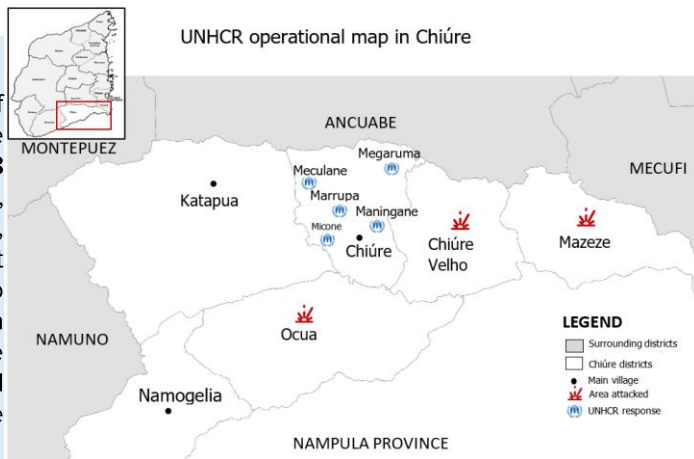


**BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY**

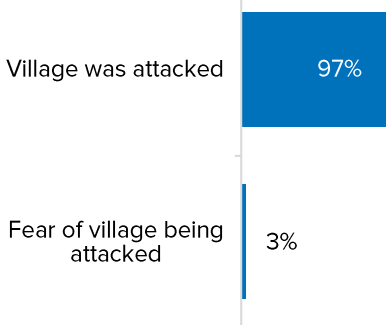
Between **8th February and 3rd March**, a series of attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) in Chiúre district, Cabo Delgado, resulted in approximately **18,248 families (91,239 people)** fleeing from Chiure Velho, Mazeze and Ocua administrative posts. Consequently, the affected communities sought refuge in displacement sites and host communities within Chiúre district, Cabo Delgado province, as well as Erati district in Nampula province. While majority of the IDPs returned to the place of origin, up to **8,200 families (41,000 people)** are still living in host communities and IDP sites close to Chiúre city.



This **Protection Monitoring** report is based on data collected by **UNHCR and its partner, Helpcode**, from **March to April 2024** in Megaruma and Mancingane IDP sites and Micone and Muajaja host communities, Chiure district, Cabo Delgado. A total of **854 households (HHs)** were interviewed and **32 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)** were conducted, comprising approximately **4,750 people**. Among them, **55%** were women, while **45%** were men. Additionally, **96%** of the households consisted of individuals aged between **18 and 59 years** old while the remaining **4%** were elderly. Furthermore, **26%** of the interviewed households were IDPs residing in host communities, and **74%** were IDPs residing in sites. Therefore, the analysis includes both IDPs in sites and in host communities. Additionally, protection assessments conducted by UNHCR with affected communities have been incorporated into it. The data collection did not cover the return areas: Mazeze, Ocua and Chiure Velho due to unfavorable security conditions during the reporting period.

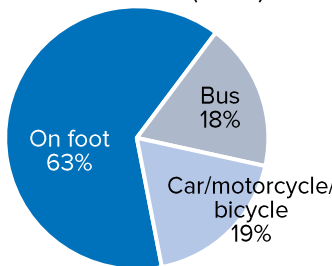
**REASONS FOR FLIGHT**

Nearly all IDPs (**97%**) fled in consequence of attacks. Only **3%** fled preventively.



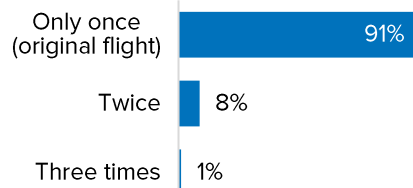
**MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION**

While some IDPs managed to move with vehicles, a highest proportion of the population moved on foot. This further increases physical distress, especially for children, elderly and Persons with disabilities (PwDs)



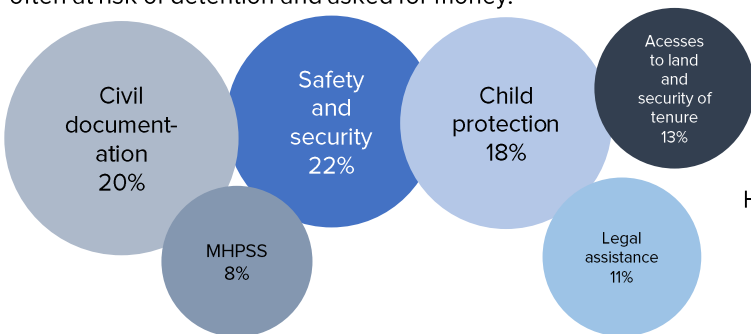
**TIMES FORCED TO FLEE**

Respondents who were forced to flee twice or more did so because of subsequent attacks by the NSAGs. While the majority of the population is fleeing for the first time, **9%** have fled twice or thrice, further exposing them to the need for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS).



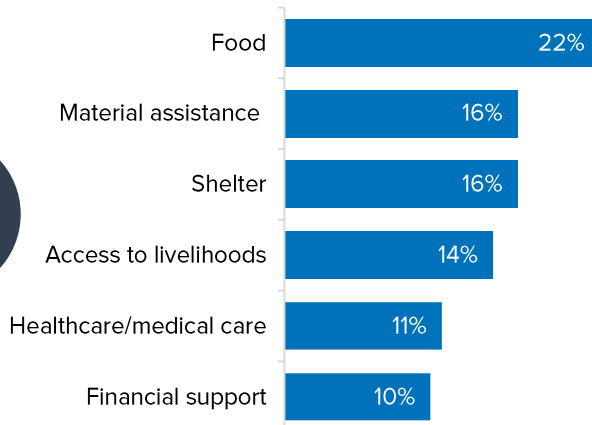
**PROTECTION NEEDS**

Safety and security represent the top reported protection need (**22%**), followed by civil documentation (**20%**), and child protection (**18%**). In FGDs conducted in IDPs sites however, civil documentation was emerged as the urgent priority. IDPs explained that civil documentation enhances their access to livelihoods, health services, and also facilitates their passage through security checkpoints. Individuals without documents are often at risk of detention and asked for money.



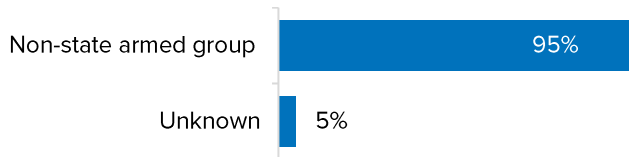
**HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE NEEDS**

**22%** of respondent reported food as top primary humanitarian assistance need followed by material assistance (**16%**), and shelter (**16%**).



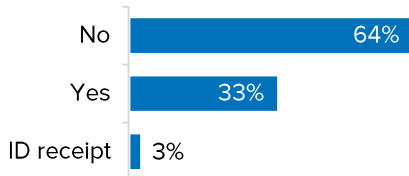
## PROTECTION INCIDENTS

During the reporting period, respondents mentioned suffering or witnessing **144 protection incidents** in their place of origin and during the flight. A total of 660 individuals reported being the victims with **61%** of them women and children. Destruction of property (92), killing (35), theft (9), abduction (7) and torture (1) were the main incidents reported. The graph below illustrates the distribution of perpetrators across these categories, with the NSAGs responsible for **95%** of the incidents.



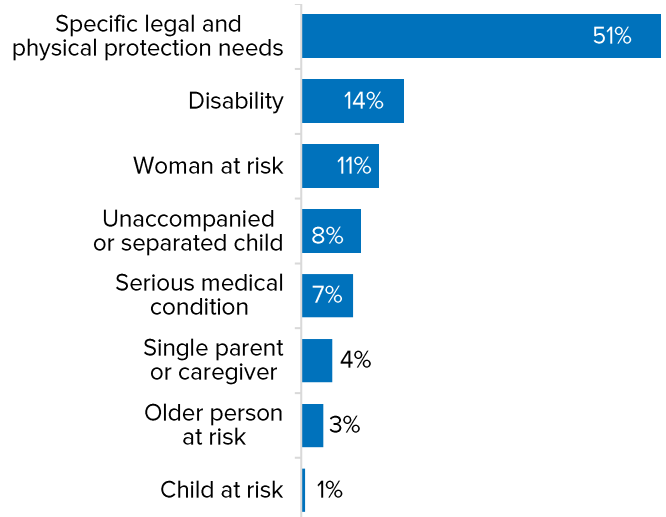
## CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

A significant **64%** of the respondents reported not having any civil documentation, while another **33%** indicated having civil documentation and **3%** reported having ID receipts. The highest proportion, **69%** of those who do not have civil documentation is because they never had it while the remaining **18%** reported having lost during/fleeing attacks and **13%** reported being destroyed during attacks.



## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS (PWSN)

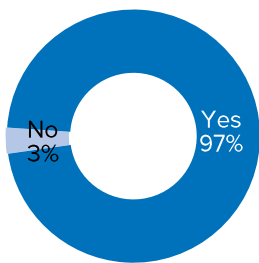
Around **94%** of respondents reported one or more household members with at least one specific need. Among these, more than half (**51%**) reported legal and physical protection needs, followed by disability (**14%**) and women at risk (**11%**). Among the main legal and physical protection needs, lack of civil documentation and legal assistance were the highest reported. FGDs revealed that older people, in particular, complained about loss of social protection services, specifically the pensions that some of them were benefiting in their areas of origin.



## HOUSING, LAND, AND PROPERTY (HLP) IN PLACE OF ORIGIN

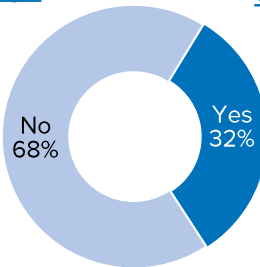
Though not visualized here, **68%** reported not having DUAT. **91%** don't know how to acquire a DUAT and, **9%** never tried to acquire a DUAT because they don't think they're useful. Out of 68% who reported not having DUAT in place of origin, **71%** were from Chiure, **15%** from Muidumbe, **5%** from Macomia, **5%** from Quissanga and other districts.

### House in Place of Origin

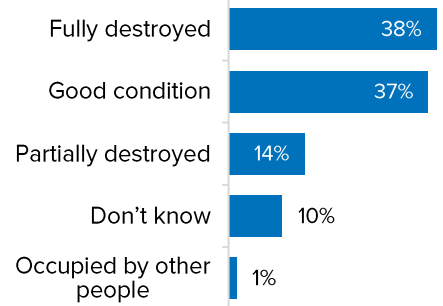


UNHCR assessments in IDP sites corroborate with this data and observed that further awareness raising/sensitization with communities on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) is required.

### DUAT in place of origin



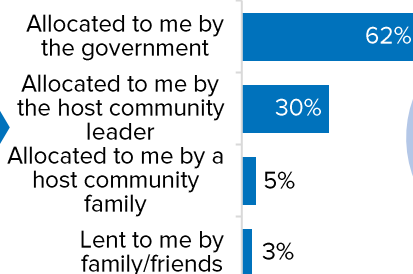
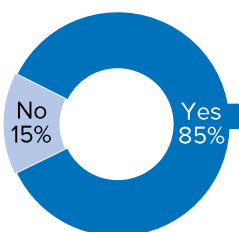
### Condition of property in place of origin



## HOUSE/SHELTER IN PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT

Do you have a house/shelter here in the place of displacement?

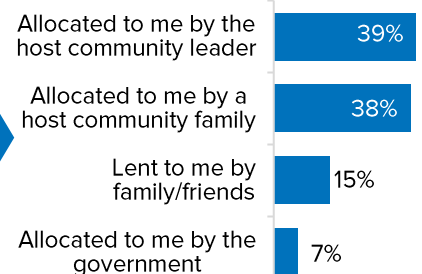
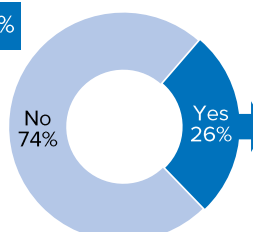
How did you acquire your house/shelter here?



## AGRICULTURAL PLOT IN PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT

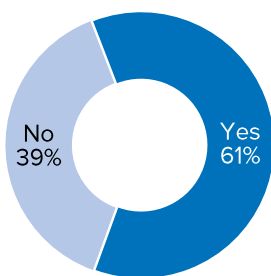
Do you have agricultural land here in the place of displacement?

How did you acquire your agricultural land here?

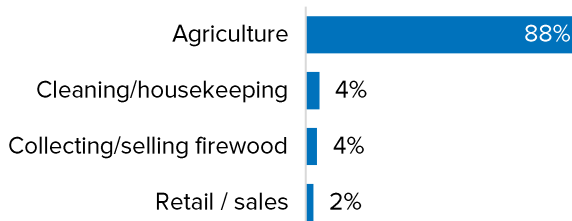


**LIVELIHOODS**

**61%** of respondents reported working in the last seven days. Among these, a **higher proportion of adults (18 to 59 years)** respondents reported working more than elders. Most of them work is in agriculture (**88%**).

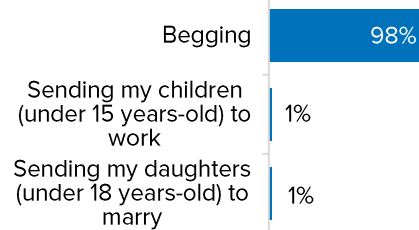
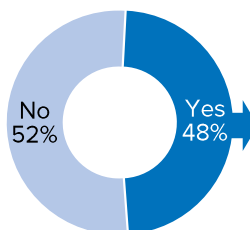


**Types of work in the last seven days**



**HARMFUL COPING MECHANISMS**

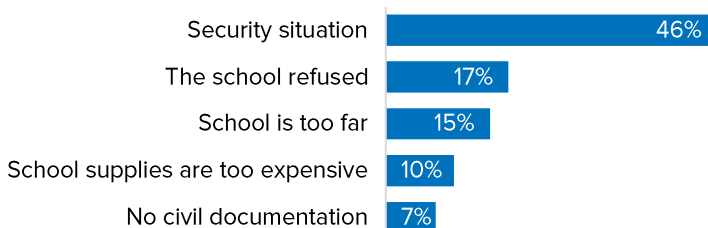
Overall, **48%** of respondents reported members of their household engaging in harmful coping mechanisms to survive. Among those, **98%** engaged in begging, **1%** in sending their children (under 15 years) to work and, **1%** sending their daughters under 18 years to marry.



**ACCESS TO EDUCATION**

**67%** reported having access to education, the graph at the right shows that 32% who did not have access to education reasons were (i) **security situation** and (ii) **school refused the admission**. Humanitarian actors need to continue to advocate for the inclusion of children in schools.

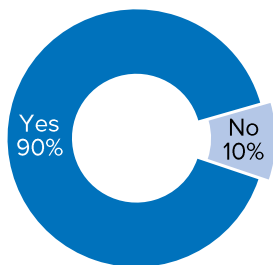
**Why aren't your children attending school?**



**WOMEN AND GIRLS**

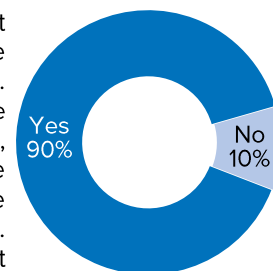
**Do women and girls feel safe accessing resources/services in the community?**

From the women responses, **90%** reported women and girls feel safe accessing resources/services in the community.



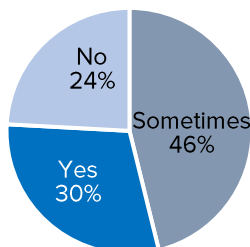
**Are women and girls in the community permitted to participate in decision-making?**

From the women responses, **90%** reported that women and girls in the community are permitted to participate in decision-making. Although the vast majority of women indicate that they participate in decision-making, UNHCR assessments in IDP sites have identified the need to increase the representation of women in these processes. Enhancing their presence will broaden trust and create safer spaces for them to voice their concerns.



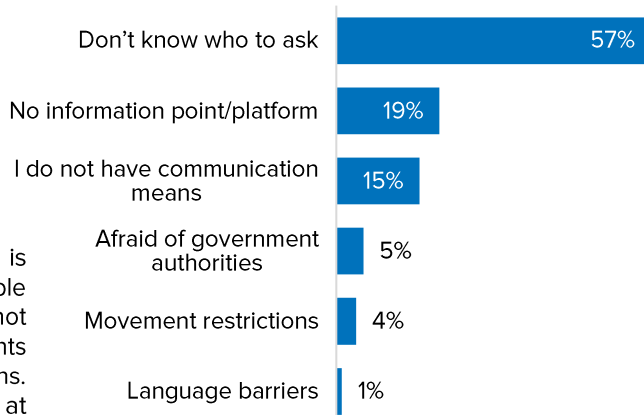
**INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION**

**Do you receive information on services/assistance?**

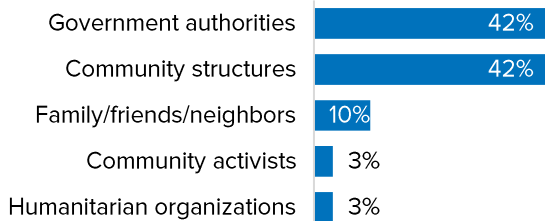


The need to set up information mechanism and platforms is important as there are identified gaps in this area. Considerable **57%** not knowing who to ask indicates that communities are not aware of the channels to access information or make complaints and this impacts their ability to make informed decisions. Humanitarian actors need to take this in consideration and look at how to strengthen Accountability to Affected Population (AAP).

**Barriers to receiving information**

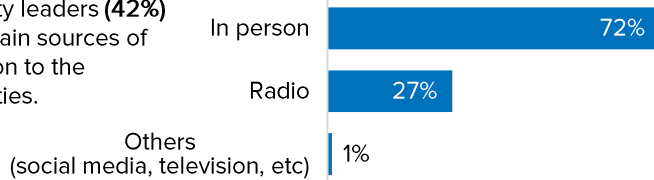


### Information sources



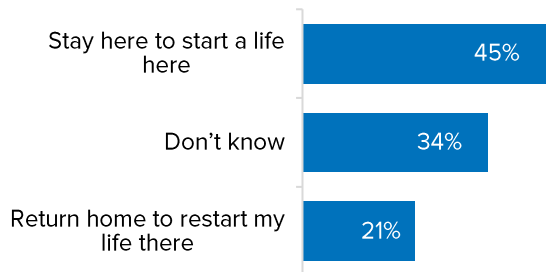
Both government authorities and community leaders (42%) are the main sources of information to the communities.

### Preferred information means



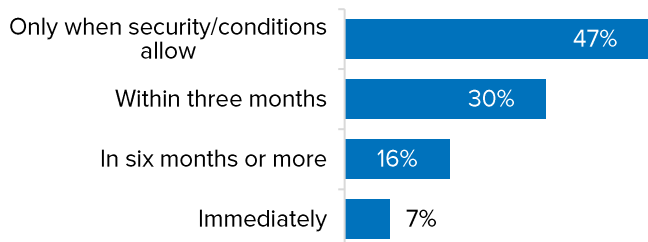
### INTENTIONS FOR DURABLE SOLUTIONS

45% of respondents expressed a desire to stay in their current location while 34% reported being undecided and, 21% indicated a preference to return to their place of origin.



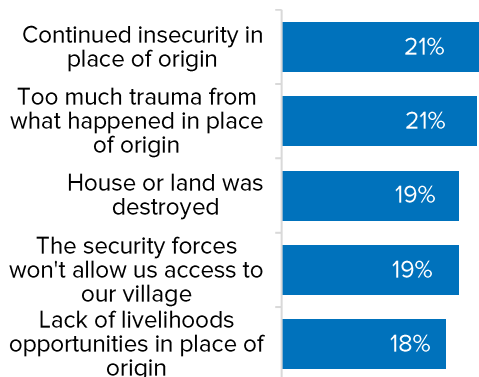
### RETURN TIMEFRAME

Among those 21% who declared intention to return, 47% of respondents reported intention to return only when security conditions allow, while 30% within three months, 16% in six months or more and, 7% immediately. The main return areas intended by the respondents are: Chiure (Mazeze and Chiure Velho), Macomia, MdP, Muidumbe, and Quissanga.



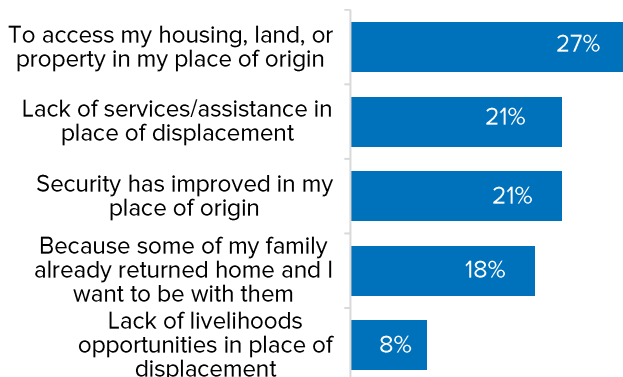
### REASONS FOR WANTING TO STAY

Among the 45% who declared intention to stay, their top five reported reasons are related to difficult conditions or impediments in the place of origin (insecurity, trauma, destruction of property). Among the places of origin are: Chiure, Macomia, Muidumbe, Ancuabe, and Quissanga.



### REASONS FOR WANTING TO RETURN

Among those 21% who declared the intention to return, their top five reported reasons are related to difficult conditions or impediments in the place of displacement (lack of services/assistance, security improvement, to access housing, land, or property). In UNHCR assessments, it was identified that some IDPs return only to collect food and go back to the place of displacement.



In the aftermath of the attacks, the UNHCR team conducted assessments in Chiure to understand the intentions of the IDPs and to evaluate their protection situation. It was observed that the IDPs living in host communities, such as in Micone and Namisir, were relocated by the authorities to IDP sites like Maningane and Meculane. However, it was noted that the majority of those relocated preferred to continue living with the host communities, where services were more easily accessible. While understanding that the relocation might be necessary in certain circumstances, it is important to consider the IDP voices to ensure their safety, dignity, and access to essential services.



Discussion with IDPs in Maningane IPD site, Chiure. @Placido Monteiro/UNHCR