



1. Introduction

This report summarizes the findings on a series of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) held with different IDPs, in order to both facilitate the engagement with the community and provide an initial first approach on the needs, intentions of the IDP community.

2. Methodology

The Focus Group Discussions were divided into 4 distinct demographic groups: Women (19-50), Men (19-50), Youth (12-18) and Elderly (60+), and conducted on each of five (05) sites in the area of Metuge where the IDP communities are located. Persons with Disabilities were also represented in some of the groups.

The FGD questionnaire had a multi-sectorial needs approach, focusing as well on their intentions and willingness for relocation/resettlement.

3. IDP Needs Assessment

For the needs assessment, an analytical framework inspired in the MIRA one has been used to classify the information collected from the IDPs during the FGD exercises:

		Description
Scope and Scale	Drivers/Aggravating Factors	Factors that can trigger or expose to suffering conditions. These aggravating factors are contextual elements that exacerbate the crisis.
	System Disruption	Information about systems and networks that cease to function and impact service delivery or availability and quality of services and goods (in this case related to disruption in their places of origin)
Humanitarian conditions	Access to basic services	Information related to access, availability, awareness, use and quality of basic/essential goods and services
	Impact on physical and mental wellbeing	Secondary effects resulting from first level outcomes and affecting directly the physical and mental health of the affected population
	Risk/Vulnerabilities	Situations that could potentially deteriorate and increase first and second level outcomes if the needs are not met
	Specific Needs	Information related to services access for People with Special Needs (this includes Persons with Disability and might include elderly people or population with pre-existing conditions)
Capacity and Response	Coping mechanisms	Strategies or activities adopted using available skills and resources, to manage adverse conditions
	Response	Combination of strengths and resources within the community, society, government or national/international organizations being used to respond to a crisis
	Systems Functionality	Capacity of existing local or national systems to operate and provide affected population with essential goods and services



The different qualitative information on needs provided by the IDPs is tagged according to this framework and evaluated according to a simple rating scale (0 = No problem, 1 = minor problem, 2 = Situation of concern, 3 = Serious/critical situation). This facilitates the task of aggregating those pieces of related information from each sector and summarizing the findings under a general perceived severity cross-score for each sector and component.

A higher score towards 3 should be read as that component reported or perceived negatively, lack of resources or as a potential trigger for crisis-worsening. A high score translates as a high number of severely or concerning issues reported under that component. Please note that this score should be seen only as a very preliminary evaluation, as it is not coming from a systematic assessment. FGD information can suffer from bias both coming from the own nature of the FGD dynamics itself, but also bias introduced by the evaluation team when rating the information provided.

	Shelter	Food	WASH	Health	Education	Economic/Livelihood	Family reunification	Protection	H.I.P.
Drivers/ Aggravating Factors	2.2	2.5	1.5	2.2	2	2.1	3	2.4	3
System Disruption	2.8	2.7	0.9	2	2	2.2	3	3	2
Access to basic services or goods	2.2	2	0.5	0.7	1	1.7	2.2	2	2
Impact on physical and mental wellbeing	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.1		2.2	3	2.7	3
Risks/Vulnerabilities	2	2.2	1	1.9		2	1.9	2.2	3
Specific Needs	2.3	2.7	0.9	2.8		2.5	1.8	2.6	3
Coping Mechanisms		1.7	1	0		1.6		1.8	
Response (National/NGO/INGO)	2.2	2.2	1	0.9		2.1	2	2.7	2
Systems Functionality	2	2.6	1.2	1.4		1.9	2	2.4	2

The following matrix highlights some the most severely reported issues and situations under each component, as compiled from the FGD transcripts.

	Shelter	Food	Wash	Health	Education	Economic/Livelihoods	Family reunification	Protection	HLP
Drivers/Aggravating Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many people sleeping outdoors No lighting, women feeling unsafe Several families on a tent (3/4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entirely rely of food distribution, as there is not other source Increased gap with respect to host population, as they have livelihood sources Perceived corruption from leaders in relation to food distributions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is not sufficient water, there is only main water point that is also used by host community and others in Manono site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases of untreated diarrhea, vomiting and malaria They are not treated if they cannot pay for the services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools are still close and children and families and/or responsible persons cannot provide education (informal) to the children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access to farmland (machambas), affecting food security General situation of unemployment, affecting all members in the families Lack of income sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported presence of unaccompanied / separated children (UASC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the people is lacking legal documents, as they were lost or destroyed Reported abuse or hostility from the military Restricted movement outside of the site Lack of lighting, women feel insecure Lack of menstrual hygiene items Reported missing children or captured by rebel groups before arrival to the site 	
System Disruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of tarps, etc. but no additional assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several issues reported in relation to community leaders keeping some of the food bags. Lack of trust and perception of corruption Single and/or unmarried women seem to be discriminated during food distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There aren't enough latrines as well and they get filled fast and not properly or timely evacuated in Manono site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very long waits, in particular to obtain medications – the pharmacy area gets crowded and takes long time Cases of untreated diarrhea, vomiting and malaria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No schools or access to education available, aggravated by the current covid-19 situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of crops at their places of origin Most report they lost their sources of income at their places of origin Loss of houses and farmland at their places of origin, either destroyed, looted or abandoned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No list of UASCs exists and there are no specialized services for them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no priority assistance to vulnerable people with a lot of needs. No specialized services for women do not feel supported No mechanisms for reporting hostility from military Reported corruption from community leaders in relation to food distributions Lack of trust towards community leaders People does not know how to get new legal documents General lack of information on their situation after they leave the schools where they stay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most crops destroyed in their places of origin Farmlands lost at their places of origin
Access to basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of basic shelter materials, including tents, mats and other building materials Lack of basic kitchen sets Not adequate lighting They would feel best if could have some materials for construction and some land to work on. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They mainly rely on donations. Each family just gets 2 small cups of food, it's not enough. No other sources of food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of menstrual hygiene items There is lack of soap, as it finished after initial distribution Most of sites seem to have access to water Most sites seem to have sufficient separated latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They need to pay for access to health (6 meticaï) and get refused attention if they cannot pay Reported deaths of young children Cases of untreated diarrhea, vomiting and malaria 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No access to jobs, including women. They rely on food assistance fully. Very limited access to farmland, and reported it is not good for planting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of specialized services for UASC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reported cases of sexual abuse Reported discrimination against single or unmarried women during distributions Lack of menstrual hygiene items Lack of legal documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They do not have access to machambas.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase stock of medications and increase site cleaning and cleaning materials 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of privacy as tents are overcrowded Lack of mechanisms to report military abuse 	
Impact on physical and mental wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women report having nightmares of their past experiences, the current shelter situation exacerbates this. Lack of space is also an exacerbating issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When they do not get food, they get anxious and desperate by waiting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are cases of diarrhea, cough and malaria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported post-traumatic stress cases in relation to events Uncertainty of the current situation is also cause of stress and anxiety There are cases of diarrhea, cough and malaria Reported cases of death of young children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children just play around and idle, as there are not any kind of school or education activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently face real challenges and mainly idle. Main concern is the idleness, they would like to resume economic activities and want to understand how help/assistance will facilitate that. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General feeling of unsafety and lack of protection 	
Risk/Vulnerabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is not adequate lighting, women do not feel safe to move around after dark, for example, will not go to the latrines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you are a single woman with no kids, if you are unmarried then you won't be put on lists. When you arrive for distribution, the community leader may just say he doesn't like you and remove you from the list and send you away without getting anything. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of soap Lack of menstrual hygiene items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are cases of diarrhea, cough and malaria Very long waits for accessing health services Lack of income affecting access to services 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They cannot find alternate livelihoods sources of income where they are now 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several UASC in all sites, living with relatives or community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major issues with military right now, cannot really leave the site Reported corruption from community leaders Insufficient assistance for persons with disabilities No documentation or information on how to get it Women feeling unsafe Fear of stigma because of their condition as displaced 	
Specific Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverging view on priorities but generally agreement that construction materials is first thing for assistance in shelter Many leaving and sleeping outside, including people with special needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elderly women feel really isolated as they do not receive food as a priority 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported cases of PWD (mental impairment) untreated because of lack of specialized services Reported case of PWD who died (unknown causes) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of specialized services for UASC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assistive devices and no access to specialized services for PWD 	
Coping mechanisms			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of ash instead of soap due to the lack of it 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A few persons go forage nearby for moringa leaves and maybe do a few odd jobs along the road to try to get some income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some UASC were recovered from the bushes Some UASC original families were identified and returned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential risk of women having to exchange sexual favors for services Expressed attempt of denouncing military abuses 	
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They have enough water buckets but not sufficient pots/pans, they often have to share in families. Cooking utensils are also limited, have to share or just on pot per family They mainly rely on donations. Not able to do small jobs for funds/food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They mainly rely on donations for food and are in difficult position, feel don't have enough only one or two kg distributed that ends after couple of days. They indicated that the initial donations through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is lack of soap, as it finished after initial distribution There aren't enough latrines as well and they get filled fast and not properly or timely evacuated in Manono site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One site reports that they received health assistance for a while but stopped (not clear whether it was on site and came from an organization or government) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They would feel best if could have some materials for construction and some land to work on. They support their families only with the food is being donated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of specialized services for UASC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to replace documents was flagged as a matter of urgency The issue of assistance to persons with disabilities was particularly flagged 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parcels distributed not sufficient according to persons from Muisse village. 	<p>humanitarian partners was adequate but that the main warehouse now only distributes food in small portions that do not last very long.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They would prefer humanitarian partners provided goods directly to each family. 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack on information on how humanitarian aid should be free 	
Systems Functionality		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asked to personally distribute to them on a household level, otherwise they do not get the assistance. • There does not seem to be transparency in food distribution process and handling of lists by local leader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient water however there are not enough latrines for everyone. • There aren't enough latrines as well and they get filled fast and not properly or timely evacuated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very long waits for accessing health services • Lack of income affecting access to services • Lack of specialized services for PWD 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local community also faces food security challenges • When aid comes from organizations in Pemba, they are ok, but they do not trust local administration in transparent assistance delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of specialized services for UASC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of reporting mechanism against abuses • Lack of information and access to mechanisms to issue and replace documents 	



4. IDP Intentions assessment

- For this particular exercise, Relocation and Resettlement have been grouped together due to the fact that because of the sudden FGD implementation, some of the FGD groups used the term indistinctly through the discussion.
- The score rating tries to measure the 'willingness' (0 – not willing, 1 – neutral , 2 – willing), but it should be seen as a 'conditional willingness', as all the factors are very interrelated (i.e. the Return intention though it looks slightly less than the Relocation intention, it is also supported and dependent on a strong Reasons score (in this case security reasons on their towns of origin) and strong Expectations (it is their ultimate desire). Same with the other indicators, they should not be seen separately but inter-linked.
- Both intentions are strong, each dependent on factors such as perception of security, potential livelihoods, and in the case of Relocation/Resettlement, there was also pointed out the feeling that they would assume it as well because the government says so.

	Return	Relocation/Resettlement
Intention	1.9	2
Reasons	2	1.8
Information	1.2	
Temporality	1.7	1.9
Livelihood	2	1.8
Services needed	1	1.7
Assistance (for moving)	1	1.8
Expectations	2	1.7

The following matrix highlights some of the most common reported issues and thoughts in relation to their expectations for either Return or Relocation/Resettlement:

	Return	Relocation	Resettlement
Intention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General desire to return to area of origin, but conditional on safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would be happy to wait for situation to improve in location where they can have some land to work on and basic goods. • Would prefer to move to temporary area to await return • They do think every day of leaving the reception area 	<p>If takes long and they can have land and house they could eventually forget to return If government decides for them to stay, they would have to accept it</p>
Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need assurances from various sectors that it is safe to return • They feel afraid of the war, as a reason for not returning at the moment 	N.A.	N.A.
Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited information on the status of their origin homes and farmlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They need assurance of security in the new area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They need assurance of security in the new area
Temporality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once it is safe, they want to return home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want their own space somewhere in Metuge, not to stay in a school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They would accept what the government proposes, as they do not have an option now, at least until situation of security improves
Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machambas/crops in their place of origin seem to be abandoned and eaten by wild animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They need a tent per family and machambas/plots, and tools for machambas/plots • Some financial assistance to help kickstart new livelihoods and/or construction materials and help in enhancing their output. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They would need machambas/plots for crops, agricultural materials and tools
Services needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They need assurance of safety in their places of origin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to local water sources as well • Need to be close to hospital, to school • Lightning, sanitation services and infrastructures • Need of a bigger space to be in, individual family tents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital, schools, electricity, mosque, building materials for their houses • Sanitation services, basic infrastructures
Assistance (for moving)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many people that need special assistance, especially the elderly and PWD, issues also with single women de-prioritized and as such, more vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in agricultural skills to enhance crop production • There are many people that need special assistance, especially the elderly and PWD, issues also with single women de-prioritized and as such, more vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They would need assistance to move their belongings
Expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General desire to return to area of origin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If they were to go to temporary location, they would expect basics, a clean site, beds and basic kits and shelter. • Would be happy to wait for situation to improve in location where they can have some land to work on and basic goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If takes long and they can have land and house they could eventually forget to return • If they had to choose at this stage temporary moving or being resettled more permanently, some indicated prefer the latter in terms of being able to get home and land. • General feeling or willing that things will get better eventually