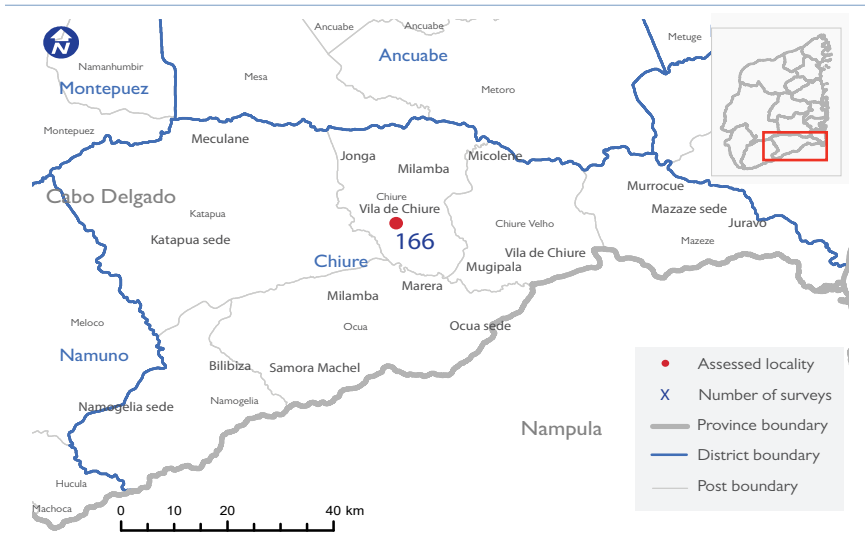


During the reporting period 2 to 3 October 2021, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team conducted Movement Intention surveys in Chiure district, interviewing a total of 202 displaced families. Conducted surveys respond to the informational needs of humanitarian partners as well as the changing context in security and physical accessibility across areas of potential return in Quissanga, Macomia, Palma and Muidumbe. A team of DTM enumerators were deployed to assess and better understand the pull and push factors informing intended return movements as well as living conditions of displaced families.

Traveling south via the Metoro road, Chiure receives individuals displaced from Palma, Muidumbe, Nangade and Mocimboa da Praia. The district has also served as a transit point for displaced families, traveling from Nampula province, and intending to return to communities in northern Cabo Delgado (Quissanga, Macomia, Palma and Muidumbe). Results from IOM DTM Baseline assessments (September 2021), estimate a total of 34,563 IDPs currently hosted across accommodation sites, relocation sites and host communities in Chiure.

According to interviewed respondents, 90% want to return to their place of origin, 7% want to stay where they are and 3% are undecided. Common reasons cited amongst intended return movements include access to land (30%), perceptions of improved security in areas of intended return (28%) as well as lack of food in current hosting location (17%).

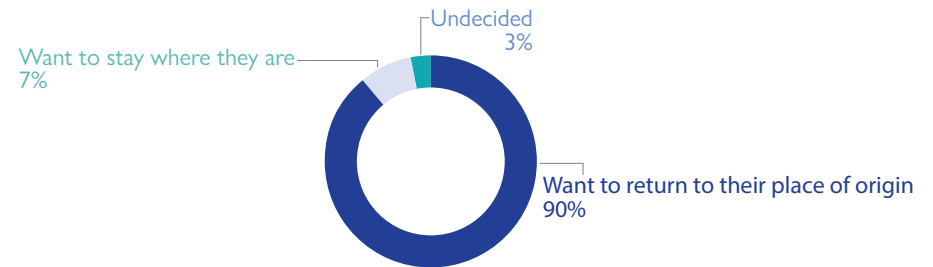
The most common sources of income for IDP families are small businesses (81%) and others (19%). However, 82% of all respondents do not have an alternative source of income (82%).



Map 1. Assessed localities.

RESULTS OF THE RETURN SURVEY

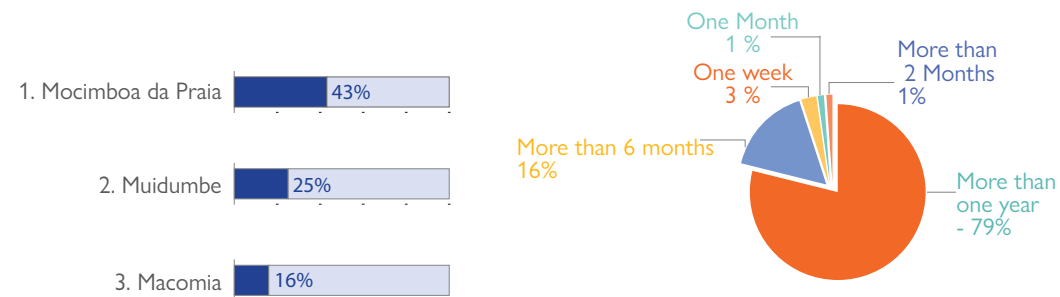
According to the respondents, 90% want to return to their place of origin, 7% want to stay where they are, and 3% are undecided.



Graph 1. Return intentions.

According to respondents citing their return movement intentions, **around 79% of families want to move in the long term** (more than one year) and 16% in more than 6 months. Around 5% of families intend to begin return movements in the short term: 3% of families want to return in more than 1 week, 1% in more than 2 months and 1% within one week.

Among those who want to return, the majority want to go back to Mocimboa da Praia (43%), Muidumbe (25%) and Macomia (16%).



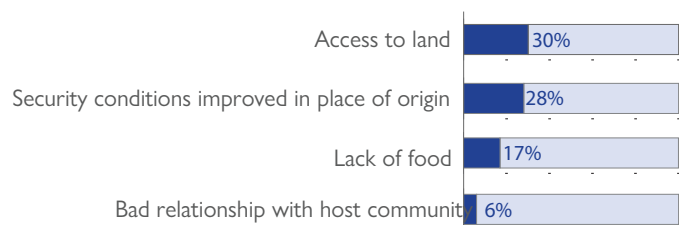
Graph 2. Main districts where IDPs intend to return.

Graph 3. When do they want to return?

RESULTS OF THE RETURN SURVEY

According to interviewed respondents, common reasons cited amongst intended return movements include access to land (30%), perceptions of improved security in areas of intended return (28%) as well as lack of access to food in current hosting locations (17%). An additional 6% of families intend to return owing to poor relationships with hosting communities. Only 5% of IDPs reported they wanted to return for improved access to income-generating activities/employment.

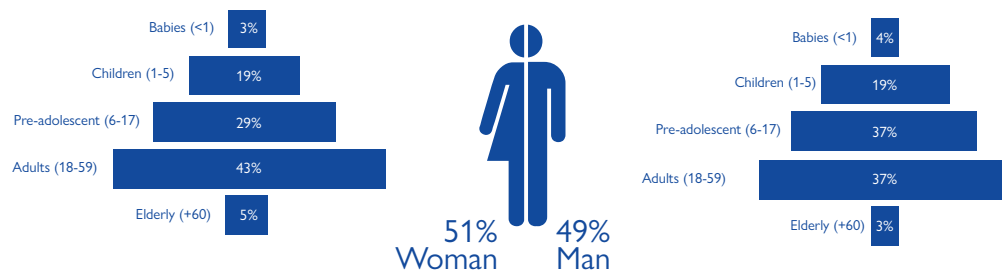
When asked what conditions are needed to trigger return movements, 38% of families cited improved access to income-generating activities/employment., 29% cited access to functional public services (water, education and health), 3% cited resources to pay for transportation and an additional 3% cited access to reconstruction materials in areas of return.



Graph 4. Main reasons for the return

DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic data shows that 51% of the assessed families are female, and 49% male. The majority of IDPs are adults (42% are between 18-59 years old). Out of total respondents, 53% are under the age of 18.



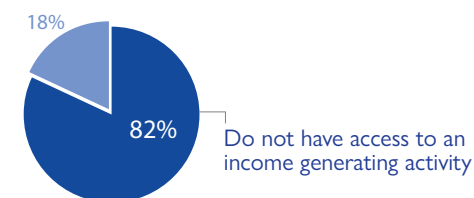
Graph 5. Demographics

MAIN VULNERABILITIES

The main vulnerabilities reported were lactating women (36%), person with chronic disease (20%) and pregnant women (17%) and single female head of household (6%).

MAIN CHALLENGES

The main difficulties faced by assessed families are related to food insecurity; **30% of families reported they need of access to land.** When asked, **82% of families said they do not have access to income-generating activities.** Results also show that most IDP families do not have access to land (87%).



Graph 6. Do the IDPs have a source of income?

Over half of interviewed IDPs consider their relationship with the host community as good (55%), while 37% consider their relationship with host communities as average. Only 7% reported having problems. The biggest tensions were reported in Namisir, Meriha, Namitua, Ncuruete, Kuphe and Micone.

Methodology

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams conducted a rapid Movement Intention Survey across sites and communities hosting IDPs in Chiure Sede. The data collection tool was a concise questionnaire that was administered by IOM field teams to the head of household, or to any adult member that could respond on behalf of the household. For the purposes of this data collection exercise, the sample size for each location was calculated at a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%. In order to calculate the number of household surveys needed in each location, the DTM's Baseline Assessment Report Round 13 (September 2021) data was used to obtain the estimated base number of IDP households. The intention surveys were carried out in October 2021.