



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Prospects & Challenges for Displaced
People in Northern Mozambique

January – June 2024



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Acknowledgements

The findings in this report result from community consultations with forcibly displaced people and other people affected by the conflict in northern Mozambique, led by UNHCR, in partnership with Helpcode and in close collaboration with the Government of Mozambique, specifically the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGD). We are grateful for the collaboration with and feedback from UNHCR's partners, as well as national and local authorities, and for the support of the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund and its generous donors, Switzerland, Norway, and Germany.

Most importantly, we thank the affected people themselves, who were willing to share their time, expertise, opinions, hopes, and plans with us. If the findings herein can help guide authorities and other relevant actors towards more effectively supporting affected people to reach durable solutions to their displacement, we have achieved our goal.

CONTACT US

Name: Zachary Lefenfeld, Protection Officer, UNHCR Mozambique

Email: lefenfez@unhcr.org

Name: Stephanie Ferry, Donor Relations Officer, UNHCR Mozambique

Email: ferry@unhcr.org

Name: Shafqat Mehmood, Information Management Officer, UNHCR Mozambique

Email: mehmood@unhcr.org

Website: [UNHCR Mozambique](https://www.unhcr.org/mozambique)

In collaboration with and support from:



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Internal Displacement
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COVER PHOTOGRAPH: Displaced woman in Mueda district, Cabo Delgado. © UNHCR/Martim Gray Pereira

Executive Summary

To achieve durable solutions for forcibly displaced people, it is essential that responses across Government, as well as humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) actors, are informed by a clear understanding of the needs, risks, capacities, perspectives, priorities, and intentions of affected people. UNHCR and partner Helpcode, in collaboration with and support to the Government of Mozambique, jointly conducted community consultations with displaced people and returnees concerning their intentions on durable solutions; challenges to local integration in displacement areas and reintegration in return areas; and information & communication needs around durable solutions. Host community members were also consulted on the relevant topics above. Based on quantitative consultations with a statistically representative sample size of 6,685 households and 172 qualitative consultations through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group

Discussions (FGDs), this report presents the findings of UNHCR's Community Consultations on Durable Solutions during Semester One, 2024. This represents a central component of UNHCR's larger Community Engagement on Durable Solutions project being implemented in 2024-2025. It aims to inform Government and HDP actors in their development of policies and programmes that seek durable solutions for forcibly displaced people in Mozambique.

All I want is to be safe. I've been displaced twice due to conflict. I don't want to risk a third time, but we need support to provide for our families. We cannot be forgotten."

— Rose, displaced woman in Nandimba site, Mueda district, Cabo Delgado



Women tend to their small businesses in Nandimba site, Mueda, Cabo Delgado, in their efforts towards local integration.

Key Findings

1

As displacement becomes more protracted, a larger proportion of displaced people intend to stay and integrate locally.

In Cabo Delgado, 36% of respondents intend to stay and locally integrate in areas of displacement; 35% intend to eventually return to their places of origin one day, and 29% are undecided. In Nampula, 70% of respondents intend to stay and locally integrate; 24% intend to eventually return to their places of origin one day; and 6% are undecided. These figures represent a significant increase from the findings of 2022-2023 UNHCR community consultations on intentions, signalling that the longer displacement lasts, the more likely people are to decide to stay and locally integrate. Note that virtually no respondents reported the intention to relocate to a new location.

There is a general correlation between the number of years displaced and the intention to stay and locally integrate. In Cabo Delgado, respondents displaced for one year or less had the lowest intention to stay and locally integrate (29%) compared to the other cohorts. Conversely, respondents displaced for five years or more reported the highest intention to stay and locally integrate (57%) compared to the other cohorts. In Nampula, respondents displaced for one year or less also had the lowest intention to stay and locally integrate (45%) compared to the other cohorts, with those displaced for three and four years reporting the highest intention to stay and locally integrate (both 74%).

In Cabo Delgado, a significantly higher proportion of displaced respondents living in host communities (44%) reported wanting to stay and locally integrate than displaced respondents in sites (29%). Additionally, significantly more respondents who are displaced *outside* of their home districts intend to stay and locally integrate (41%) compared to respondents displaced *within* their home districts (27%).

2

For most displaced people who want to return, this intention remains aspirational rather than actionable.

Among the 35% of respondents in Cabo Delgado who intend to return, 73% clarify that they would only do so when security and conditions allow, with significantly more respondents displaced *outside* of their home districts (77%) only willing to return when security and conditions allow, compared to those displaced *within* their home districts (67%). Among the 24% of respondents in Nampula who intend to return, 91% clarify that they would only do so when security and conditions allow. Respondents' inability to define a specific timeframe for returning and a willingness to do so only in a future when the situation has drastically improved in the place of origin renders their return intention more akin to an aspiration rather than an actionable plan at this moment.

3

Many of those who intend to stay do so out of an inability to return home rather than having successfully locally integrated in the place of displacement.

Among the 36% of respondents in Cabo Delgado who intend to stay and locally integrate, the top two reasons are continued insecurity in the place of origin (41%) and persistent trauma from protection incidents in the place of origin (17%). Similarly, among the 70% of respondents in Nampula who intend to stay and locally integrate, the top two reasons are continued insecurity in the place of origin (42%) and lack of reliable information on conditions in the place of origin (13%). FGDs revealed that displaced women in Nampula also cite trauma from protection incidents in the place of origin as a primary reason for wanting to stay and locally integrate.

4 Displaced people who intend to return are partially driven to do so by the lack of opportunities and unfavourable conditions in the place of displacement.

Among the 35% of respondents in Cabo Delgado who intend to return, the top reported reason is the lack of services/assistance in the place of displacement (27%). Among the 24% of respondents in Nampula who intend to return, the top reported reasons are the lack of livelihoods opportunities (28%) and lack of services/assistance (24%) in the place of displacement.

5 Displaced people and returnees face challenges to local integration and reintegration.

The top reported needs among displaced people in Cabo Delgado challenging their local integration are access to food (24%); safety and security (21%); access to documentation (20%); access to education (17%); access to shelter (13%); access to livelihoods (13%); access and restoration of housing, land, and property, including land tenure security (13%); and access to effective remedies and justice, including legal aid (10%).

Returnees in Cabo Delgado also reported challenges to reintegration, with the top needs being access to food (26%); safety and security (25%); access to documentation (23%); access to shelter (17%); access to education (15%); access and restoration of housing, land, and property, including land tenure security (12%); and access to livelihoods (11%).

Displaced people in Nampula reported challenges to local integration, with the top reported needs being access to food (33%); access to documentation (27%); safety and security (21%); restoration of housing, land, and property, including land tenure security (20%); access to shelter (16%); access to effective remedies and justice, including legal aid (11%); access to livelihoods (10%); and access to education (10%).

Additionally, featuring prominently in KIIs and FGDs across Cabo Delgado and Nampula, conflicts between displaced and host communities continue to pose significant challenges to local integration for displaced people, including land conflicts, forced evictions, sexual violence, discrimination, threats, physical abuse, and other protection incidents. Conflict with the host community was also among the top four reasons reported by respondents in Nampula for wanting to return (13%).

FGDs and KIIs with host communities across Cabo Delgado and Nampula highlighted the challenges they face, including access to water, education, health services, agricultural land, food, and adequate housing. They also resent their exclusion from humanitarian assistance, citing this and issues around land usage as flashpoints for conflict with IDPs.

6 Virtually all returnees, despite difficult conditions in the place of origin, plan to remain there in the absence of further attacks.

While the findings showed that returnees in Cabo Delgado continue to face severe challenges to reintegration, 99% of returnee respondents nonetheless do not regret returning, and 98% do not plan on leaving again. The top reported reasons for having returned were improved security (24%); to access housing, land or property (18%); and to reunite with family members who had already returned (18%).

7 Affected people receive information from various sources and channels, but many, especially women, still lack information.

Many people mentioned not receiving sufficient information on durable solutions, services, assistance, security, and other issues related to their displacement, especially women. In Cabo Delgado, 28% of respondents report not receiving any information, mainly because they do not know who to ask (47%), and 39% report only receiving it sometimes. The primary types of information that respondents need across places of displacement and origin in Cabo

Delgado are on access to food (27%); access to shelter (17%); access to documentation (13%); safety and security (13%); access to livelihoods (12%); access to education (11%); access to effective remedies and justice, including legal aid (9%); access to healthcare (11%); and access to water and sanitation (10%). In Nampula, 39% report not receiving any information, mainly because they do not know who to ask (53%), and 15% only sometimes. The primary types of information that respondents in Nampula need are on access to food (33%); access to shelter (20%); safety and security (20%); access to livelihoods (17%); restoration of housing, land, and property, including land tenure security (17%); access to documentation (12%); access to education (10%); access to healthcare (10%); and access to water and sanitation (5%). In both provinces, a significantly higher proportion of women (32% in Cabo Delgado and 49% in Nampula) report *not* receiving information than men (21% in Cabo Delgado and 30% in Nampula).

Most affected people's *actual* information channels are in-person (74% in Cabo Delgado and 54% in Nampula) and via radio (19% in Cabo Delgado and 41% in Nampula). KIIs and FGDs demonstrated that these are also their *preferred* information channels.

Most affected people's *actual* information source is community leaders (81% in Cabo Delgado and 71% in Nampula) (noting that much of the information that community leaders have comes from the Government). KIIs and FGDs also

found that many affected people trust community leaders as their *preferred* source of general information, however many also call for the elimination of intermediaries and prefer to receive specific information directly from Government, humanitarian, and development actors according to their competencies.

Many displaced people need information on their place of origin. In Cabo Delgado, 21% of respondents reported needing information on the place of origin to decide whether to locally integrate or return. In Nampula, 36% of respondents reported the same. In both provinces, most of these respondents primarily need information on the security situation in the place of origin, followed by available services/assistance and access to schools. However, KIIs and FGDs in both provinces revealed that many displaced people receive some security information from family and friends who have already returned, but that those same family and friends are unable to provide accurate information on available services/assistance in the place of origin.

FGDs and KIIs with host communities in Cabo Delgado revealed host community leaders to be their most trusted source of information, followed by Government authorities. KIIs further revealed that the most sought-after information by host communities pertains to humanitarian assistance, followed by updates on the security situation in Cabo Delgado's conflict-affected districts.



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A displaced girl watches on in Nicuapa IDP site, Montepuez, Cabo Delgado, as efforts were underway to convert the site into a village through the establishment of basic services and infrastructure, creating conditions for local integration.

Recommendations

1 Effective durable solutions planning must be informed by where displaced populations will be in the medium- and long-term, and focus equally on all durable solutions pathways.

- To know where displaced people will be in the medium- and long-term and to understand their changing plans over time, **it is recommended that solutions actors regularly consult communities on their intentions on durable solutions.** At the same time, these exercises must **distinguish between aspirational and actionable intentions.** For most who want to return, this intention remains aspirational at this stage, rather than actionable, marked by an inability to define a timeframe for returning and a willingness to do so at an

unspecified moment in the future when security and conditions in the place of origin have significantly improved.

- With such a large and seemingly growing proportion of the population intending to locally integrate, **it is recommended that solutions actors focus as much on improving conditions in places of local integration as in places of return,** ensuring safety and security; an adequate standard of living; access to livelihoods; housing, land and property rights; access to documentation; family reunification; participation in public affairs; access to effective remedies and justice; and social cohesion and peacebuilding between communities.
- Regarding the latter, **it is recommended that solutions actors approach social cohesion and peacebuilding through an**

age, gender, and diversity (AGD) lens, as these groups are often disproportionately affected by inter-community conflict.

- Given the high proportion of displaced people in **Corrane IDP settlement** in Nampula Province that intend to stay and locally integrate, **it is recommended that solutions actors develop a long-term, sustainable plan for the site.**

2 **Solutions actors can contribute to the (i) voluntariness of displaced people's solutions decisions and (ii) sustainability of local integration/reintegration by ensuring access to rights, services, and information in places of displacement, return, and relocation.**

- Many displaced people who intend to stay and locally integrate are driven to do so by an inability to return home rather than conducive conditions for local integration where they are. Similarly, many displaced people who intend to return are driven to do so by the inability to locally integrate in the place of displacement rather than conducive conditions in the place or return. **It is recommended that solutions actors work to improve conditions in places of local integration, return, and relocation to ensure that people who choose whichever solutions pathway do so fully voluntarily.**
- **It is recommended that solutions actors support displaced people and returnees to meet their long-term needs for them to be able to locally integrate or reintegrate, respectively.** The top needs are sustainable access to food; guarantees of safety and security; access to documentation; access to education for children; access to long-term shelter and housing; access to sustainable livelihoods and income-generating activities; restoration of housing, land, and property, including land tenure security; access to effective remedies and justice, including legal aid; and family reunification.

- Understanding that without social cohesion between these communities, any provision of assistance, services, and development initiatives will fall short of facilitating displaced people's integration in that location, **it is recommended that solutions actors implement social cohesion and peacebuilding programs between IDP and host communities, to support prevention and response to inter-community conflicts for local integration to be a viable durable solution option.**


3 **It is recommended that solutions actors increase information-sharing with affected people through the preferred channels and tailored to specific age, gender, and diversity groups.**

- With well over a third of affected people lacking sufficient information on durable solutions, services, assistance, security, and other issues related to their displacement, and women receiving significantly less than men, **it is recommended that solutions actors proactively disseminate information to affected people without waiting for them to request it**, as many of them do not know whom to ask. Information sharing should be guided by the AGD approach, **ensuring that women, older people, and people with disabilities have the same access to information as others**, and through their preferred channels.
- Many people cite a specific lack of information on the place of origin, resulting in their inability to decide on a durable solutions pathway. Similarly, many displaced people lack information on available services and assistance where they are in the place of displacement, again challenging their ability to make an informed decision on durable solutions pathways. **It is recommended that solutions actors ensure that information on specific places of return and local integration, especially available services and assistance, is embedded in information sharing.**

- While community leaders remain a primary and trusted source of general information, and thus should be engaged in information dissemination efforts, **it is recommended that humanitarian, development, and Government actors provide specific information according to their competencies.**
- **It is recommended that solutions actors disseminate information in the local languages, and combine in-person and radio modalities** to efficiently and effectively reach affected people. In-person and radio are both the *actual* and *preferred* channels for receiving information.
- **It is recommended that information dissemination be supported by existing durable solutions and community engagement coordination mechanisms**, including the national and sub-national Solutions Working Groups (SWG) and the Community Engagement / Accountability to Affected People Working Groups (CE/AAP WG).

4 **It is recommended that solutions actors apply an age, gender, and diversity approach throughout solutions planning and across community engagement activities.**

- Throughout the findings of this report, affected people's differentiated needs according to their AGD characteristics featured prominently, and were the basis for significant variations between their intentions on durable solutions; challenges to local integration or reintegration; and information & communication needs. In addition to the specific AGD findings and recommendations interspersed throughout this report, this is a **"blanket" recommendation for solutions actors to assume these differences** in all solutions planning and across community engagement activities. **Women, men, boys, girls, older people, people with disabilities, and others have different intentions on durable solutions; different challenges to local integration or reintegration; and different information & communication needs.**

 ***We understand that [humanitarian] organizations want to help the displaced population, but ... many come just to ask how we feel without offering solutions, especially for people with disabilities. We want to meet the leaders who bring solutions, not just those who ask questions."***

— Displaced person with a disability living with the host community in Nampula City, Nampula

Community Consultations on Durable Solutions



UNHCR consults a displaced woman in Nandimba site, Mueda district, Cabo Delgado, following reports of new arrivals.

Introduction

Violent insurgency by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in Mozambique's northern province of Cabo Delgado has **displaced over a million people** since the conflict began in 2017, with the majority displaced in Cabo Delgado and with a significant number displaced in Nampula and Niassa. This **protection crisis** has been characterized by grave human rights violations, including child rights violations; gender-based violence (GBV); housing, land and property (HLP) violations; family separation; and movement restrictions; as well as challenges to access to legal documentation; justice and legal aid; mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS); education, shelter, healthcare, and other basic services. Women, children, older people, and people with disabilities are disproportionately affected.

While attacks, mass displacements, and **severe humanitarian and protection needs persist**, some areas have undergone relative stabilization, allowing for the spontaneous **return** of large portions of the population. Additionally, after more than half a decade of displacement, many displaced people decide to remain in the place of displacement to **locally integrate** instead of returning home. Others might prefer to **relocate** to other areas of Mozambique, seeing no prospects for restarting their lives in the place of displacement or place of origin, and instead seek integration in a new location. As displaced people seek to restart their lives, the Government, as the primary duty bearer, as well as humanitarian, development and peace actors, must **support them on their pathways towards durable solutions**.

Mozambique is a pilot country under the **UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement**, developed according to recommendations from the UN Secretary-General's High-

Level Panel on Internal Displacement. The Action Agenda seeks to step up collective action on internal displacement to better resolve, prevent and address internal displacement crises. To achieve this, it prioritizes **Government-led, development-anchored approaches to long-term solutions** for internally displaced people, with the goals of **(i)** helping displaced people find a durable solution to their displacement; **(ii)** better preventing new displacement crises from emerging; and **(iii)** ensuring displaced people receive effective protection and assistance.

To achieve durable solutions, affected people must be meaningfully engaged so that they actively participate in decisions that affect their lives; that their needs, views, intentions, and priorities inform solutions-oriented programming; and that their capacities to reach durable solutions are enhanced. The obligation to engage communities on durable solutions is enshrined in Article XI, paragraph 2 of the *African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa* (Kampala Convention):

- *"States Parties shall enable internally displaced persons to make a **free and informed choice on whether to return, integrate locally or relocate by consulting them** on these and other options and ensuring their participation in finding sustainable solutions."*

The need for community engagement on durable solutions is further outlined in the guiding considerations within and UN commitments resulting from the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement:

- Guiding considerations: *"Action to address internal displacement must recognize the rights and agency of IDPs and host communities and ensure their **active and informed participation in decision-making.**"*
- UN commitments: *"Redouble efforts to ensure **meaningful participation and systematic inclusion of IDPs and local community members** of all ages, genders and diversities in decision-making on solutions, including by scaling up community-based planning, and advocate with States to put in place measures to **ensure IDPs are heard and included in solutions planning.**"*

This report presents the findings of **UNHCR's community consultations on durable solutions during Semester One, 2024**. It represents a central component of UNHCR's larger Community Engagement on Durable Solutions project being implemented in 2024-2025. UNHCR and partner Helpcode, in collaboration with and support to the Government of Mozambique, jointly conducted community consultations with displaced people and returnees concerning their **intentions on durable solutions; challenges to local integration in displacement areas and reintegration in return areas; and information & communication needs** around durable solutions. Host community members were also consulted on the relevant topics above.

The **objectives** of the report and UNHCR's wider Community Engagement on Durable Solutions project are to **(i) ensure that affected people are at the centre of the Action Agenda and (ii) that their voices inform durable solutions programming and initiatives.**

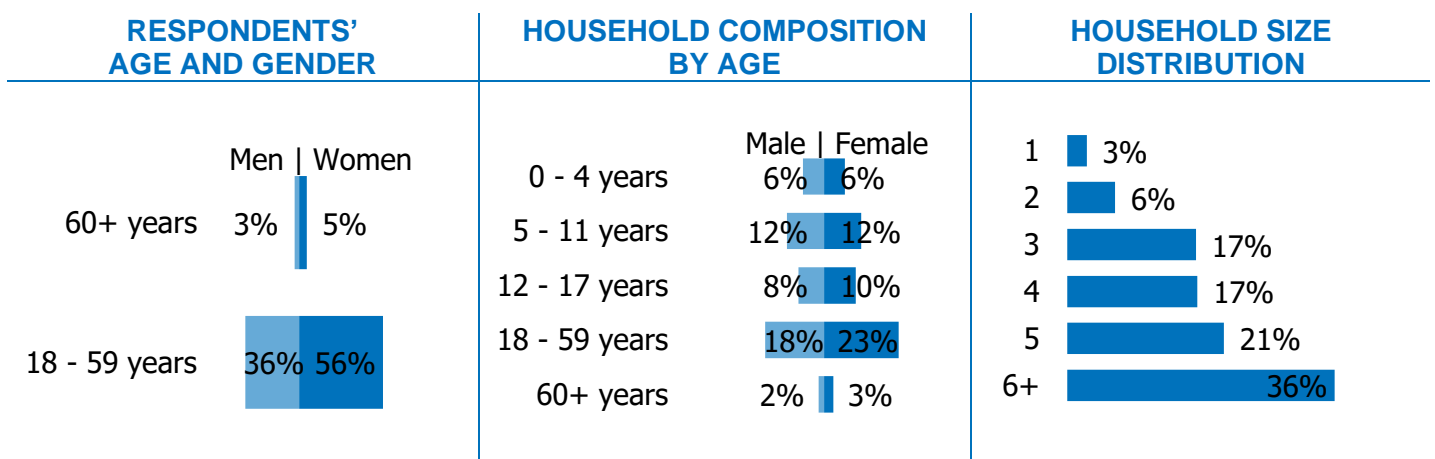
Methodology

This report is based on quantitative and qualitative community consultations carried out between January to June 2024 in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces, northern Mozambique. The quantitative component employed the KoBo data collection tool and interviews were conducted at the household level.¹ Sample sizes in Cabo Delgado reached provincial- and district-level statistical representivity, and in Nampula, provincial-level statistical representativity.² The qualitative component relied on KIIs with community leaders and other influential community figures, and FGDs with different AGD groups and individuals across displaced, returned, and host community populations.

Quantitative component

Cabo Delgado	6,234 households consulted	61% of household respondents are women	5.0 average household size
Nampula	451 households consulted	43% of household respondents are women	5.7 average household size

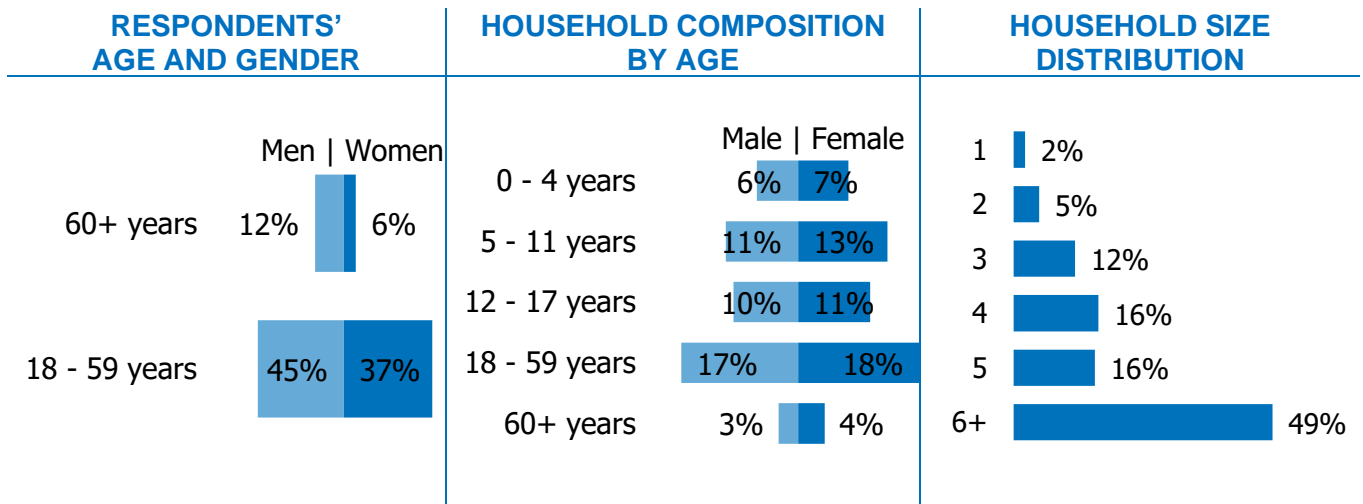
In Cabo Delgado province, 6,234 household consultations were conducted. The data was collected from displaced people living in sites and host communities and from returnees in the places of origin. 61% of respondents were women and 39% were men. 92% were 18 to 59 years old, and 8% were 60+ years old. The average household size was five people. 37% of respondents were displaced people in IDP sites, 35% were displaced people in host communities, and 29% were returnees in the place of origin. 87% of the interviewed households had at least one person with a specific need, with the most prominent being people with specific legal and physical protection needs (usually related to a lack of legal documentation); people with a disability; and people with a serious medical condition.



¹ Note that key disaggregations were pulled for every indicator, but only visualized in the report if there was a significant difference between the responses of each disaggregation category. The disaggregations pulled include age; gender; households *with* a person with a disability vs. households *without* a person with a disability; IDPs in sites vs. IDPs in host communities; and by district of displacement.

² In Cabo Delgado, Mecufi district was the exception, where the sample size was slightly lower than the statistically representative threshold. In Nampula, while provincial-level statistical representativity was reached, district-level was not. In both cases, it was due to logistical limitations during this pilot phase of implementation.

In Nampula province, 451 household consultations were conducted. The data was collected from displaced people living in sites and host communities. 43% of respondents were women, and 57% were men. 82% were 18 to 59 years old, and 18% were 60+ years old. The average family size was 5.7 people. 49% of respondents were displaced people in IDP sites, and 51% were displaced people in host communities. 89% of interviewed households had at least one person with a specific need, with the most prominent being children at risk; people with a serious medical condition, and people with a disability.

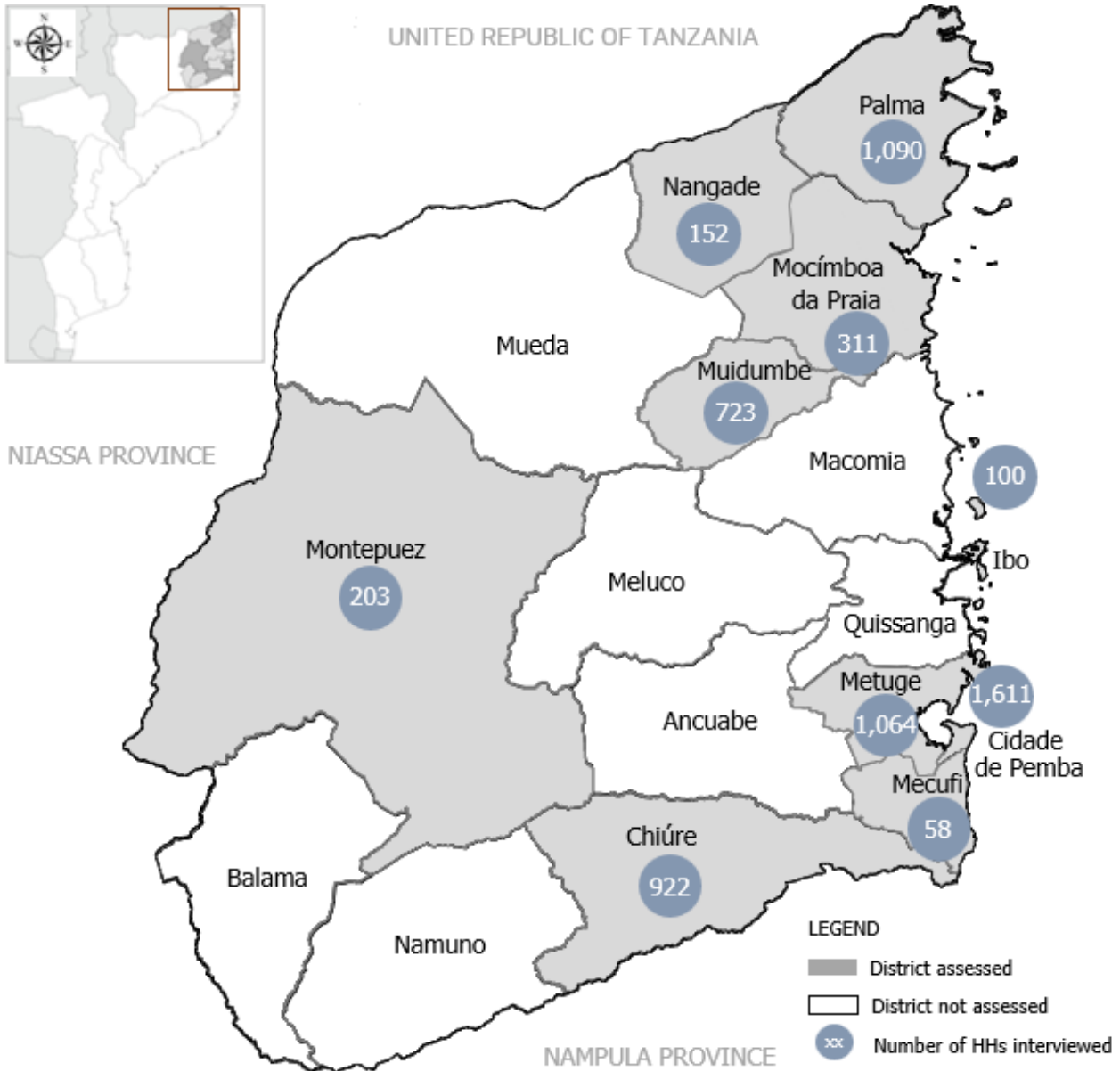


Qualitative component

The quantitative household consultations were complemented by FGDs and KIIs with displaced people, returnees, and host community members in Cabo Delgado and Nampula. The qualitative data is integrated into the narratives that accompany each visualization in this report, when relevant. An AGD approach was applied to the FGDs, which were broken down into groups of boys (12 to 17 yrs old), girls (12 to 17 yrs old), men (18 to 59 yrs old), women (18 to 59 yrs old), older people (60+ yrs old), and people with disabilities.

Cabo Delgado	<p>98</p> <p>Focus group discussions</p>	<p>24</p> <p>Key informant interviews</p>
Nampula	<p>32</p> <p>Focus group discussions</p>	<p>18</p> <p>Key informant interviews</p>

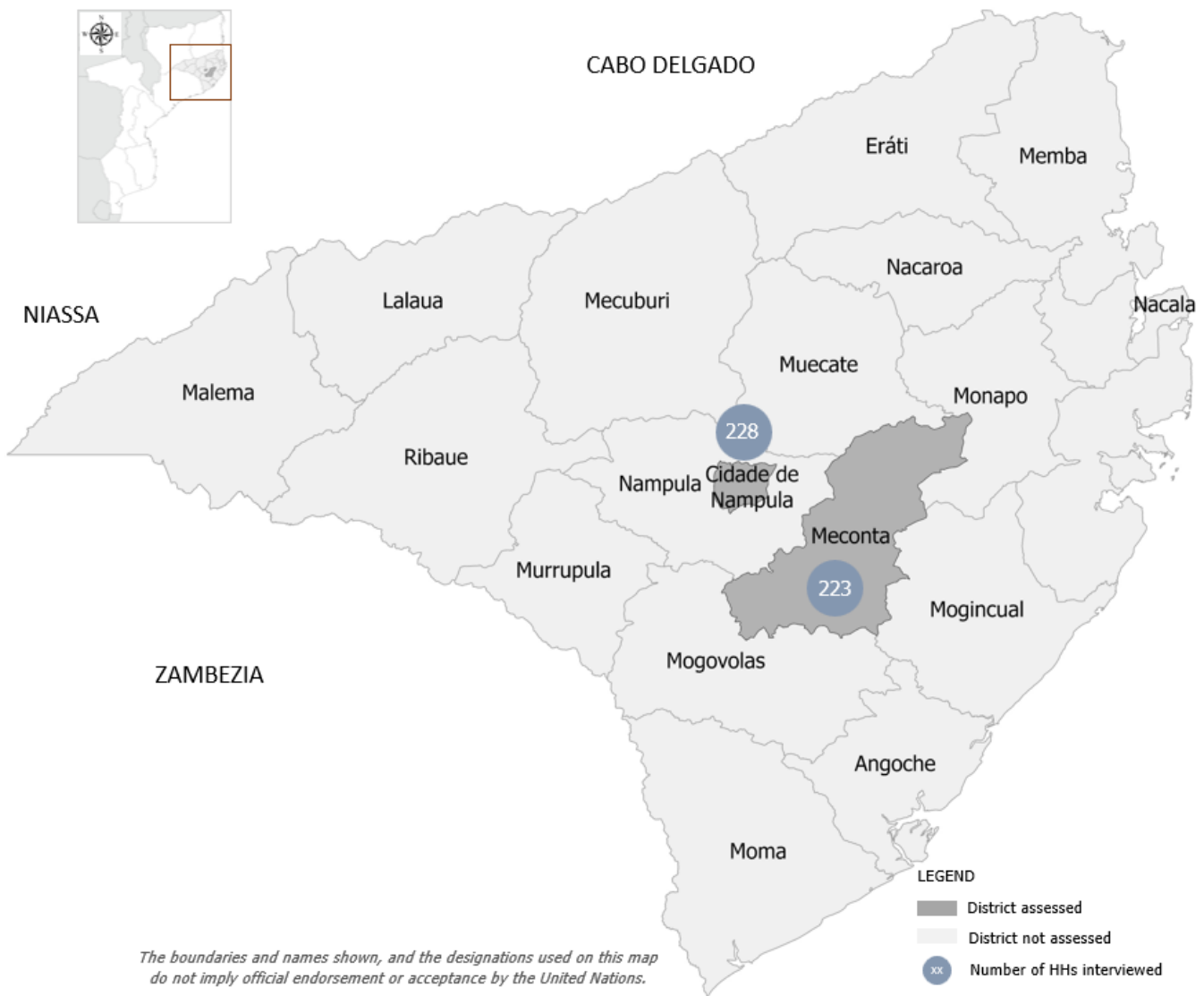
Number of households consulted per district in Cabo Delgado Province³



The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

³ While many primary districts of displacement and return in Cabo Delgado were reached during this pilot phase of the Community Engagement on Durable Solutions project, not all districts were reached due to capacity and security limitations.

Number of households consulted per district in Nampula Province⁴



⁴ While two of the primary districts of displacement in Nampula were reached during this pilot phase of the Community Engagement on Durable Solutions project, not all districts were reached due to capacity limitations.

CABO DELGADO

Intentions on Durable Solutions^{5 6}



Overall, most respondents (36%) reported wanting to stay and locally integrate in the place of displacement; another third approximately (35%) reported the intention to eventually return to their place of origin, and 29% reported that they are undecided. Note that though the option was presented, no respondents selected relocation to another area in the province or country as their intention. The proportion of those intending to stay and locally integrate is strikingly higher than in 2023 UNHCR community consultations (in which 14% reported the intention to stay), suggesting that as displacement protracts, ever more people decide to locally integrate, and that many who wanted to return have done so.

I want to go back to my land. It's who I am. My land... it's a part of me. It's where I grew my food, where I raised my children and grandchildren. I'm old now, and I just want to spend my remaining days in the place that feels like home. — Amina Luari, displaced woman in Mueda

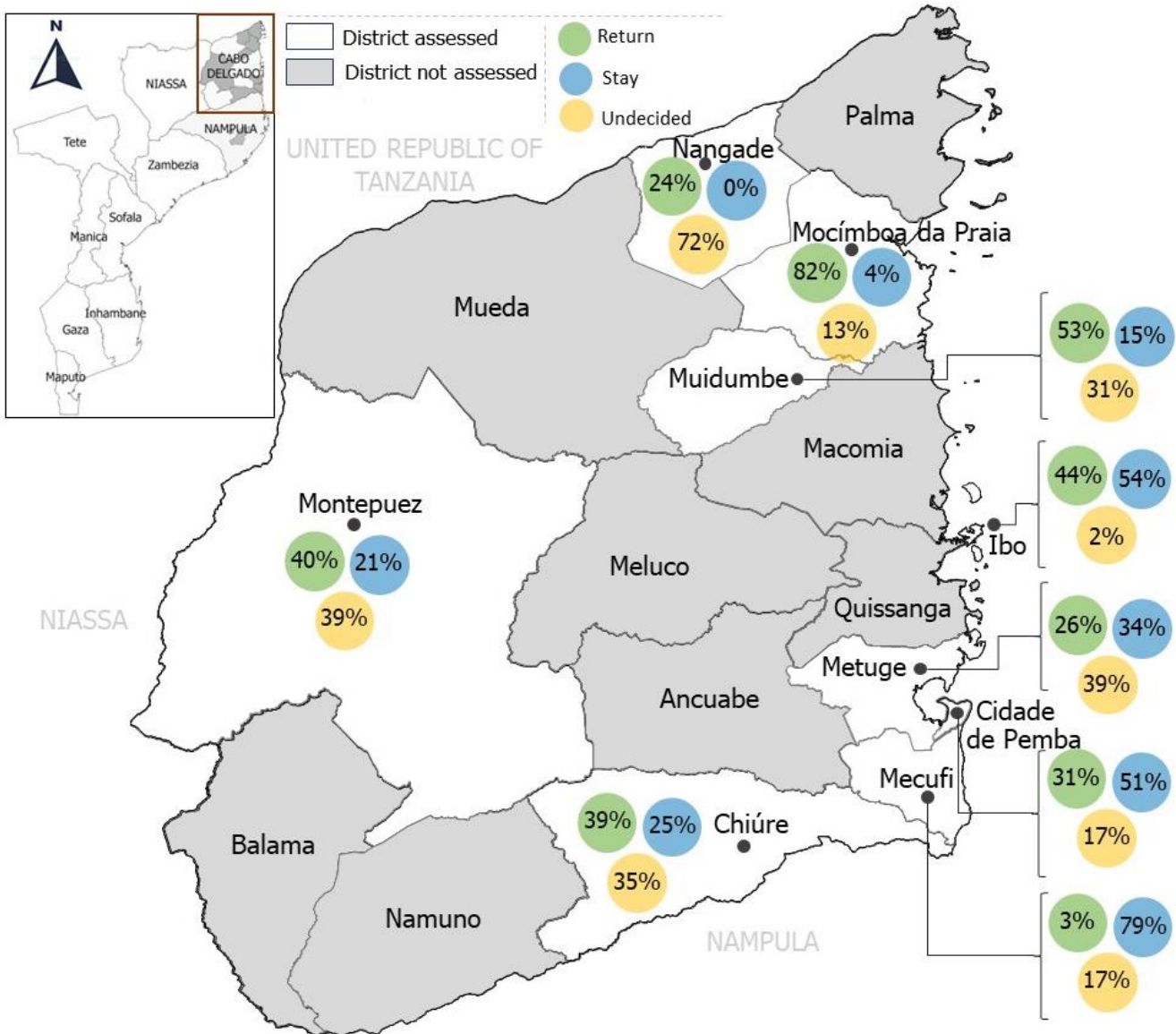


⁵ Intentions findings are based on 4,067 IDP respondents (returnees are not surveyed for intentions)

⁶ Note that key disaggregations were pulled for every indicator, but only visualized in the report if there was a significant difference between the responses of each disaggregation category. The disaggregations pulled include age, gender; households *with* a person with a disability vs. households *without* a person with a disability; IDPs in sites vs. IDPs in host communities; and by district of displacement.

Intentions: By district of displacement

A significantly larger proportion of displaced respondents in Mocimboa da Praia (82%) and Muidumbe (53%) intend to return than those in other districts.⁷ Conversely, a significantly higher proportion of displaced respondents in Mecufi (79%), Ibo (54%), and Pemba (51%) intend to stay and locally integrate than in other districts. A significantly higher proportion of respondents in Nanagade (72%), Metuge (39%), Montepuez (39%), and Chiure (35%) districts are undecided about their intention. Notably, no displaced respondents in Nanagade intend to stay and locally integrate.

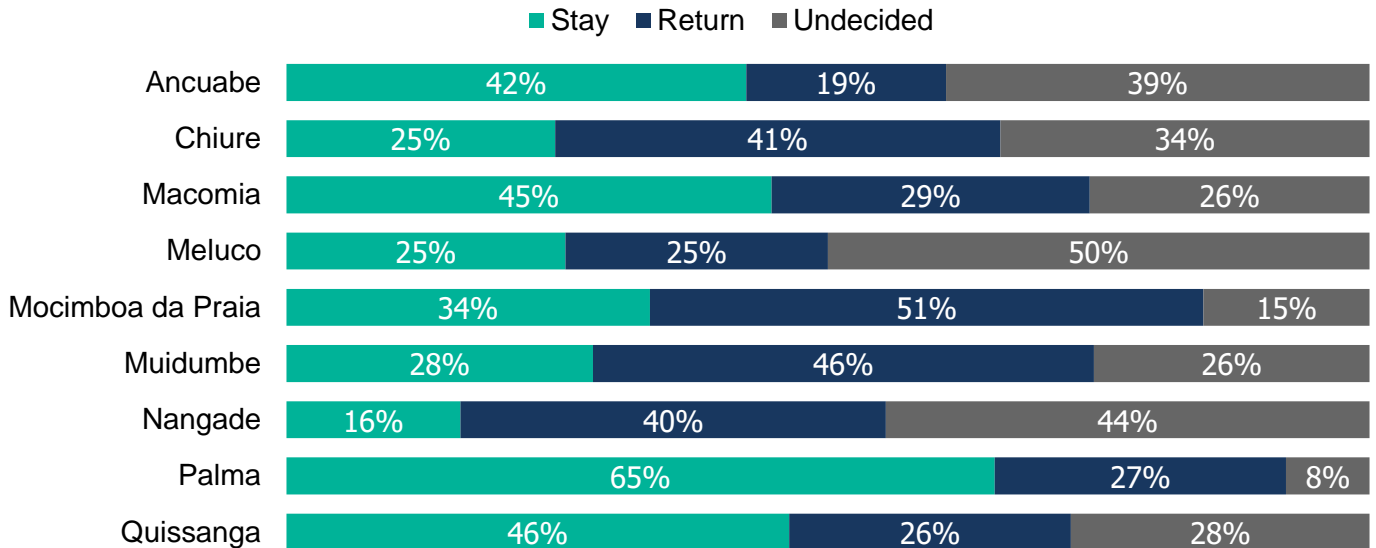


The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

⁷ The household consultations in Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, and Nanagade were only conducted in the respective district headquarters, and many of the displaced people interviewed there who intend to return are from other towns within those districts, thus a return intention in those districts does not necessarily imply a departure from those districts.

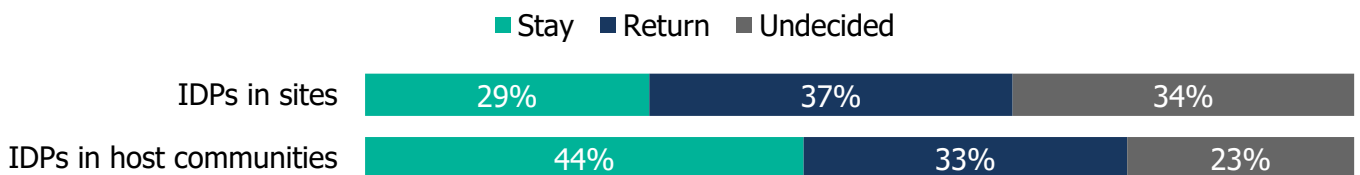
Intentions: By district of origin

A higher proportion of displaced respondents who fled from Palma, Quissanga, Macomia, and Ancuabe districts intend to stay and locally integrate, compared to displaced respondents from other districts of origin.



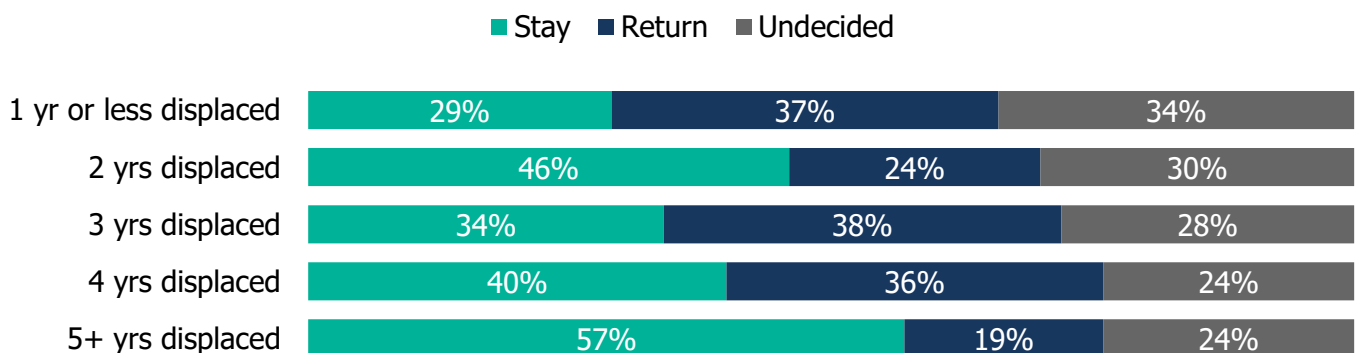
Intentions: By population type

A significantly higher proportion of displaced respondents living in host communities (44%) reported wanting to stay and locally integrate than displaced respondents in sites (29%).



Intentions: By number of years displaced

There is a general positive correlation between number of years displaced and the intention to stay and locally integrate. Stated simply, the longer respondents were displaced, the more they expressed the intention to stay and locally integrate. Respondents displaced for one year or less reported the lowest intention to stay and locally integrate (29%) compared to the other cohorts. Conversely, respondents displaced for five years or more reported the highest intention to stay and locally integrate (57%) compared to the other cohorts.



Intentions: By displacement *within* or *outside* of home district

Significantly more respondents who are displaced *outside* of their home districts intend to stay and locally integrate (41%) compared to respondents displaced *within* their home districts⁸ (27%).

■ Stay ■ Return ■ Undecided



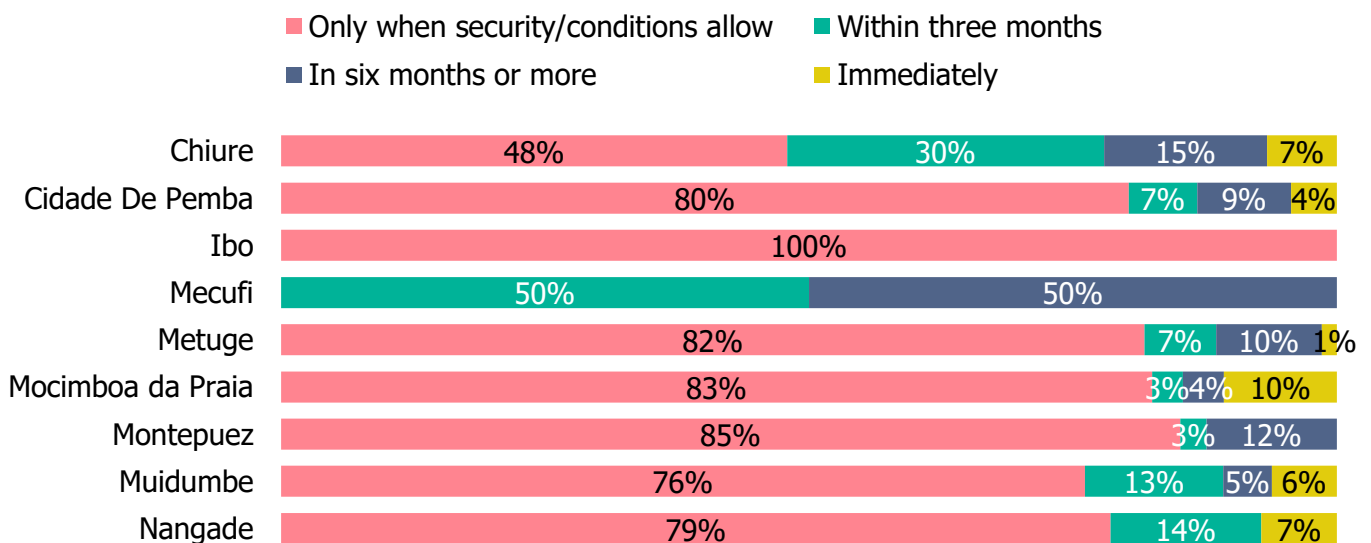
Aspirational vs. actionable: Timeframes for returns intentions

Overall, among the 35% of respondents who intend to return, the majority (73%) reported that they would only act on this intention when security and conditions in the place of origin allow, rendering the majority of current returns intentions as aspirational rather than actionable.



Intentions timeframe: By district of displacement

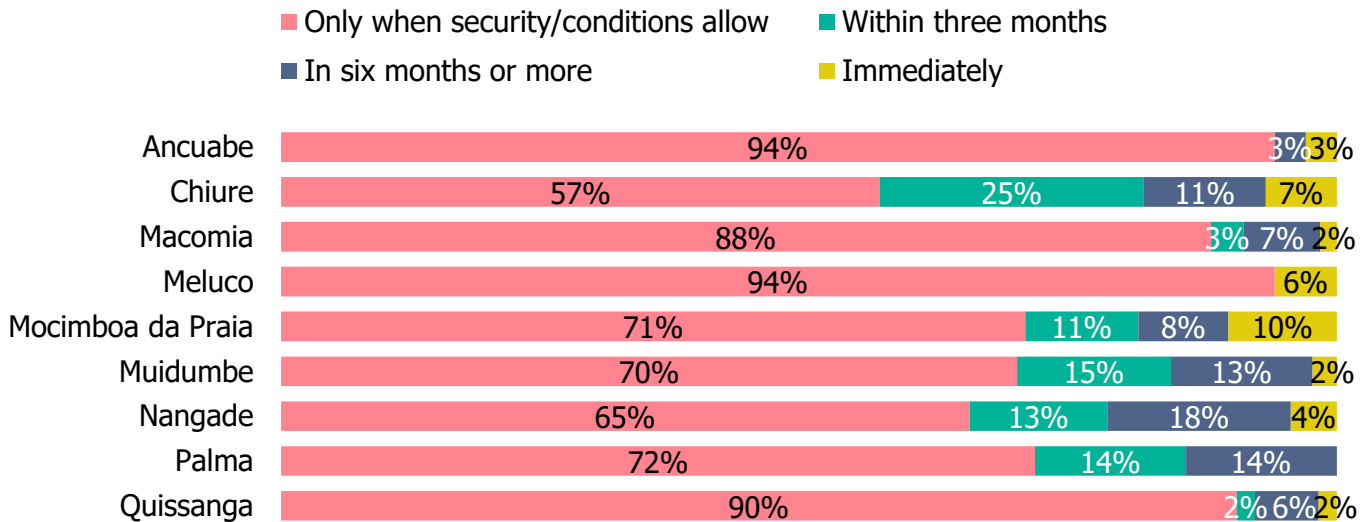
Among the 35% of respondents who intend to return, only in Mecufi did all respondents indicate an exact timeframe for acting on this intention (50% within three months, 50% within six months or more). Chiure also saw a disproportionately large portion of respondents intending to return within three months (30%) compared to other districts of displacement. The other districts are reflective of the overall figure.



⁸ This refers to those who have returned to their districts of origin (or who perhaps never left), but who have not been able to return to their towns of origin.

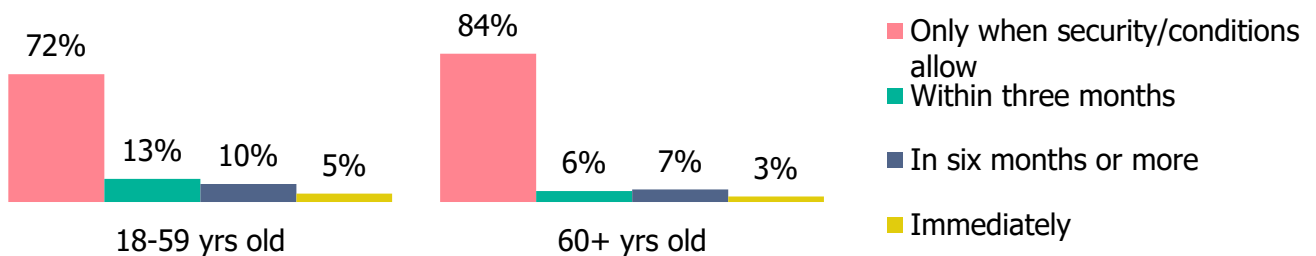
Intentions timeframe: By district of origin

While disaggregation by district of origin did not have a major effect on responses, respondents who fled from Chiure (mostly due to the NSAG attacks around the end of 2023 and early 2024) are more willing to specify a timeframe to return than respondents from other districts of origin, with 25% saying they will return within three months.



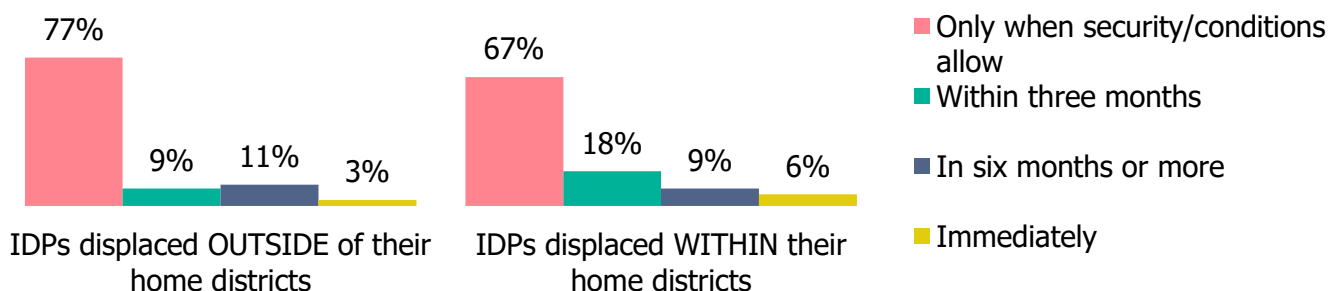
Intentions timeframe: By age

Significantly more older respondents (84%) are willing to postpone their return until security/conditions in their place of origin are fully conducive, compared to younger respondents (72%).



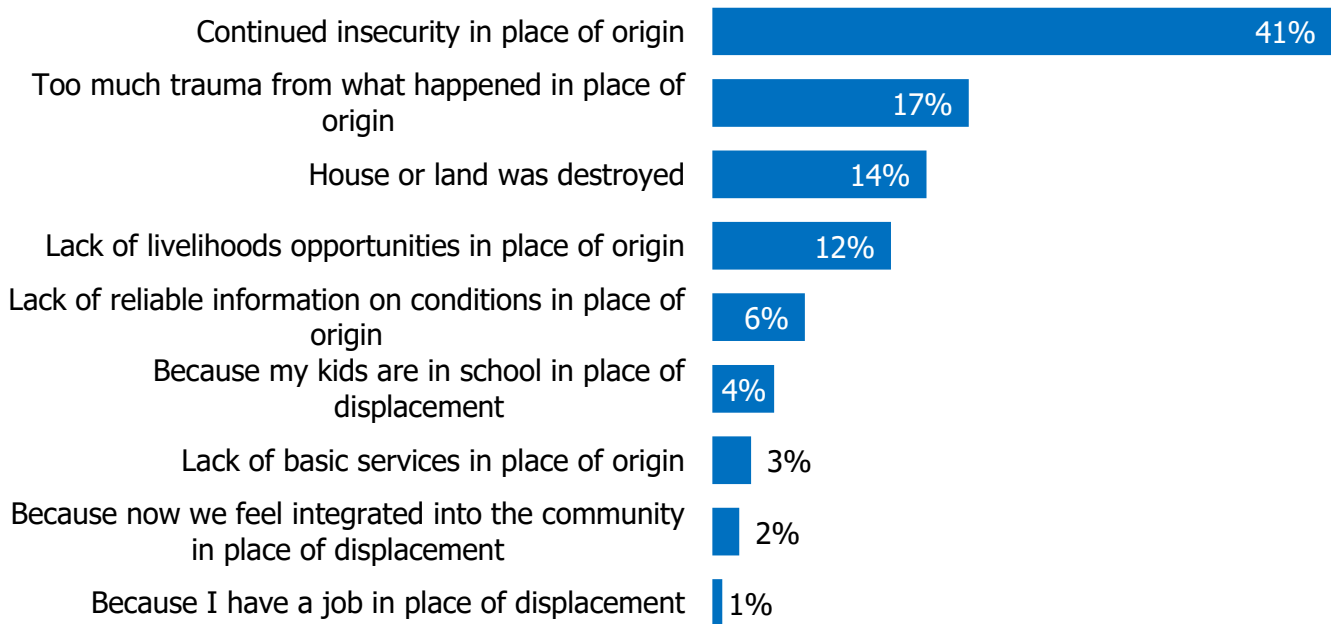
Intentions timeframe: By displacement within or outside of home district

Significantly more respondents who are displaced *outside* of their home district (77%) are only willing to return when security/conditions allow, compared to those displaced *within* their home district (67%). Many more respondents displaced *within* their home district are also willing to return sooner (immediately or within three months) than those displaced *outside* of their home district.



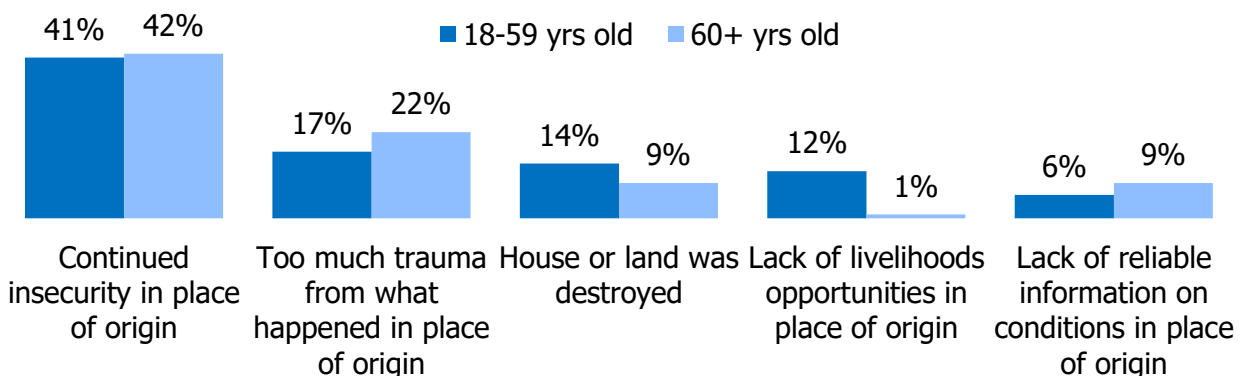
Reasons for intending to stay and locally integrate

Overall, among the 36% of respondents intending to stay and locally integrate, the following are the top reported reasons for this decision. Overall, findings from FGDs and KIIs indicated that insecurity and a lack of basic services in the place of origin were the main reasons for staying. Furthermore, girls, persons with disabilities, and older people participating in FGDs in Metuge district, although not wishing to return to their place of origin, expressed a desire to relocate due to pressure from host communities seeking to reclaim their land.



Reasons for intending to stay and locally integrate: By age

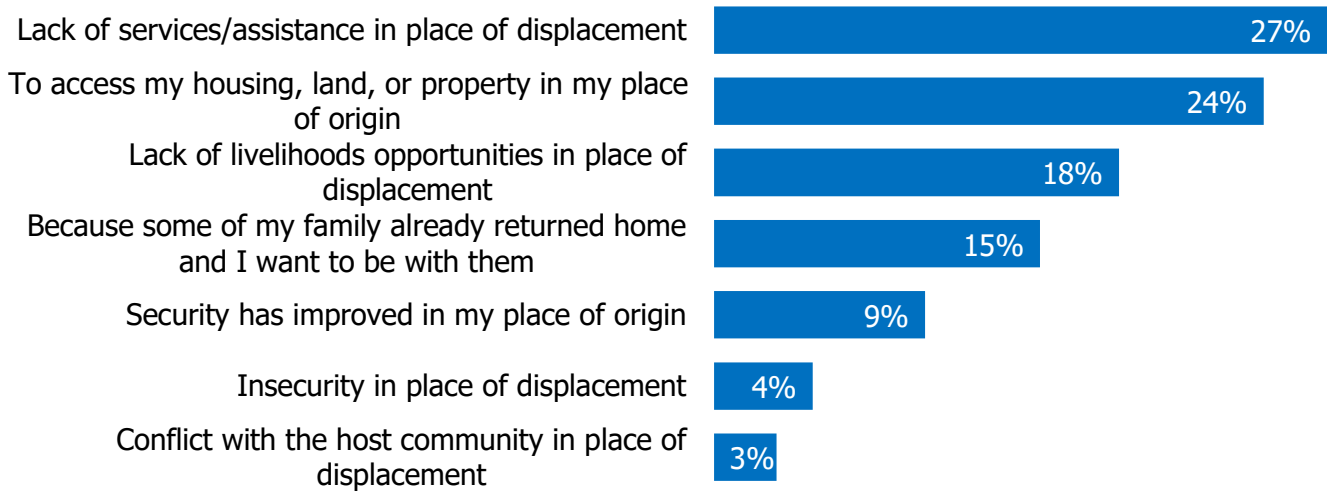
A significantly more younger respondents (12%) reported lack of livelihoods opportunities in their place of origin compared to older respondents (1%).



Reasons for intending to return

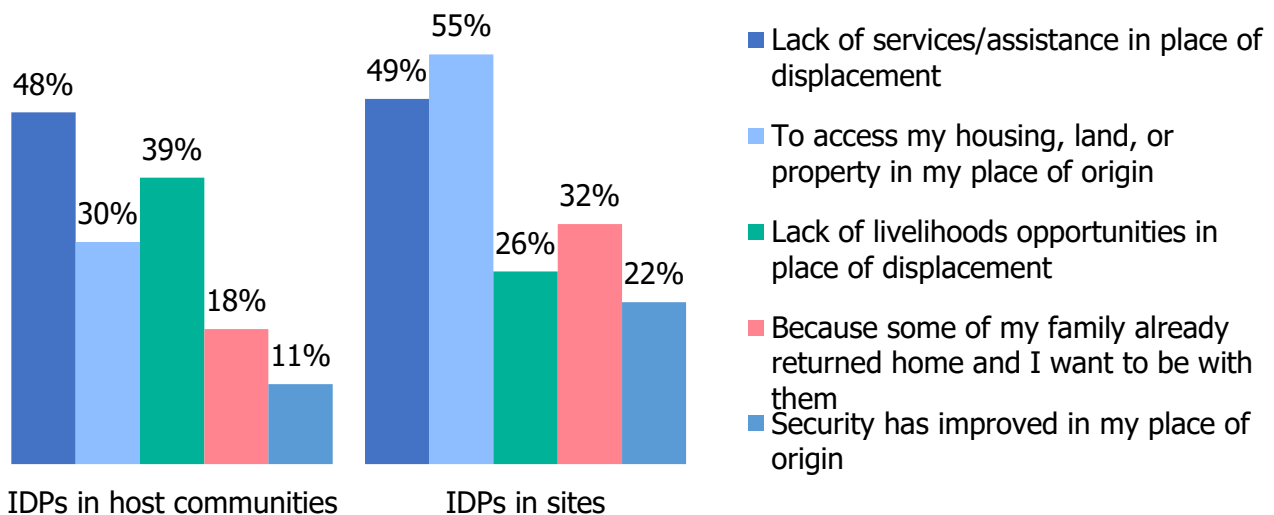
Overall, among the 35% of respondents who intend to return, the following are the top reported reasons for this decision. The qualitative data corroborates these findings, with communities participating in FGDs citing a lack of assistance in the place of displacement as the primary reason for wanting to return, followed by the need to access their HLP, including “*machambas*” to practice agriculture and sustain their families. Additionally, during FGDs in Muidumbe district, older people cited impediments to accessing basic services

as a reason for wanting to return, while girls highlighted the lack of access to education as a reason for their intention to return.



Reasons for intending to return: By population type

A significantly higher proportion of displaced respondents in sites (55%) reported that they intend to return in order to access their housing, land, or property than displaced respondents in host communities (30%). Similarly, a significantly higher proportion of displaced respondents in sites (32%) reported that they intend to return in order to reunite with their families than displaced respondents in host communities (18%). Conversely, a significantly higher proportion of displaced respondents in host communities (39%) intend to return due to lack of livelihoods opportunities in place of displacement than displaced respondents in sites (26%).



Family unity in returns

97%

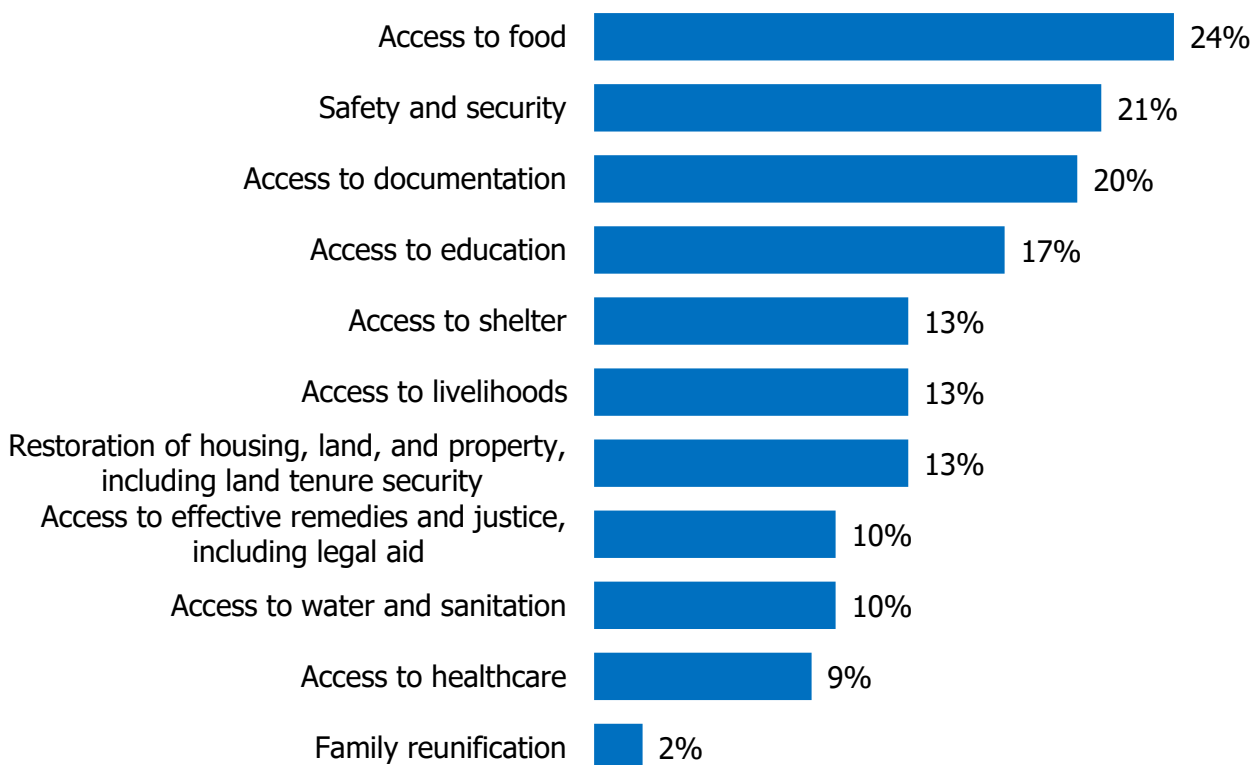
of respondents who intend to return plan to do so with their whole family

Challenges to Local Integration⁹

Even though I was pregnant and forced to flee, I decided to help my community as a volunteer. I am here to stay, so I want to help build ourselves a new home. By working together and talking to each other, we can support and rebuild our lives. — Gracinda, displaced woman and community volunteer in Megaruma site, Chiure district, Cabo Delgado

Challenges to local integration

Based on the IASC criteria¹⁰ on reaching durable solutions, the following¹¹ are the reported needs that pose persistent challenges to effective local integration for displaced people in Cabo Delgado.



⁹ Note that key disaggregations were pulled for every indicator, but only visualized in the report if there was a significant difference between the responses of each disaggregation category. The disaggregations pulled include age, gender; households *with* a person with a disability vs. households *without* a person with a disability; IDPs in sites vs. IDPs in host communities; and by district of displacement).

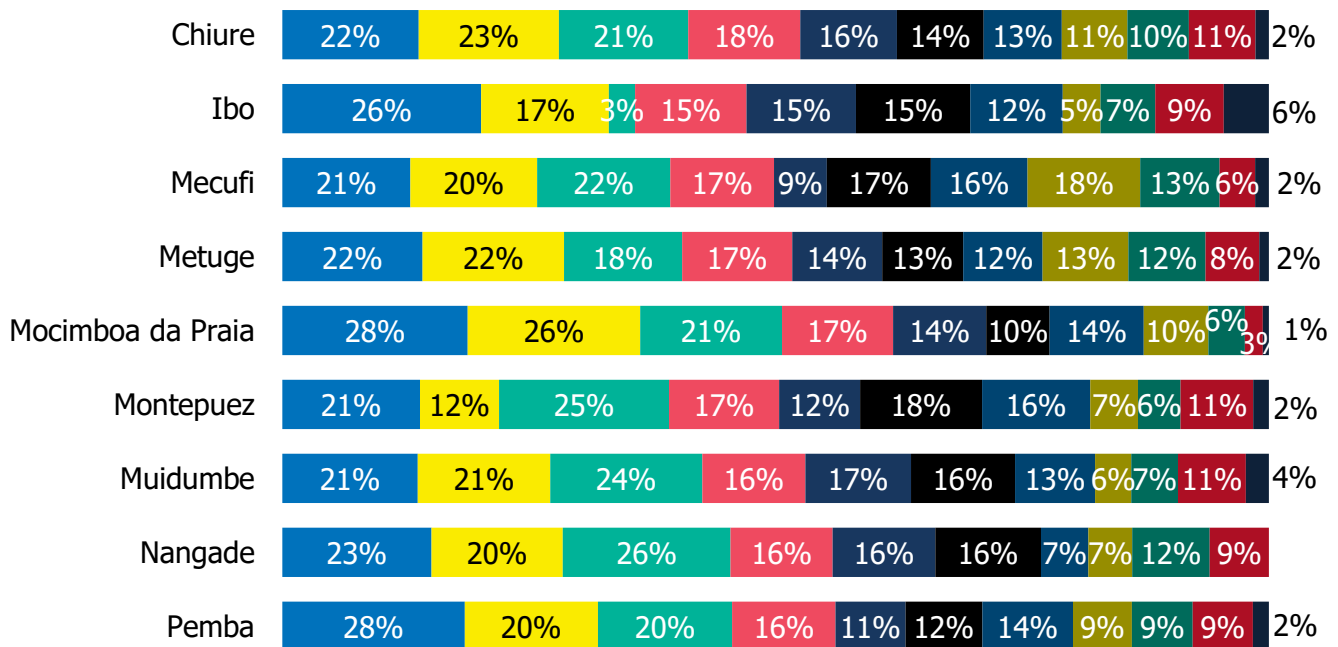
¹⁰ As defined by the [IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#): Safety & security; adequate standard of living; access to documentation; access to livelihoods; access to effective remedies and justice; restoration of housing, land & property, family reunification; and participation in public affairs.

¹¹ Access to food, shelter, education, water/sanitation, and healthcare together make up the “adequate standard of living” IASC criteria. Note that the “participation in public affairs” IASC criteria was not covered in the community consultations during this Semester 1 2024 pilot.

Challenges to local integration: By district

The following are the reported needs (based on the IASC criteria) that pose challenges to effective local integration of displaced people *per district*.


- Access to food
- Safety and security
- Access to documentation
- Access to education
- Access to shelter
- Access to livelihoods
- Restoration of housing, land, and property, including land tenure security
- Access to effective remedies and justice, including legal aid
- Access to water and sanitation
- Access to healthcare
- Family reunification



Host community challenges

FGDs and KIs with host communities across Cabo Delgado highlighted the significant challenges they face, naming access to water as their most significant need, followed by access to education and health services. Furthermore, across host community locations and AGD groups, participants lamented the exclusion of host communities from humanitarian assistance, and identified it as a major cause for resentment towards IDPs. This issue was particularly evident during FGDs with host community members with disabilities in Metuge, where participants noted that their vulnerabilities and needs were overshadowed by the arrival of IDPs, hindering their ability to receive much-needed assistance. Host community members also pointed to the issue of land usage as a flashpoint for conflict with IDPs. Host communities believe that providing humanitarian assistance and distributing land plots to both IDPs and host community members, especially vulnerable ones, are crucial steps towards achieving peaceful coexistence and social cohesion, and ensuring the long-term well-being of both locally integrating IDPs and host communities.

Challenges to Reintegration in Return Areas^{12 13}

 ***Returning to Mocimboa meant starting over from zero. Everything I used to have was destroyed—my house, my business. Without support, one cannot survive.***

— Rachide, returnee in Mocimboa da Praia district, Cabo Delgado



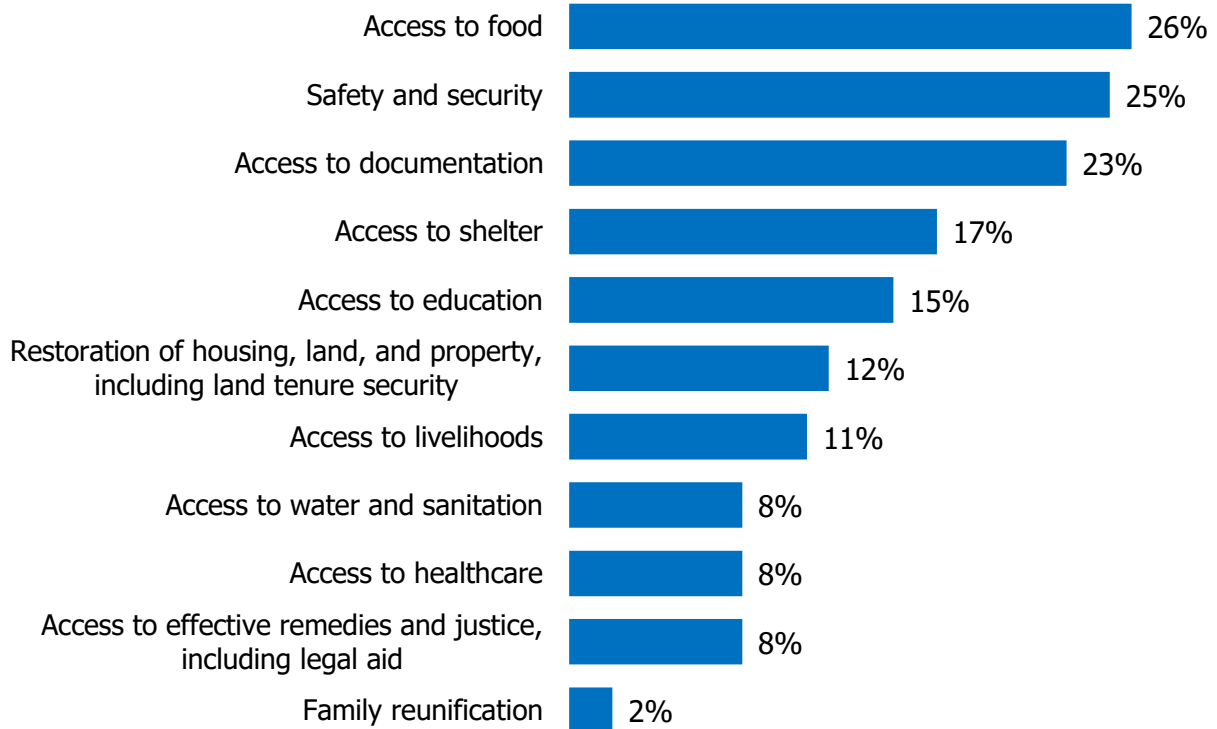
Rashide, a returnee in Mocimboa da Praia, is trying to make a living reselling clothes, but business is slow, and he relies on support from his extended family to provide for his children.

¹² For this section, a total of 1,787 returnee households were interviewed in Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Nangade, and Palma.

¹³ Note that key disaggregations were pulled for every indicator, but only visualized in the report if there was a significant difference between the responses of each disaggregation category. The disaggregations pulled include age, gender; households *with* a person with a disability vs. households *without* a person with a disability; IDPs in sites vs. IDPs in host communities; and by district of displacement.

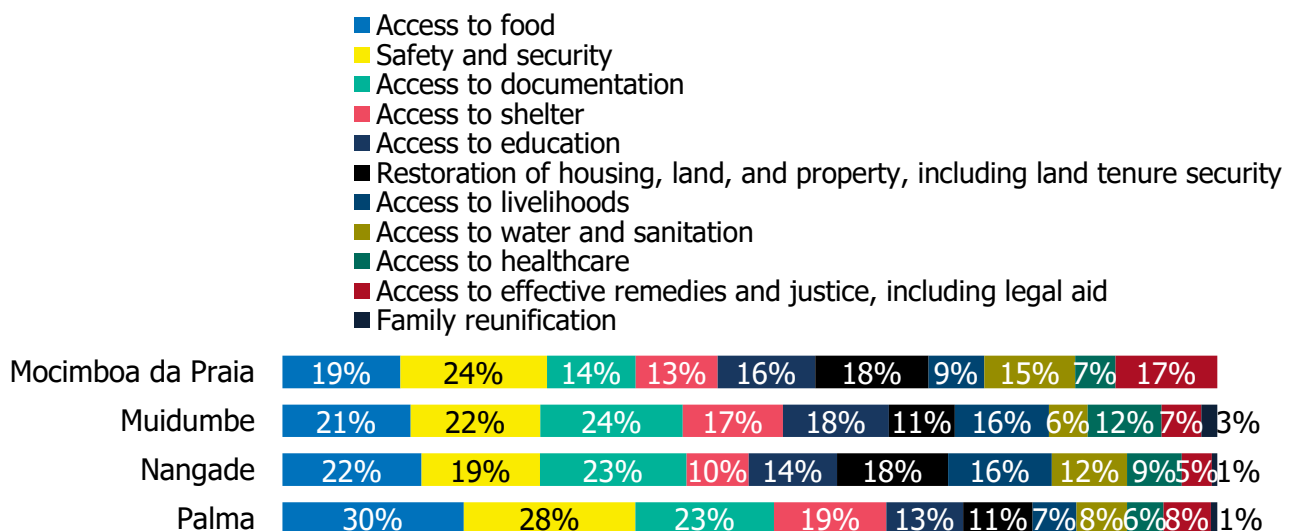
Challenges to reintegration in places of return

Based on the IASC criteria¹⁴ on reaching durable solutions, the following¹⁵ are the reported needs that pose persistent challenges to effective reintegration for returnees in Cabo Delgado.



Challenges to reintegration in places of return: By district

The following are the reported needs (based on the IASC criteria) that pose challenges to effective reintegration of returnees *per district*.

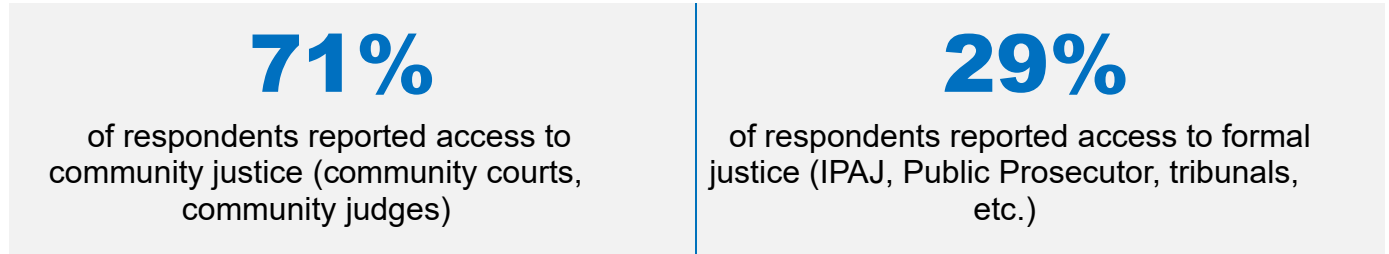


¹⁴ As defined by the [IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#).

¹⁵ Access to food, shelter, education, water/sanitation, and healthcare together make up the “adequate standard of living” IASC criteria. Note that the “participation in public affairs” IASC criteria was not covered in the community consultations during this Semester 1 2024 pilot, but will be covered in Semester 2 2024.

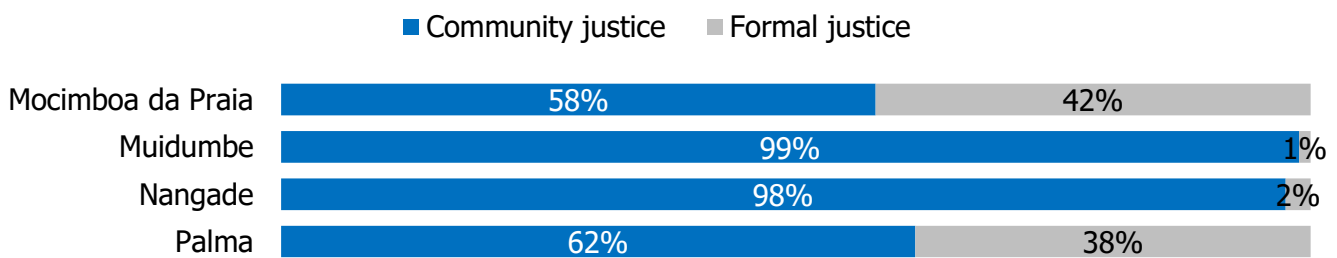
Zooming in on access to justice in places of return

Among returnee respondents who report having access to justice, most (71%) clarify that they are referring to informal, community justice systems.



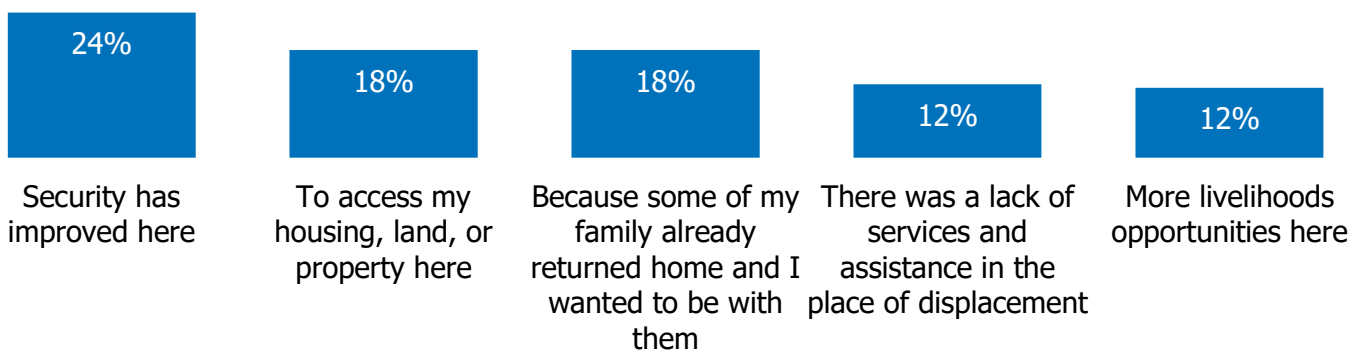
Access to justice: By return district

A large proportion of respondents in Mocimboa da Praia (42%) and Palma (38%) report having access to the formal justice system, while virtually no returnee respondents in Muidumbe and Nangade report the same.



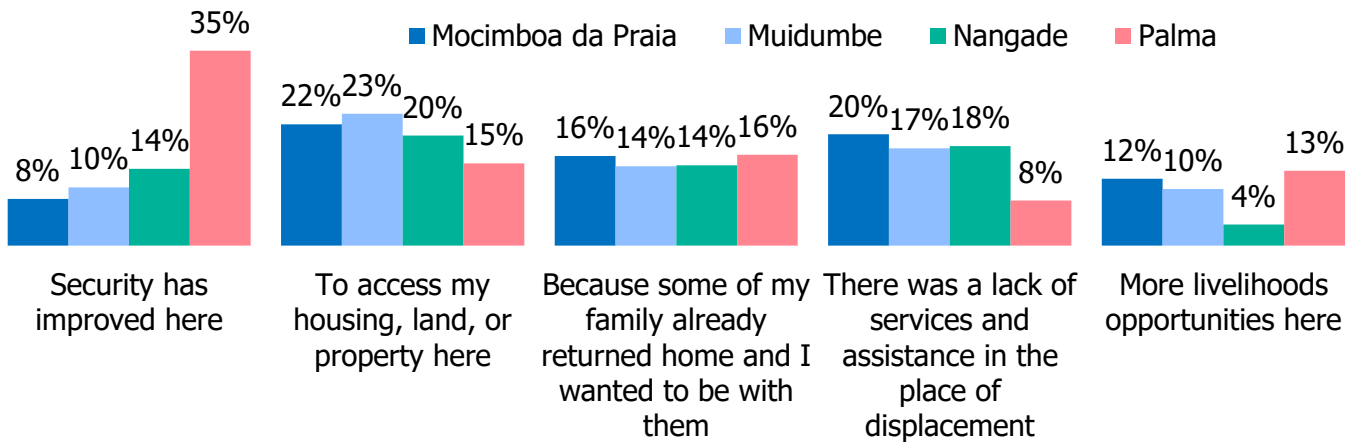
Reasons for having returned

Among returnee respondents, the following are the top reported reasons for having returned. FGDs with communities in places of return further revealed that many returnees were driven to return due to the lack of assistance and basic services in the places of displacement, which is consistent with quantitative findings regarding displaced people's reasons for intending to return. FGDs further revealed the need to access HLP, including agricultural land, as a major reason for having returned, which would enable them to sustain themselves and their families.



Reasons for having returned: By district of return

With reasons for having returned varying across different districts of return, Palma stands out, with a significantly higher proportion of respondents citing improved security as the reason for having returned.



Feelings about having returned

99%

of returnees do not regret returning

98%

of returnees do not plan on leaving again
(in the absence of further attacks)

Pendular movements

Most returnee households regularly visited their places of origin prior to permanently returning

While quantitative results were mixed, FGDs across geographical areas and AGD groups revealed that most returnee households (or at least one member of their household) regularly visited their place of origin prior to permanently returning there. The reasons behind these pendular movements were mostly to secure their housing, land, and property, ensure it has not been illegally occupied, and practice agriculture to provide food for their families back in the place of displacement.

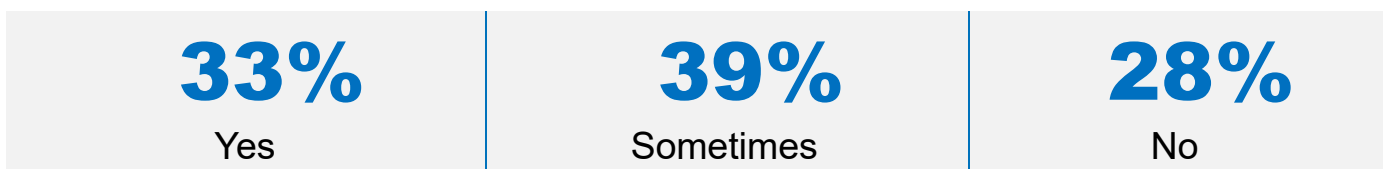
Information & Communication on Durable Solutions^{16 17}



Gracinda, a displaced woman and community volunteer, helps facilitate a community meeting in Megaruma site, Chiure district, Cabo Delgado.

Access to information

Overall, most respondents do not receive sufficient information on durable solutions, services, assistance, security, and other matters related to their displacement, with 28% reporting that they receive no information and 39% reporting that they only receive it sometimes.

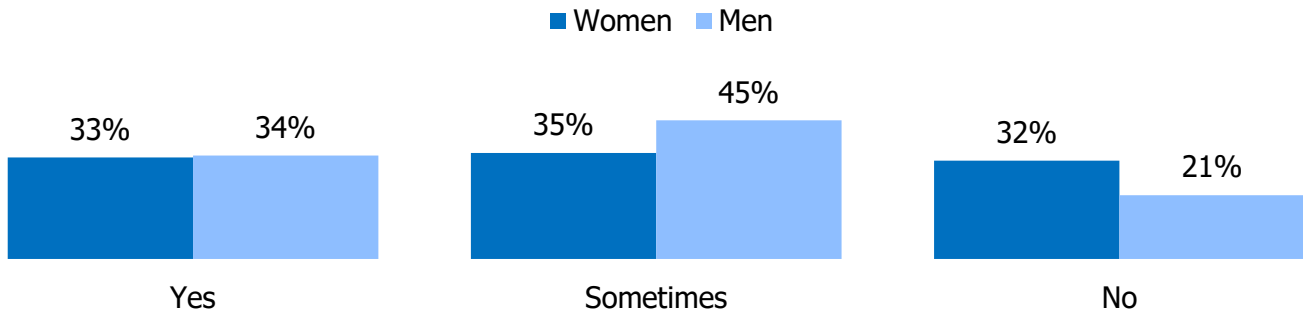


¹⁶ The questions in this section were asked of both IDPs and returnees.

¹⁷ Note that key disaggregations were pulled for every indicator, but only visualized in the report if there was a significant difference between the responses of each disaggregation category. The disaggregations pulled include age, gender; households *with* a person with a disability vs. households *without* a person with a disability; IDPs in sites vs. IDPs in host communities; and by district of displacement.

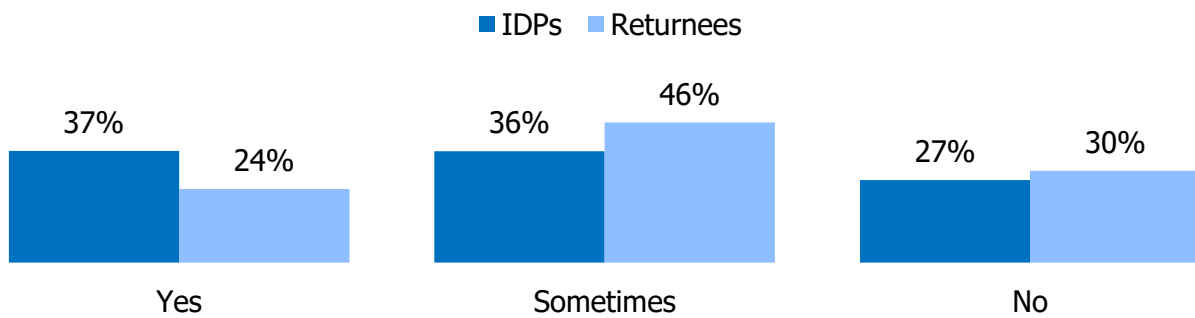
Access to information: By gender

Significantly more women respondents (32%) report *not* receiving information than men respondents (21%).



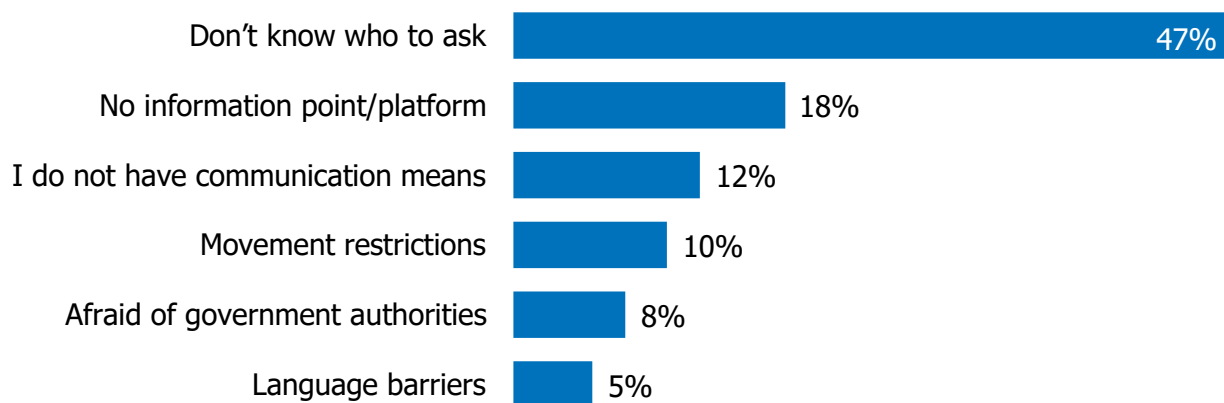
Access to information: IDPs vs returnees

Significantly more displaced respondents (37%) report receiving information than returnee respondents (24%).



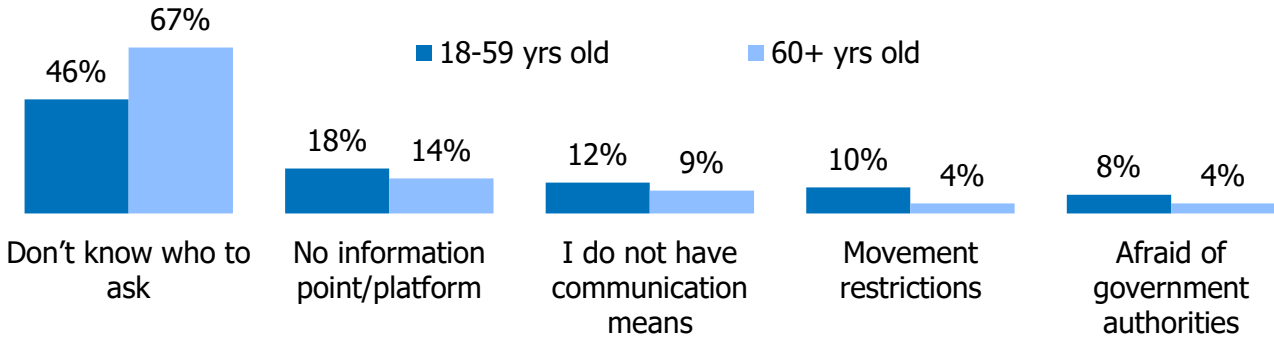
Reasons for not receiving information

Overall, among the 28% of respondents who report not receiving information on durable solutions, services, assistance, security, and other matters related to their displacement, the largest proportion report that it is because they do not know who to ask.



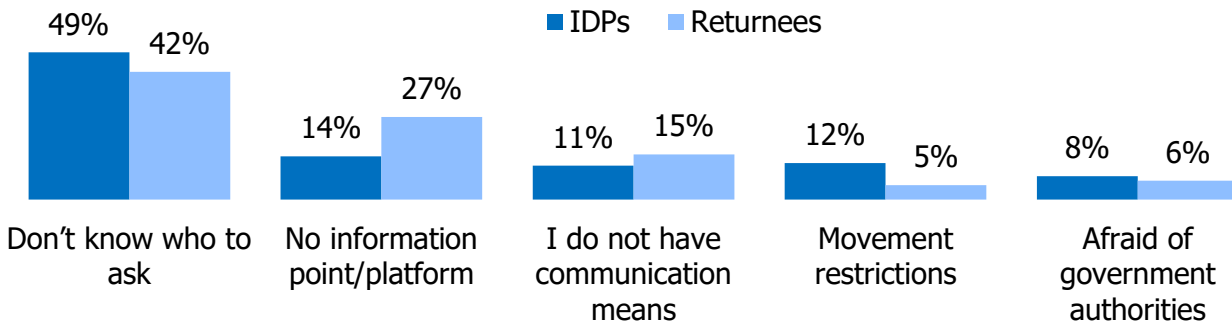
Reasons for not receiving information: By age

Among respondents who don't receive information on durable solutions, services, assistance, security, and other matters related to their displacement, significantly fewer older people (33%) know who to ask than younger people (54%).



Reasons for not receiving information: IDPs vs returnees

Significantly more returnee respondents report the lack of information points or platforms (27%) as the reason for their lack of information, compared to displaced respondents (14%).



Humanitarians and the Government should also provide us with assistance, just as they do for the displaced, because we gave up our land to help them, even though we relied on it for our livelihood.” — Woman from the host community, Maningane, Chiure district, Cabo Delgado

Actual & preferred information sources

Overall, most respondents report community structures (leaders) as their *actual* source of information (see graph to the right). Note that community leaders receive much of their information from other Government sources, which they then pass on to the community.



FGDs and KIIs also revealed that community leaders remain trusted and *preferred* sources of general information, however many people also called for the elimination of intermediaries in information provision, rather preferring to receive specific information directly from Government, humanitarian, and development actors according to their competencies. The Government is the source of information on security matters and available public services. Humanitarians are the source of information on humanitarian assistance. Development actors are the source of information for reconstruction projects and other development-oriented initiatives.

Actual & preferred information channels

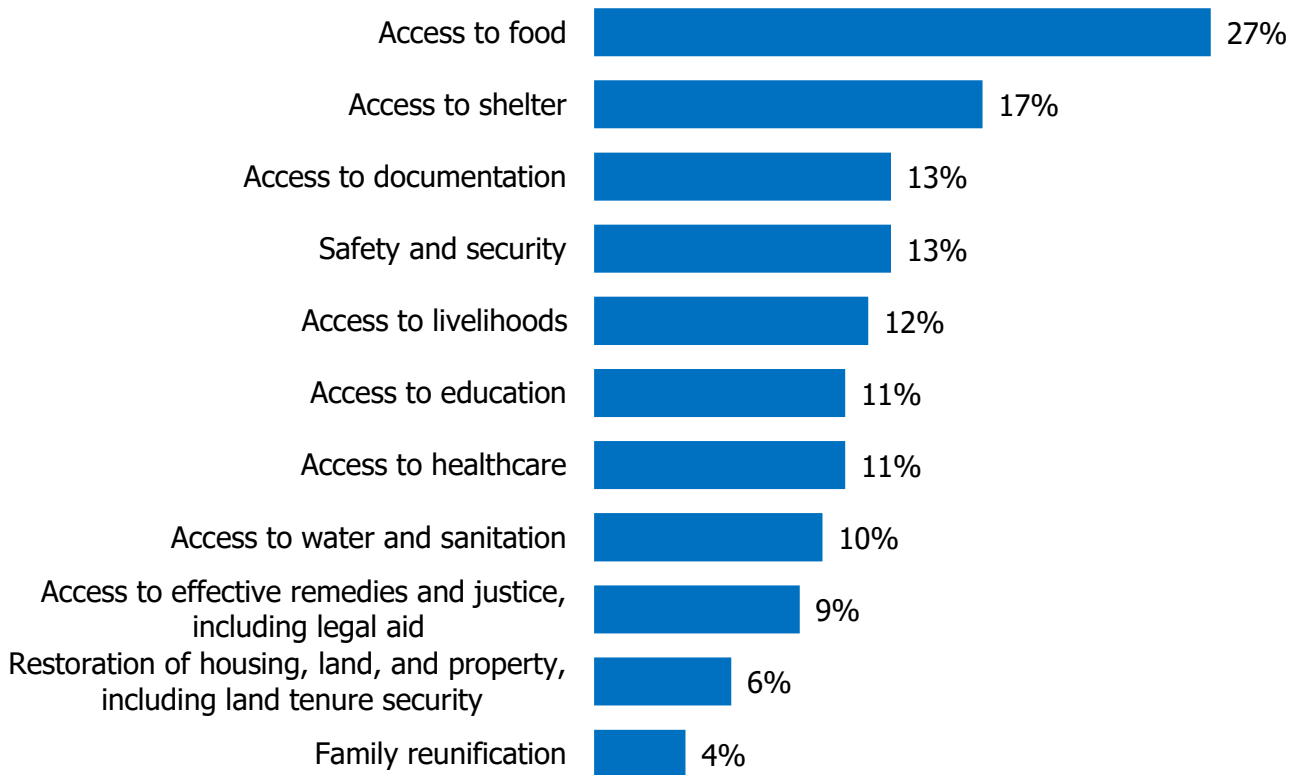
Overall, most respondents *actually* receive information in-person, followed by radio (see graph to the right).



KIIs and FGDs confirm that people's *preferred* information channels are aligned with the actual; in-person and radio.

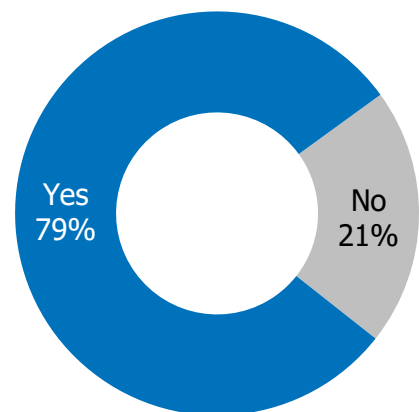
Information needs

The following are the reported types of information people need.¹⁸



Information needed about place of origin?

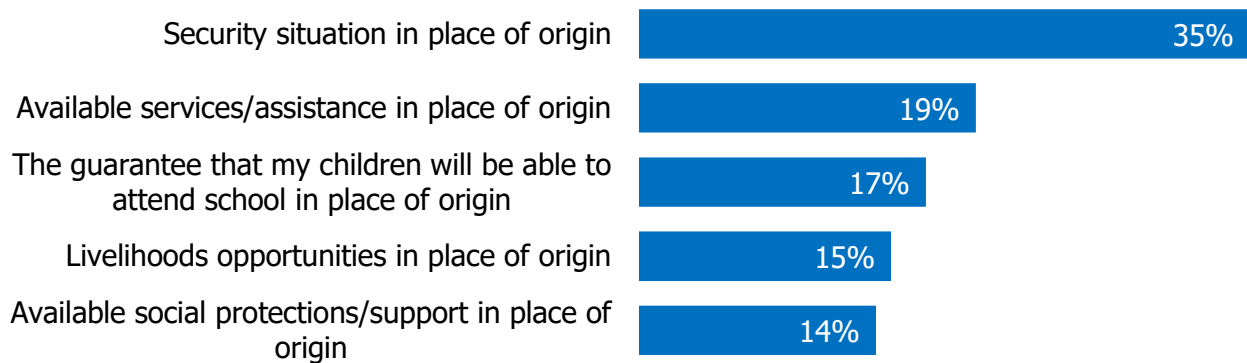
Overall, among the 35% of respondents who intend to return, 79% report having sufficient information about the place of origin to be able to do so.



¹⁸ Based on the [IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#). Access to food, shelter, education, water/sanitation, and healthcare together make up the “adequate standard of living” IASC criteria. Note that the “participation in public affairs” IASC criteria was not covered in the community consultations during this Semester 1 2024 pilot, but will be covered in Semester 2 2024.

Types of information needed about place of origin

Among the 21% of respondents who report not having enough information on the place of origin, 35% reported that they need further information on the security situation there; 19% on available services/assistance there; 17% regarding guarantees that their children will be able to attend school there; 15% on livelihoods opportunities there; and 14% on available social protection services there. These findings were corroborated by qualitative data, where FGD participants also highlighted the need for information on the security situation, followed by the need for information on available services and assistance. Additionally, girls participating in FGDs mentioned the need to know the condition of their houses in the place of origin.



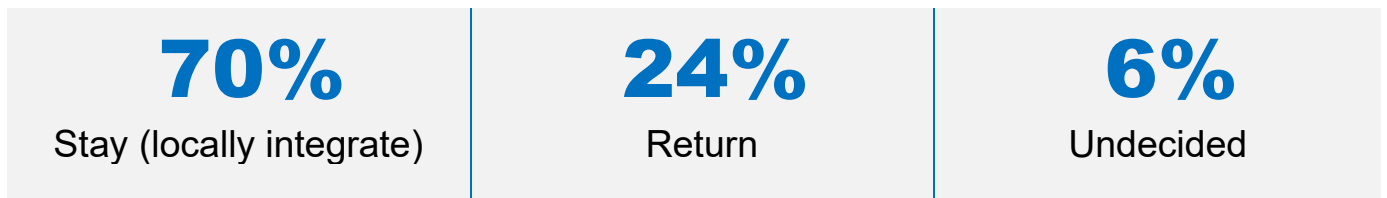
Host community information & communication needs

FGDs with host communities across most locations and AGD groups revealed that host community leaders are their most trusted source of information, followed by Government authorities. In contrast, host community girls in Pemba reported a lack of trustworthy sources of information. Host community members also remind information-providers of the importance of communicating with them in the local languages.

KIIs further revealed that the most sought-after information by host communities pertains to humanitarian assistance, followed by updates on the security situation in Cabo Delgado's conflict-affected districts. This highlights host communities' strong interest in being included in humanitarian assistance and how access to it, or lack thereof, could impact their relations with IDPs.

NAMPULA

Intentions on Durable Solutions^{19 20}



Overall, most respondents, 70%, reported that they intend to stay and locally integrate in the place of displacement; 24% that they intend to eventually return; and 6% are undecided. This trend was also observed in FGDs and KIIs with communities, where most respondents favored staying, while a smaller number expressed an intention to return. Notably, a handful of displaced women, men, girls, and persons with disabilities voiced a desire to relocate to other areas to find a better life.



Community consultations with displaced men in Erati District, Nampula.

There is a lot of suffering here in the center—so much hunger, discrimination, and lack of employment. But we don't intend to return; we want to stay here. We only ask for improvements in the current living conditions."

— Older displaced person, Corrane settlement, Meconta district, Nampula

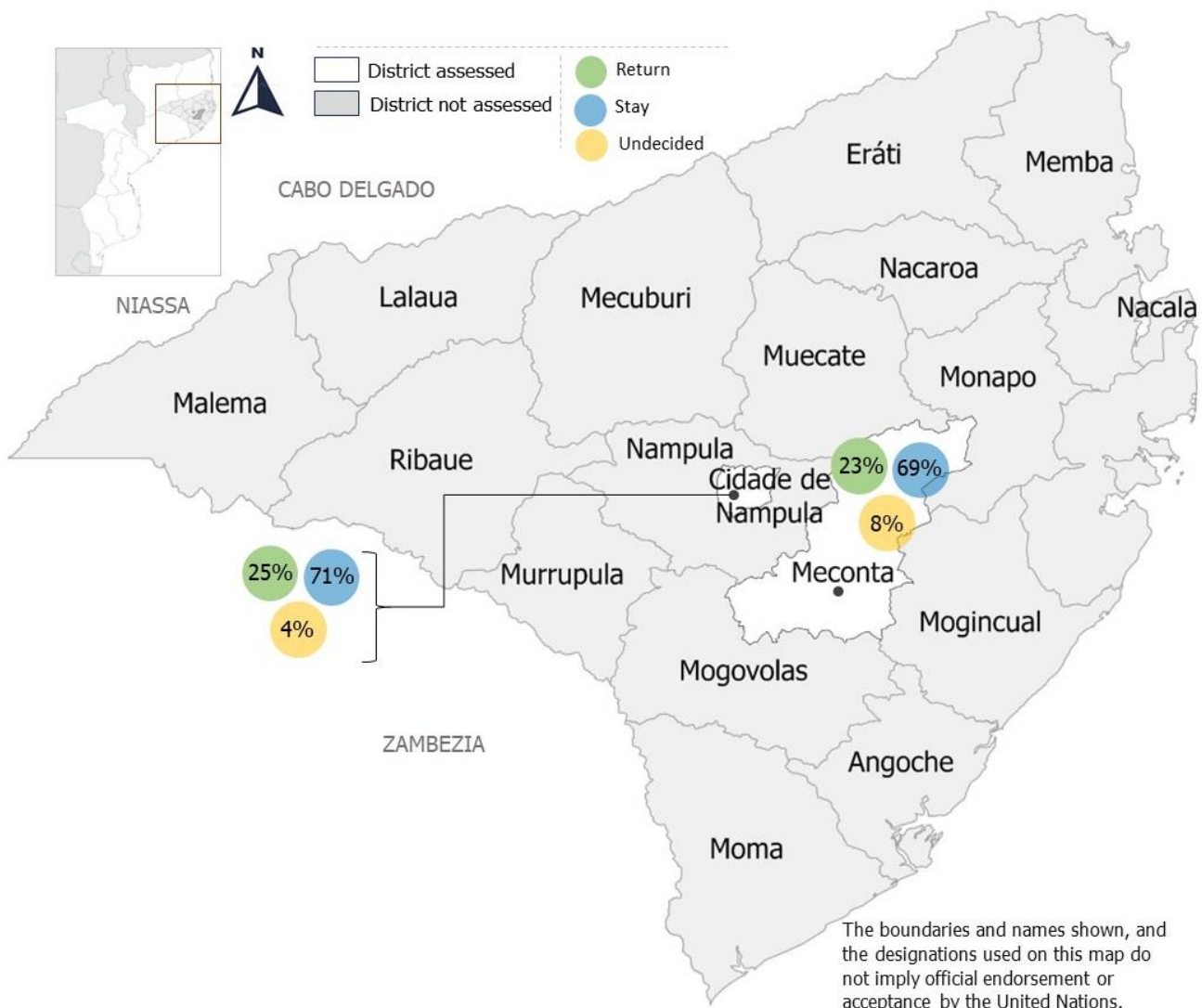
¹⁹ For intentions on durable solutions in Nampula, the findings are based on 364 household responses.

²⁰ Note that key disaggregations were pulled for every indicator, but only visualized in the report if there was a significant difference between the responses of each disaggregation category. The disaggregations pulled include age, gender; households *with* a person with a disability vs. households *without* a person with a disability; IDPs in sites vs. IDPs in host communities; and by district of displacement.

Intentions: By district of displacement

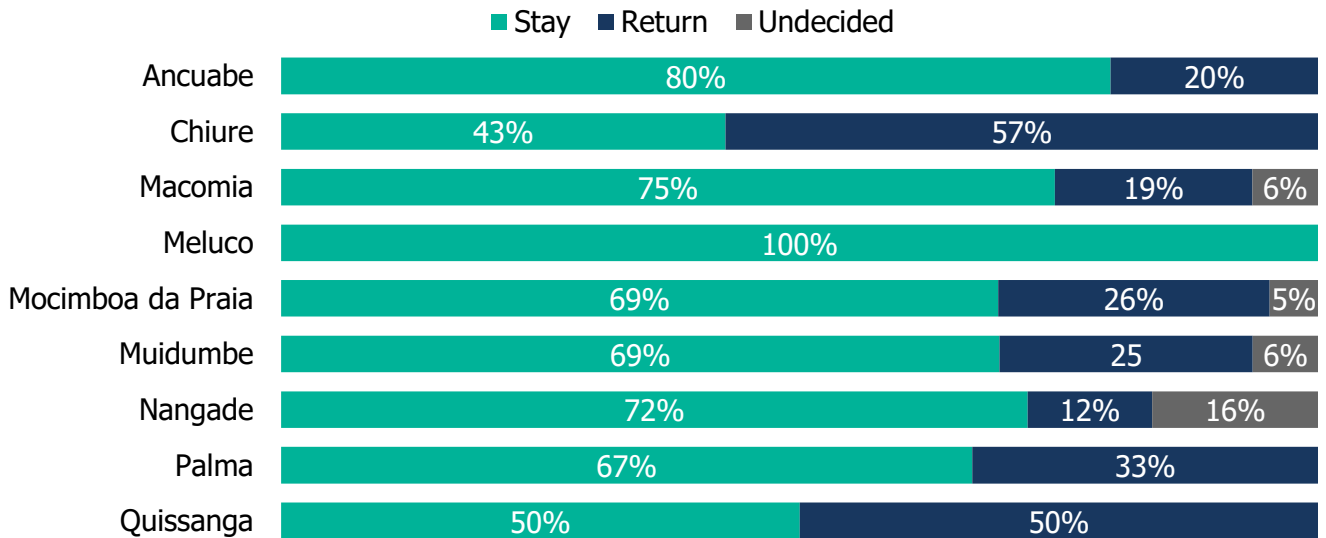
Note that differences in the findings between Nampula and Meconta districts, in addition to representing the differences between two districts, simultaneously represent the differences between displaced people living in host communities (Nampula) and those living in sites (Meconta), given that in Nampula, displaced people exclusively reside in host communities, and in Meconta, only displaced people in Corrane IDP settlement were interviewed.

A slightly higher proportion of respondents in host communities in Nampula wish to stay and locally integrate (71%) than respondents in sites in Meconta (69%). Similarly, slightly more respondents in Nampula intend to return (25%) than respondents in Meconta (23%). Conversely, double the proportion of respondents in Meconta are undecided (8%) than in Nampula (4%). Findings from FGDs (across all AGD categories) with displaced people in Nampula were consistent with the findings of quantitative consultations, revealing that most intend to stay and locally integrate and a smaller but significant proportion intend to return, however an additional few in the FGDs expressed the intention to relocate. FGD findings in Meconta were similar, with the notable exception that only some women and boys expressed a desire to return home; all others expressed the intention to stay and locally integrate.



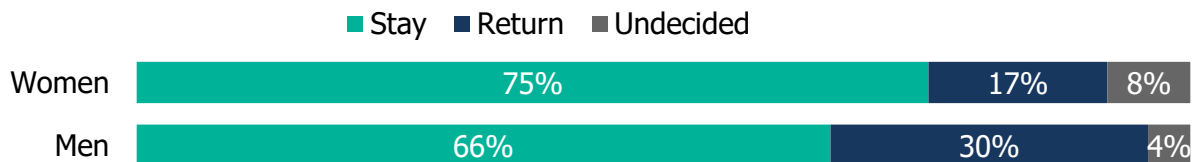
Intentions: By district of origin

Regardless of where respondents are from, most intend to stay and locally integrate. The two exceptions to this are respondents from Chiure (57% intend to return) and Quissanga (50% intend to return).



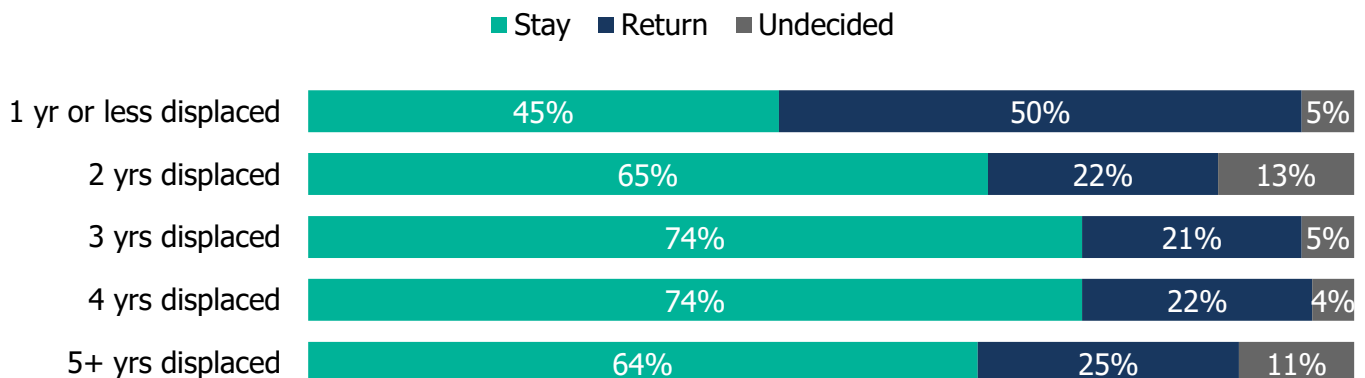
Intentions: By gender

A significantly higher proportion of men respondents intend to return (30%) than women respondents (17%).



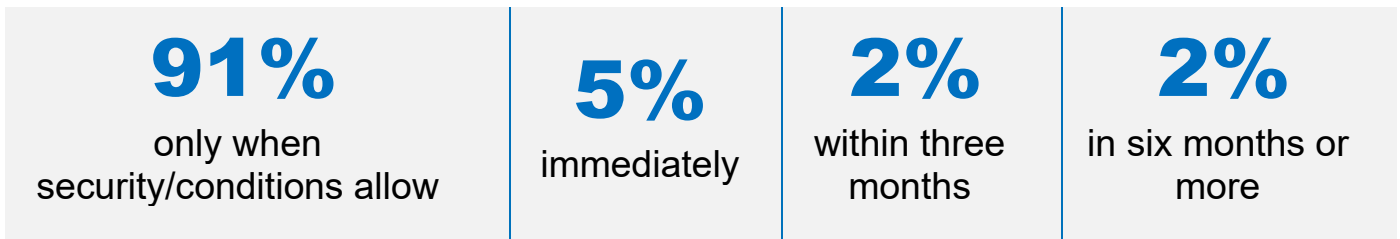
Intentions: By number of years displaced

Unlike in Cabo Delgado, there is no clear correlation between the number of years displaced and the intention to stay and locally integrate. While indeed, respondents displaced for one year or less had the lowest intention to stay and locally integrate (45%) compared to the other cohorts, those displaced for five years or more reported the second highest intention to stay and locally integrate (64%) compared to the other cohorts, while those displaced for three and four years both reported the highest intention to stay (74%).



Aspirational vs. actionable: Timeframes for acting on intentions

Overall, among the 24% of respondents who intend to eventually return, most (91%) are unable to define a timeframe for acting and instead, specify that they would only be willing to return when security and conditions improve enough to allow for it. Smaller proportions of respondents reported intending to return immediately (5%), within three months (2%), and within six months or more (2%). Note that when disaggregated by district of displacement and district of origin, there were no significant differences between responses. This quantitative data is supported by qualitative findings, which show that most displaced people who wish to return are only willing to do so when the security situation in their place of origin improves, regardless of their current place of displacement.

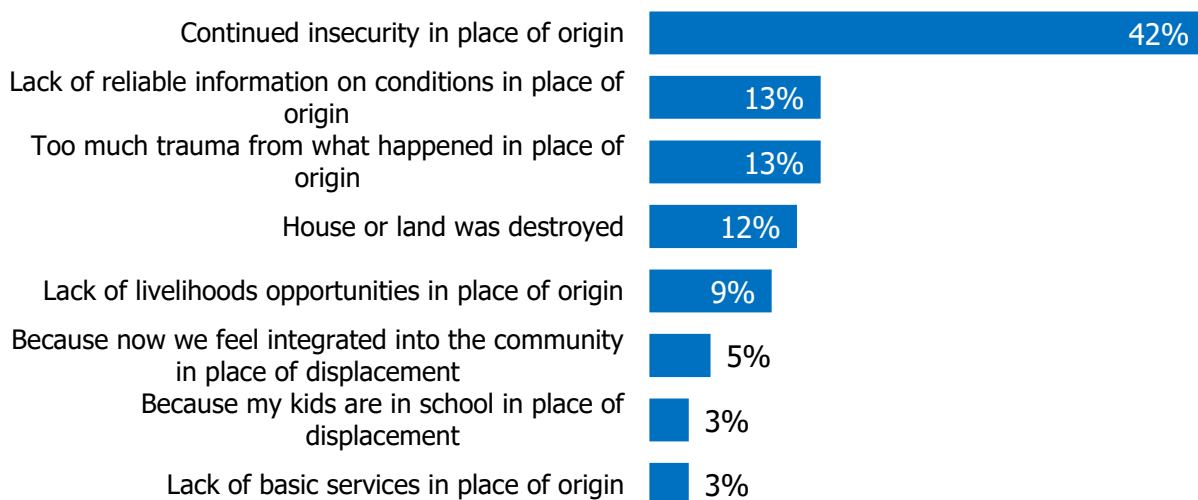


Reasons for intending to stay and locally integrate

My intention is to stay here because the war at home continues. The suffering and hunger we endure make us think about returning home, but the war keeps us here, despite the many hardships."

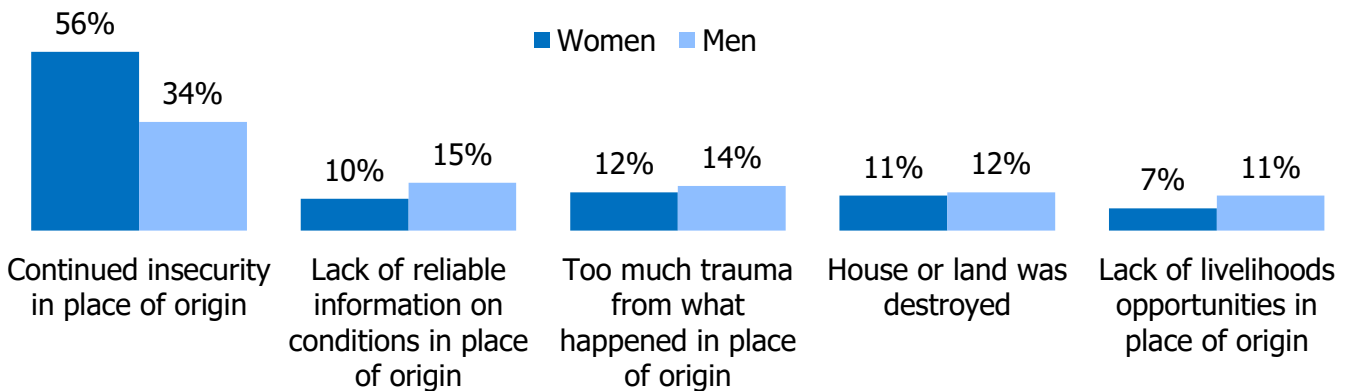
— Displaced person with a disability, Corrane settlement, Meconta district, Nampula

Overall, among the 70% of respondents who intend to stay and locally integrate, the top reported reason was continued insecurity in the place of origin (42%), followed by lack of reliable information on conditions in the place of origin (13%) and too much trauma from what happened in the place of origin (13%). Consistent with the quantitative findings, data from FGDs and KIIs indicates that continued insecurity in the place of origin is the primary factor influencing displaced people's intention to stay and locally integrate. It is notable that only 5% of respondents cite "feeling integrated" in the place of displacement as their reason for staying, suggesting that their intention to stay is mainly driven primarily by non-conductive conditions in the place of origin.



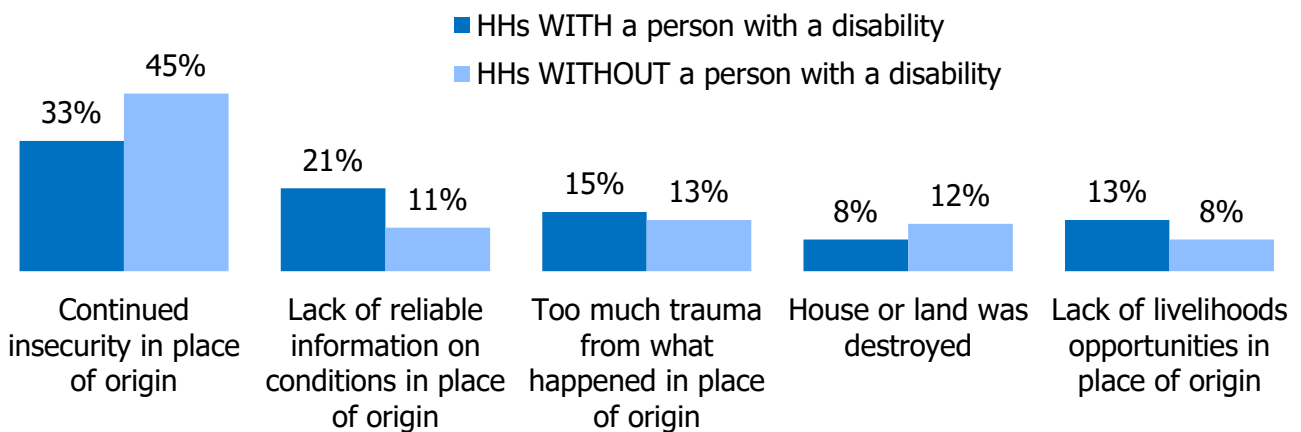
Reasons for intending to stay and local integrate: **By gender**

A higher proportion of women respondents (56%) reported continued insecurity in the place of origin as a reason for staying, compared to men respondents (34%). However, findings from FGDs suggest that insecurity in the place of origin is equally compelling for both women and men in deciding to stay. Notably, displaced women in both Meconta and Nampula City cited trauma associated with their displacement as a reason for wanting to stay in their current location, whereas no men FGD respondents mentioned trauma as a factor influencing their decision to stay.



Reasons for intending to stay and locally integrate: **By disability**

A significantly higher proportion of households *with* a person with a disability (21%) reported lack of reliable information on the place of origin as a reason they intend to stay and locally integrate, compared to households *without* a person with a disability (11%).



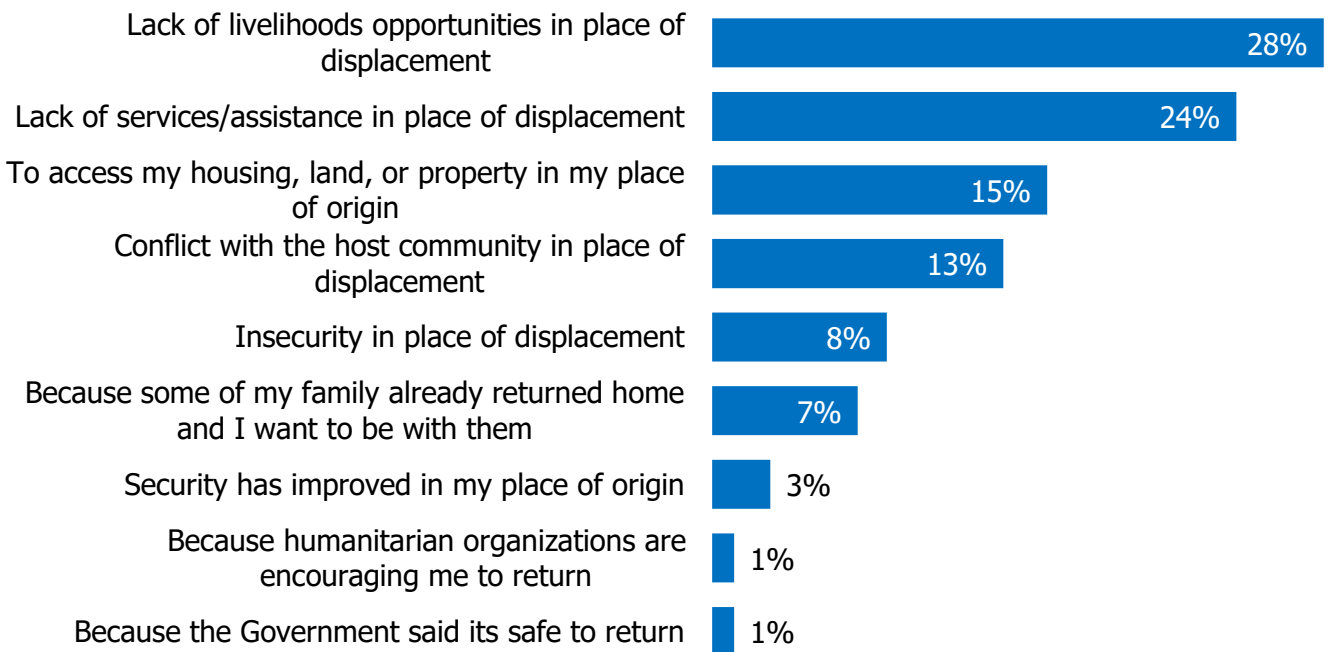
Reasons for intending to return



We want to return because of the suffering we endure here. Life is extremely difficult—we sleep on the floor and often go without food."

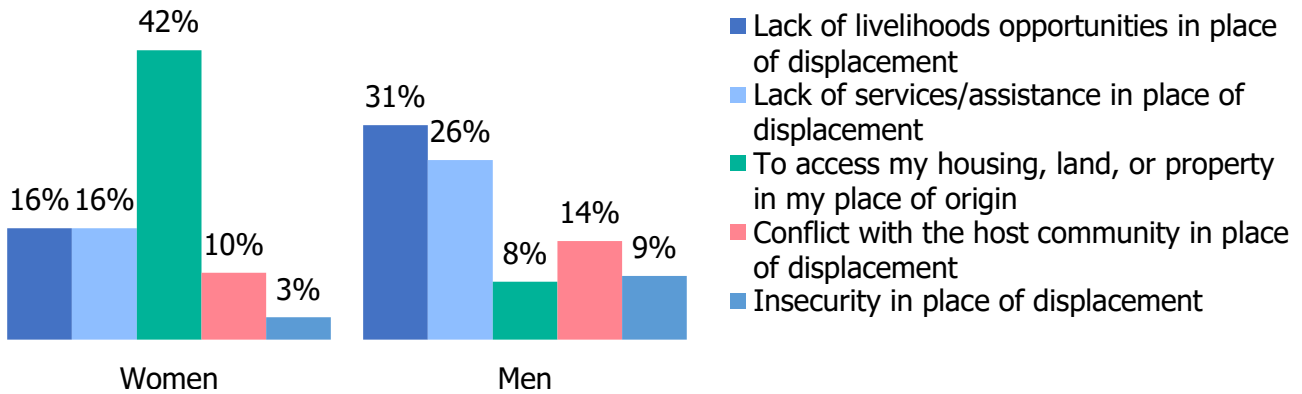
— Displaced woman living in the host community in Nampula City, Nampula

Overall, among the 24% of respondents who intend to return, the top cited reasons are lack of livelihoods opportunities in the place of displacement (28%), lack of services/assistance in the place of displacement (24%), to access HLP in the place of origin (15%), and conflict with the host community in the place of displacement (13%). Similarly, during FGDs, the most cited reason for wanting to return was the difficult living conditions faced in the place of displacement, rather than successful local integration. The lack of livelihoods opportunities and insufficient food and assistance in the place of displacement, as well as to access to HLP in the place of origin, were particularly prevalent reasons for wanting to return. Older displaced people living in host communities emphasized a deep sense of connection to their place of origin as a reason for wanting to return home. Additionally, displaced women in Meconta expressed a desire to return to their property, family, and familiar environment, seeing a potential for better economic opportunities and the resumption of agricultural activities in their place of origin.



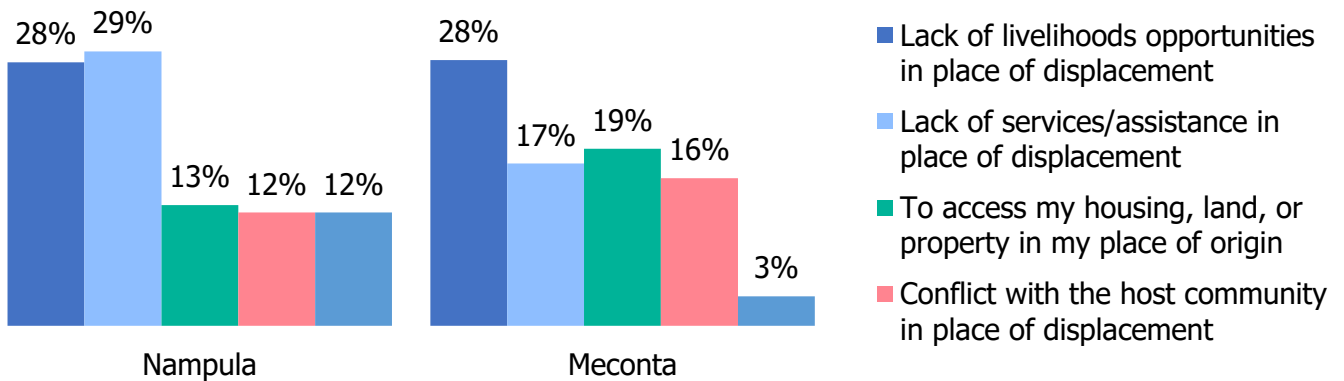
Reasons for intending to return: **By gender**

A significantly higher proportion of men respondents reported a lack of livelihoods opportunities (31%) and lack of services/assistance (26%) in the place of displacement as reasons for wanting to return than women respondents (16% for both categories). Conversely, a significantly higher proportion of women respondents reported accessing HLP in the place of origin (42%) as the reason for wanting to return, compared to men respondents (8%).



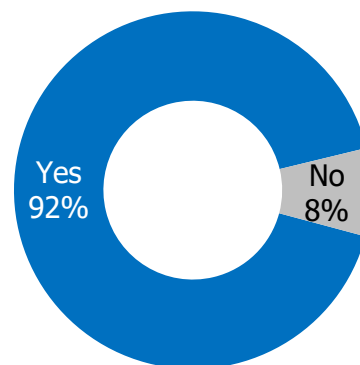
Reasons for intending to return: **By district of displacement**²¹

A higher proportion of displaced people in host communities in Nampula (29%) reported lack of services/assistance in the place of displacement as a reason for returning, compared to displaced people in sites in Meconta (17%).



Family unity in returns

Overall, among the 24% of respondents who intend to return, 92% reported that they plan to do so with their whole family.



²¹ Note that differences in the findings between Nampula and Meconta districts, in addition to representing the differences between two different districts, simultaneously represent the differences between displaced people living in host communities (Nampula) and those living in sites (Meconta), given that in Nampula, interviewed displaced people exclusively reside in host communities, and in Meconta, only displaced people in Corrane IDP settlement were interviewed.

Challenges to Local Integration²²

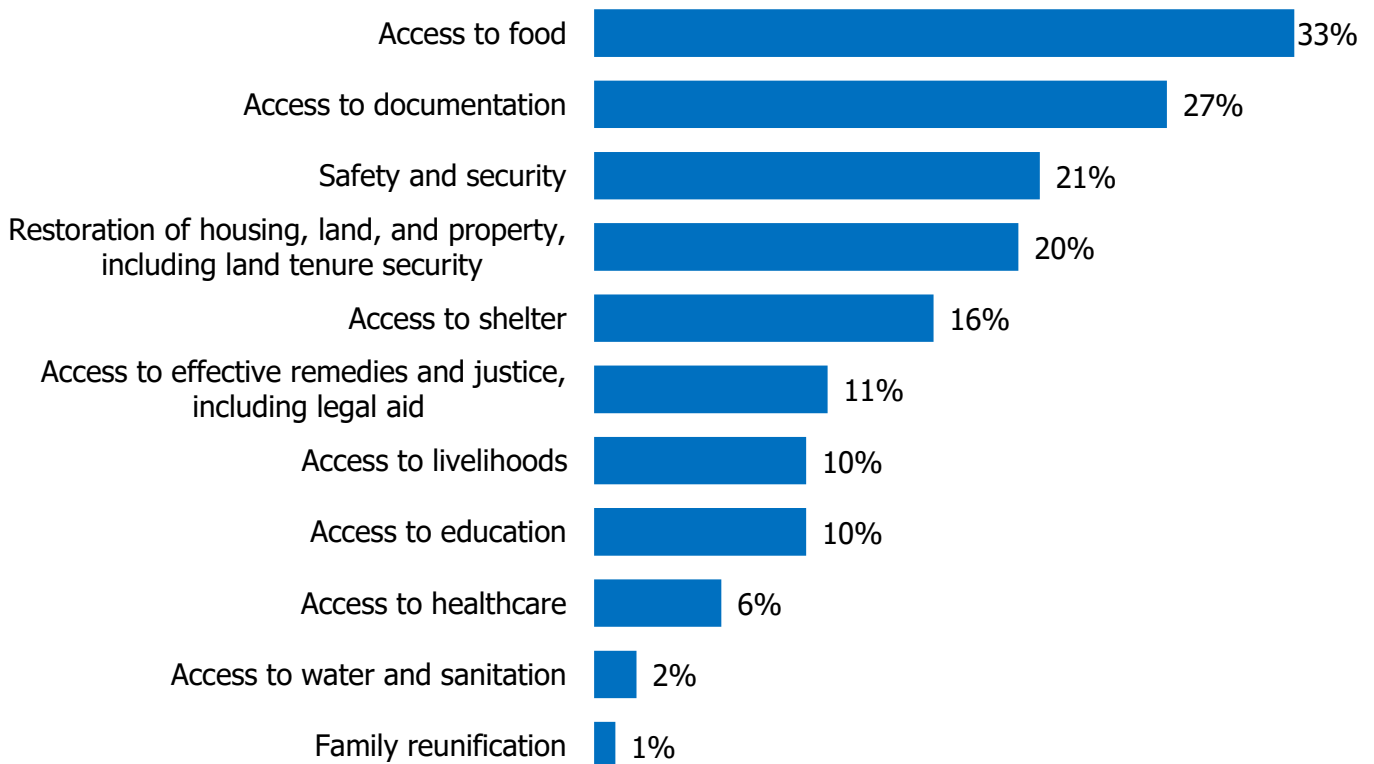


"If there's a way to allocate land for IDPs to farm, it would be much better. They could live here and carry out their activities."

— Host community leader, Nampula City, Nampula

Challenges to local integration

Based on the IASC criteria²³ on reaching durable solutions, the following²⁴ are the reported needs that pose persistent challenges to effective local integration for displaced people in Nampula.



²² Note that key disaggregations were pulled for every indicator, but only visualized in the report if there was a significant difference between the responses of each disaggregation category. The disaggregations pulled include age, gender; households *with* a person with a disability vs. households *without* a person with a disability; IDPs in sites vs. IDPs in host communities; and by district of displacement.

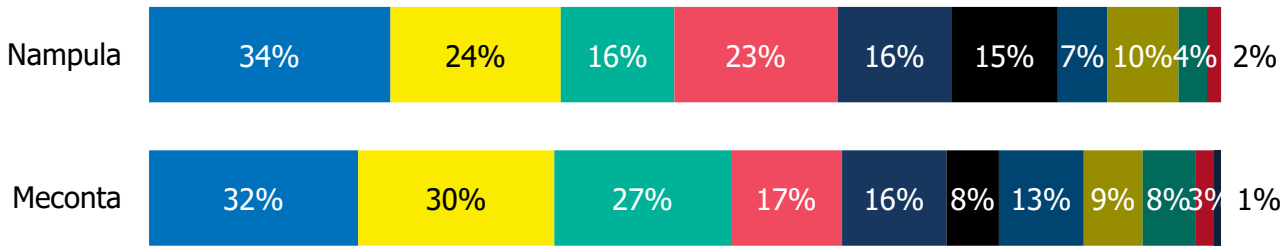
²³ As defined by the [IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#).

²⁴ Access to food, shelter, education, water/sanitation, and healthcare together make up the "adequate standard of living" IASC criteria. Note that the "participation in public affairs" IASC criteria was not covered in the community consultations during this Semester 1 2024 pilot, but will be covered in Semester 2 2024.

Challenges to local integration: By district

The following are the reported needs (based on the IASC criteria) that pose challenges to effective local integration of displaced people *per district*.

- Access to food
- Access to documentation
- Safety and security
- Restoration of housing, land, and property, including land tenure security
- Access to shelter
- Access to effective remedies and justice, including legal aid
- Access to livelihoods
- Access to education
- Access to healthcare
- Access to water and sanitation
- Family reunification



Host community challenges

KIIs with host community members in Nampula revealed their many challenges, some pre-dating the conflict in Cabo Delgado, some exacerbated by the influx of IDPs. The main challenges cited include limited access to agricultural land, lack of food, and lack of adequate housing. While conflicts between IDPs and host community members are generally much more prominently reported by IDPs, a host community leader reported that host community members have perpetrated GBV against IDPs, confirming what IDPs across displacement areas have reported.

Information & Communication on Durable Solutions²⁵



Building the protection capacity of displaced people in Corrane settlement, as one step on their path towards local integration.

Humanitarians and the government should visit us regularly, to understand our difficulties and provide assistance. They must not forget us; we need their support.”

— Displaced man living in the host community in Nampula City, Nampula

Access to information

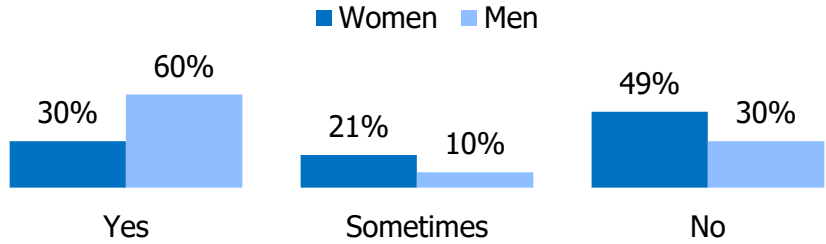
Overall, most respondents report receiving insufficient information regarding durable solutions, services, assistance, security, and other issues, with 39% reporting that they receive no information and 15% that they only receive it sometimes.



²⁵ Note that key disaggregations were pulled for every indicator, but only visualized in the report if there was a significant difference between the responses of each disaggregation category. The disaggregations pulled include age, gender; households with a person *with* a disability vs. households *without* a person with a disability; IDPs in sites vs. IDPs in host communities; and by district of displacement.

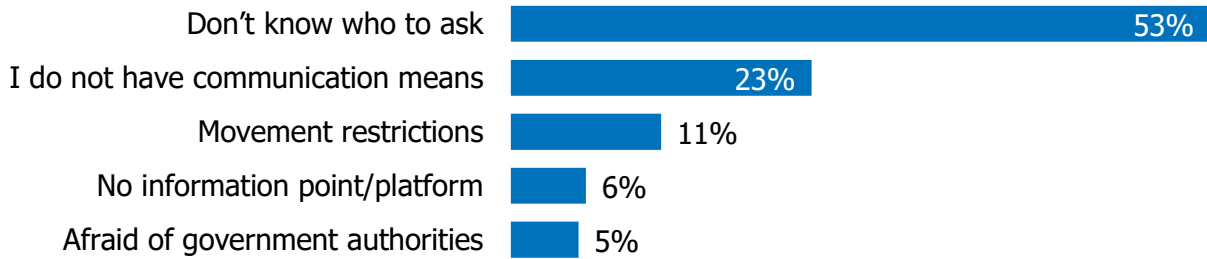
Access to information: By gender

A significantly higher proportion of women respondents (49%) report not receiving any information than men respondents (30%).



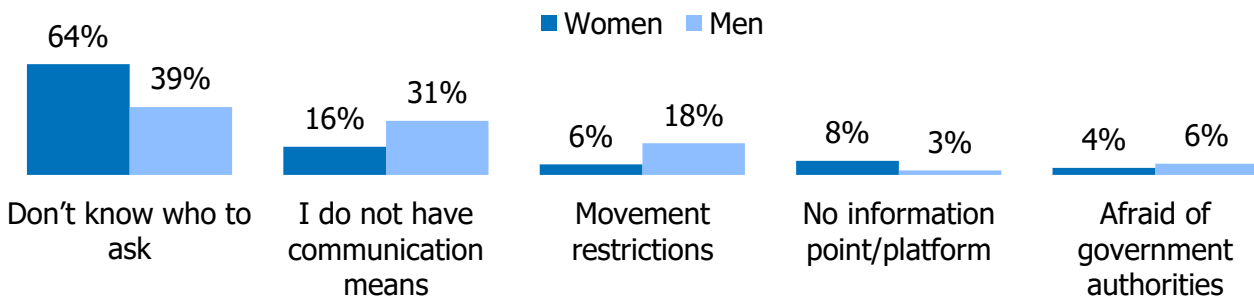
Barriers to receiving information

Overall, among the 39% of respondents who do not receive information, most (53%) report that they do not know who to ask.



Barriers to receiving information: By gender

Significantly more women respondents (64%) do not know who to ask than men respondents (39%), while more men respondents (31%) reported not having a communication means than women respondents (16%).

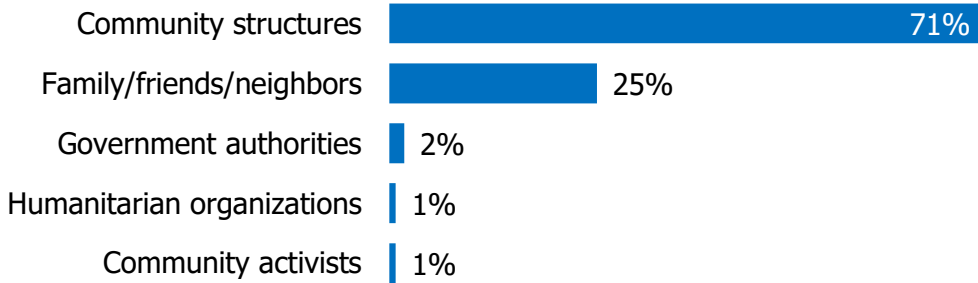


Actual & preferred information sources

Overall, most respondents report community structures (leaders) as their primary *actual* source of information (see graph below). Note that community leaders receive much of their information from other Government sources, which they then pass on to the community.

FGDs and KIs also revealed that community leaders remain trusted and *preferred* sources of general information, however many people also called for the elimination of intermediaries in information provision,

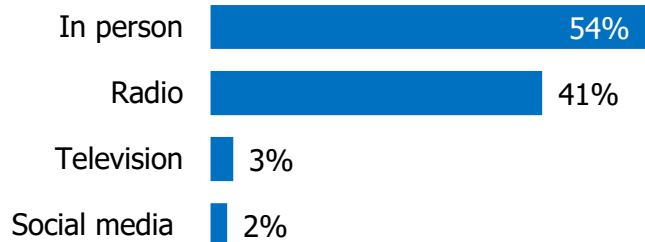
rather preferring to receive specific information directly from Government, humanitarian, and development actors, according to their competencies. Notably, KIIs with community leaders found them describing that they are unable to provide information to their communities on long-term solutions.



Actual & preferred information channels

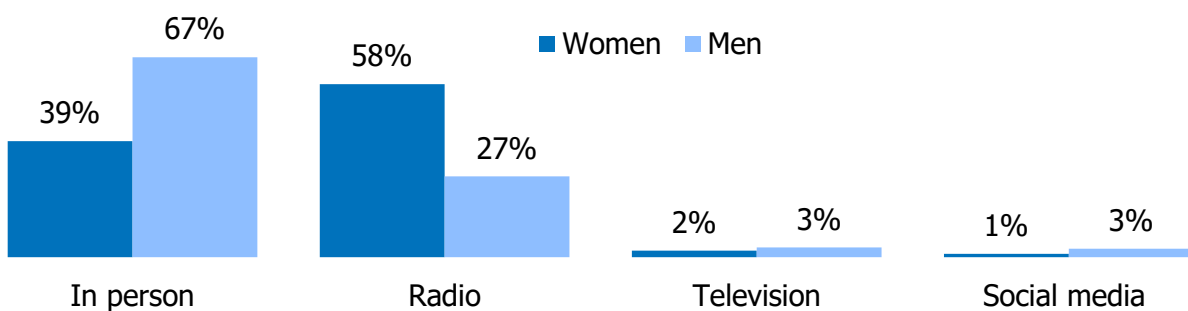
Overall, most respondents report *actually* receiving information in-person, followed by radio (see graph to the right).

KIIs and FGDs confirm that people’s *preferred* information channels are aligned with the actual; in-person and radio.



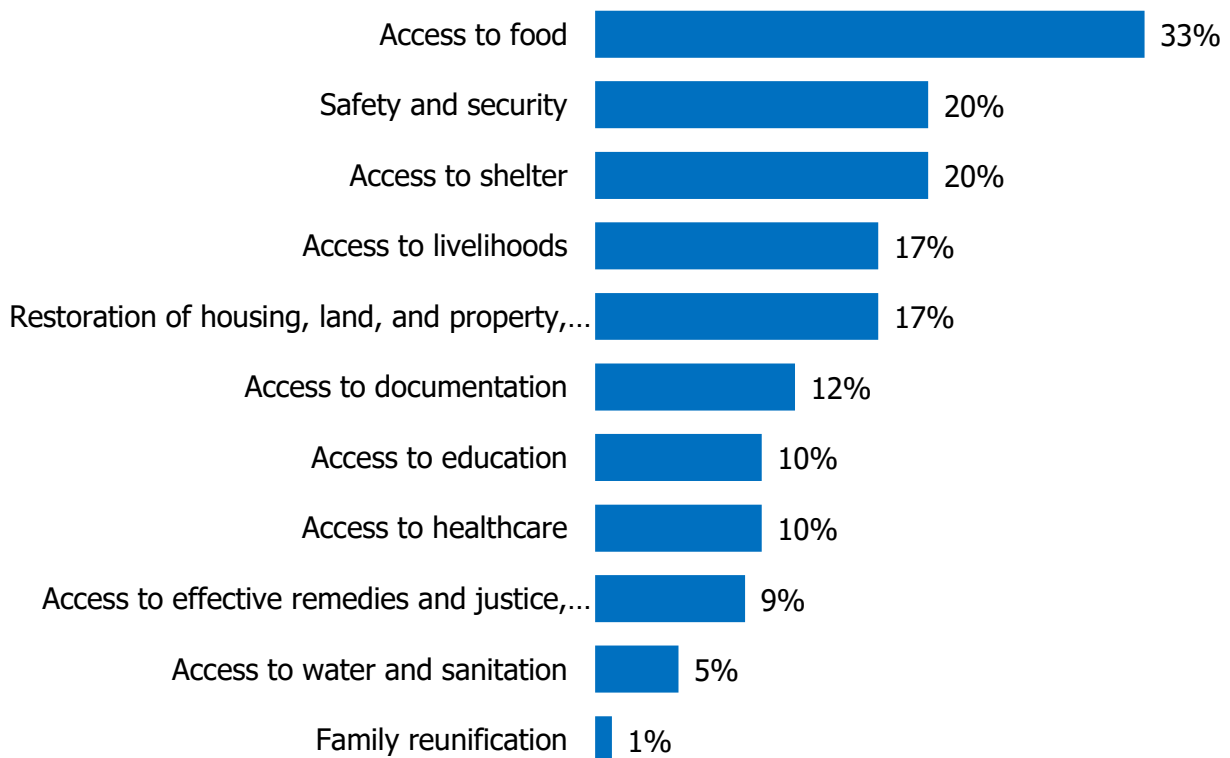
Actual information channels: By gender

A significantly higher proportion of men respondents (67%) report receiving information in-person than women respondents (39%), while a significantly higher proportion of women respondents (58%) report receiving it via radio than men (27%).



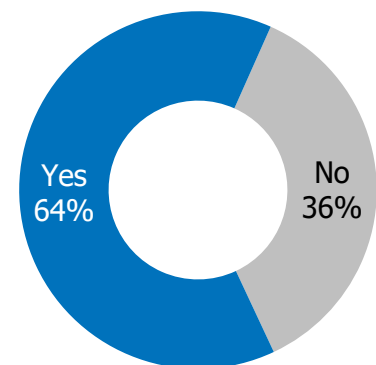
Information needs

The primary types of information that respondents need²⁶ are about access to food (33%); safety and security (20%); access to shelter (20%); access to livelihoods (17%); restoration of housing, land, and property, including land tenure security (17%); access to documentation (12%); access to education (10%); access to healthcare (10%); access to effective remedies and justice, including legal aid (9%); access to water and sanitation (5%); and family reunification (1%).



Information needed about place of origin?

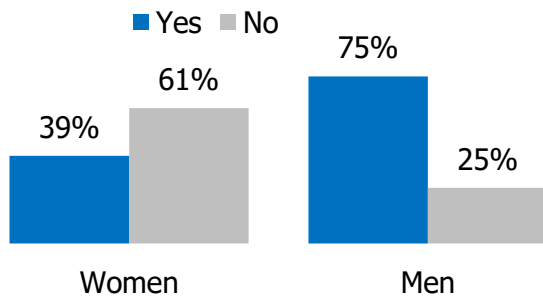
Overall, among the 24% of respondents who intend to return, 36% of them reported that they do not have sufficient information on the place of origin to be able to do so.



²⁶ Based on the [IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#). Access to food, shelter, education, water/sanitation, and healthcare together make up the “adequate standard of living” IASC criteria. Note that the “participation in public affairs” IASC criteria was not covered in the community consultations during this Semester 1 2024 pilot, but will be covered in Semester 2 2024.

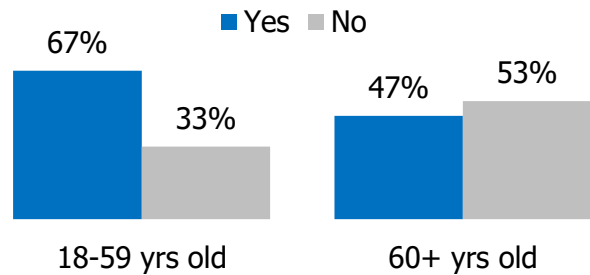
Information needed about places of origin: By gender

A higher proportion of women respondents (61%) reported that they do not have sufficient information on the place of origin to be able to return than men respondents (25%).



Information needed about places of origin: By age

A higher proportion of older respondents (53%) reported that they don't have sufficient information on the place of origin to be able to return than younger respondents (33%).

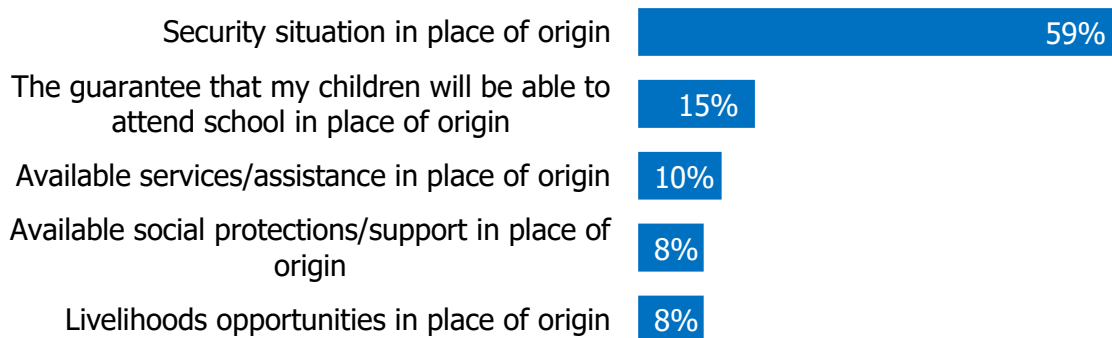


Types of information needed about the place of origin

We trust our family members to inform us about security conditions, but we have no one we can rely on to provide information about available assistance and services.

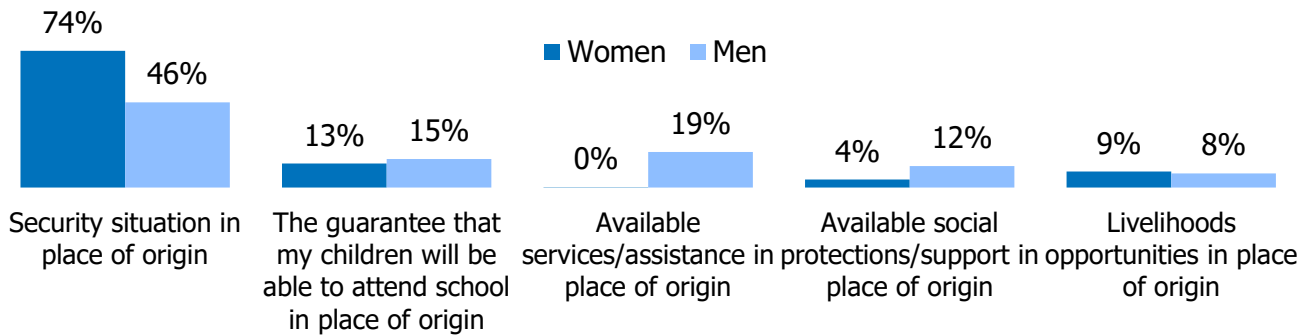
— An older displaced person living in the host community in Nampula City, Nampula

Overall, among the 24% of respondents who intend to return, most (59%) reported needing information on the security situation in the place of origin to be able to do so, followed by the guarantee that their children will be able to attend school in the place of origin (15%). Across all population types, diversity groups, genders, and ages, FGD participants consistently emphasized that their main information need before being able to act on a return intention is on the security situation in their place of origin, aligning with the quantitative findings. However, unlike the quantitative data, the qualitative findings revealed that the second most frequently mentioned need was information about the well-being and health of family members still living in the place of origin, followed closely by the availability of services and assistance there.



Types of information needed about place of origin: **By gender**

A higher proportion of women respondents (74%) reported needing information on the security situation in the place of origin to be able to return than men respondents (46%). Qualitative data, however, shows that displaced women and men in Meconta and Nampula City equally need information on the security situation in the place of origin in order to return. Consistent with the quantitative findings, only men expressed a need for information on available services and assistance in the place of origin to return. Notably, displaced women in IDP sites were the only FGD group to voice the need for information about schooling conditions for their children in the place of origin as a prerequisite for returning.



Displaced woman and community volunteer Gracinda Torado engages members of her community to support them in addressing protection needs that pose barriers to local integration in Megaruma IDP site, Chiure district, Cabo Delgado.

Staying here and making a life means finding strength in our community. By helping each other, we can uplift and create local solutions together. Our power lies in our unity."

— Gracinda, displaced woman and community volunteer, Chiure, Cabo Delgado

COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS PROSPECTS & CHALLENGES FOR DISPLACED PEOPLE IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

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UNHCR
179 Rua Periera Marinho
PO Box 1198, Maputo, Mozambique
lefenfez@unhcr.org

www.unhcr.org

