



190 assessed
sites



81,383 IDP
households



317,224 IDPs



Northern (Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa) | Central (Manica, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia) | Southern (Inhambane)

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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 13 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 5 - 29 December 2023 in close coordination with provincial government and Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres (INGD) partners, and presents trends from 190 assessed sites hosting internally displaced persons across Northern (Cabo Delgado 95 sites, Nampula 2 sites, Niassa 7 sites), Central Mozambique (Sofala 36 sites, Manica 35 sites, Zambezia 10 sites, Tete 3 sites) and Southern (Inhambane 2 sites).

A total of 317,224 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were reported present in all 190 sites assessed. This represents a reduction of 19 per cent from MSLA Round 12. Reported figures, however, exclude displaced individuals living in host community settings. According to DTM Round 20 Mobility Tracking Report, as of August, an estimated 709,529 were identified living in both host communities and sites (582,764 IDPs in Northern Mozambique, and 126,765 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

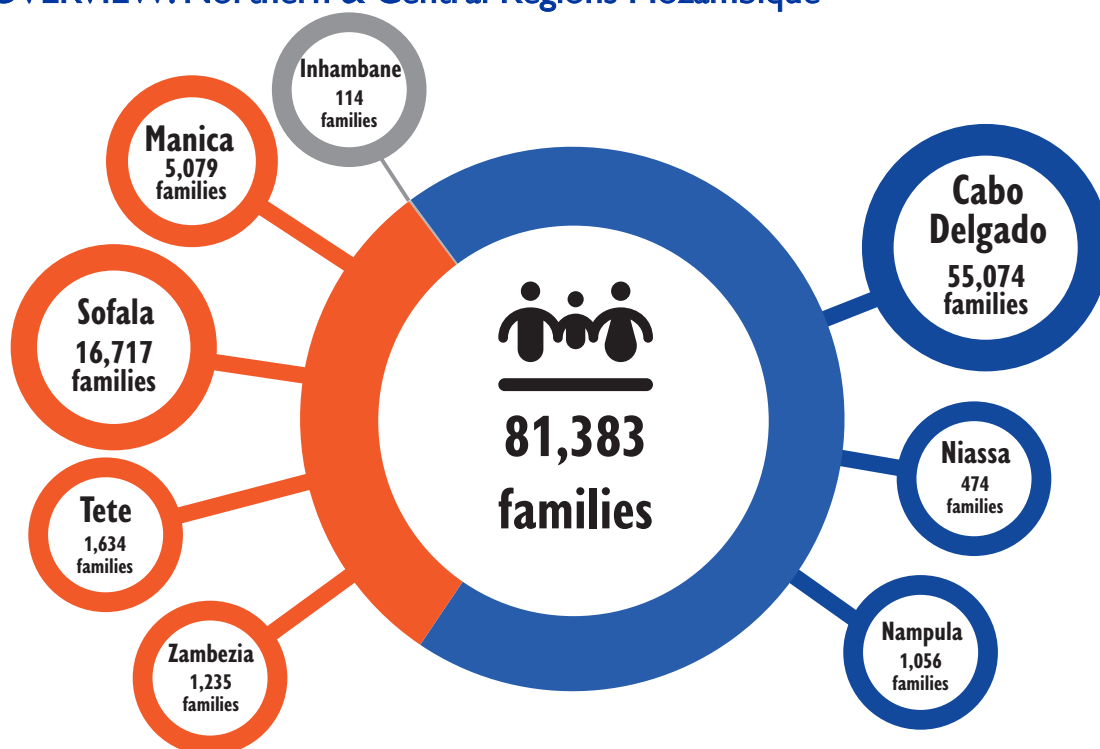


Figure 1: IDP households per province in Mozambique

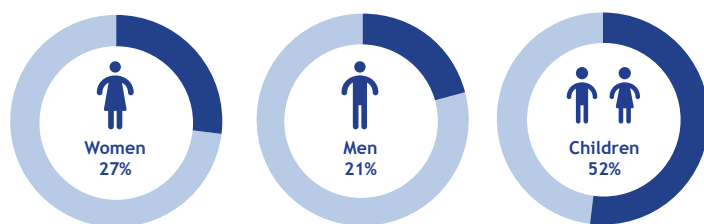


Figure 2: Proportion of adult female, adult male, and child IDPs living in sites in Mozambique

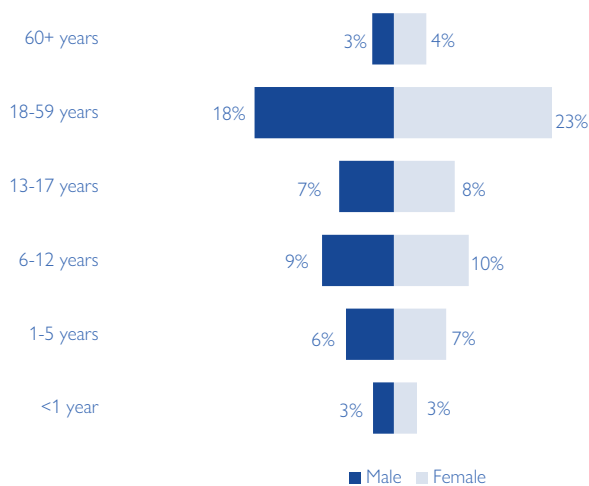


Figure 3: Sex and age demographics of IDPs living in sites in Mozambique

In December 2023, International Organization for Migration (IOM)’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams conducted a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments (MSLA) in 190 sites hosting 317,224 internally displaced persons (IDPs) across 8 provinces. This report will provide an analysis of the Northern Provinces (Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa) and the Central Provinces (Inhambane, 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, 52 per cent of IDPs are children (<18yrs), and there are 17,833 infants (<1yr) and 40,647 children (1-5yrs). Vulnerability data for Round 13 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



NORTHERN REGION Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa

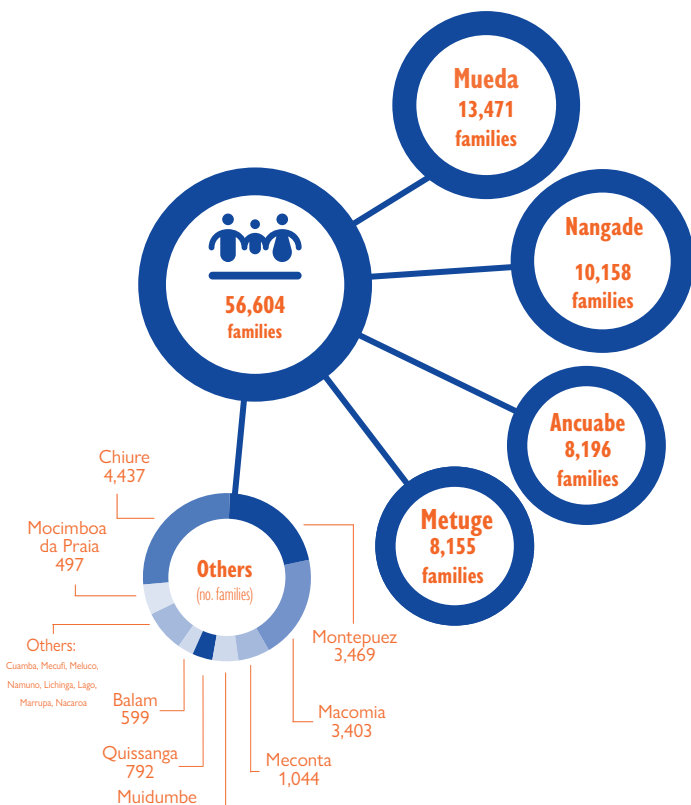


Figure 4: IDP households per district in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa

The Northern Region of Mozambique consists of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa. In total 104 sites were assessed across the three provinces, of which 57 are relocation sites, 38 are temporary centres, 8 are host community extensions and one(1) re-integration area. A total of 197,394 IDPs are inhabiting these sites (a decrease of 16% from Round 12 in these provinces). In 94 per cent of sites, the primary cause of displacement was insecurity/violence, while disasters were the primary cause in five per cent.

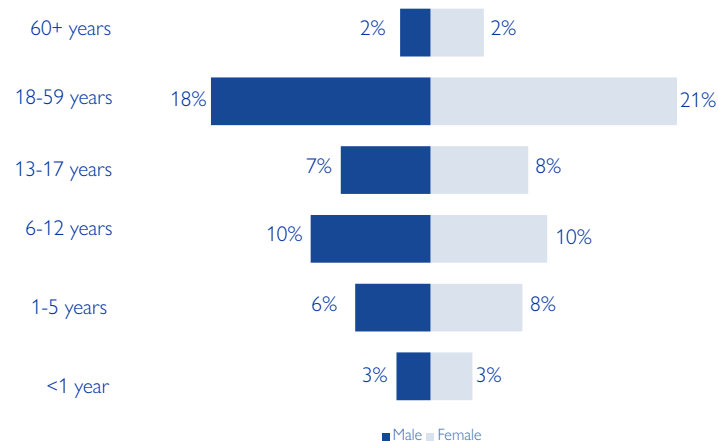


Figure 5: Sex and age demographics of IDPs in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa

In 71 per cent of sites, IDPs intend to stay for more than 3 months whilst in five per cent of the sites, IDPs intend to relocate to other areas within 3 months. In 52 per cent of the sites, IDPs eventually want to go back to their places of origin, and in 33 per cent of the sites, they intend to return within 3 months. Among those sites in which IDPs do not want to return, the major reasons cited were; lack of safety in places of origin (by 70% of the sites), house damaged or destroyed (30%) and lack of food (23%). In Niassa, the primary reason for IDPs not returning to their places of origin is that their homes were damaged or destroyed and they do not have materials to rebuild.

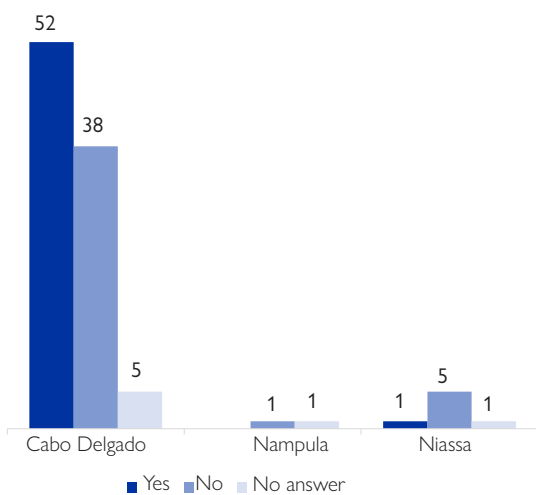


Figure 6: Do you want to return to your place of origin?

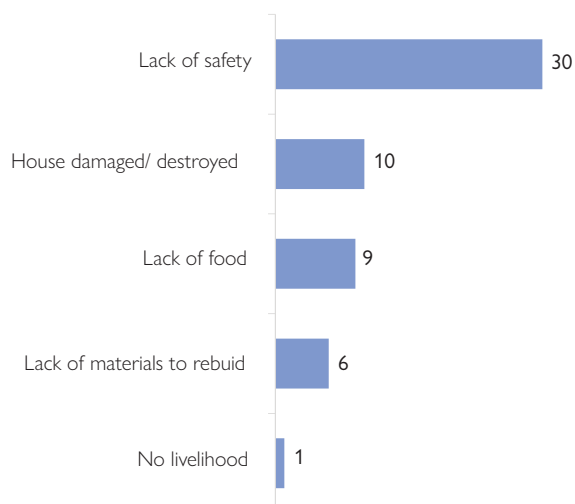
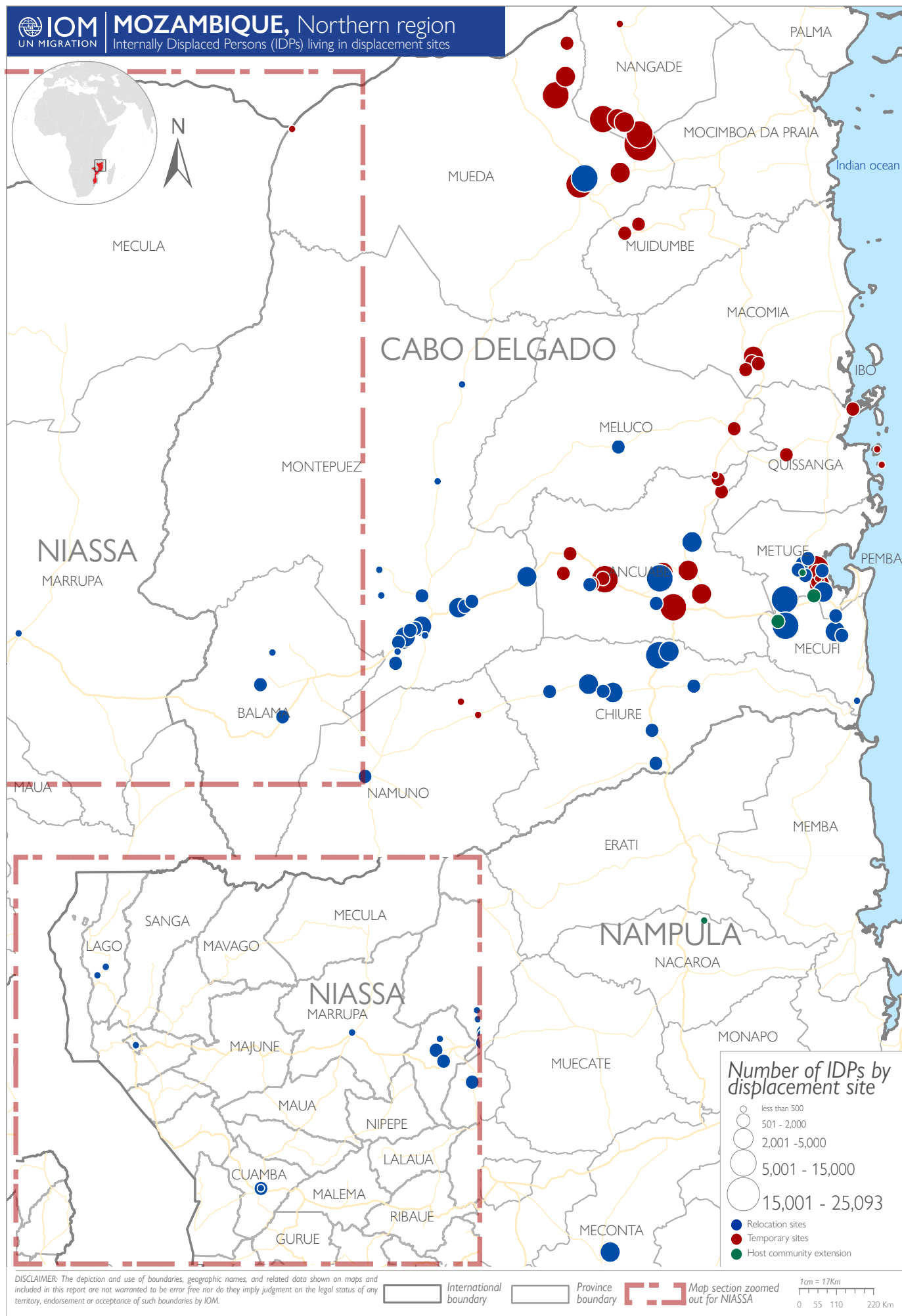


Figure 7: Reasons for no return by sites in Cabo Delgado





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 Food security, Financial support and sources of income. However, overall the needs in general remains consistently high across all categories, in most locations.

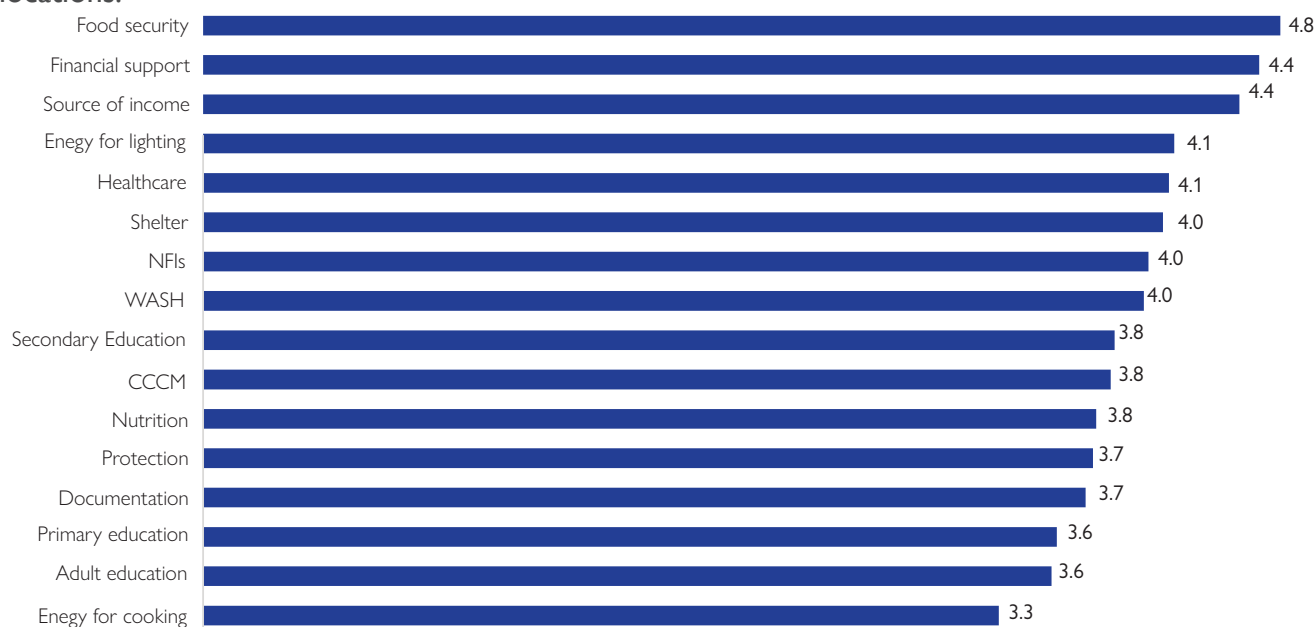


Figure 8: Average reported sectoral needs for all sites in Northern Region

The table below presents the same priority needs 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.

Legend PI: Priority Needs Rating

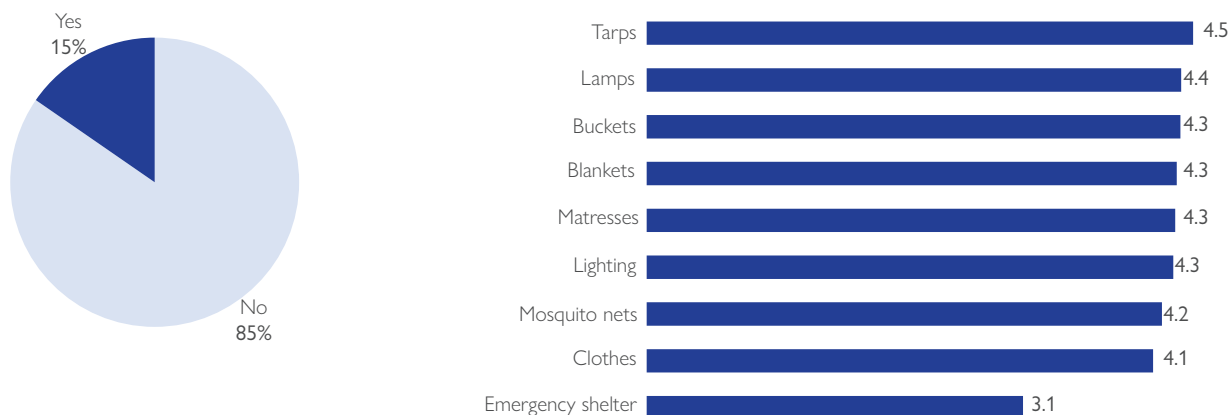
Very significant	5.00
Significant	4.00 - 4.99
Slightly significant	3.00 - 3.99
Insignificant	2.00 - 2.99
Very insignificant	1.00 - 1.99
N/a	0.00 - 0.99

Districts	Total sites	Food Security	WASH	Source of Income	Documentation	Protection	Shelter	NFIs	Health	Nutrition	Primary education	Secondary education	Adult education	Financial support	Energy for cooking	Energy for lighting	CCCM
Ancuabe	14	4.5	3.7	4.6	3.4	3.2	3.6	4.5	3.5	3.9	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.5	2.6	4.0	3.9
Balama	3	5.0	3.3	3.7	2.3	2.7	4.3	4.5	3.5	2.5	3.3	4.2	3.3	4.0	2.5	3.2	2.7
Chiure	9	5.0	3.0	4.9	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.9	4.5	3.9	3.0	4.8	3.1	5.0	3.0	4.1	3.1
Macomia	6	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.3	3.4	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.9	3.0	4.7	4.1
Mecufi	2	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.7	4.0	5.0	2.0	3.8	0.2	4.0	3.8	1.5	0.0	3.3	3.0	4.8
Meluco	1	5.0	4.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0
Metuge	18	5.0	4.4	4.5	3.1	3.9	4.8	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.9	3.0	4.3	4.4
Mocimboa Da Praia	1	1.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
Montepuez	18	3.4	3.7	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	0.9	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.7
Mueda	8	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.3
Muidumbe	3	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.0	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.1	5.0
Namuno	2	3.1	3.1	4.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.1	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Nangade	5	5.0	3.7	4.8	4.8	3.8	4.7	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.0	5.0	4.1	4.6	4.0
Nuissanga	5	4.4	4.7	4.8	3.5	2.2	4.8	5.0	3.6	4.7	2.6	3.5	5.0	5.0	4.2	5.0	5.0

Table 1: Priority Needs by District in Northern Mozambique

Shelter and NFIs

In 85 per cent of sites, IDPs did not receive any Shelter or NFI support in the last three (3) month. None of the two sites in Nampula received support. The primary aid were NFI assistance (44%), emergency shelter assistance (31%), and shelter upgrade assistance (19%). Figure 10 also shows the NFIs needs averaged across the entire northern region.



Figures 9 and 10: 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 51 per cent of sites, none of the IDPs live in permanent shelters. However, as seen in Figure 11, in 33 per cent of the sites, IDPs are living in permanent shelters, highlighting an important shelter need coming into the next rainy season.

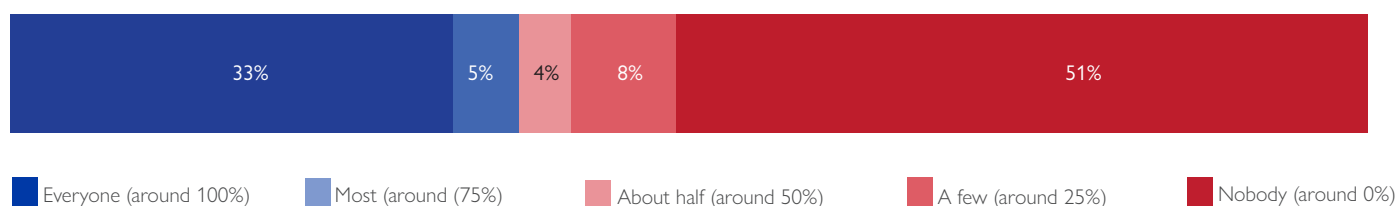
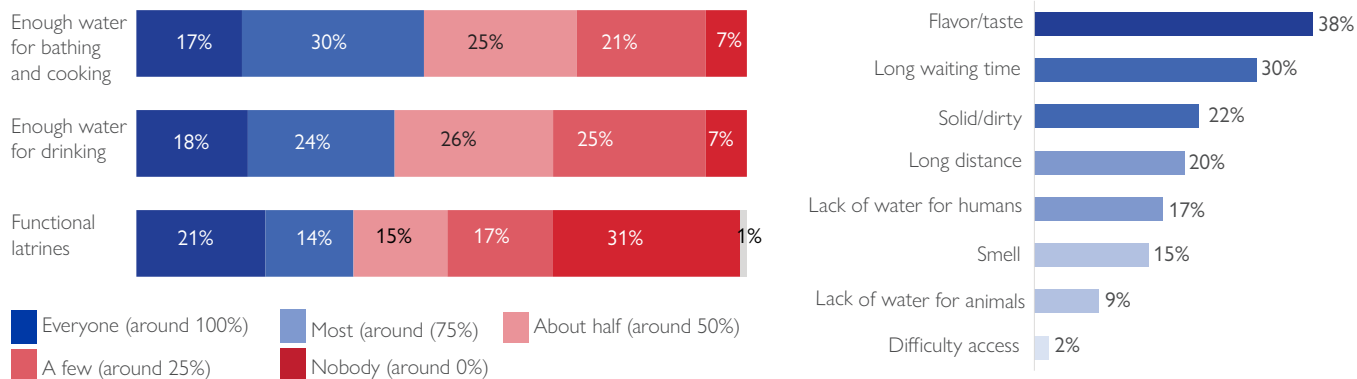


Figure 11: Percentage of sites grouped by prevalence of permanent shelters amongst the IDP population in the Northern Region

WASH



Figures 12 and 13 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 31 per cent of sites report that no-one has a functioning latrine, in 25 per cent only a few (>25%) have access to water safe drinking water whilst in seven per cent, all IDPs do not have access to clean drinking water. In seven (7) per cent no one has enough cleaning/bathing water. The most reported water issues include; water having a strange flavor/taste (35%) and long wait times (38% of sites).



Health

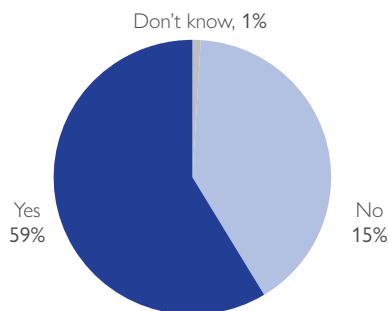


Figure 14: Percentage of sites reporting satisfaction with health services

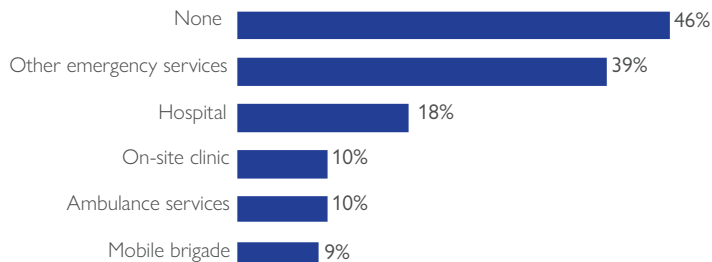


Figure 15: Percentage of sites with health services available to IDPs

In 46 per cent of sites, there are no health facilities, and in most sites, elderly persons and persons with disabilities face additional obstacles to accessing health services. In 40 per cent of sites IDPs are dissatisfied with health service provisions.

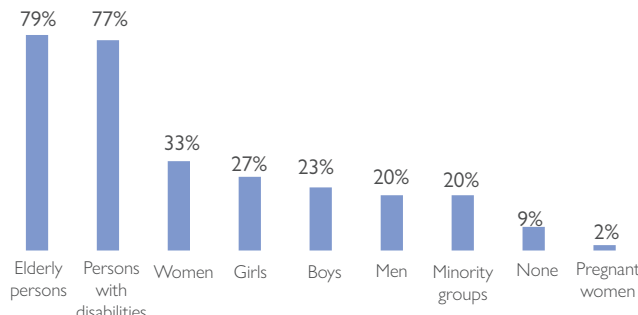
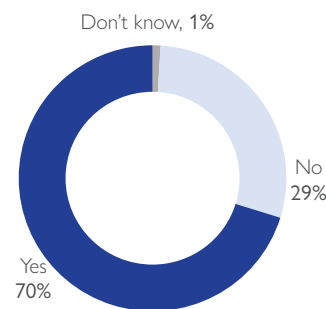
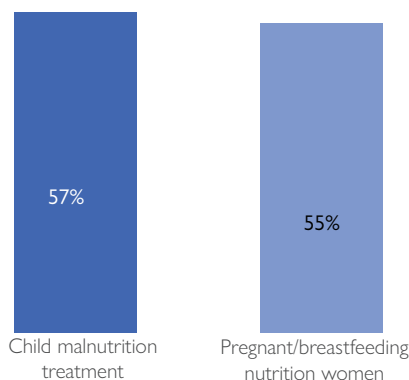
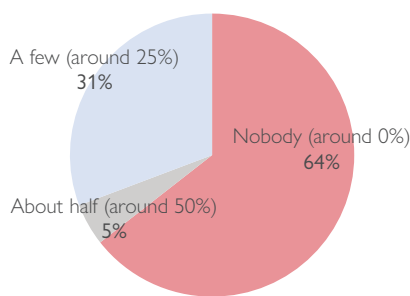


Figure 16: Percentage of sites reporting groups facing obstacles to access health services



Food Security and Livelihoods



Figures 17,18, and 19: 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 64 per cent of sites, no one works or has an income source. In 57 per cent of sites, IDPs are receiving treatment for child malnutrition whilst in 55 per cent, pregnant and breastfeeding women are receiving nutrition treatment. In 70 per cent of sites, food prices have increased in the past two months.



Education

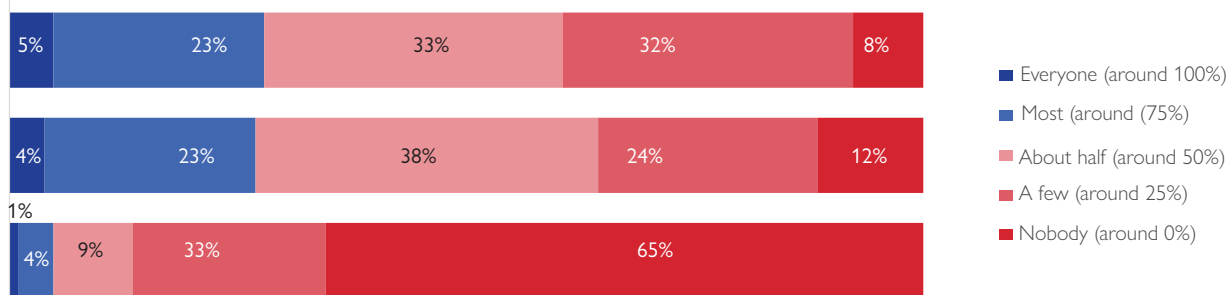


Figure 20: School attendance disaggregated by ages of children attending school, as percentage of sites in Northern Region

In 65 per cent of sites, none of the children aged 3-5 years attend school. Lack of learning materials (69%), lack of documentation (29%) and long distances travelled to school (24%) have been listed as major hindrances to attend school. In 36 sites, children walk for more than 60 minutes to reach the nearest secondary school.



Protection

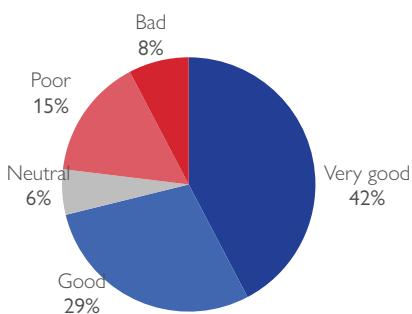


Figure 21a: Relations between IDPs and host communities

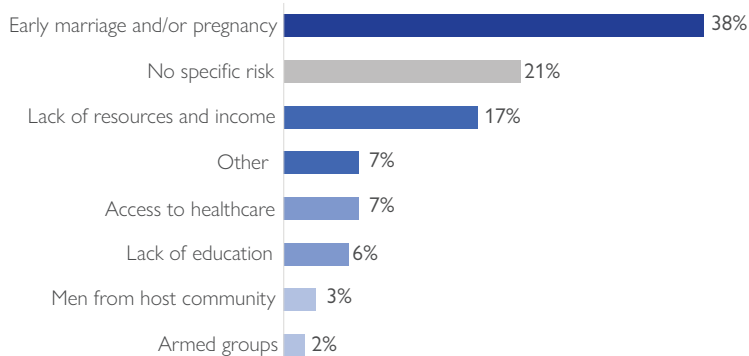


Figure 21b: Specific risk for women and girls

In eight per cent of sites, the relationship between IDPs and the host community is bad, with conflicts over resources reported, while in 15 per cent the relationship is poor. The most prevalent risk faced by women and girls is early marriage and/or pregnancy, reported by 38 per cent of sites in Northern Region.



Communication

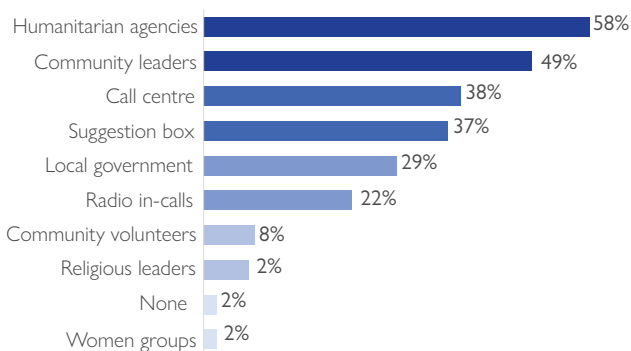


Figure 22: Which communication means are used by IDPs to communicate with humanitarian agencies as percentage of sites

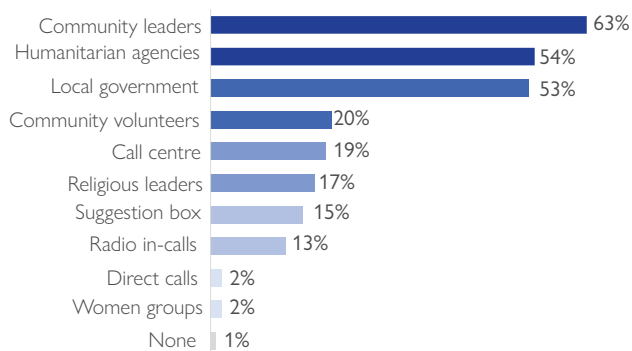


Figure 23: Which communication means are used by humanitarian agencies to communicate with IDPs as percentage of sites

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 & Environment

When lacking fuel, 38 per cent of sites report that IDPs buy fuel with savings, while 35 per cent turn to a neighbour for their energy needs. In 13 per cent of the sites, IDPs forage and collect additional firewood/fuels. In all sites, IDPs reported that they need energy services for connectivity and entertainment. In 63 per cent of sites, IDPs report that for final disposal of solid waste, they usually bury it whilst in 13 per cent of the sites, solid waste is burnt.

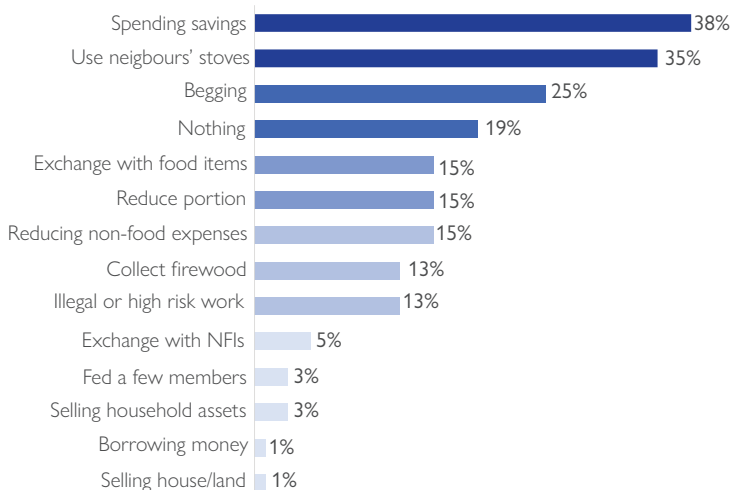


Figure 24: What do IDPs do when there is a lack of cooking fuel, as percentage of sites

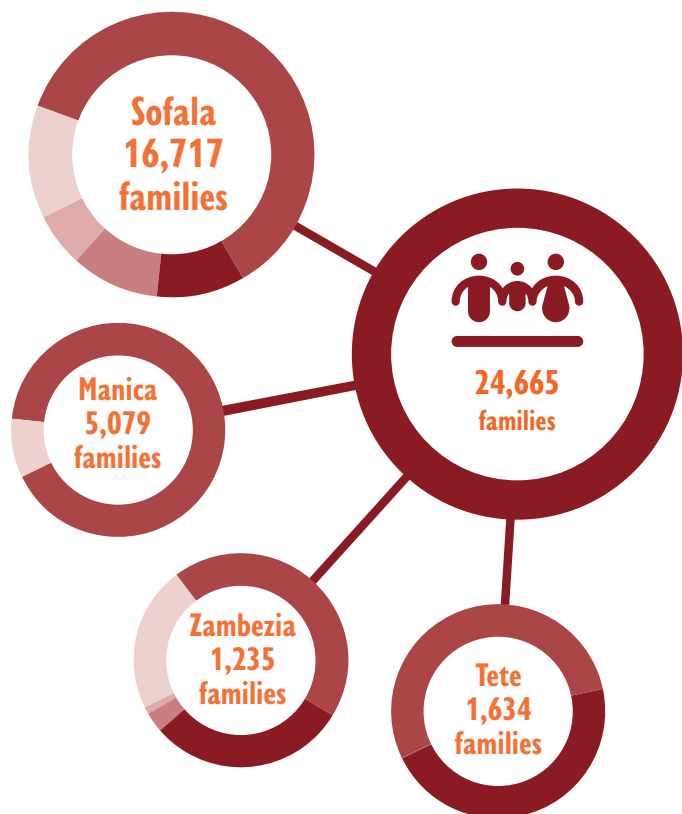


Figure 25: IDP households per province in Central Region.

The Central Region of Mozambique consists of Sofala, Manica, Zambezia, and Tete. In total 84 sites were assessed across the four provinces, of which all are classified as resettlement sites. A total of 119,370 IDPs are inhabiting these sites. In 86 per cent of sites, the primary cause of displacement was disasters, while 13 per cent of sites report that violence/insecurity was the primary cause of displacements. All of the sites are physically accessible.

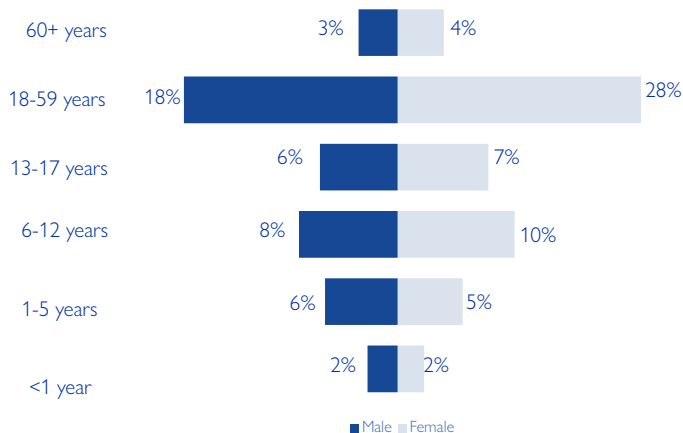


Figure 26: Sex and age demographics of IDPs in Manica, Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia

In 89 per cent of sites, IDPs have indicated that they intend to stay for more than 3 months whilst in four per cent of the sites, IDPs intend to relocate to other areas. In six per cent (6%) of the sites, IDPs intend to return to their places of origin. Among those sites in which IDPs do not want to return, the major reasons cited were; house damaged or destroyed (by 64% of the sites), lack of safety in places of origin (39%) and lack of materials to rebuild (23%). In all sites in Manica and Tete, IDPs do not intend to return to their places of origin.

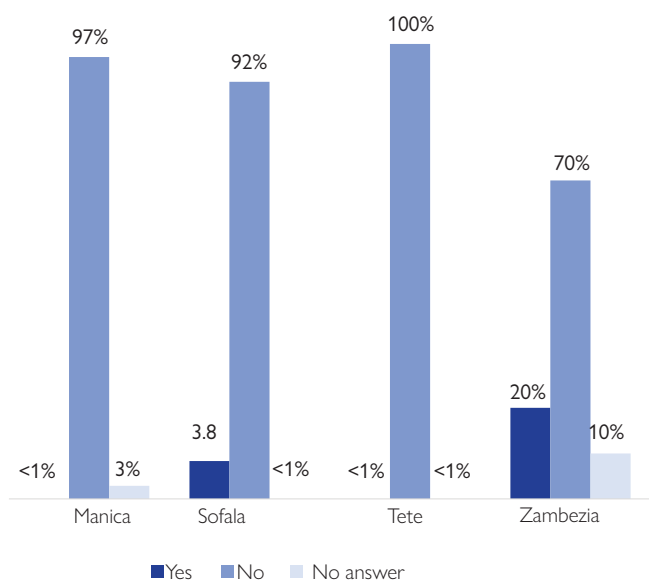


Figure 27: Do you want to return to your place of origin?

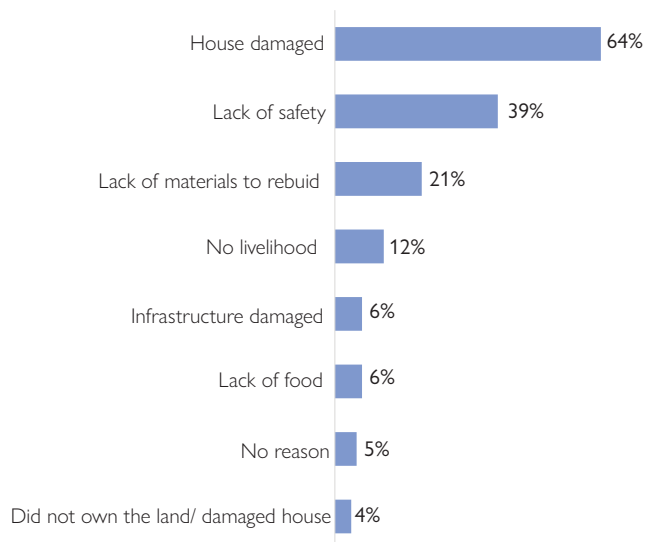
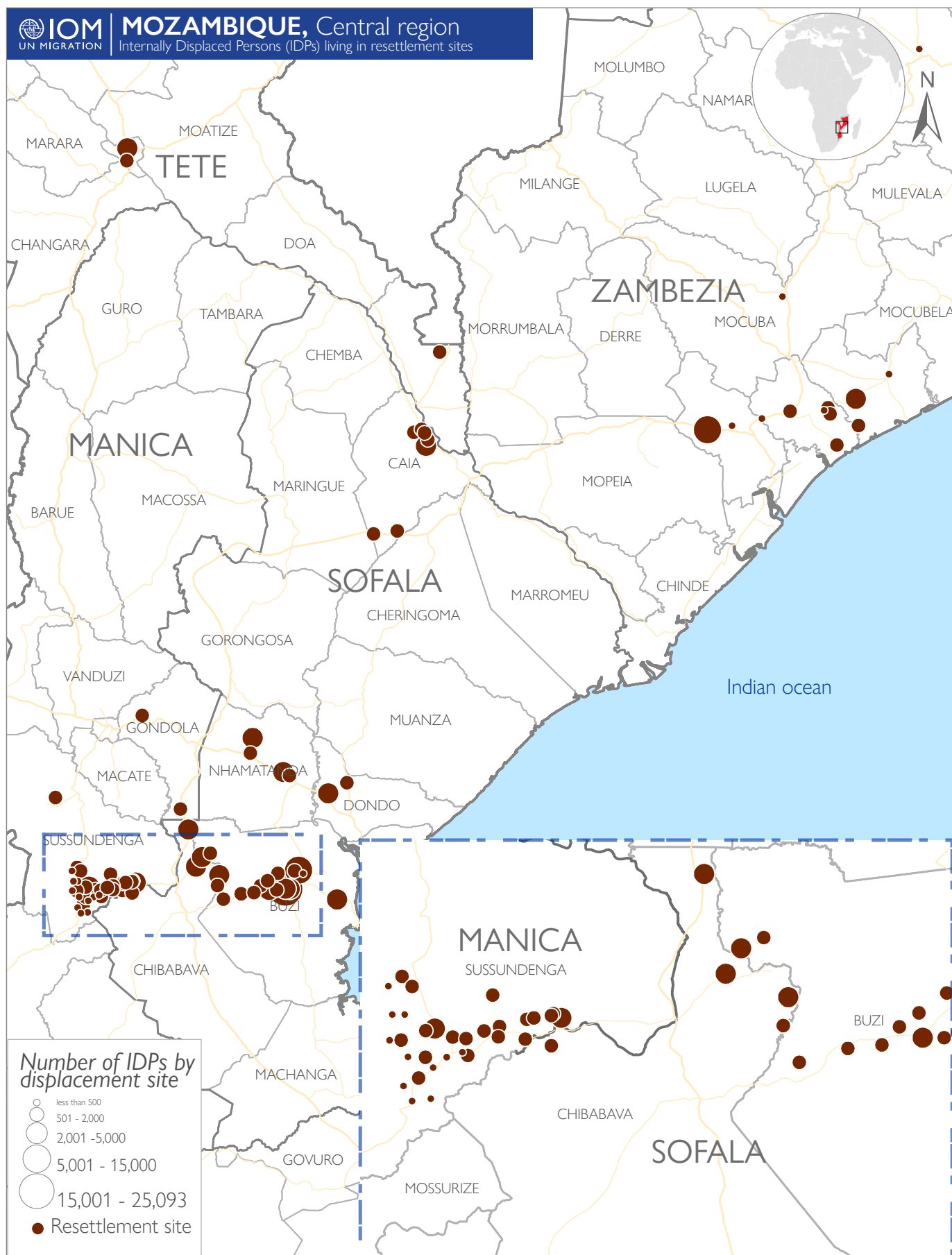


Figure 28: Reasons for no return by sites in Central Region



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.



Priority Needs

Figure 29 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 Energy for lighting, Sources of income and Financial support. Food security was the fifth priority need on average. There is a significant step in the important of needs, between Shelter at 4.4 and NFIs at 4.1. Lower down there is a table giving a breakdown by district.

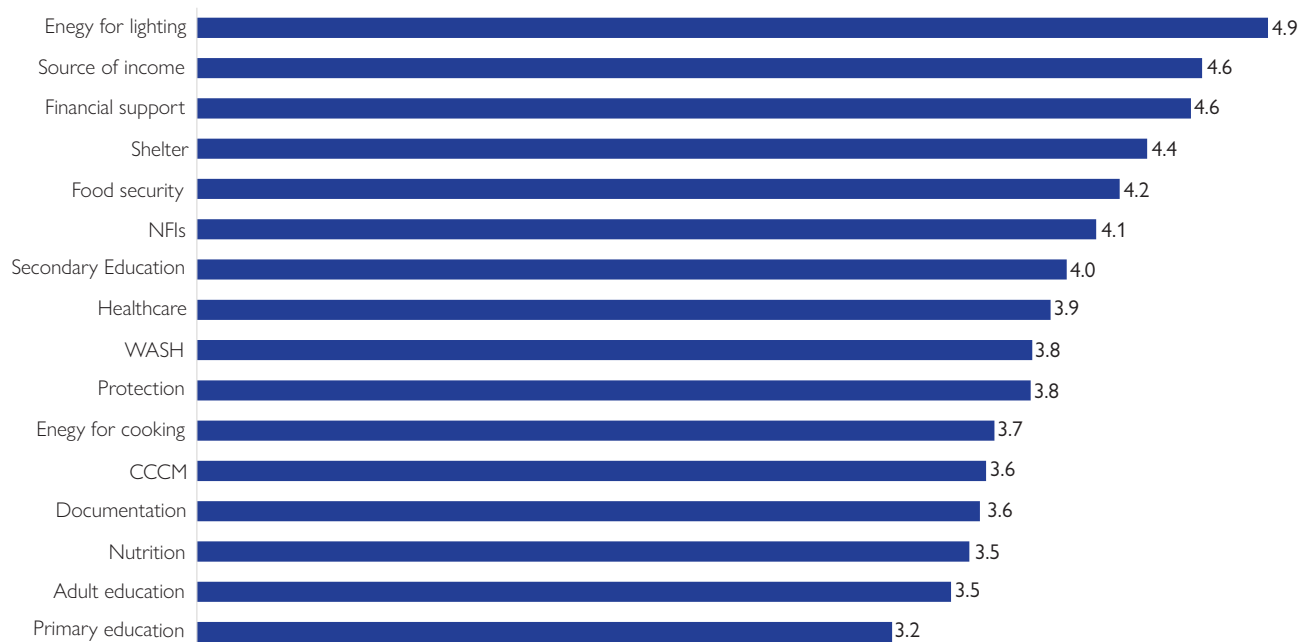


Figure 29: Average reported sectoral needs for all sites in Northern Region

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 Buzi, Chibabava, Cidade de Tete, and Nicoadala. 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.

Very significant	5.00
Significant	4.00 - 4.99
Slightly significant	3.00 - 3.99
Insignificant	2.00 - 2.99
Very insignificant	1.00 - 1.99
N/a	0.00 - 0.99

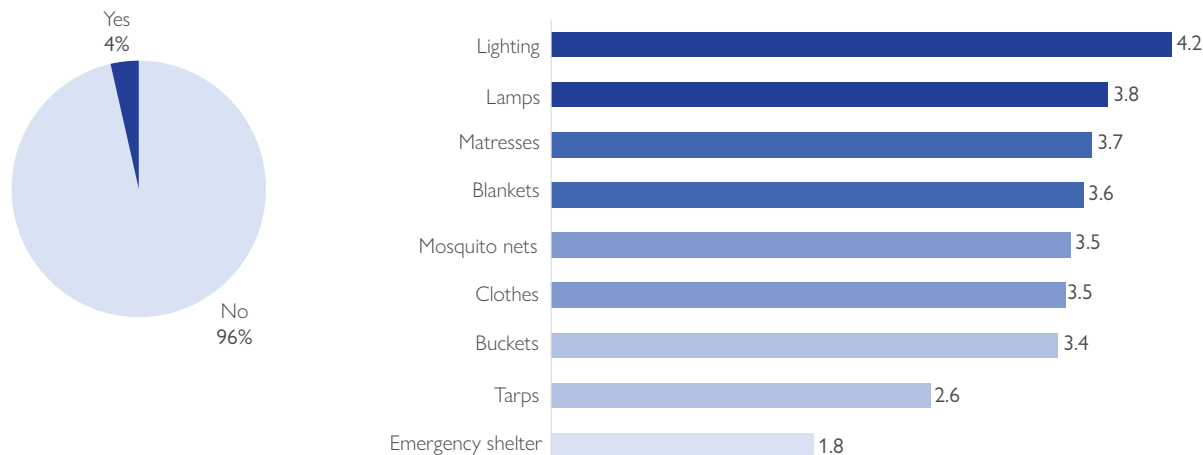
District	Sites	Food security	WASH	Livelihood	Document	Protection	Shelter	NFIs	Health	Nutrition	Primary education	Secondary education	Adult education	Financial support	Energy/ fuel	Lighting	CCCM
Alto Molocue	1	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	0.00
Buzi	18	4.17	3.56	4.17	2.33	3.17	4.44	3.61	3.11	3.39	2.33	2.44	2.72	3.89	4.28	2.89	3.50
Caia	6	4.33	2.00	4.00	3.83	3.33	4.17	3.83	2.83	3.83	1.33	3.83	4.17	4.50	4.33	3.67	4.33
Chibabava	6	4.33	3.33	4.83	3.50	5.00	4.33	4.00	4.83	4.67	3.83	4.83	4.67	4.83	5.00	4.17	5.00
Chimoio	1	4.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00
Inhambane	1	5.00	1.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
Tete	1	4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.00
Dondo	2	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	2.00
Gondola	2	3.50	1.50	3.50	2.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	4.50	3.50	2.00
Inharrime	1	5.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	1.00	0.00
Mocuba	1	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Mutarara	2	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.50	3.50	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	5.00	4.00
Namacurra	5	4.20	4.40	5.00	4.00	3.60	3.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.20	4.00	3.60	5.00	5.00	3.40	4.00
Nhamatanda	4	3.75	4.75	4.25	4.75	4.75	4.50	5.00	3.50	0.50	5.00	5.00	3.25	2.25	4.50	4.50	1.00
Nicoadala	3	4.67	3.67	5.00	4.00	3.33	4.67	4.33	5.00	2.67	2.33	3.00	2.33	5.00	4.00	3.00	4.00
Sussundenga	32	3.81	3.44	4.31	3.78	3.13	3.19	3.00	4.00	4.34	3.47	4.47	2.72	4.81	4.81	3.03	3.59
Grand Total	86	4.03	3.44	4.37	3.52	3.42	3.83	3.62	3.74	3.70	2.97	3.83	3.15	4.50	4.60	3.34	3.53

Table 2: Average reported sectoral needs for all sites in Central and Southern Region



Shelter and NFIs

In Central Region, in 94 per cent of sites, IDPs did not receive any Shelter or NFI support in the last month. In Sofala province, none of the IDPs received support. A few households in Manica province received emergency shelter assistance and technical support. Figure 31 also shows the NFIs needs averaged across the entire central region, which are comparatively lower for all categories compared to Northern Region.



Figures 30 and 31: 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 65 per cent of sites, all IDPs live in permanent shelters. However, as seen in Figure 32, there are some sites where half or less than half of IDPs present in sites do not live in permanent shelters, highlighting an important shelter needs in a population that was displaced almost 5 years ago.

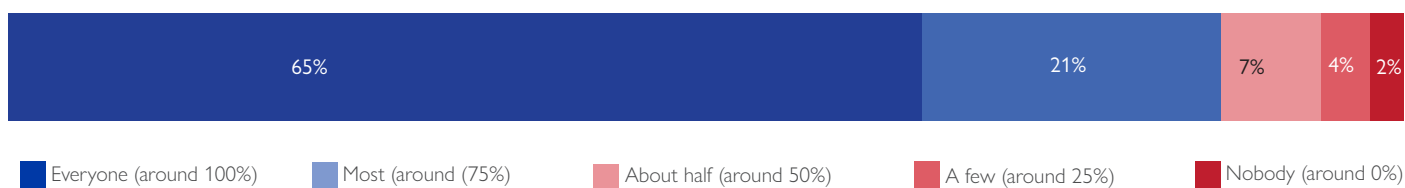
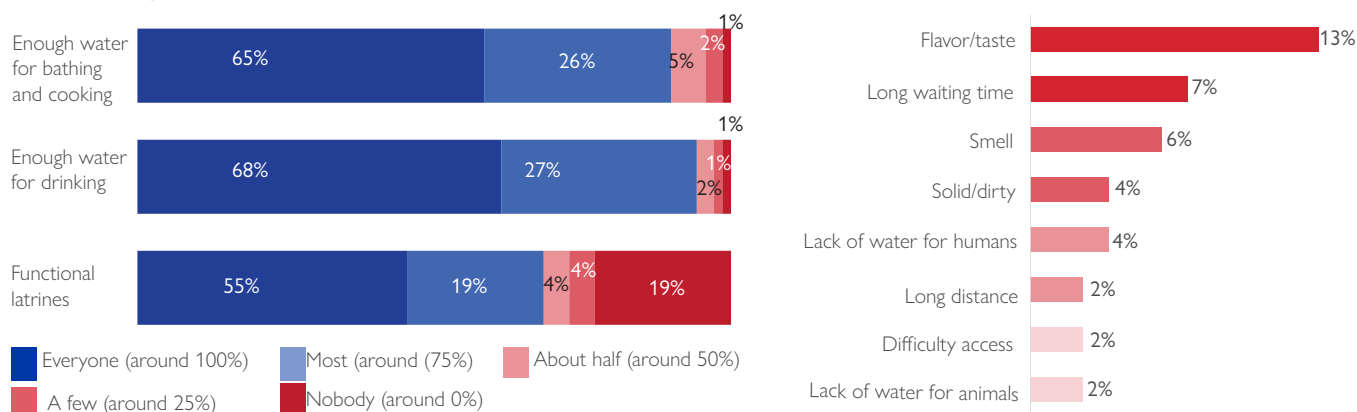


Figure 32: Percentage of sites grouped by prevalence of permanent shelters amongst the IDP population in the Northern Region



WASH



Figures 33 and 34: 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 Central, 19 per cent of sites report that no-one has a functioning latrine. Majority of the sites reported that IDPs have access to water both for drinking and other household purposes. These conditions are better compared to the North, though flavor/taste of water remain a significant problem in 13 per cent of the sites.



Health

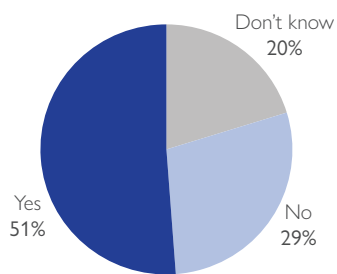


Figure 35: Percentage of sites reporting satisfaction with health services

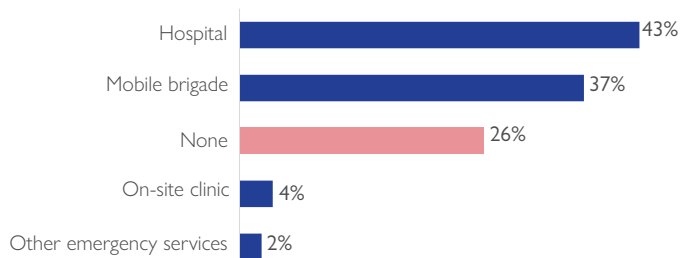


Figure 36: Percentage of sites with health services available to IDPs

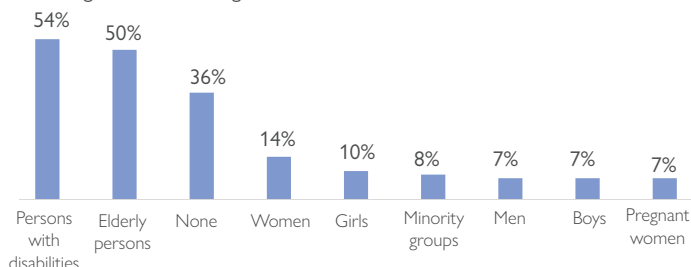
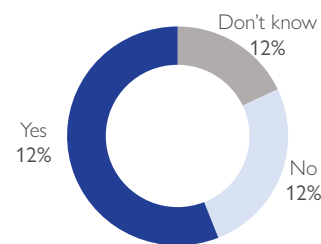
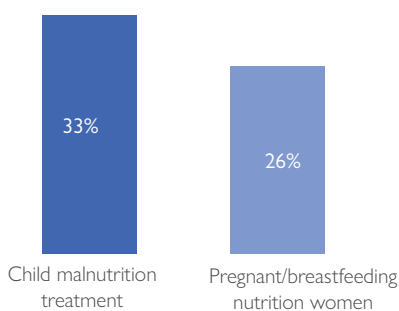
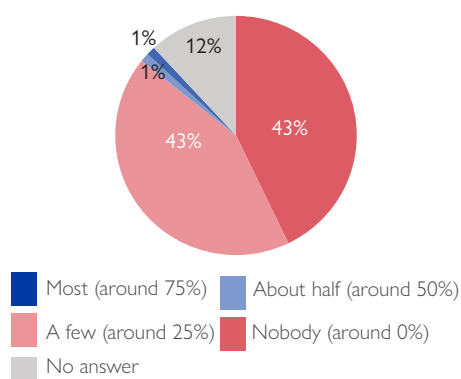


Figure 37: Percentage of sites reporting groups facing obstacles to access health services

In 26 per cent of sites, there are no health services, and in 54 per cent, persons with disabilities face additional obstacles to accessing health services. In 29 per cent of sites IDPs are dissatisfied with health service provisions.



Food Security and Livelihoods



Figures 38, 39, and 40: 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 43 per cent of sites, no one works or has an income source. In 33 per cent of sites, IDPs are receiving treatment for child malnutrition and in 26 per cent of the sites, pregnant /breastfeeding women are receiving nutritional treatment. In 56 per cent of sites, food prices have increased in the past two months.



Education

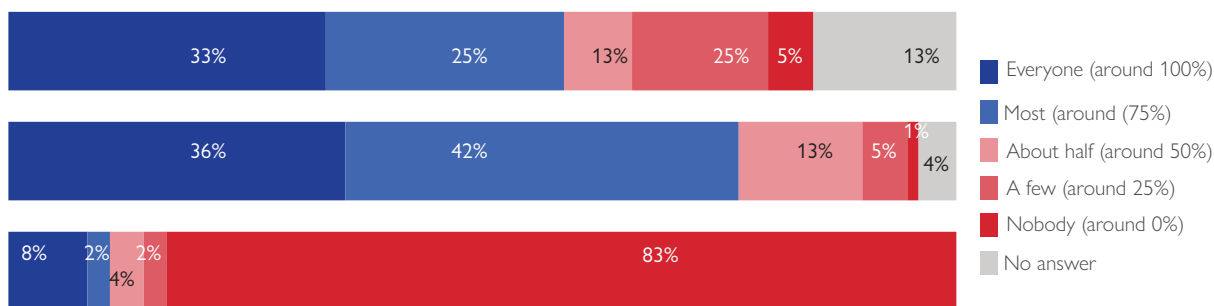


Figure 41: School attendance disaggregated by ages of children attending school, as percentage of sites in Northern Region

In 83 per cent of sites, no children aged 3-5 attend school. In 36 per cent of sites, all children aged 6-12 attend school, and in 33 per cent, all children aged 13-17 are attending school regularly. In 100 per cent of sites, children primarily walk to their schools.



Protection

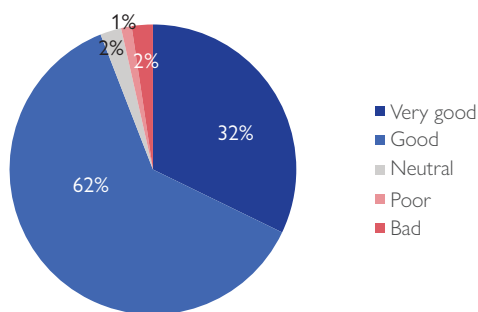


Figure 42: State of relationships between IDPs and the host community as percentage of sites

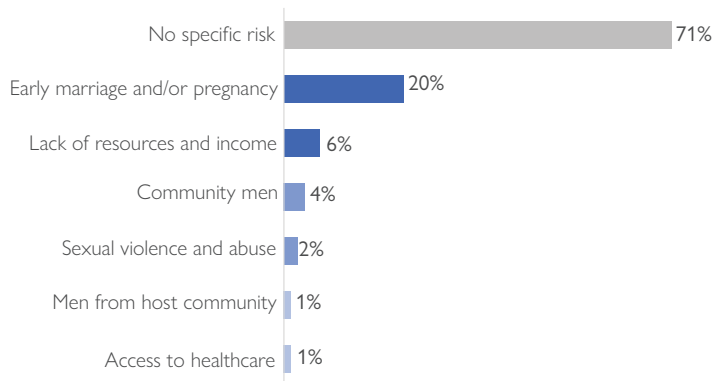


Figure 43: What are the specific risks faced by women and girls as percentage of sites reporting them

In two sites in Zambezia province, the relationship between IDPs and the host community is bad, with conflicts over resources reported, while in 94 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 20 per cent of sites.



Communication

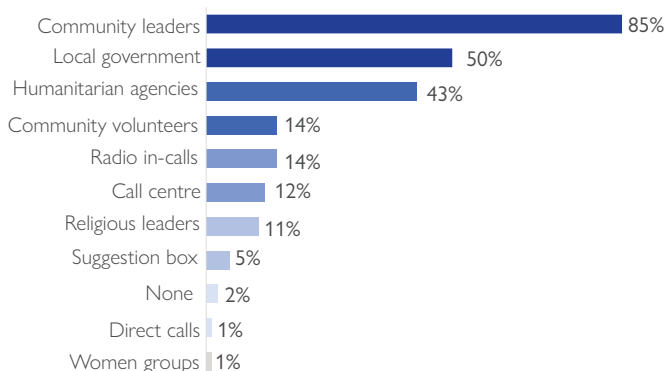


Figure 44: Which communication means are used by IDPs to communicate with humanitarian agencies as percentage of sites

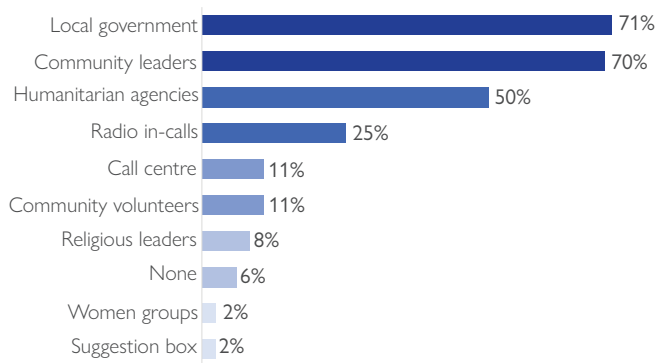


Figure 45: Which communication means are used by humanitarian agencies to communicate with IDPs as percentage of sites

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 & Environment

When lacking fuel, 38 per cent of the sites reported that IDPs forage and collect additional firewood/fuels while in 37 per cent of sites, IDPs buy fuel with savings. In 29 per cent of the sites, IDPs turn to a neighbour for their energy needs. In all sites, it is reported that IDPs need energy services for connectivity and entertainment. In 63 per cent of sites, IDPs bury solid waste as a means of final disposal whilst in 7 per cent of the sites, solid waste is burnt.

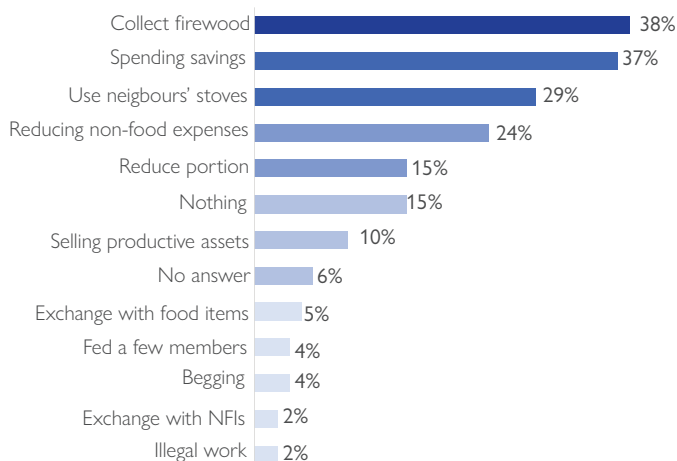


Figure 46: What do IDPs do when there is a lack of cooking fuel

In total, 114 households with 460 individuals were recorded across two relocation sites in Inhambane province. Muele_2 accommodates 106 families, comprising 432 individuals, while Mafassane hosts 8 families, totaling 28 individuals. The families at Muele_2 were displaced by disasters due to natural hazards, whereas those at Mafassane were displaced due to conflict/violence. The majority of IDPs at Mafassane intend to return to places of origin, whereas those at Muele_2 express a reluctance to return to their places of origin. The primary reason for not returning is the perceived lack of safety in their places of origin.

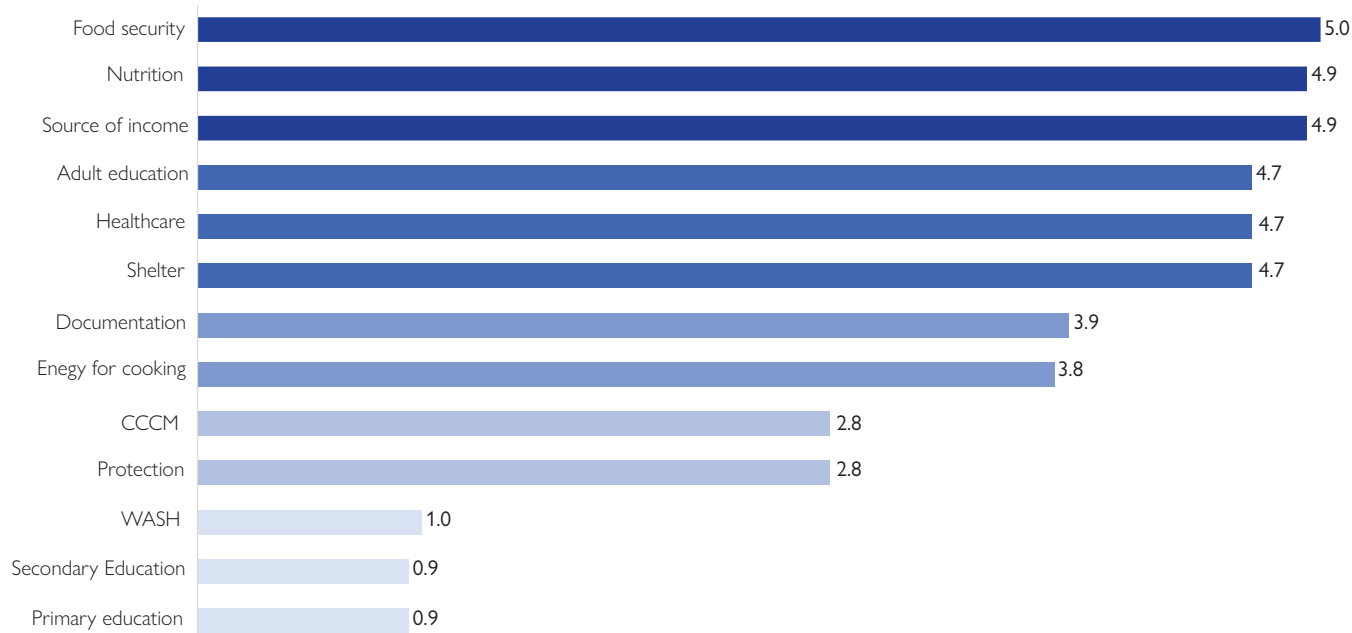


Figure 47: IDP Priority needs

Food security, nutrition and source of income are the top three needs reported by sites in Inhambane. IDPs in these resettlement sites reported never receiving any Shelter and/or NFI support. Blankets, lamps, mattresses, bucket and lighting are the most needed NFIs in Muele_2 and Mafassane resettlement sites. All IDPs in Inhambane province are residing in permanent shelters.

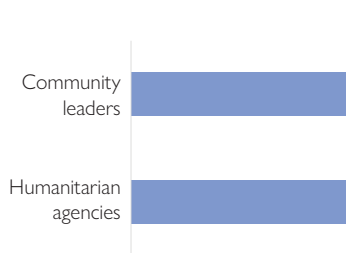


Figure 48: Communication methods

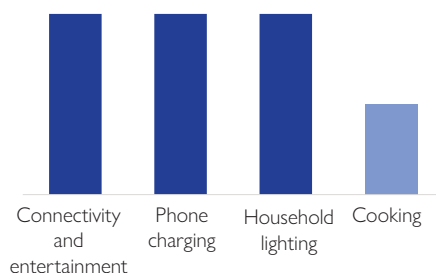


Figure 49: Energy services priorities



Figure 50: Relationship between Host Community and IDPs

Only a few households have a stable source of income across the two sites. At Muele_2, community health workers attend to most individuals when they fall ill, whereas in Mafassane, the majority seek assistance from a mobile brigade that regularly visits the community. In Inhambane, no specific group encounters additional challenges accessing healthcare services. None of the children aged between 3 and 5 are attending school, while the majority of those aged 6 to 12 are enrolled. Only a small number of secondary school-aged children between 13 and 17 are attending school. All children commute to school on foot. Community leaders and direct contact with humanitarian agencies serve as the primary communication channels for internally displaced persons (IDPs) to access aid. Conversely, humanitarian agencies primarily utilize call centers and direct calls to reach out to IDPs.



INDICATOR LIST - Part I

Please consult the complete, PUBLIC MSLA 13 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?

End

DTM Activities in Mozambique are supported by:

