1. Introduction

This report summarizes the findings on a series of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) held with the Host community in Nicavaco (Metuge district), in order to both facilitate the engagement with the community and provide an initial first approach on their current needs and issues, and their overall perception on the eventual relocation/resettlement IDP community in their vicinity.

2. Methodology

The Focus Group Discussions were divided into 4 distinct demographic groups: Women (19-50), Men (19-50), Youth (12-18) and Elderly (50+), and conducted on the location of Nicavaco, an area where IDP communities are planned to be relocated/resettled eventually. 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 overall feeling towards the arrival of the IDPs and their perception on the solutions and support that such situation might require in order for both communities (the IDP and the Host) to better integrate.

3. Host Needs Assessment

For the needs assessment, an analytical framework inspired on the MIRA[1] one has been used to classify the information collected from the hosts 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
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

---

[1] Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment

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.
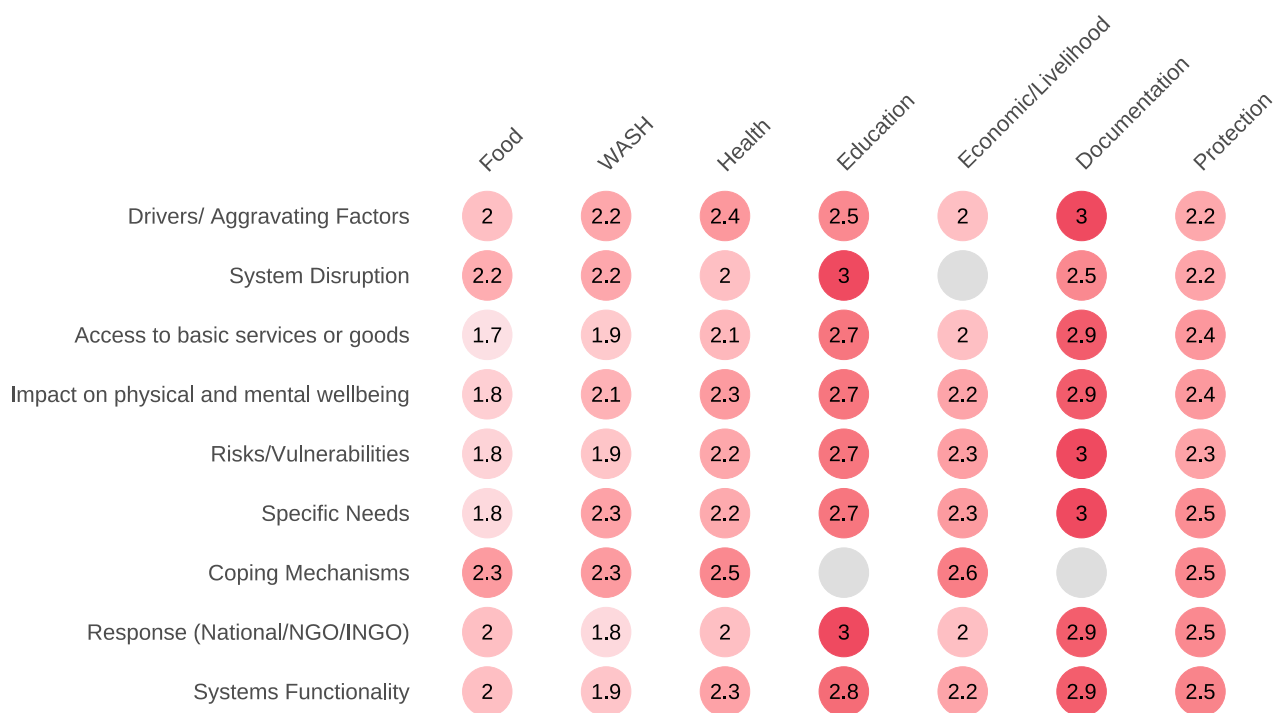
	Food	WASH	Health	Education	Economic/Livelihood	Documentation	Protection
Drivers/ Aggravating Factors	2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2	3	2.2
System Disruption	2.2	2.2	2	3		2.5	2.2
Access to basic services or goods	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.7	2	2.9	2.4
Impact on physical and mental wellbeing	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.9	2.4
Risks/Vulnerabilities	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.3	3	2.3
Specific Needs	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.3	3	2.5
Coping Mechanisms	2.3	2.3	2.5		2.6		2.5
Response (National/NGO/INGO)	2	1.8	2	3	2	2.9	2.5
Systems Functionality	2	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.5

Figure 1. Needs severity matrix

The following matrix highlights some the most severely reported issues and situations under each sectorial component, as compiled from the FGD transcripts. It should be highlighted that lack of legal documentation is widely reported, also **Gender Based Violence is reported** as taking place in the incumbent location, together with lack of access for women to reproductive health services. **Issues in having access to health and education services** seems a common issue also raised by most of the FGD participants. Access to food and WASH are of great concern of the community considering the increase in the number of residents in the area with the arrival of the IDP families.

Sector	Main concern and/or critical issues reported by the different groups			
	Youth (girls and boys)	Men	Women	Elderly
Food	During the harvest season you don't have much of a problem accessing food, but in the dry season it gets difficult - especially when the rain starts to fall. A large part of the community has few resources and cannot access enough food	Yes, in times when the rain is scarce, they haven't been able to access food. Or when it rains a lot, they can't burn charcoal to resell. On the other hand, there is a lack of markets for the commercialization of food. This leads the inhabitants to travel long distances to other districts or even to the village of Nanlia in search of a market to buy food. When we don't have enough food, we sometimes go hungry. But in extreme situations we resort to tubers, or even moringa without chima.	You have problems accessing food in the community. Not all people in this community have machambas, financial resources to buy food in stores, stalls or in the market. The price of food is so high that it could affect the entire community. And the arrival of displaced people makes the situation more chaotic in terms of access and prices of products.	N/A
Wash	Fountains - Some don't work. To reach it takes 2 to 5 minutes from the square They make precarious latrines, with sticks. Most of them have latrines	For places closer than 3 to 5 minutes the water is for sale, costing up to 5 meticais a 20L gallon. Shared Toilets. There may be a shortage of water	The water services present in the community are unsatisfactory because there are two water sources and a bucket of water costs 1mt. Do you have access to materials for menstrual hygiene management? Yes, but it is a capulana that they take and tear to use as a pad. Do you feel safe during the day and at night using the latrines? During the day, yes. But at night they are afraid of wild animals. It could affect because the two sources are few for the community and the arrival of displaced people. Would be affected because the water sources are unsatisfactory.	Distant water points Most of the time it is their own children who fetch the water for them, and this happens because of their physical condition due to age or even disability. Some have latrines and others resort to the woods to satisfy their needs
Health	Hospital is a one-hour walk away in Nanlia	Some have traveled long distances to the hospital, others have taken refuge with traditional doctors, others have prayed. The challenge in accessing health services is the distance and lack of a multipurpose agent in the community.	I had a health worker who was expelled because he was selling pills. But when they go to the headquarters, they pay 5 meters to have access to the pills. Do you think that health services may be affected by the arrival of a new population? Yes As a woman, do you have access to reproductive and sexual health and family planning services? No	In the village there is no health center Distant hospital and travel long distances. No ambulance in the village , which sometimes are forced to pay 150 to 200 mtn for mototaxi to the hospital Women have often given birth in the village due to lack of ambulance and maltrona (community midwives).
Education	The school in the community is of precarious construction, 3 classrooms, 150 students. Up to 5th grade. To go to 6th grade you have to go to Nanlia . You have to walk an hour to get to that school. If they had a good school, teacher and material they would go to school	N/A	N/A	Most of the time it is their own children who fetch the water for them, and this happens because of their physical condition due to age or even disability.
Livelihoods	They get money from mining. All the boys interviewed are going to the mines Mining - they wanted to go back to school and stop going there (women go too but more men). They recount an incident with a child and pickaxe when the ground collapsed."	It is dedicated to machamba, cutting or burning charcoal and selling traditional drinks. They do face challenges. The fact that they have no monetary value to acquire the job. It has access to the market, but is 20 km away from the village and no means of transportation. With the physical handicap, it was difficult for me to dedicate myself to any activity, mainly coal burning, not to mention the sugar and rice commerce, for lack of monetary values.	They farm, mine for gold, burn coal and collect firewood to sell. For the young people, it is very difficult with the reality they face. Because of the lack of monetary values to study and do business, they are no longer marginalized and thieves in the community.	The village has a grocery store with very high prices The elderly who are physically unable to work are supported by their own children

Documentation	Half of those interviewed have an ID Some examples of why you don't have it: it was requested at school, the teacher didn't give it back anymore.	He has no birth certificates, neither for his children nor for the adults.	Other women only have personal banknotes and other women have no documents at all. They charge the population 100 meters when they want to have access to documentation. And it is very difficult to get the documentation in this case.	The majority do not have access to documentation for lack of money Distance has been another factor hindering access to documentation A brigade has already appeared in the village that only registered children, and the adults have not had access.
Protection	They would rather get married than go to school There is a lot of gender violence "Guys- Woman gets it when she fails, when she makes mistakes. When she doesn't want to do something." Mining - they wanted to go back to school and stop going there (women go too but more men). They recount an incident with a child and pickaxe, when the ground collapsed.	N/A	Do you feel safe during the day and at night using the latrines? During the day, yes. But at night they are afraid of wild animals. As a woman, do you have access to reproductive and sexual health and family planning services? No How safe and secure do you feel in this area? Insecurity and lack of protection. What threats to your safety do the people who live here face? Theft, lack of lighting.	The elderly who are physically unable to work are supported by their own children In the village there is no health center Distant hospital and travel long distances. In the village there is no health center

4. Host Overall Feelings and Perception on IDPs

The score rating tries to measure the 'perception' on several indicators. This score uses a scale 0 to 2 (**0 – negative, 1 – neutral, 2 – positive)** in order to evaluate the overall feeling of Host FGD responses under three areas:

- o Solutions / Needs support: Potential solutions or needs projections as expressed by the Host population as mechanisms to accommodate to the new situation
- o Response planning: What aspects they expect or wish that the response offered by the organizations (including government) should encompass
- o IDP perception: What are they perceptions and expectations on the arrival and resettlement of the IDP population

The 'perception' score is a conditional one and interrelated among indicators. Positiveness is expressed in function on several conditions they expect on Response and Solution/Needs support to be eventually addressed.

- **IDP Perception**: In general, the FGD show a general positive perception in relation to the arrival of IDP, and the willingness for integration and mutual cooperation. Stress on access to safe water sources and health access was highlighted by several participants.

- **Response planning:** They positively expressed the will for a response that can tackle their most direct needs and improvement of current life conditions, such as improvement of health services and hospital access, and construction of new water sources.

- **Solutions/Needs support:** They expressed the concern that existing issues such access to water and health services might be insufficient and needs to be improved and/or more sources to be built, should be improved, if not the already dire conditions could exacerbate. On the other hand, they expressed a will for solutions in order to harmonize the co-existence and gain from mutual learning.

Figure 2. Overall Perception and Feelings matrix

The following matrix highlights some of the most common reported issues and thoughts in relation to their Overall perception on the IDPs arrival, their integration, and the potential solutions and needs they would expect:

	Solutions / Needs support	Response planning	IDP Perception
Positive		They believe that NGOs and the United Nations listen to them and ask for support with: school, hospital, mosques, markets, electricity and more water points They add that before receiving the IDPs some assume that they will give up their farms - this applies when the IDPs are interested in having a farm. Involve the community in the activities with the displaced people. No discrimination.	They will be welcome. They are Mozambicans suffering and looking for a safe place. The impact for the local community will be positive because they will first welcome with simplicity and generosity as their brothers and sisters who need help at that moment. They claim that if IDPs are allocated to Nicavaco they will feel happy and will welcome them wholeheartedly Boys - They are happy with the arrival of the IDPs because the community will increase. The development of the community will improve
Negative	They say that the care there is will not be enough for everyone if they come IDP. Because there are too many.	They say that the care there is will not be enough for everyone if they come IDP. Because there are too many.	They will feel ensconced in the community. But then they will get used to the coexistence of the IDPs. A lot of awareness and mobilization to conscialize the population about the importance of welcoming the displaced.
Neutral / Descriptive	They want hospital, market, school, mill, Two things you wish you had even before the IDP came: Hospital and school Food assistance, shelter, and income-generating activities. The local communities want who can be integrated and treated the same way as the IDPs, because they are also experiencing some needs in terms of food, blankets, and such a needy community.	Advocacy has to be done. Follow the same standards of conduct. A lot of awareness and mobilization to conscialize the population about the importance of welcoming the displaced. Yes, we want medical assistance, psychosocial support, food assistance and other assistance because we are poor. And they make it very clear that everyone should benefit in the village as much as they do and as much as the IDPs do.	They say that the care there is will not be enough for everyone if they come IDP. Because there are too many. They are afraid that the insurgents will come with them and they will settle in the same community. One of the girls says that the groups attacking the IDPs in their places of origin will come after them