



98 assessed sites  
\*3 sites closed



80,295 IDP  
households



290,401 IDPs



DTM Enumerator conducting MSLA 11 data collection in Centro Megurama, Chiure, 9th March ©IOM 2023

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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 11 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 16 February and 16 March 2023 in close coordination with provincial government and Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres (INGD) partners, and presents trends from 92 assessed sites hosting internally displaced persons across Cabo Delgado, 4 sites in Niassa, and 2 sites in Nampula.

In total, 290,401 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (an increase of 5% since the previous round) or 80,295 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 18 Mobility Tracking Report, as of April, an estimated 834,304 IDPs were identified living in both host communities and sites (781,679 IDPs in Cabo Delgado, 48,635 IDPs in Nampula, and 3,990 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 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 impacted most by the conflict in Northern Mozambique.

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## 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 Joint Group Discussions.



## OVERVIEW: Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa

From 16 February and 16 March 2023, in close coordination with provincial government and INGD partners, the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams conducted a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments (MSLA) in 92 sites hosting 286,416 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Cabo Delgado province, 2 sites with 4,995 IDPs in Nampula province, and 4 sites with 790 IDPs in Niassa province where in all sites, the majority of IDPs were displaced by the insecurity situation in Northern Mozambique.

Of the total 290,401 individuals in the 98 assessed sites, 75,901 (or 26%) are women, 56,397 (19%) are men, and 158,103 (54%) are children. Demographic data in Figures 2 and 3 is a sample collected through random sampling of twenty households per site.

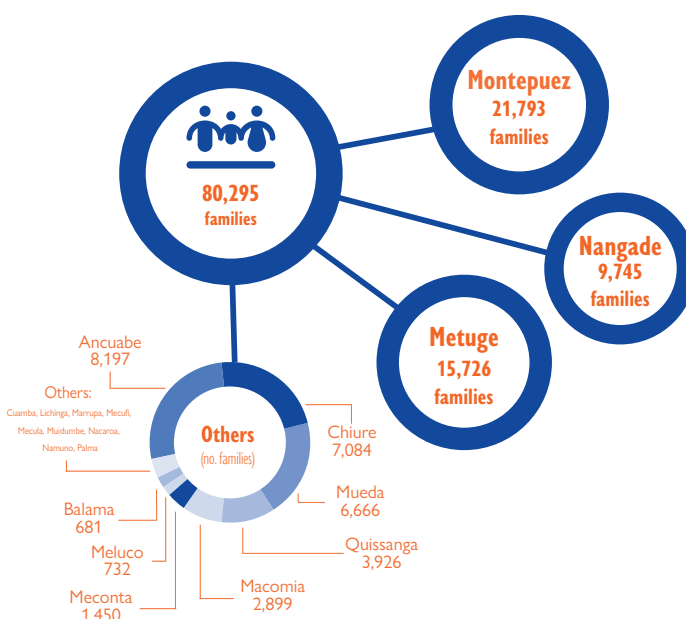


Figure 1: IDP households per district in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa

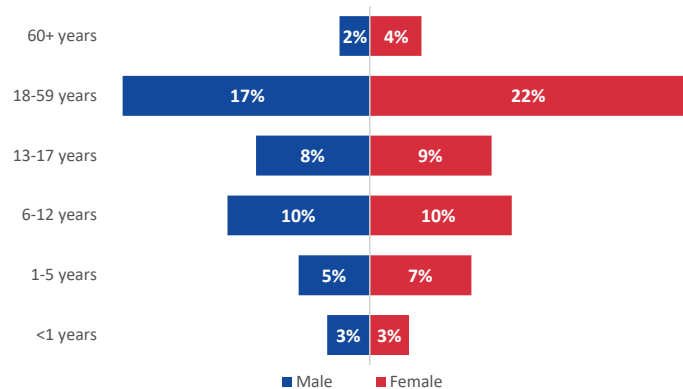


Figure 3: Sex and age demographics of IDPs in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa

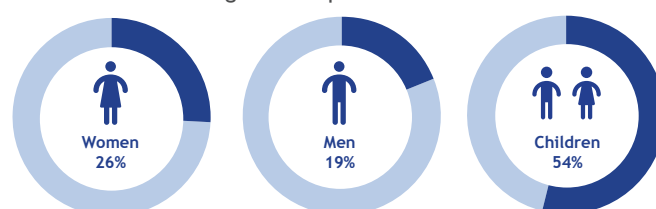
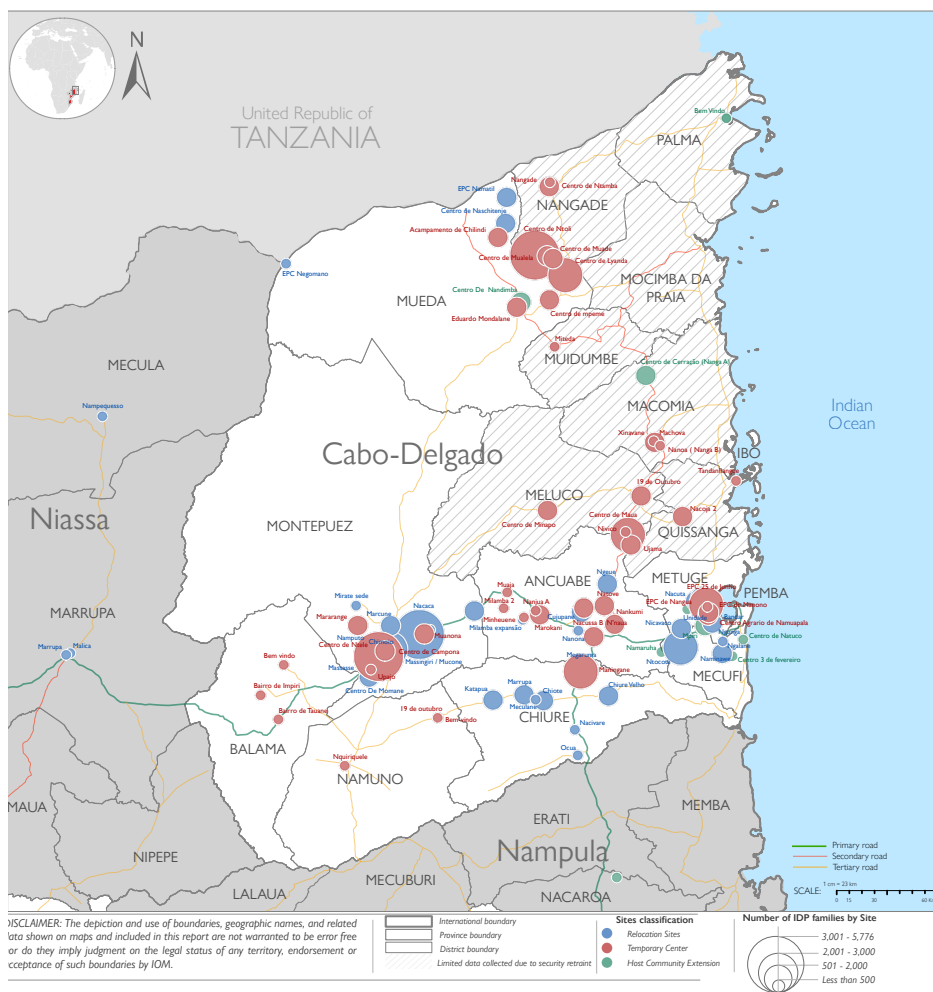


Figure 2: Proportion of adult female, adult male, and child IDPs  
Using a random sampling of IDPs in all 98 sites, 54 per cent are female and 46 per cent are male. Furthermore, 52 per cent are under 18 years of age: there are an estimated 17,396 infants (<1 year), and 39,563 children (1-5 years).

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

District	No. IDPs	No. HH	Pregnant women	Breastfeeding mothers	Separated children	Elderly without carers	Child-headed households	Elderly-headed households
Ancyube	36,648	8,197	56	37	0	26	0	30
Balama	2,341	681	9	93	32	52	1	41
Chiure	18,314	7,084	223	0	0	0	0	0
Macomia	8,476	2,899	69	81	0	483	4	42
Mecufi	1,626	418	23	122	3	27	1	41
Meluco	1,371	732	26	77	0	20	0	0
Metuge	65,970	15,726	363	429	280	89	208	568
Montepuez	77,120	21,793	176	555	30	62	10	219
Mueda	38,118	6,666	37	8	0	2	0	3
Muidumbe	2,102	378	6	0	0	0	16	3
Namuno	1,314	355	23	50	0	39	0	7
Nangade	25,032	9,745	162	615	0	155	0	346
Palma	117	43	4	9	0	5	0	2
Quissanga	8,067	3,926	158	0	0	43	0	0
Meconta (Nampula)	4,940	1,450	10	20	0	0	0	5
Nacaroa (Nampula)	55	12	0	5	0	0	0	0
Cuamba (Niassa)	217	46	1	8	0	0	0	3
Lichinga (Niassa)	190	43	2	3	0	1	0	3
Marrupa (Niassa)	103	25	2	7	0	0	0	0
Mecula (Niassa)	280	76	5	19	0	17	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>290,401</b>	<b>80,295</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1,313</b>



284,616 IDPs

78,643 IDP households

92 assessed sites

Ninety-two sites were assessed in Cabo Delgado province. Eight per cent of the total site IDP population resides in Centro de Lyanda, six per cent in Nacaca, and six per cent in Centro de Ntele. Thirty-five are relocation sites, 45 are temporary sites, and 10 are host community extensions. Sixteen sites reported limited physical accessibility (one site accessible only on foot). Forty-five sites are at risk of becoming inaccessible in the event of a natural disaster. Seven sites were reported as unsafe and insecure for humanitarian partners.

**Demographics**

In Cabo Delgado, IDP demographics are: 27 per cent adult females (83,882 individuals), 21 per cent adult males (63,577), 52 per cent children (160,108). Amongst children, there are an estimated 17,005 infants (under one year old), and 39,107 children aged 1-5 years.

Pregnant women	Breastfeeding mothers	Unaccompanied Minors	Elderly without carers	Child-headed households	Elderly-headed households
1,335	2,076	345	1,003	240	1,302

**Mobility**

The insecurity situation was a reported cause of displacement of individuals in 89 sites assessed (one site reported the IDPs had been evicted from their land - Milamba expansão). In 89 per cent of sites, the majority of the IDP population arrived more than six months ago, 4 per cent between three and six months ago, and 2 per cent between one and three months ago. Between November 2022 and March 2023, four new sites have been opened.

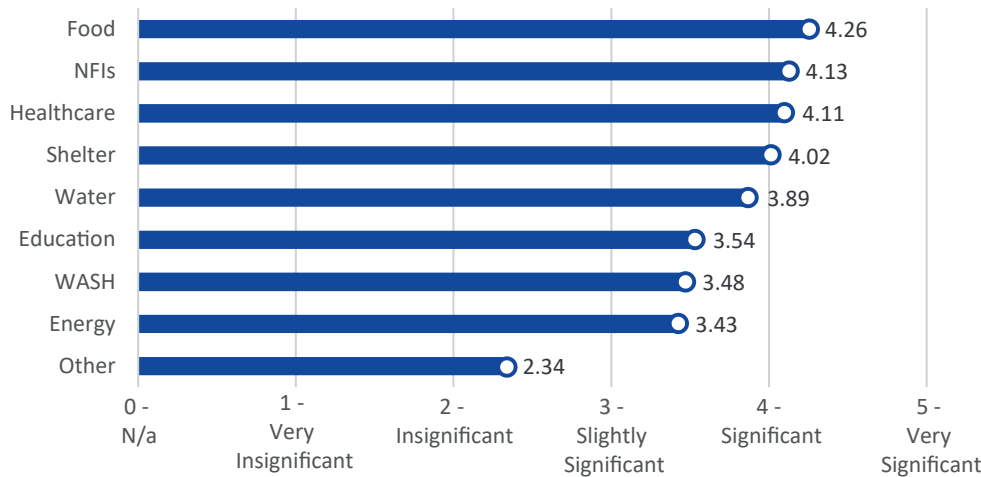
In 83 per cent of sites, the IDP population intends to return. Of those that do not intend to return (12 sites), the majority indicated that they will not return for at least six months, while some indicated that conditions in their districts of origin were still too unstable to consider a return. Eight of the sites opened in 2020, three in 2021, and one in August 2022.

In 57 per cent of sites, IDPs do not intend to return to their areas of origin for at least six months, while in 32 per cent of sites indicated that they will not return until the instability ceases. In 39 per cent of sites the total IDP population is increasing, while in 39 per cent it is decreasing as some areas become suitable for returns.



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 4 presents this data, by aggregating the data for all 90 sites in Cabo Delgado and presenting an average “need”. For the sectoral needs of individuals sites, please consult the [MSLA 11 dataset](#). The table below shows the sectoral needs aggregated by district.



The most significant priority needs report was for Food (4.26), NFIs (4.13) and Healthcare (4.11). Food and NFIs have consistently been the highest priority needs in previous rounds, while the third highest priority need sometimes changes (it changes between NFIs, WASH, Healthcare, and Education between rounds).

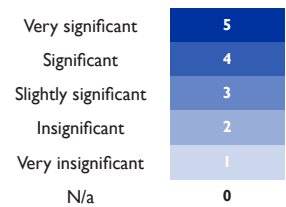


Figure 4: Average reported sectoral needs for all sites in Cabo Delgado

The table below aggregates the sectoral needs for sites in each district. The highest levels of need can be found in Macomia, Meluco, Metuge, Mueda, and Muidumbe. Maximally high levels of need for Food should be noted for all sites in five districts, as well as for water in all sites in two districts.

District	No of Sites	Food	Water	Shelter	NFI	Healthcare	Education	Latrines	Energy	Other
Ancuabe	13	4.38	3.77	4.15	4.54	4.15	4.31	2.69	4.54	3.62
Balama	3	3.67	3.33	3.33	4.33	4.33	3.67	3.00	3.67	2.00
Chiure	9	3.89	3.56	3.22	4.11	3.44	3.00	3.00	0.00	4.00
Macomia	4	5.00	4.75	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	3.50	4.75	1.25
Mecufi	2	1.50	2.00	3.50	2.50	3.00	2.50	2.50	1.00	0.00
Meluco	1	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Metuge	19	4.53	4.74	4.95	4.58	4.79	4.26	4.21	4.79	0.00
Montepuez	16	3.94	3.69	3.25	2.88	2.63	2.63	3.38	1.31	1.60
Mueda	7	5.00	4.29	4.86	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.57	4.86	5.00
Muidumbe	1	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Namuno	3	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.33	3.33
Nangade	5	4.00	4.00	4.20	4.20	4.00	4.00	4.20	4.20	1.80
Palma	1	1.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Quissanga	6	5.00	3.83	4.33	5.00	3.33	0.83	2.33	5.00	1.67
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>2.34</b>



Shelter & NFIs

In Cabo Delgado, in 73 per cent of sites there are on average more than 5 individuals in each shelter, while in 16 per cent of sites there are on average 5 individuals in each shelter. Furthermore, in 33 per cent of sites in Cabo Delgado, around a quarter of households share their shelter with individuals from different families. In 56 per cent of sites, there are no households sharing shelters from different families.

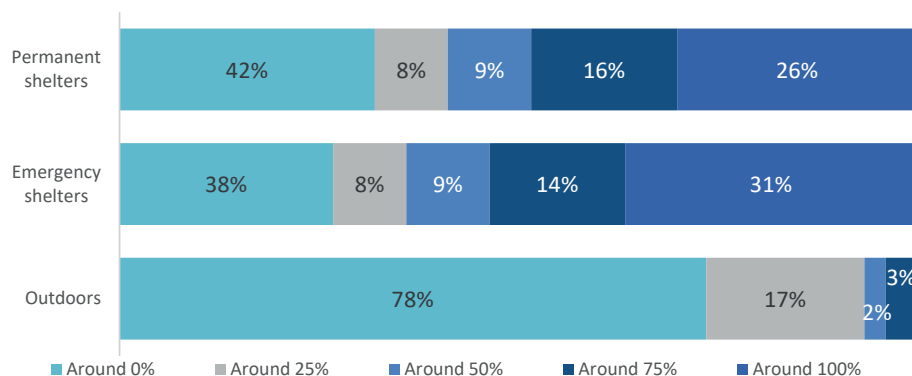


Figure 6: Estimated household shelter typology aggregated for all sites in Cabo Delgado

In Cabo Delgado, in 78 per cent of sites, approximately nobody sleeps outdoors, though there are still several sites with high proportions of households without shelter. In 26 per cent of sites everyone sleeps in permanent shelters, and in 31 per cent of sites everyone sleeps in emergency shelters. Figure 6 shows the full breakdown of the proportions of IDPs living in different shelter typologies.

In Cabo Delgado, households are building shelters in 60 per cent of sites. In 83 per cent of sites, households need technical support to help build, complete, or repair their shelters. In 61 per cent of sites, IDPs cannot buy all the materials they need in the local markets. For more than half of these sites, the cost of items in the market is the main barrier preventing IDPs from accessing the materials they need. In 49 per cent of sites, no shelters have been flooded in the last month, while in 42 per cent of sites a few shelters have suffered flooding or leakages. IDPs did not receive shelter/NFI support in 69 per cent of sites. The most needed types of support are: NFIs (43%), shelter upgrades (36%), emergency shelters (36% of sites), technical support (15%), house/land property support (15%), and labour support (7%). The greatest barrier to accessing NFIs is that they are too expensive for IDPs, even when available at the market.

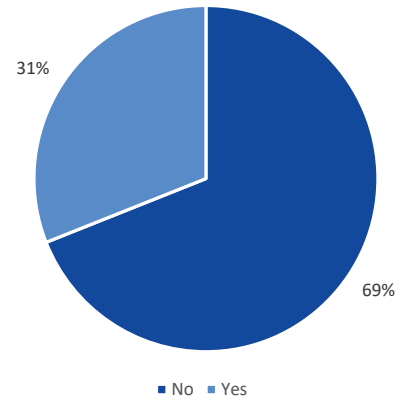


Figure 7: Percentage of sites where IDPs received shelter/NFI support

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. For site specific NFI needs, please consult the [MSLA 11 dataset](#).

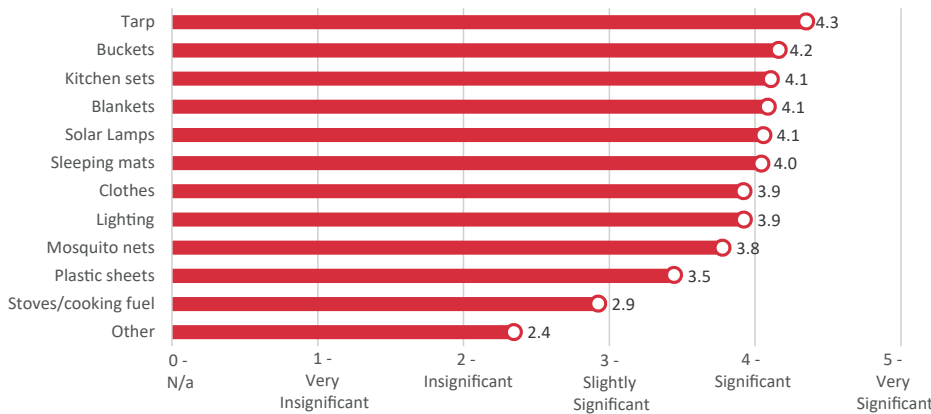
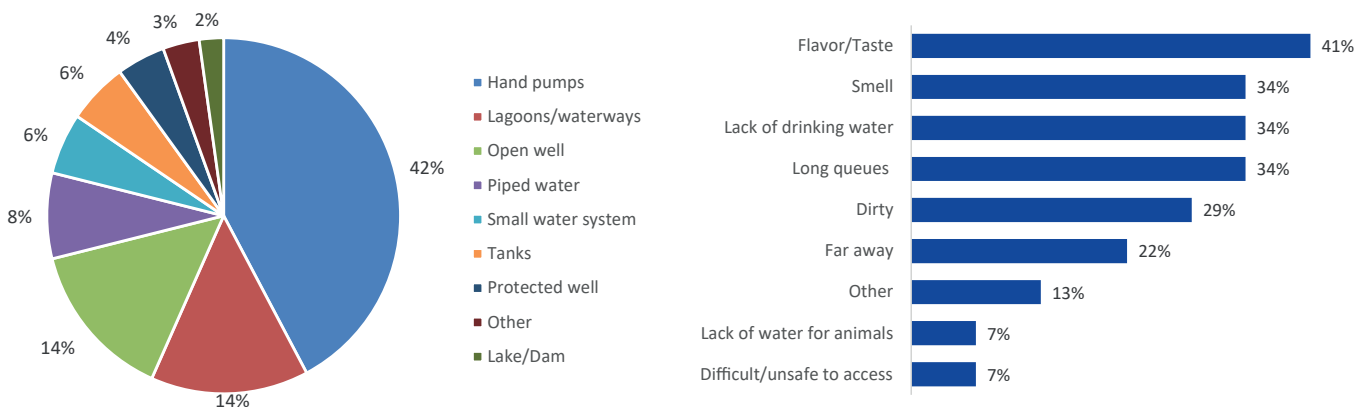


Figure 8: Average NFI needs of all sites using Likert Scales



In one site around half of IDPs live in areas where open defecation is visible, in two sites all IDPs live near open defecation. In 82 per cent of sites no open defecation is visible. In three sites there are no sanitation facilities, while in 48 per cent of sites there is a pit latrine with slab, and in 49 per cent of sites a pit latrine without slab. In 91 per cent of sites, latrines are not separated or segregated by sex. In 52 per cent of sites, there are no latrines adapted for those with disabilities. In 54 per cent of sites, no one has access to showers/bathing facilities, and in 24 per cent of sites fewer than half of IDPs present have access to shower facilities. In 58 per cent of sites, no one has access to soap, while in 34 per cent of sites a few (around 25%) have access. In 6 per cent of sites, no one has enough water for bathing and cooking. In 6 per cent of sites no one has enough drinking water. In 59 per cent of sites, there are no hand washing stations. In 57 per cent of sites, there are no solid waste management systems. In 79 per cent of sites, there were no WASH distributions in the last month. In 51 per cent of sites, drainage systems function poorly or very poorly. In 42 per cent of sites, the main water source is hand pumps.



Figures 8 and 9: Main water source of sites in Cabo Delgado (left) and main problems with water gathered from local water courses (right)



Fifty-two per cent of sites received a food distribution in the last month (compared to 55% in the previous month). In 62 per cent of sites, the majority of IDPs have access to farming lands. In 37 per cent of sites, households have received agricultural inputs from a distribution. Of those sites where the majority have access to farming land, in 21 per cent of sites no households are actively working their farmland, while in 35% of sites, around 25 per cent of households are working their land. Of the sites that received agricultural inputs, in 70 per cent of sites, households do not own any livestock.



In 98 per cent of sites, the first course of action when family members get sick is to go to a health facility. In 66 per cent of sites, IDPs have access to a hospital, in 61 per cent access to mobile brigades, an on-site clinic in 9 per cent of sites, and ambulance services in 10 per cent of sites. In 72 per cent of sites, the majority of women give birth in health facilities, while in 23 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 89 per cent of sites, IDPs are aware of HIV support services, and in 88 per cent they are aware of Tuberculosis support services. In 6 per cent of sites, IDPs have been presenting symptoms of diarrhea or vomiting. Overall, IDPs are satisfied with the provision of healthcare in 55 per cent of sites in Cabo Delgado.



In 90 per cent of sites, the majority of children have access to schools/education facilities. In 67 per cent of sites, the school facilities are functional. The two greatest barriers to education are a lack of teaching materials, lack of teachers, and that facilities are not functional. Additional barriers include lack of transport. The graph below shows the distance to school facilities for sites in Cabo Delgado.

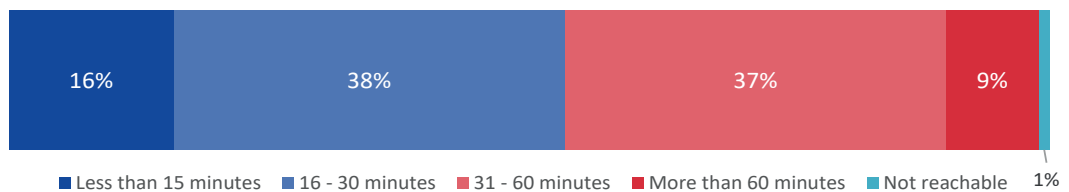


Figure 10: Distance to primary school/education facility as percentage of sites



There are no police stations/security posts in 67 per cent of sites. There are no child friendly spaces in 84 per cent of sites. In 83 per cent of sites, communal facilities are not lit. In 80 per cent of sites, there is a security provider/mechanism to ensure the safety of IDPs. In 70 per cent of sites, there is a referral mechanism for Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors.

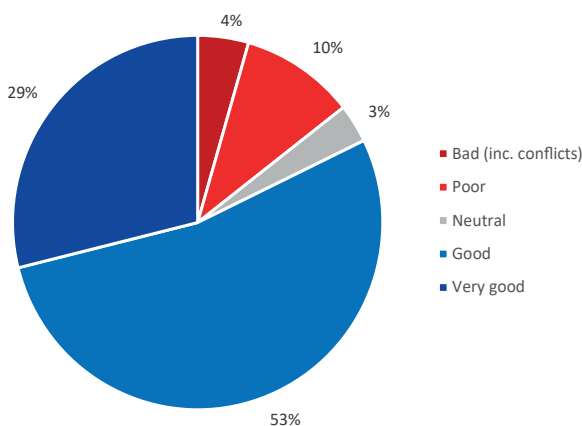


Figure 11 Relationship of displaced population with host community as percentage of sites

In 35 per cent of sites, there is a support mechanism for the psychosocial needs of the population. In 66 per cent of sites, the host community has said that IDPs can stay as long as is needed. In 21 per cent of sites, there are already tensions between the IDP and host communities (down from 23 in the previous round). In 91 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, 60 per cent of sites report that the main barrier to getting the necessary documentation is due to a lack of financial means, in 28 per cent it is due to heavy bureaucracy, and 9 per cent lacked transportation to travel to registry for new documentation. In 46 per cent of sites, the majority of IDPs presently living there 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 70% 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.

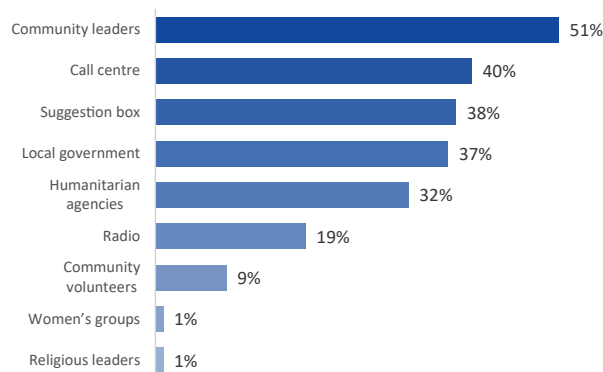


Figure 12: What are the main communication mechanisms used by IDPs to communicate with the humanitarian community, as percentage of total sites

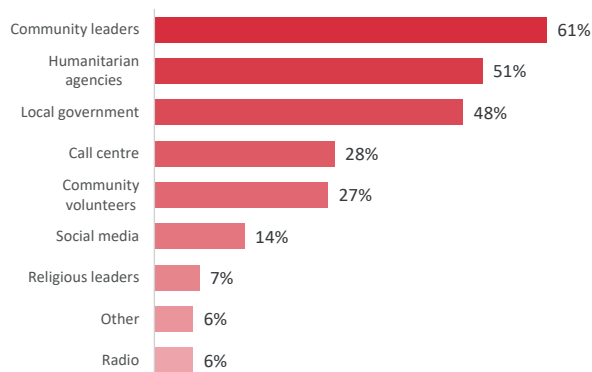


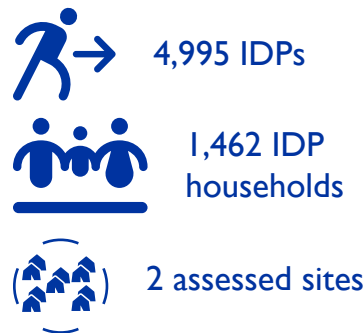
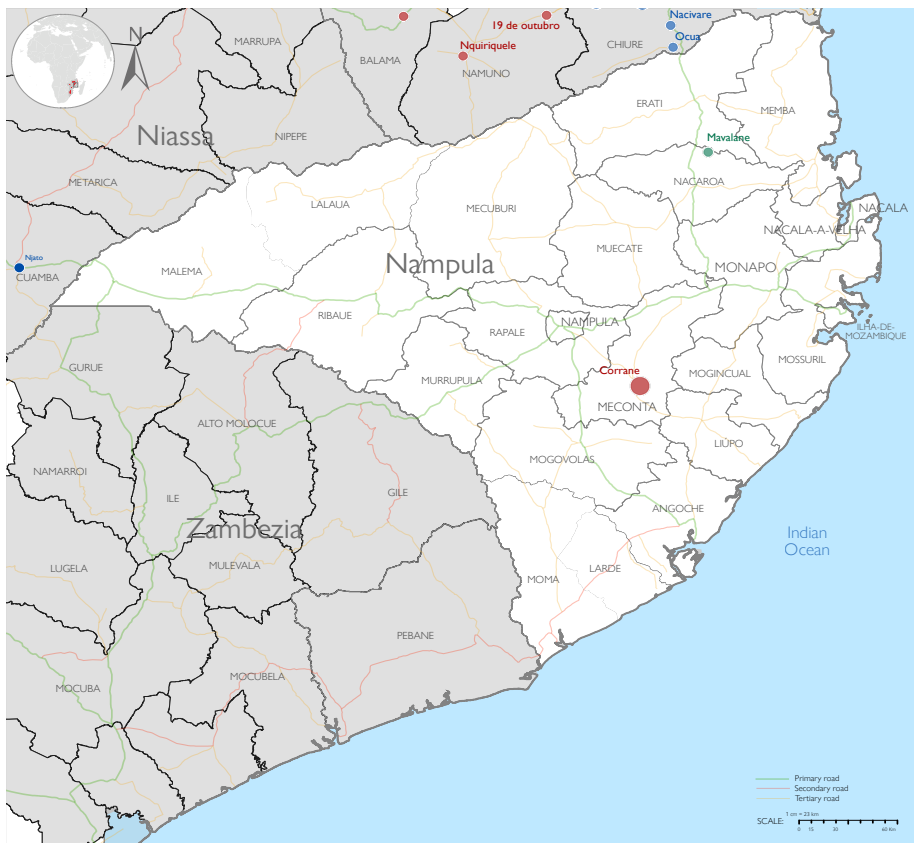
Figure 13: What are the main communication mechanisms used by the humanitarian community to communicate with IDPs, as percentage of total sites



Energy

In 51 per cent of sites, households do not need to use any coping strategies associated with a lack of fuel, while in 16 per cent of sites they may skip meals/reduce portion sizes, and in 15 per cent households spend their savings. In 88 per cent of sites, households generally manufacture their cooking stoves. In 87 per cent of sites, households generally produce or manufacture their cooking fuel. In 45 per cent of sites, households spend between 1h30 and 3h00 per week collecting fuel. In 35 per cent of sites they spend less than 1h30 collecting fuel. In 30 per cent of sites households generally do their cooking in a room not for sleeping. In 88 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 63 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 include mobile phone charging in 68 per cent of sites, household lighting in 60 per cent of sites, and communal street-lighting in 49 per cent.





Corrane and Mavalane are physically accessible, but in the event of natural disasters road access to Corrane may be affected. In both sites, violence due to the insecurity situation in Cabo Delgado is the main driver behind present displacements. The majority of IDPS arrived more than six months ago. In both sites, the majority of the IDPS do not want to return to their areas of origin, and the total population has not changed from the previous round

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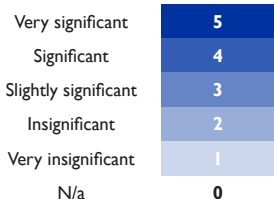


**Demographics**

In assessed sites, the IDP demographics are as follows: 24 per cent adult females (1,185 individuals), 17 per cent adult males (872), 59 per cent children (2,938). There are an estimated 336 infant children (under one year old), and 342 children aged 1-5 years.

Pregnant women	Breastfeeding mothers	Unaccompanied Minors	Elderly with-out carers	Child-headed households	Elderly-headed households
10	25	N/a	N/a	N/a	5

**Priority Needs**



	Corrane	Corrane	Mavalane	Mavalane
Food	4	4	5	5
Water	3	3	3	3
Shelter	4	5	5	4
NFIs	4	2	4	5
Health				
Education				
WASH				
Energy				

**Shelter & NFIs**

In both sites there are approximately five individuals in each shelter. In both sites, no IDP households sleep outdoors or without shelter. In both sites, no households share shelters with people unrelated to them. In both sites, households are building or making improvements to shelters, and both report that families need technical support in this. In Mavalane IDPs cannot buy what they need at the market due to a lack of money and markets access. In both sites, a lack of money is a key barrier to accessing needed NFIs. In both sites, there have been no leakages or flooding of shelters recently. To cope with lack of NFIs, families in both sites resort to selling productive assets and means of transport. NFI support has been much more widely provided in Corrane compared to Mavalane.



## WASH

In both sites, IDPs do not have access to bathing facilities, and in both sites only a few households have access to soaps. In both sites most households have enough water for both bathing/cooking and for drinking. In both sites, latrines are not segregated by sex. In both sites there are active WASH committees. Both sites primarily use small water systems, the water sources are inclusive and available to all IDPs, though there are problems with queues.



## Food Security and Livelihoods

In Mavalane, most IDPs in the location are unable to buy food, due to a lack of money and long distance to the market. In both sites, IDPs are able to produce food that they consume, but in both sites most households are using farming lands. In both sites, agricultural input have been received. In both sites, around 25 per cent of households own livestock and around 25 per cent of households have a livelihood/income source. In both sites, adult males and adult females are the principal earners (children do not have to work to provide for households).



## Health

Both sites have been visited by integrated mobile brigades in the last month. In both sites, children are receiving treatment for malnutrition. In both sites, price increases in the last two months have made it difficult to buy food. In Corrane, IDPs visit the health facility when sick, while in Mavalane, they visit a community health worker/activista. This is also where women respectively give birth in both sites. In Mavalane, the health facility is not reachable by IDPs. In both sites, IDPs are aware of HIV and Tuberculosis support services.



## Education

In both sites there is a functional school nearby. In both sites, some children are unable to attend school as they must help the family in collecting food, or water, or help with work. In both sites, no children aged 3-5 are attending school, while most children aged 6-12 and 13-17 are attending school. In both sites, children walk to nearby schools, walking between 15 minutes and over an hour depending on the type of educational facility (primary, secondary).



## Protection

There is a functioning police post on-site in Corrane, and neither site has functioning child-friendly spaces. GBV survivors rely on police, healthcare services, and family support networks in both sites (and on humanitarian acts only in Corrane). Only in Corrane is there a safe space for women and girls. IDPs rely on talking with friends to deal with stress in both sites. In both sites, IDPs fear stigmatization if they search for psychological help. The relationship with the host communities is good or very good in both sites. In both sites there are concerns of sexual violence amongst girls.



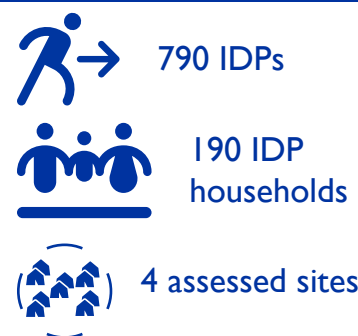
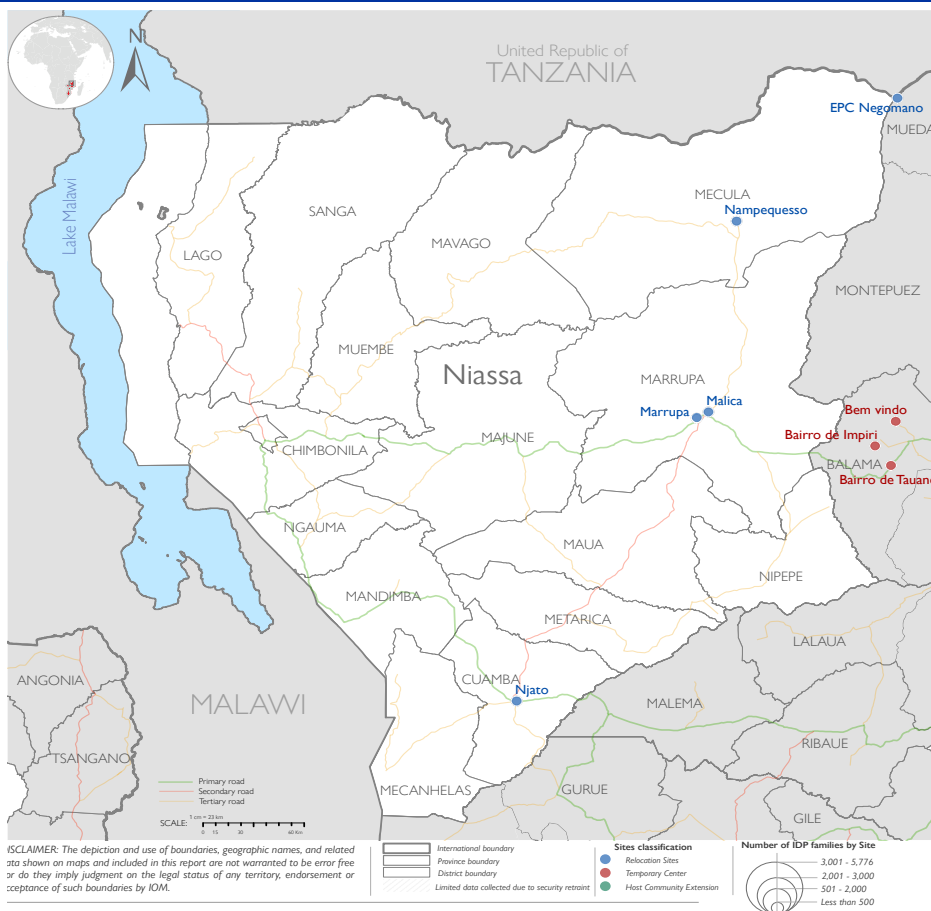
## Communication

To communicate with the humanitarian sector, Mavalane and Corrane community members use community leaders in both sites. Corrane also uses community volunteers and hot-lines/call centres, while Mavalane uses local government officials and direct contact with humanitarian agencies. When communicating with the displaced community the humanitarian sector uses: local government offices in both sites, and community volunteers/mobilisers/leaders. Volunteers are on-site on in Corrane, and have organised social activities for the following sectors: Health, Nutrition, Child Protection, GBV, Education, and WASH. In both sites, IDPs are able to read and write moderately.



## Energy

When households lack fuel, they resort to using the stoves of neighbours in both sites, while in Corrane they also sell productive household assets. In both sites household individual produce/manufacture their cooking stoves and fuels. In both sites, households do their cooking outdoors. They spend at least 30 minutes a week collecting cooking fuel. In both sites, the cost of electricity/fuel/firewood are key barriers to energy. In both sites there is a high priority for energy services for their cooking needs, for streetlighting, and also for education. In both sites single female headed households and female widows are unable to access electricity.



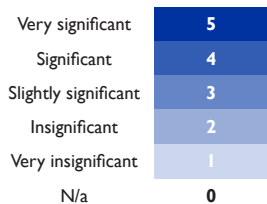
Malica, Marrupa, Nampequesso, and Njato are displacement (relocation) sites that are all physically accessible. Only Nampequesso is at risk of becoming inaccessible due to a natural disaster. They are safe for humanitarian actors to access. Violence due to insecurity is the main reasons of displacement for IDPs resident in the sites (apart from Njato where it is due to natural disaster). The majority of people were displaced more than six months ago in all sites.

Demographics

In Malica, Marrupa, Nampequesso, and Njato IDP demographics are as follows: 24 per cent adult females (186 individuals), 20 per cent adult males (155), 59 per cent children (449). Estimates record 55 infant children (under one year old), and 114 children aged 1-5 years.

Pregnant women	Breastfeeding mothers	Unaccompanied Minors	Elderly without carers	Child-headed households	Elderly-headed households
10	37	N/a	18	N/a	6

Priority Needs



	Malica	Marrup.	Nampq.	Njato		Malica	Marrup.	Nampq.	Njato
Food	5	5	5	5	Health	5	3	5	5
Water	5	3	5	5	Education	2	3	5	5
Shelter	5	5	5	4	WASH	5	5	5	3
NFIs	5	5	5	5	Energy	5	5	5	5

Shelter & NFIs

In two sites, there are five individuals on average in each shelter and in two sites there are more than five individuals residing in each shelter. In all sites, no IDP households sleep outdoors or without shelter. In both sites, no households share shelters with people unrelated to them. In Marrupa and Njato, households are building or making improvements to shelters, and while all sites apart from Njato report that families need technical support for their shelters. In all sites IDPs cannot buy what they need at the market due to a lack of money and market inaccessibility. In all sites apart from Njato, NFI support has been received recently. In all sites, there have been no leakages or flooding of shelters recently. To cope with lack of NFIs, families in all sites resort to reducing food intake, while begging and high risk/illegal work are also common coping mechanisms.



WASH

In Nampequesso and Njato, IDPs do not have access to bathing facilities. In Njato no families have enough water for cooking/bathing or drinking. Only in Nampequesso are latrines segregated by sex. In Marrupa and Nampequesso there are no hand washing stations. There is no active WASH committee in Nampequesso. The drainage system functions very poorly in Njato. The water sources are not inclusive/available to all IDPs in Nampequesso. Njato and Nampequesso have problems with water sources, including difficulty accessing water and water being contaminated/dirty.



Food Security and Livelihoods

In all sites, most IDPs are unable to buy food, due to a lack of money. In all sites apart from Nampequesso, IDPs rely on humanitarian assistance for food (in the remaining site they rely on growing their own food). In Marrupa, IDPs lack the tools to be able to grow their own food. In Malica and Njato there had been no food distributions in the last month, while in the other sites the distributions were more than three weeks ago. In all sites IDPs have access to farming lands. Only in Malica do a few IDPs have some sort of income.



Health

Only Marrupa has been visited by integrated mobile brigade in the last six months. In no sites are children receiving treatment for malnutrition. In all sites apart from Nampequesso, price increases in the last two months have made it difficult to buy food. In all sites apart from Corrane, IDPs are able to access a hospital, though the facilities are difficult to reach. In all sites women give birth in health centres, and in all sites IDPs are aware of tuberculosis and HIV support services. In all sites IDPs are satisfied with the available healthcare services.



Education

In all sites there is a functional school nearby. However, in Nampequesso the schools are in Tents, and in Marrupa the school is built from local materials. In Malica and Njato, there is a lack of learning materials, while in Marrupa children often need to help their families in livelihood activities. The lowest school attendance overall can be found in Marrupa, while in Njato IDP children must walk for over an hour to reach the education facilities.



Protection

There is a functioning police post on-site only in Njato, but it does not have a specific section for family, children, and victims of violence. In Nampequesso and Njato there are child friendly spaces. Security forces are present on site in Nampequesso but no other armed actors are present in the other sites. In Malica and Njato GBV survivors usually receive support from the Police, while in Marrupa and Nampequesso they receive social action and psychosocial support. Njato is the only site with a functioning safe space for women and girls. In all sites, IDPs report being worried about robbery, threats, while in Marrupa and Nampequesso IDPs also fear kidnapping.



Communication

To communicate with the humanitarian sector, all sites use community leaders and local government offices, while Marrupa and Nampequesso both also use religious leaders. The principal avenue for the humanitarian community to communicate with the IDP community is through local community leaders or groups. There are no activists or volunteers conducting activities in Malica and Nampequesso.



Energy

In Malica and Njato households spend saving and skip meals when they do not have enough cooking fuel, whereas in the other two sites there is no need for any coping strategies. In all four sites, household manufacture their own cooking stoves and cooking fuels. In Malica and Njato household cook in spare room, whereas in the other two sites households generally cook outdoors. In all sites apart from Marrupa electricity points are not functioning an fuel/firewood are not available at local markets. The main energy priorities in all sites are for mobile phone charging, for household lighting, and for communal street lighting.

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