

Protection Cluster Meeting Minutes
19 February 2021
Minutes



Participating Organizations: UNFPA, ProCap, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, Help Age, World Food Programme, UN-Women, Plan International, Oxfam, israAid,

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

Agenda Point	Discussions	Action points
<p>1. Introduction by National Protection Cluster Coordinator</p>	<p><u>National Protection Cluster Coordinator introduced:</u></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"> ▪ Tropical Cyclone Eloise made landfall in central Mozambique on 23 January, with winds gusts up to 160 km/h. The epicenter of the cyclone hit Buzi district. The number of persons impacted stand at stands at over 440,000 persons affected/impacted; 43,000 IDPs; 34,000 persons evacuated before and after the cyclone. ▪ Protection Cluster Coordinator was present in Sofala since a day before the cyclone hit and was following closely the events unfolding on the ground and ensuring protection mainstreaming of activities as well as coordination. As of the week of this meeting, UNHCR has deployed a protection officer who is now coordinating the work of a Protection Working Group (and who will also brief this cluster meeting). ▪ The Protection Cluster has coordinated protection partners together with DPGCAS in Sofala – which include 5 UN agencies and up to 15 NGOs. The Protection Cluster in Sofala was active from right after the cyclone hit, ensuring a presence of protection partners in the different accommodation centers in town. The INGD has been active responding before and after to support evacuees/IDPs, and the Protection Cluster worked closely with the INGD to ensure that protection was mainstreamed in these 	

	<p>locations. In relation to this, the Protection Cluster mapped out the different protection risks in each of the center and looked at different thematic in each of the sites, including PSEA and COVID-19. This assessment can be found here: https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-eloise-response-beira-accommodation-centers-1-february-2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Protection Cluster also worked very closely with the PSEA Network throughout the initial phase of the response to ensure that IDPs/Evacuees in the accommodation centers were aware of the different reporting mechanisms related to PSEA as well as to put up Linha Verde posters in the different sites. This work will continue by the PWG. ▪ The Protection Cluster worked closely with other sectors, such as CCCM in support of exercises consulting with communities and ensuring that protection was presence during the de-activation of the different accommodation centers. In Beira, the IDPs that were unable to return home remained in the IFAPA accommodation center, awaiting a decision on how to proceed with their case. ▪ Chalane Tropical Storm Assessment: In January 2021, the Protection Cluster in Sofala undertook an assessment right after the Chalane Tropical storm. This assessment, although done before Eloise, is quite interesting as it can be used to inform interventions and programming regarding durable solutions for IDPs in Sofala province. The assessment can be found both in Portuguese and English here: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/mozambique/infographic/mozambique-chalane-response-idp-protection-monitoring-assessment <p>Comment from ProCap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Negative coping mechanism: ProCap has recommended to include negative coping mechanisms in the many different assessments that are being done. Furthermore, to explore different ways in which negative coping mechanisms can be included. It is known that people that have been affected by displacement in floods, climatic reasons need to cope with a different environment. From food security and nutritional cluster, we know that not all IDPs are accessing food and non-food items, would it be possible to know how these families are coping with these situations. In general terms, they might have some negative coping mechanisms that include transactional sex, sending children to the market that are far away and put them at risk, illegal activities, being forcibly recruited, etc... 	
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<p>2. Update by Cabo Delgado Protection Cluster Coordinator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security: the situation in Cabo Delgado has been quite stable. Clashes between the two parties reduced, however this did not translate in reduction of displacement. Quite on the contrary, displacement has increased. • Mission to Mueda: an inter-sectoral mission is being planned to assess the situation and provide urgent humanitarian assistance in this location. The number of IDPs in this district is continuously increasing. However, access to Mueda district is quite limited at this point, as a result of the heavy rains that have affected the only road connection to the area; as a result, the area is only accessible by air now. The local ICCG has been discussing an assessment and possible distribution in this location; it called for an ad hoc meeting to discuss the possible intervention. • Hard to reach areas: Macomia that is one of the main areas affected continues to be inaccessible. A UN security mission is planned to take place soon; if a positive assessment is reached, it could allow the return of UN agencies to operate in the area. There is still some humanitarian response happening in these locations, nevertheless. This is going to be quite important for the UN – because the community has not been in the area for a year and there is not much information on that location. • Humanitarian access more generally: In terms of access, partners have reported that they have had issues to obtain permits. OCHA has already met with the Provincial Government and this is also being discussed in other forums. For most of 2020, this was an issue in north Mozambique but has slowly improved in the second half of last year. We are closely monitoring what is being done as regards this situation. • Resettlement sites: resettlement continues in different areas. The relocations sites are quite full, without proper alternatives such as Metuge districts. There is also a lack of resettlement sites. The number of informal sites are now being identified. The sites that you have situation that are not very good. This is very concerning. There are serious concerns in relations to these alternative sites. • Registration of IDPs: There is an on-going registration of IDPs by IOM and WFP. Protection Cluster in Cabo Delgado is reaching out to both agencies at Cabo Delgado level in order to understand more about the exercise. Substantial details on the exercise has not yet been shared. Registration of IDPs is a concern for protection as Protection Cluster advocates that IDPs should have access to normal civil registration procedures and not a separate system. • PSEA: In a recent report published by the PSEA Network in Cabo Delgado, concerns around PSEA have surfaced around the establishment of lists and registration of those 	
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	<p>that are to receive humanitarian support. The link between PSEA and establishment of lists/registrations is worrying to the Protection Cluster and the PSEA Network. The final PSEA Report will soon be shared with other humanitarian actors.</p> <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ProCap: asked about the issue around access and if this is a challenge for specific NGOs or for specific activities. Also asked if this is hampering the capacity of NGOs to go to areas of need. Response: it has not prevented yet access of actors, but it has delayed it. Protection Cluster together with other partners are monitoring this very closely. ▪ UNICEF: mentioned concern with separate civil registration and would want to have more information on the process led by IOM and WFP. Asked if more information could be shared on this issue. On increase PSEA cases, when there is a mechanism for reporting on PSEA that is established, it is normal that cases increase, that they are compiled and addressed. ▪ Oxfam: Proposes that Protection Cluster and PSEA Network can contribute to the issues around PSEA and discussions around registration of IDPs. 	
<p>3. Update from the PWG of Sofala</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latest update from the PWG: had a meeting of the PWG in Beira and we are discussing a number of issues, such as: 1) an assessment through KoBo to see the situation in the different transit and resettlement sites. The KoBo is currently being developed together with all other protection actors in Beira. 2) the service providers will also be mapped in the different locations; 3) the PWG will see how to strengthen the different protection spaces in the different locations (child friendly spaces, women protection spaces and protection tents) together with DPGCAS; 4) PWG coordinator visited IFAPA where there are 83 families (130 individuals), they are the ones that still ones to be resettled. They were told that they would be resettled to Mutua – awaiting confirmation of when this will happen. • Coordination: Coordination of Protection in Sofala will continue through UNHCR's leadership jointly with the DPGCAS. A terms of reference of the Sofala PWG is currently being worked on and will be shared soon with all partners. 	

<p>4. WG for PWD updates <i>(Please note that these updates were shared by email later by the chair of the WG for PWD – FAMOD)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disability Working Group in Cabo Delgado: This week we had an initial meeting with UNCHR in Cabo Delgado to discuss the establishment of the DWG in Cabo Delgado. In general lines it has been agreed that this group will follow the structure of the National Disability Working Group and the Sofala Disability Working Group. FAMOD will be the lead and UNHCR the co-lead. In the following weeks more technical details will be discussed. ▪ “Localidades”: The “Localidades” where children with disabilities case management will be conducted have been identified in the districts of Montepuez, Balama and Pemba. CPCs have also been identified. ▪ Case management: Children with disabilities case management will only be introduced in places where other mainstream organizations are not doing children case management. In these places, the project will promote an inclusive approach. ▪ Cyclone Eloise post-assessment: Light for the World has been working with the Protection Cluster in Sofala to secure an inclusive post-cyclone assessment. Their efforts have been threefold: 1) Introducing disability related questions in the data collection tool; 2) Participating in the working teams; 3) Conducting disability specific assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
<p>5. AoB</p>	<p>Questions to Child Protection AoR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProCap: Is offering training on how to operationalize protection and training on protection. Offered to have a meeting with Protection Cluster so that the cluster can centralize these trainings around protection and find some synergies on all these initiatives. <p>Key Messages on Relocation: The Key Messages on relocations that have been discussed have been now published on this page: Mozambique: Protection Cluster - Advocacy Key Messages on Relocations of IDPs in Mozambique - 10 February 2021 HumanitarianResponse</p>	