

Protection Cluster Meeting Minutes
16 June 2021
Minutes



Participating Organizations: UNFPA, ProCap, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, CARE, Save the Children, GenCap, PSEA Network, FAMOD

Co-hosts: GBV AoR, CP AoR and Disability WG, Protection Cluster in Cabo Delgado, Protection Working Group in Nampula.

Agenda Point	Discussions	Action points
<p>1. Introduction by National Protection Cluster Coordinator</p>	<p><u>National Protection Cluster Coordinator</u> introduced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hugo Reichenberger – reichenb@unhcr.org – WhatsApp: +436767382227 <p>Updates from Protection Cluster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Protection Cluster Coordinator was supporting the cluster activities in Cabo Delgado. ▪ Ibo Mission: mission to the district of Ibo. Main protection issues identified in Ibo include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender Based Violence (GBV): Which includes sexual violence against children younger than 12 had happened in the district; child marriage, a practice that continues on the island of Quirimba; sexual violence during collecting of firewood. ○ Unaccompanied and separated children: Before the mission, IOM protection-MHPSS Team, and they were referred to the CP AoR for their support. These included 36 separated children (25 in Matemo / 3 in Quiramo / 8 in Ibo). However, during the mission, the Child Protection AoR coordinator encountered challenges to actually find these cases – as there is no capacity to case manage these cases on the ground and follow up with these cases. ○ Child Marriage: during the meeting with the PRM focal point, mentioned the prevalence of child marriage on the island. Reportedly, thanks to his insistent 	

	<p>efforts and awareness raising with traditional leaders who would then call to denounce the cases of child marriage, this prompted those who wanted to continue to practice to organize the weddings on the island of Quirimba.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Freedom of movement linked to civil documentation: during Focus Group Discussions and individual protection interviews, IDP men have reported harassment for lack of civil documentation. Many IDP men have reported having lost their civil documentation or having them destroyed during their flight from Mocimboa, Quissanga or Macomia. Their lack of civil documentation means that it is challenging for them to cross ad hoc checkpoint to access land for agriculture, the sea for fishing and even buy a ticket to access Pemba. ○ MHPSS needs: During the FGDs and the individual protection interviews for both men and women, the IDPs reported experiencing highly traumatic event during their flight. It is obvious that this traumatic experience has compounded their stress levels and ability to integrate in Ibo island. Many mentioned nightmares, feeling profoundly depressed, sad and afraid. ○ Arrivals in Matemo: IDPs are still arriving on the island of Matemo and fleeing the situation in Palma. Reportedly, the IDPs that arrive in Matemo Island then proceed to other locations such as Pemba. ○ Additional information can be found on the following reports that were produced following the mission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ibo/Mutemo Protection Cluster Report: analytical protection report on the situation in Ibo/Mutemo. ○ IDP in Ibo Protection Monitoring Overview: results of a protection assessment carried out in Ibo with the IDP community. ▪ Intention survey: when comparing April intention survey with the May intention survey carried out in the Centro Desportivo, interesting trends can be identified, for instance, an increase of IDPs who have suffered or experienced protection concerns. This means that in the beginning of the Palma emergency, there were more people fleeing Palma pre-emptively. However, recent flights demonstrate that there has been people fleeing the conflict as direct exposure to human rights violations – which results in the increase of persons arriving with high vulnerability. Furthermore, this is in line with previous analysis that shows that arrivals increase as time progresses since many remain in hiding in the bush or are unable to flee immediately because of lack of resources. Reports of protection concerns in Palma and other non-accessible areas are growing 	
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	<p>(reports by protection actors as well as in the media). According to the latest round of intention survey, there are a greater variety of perpetrators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Metuge Service Mapping/Referral Pathways: has been finalized and now can be found in this link here. ▪ Humanitarian Response Plan: Protection Sector in the HRP is the least funded sector in Mozambique (https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/1040/summary). 	
2. Child Protection AoR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop on CP AoR: As regards Child Protection, there has been an increasing numbers of UASC. However, there has a workshop led by UNICEF to clarify what is the definition of unaccompanied and separated children and what are the proper case follow up. We have been receiving separate reports. ▪ Children in Armed Conflict: there has been a working group that has been set up. This will lead into the 2022 HNO process that will be feeding into the process that will start soon. ▪ 5W Online Workshop: We are trying to finalize and see how to best get 5W data. We have some deficiencies on compiling these data. We hope that this will improve the data collected by the AoR. 	
3. Update from the SGBV AoR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ibo District: The GBV AoR the Ibo report from the Protection Cluster and has planned to return to the island in order to see ways to strengthen Police, Acao Social and awareness raising on GBV. GBV AoR confirms that the situation of shelter for women are difficult and that women and girls safe space are currently being used as a shelter for displaced person. GBV AoR is seeing how to strengthen engagement on the island, especially as regards case management and awareness raising, which will be provided by UNFPA together with partners FDC and Muleide. The GBV AoR will also distribute 150 Dignity Kits to women and girls. ▪ GBV Risk Management: Assessments are being done by the GBV AoR - data capacities as well - this is being done by the AoR. The AoR is strengthening its efforts to make sure that the response capacity. ▪ GBV IMS+: An assessment is currently going on to assess the capacity of partners and to see what data capacities are out there. The AoR is currently making sure that there is response available. ▪ GBV AoR Advocacy note: There are plans to have a GBV AoR Advocacy Note that has already been discussed with the Strategic Advisory Group. This has already been shared with protection partners. ▪ Training to Linha Verde on GBV: Was provided to the Linha Verde on GBV. 	

<p>4. PSEA Network Update</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National PSEA Coordinator – introduced herself as this was the first time she was participating. Three main updates: ▪ 1) Establishment of the PSEA Network: we have a national PSEA Network and a sub-national one that is led by the co-chairs and supported by the coordinators. ▪ 2) Trends: Trends for 2021 continue with mainly government officials asking for sexual exchange for access to assistance. In the view of PSEA Network, this means that we have large under-reporting of cases. Therefore, there will be a PSEA Risk assessment to look at the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse occurring within other actors. ▪ 3) Government: PSEA Network will start a constructive dialogue with the authorities, mainly on referrals of cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. The Coordinator was in Cabo Delgado. ▪ 4) Started a dialogue with the Protection Cluster to ensure that there is continuous exchange of information between Protection and PSEA. There are insecurities on SOP on report cases of PSEA. 	
<p>5. PwD Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The disability working group is working on different issues, mainly preparing for the beginning of July, including UN Agencies, multi-sector meetings, which is a platform for different actors to implement donors: objective will be to liaise and receive comments on their approaches and practices to persons with disabilities to focus on the most vulnerable. This meeting will take place on the 17 July. ▪ The Disability WG is working on an advocacy plan - to first to train different actors on how to collect the information on disability and how to share these with their network on further forms of sharing the information. ▪ National level - I would like to ratify the African Letter for Persons with Disability - level of Government. 	
<p>6. Save the Children Presentation Press Release on Abduction of Children in Mozambique</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9 June – Global press release on Children being abducted in Cabo Delgado. ▪ According to the data- 51 children have been updated in Cabo Delgado in the last 12 months. ▪ Save the Children has its own mechanism to record the data of children being abducted – there are some evidence – on dates and location where these events happen. We want to speak out for the children. In relation to International Law, the data we have, they gave their main target by the perpetrator of these abduction – some of them have been abducted in groups such as 10 girls that were abducted on the 9 June when they went to fetch water. Many have witnessed heart breaking events in which they were killed in front of them. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There UNSC Resolution 1261 from 1999 which describe the five grave violations of children in armed conflict – one of them is abduction – that is why we were speaking out. ▪ The report can be found here. 	
<p>7. GenCap</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shared a report on role of Women and Armed conflict. To make sure that this is available – we can together prepare a presentation to see the relevant elements that are in this report. ▪ Findings of GiHA Training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action – an equitable, participatory humanitarian action cannot be achieved without understanding and responding to the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys. ○ Humanitarian Strategies and interventions must also incorporate gender. ○ Therefore, it is important to integrate this lens in your work. I wanted to remind of this particular question. ○ The priorities that resulted from the GiHA that was organized over five days together with members of all clusters – to finally identify some commitments. <p>The Protection Cluster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mainstream gender equality in the discussions of the Protection Cluster – this includes of course – how gender equality issues are progressing in these particular issues. How they are progressing at protection cluster members. ▪ Ensure that gender equality is part of the training given to protection cluster members and partners. ▪ Explore opportunities for gender equality, including advocacy in the work of the clusters. ▪ Advocate for greater number of protection cluster partners who integrate gender programming. ▪ Make equality a priority vis-à-vis Government counterpart. ▪ Represent women, persons with disabilities as part of the humanitarian response. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GenCap recommends that a plan be drawn up so that these can be finalized. ○ The plan as well as the Gender Equality Roadmap will be presented to the ICCG 	

<p>8. Update from the Mozambican-Tanzanian border</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He received some asylum-seekers that tried to cross into Tanzania but were refouled back into Mozambique. There are no humanitarian actors on the ground to support those that have been sent back. ▪ Therefore, UNHCR kindly requests for Protection Actors to provide support. ▪ Once the refouled arrive, the Chefe de Posto takes the information/record and eventually compiles a number of those that have been sent back. From there, some take trucks to move onwards, however, most remain there with no support possible. ▪ Therefore, this increases protection concerns to these groups of persons. For those who remain around the border there are around 1,000 – but the majority are unable to cover the transport cost – they would prefer to go to Montepuez, Niassa and Nampula. They do not wish to remain in Mueda district. However, transport is an issue for these population. The supplies are not enough to support them – therefore they suffer. 	
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