

 71 assessed sites

 53,819 IDP households

 216,413 IDPs



Community consultations with IDPs in Centro de Mpeme , Mueda

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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 8 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 10 January and 15 February 2022 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, 3 sites in Niassa, and 2 site in Nampula.

In total, 216,413 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (an increase of 1% since the previous round) or 53,819 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 15 Baseline, as of February 2022, an estimated 702,735 IDPs were identified living in both host communities and sites in Cabo Delgado, 76,568 IDPs in Nampula, and 3,552 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 10 January and 15 February 2022, 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 207,775 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Cabo Delgado province, 2 sites with 7,194 IDPs in Nampula province, and 3 sites with 1,444 IDPs in Niassa province as a result of 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 216,413 individuals in the 71 assessed sites, 54,110 (or 25%) are women, 43,148 (20%) are men, and 119,155 (55%) are children. Demographic data in Figures 2 and 3 is a sample collected through random sampling of twenty households per site.

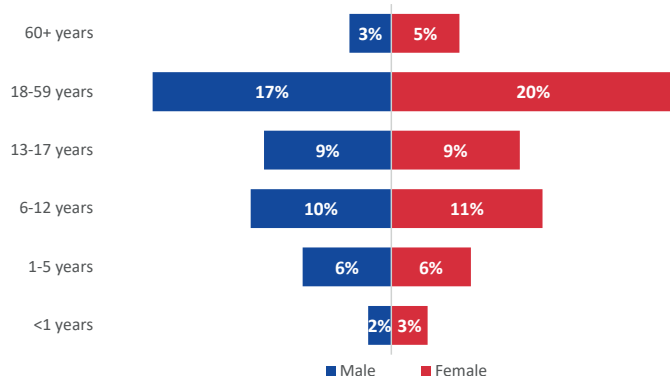


Figure 3: Sex and age demographics of IDPs in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa

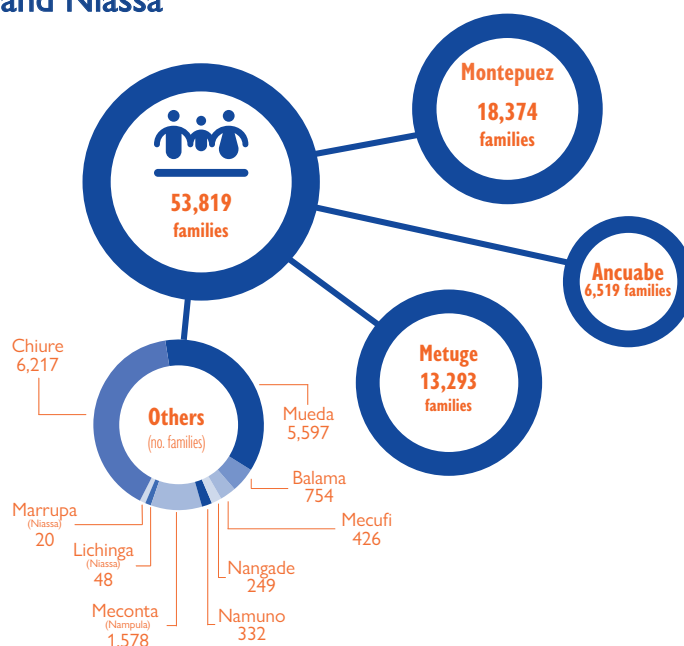


Figure 1: IDP households per district in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa

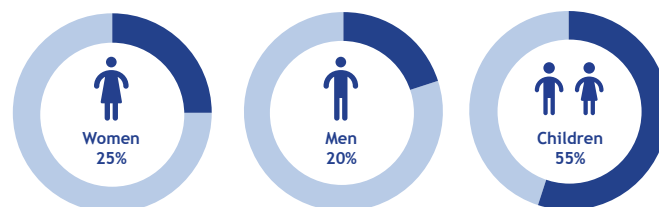
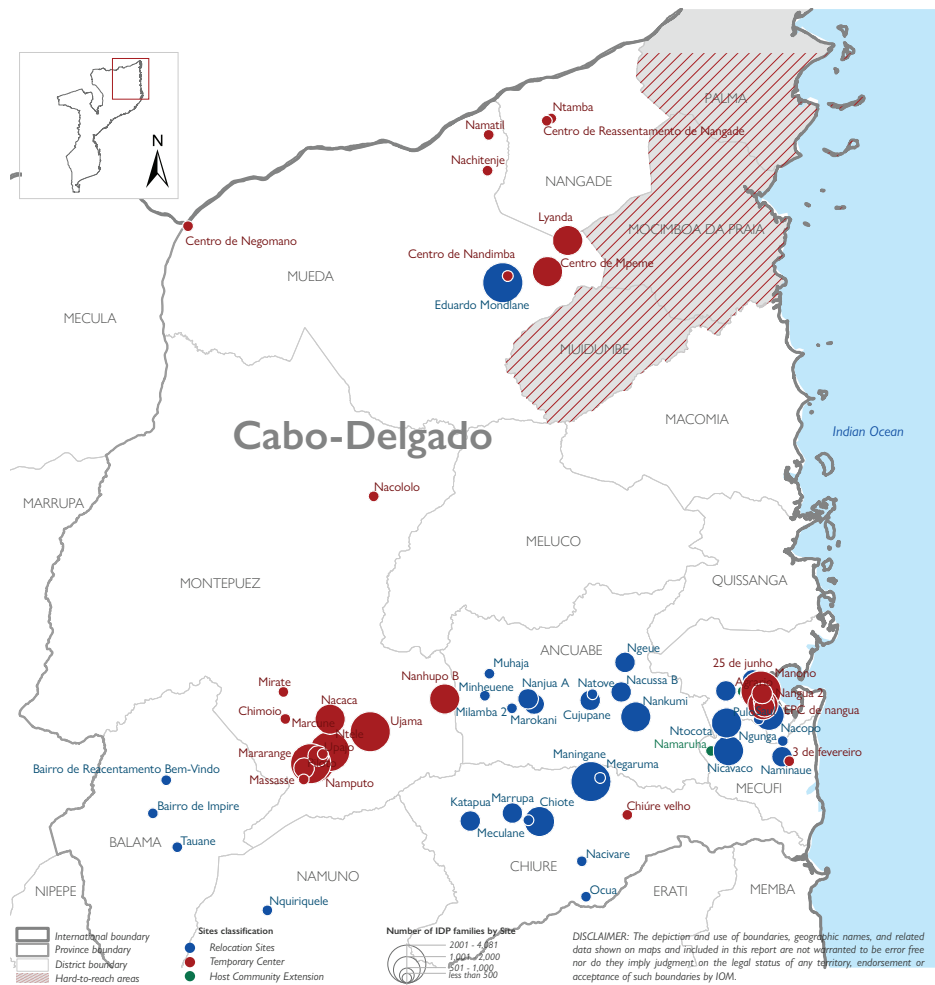


Figure 2: Proportion of adult female, adult male, and child IDPs

Based on a random sampling of IDPs in the 71 sites, 53 per cent of IDPs are female and 47 per cent are male. According to the sampling, 55 per cent of the IDP population is under 18 years of age (matching the 55% estimate from KIs). There are an estimated 9,127 infants (under 1 year of age) in the IDP population, and 25,845 children aged 1 to 5 years old - for demographic breakdown see [MSLA 8 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	29,141	6,519	77	42	60	3	47	2	1	2
Balama	3,175	754	53	37	23	N/a	21	75	N/a	16
Chiure	30,635	6,217	67	N/a	23	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Mecufi	2,139	426	17	103	18	30	2	300	5	1
Meluco	55,231	13,293	360	269	108	22	1	4	N/a	174
Metuge	61,914	18,374	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Montepuez	22,766	5,597	44	96	41	6	24	865	N/a	5
Mueda	1,826	332	11	37	5	41	N/a	N/a	N/a	32
Namuno	948	249	N/a	44	9	1	1	5	1	33
Nangade	7,089	1,578	59	59	21	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	2
Meconta (Nampula)	105	25	1	7	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	4
Lichinga (Niassa)	236	48	3	4	1	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	2
Marrupa (Niassa)	74	20	N/a	3	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	1
Grand Total	215,279	53,432	692	701	309	103	96	1,251	7	272



207,775 IDPs

51,761 IDP households

66 assessed sites

Sixty-six sites were assessed in Cabo Delgado province. Seven per cent of the total site IDP population resides in EPC 25 de Junho, six per cent in Nacaca and approximately five per cent in Centro de Ntele. Thirty-four are relocation sites, 29 are temporary sites, and three are host community extensions. Six sites reported limited physical accessibility. 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 (52,44), 20 per cent adult males (41,599 individuals), 55 per cent children (1013,735). There are an estimated 8,642 infant children (under one year old), and 23,969 children aged 1-5 years.

Pregnant women	Breastfeeding mothers	Disabilities	Chronic conditions	Unaccompanied Minors	Elderly with-out carers	Child-headed households	Elderly-headed households
629	628	287	103	96	1,251	7	263

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 80 per cent of sites, the majority of the IDP population arrived more than six months ago, 8 per cent between three and six months ago, and 8 per cent between one and three months ago. In the past month, two new sites have been opened.

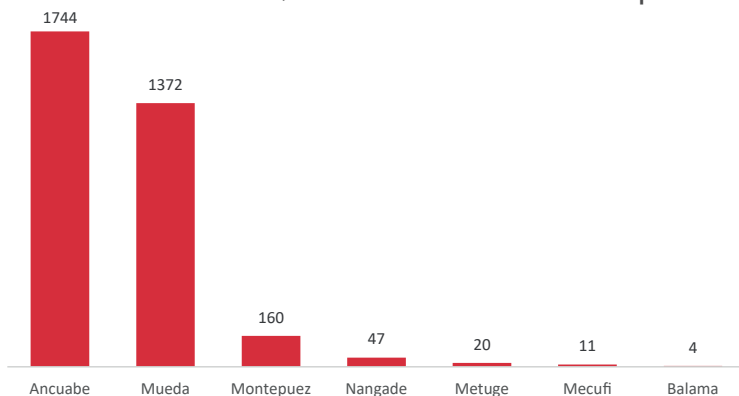


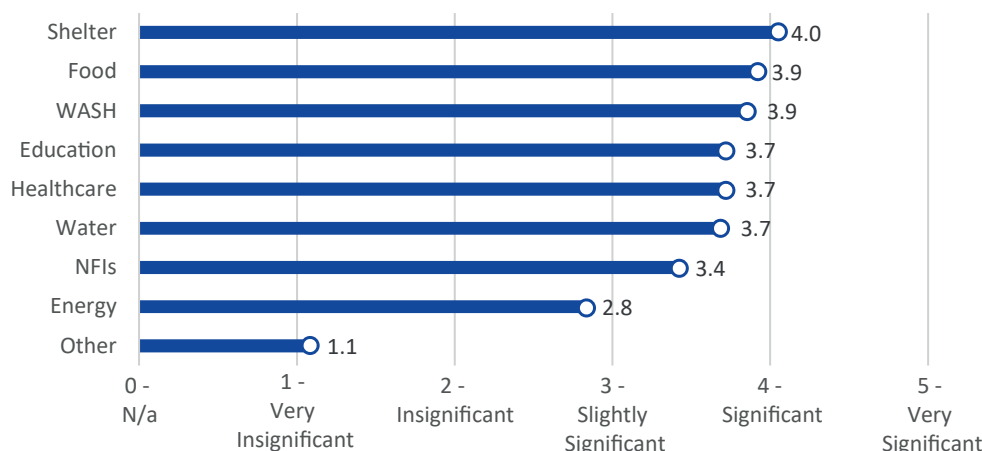
Figure 4: Number of arrivals in last month per district

In 32 per cent of sites, it is reported that the sheltered population is increasing. Sites reported 6,716 arrivals in the past month. Twenty-six of the recorded arrivals were in Ancuabe, 20 per cent in Mueda, and 2 per cent in Montepuez. The largest individual influx was in Nacussa B in Ancuabe, with 848 arrivals.



Priority Needs

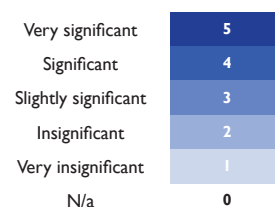
To address the priority needs of IDPs in sites, Key Informants have been asked to rank the relative intensity of each sectoral need on a Likert scale. Figure 5 presents this data, by aggregating the data for all 66 sites in Cabo Delgado and presenting an average “need”. For the sectoral needs of individuals sites, please consult the [MSLA 8 dataset](#). Below Figure 5, there is a table showing the sectoral needs aggregated by district.



The most significant priority needs report was for Shelter (4.0), Food (3.9) and Wash (3.9). These three needs have the highest intensity similarly reported during data collection in November MSLA Round 7.

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.

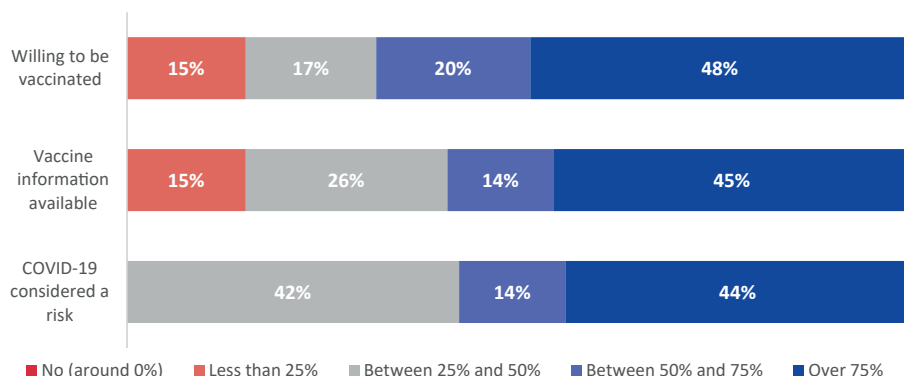


District	No of Sites	Food	Water	Shelter	NFI	Healthcare	Education	Latrines	Energy	Other
Ancuabe	10	5.00	4.70	4.50	4.60	5.00	4.50	3.50	5.00	5.00
Balama	3	1.67	1.33	1.33	1.67	1.33	1.33	1.33	0.00	1.33
Chiure	9	3.00	1.67	2.89	2.00	2.22	2.78	3.56	0.00	2.00
Mecufi	1	1.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
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 8 per cent of sites there are no precautionary measures against the spread of COVID-19, while in 82 per cent of sites IDPs wear masks. In 26 per cent of sites, most IDPs wear face masks in public spaces, while in 70 per cent only some IDPs do, and in 3 per cent no one does. In 79 per cent of sites, IDPs sometimes wash their hands, while in 17 per cent they almost never do. In 48 per cent of sites, masks haven’t been distributed. In 77 per cent of sites, functional hand washing stations with soap are not available. In 79 per cent of sites, information, education, or communication materials related to COVID-19 are not available. Awareness sessions have been held in 55 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 48 per cent of sites, the majority of IDPs (over 75% of the population) are willing to be vaccinated, in 45 per cent of sites the majority of IDPs have information on vaccines available to them, and in 44 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

In Cabo Delgado, on average 56 per cent sleep in permanent shelters, 36 per cent sleep in emergency shelters, and 8 per cent of households sleep outdoors. For a breakdown of shelter conditions, consult the [MSLA 8 dataset](#). In 61 per cent of sites, local building materials are available to IDPs and in 76 per cent of sites IDPs are constructing shelters. In 67 per cent of sites, shelters have leakages, and in 26 per cent shelters have flooded. This is a significant increase from the previous reporting round, largely as a consequence to seasonal rain conditions

IDPs received shelter/NFI support in 70 per cent of sites. In all sites KIs report that IDPs urgently need NFI/shelter support. The most needed types of support are: NFIs (71%), emergency shelters (76% of sites), shelter upgrades (73%), retrofitting assistance (8%), technical support (38%), labour support (21%). In 67 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 (71% of sites), brought with them when displaced (45% of sites), donated by the local community (26%), and purchased at the market (17%). The main barriers to accessing NFIs are: lack of money (91%), items are too expensive (36%), transport too expensive (15%), market not accessible (5%), and markets do not sell items (8%).

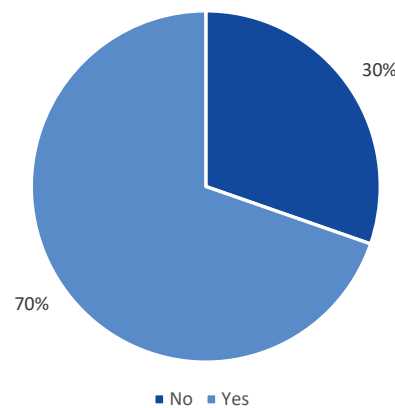


Figure 7: Percentage of sites where IDPs received shelter/NFI support



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

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 8 dataset](#).



WASH

In three 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 70 per cent of sites no open defecation is visible. In 89 per cent of sites, no one has access to showers/bathing facilities. In 64 per cent of sites, no one has access to soap, while in 33 per cent of sites a few (around 25%) have access. In 11 per cent of sites no one has enough drinking water. In 56 per cent of sites, there are no hand washing stations. There have been hygiene/WASH communications in 70 per cent of sites. In 91 per cent of sites, there are no solid waste management systems. In 83 per cent of sites, there were no WASH distributions in the last month. In 39 per cent of sites, drainage systems function very poorly.

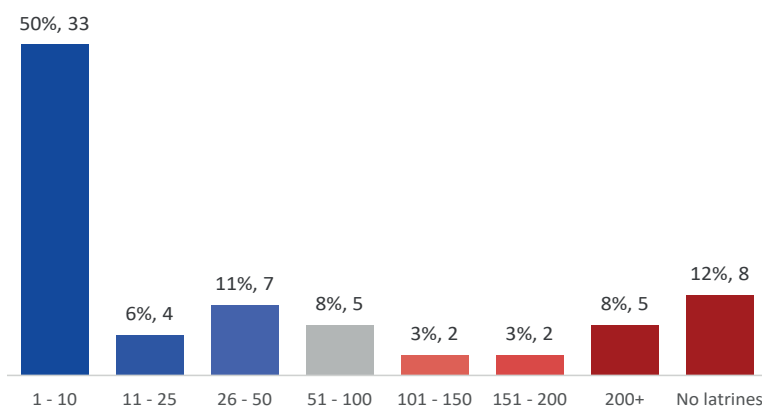


Figure 9: Number of IDPs in sites for each available and functional latrines as percentage (%) and number (n) of sites

Figure 8 presents the number and percentage of sites, against how many IDPs are present for each available latrine. In 50 per cent of sites there are between 1 and 10 latrines for each IDP, while in 6 per cent there are between 11 and 25 IDPs for each latrine, and 11 per cent have 26 to 50 IDPs per latrine. In Centro de Reassentamento (Nangade), there are 297 IDPs for each latrine, 64 IDPs/latrine in 25 de Junho (Metuge), and 156 IDPs/latrine in Nanua 2 (Metuge). In 8 sites there are no functional latrines.



Fifty-five per cent of sites received a food distribution in the last month (compared to 45% in the previous month). In 73 per cent of sites, the majority of IDPs have access to farming lands. In 59 per cent of sites, households have received agricultural inputs from a distribution. Of those sites where the majority have access to farming land, in 11 per cent of sites no households are actively working their farmland, while in 6% of sites, all households are working their land. Of the sites that received agricultural inputs, in 71 per cent of sites, households do not own any livestock, while in 18 sites 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 45 per cent access to mobile brigades, an on-site clinic in 9 per cent of sites, and ambulance services in 8 per cent of sites. In 73 per cent of sites, the majority of women give birth in health facilities, while in 26 per cent the majority give birth at home with the assistance of midwives. In 95 per cent of sites, the majority of women seek out a health professional in the course of their pregnancy. In 91 per cent of sites, IDPs are aware of HIV support services, and in 92 per cent they are aware of Tuberculosis support services. In 14 per cent of sites, IDPs have been presenting symptoms of diarrhea or vomited. Overall, IDPs are satisfied with the provision of healthcare in 67 per cent of sites in Cabo Delgado.



In 89 per cent of sites, the majority of children have access to schools/education facilities. In 61 per cent of sites, the school facilities are functional. The two greatest barriers to education are a lack of teaching materials and inaccessibility due to distance. Additional barriers include no access to documentation, discrimination, and the cost of schools. In those sites where children are attending school, on average 80 per cent are enrolled/attending education. The graph below shows the distance to school facilities for sites in Cabo Delgado.

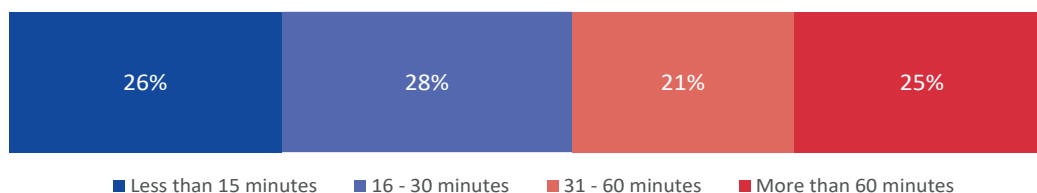


Figure 10: Distance to school/education facility as percentage of sites



There are no police stations/security posts in 79 per cent of sites. There are no child friendly spaces in 91 per cent of sites. In 77 per cent of sites, communal facilities are not lit. In 82 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.

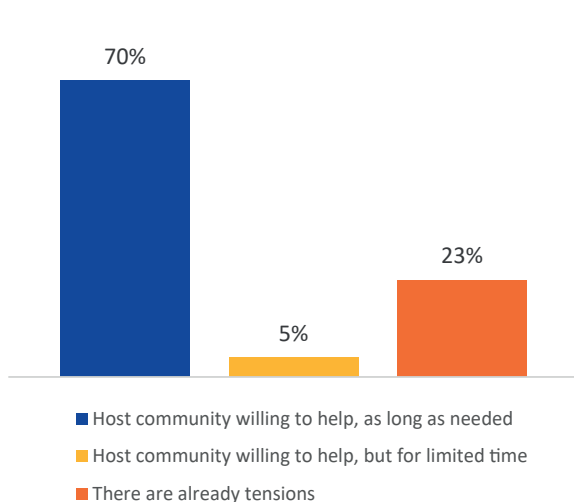


Figure 11 Relationship with host community as percentage of sites

In 23 per cent of sites, there is a support mechanism for the psychosocial needs of the population. In 70 per cent of sites, the host community has said that IDPs can stay as long as is needed. In 23 per cent of sites, there are already tensions between the IDP and host communities (reduction by 5% from the previous round). In 92 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, 46 per cent of sites report that the main barrier to getting the necessary documentation is due to a lack of financial means, 39 per cent lacked transportation to travel to registry for new documentation and 15 per cent due to heavy bureaucracy. In 44 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. Community volunteers and humanitarian agencies present in 65% of sites have organised social activities for the following sectors: health, WASH, education, protection, GBV, child protection, nutrition, Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and youth.

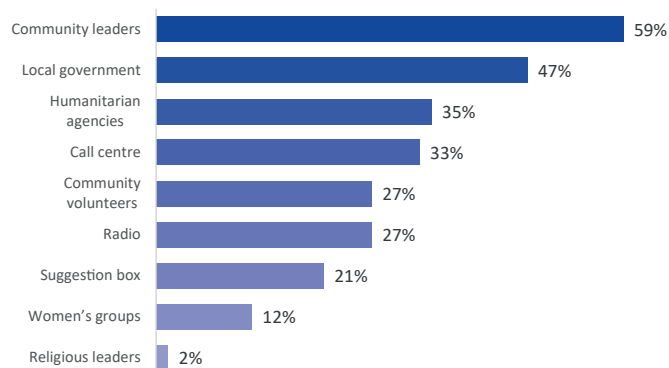


Figure 10: What are the main communication mechanisms used by IDPs to communicate with the humanitarian community, as percentage of total sites

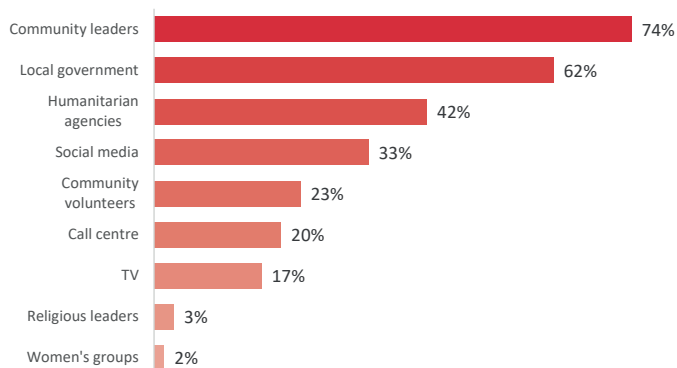


Figure 11: What are the main communication mechanisms used by the humanitarian community to communicate with IDPs, as percentage of total sites



Energy

In 32 per cent of sites, households do not need to use any coping strategies associated with a lack of fuel, while in 18 per cent of sites they may skip meals/reduce portion sizes, and in 23 per cent households spend their savings. In 71 per cent of sites, households generally manufacture their cooking stoves. In 71 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 41 per cent of sites they spend less than 1h30 collecting fuel. In 39 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 55 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 68 per cent of sites and mobile phone charging in 71 per cent of sites.



7,194 IDPs

1,603 IDP households

2 assessed sites

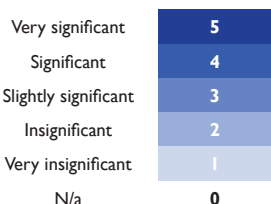
Corrane relocation site and Mavalane Temporary Centre is physically accessible, however, in the event of natural disasters road access to sites may be affected. Violence due to the insecurity situation in Cabo Delgado is the main reason of displacement for the majority of IDPs. The majority of people were displaced more than six months ago. Corrane site is increasing in size: in the last month there was an inflow of 627 individuals from Meconta.

Demographics

In assessed sites, the IDP demographics are as follows: 18 per cent adult females (21,274), 16 per cent adult males (1,169 individuals), 66 per cent children (4,705). There are an estimated 342 infant children (under one year old), and 1,661 children aged 1-5 years.

Pregnant women	Breastfeeding mothers	Disabilities	Chronic conditions	Separated children	Elderly with-out carers	Child-headed households	Elderly-headed households
60	66	21	35	0	141	0	50

Priority Needs



	Corrane	Corrane	Mavalane	Mavalane	
Food	5	Health	4	Food	5
Water	3	Education	4	Water	4
Shelter	5	WASH	4	Shelter	5
NFIs	5	Energy	3	NFIs	5

COVID-19 Preparedness

Regular handwashing and wearing masks is the most common preventative measure against COVID-19 in assessed sites. Hand washing stations with soap have been installed in both sites along with COVID-19 mask distributions. Information materials are only present in Corrane, however, both sites have received awareness raising sessions within the last month. An estimated 50% of the populations hosted in both sites consider COVID-19 as a risk to their health and are willing to be vaccinated.

Shelter & NFIs

In Corrane and Mavalane, 100 per cent of IDP households are sleeping in emergency shelters. Consultation with community members report the common need for shelter upgrades and technical assistance for repairs of shelters. Shelter/NFI support has been received by IDPs in Corrane but not in Mavalane. Corrane and Mavalane reports significant needs for all NFIs, most especially 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 mapped in both sites. In Corrane, there are active WASH committees on-site, and the drainage system is described as very poorly functioning. In both assessed sites, 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, around 100 per cent of households received food in the distribution. In Mavalane site, the majority of IDPs have access to farmland, whereas IDPs hosted in Corrane report no access. In both assessed sites, key informants confirmed communities receiving an agricultural distribution within the last month. In Corrane Site, around 75 per cent of households own livestock whereas reports from key informants indicate no households in Mavalane own livestock.



Health

In Corrane, 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 Mavalane, with the nearest health facility mapped approximately 1 hour away, home treatments are reported as the most common first course of action when household members fall ill. 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 both people with HIV and/or Tuberculosis.



Education

In both assessed sites, the majority of school age children have access to school (estimated at 4,751 children). The school is described as functional. Available education facilities have been mapped 15 -60 minutes away from assessed sites 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 child-friendly spaces in Corrane. There is a security mechanism present in the site and a referral mechanism for GBV survivors. Communal facilities are lit. The host community has indicated their willingness to provide help to IDPs in Corrane for as long as is needed. While there is a mechanism present for the safety of residents in Mavalane site, key informants confirm the absence of child-friendly spaces, referral mechanisms for GBV survivors and inadequate lighting in communal facilities. Majority of all households have no legal documentation or financial means to replace the



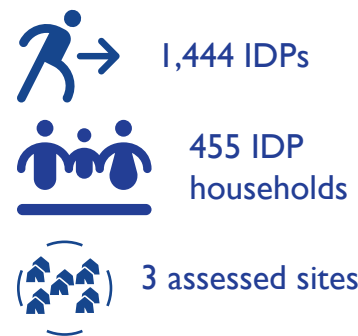
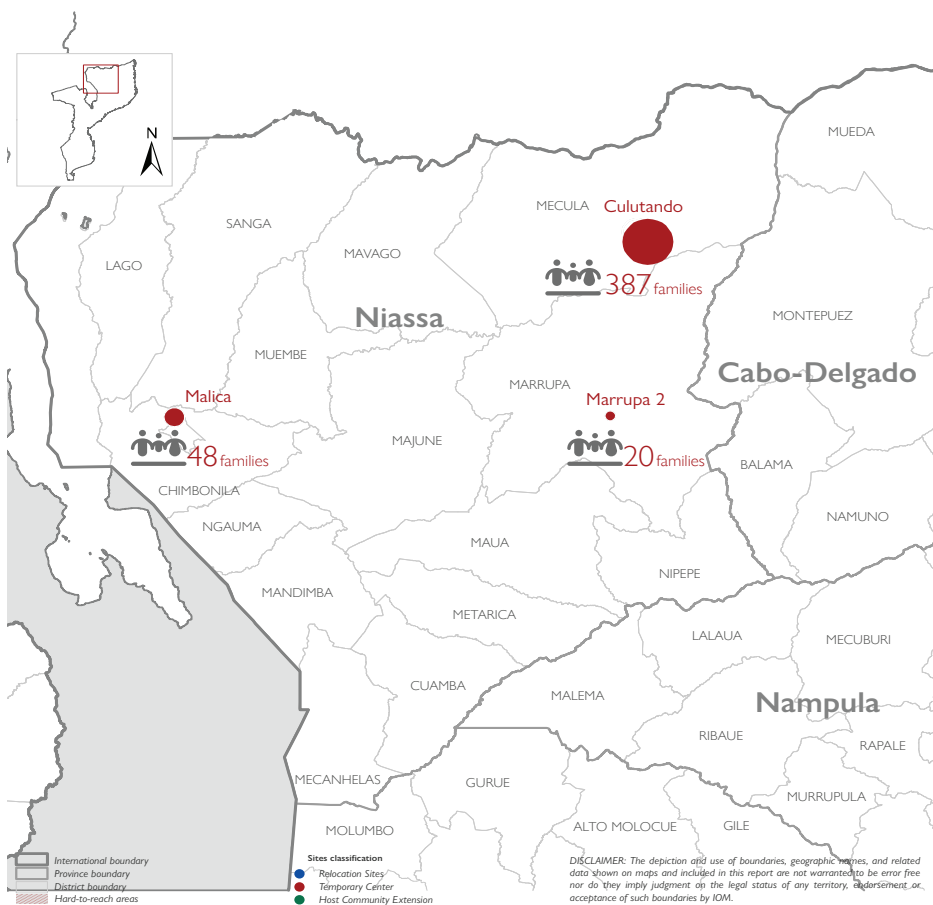
Communication

To communicate with the humanitarian sector, Mavalane and Corrane community members use the following: community leaders, local government, and call centres. When communicating with the displaced community in Corrane, the humanitarian sector uses: 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 for both sites, 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 Corrane site. The main priorities in assessed sites (Corrane and Mavalane) are energy services for mobile phone charging, household lighting, and energy for street lighting.



Culutando, Malica and Marrupa 2 are displacement 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 access. Violence due to insecurity in Cabo Delgado and Niassa is the main reason of displacement for the majority of IDPs resident in the sites. The majority of people were displaced more than six months ago.

Demographics

In Culutando, Malica and Marrupa 2, IDP demographics are as follows: 27 per cent adult females (395), 126 per cent adult males (380 individuals), 46 per cent children (669). Estimates record 143 infant children (under one year old), and 215 children aged 1-5 years.

Pregnant women	Breastfeeding mothers	Disabilities	Chronic conditions	Separated children	Elderly without carers	Child-headed households	Elderly-headed households
18	25	15	4	3	0	0	11

Priority Needs



	Malica	Marrupa 2	Culutando
Food	5	5	5
Water	4	5	5
Shelter	3	4	3
NFIs	1	4	5

	Malica	Marrupa 2	Culutando
Health	5	2	5
Education	5	2	1
WASH	5	2	3
Energy	5	5	4

COVID-19 Preparedness

Wearing masks is prevalent amongst some IDPs in assessed sites. IDPs sometimes wash their hands in Malica, Marrupa 2 and Culutaando. Hand washing stations have been installed in the 3 sites, but there is not enough soap. There have been no recent mask distributions. There are no updated information materials, but there have been COVID-19 awareness sessions in the past month for all 3 sites. A majority of IDPs consider COVID-19 as a health risk, have information on vaccine access, and wish to be vaccinated.

Shelter & NFIs

In Culutando and Malica, all IDP households are reported to be sleeping in emergency shelters, while in Marrupa 2 only 40% are in emergency shelters. Shelter/NFI support has been received in all 3 sites. The most significant NFI in all assessed sites needs are lighting, plastic sheetings and mosquito nets.

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There are functioning latrines on-site in Malica, Culutando and Marrupa 2. There are hand washing stations in all 3 sites. Although key informants note the limited availability of soap. Hygiene campaigns have been conducted in Malica and Marrupa 2, but not Culutando. The drainage system is described as very poorly functioning in all 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 assessed sites, majority of all IDPs have access to farmlands. Households in all 3 sites 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 (there is no on-site facility in Marrupa 2 or Culutando). There are no accessible mobile brigades reported in Marrupa 2 and Culutando. In all 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 all sites, the majority of school age children have access to school. In all 3 sites, schools are distanced approximately 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 post in Culutando, however the site has no known referral mechanisms for GBV survivors. There are security providers/mechanisms present for the safety of residents as well as referral mechanisms for GBV survivors in Marrupa 2 and Malica sites. Communal facilities are lit in Malica and Marrupa 2. All hosting communities have indicated their willingness to provide help to IDPs in all sites for as long as is needed. It is reported that the majority of households in all 3 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 all assessed 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 all sites can neither read nor write.



Energy

When households in Culutando and Marrupa do not have enough cooking fuel, families reduce their non-food expenses as a coping strategy as well as search for alternative sources for cooking fuel. Households in all sites individually produce/manufacture their cooking stoves. In Malica, households spend on average 30 minutes a week collecting fuel, while families in Marrupa 2 and Culutando spend an average of 30 minutes to 1h30 minutes. In all sites, households normally cook outdoors. The main reported barriers are that electricity/fuel collection points are too far, and that gathering fuel is dangerous.

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