



191 assessed sites



99,743 IDP households



392,598 IDPs



DTM and INGD Team conducting Focus Group Discussion in Inhambane city © IOM 2023

DTM activities are supported by:



Government of Ireland  
International Development Programme



Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

<b>CONTENTS</b>	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
	METHODOLOGY	2
	OVERVIEW	3
	NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE	4
	CENTRAL MOZAMBIQUE	10
	INDICATOR LIST	16

---

## 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 12 assessments, aims to enhance understanding of the extent of internal displacements and the needs of affected populations in conflict-affected and disaster-affected districts of Mozambique. Data was collected between 12 - 30 July 2023 in close coordination with provincial government and Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres (INGD) partners, and presents trends from 191 assessed sites hosting internally displaced persons across Northern (Cabo Delgado 94 sites, Nampula 2 sites, Niassa 7 sites) and Central Mozambique (Manica 35 sites, Sofala 36 sites, Tete 4 sites, Zambezia 13 sites).

In total, 392,598 internally displaced persons (IDPs). This is much higher than MSLA Round 11, as all sites in Northern and Central Mozambique are now being analysed jointly. Reported figures, however, exclude displaced individuals living in host community settings. According to DTM Round 19 Mobility Tracking Report, as of August, an estimated 850,599 were identified living in both host communities and sites (668,939 IDPs in Northern Mozambique, and 181,660 IDPs in Central Mozambique)

Sites under assessment in this report included relocation sites, resettlement sites, temporary sites or transit centers, and host community extensions as classified by the Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) cluster. Relocation sites are defined as sites planned by local authorities and CCCM partners with certain minimum criteria for households in Northern Mozambique. Resettlement sites are planned by local authorities and CCCM partners in Central and Southern Mozambique. 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 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.

---

## 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, with direct observations, as well as through Joint Group Discussions.



## OVERVIEW: Northern & Central Regions Mozambique

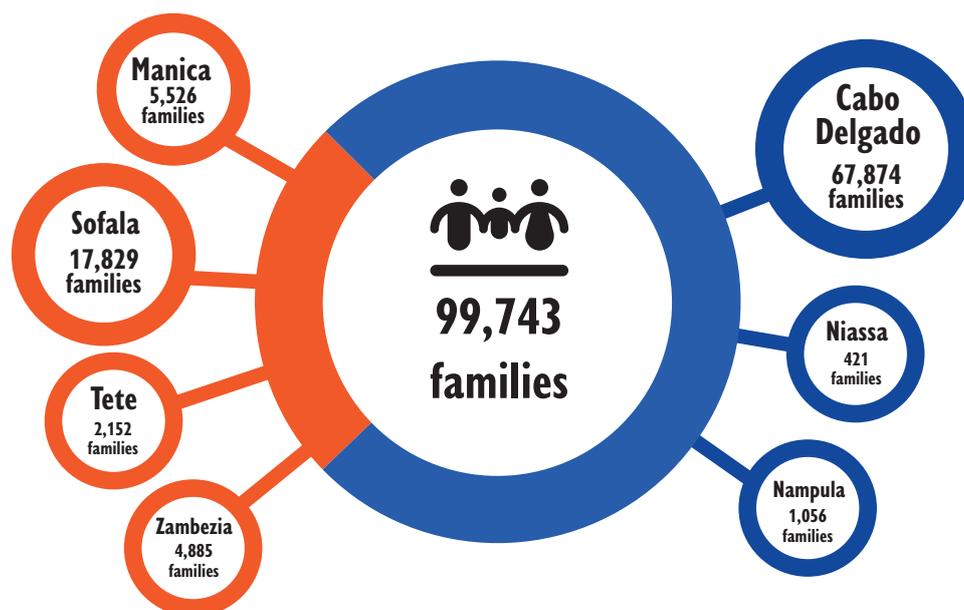


Figure 1: IDP households per province in Northern Mozambique (red) and Central Mozambique (blue)

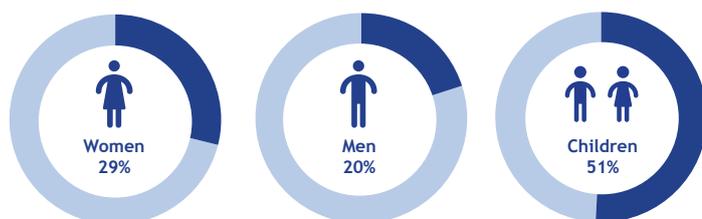


Figure 2: Proportion of adult female, adult male, and child IDPs living in sites in Mozambique

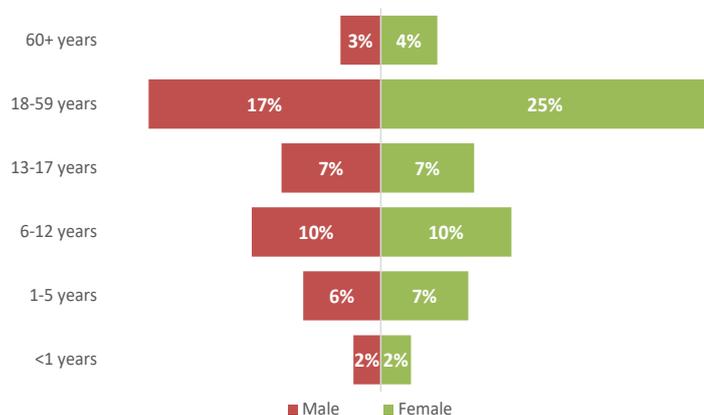


Figure 3: Sex and age demographics of IDPs living in sites in Mozambique

In July 2023, International Organization for Migration (IOM)’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams conducted a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments (MSLA) in 191 sites hosting 392,598 internally displaced persons (IDPs) across 7 provinces. This report will provide an analysis of the Northern Provinces (Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa) and the Central Provinces (Manica, Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia) separately. Displacements in Northern Mozambique are principally due to insecurity in Cabo Delgado, while in Central Mozambique the majority of displacements were caused by natural hazards. This report highlights just a small proportion of the approximate 190 indicators captured in this MSLA, and readers are encouraged to use the dataset for their own analyses and activities planning [here](#).

A random sample of 20 IDP households was taken in each site to provide an estimate of the demographic breakdown. Overall, 51 per cent of IDPs are children (<18yrs), and there are 16,930 infants (<1yr) and 48,650 children (1-5yrs). Vulnerability data for Round 12 is summarized for each assessed province in the table below.

Vulnerability data (pregnant women under 18 years old, pregnant women over 18 years old, breast-feeding mothers, abandoned elderly persons, unaccompanied minors, child heads of household, elderly female heads of household, single female heads of household, and single male heads of household) is collected at site level, and available upon request. Please contact [dtmmozambique@iom.int](mailto:dtmmozambique@iom.int)

**NORTHERN REGION**  
Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa

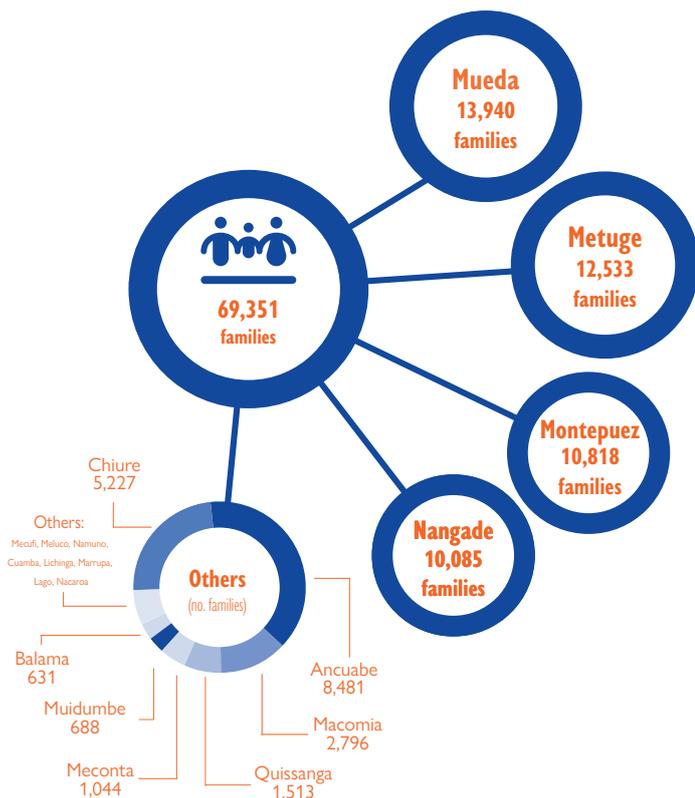


Figure 4: IDP households per district in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa

The Northern Region of Mozambique consists of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa. In total 103 sites were assessed across the three provinces, of which 55 are relocation sites, 43 are temporary centres, and 4 are host community extensions. A total of 235,436 IDPs are inhabiting these sites (a decrease of 18% from Round 11 in these provinces). In 95 per cent of sites, the primary cause of displacement was insecurity/violence, while disasters were the primary cause in five per cent.

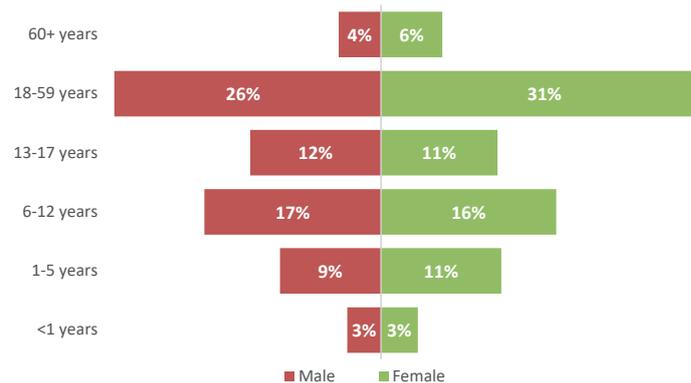
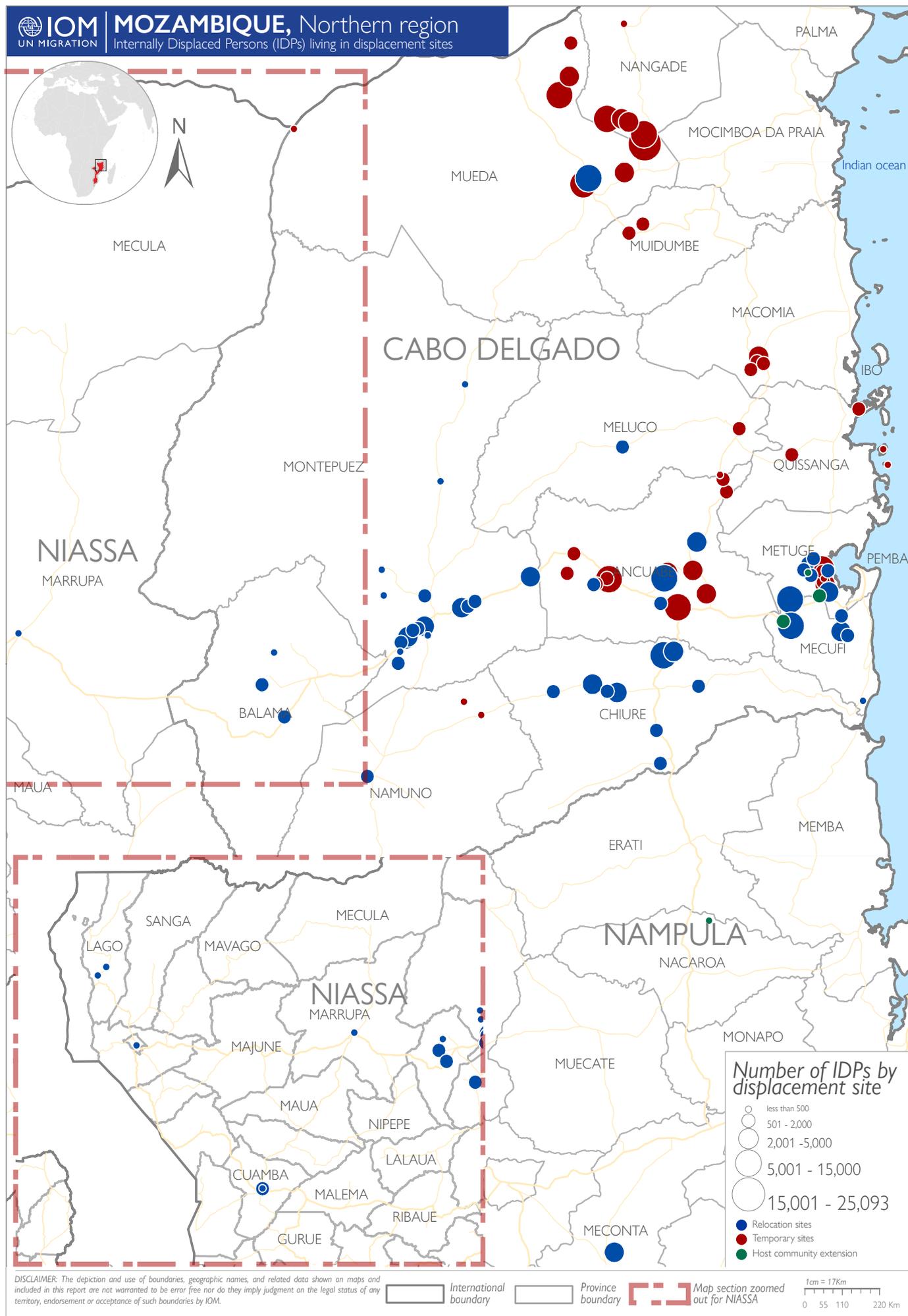


Figure 5: Sex and age demographics of IDPs in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa

In 63 per cent of sites, IDPs have indicated that they still want to return to their areas of origin. In 60 per cent of sites, IDPs have indicated that they intend to stay more than 6 months more, before considering a return. In 62 per cent of sites, the site population is decreasing, in 16 per cent it is increasing, and in 22 per cent it is staying the same. For geographic reference, please consider the map of sites in the Northern Region on the following page, before returning to the sectoral analysis thereafter.



DTM Team conducting MSLA assessment in Messenja site, Metuge © IOM 2023





## Priority Needs

Figure 6 below charts the priority needs averaged across all sites in the Northern Region. Key Informants in each site are asked to provide a rank from 0 to 5, to identify the severity of the needs of the IDPs population. The data shows that overall, the most prevalent needs are for NFIs, Livelihoods, and Food security. However, overall the needs in general remains consistently high across all categories, in most locations. Lower down there is a table giving a breakdown by district.

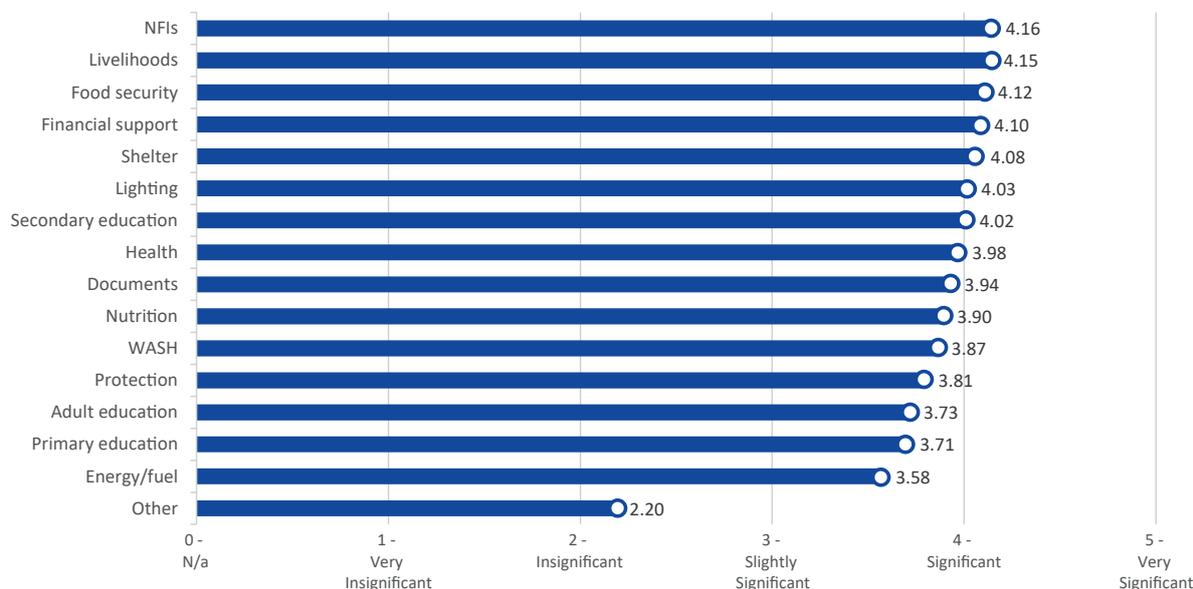
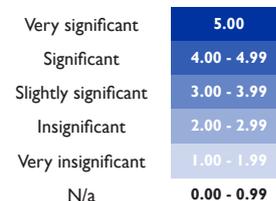


Figure 6: Average reported sectoral needs for all sites in Northern Region

The table below presents the same priority needs but disaggregated by district, so as to see where certain needs are more prevalent. The darkest shaded squares correlate to the highest priority needs, as seen on the small example to the right. It can be seen how for all 3 sites in Cuamba, KIs reported the maximum need for all available options, with similarly high results for Metuge, Muidumbe, Lago, and others. It should be noted that these needs are consistently high and sustained across previous data collections in the MSLA for the past two years.

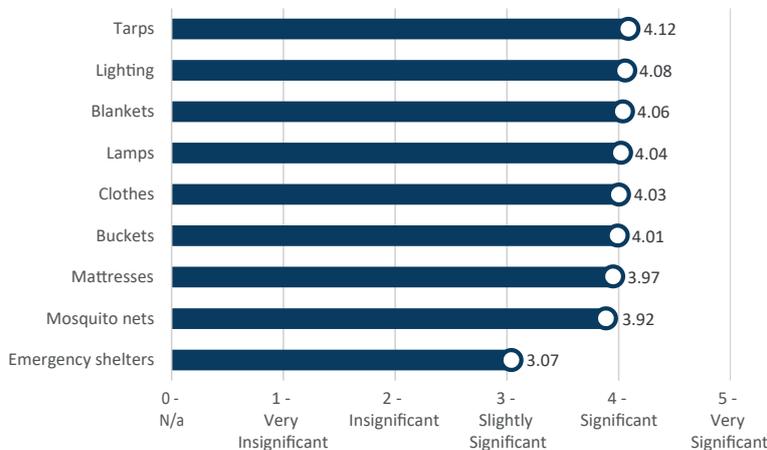
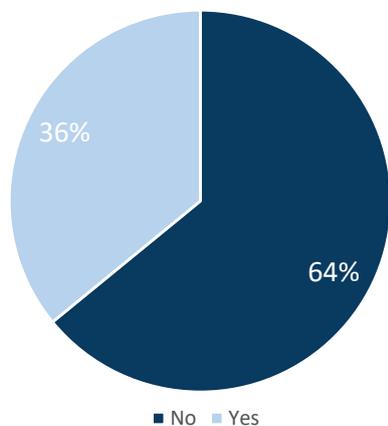


District	Sites	Food security	WASH	Livelihood	Document	Protection	Shelter	NFIs	Health	Nutrition	Primary education	Secondary education	Adult education	Financial support	Energy/fuel	Lighting
Ancuabe	13	4.23	3.69	5.00	4.69	3.92	3.77	4.69	4.00	4.15	4.23	4.62	4.46	5.00	4.15	4.77
Balama	3	4.67	3.00	4.67	2.00	3.67	4.33	4.67	4.00	4.33	4.00	5.00	3.67	5.00	2.33	4.67
Chiure	9	4.11	3.78	4.11	4.44	3.22	3.00	4.11	3.56	3.22	3.00	3.89	3.44	4.44	4.11	5.00
Lichinga	1	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Cuamba	3	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Lago	2	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	3.50	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.50	5.00
Macomia	4	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.50	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.00	4.25	4.75	3.25	4.00	3.00	4.50
Marrupa	1	4.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	4.00
Meconta	1	3.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	3.00
Mecufi	2	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	4.50	4.50	1.50	4.50	2.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meluco	1	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Metuge	18	4.94	4.56	5.00	4.44	4.89	5.00	5.00	4.89	4.61	4.28	4.72	4.61	5.00	4.06	4.83
Montepuez	18	3.28	2.78	2.61	2.83	2.72	3.11	2.89	2.94	2.94	3.50	2.67	2.72	2.78	2.44	2.67
Mueda	8	4.00	4.00	3.75	3.88	3.88	3.75	3.75	3.88	3.75	3.88	3.63	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Muidumbe	2	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
Nacarua	1	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Namuno	3	1.33	2.00	1.33	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.67	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.67	2.00	2.67	1.67	2.00
Nangade	5	5.00	4.60	4.00	4.80	4.40	4.00	4.00	4.60	4.00	4.20	4.20	1.80	1.80	2.60	1.60
Quissanga	8	3.63	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	4.13	5.00	1.88	4.38	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>4.03</b>



## Shelter and NFIs

In the Northern Region, in 64 per cent of sites, IDPs did not receive any Shelter or NFI support in the last month. The primary forms of aid given when it was received were NFI assistance, technical assistance, emergency shelter assistance, and shelter upgrade assistance. Figure 8 also shows the NFIs needs averaged across the entire northern region, which are very high across all categories.



Figures 7 and 8: Percentage of sites that received shelter/NFI assistance in the last months (left) and average of NFI needs aggregated for all sites in the Northern Region (right)

Across northern Mozambique, in 38 per cent of sites, all IDPs live in permanent shelters. However, as seen in Figure 8, there are many sites where half or less than half of IDPs present in sites live in permanent shelters, highlighting an important shelter need coming into the next rainy season.

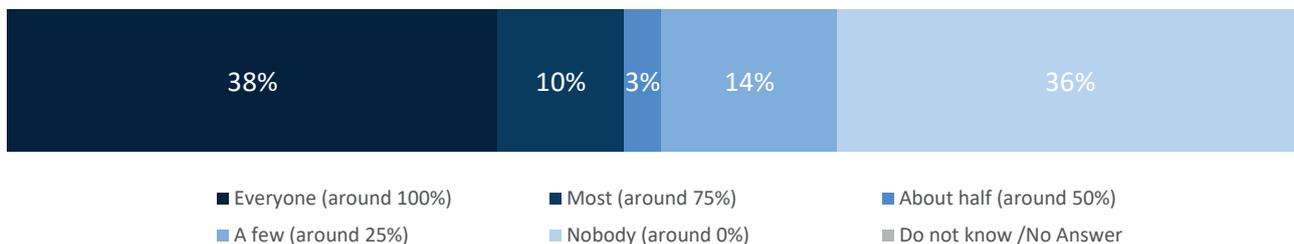
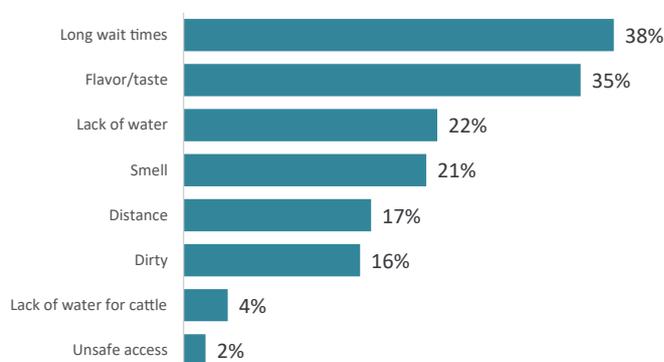
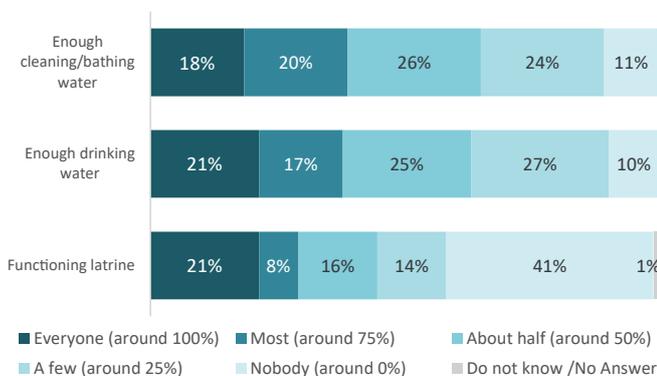


Figure 9: Percentage of sites grouped by prevalence of permanent shelters amongst the IDP population in the Northern Region



## WASH



Figures 10 and 11: Percentage of sites grouped by availability of WASH services to IDPs - cleaning/bathing water, drinking water, and functioning latrines - (left) and percentage of sites reporting issues concerning water access (right)

In total 41 per cent of sites report that no-one has a functioning latrine, in 10 per cent no one has enough drinking water, and in 11 per cent no one has enough cleaning/bathing water. The most reported issues for water access are long wait times (38% of sites) and the water having a strange flavor/taste (35%).



### Health

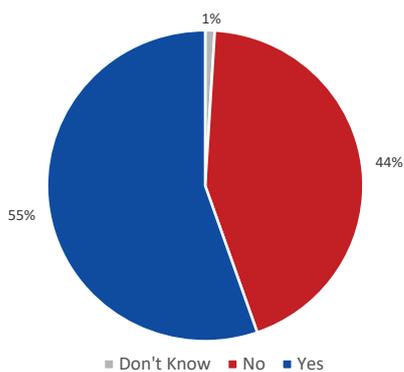


Figure 13: Percentage of sites reporting satisfaction or dissatisfaction with health services

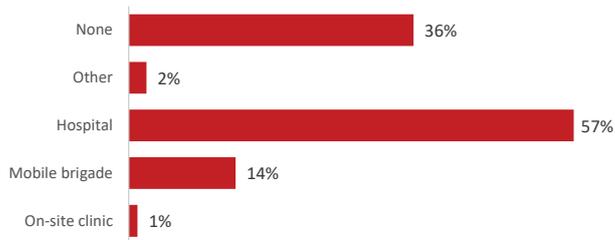


Figure 12: Percentage of sites with health services available to IDPs

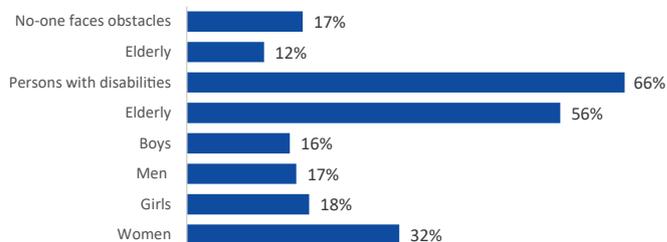
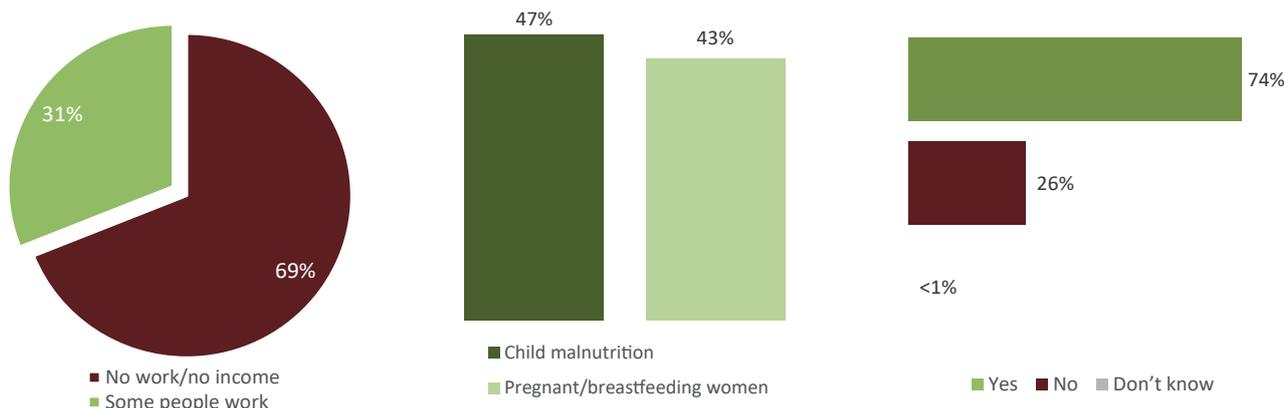


Figure 14: Percentage of sites reporting groups facing obstacles to access health services

In 36 per cent of sites, there are no health services, and in 66 per cent, persons with disabilities face additional obstacles to accessing health services. In 44 per cent of sites IDPs are dissatisfied with health service provisions.



### Food Security and Livelihoods



Figures 15,16, and 17: Do IDPs have work/income as percentage of sites (left), are IDPs receiving treatment - child malnutrition or pregnant/breastfeeding mothers - as percentage of sites (middle), and did food prices increase in the previous 2 months as percentage of sites (right)

In 69 per cent of sites, no one works or has an income source. In 47 per cent of sites, IDPs are receiving treatment for child malnutrition. In 74 per cent of sites, food prices have increased in the past two months.



### Education

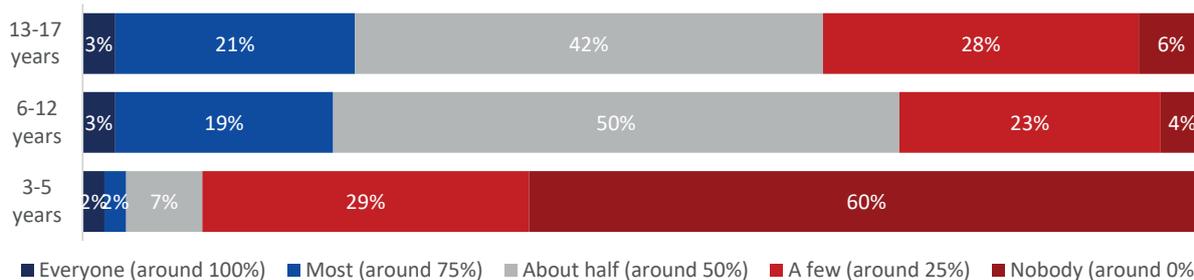


Figure 18: School attendance disaggregated by ages of children attending school, as percentage of sites in Northern Region

In 60 per cent of sites, no children aged 3-5 attend school. In 50 per cent of sites, only half of children aged 6-12 attend school, and in 42 per cent, around half of children aged 13-17 are in attending school regularly. In 98 per cent of sites, children primarily walk to their schools.



## Protection

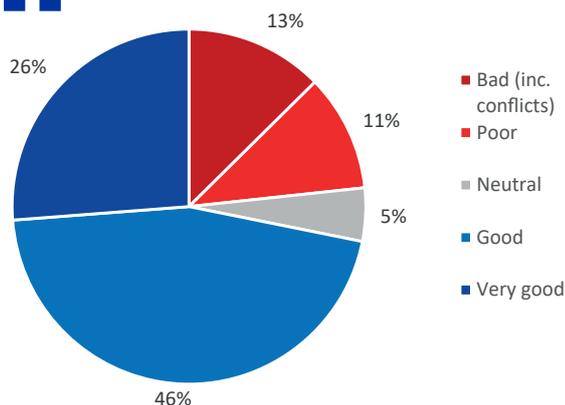


Figure 19: State of relationships between IDPs and the host community as percentage of sites

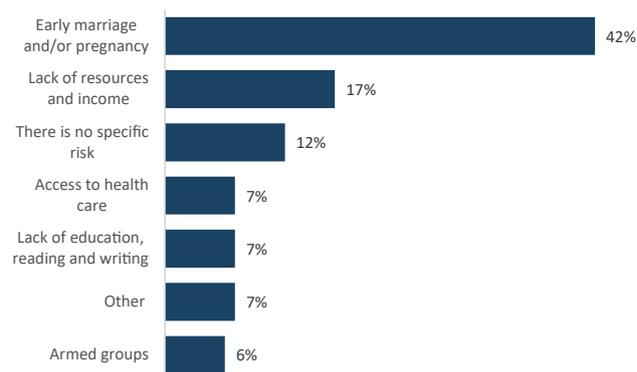


Figure 20: What are the specific risks faced by women and girls as percentage of sites reporting them

In 13 per cent of sites, the relationship between IDPs and the host community is bad, with conflicts over resources reported, while in 11 per cent the relationship is poor. The most prevalent risk faced by women and girls is early marriage and/or pregnancy, reported by 42 per cent of sites in Northern Region.



## Communication

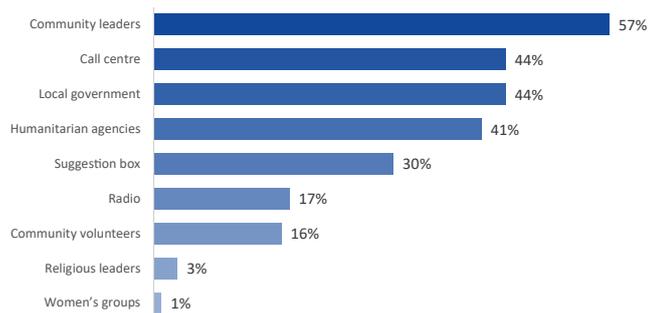


Figure 21: Which communication means are used by IDPs to communicate with humanitarian agencies as percentage of sites

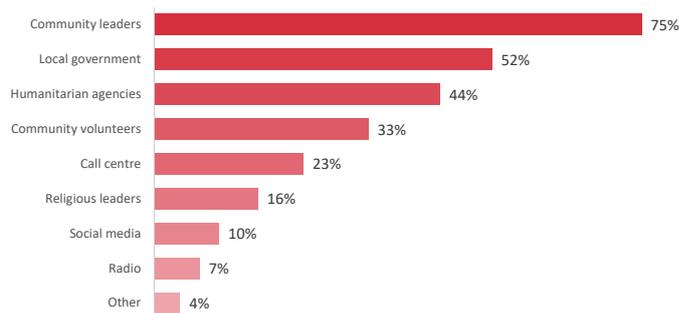


Figure 22: Which communication means are used by humanitarian agencies to communicate with IDPs as percentage of sites

Community leaders, call centres (Linha Verde), and local government are the main communication channels for IDPs to reach humanitarian agencies. Community leaders, local government, and direct communication from humanitarian agencies are the principal means of giving information to IDPs.



## Energy

When lacking fuel, 22 per cent of sites report that IDPs turn to a neighbour for their energy needs, while 21 per cent of sites reported that there is never a need for coping strategies. In all, 20 per cent of households reported “other”, of which predominantly they forage and collect additional firewood/fuels. In 87 per cent of sites, IDPs report that their main energy need is for charging mobile phones, and 74 per cent reported the need for energy for indoor lighting. Furthermore, 53 per cent of sites reported that they would prioritise street-lighting.

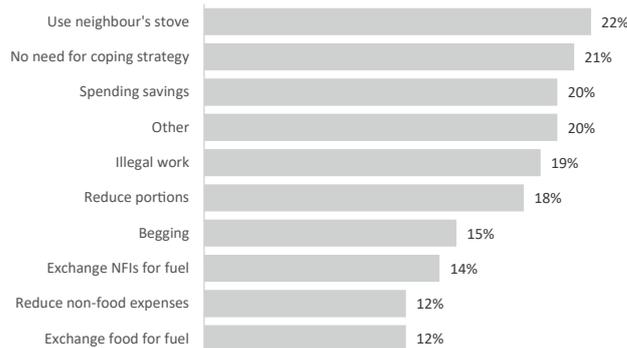


Figure 23: What do IDPs do when there is a lack of cooking fuel, as percentage of sites

The Central Region of Mozambique consists of Sofala, Manica, Zambezia, and Tete. In total 88 sites were assessed across the four provinces, of which all are classified as resettlement sites. A total of 157,162 IDPs are inhabiting these sites. In 86 per cent of sites, the primary cause of displacement was disasters, while 9 per cent of sites report that violence/insecurity was the primary cause of displacements. Only two sites have issues with access, either physically or due to security (risk of criminality, armed conflict).

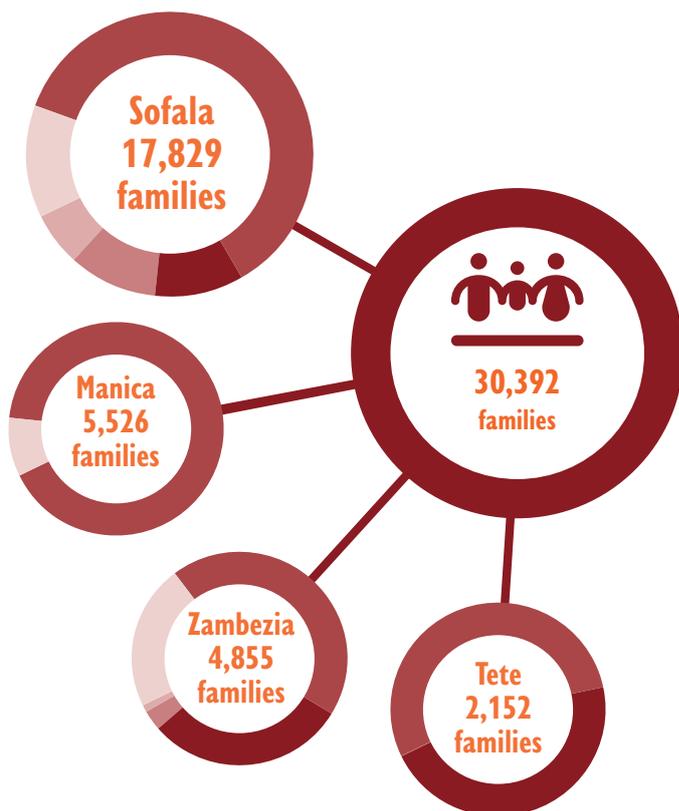


Figure 25: IDP households per province in Central Region (proportions in each district shaded)

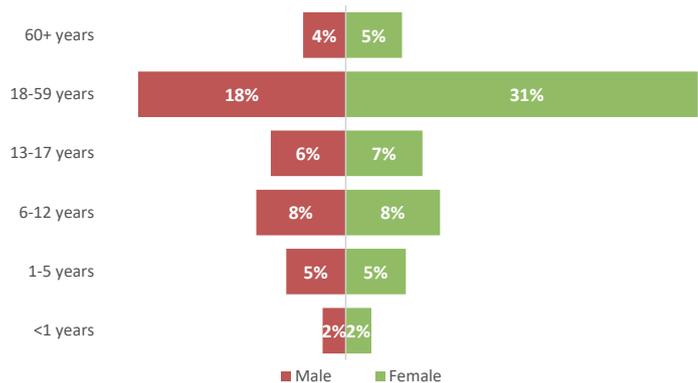
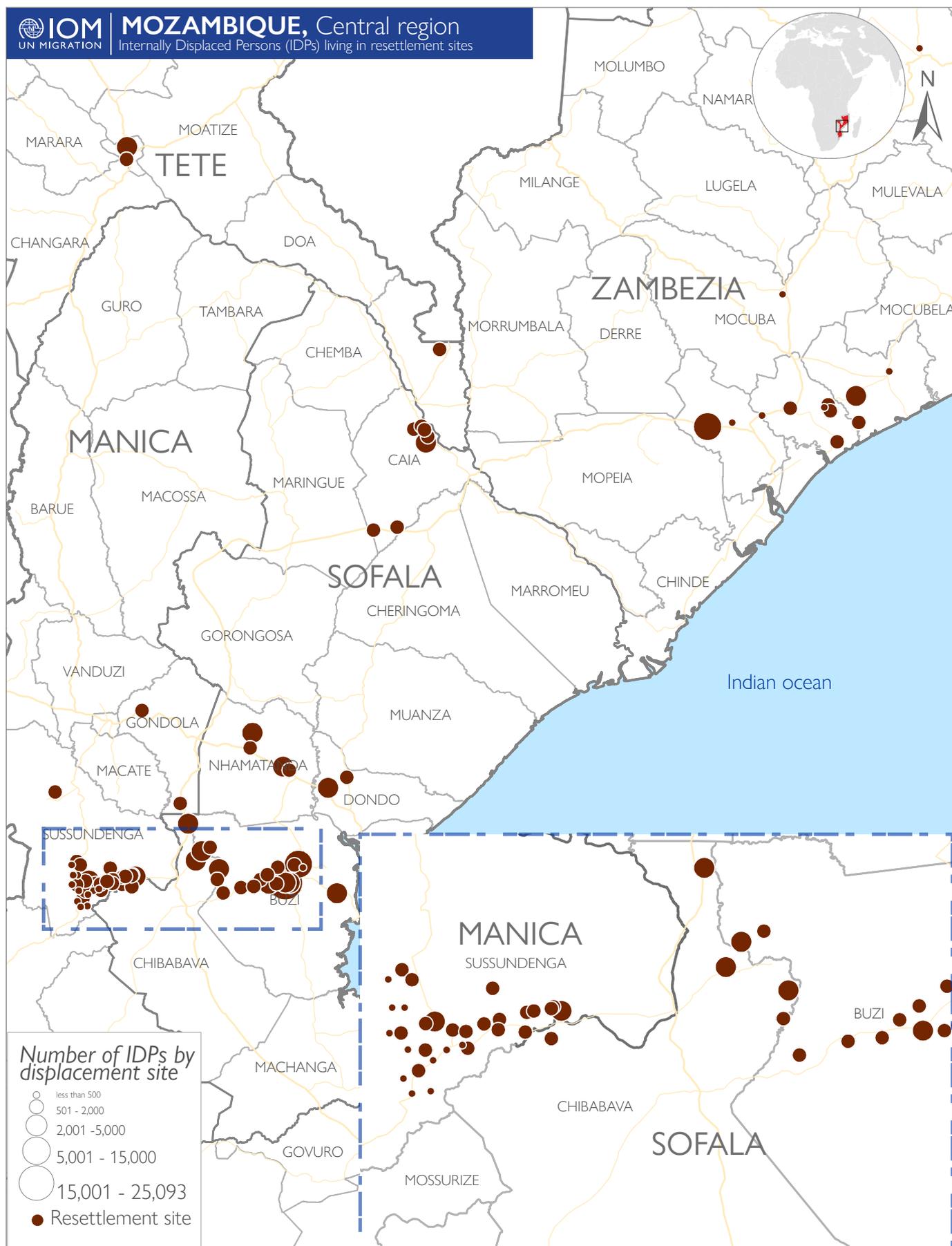


Figure 24: Sex and age demographics of IDPs in Manica, Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia

In 91 per cent of sites, IDPs have indicated that they do not want to return to their areas of origin. In 98 per cent of sites, IDPs have indicated that they intend to stay more than 6 months more, before considering a return, or that they consider themselves permanently settled in their current location. In 16 per cent of sites, the site population is decreasing, in 23 per cent it is increasing, and in 61 per cent it is staying the same. For geographic reference, please consider the map of sites in the Central Region on the following page, before returning to the sectoral analysis thereafter.



DTM Team assessing the Resettlement Site in Cabo Delgado © IOM 2023



DISCLAIMER: The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

International boundary Province boundary Map section zoomed in



### Priority Needs

Figure 26 below charts the priority needs averaged across all sites in the Central Region. Key Informants in each site are asked to provide a rank from 0 to 5, to identify the severity of the needs of the IDPs population. The data shows that overall, the most prevalent needs are for Financial support, followed by Livelihoods, and Lighting. Food security was the fourth priority need on average. There is a significant step in the important of needs, between Shelter at 3.57 and NFIs at 3.11. Lower down there is a table giving a breakdown by district.

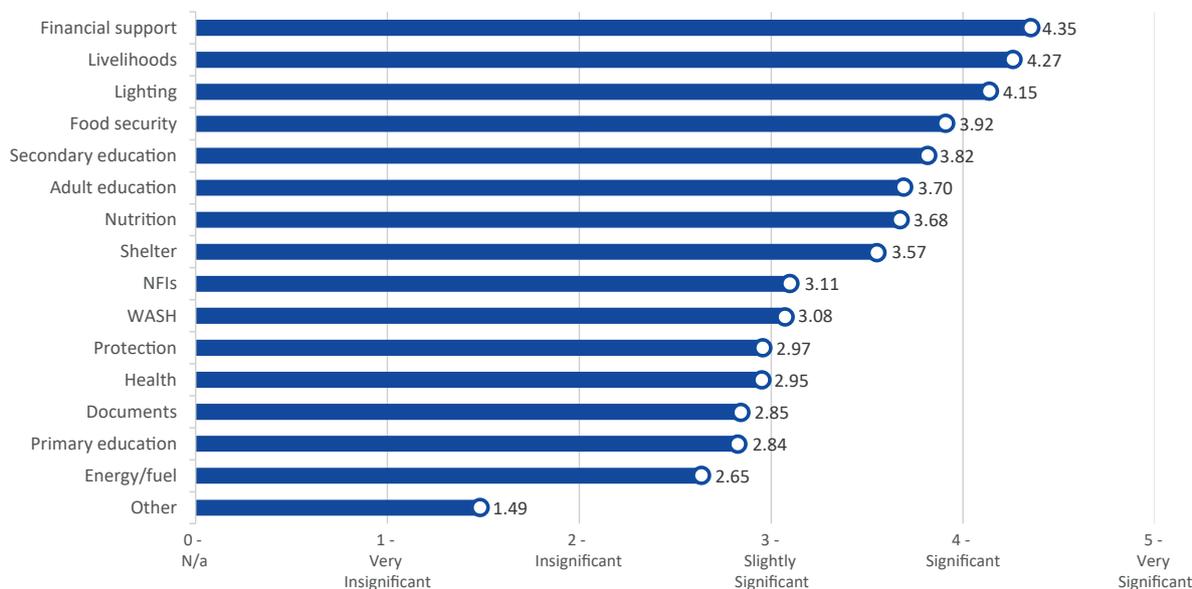
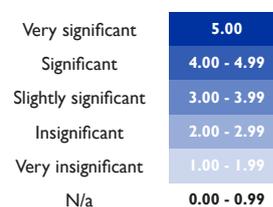


Figure 26: Average reported sectoral needs for all sites in Northern Region

The table below presents the same priority needs but disaggregated by district, so as to see where certain needs are more prevalent. The darkest shaded squares correlate to the highest priority needs, as seen on the small example to the right. The highest overall needs were reported in Chibabava, Cidade de Tete, and Nicosadala. However, priority needs should be analysed in detail and there is generally a large variance between sites and districts on what IDPs seem to prioritise.



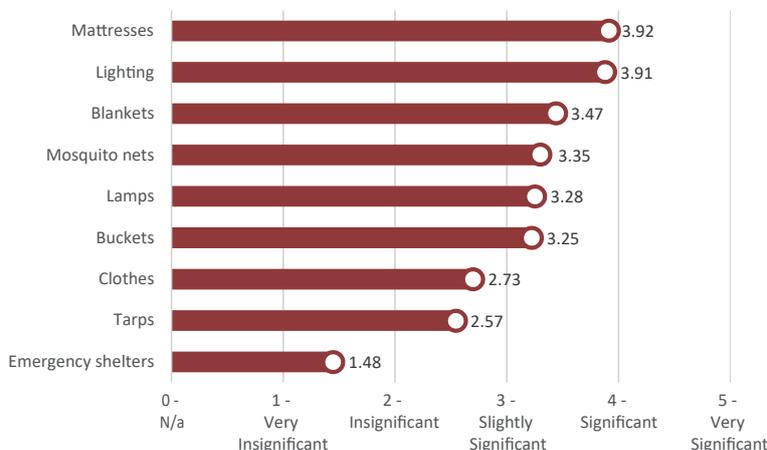
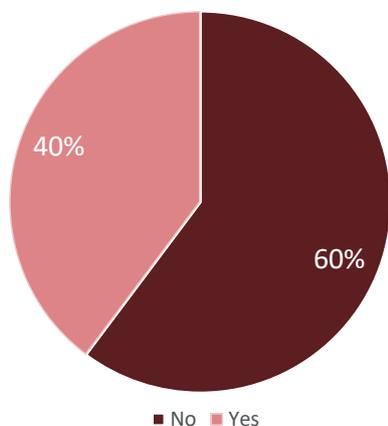
District	Sites	Food security	WASH	Livelihood	Document	Protection	Shelter	NFIs	Health	Nutrition	Primary education	Secondary education	Adult education	Financial support	Energy/fuel	Lighting
Alto Molocue	1	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	5.00
Buzi	18	4.78	4.22	4.89	2.78	3.50	4.89	4.00	3.28	4.11	2.67	3.11	3.33	4.56	3.67	4.06
Caia	7	3.43	3.71	3.86	3.29	3.57	4.00	3.57	3.29	3.57	2.71	3.71	3.29	3.14	3.00	3.57
Chibabava	5	4.60	4.00	5.00	4.40	3.00	5.00	4.80	4.60	4.40	3.60	4.40	5.00	5.00	1.00	4.80
Cidade De Tete	1	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	3.00
Dondo	2	3.00	4.00	3.00	1.50	4.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00
Gondola	2	3.00	1.00	3.50	3.50	2.50	3.50	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	4.00	5.00
Maganja Da Costa	3	5.00	3.33	5.00	4.00	4.33	5.00	4.33	3.00	3.33	3.67	4.00	2.67	5.00	2.67	4.33
Mocuba	1	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	2.00	4.00
Mutarara	3	4.33	4.33	4.33	3.33	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.33	3.67	3.67	4.00	3.00	4.33	3.67	4.33
Namacurra	5	4.80	3.80	5.00	4.60	4.00	4.80	4.40	3.20	3.60	2.40	3.80	3.40	5.00	3.20	4.60
Nhamatanda	4	4.75	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.75	3.00	4.25	4.25	3.50	4.25	4.75	4.75
Nicosadala	3	5.00	3.67	5.00	4.67	5.00	5.00	4.33	4.67	3.67	3.33	4.33	3.00	5.00	3.00	4.00
Sussundenga	33	3.00	1.73	3.76	1.79	1.67	1.85	1.76	2.06	3.76	2.45	4.18	4.33	4.36	1.70	4.27
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>4.15</b>

Figure 27: Average reported sectoral needs for all sites in Central Region



## Shelter and NFIs

In the Central Region, in 60 per cent of sites, IDPs did not receive any Shelter or NFI support in the last month. The primary forms of aid given when it was received were emergency shelter assistance, land and property support, and technical assistance. Figure 29 also shows the NFIs needs averaged across the entire central region, which are comparatively lower for all categories compared to Northern Region.



Figures 28 and 29: Percentage of sites that received shelter/NFI assistance in the last months (left) and average of NFI needs aggregated for all sites in the Northern Region (right)

Across Central Mozambique, in 43 per cent of sites, all IDPs live in permanent shelters. However, as seen in Figure 30, there are many sites where half or less than half of IDPs present in sites live in permanent shelters, highlighting an important shelter needs in a population that was displaced almost 5 years ago.

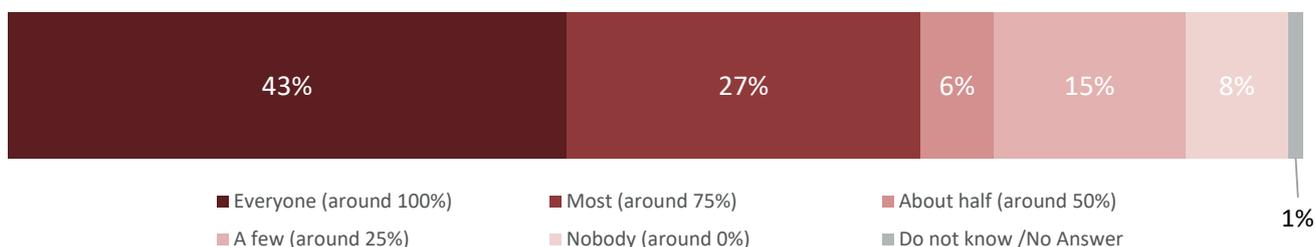
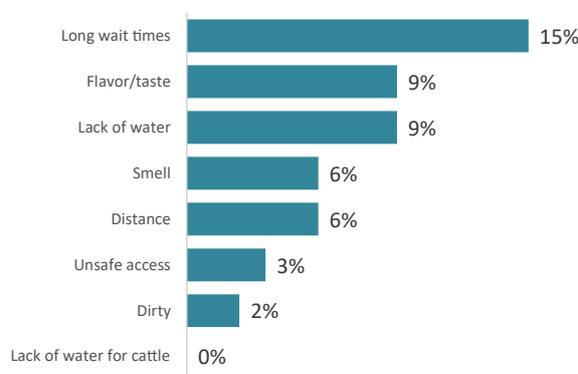
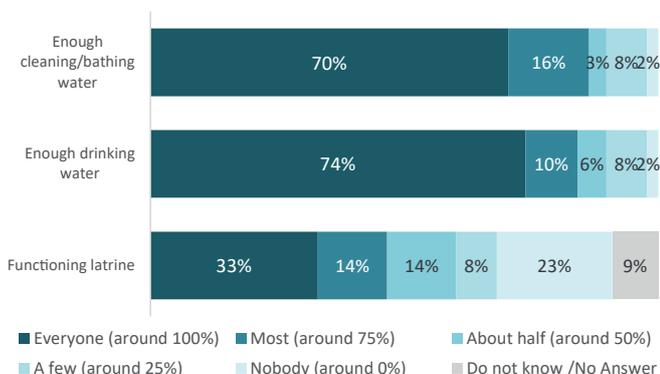


Figure 30: Percentage of sites grouped by prevalence of permanent shelters amongst the IDP population in the Northern Region



## WASH



Figures 31 and 32: Percentage of sites grouped by availability of WASH services to IDPs - cleaning/bathing water, drinking water, and functioning latrines - (left) and percentage of sites reporting issues concerning water access

In total, 23 per cent of sites report that no-one has a functioning latrine, in 2 per cent no one has enough drinking water, and in 2 per cent no one has enough cleaning/bathing water. These conditions are better compared to the North, though long wait times remain a significant problem for 15 per cent of sites.



## Health

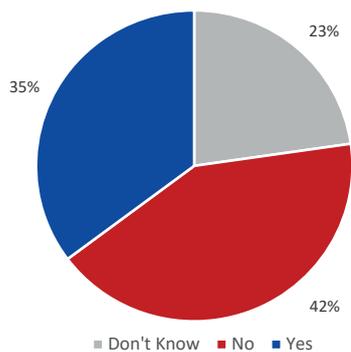


Figure 33: Percentage of sites reporting satisfaction or dissatisfaction with health services

In 18 per cent of sites, there are no health services, and in 58 per cent, persons with disabilities face additional obstacles to accessing health services. In 42 per cent of sites IDPs are dissatisfied with health service provisions.

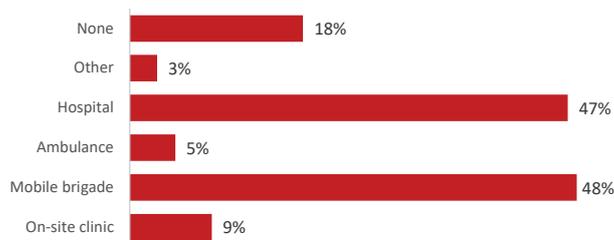


Figure 34: Percentage of sites with health services available to IDPs

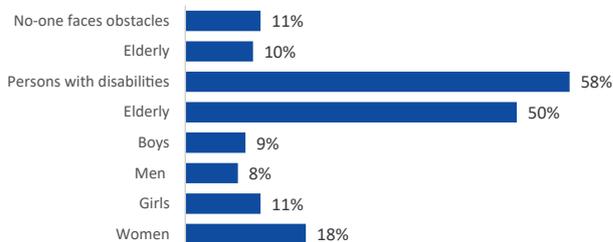
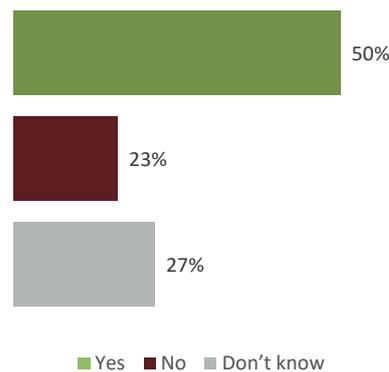
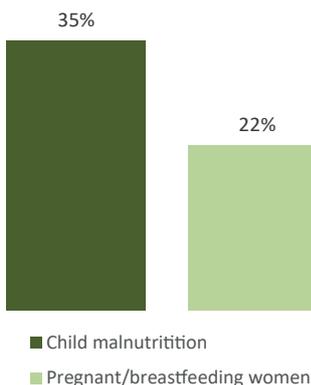
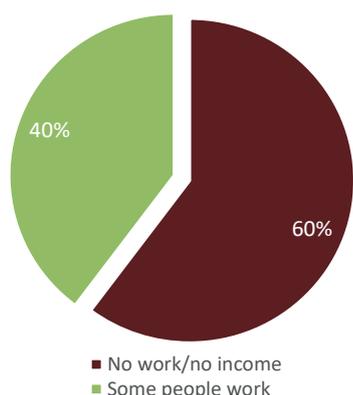


Figure 35: Percentage of sites reporting groups facing obstacles to access health services



## Food Security and Livelihoods



Figures 36, 37, and 39: Do IDPs have work/income as percentage of sites (left), are IDPs receiving treatment - child malnutrition or pregnant/breastfeeding mothers - as percentage of sites (middle), and did food prices increase in the previous 2 months as percentage of sites (right)

In 60 per cent of sites, no one works or has an income source. In 35 per cent of sites, IDPs are receiving treatment for child malnutrition. In 50 per cent of sites, food prices have increased in the past two months.



## Education

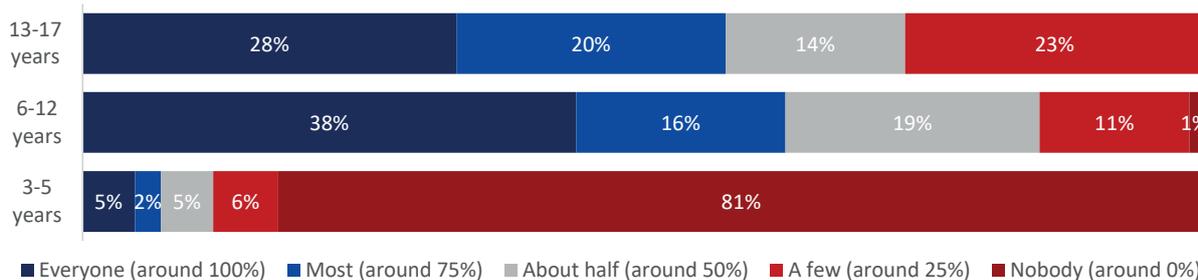


Figure 40: School attendance disaggregated by ages of children attending school, as percentage of sites in Northern Region

In 81 per cent of sites, no children aged 3-5 attend school. In 38 per cent of sites, all children aged 6-12 attend school, and in 28 per cent, all children aged 13-17 are attending school regularly. In 100 per cent of sites, children primarily walk to their schools.



## Protection

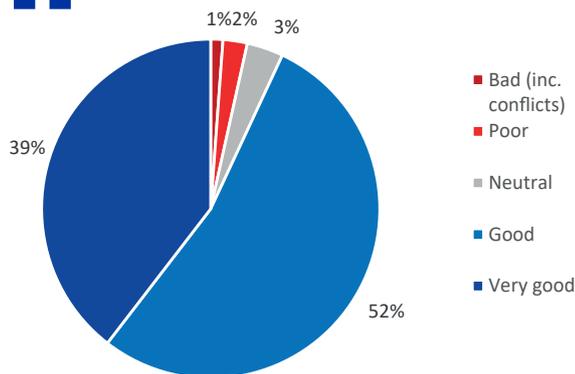


Figure 41: State of relationships between IDPs and the host community as percentage of sites

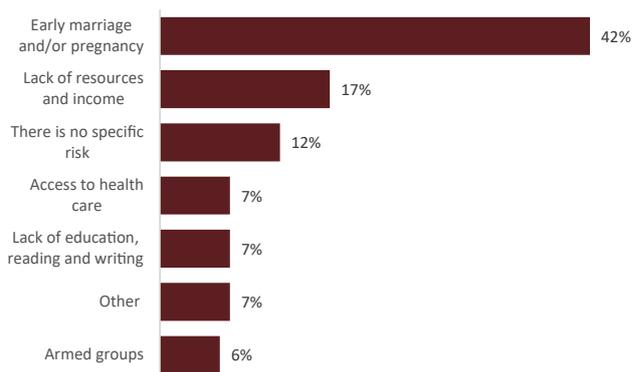


Figure 42: What are the specific risks faced by women and girls as percentage of sites reporting them

In one site, the relationship between IDPs and the host community is bad, with conflicts over resources reported, while in 81 per cent the relationship is either good or very good. The most prevalent risk faced by women and girls is early marriage and/or pregnancy, reported by 42 per cent of sites in Central Region.



## Communication

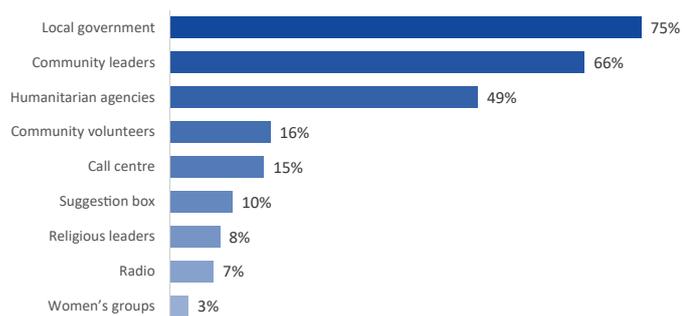


Figure 43: Which communication means are used by IDPs to communicate with humanitarian agencies as percentage of sites

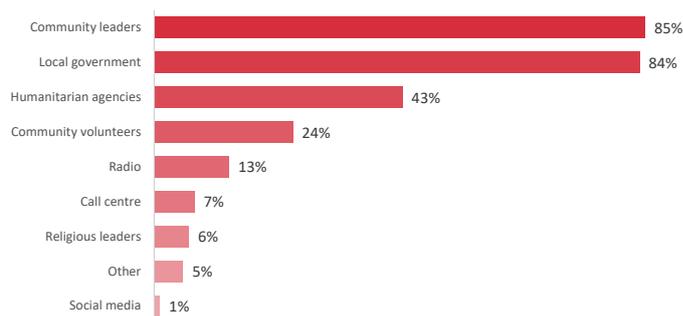


Figure 44: Which communication means are used by humanitarian agencies to communicate with IDPs as percentage of sites

Local government, community leaders, and direct contact with humanitarian agencies are the main communication channels for IDPs to reach humanitarian agencies. Community leaders, local government, and direct communication from humanitarian agencies are the principal means of giving information to IDPs.



## Energy

Concerning lacks of fuel, 32 per cent of sites indicate that they never have this issue and do not need to adopt coping strategies, while 19 per cent of sites reported using the stoves of neighbour's. In 81 per cent of sites, IDPs report that their main energy need is for household lighting, in 77 per cent of sites the main energy service priority is for street-lighting, and in 61 per cent there is a priority for household energy sources to charge mobile phones.

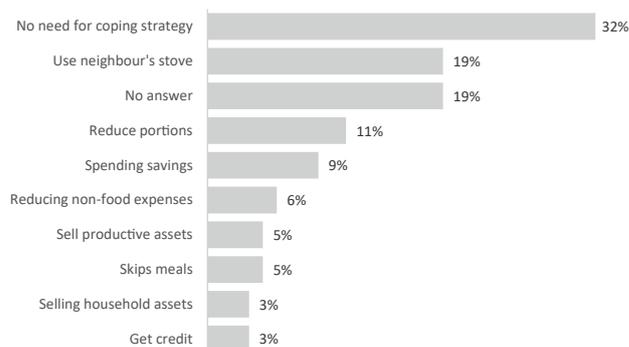


Figure 45: What do IDPs do when there is a lack of cooking fuel, as percentage of sites



## INDICATOR LIST - Part I

Please consult the complete, PUBLIC MSLA 12 DATASET to extract specific data and for further analysis. The dataset is available [here](#). Below is a list of all the indicators used for this round of data collection.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION			
1	Round Number	12	Site close date
2	Province	13	Is the location physically accessible?
3	District	14	If inaccessible, what are the access constraints?
4	Posto	15	Is it safe and secure to access the location?
5	Locality	16	Number of households
6	GPS	17	Number of men
7	Is this a new site?	18	Number of women
8	Site name/ID	19	Number of children
9	Site classification	20	Number of IDPs
10	Site status	21	Age/sex disaggregated demographics
11	Site open date		
2. MOBILITY			
22	Displacement origins of largest IDP group	28	Which measures?
23	Displacement origins of second largest IDP group	29	Do the majority of IDPs want to return to their area of origin?
24	Displacement origins of third largest IDP group	30	If not, what is preventing them?
25	What type of incident caused the IDPs to flee their area of origin?	31	How long is it expected that the population will remain in this site?
26	If natural shocks, was information received in time to prepare?	32	How is the site population changing?
27	Were they able to put in contingency measures to reduce impact?		
3. PRIORITY NEEDS			
33	Food Security & Livelihoods	41	Nutrition
34	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	42	Primary Education for children and adolescents
35	Source of Income	43	Secondary Education for children and adolescents
36	Access to documents	44	Adult education
37	Protection	45	Financial Support
38	Shelter	46	Energy (for cooking)
39	Non-Food Items	47	Lighting
40	Health	48	Other
4. SHELTER and NFIs			
49	How many individuals are there in each shelter?	61	What type of support did they receive?
50	How many households sleep outdoors?	62	NFI Needs
51	How many households sleep in emergency shelters?	63	Why are the IDPs in need of these NFIs unable to access them?
52	How many households sleep in permanent shelters?	64	How did families obtain NFIs or shelter materials?
53	How many households share the same shelter, but are not related?	65	How do male community members cope with a lack of NFIs?
54	Are households building shelters?	66	How do female community members cope with a lack of NFIs?
55	Do families need technical support to build their homes?	67	Has this site flooded in the last rainy season?
56	Can most people buy what they need at the market?	68	Is there a functional drainage system on-site?
57	If most people cannot buy what they need at the market, why not?	69	Are there points of critical erosion on-site?
58	Have any shelters been affected by natural hazards in the last month?	70	Does the site have resilient shelters?
59	Have natural hazards affected WASH infrastructure in the last month?	71	What percentage of shelters are resilient?
60	Did IDPs received Shelter/NFIs support?		



## INDICATOR LIST - Part 2

5. WASH			
72	What percentage of IDPs live in areas where open defecation is visible?	85	Was there WASH NFI distribution?
73	What is the most common type of sanitation facility used by IDPs?	86	If yes, when did the families receive WASH NFI distributions?
74	What percentage of IDPs live in areas where dumped garbage is visible?	87	Have hygiene promotion campaigns been conducted at this site?
75	What percentage of IDPs have access to bathing/shower facilities?	88	How well does the drainage system function?
76	What percentage of IDPs have enough soap to fulfill their needs?	89	What are the main water sources?
77	What percentage of IDPs have enough water for bathing and cooking?	90	Is the water source inclusive/ accessible for elder/disabled people?
78	What percentage of IDPs have enough water for drinking?	91	What is the maximum distance to a water point?
79	How many IDPs have access to a functioning sanitation facility?	92	What are the main problems with available water?
80	Are male and female latrines separated?	93	Do women and girls feel safe using WASH facilities in this community?
81	Are there latrines that persons with disabilities can use?	94	If no, when do women and girls feel unsafe?
82	Are there hand washing stations close to latrines/bathing spaces?	95	Do men and boys feel safe using WASH facilities in this community?
83	Are there active water & hygiene communities on the site?	96	If no, when do boys and men feel unsafe?
84	Is there a system in place for waste/solid-waste management?		
6. HEALTH			
97	What do most people do when they or a family member gets sick?	105	Are most women seeing a health professional during their pregnancy?
98	Which health services do IDPs in this site have access to?	106	Are IDPs aware of HIV support services in the area?
99	If on-site clinic, how often is it open?	107	Are IDPs aware of support services for Tuberculosis in the area?
100	If mobile brigade, how often does it visit the site?	108	Have IDPs been recorded with symptoms of diarrhea and/or vomiting?
101	How long does it take to reach the nearest health facility?	109	Estimated number of people at the site presenting with symptoms
102	Who faces additional obstacles accessing healthcare services?	110	Who provides support to those unable to conduct daily activities due to mental health issues?
103	If they do face obstacles, what are the obstacles?	111	Are IDPs satisfied with healthcare services available to the site?
104	Where do most women give birth?	112	If "no", why?
5. FOOD SECURITY			
113	Can most people buy their food?	126	What percentage of IDPs received agriculture inputs distribution?
114	If most people cannot buy their food, why not?	127	What percentage of IDPs are working their machambas?
115	How do households in the community access food?	128	What percentage of IDPs have livestock?
116	Can most people produce the food that they consume?	129	What percentage of IDPs work/ have an income?
117	If they cannot, why?	130	Which groups work?
118	What percentage of IDPs have financial capacity to buy sufficient food?	131	Has this site received integrated mobile brigades in the last 6 months?
119	Have IDPs received food from a distribution in the last month?	132	What services were received?
120	Have IDPs received vouchers from a distribution in the last month?	133	Are there IDP children receiving treatment for malnutrition?
121	What percentage of IDPs received the most recent food distribution?	134	Are there pregnant/breastfeeding IDPs receiving nutrition treatment?
122	What do IDPs do when they do not have enough food?	135	Has there been IYCF counseling, or distribution of information, or cooking demonstrations?
123	Do the majority of IDPs have access to farming lands?	136	If IYCF sessions are available, who is providing these services?
124	How long does it take to reach their farming land?	137	Was there an increase in the price of foods in the last two months?
125	Have IDPs received agriculture inputs from a distribution?		
6. EDUCATION			
138	Is there a school functional in your community?	144	How many children aged 13-17 attend schools?
139	If yes, what school infrastructures are functional in your community?	145	What means of transportation are used to attend school?
140	Is this a new structure (development)?	146	How far is it to the nearest primary education facility?
141	What is stopping children, adolescents, or youth from going to school?	147	How far is it to the nearest secondary education facility?
142	How many children aged 3-5 are attending school?	148	What other learning opportunities are available?
143	How many children aged 6-12 are attending schools?		



## INDICATOR LIST - Part 3

7. PROTECTION & MHPSS			
149	Is there a functioning police station?	161	What are the main safety and security concerns for men?
150	Is there a functioning child friendly space?	162	What are the main safety and security concerns for women?
151	Are there armed actors in the site?	163	Do IDPs know that all assistance provided by humanitarian agencies is free and not to be exchanged?
152	Where do GBV survivors receive support?	164	Do IDPs understand what behaviour and treatment to expect from those providing assistance?
153	Do you have a safe space for women and girls?	165	Is there a system can IDPs may use to complain?
154	Are there specific risks for women and girls?	166	Is there a service provider contact list?
155	What do adults do when they feel stressed?	167	Are persons living at the location registered?
156	What do children do when they feel stressed?	168	What is the literacy level of the majority of households?
157	Why are children are not able to seek help when they are stressed?	169	Does the majority of family members have legal documentation?
158	How is the relationship between IDPs and the host community?	170	What percentage of persons with disabilities face barriers to services?
159	What are the main safety and security concerns for boys?	171	Rank the severity of these barriers
160	What are the main safety and security concerns for girls?		
8. COMMUNICATIONS			
172	How do IDPs to communicate with humanitarian organisations?	174	Are there volunteers/activists working here?
173	How do humanitarian organisations to provide information to IDPs?	175	What area/sector do they work?
9. ENERGY			
176	What do IDPs do when they do not have enough cooking fuel?	183	Indicate three main priorities in energy services for IDPs
177	How do IDPs acquire their cooking stoves?	184	Which specific groups are unable to access electricity?
178	How do IDPs acquire their cooking fuels?	185	Which specific groups are unable to access cooking fuel?
179	How many hours do IDPs spend gathering cooking fuel?	186	What is the approach used for disposal of solid waste?
180	Where do IDPs normally do their cooking?	187	What is the source of energy used for the treatment of defecation?
181	Indicate the availability of energy sources	188	Are there biogas sources available in your community?
182	Indicate three main barriers in accessing energy sources for IDPs	189	What are the main uses of biogas in the community?

