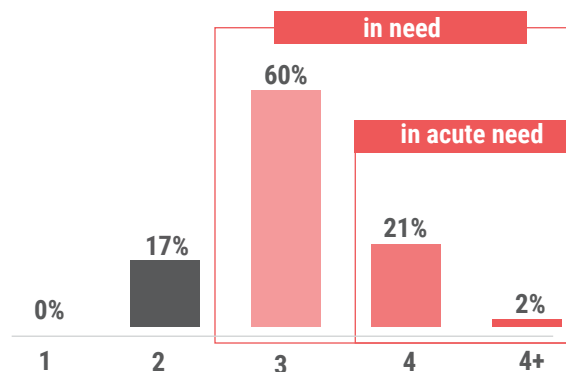# 2024 MSNI BULLETIN

HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS ARE IN NEED?

Percentage of households in need, per severity phase[1]

83% **of assessed households across Mozambique were in need**, meaning they experienced a gap in at least one sector.

in need

in acute need

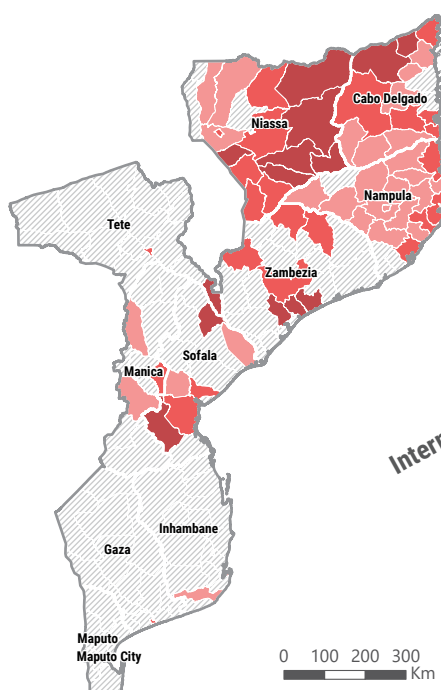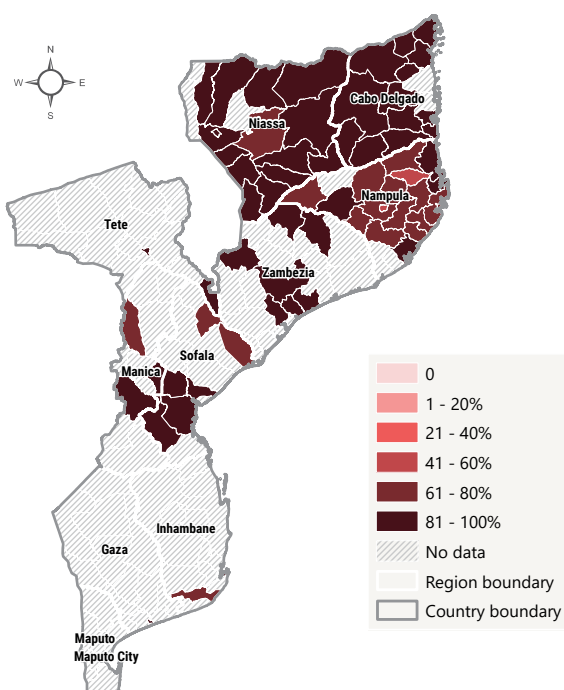|	1	2	3	4	4+
	0%	17%	60%	21%	2%

OVERVIEW

- *Estimation of magnitude and severity of need*: 83% of assessed households in Mozambique were in need; 23% were in acute need.
- *Estimation of who was most in need[2]*: Internally displaced persons (IDPs) reported the highest level of need (96%), above Returnees (85%) and Non-displaced populations (83%).
- *Estimation of which geographical areas were the most in need*: The province of Cabo Delgado showed the highest percentage of needs (92%) for all population groups, with Ibo and Meluco districts topping the list (100% both).
- *Estimation of what is most needed*: WASH, Food Security and Shelter were the sectors with the highest percentages of needs across all provinces.

Note - For more details on the Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) methodology, check out the methodology note here. For more detailed findings, check out our other outputs here.
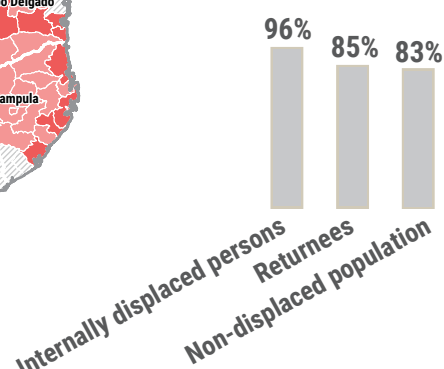
WHERE ARE THE HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED?

Percentage of households in need, per district

Legend:
- 0
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- No data
- Region boundary
- Country boundary

Percentage of households in acute need, per district

WHO IS MOST IN NEED?

Internally displaced persons	Returnees	Non-displaced population
96%	85%	83%

0 100 200 300 Km

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WHAT ARE THE NEEDS?

Percentage of households in need per sector

Sector	Overall
WASH*	45%
Food Security	32%
Shelter	28%
Education	25%
Protection	16%
Health	13%

*Water, sanitation, and hygiene

From the households in need, 42% were in need in **1** sector (metric 3), followed by households with needs in 2 sectors simultaneously (34%). The most common combination of sectoral needs among households in need was **WASH** and **Food security** (6% of households) (metric 4).

WHO IS IN NEED?

Percentage of households per group/administrative area and severity phase[1]

	1	2	3	4	4+
Overall	0%	17%	60%	21%	2%
Peri-urban households	0%	3%	79%	16%	2%
Ibo district	0%	0%	11%	40%	48%
IDPs in Zambezia	0%	0%	24%	47%	28%

Marked disparities in household needs emerged across different settings: 97% of peri-urban households were in need, compared to 81% in both rural and urban areas. Cabo Delgado province recorded the highest proportion of households in need (92%). Zooming in the province, the districts of Ibo and Meluco showed all of the households in need. Ibo experienced the highest percentage of acute need levels across all districts, with 88% of households in acute need.

Among population groups, IDPs had the highest proportion of needs overall (96%). In Gaza and Zambezia provinces, all IDP households were in need, and 90% and 75% were in acute need, respectively. Please note that in Gaza Province, coverage was limited to the Cidade De Xai-Xai district.

KEY SECTORAL DRIVERS OF NEED

Three sectors account for the high proportion of households in need, as **71%** of the assessed households were reportedly in need in at least one of the following sectors: WASH, Food Security and/or Shelter.

1 **WASH** needs were reportedly related to problems of access to improved latrines shared by less than 20 people (only 41% of households in camp-like settings had access) as well as lack of handwashing facilities (including water and soap) in the dwelling, yard or plot (49% of households in urban settings did not have any handwashing facility).

2 **Food Security** needs were reported in 32% of households while acute needs were identified in 1% of households. The districts with the highest percentages of acute needs were: Ibo (15%) in Cabo Delgado, and Metarica (12%) and Maua (11%) in Niassa.

3 **Shelter** needs were tied to the type of housing shelter, with 24% of households reporting that they were living in the open air or in a collective or improvised shelter, or that the shelter had collapsed or was too damaged to live in. This was accentuated in rural settings (30%) compared to the urban and peri-urban ones (12%).

Percentage of households per household characteristics and severity phase[1]

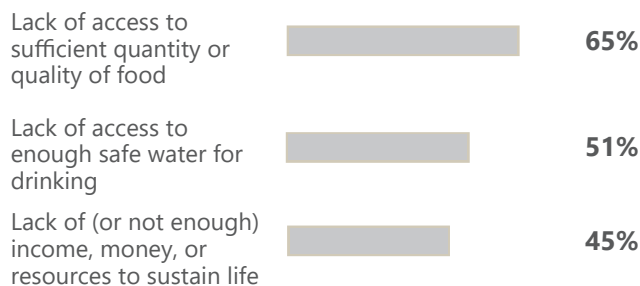|	1	2	3	4	4+
Overall	0%	17%	60%	21%	2%
Low-income[3]	0%	11%	61%	26%	3%
Older female HoH[4]	0%	10%	56%	31%	3%
With disability[5]	0%	8%	57%	33%	2%

Certain household characteristics seemed to be linked to higher levels of need. Low-income[2] households had a greater percentage of need (89%) compared to high-income[2] households (77%).

While households headed by older women (60+ years) had the highest proportion of households in need (90%), similar percentages (86%) were reported in households headed by older men (60+ years).

Finally, households with at least one member with a disability reported high overall needs, reaching 92%, compared to 83% for households with no members with disabilities.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONSa

Top 3 - self-reported challenges

Lack of access to sufficient quantity or quality of food **65%**

Lack of access to enough safe water for drinking **51%**

Lack of (or not enough) income, money, or resources to sustain life **45%**

Top 3 - preferred humanitarian assistance

Food **72%**

Healthcare **30%**

Livelihoods support / employment **29%**

Top 3 - preferred assistance modality

Physical cash **69%**

In kind (food) **65%**

Construction / rehabilitation of infrastructure **21%**

The MSNI results indicated that WASH and Food Security were the top priority needs in Mozambique, with 45% and 32% of households classified as in need in these sectors, respectively. This aligns with the top 2 households' self-reported priorities, which were access to food and drinking water. Shelter was identified as the third priority in the MSNI, closely linked to the third most preferred assistance modality: infrastructure construction and rehabilitation.

98% of **households in need** in at least one sector have **not reported receiving any type of humanitarian assistance** in the 30 days preceding the assessment.

6% of assessed households have reported **receiving humanitarian assistance** in the 12 months preceding the assessment. The percentage in Cabo Delgado was 20%.

Last time households received any aid
(from the 6% who reported having received aid in the 12 months preceding the assessment):

In the past 30 days **24%**

1 to 3 months ago **29%**

4 to 6 months ago **20%**

7 to 12 months ago **26%**

Don't know **1%**

Prefer not to answer **0%**

Satisfaction with aid received:

Of the 6% of households who reported having received aid in the 12 months preceding the assessment, 91% reported having been satisfied. The top three reasons reported by households unsatisfied with the aid received included:

1) **Insufficient quantity of aid (58%)**

2) **Poor quality of aid (19%)**

3) **Aid was in delayed (7%)**

METHODOLOGY

The MSNA quantitative data collection took place at household level between the 26th of June and the 9th of August 2024 and covered a total of 25'369 households in 72 districts of Mozambique. Heads of households were targeted through structured surveys, covering all humanitarian sectors active in the Mozambique response. The 3 targeted population groups were: Internally displaced people, returnees and non-displaced populations. All surveys were conducted in person with Kobo Collect and through enumerators working for IOM-DTM. Findings are indicative only. Note - A full methodology annex using the MSNA report template guidance should also be produced and disseminated alongside the bulletin.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ENDNOTES

[1] The different levels of severity can be broadly defined as follows:
- Severity level 1: Living standards are acceptable, at a maximum showing some signs of deterioration and/or inadequate access to basic services. No or minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being.
- Severity level 2: Living standards are under stress. Minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being or stressed physical or mental well-being overall.
- Severity level 3: Degrading living standards, with reduced access to/availability of basic goods and services. (Risk of) degrading physical or mental well-being.
- Severity level 4: Collapse of living standards. (Risk of) significant harm to physical or mental well-being.
- Severity level 4+: Indications of total collapse of living standards, with potentially immediately life-threatening outcomes (increased risk of mortality and/or irreversible harm to physical or mental well-being)

Further details can be found in the MSNA methodology note.

[2] Covered population groups :
- Internally Displaced Population (IDPs)-Persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence because of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. For the purposes of this assessment, the populations of interest are limited to those who have been victims of forced displacement since 2017.
- Returnees- Persons who were forcibly displaced and have now returned to their community of origin or former habitual residence, spontaneously or in an organized fashion, with the intention of remaining there permanently and who is yet to be fully integrated. For the purposes of this assessment, the population of interest is limited to those who were victims of forced displacement since 2017, spent at least three weeks as IDPs and then returned to their place of origin.
- Non-displaced population -National residents of Mozambique who are not currently displaced.

[3] Low-income is defined as a relative category based on the median income of the population strata. This categorization compares each household's income and classifies them into 5 percentile groups relative to the median income, with low-income being the lowest and high-income the highest categories.

[4] Head of household (HoH) refers to a self-reported person, who lives with the rest of the household members and whom they recognize as main authority of the household.

[5] Disability at the household level refers to households with at least one member identified as disabled, based on the Washington Group set of questions. This includes responses indicating "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all."

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