

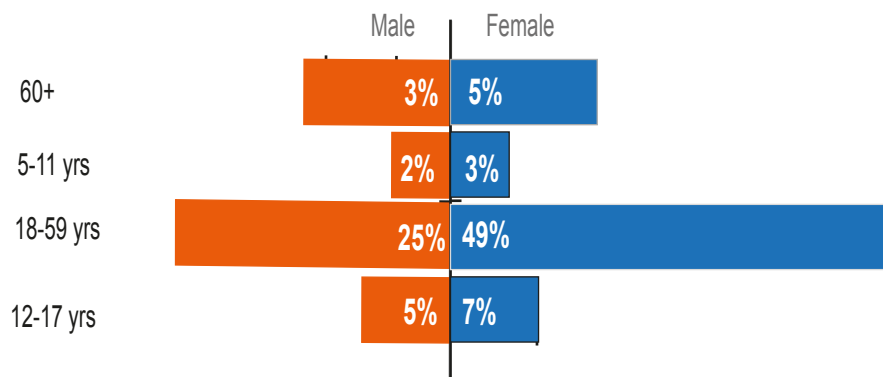
# PROTECTION MONITORING Overview

Dondo transit, accommodation and resettlement sites

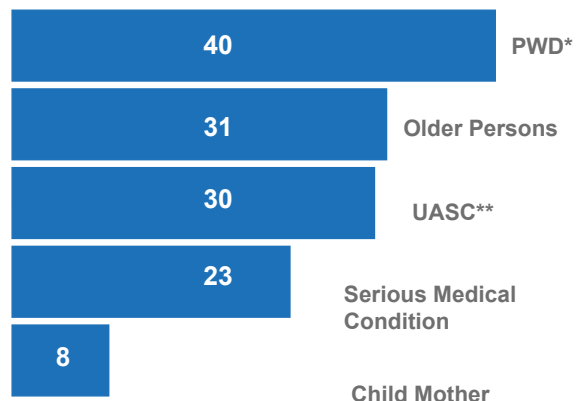
May 2019

This report is based on data collected by UNHCR protection monitors from 22 April 2019 to 02 May 2019 in transit sites, and accommodation and resettlement centres in Mutua-Chipinde area, EPC Samora Machel Mafambisse, EPC 1° Grau Chipinde, Campo Samora Machel, Mutua and Mandruzi.

## Demographics



Protection monitoring interviews were conducted with a total of 633 women, men, boys and girls residing in 04 temporary Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) sites and centers in Dondo. 188 from Campo Samora Machel, 172 from EPC 1° Grau Chipinde, 129 from EPC Samora Machel Mafambisse, and 24 from Mutua-Chipinde area, 60 from Mandruzi and 60 from Mutua resettlement areas.

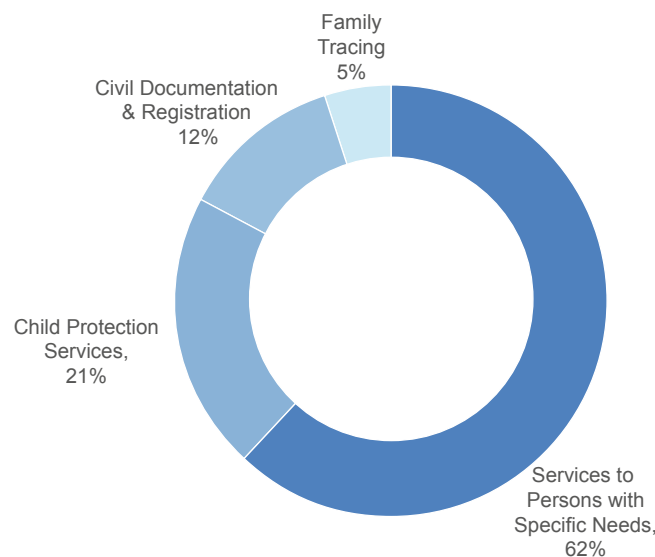


## Person with Specific Needs

One hundred forty two (142) respondents with Specific needs (PSNs) were identified amongst which seventy seven (77) were female and sixty five (65) male; 74 from EPC 1° Grau Chipinde, 48 from EPC Samora Machel Mafambisse, 11 from Campo Samora Machel and 9 from Mutua-Chipinde area.

Among the respondents, forty (40) were persons with disabilities, thirty one (31) were older persons unable to care for self, 30 Unaccompanied minor and Separated Children, twenty three (23) suffered from serious medical conditions, eight (8) were child mothers.

## Protection Priorities



Of the interviewed IDPs, 62% of the respondents confirmed that targeted services for Persons with Specific Needs and in particular, child mothers, elderly persons, persons with serious medical conditions, persons with disabilities, 21% stated that measures have not been put in place to deal with issues related to unaccompanied and separated children including child headed households and child mothers. Other concerns included registration and documentation as raised by 12% of respondents, who may have never acquired any documents or lost them during the cyclone and 5% stated that family tracing and reunification was a concern for IDPs in Dondo.

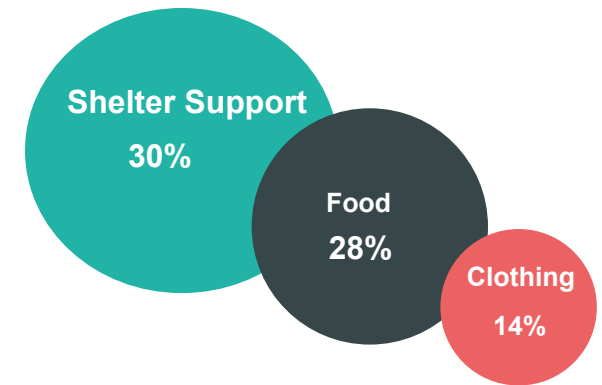
\* Persons with Disabilities

\*\* Unaccompanied and Separated Child

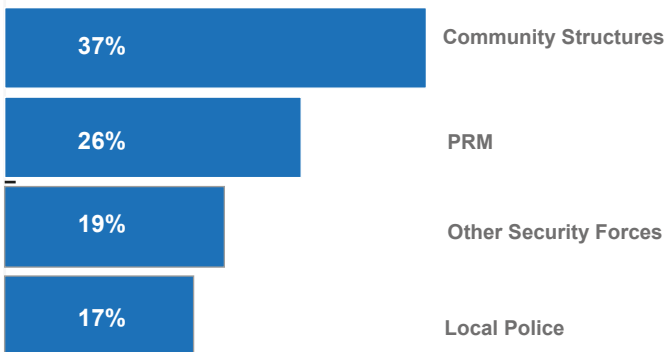
## Basic Needs

As situations in transit centers and accommodation sites continue being volatile, needs captured varied depending on availability of responsive structures and service provision. Respondents listed shelter (30%), food (28%), clothing and shoes (14%), education for children (7%) and livelihood activities (4%) as absolute minimum resources for long-term physical well-being. The lack of proper shelter alternatives and the fact that they are subjected to cohabiting exposes them to the risk of harassment, assault or exploitation and Sexual and Gender Based Violence.

As populations are still uable to engage in farming, they are overreliant on food distribution that often appears to be insufficient. Finally, clothing remains a key concern for those who have lost all their belongings during the floods.



## Feedback and Complaints Mechanism



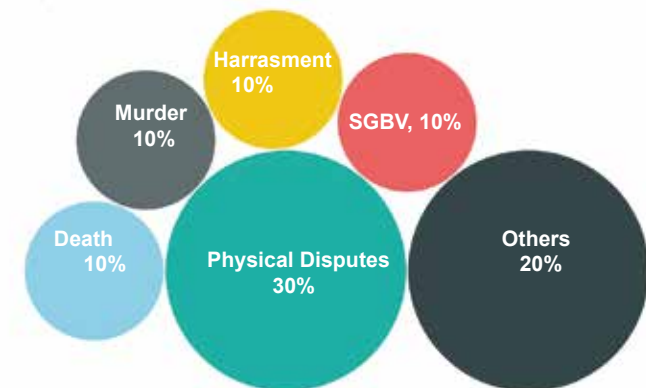
From data collected, several feedback and complaint reporting mechanisms were suggested by the respondents: 37% respondents stating that confirming that they were confident reporting through community structures (Elders or clan leaders, Safety Committee and Religious entities) , 26% were reporting through Policia de Republica de Mozambique(PRM), 19% were reporting to Other Security Forces while 17% preferred making complaints and reporting to Local police.

## Protection Incidents

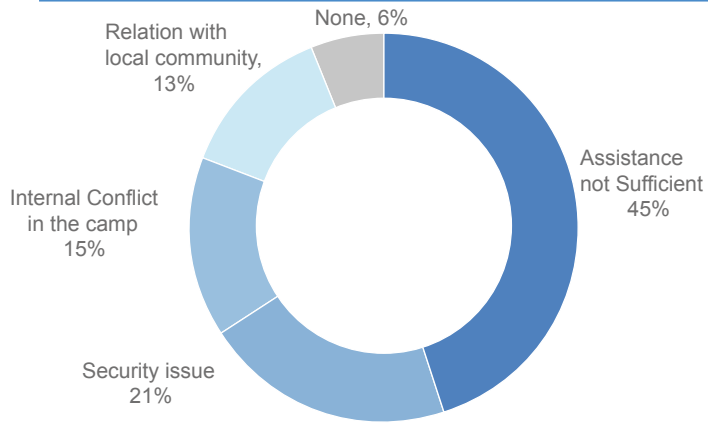
During the data collection period, 9 protection incidents were reported and documented involving only IDPs from the sites above mentioned which included:

- Murder (01)
- Sexual and Gender Based Violence (01)
- Criminal threat/malicious harassment (01)
- Death (01)
- Physical disputes (03)
- Other (02)

The increase of physical disputes is mostly justified by the promiscuity in accommodation centres and lack of privacy that fuel tension among residents.

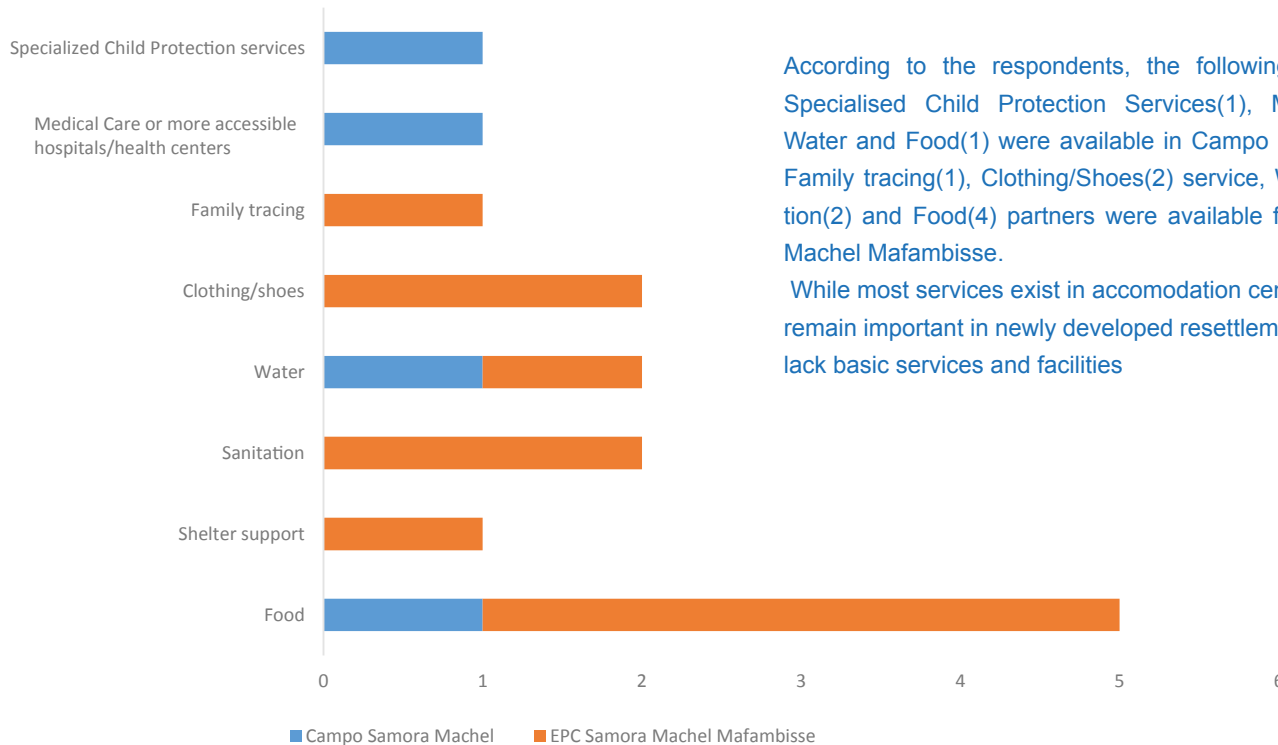


## Key issues faced by the IDP community



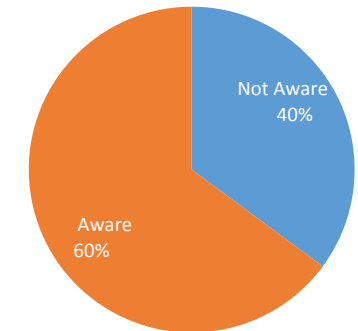
According to 45% of respondents across sites, assistance provided by INGC and humanitarian actors is not enough. In addition, security concerns was mentioned by 21% of those interviewed with 15% confirming that internal conflict among members living in the sites was noted which would have been avoided by beginning with the smallest social units, preserving traditional social arrangements and structures thus reflecting the wishes of the community as far as possible. Conflicts with the host community was perceived as an issue by 13% of respondents and 6% of respondents did not report any problem and declare to enjoy a peaceful life.

## Provision of humanitarian assistance



According to the respondents, the following assistance of Specialised Child Protection Services(1), Medical care(1), Water and Food(1) were available in Campo Samora Machel. Family tracing(1), Clothing/Shoes(2) service, Water(1), sanitation(2) and Food(4) partners were available for EPC Samora Machel Mafambisse.

While most services exist in accomodation centres, challenges remain important in newly developed resettlement sites that still lack basic services and facilities

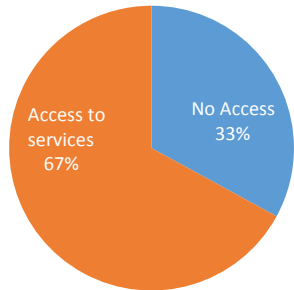


### Awareness of services:

It was noted that, 60% of the respondents were fully aware of service provision on ground, including the scope of interventions. This was not the case for 40% of the respondents who confirmed that they lacked information on this.

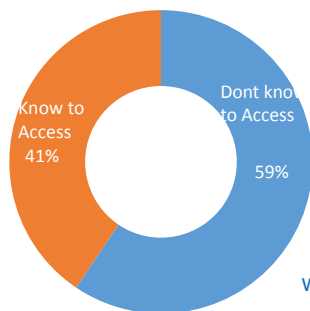
Efforts are ongoing to improve communication with the communities on services available.

## Accessibility to Services



Of the total of respondents interviewed, 67% of persons with specific needs confirmed to have access to on-site services where they sort refuge. This was not the case for the remaining 33%. Access to services for with IDPs and communities remains a challenge, particularly for persons with vulnerabilities who are not factored in when planning for accessibility to services.

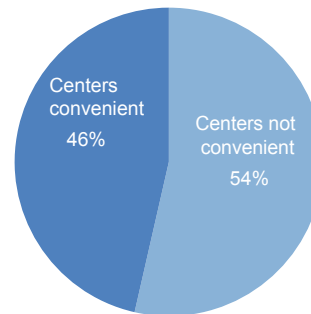
## Protection Services



It was also a concern that more than the half (59%) of the interviewees didn't know how to access the Protection services

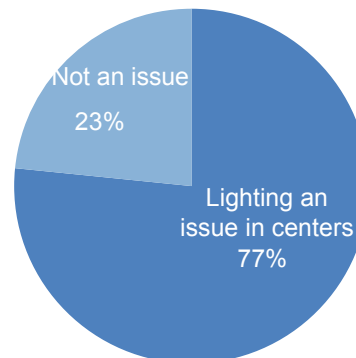
This challenge is being addressed with the set up of protection desks(one stop shops) that will provide information and referral on protection services

## Living Conditions in the Sites



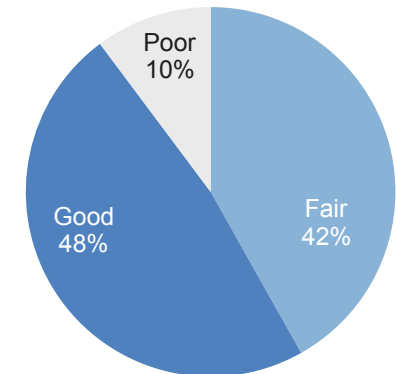
According to 54% of respondents, the quality of accommodation provided especially design and allocation was not Age, Gender and Diversity sensitive neither were persons with specific needs considered. This was not the case of 46% who were satisfied with living conditions in place.

## Lighting and Energy



When asked to provide their opinion, the IDPs massively raised the issues of lightening and energy in the accommodation centers; 77% therefore expressed that opinion. But there were some other IDPs who didn't consider it as an issue as according to them, those resources (lighting and energy) were already available in the sites.

## Relationship with the local community

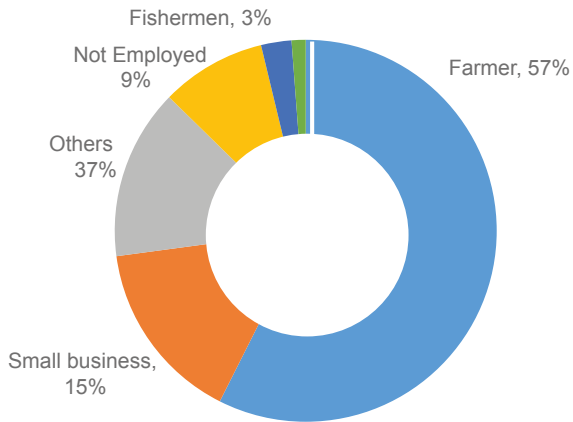


The relationship with local communities was found to be good as stated by 48% of respondents, 42% found it to be fair and 10% stated that it was poor and required improvement.

It is important to continue monitoring the trends, which although, relatively small in size, may lead to further tensions between IDPs and host communities, especially during distribution activities.

Where sites are close to host communities/villages, increased tensions have been reported especially due to the perception that humanitarian assistance is only targeting IDP sites and not the host communities equally affected.

## Livelihood

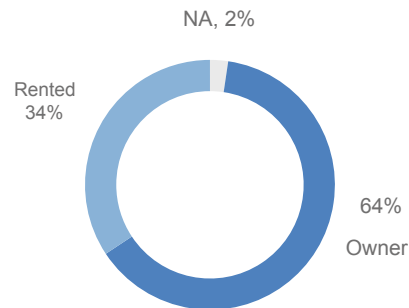


Before cyclone Idai, interviewed IDPs reported to be involved with 57% being farmers, 15% engaged in small and medium businesses, 15% in others i.e. Students, Construcion and house help, 9% were not employed, 3% were fishermen and the rest engaged in very low income generating activities. Although some IDPs may reasonably be able to continue with precarious/daily

income-generating activities, such data points to the

## Housing Land and Property

It appears that 64% of the IDPs interviewed were house and/or land owners and the remaining 34% lived in rented houses. A small number of these IDPs were probably hosted by other people because they were neither owners nor tenant due to lack of income.

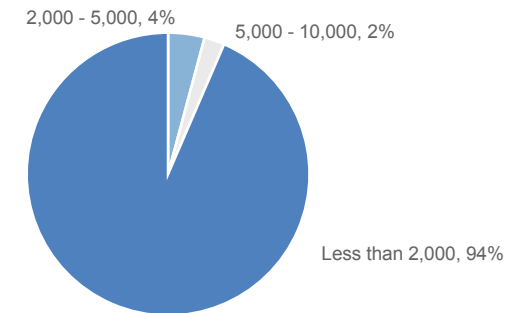


## Solutions

Among the 4 available solutions for the IDPs, 34% respondents preferred to return to their habitual residence, 25% opted to be relocated to accommodation centers with better facilities, 23% preferred to be resettled, 5% wished to be integrated in accommodation centers within Dondo and the rest did not have a preferred option. The ones with no preferred choice were opened all solutions if attractive enough.



## Income



Majority of IDPs interviewed were already living below the poverty line prior to the cyclone. Income for 94% of respondents was not more than 2,000 Metical per month. 4% of the respondents were earning income ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 Meticais per month. There was a 2% of respondent whose income was between 5,000 - 10,000 Meticais per month

## Area of Origin

Based on data collected, 35% of respondents reported to have come from Punguê, Dondo and 31% were from Mutua, 13% came from Bairro Eduardo Mondlane in Dondo while the remaining 21% hailed from Mafambisse, Beira and Chipinde.

