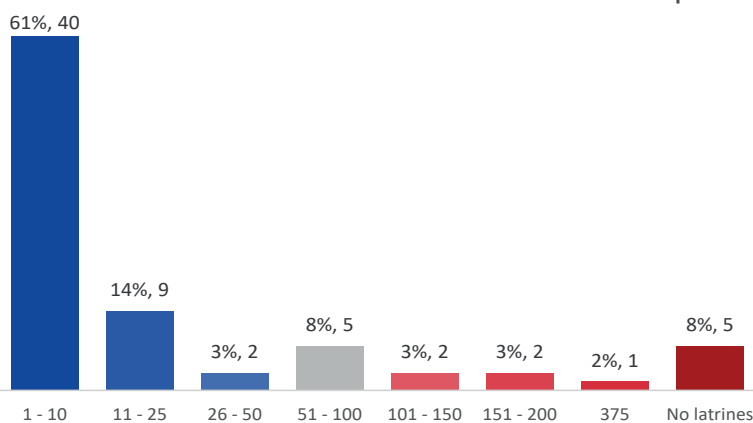


Figure 9: Number of IDPs in sites for each available and functional latrines as percentage (%) and number (n) of sites



Forty-five per cent of sites received a food distribution in the last month (compared to 88% in the previous month). In 58 per cent of sites, the majority of IDPs have access to farming lands. In 20 per cent of sites, households have received agricultural inputs from a distribution. Of those sites where the majority have access to farming land, in 38 per cent of sites no households are actively working their farmland, while in one site all of the households are working their land. Of the sites that received agricultural inputs, in 85 per cent of sites, households do not own any livestock, while in one site around 25 per cent own livestock.



In 94 per cent of sites, the first course of action when family members get sick is to go to a health facility. In 70 per cent of sites, IDPs have access to a hospital, in 38 per cent access to mobile brigades, an on-site clinic in 9 per cent of sites, and ambulance services in 5 per cent of sites. In 77 per cent of sites, the majority of women give birth in health facilities, while in 17 per cent the majority give birth at home with the assistance of midwives. In 98 per cent of sites, the majority of women seek out a health professional in the course of their pregnancy. In 92 per cent of sites, IDPs are aware of HIV support services, and in 89 per cent they are aware of Tuberculosis support services. In 21 per cent of sites, IDPs have been presenting symptoms of diarrhea or vomited. Overall, IDPs are satisfied with the provision of healthcare in 52 per cent of sites in Cabo Delgado.



In 86 per cent of sites, the majority of children have access to schools/education facilities. In 65 per cent of sites, the school facilities are functional. The two greatest barriers to education are a not accessible due to distance, and a lack of teaching materials. Additional barriers include no access to documentation, discrimination, and the cost of schools. In those sites where children are attending school, on average 46 per cent are enrolled/attending education. The graph below shows the distance to school facilities for sites in Cabo Delgado.

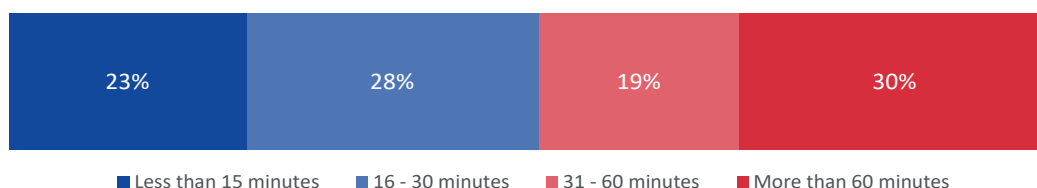


Figure 10: Distance to school/education facility as percentage of sites



There are no police stations/security posts in 73 per cent of sites. There are no child friendly spaces in 89 per cent of sites. In 85 per cent of sites, communal facilities are not lit. In 79 per cent of sites, there is a security provider/mechanism to ensure the safety of IDPs. In 82 per cent of sites, there is a referral mechanism for Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors.

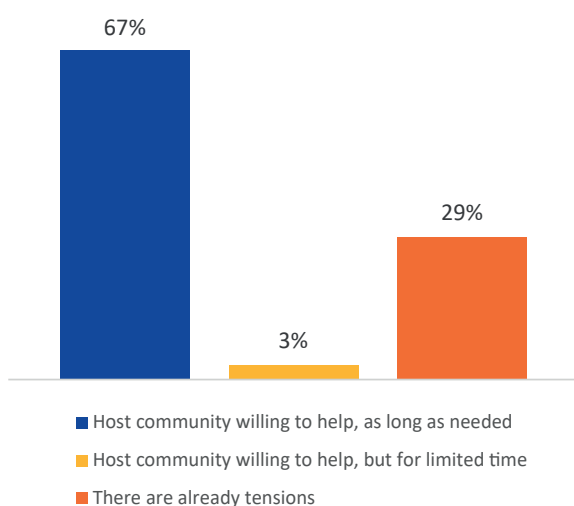


Figure 11 Relationship with host community as percentage of sites

In 27 per cent of sites, there is a support mechanism for the psychosocial needs of the population. In 67 per cent of sites, the host community has said that IDPs can stay as long as is needed. In 28 per cent of sites, there are already tensions between the IDP and host communities (up from 17% the previous round). In 94 per cent of sites, the majority of IDPs do not have access to legal documentation. Of those sites where the majority do not have legal documentation, 42 per cent of sites report that the main barrier to getting the necessary documentation is due to a lack of transportation to travel to registry for new documentation, 35 per cent due to a lack of financial means, and 21 per cent due to heavy bureaucracy. In 42 per cent of sites, the majority of IDPs present can neither read or write.



Communication

To communicate with the humanitarian sector, sites report the IDP community uses the following: community leaders, local government, and humanitarian agencies. When communicating with the displaced community, the humanitarian sector uses the following avenues: community leaders, local government, and direct outreach by the humanitarian agencies themselves. Volunteers are present in 55 per cent of sites, and have organised social activities for the following sectors: health (67% of sites where present), WASH (56%), education (39%), protection (28%), GBV (22%), child protection (17%), nutrition (11%), Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) (8%), and youth (6%).

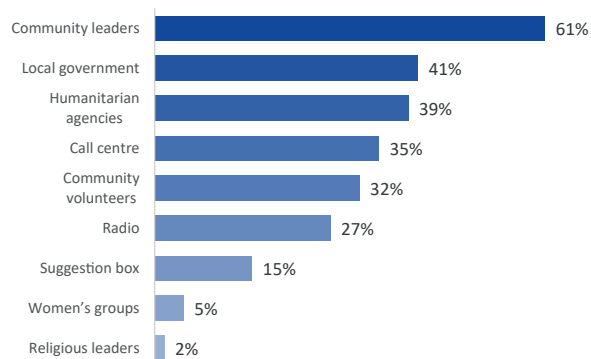


Figure 10: What are the main communication mechanisms used by IDPs to communicate with the humanitarian community, as percentage of total sites

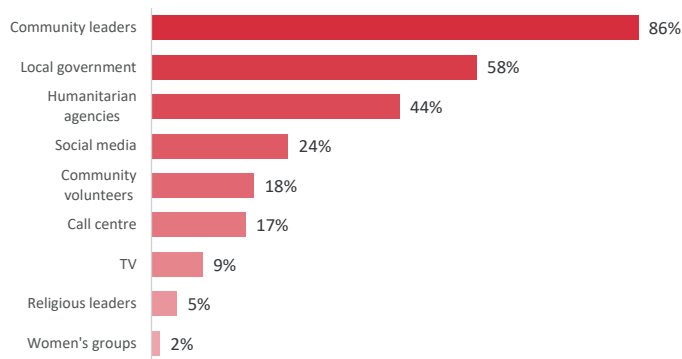
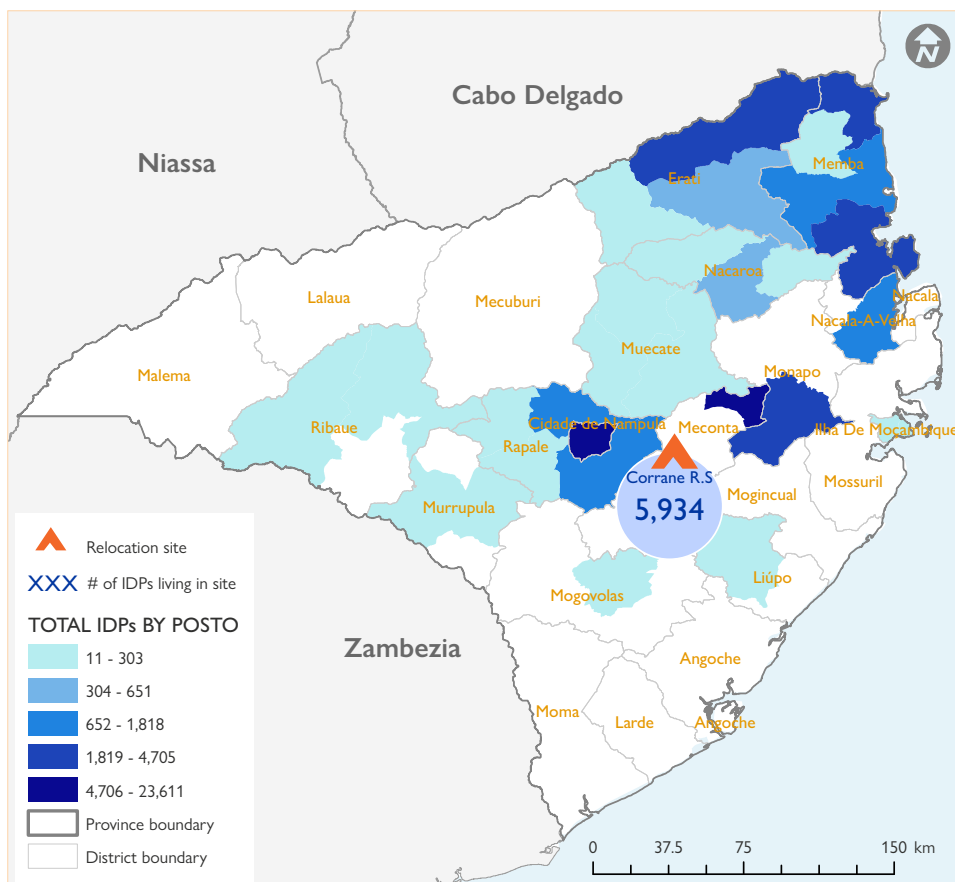


Figure 11: What are the main communication mechanisms used by the humanitarian community to communicate with IDPs, as percentage of total sites



Energy

In 47 per cent of sites, households do not need to use any coping strategies associated with a lack of fuel, while in 8 per cent of sites they may skip meals/reduce portion sizes, and in 3 per cent households spend their savings. In 88 per cent of sites, households generally manufacture their cooking stoves. In 86 per cent of sites, households generally produce or manufacture their cooking fuel. In 36 per cent of sites, households spend between 1h30 and 3h00 per week collecting fuel. In 53 per cent of sites they spend less than 1h30 collecting fuel. In 41 per cent of sites households generally do their cooking in a room not for sleeping. In 86 per cent of sites, it is reported that either electricity points are not functioning or that fuel/wood is not available at the local market. A total of 58 per cent of sites reported that the main barrier to energy usage is that the electricity points are too far away. The main priorities for energy services included household lighting in 85 per cent of sites, communal street-lighting in 65 per cent of sites and mobile phone charging in 64 per cent of sites.



6,567 IDPs

1,513 IDP households

1 assessed site (relocation centre)

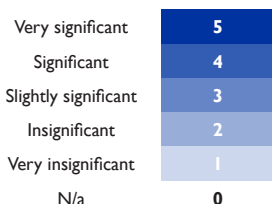
Corrane relocation site is physically accessible, and not at risk of becoming inaccessible in the event of a natural disaster. It is safe and secure for humanitarian actors to enter the site. Violence due to the insecurity situation in Cabo Delgado is the main reason of displacement for the majority of IDPs. The majority of people were displaced more than six months ago. The site is increasing in size: in the last month there was an inflow of 633 individuals from Meconta.

Demographics

In Corrane relocation site, the IDP demographics are as follows: 22 per cent adult females (1,450), 22 per cent adult males (769 individuals), 66 per cent children (4,348). There are an estimated 272 infant children (under one year old), and 815 children aged 1-5 years.

Pregnant women	Breastfeeding mothers	Disabilities	Chronic conditions	Separated children	Elderly without carers	Child-headed households	Elderly-headed households
48	45	25	35	0	141	0	50

Priority Needs



	Corrane	Corrane	
Food	4	Health	4
Water	4	Education	4
Shelter	4	WASH	4
NFIs	4	Energy	4

COVID-19 Preparedness

Physical distancing is the most common preventative measure against COVID-19 on site, and IDPs sometimes wash their hands. Hand washing stations with soap have been installed. There have been mask distributions. There are information materials present, and COVID-19 awareness sessions have been held in the past month. A majority of IDPs consider COVID-19 a risk, have information on vaccine access, and wish to be vaccinated.

Shelter & NFIs

In Corrane, 100 per cent of IDP households are sleeping in emergency shelters, and households are currently not building their own shelters. IDPs need emergency shelters, shelter upgrades, and technical assistance for shelters. Shelter/NFI support has been received by IDPs in the site. Corrane reported significant needs for all NFIs apart from solar lamps. The main barrier to accessing NFIs is a lack of money to purchase items at the local market.



WASH

There are functioning latrines on-site, and there is approximately one available latrine for each household, with additional facilities constructed as families are relocated to the site. There are active WASH committees on-site, and the drainage system is described as very poorly functioning. IDPs use hand pumps and small water systems to access water. No problems or issues have been reported regarding water access by IDPs.



Food Security and Livelihoods

A food distribution occurred in the last month. In each case, and around 100 per cent of households received food in the distribution. In the site, the majority of IDPs do not have access to farmland. They have received an agricultural distribution in the last month. Around 25 per cent of households are working their farmland/machambas, around 50 per cent of households own livestock.



Health

When members of the household fall ill, the first course of action is to go to the local health facility, which is an on-site clinic. In the site, most women give birth at the health facility and seek a health professional during their pregnancy. IDPs are aware of support for both people with HIV and/or Tuberculosis. Residents in Corrane are satisfied with the healthcare services provided. There have been no case reported of diarrhea or vomiting.



Education

The majority of school age children have access to school (estimated at 4,348 children). The school is described as non-functional. No reason is given for the lack of a functioning education facility. The facility is 31-60 minutes away when walking. It is reported that IDPs with disabilities face significant barriers to accessing education.



Protection

There is a functioning police post on-site, and there are child-friendly spaces in Corrane. There is a security provider or mechanism present for the safety of residents in the site, and a referral mechanism for GBV survivors. Communal facilities are lit. The host community has indicated that it is willing to provide help to the IDPs in Corrane for as long as is needed. It is reported that the majority of households have no legal documentation, and households do not have the financial means to replace the documents.



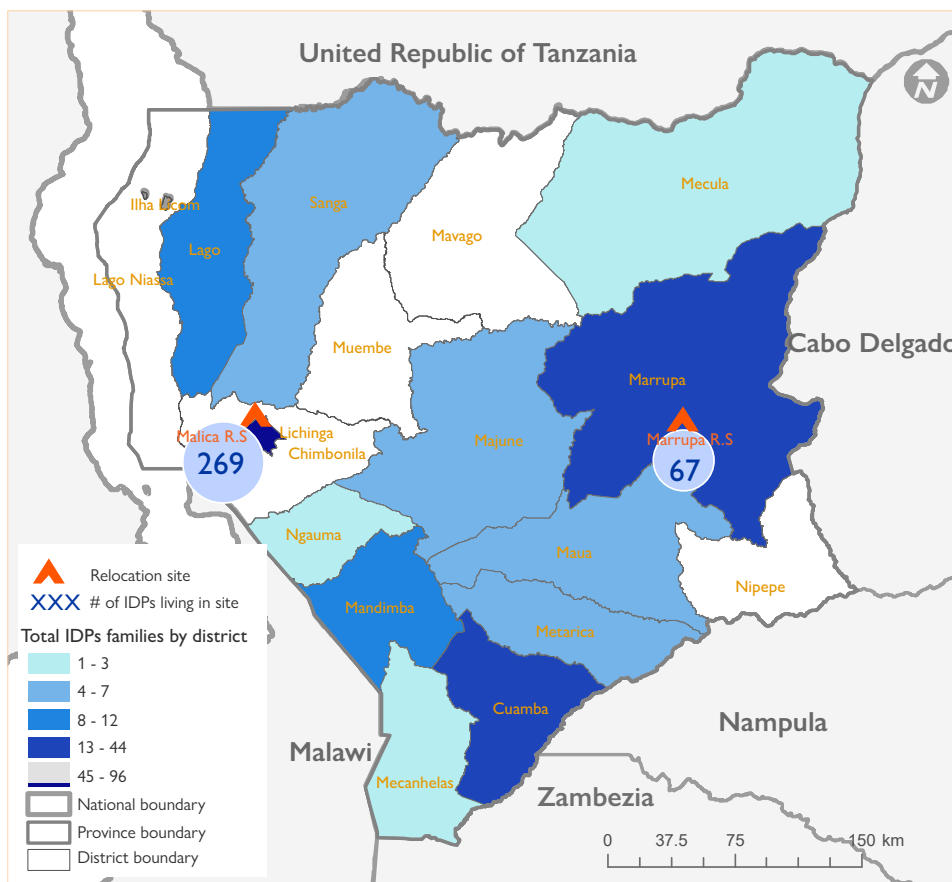
Communication

To communicate with the humanitarian sector, the community uses the following: community leaders, local government, and call centres. When communicating with the displaced community, the humanitarian sector uses the following avenues: local government, community volunteers/mobilisers, and humanitarian partners themselves. Volunteers are on-site, and have organised social activities for the following sectors: Health, Nutrition, Protection, Child Protection, GBV, Education, PSEA, and Youth. It is reported that in the majority of households, no members can either read or write.



Energy

Households report having enough fuel, indicating no need to employ any coping mechanisms. Households generally produce/manufacture their own cooking stoves, and generally acquire/collect fuel themselves. Households report that they have functional electricity. There are no reported barriers to accessing energy for households in the site. The main priorities in the site are energy services for mobile phone charging, household lighting, and energy for street lighting.



285 IDPs

67 IDP households

2 assessed sites (relocation centres)

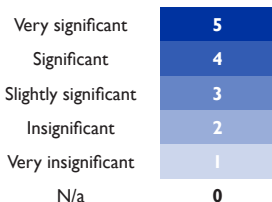
Malica and Marrupa 2 are relocation sites that are physically accessible, and not at risk of becoming inaccessible in the event of a natural disaster. They are safe for humanitarian actors to enter the site. Violence due to the insecurity situation in Cabo Delgado is the main reason of displacement for the majority of IDPs resident in the site. The majority of people were displaced more than six months ago, and do not intend to return.

Demographics

In Malica and Marrupa 2 relocation sites, the IDP demographics are as follows: 22 per cent adult females (64), 17 per cent adult males (48 individuals), 61 per cent children (173). There are an estimated 17 infant children (under one year old), and 59 children aged 1-5 years.

Pregnant women	Breastfeeding mothers	Disabilities	Chronic conditions	Separated children	Elderly without carers	Child-headed households	Elderly-headed households
5	12	3	5	4	0	0	9

Priority Needs



	Malica	Marrupa 2
Food	5	5
Water	5	5
Shelter	4	5
NFIs	4	5

	Malica	Marrupa 2
Health	3	3
Education	5	3
WASH	4	5
Energy	5	5

COVID-19 Preparedness

Wearing masks is prevalent amongst some IDPs on both sites. IDPs almost never wash their hands in Malica, but sometimes in Marrupa 2. Hand washing stations have not been installed in Malica. There have been mask distributions. There are no information materials, but there have been COVID-19 awareness sessions in the past month. A majority of IDPs consider COVID-19 as a health risk, have information on vaccine access, and wish to be vaccinated (though there is a much higher vaccine hesitancy in Marrupa 2).

Shelter & NFIs

In Malica, around 75 per cent IDP households are sleeping in permanent shelters, while in Marrupa 2 half are in emergency shelters and half in permanent shelters. Shelter/NFI support has been received in both sites. The most significant needs are for NFI assistance, shelter upgrade assistance and technical support in both sites. The most significant NFI needs in both sites are for sleeping mats, kitchen sets, buckets, cooking fuel, and lighting.



WASH

There are functioning latrines on-site, and there is one available latrine for every two households. There are hand washing stations but without soap in Malica or in Marrupa 2. Hygiene campaigns have been conducted in both sites. The drainage system is described as very poorly functioning in both sites. IDPs use hand pumps and small water pumps to access water. There is one water source per site.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Food distributions have been received in the last month, and approximately all households received the distribution. In both sites, IDPs have access to farmland. Households in Marrupa 2 did not receive an agricultural distribution in the last month. All households in Marrupa 2 are working the farmland/machambas. No households report owning livestock of any kind in Marrupa 2 site.



Health

When members of the household fall ill, the first course of action is to go to the local health facility, which is a hospital in Malica (there is no on-site facility in Marrupa 2). In both sites there are also mobile brigades present. In both sites, most women give birth at the health facility and seek a health professional during their pregnancy. IDPs are aware of support for those with HIV and/or Tuberculosis. Residents are satisfied with the health services.



Education

In both sites, the majority of school age children have access to school, and in both sites schools are described as functional. In both sites the schools is 16-30 minutes away when walking. It is reported that IDPs with disabilities face significant barriers to accessing education.



Protection

There is a functioning police posts in both sites, and are no child-friendly spaces in either site. There are security providers or mechanisms present for the safety of residents in the sites, and referral mechanisms for GBV survivors in both sites. Communal facilities are lit in Malica. The host communities have indicated that they are willing to provide help to the IDPs in both sites for as long as is needed. It is reported that the majority of households in both sites have no legal documentation.



Communication

To communicate with the humanitarian sector, the communities use the following: community leaders, local government, community volunteers, call centres, and humanitarian agencies. When communicating with the displaced communities, the humanitarian sector uses the following avenues: staff from humanitarian agencies, local government, community leaders, and community volunteers. Volunteers are present in both sites, and have organised social activities for the following sectors: WASH, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Child Protection, Youth, Education, PSEA, and GBV. The majority of households in both sites can neither read nor write.



Energy

When households do not have enough cooking fuel, households in both sites reduce their non-food expenses as a coping strategy. Households, in both sites, individually produce/manufacture their cooking stoves and households manufacture/produce/collect their cooking fuels. In Malica, households spend on average 30 minutes a week or less collecting fuel, but 30 minutes to 1h30 in Marrupa 2. In both sites households normally cook outdoors. There are no available/functioning energy sources on either site. The main reported barriers are that electricity/fuel collection points are too far, and that gathering fuel is dangerous. The main energy priorities are for mobile phone charging and household lighting in both sites (with an additional need for street-lighting reported only in Marrupa 2).

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