

Protection Cluster Meeting Minutes
19 May 2021
Minutes



Participating Organizations: UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, CARE, Save the Children, World Food Programme, Oxfam, ProCap, GenCap, OHCHR, HelpAge, HelpCode, Translators Without Borders, 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>National Protection Cluster Coordinator 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"> ▪ Palma Response: IDPs continue to arrive by boat. These have demonstrated a high degree of vulnerability. Protection soft infrastructures are still very weak and need to be reinforced. An adequate protection responses is still needed, such as case management, child friendly spaces, among others. On top of protection actors, GBV has been observed, family separation and severe human rights violations in areas that we are not able to access. What is needed is to advocate for these services to be strengthen and reinforced. In order to respond to the many needs observed on the ground: emergency protection units have been set up to respond to the IDPs. As soon as the arrival of boats are announced, the “EPUs” are mobilized and rapidly deployed on the ground in order to identify and respond to persons with specific needs. There has been quite a high number of boats reaching Pemba. However, this is what is normally what has been observed in the past, with smaller number of boats arriving in the beginning and then a high number of arrival of boats can later be observed. We have also received reports that those most vulnerable have had to pay to be on these boats. We 	

	<p>have also observed how lack of coordination can impact the protection situation of those arriving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A recent mission to Mueda/Negumano has identified a number of large number of Mozambicans who are unable to enter Tanzania and seek asylum. Once in Tanzania, those are unable to seek asylum. A recent briefing note by UNHCR has been prepared on this issue. The colleagues who are there in Mueda/Negumano have interviewed a sample of those refouled and found that around 60% of those there wish to return to Tanzania. This is where they believe they will find asylum and safety. This has been heard more and more: that there is a fear of remaining in Cabo Delgado. This is why many of them prefer to go to Tanzania and seek safety. ▪ Intention Survey in the Centro Desportivo: 43% wish to return to Palma but are unable to do so in the moment because of the situation that is not yet clear. 100% wish to leave the center move to other districts. 29% prefer to go to somewhere they feel safe, 8% to Nampula and 4% to Niassa. Of those who want to remain in Cabo Delgado, 47 wish to go to Chiure and this is why today the authorities are organizing a movement to Montepuez and from Mueda/Negumano to Centro Desportivo. Rapid Intention Survey of the Centro Desportivo can be found here. Protection Cluster has been advocating that the Centro Desportivo does not close – rather that it remains as a solution for those vulnerable IDPs that are arriving with no other solution in sight. ▪ INGD Rapid Assessment Survey – 72 hours after a cyclone: The INGD has been reviewing a post-cyclone 72 hours tool. For those who were in the Eloise response might remember that there was an assessment organized after the landfall. For this reason, a review of the 72-hour tool has been organized by the INGD together with OCHA. Protection Cluster participated in the event and provided some inputs on behalf of the protection partners. Finally, comments from the two AoR (GBV and CP) as well as the Working Group on Persons with Disabilities (WG PwD) has been compiled and sent to the INGD. 	
<p>2. Update from the PWG of Nampula</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population figures in Nampula: 64,000 IDPs (according to the Government) and 70,000 (according to OCHA). Many of the Nampula are sheltered with the host community. The only formal IDP site is in Corrane. Corrane is hosting around 3,172 IDPs. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INGD High level mission to Corrane: the INGD President visited Corrane for the second time. During the meeting we raised the importance of the coordination of the protection partners in Nampula and also it was highlighted the importance of maintaining good partnership with INGD in Nampula. The INGD president met with protection partners in Nampula and visited Corrane. The president of INGD thanked the different organizations that were presented in the meeting and requested us to continue the coordination with the INGD. • Joint Assessment in Corrane: Protection assessment through household visit has been organized. The need for various NFIs (household items, sleeping mats and mosquito nets), medicines and strengthening community structures. • 5W: we continued to monitor the partners and to have a consolidated referral pathways. • Resettlement: some 106 families have been resettled from Nampula to Corrane. In coordination with INGD and the clusters we are working on the distribution of NFIs to the IDPs. • Maratane Refugee camp: there has been IDP families that have reached the Marratane refugee settlement with serious medical needs. <p>Question from FAMOD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Nampula there is no disability working group, however, there are a number of partners that are working in Nampula. Question was asked whether there was any collaboration with the NGO “Sight Savers”, which it was confirmed. If numbers of PwD exist in Nampula: numbers are still being worked on in Corrane. Three IDPs with needs of MHPSS have been identified as well as 18 PwD in Corrane. • Challenges in accessing education in Nampula: Save the Children have been following up on this issue. 	
<p>4. Update from the GBV AoR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to GBV IMS Plus: by the Global GBV IMS coordinator in the last GBV Meeting. The presentation was done in the last GBV Coordination meeting. Our next steps is there is any partner who is interested to participate, they will be assessed. • Increase implementation on GBV IMS: we will strengthen our case management systems with partners. This is something that is working progress and will keep updating the protection cluster and increase case management. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAG: We have also been able to send the ToR for the Strategic Advisory Group of the Sub-Cluster. We have already seen some interest from two partners. The SAG is to help us strengthen our coordination mechanism. <p>Question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral Pathways: provided by the AoR partners UNHCR: Montepuez, Chiure, Metuge and Ancuabe. These have been provided by all partners. 	
5. Update from the CP AoR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabo Delgado CP: Child Protection Meeting yesterday, we discussed about the 5W and the information management system. The IM system developed was the map of which are the partners and which of the partners are operating, including the target of indicators that will be shared among all partners of the protection cluster. • Case Management Tool: we had a training in April so we collected the input. Now we have to finalize those tool, the CP IMS Plus. This is being discussed on how we work closely with IOM/DTM to see how we can refine collecting the information of UASC. <p>Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UASC: the number of UASC is provided by the DTM. Now we are discussing how we can verify those data and see how it can be of use to the CP AoR. IOM and AVSI are discussing how to trace and identify those UASC in Palma that are in Ibo in order to provide services. We are discussing in collaboration with IOM. 	
6. 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disability Working Group: You can confirm this, I would make sure that the WG has been officialized within the ICCG – an extended meeting to which every protection organization will be invited. This meeting will share information on disability inclusion and we will definitely circulate the invitation. I want to update our advocacy plans. ▪ Briefing donors: planning to brief donors and call attention to funding programmes. ▪ Protection Cluster: contributing to the UN Human Rights Committee. 	
7. OHCHR	<p>UPR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPR: Mozambique on the 4th of May was reviewed on the UPR. Every single country are assessed by other states. This is the third time that Mozambique is reviewed. It was quite opportune that the review fell this year and it allowed for the conflict to be incorporated into the discussion. 106 States took the floor, 266 recommendation to Mozambique. One thing to flag: the conflict was very 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Committee Recommendations: please send any inputs.

	<p>presenting the review. A good 40 recommendations were focused on the conflict addressing a broad range of issues. They touch everything that we work on. Ensuring protection of civilians and IDPs, ensuring access, importance to ensure access to essential services, respect for standards (HR or IHL), the non-state armed groups, sexual exploitation, access to press, protection of human rights defenders and aid workers, there were other considerations, including around climate change and resilience. Some recommendations on WASH, focusing on access to services, focusing on a few groups, namely rural women, rights and access. Older persons. Missing was around food security, housing and shelter, and youth which are important elements in the north. These recommendations are a gateway with the authorities. It is a way to engage and open opportunities for advocacy. In Mozambique, there are quite a few issues that were touched on in the last review that Mozambique wanted to show that they were progressing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Procedures of the UN: they work in an independent capacity, in march they sent a joint communicate to the Mozambique Government – they send a communicate on a series of communication on human rights. This communication was led by the SR on IDPs and included seven other SR. This communication after two months becomes public. This was shared with the HCT and with the broader protection cluster. However, the Government has not yet provided a response but it also allows for a more active influence from the SR that will continue to engage. There were some questions that were requested by the SR. they are asking what are the measures taken to consider durable solutions, how they are including IDPs in the relocation, issues of family reunification, how are persons with disabilities and are usually vulnerable that are left in the conflict areas/evacuate. Although broad, it is useful in the legal standard that the rapporteur shares. • Human Rights Committee: ICCPR is the most ratified instrument of the UN. Some are considered customary rights and applicable to all states. It is quite an important opportunity advocacy tool in the context of Mozambique. It deals with participation, freedom of the press, issues around life is preserved or not. Issues around due process and due trial. It is very cross-cutting and includes key principles of non-discrimination. What will happen is that the committee in July will make the question. These are the key guiding questions. 	
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8. Translators Without Borders	Presentation by Translators Without Borders. Please direct your questions to Alice Castillejo, Programme Advisor, alice@translatorswithoutborders.org	
9. ProCap Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IASC manages a group of Protection experts – and the RC/HC requested that an expert gets deployed to Mozambique. The idea is to provide support to the different agencies present in the country. Past ProCap worked with different agencies to develop a road map to achieve what is the principal outcome: the centrality of protection. We will be working at different levels – at the HCT and ICCG, and in the Protection Cluster. The timeline will be a few months and the framework will be two to three years. Email is scipione69@gmail.com 	