

Shelter and Non-Food Items Factsheet

Cabo Delgado, northern Mozambique


UNHCR’s **shelter and NFI** response aims at providing **life-saving assistance** through the provision of **shelters** and **basic household items** to vulnerable internally displaced communities and those hosting them to address their immediate and urgent needs. UNHCR works closely with local authorities, partners, displaced and host communities **to ensure that assistance is provided to the most vulnerable families.**


When fleeing violence, displaced families leave everything behind looking for safety. The **construction of shelters** and provision of **basic household items** is essential to ensure families forced to flee are **protected** while displaced, have conditions to cater for their **basic needs**, and live with **dignity**. Additional funding is required to continue addressing the needs of both displaced and host communities in Cabo Delgado.

The **NFIs provided by UNHCR** include blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, buckets, jerry cans, solar lamps, and tarpaulins in the districts of Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Mecufi, Metuge, Montepuez and Mueda. **UNHCR is also engaged in the construction of shelters** with local materials and **provision of shelter kits** to vulnerable families in the districts of Metuge, Montepuez, and Mueda.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS


JANUARY 2021 - APRIL 2022


 **65,783** people/**13,156** families received Non-Food Items (NFIs) in seven districts of Cabo Delgado

 **1,508** people/**7,270** families in Metuge, Montepuez and Mueda receiving shelter support:

 **322** emergency shelters reaching **1,610** people

 **686** transitional shelters reaching **3,160** people

 **500** Shelters kits provided reaching **2,500** people

 **8** IDP sites receiving support with site planning interventions in two districts of Montepuez and Mueda in coordination with camp coordination and camp management activities.



Emergency shelters provided to displaced families who arrived recently in Mueda district after fleeing violence in Nangade. ©UNHCR/Martim Gray Pereira

In Montepuez, during the reporting period, UNHCR conducted monitoring activities to assess the ongoing shelter construction, where partner Association for Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) is completing the construction of **99** shelters. As of April, AVSI completed the construction of **521** shelters in Massingir, Mirate and Mararanje IDP sites.

UNHCR is working together with SI to **distribute NFIs** and provide **emergency shelters** in Mueda to internally displaced families who fled recently from Nangade district following continuous attacks since January 2022.

In Lyanda IDP site, **in Mueda**, UNHCR partner Solidarities International (SI) completed **165** shelters as of April and is currently building **50** transitional shelters.

Overview

Mozambique is characterized by internal displacement resulting from conflict, and recurrent natural disasters triggering high levels of displacement, leaving thousands in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. In Cabo Delgado, the escalation of violence left **784,000¹** internally displaced persons (IDPs) in **urgent need of protection and humanitarian assistance.**

This includes those displaced over the previous years and those who have been recently forced to flee their areas of origin due to ongoing and continuous violence across the province. Shelter has been identified by displaced communities as the first priority need after food. A total of **28 per cent** of IDPs¹ in Northern Mozambique are hosted in temporary and relocation sites. Most existing sites are at full capacity and unable to absorb new arrivals/ additional displaced families. According to the Shelter/NFI Cluster, there are **981,000** people in need of assistance, out of which **585,000** are being targeted. Out of these, UNHCR plans to assist some **21,500** families/**107,573** people in northern Mozambique, including in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Zambezia.



Ongoing construction of shelters by UNHCR and partner SI in Mueda District, Cabo Delgado. ©UNHCR/ Nilton Mungamba




Shelter has been identified by displaced families as the first and most urgent need following food.

Shelter/NFI strategy





UNHCR's shelter/NFI Strategy relies on:

Provision of life-saving assistance through the construction of shelters for vulnerable families recently displaced or in urgent need of shelter support:

-  The **shelter strategy is guided by:** (i) focus on vulnerability; (ii) community based and participatory approaches; (iii) inclusive participation of women; (iv) access to land and basic services; (v) local construction practices; and (vi) adequate technical support.
-  The provision of shelters and shelter kits **target the most vulnerable families** to ensure they are **protected**, and living in **safety, security**, and with **dignity**. Families are identified together with local authorities, partners, community volunteers, displaced and host communities using a vulnerability criteria focusing on individuals with special needs such as GBV survivors, people living with disabilities, elderly persons, and pregnant women.
-  **Vulnerable displaced families receive support in constructing their shelters** - either a one or two-room shelter - depending on the family size, level of vulnerability, and phase of displacement. Shelters are built with local materials and using local techniques to contribute to the local economy, benefit host communities, maintain shelter typology and reduce the environment footprint.

¹ IOM/DTM Mozambique – [Baseline Assessment Round 15 \(February 2022\). Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Zambezia and Sofala Provinces.](#)

 **Provision of technical support with site planning, development and improvement interventions** to local authorities, partners, and clusters to mainstream protection and ensure access to basic services.


 **Distribution of household items** to displaced families and host communities – this includes families recently displaced in urgent need of assistance, as well as families who had been previously displaced and need to replace the items received previously. The areas, sites and communities receiving NFI distributions are identified in coordination with the Shelter/NFI Cluster, partners, and camp coordination and camp management services.


Gaps and Challenges

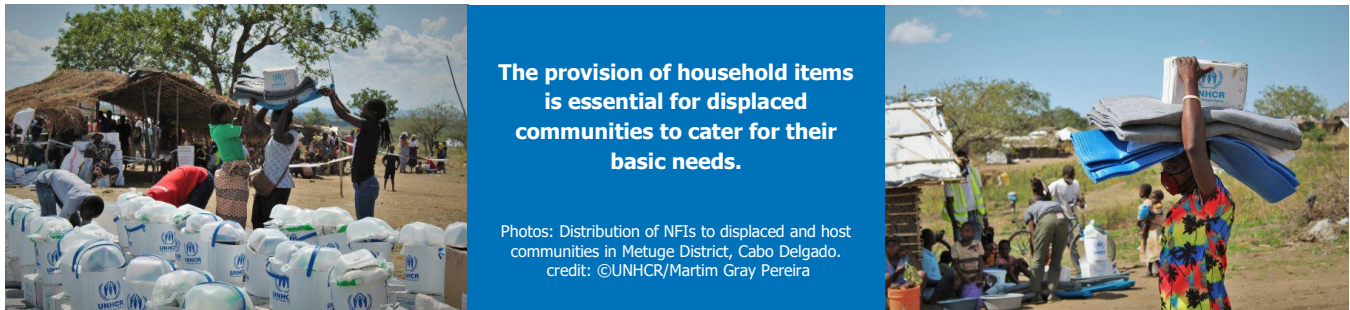
 **Increasing displacement trends and limited resources and funding available**

 **Challenges in procuring local materials** such as bamboos, poles and grass

 **Logistical and administrative challenges** in importing NFIs to the country

 **Rainy season and extreme climate events** damaging existing shelters and posing logistical constraints

 **Volatile security situation and inability to access some hard-to-reach areas** with ongoing military operations in areas hosting forcibly displaced communities.



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