

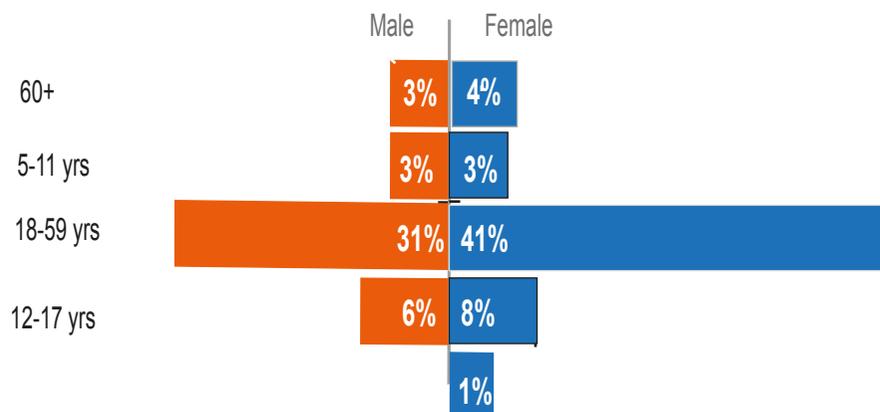
PROTECTION MONITORING Overview

Nhamatanda transit, accommodation and resettlement sites

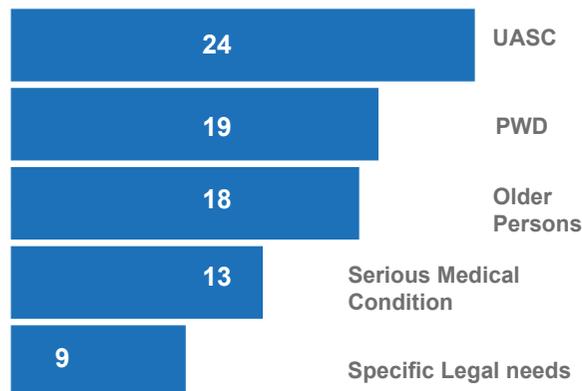
May 2019

This report is based on data collected by UNHCR protection monitors from 29 April - 06 May 2019 in six (6) locations: two (2) transit accommodation centres in Muda Mutemarega, Otcha-Otcha, three (3) resettlement sites in John Segredo, 7 Abril – Cura, Metuchira, as well as one (1) host community in John Segredo área.

Demographics



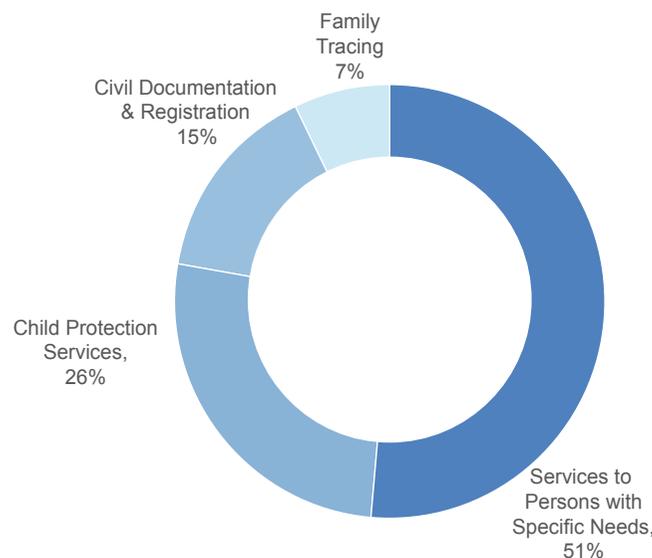
Protection monitoring interviews were conducted with a total of 25% of respondents or eighty nine (89) individuals with Specific needs (PSNs) identified amongst which fifty four (54) were female and thirty five (35) male; 39 from Muda Mutemarega, 14 from 7 Abril – Cura, 15 from John Segredo, 9 from Metuchira, 9 from Otcha-Otcha and 3 from John Segredo host community area.



Person with Specific Needs

Among the respondents, twenty four (24) were unaccompanied/separated children, nineteen (19) with mental/physical disability, eighteen (18) were older persons unable to care for self, thirteen (13) suffered from serious medical conditions, nine (9) were child mothers, eight (8) had no family unity, seven (7) confirmed to have specific legal and physical protection needs, and one (1) had other specific needs.

Protection Priorities



Of the interviewed IDPs, 51% of the respondents confirmed that they would like to have targeted services for Persons with Specific Needs and in particular, child mothers, elderly persons, persons with serious medical conditions, persons with disabilities. 26% 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 psychosocial support for 15% of respondents, who may need the services after the cyclone and 7% stated that family tracing and reunification was a concern for IDPs in Nhamatanda.

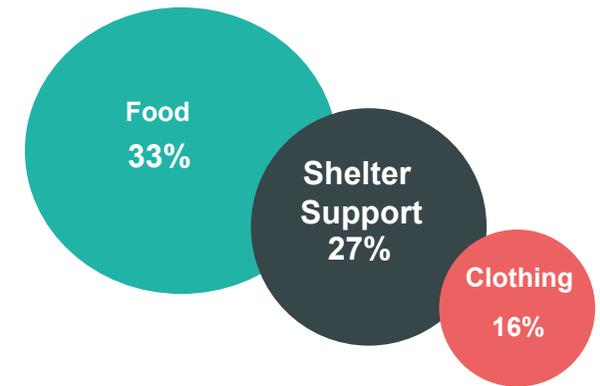
* Persons with Disabilities

** Unaccompanied and Separated Child

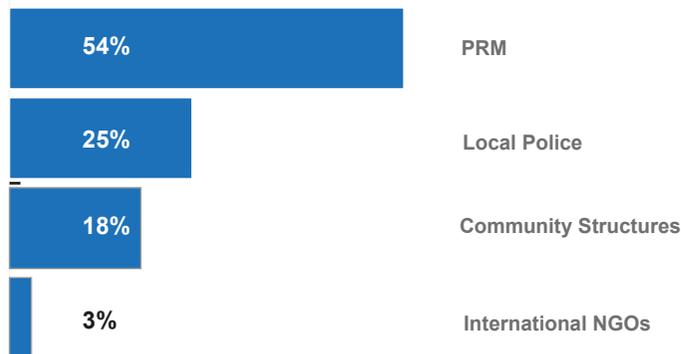
Basic Needs

Across the six locations, the highest basic need related to food availability for 33% (295 respondents), followed by 27% who indicated need for shelter support (243). A total of 16% of respondents (145) are in need of clothing/shoes, 14% (133) reported issues with access to water and 10% (88) problems with availability of adequate sanitation facilities. The top three priorities in terms of basic needs resonate with same findings from monitoring in the six locations.

As populations are still unable 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 lost all their belongings during the floods.



Feedback and Complaints Mechanism



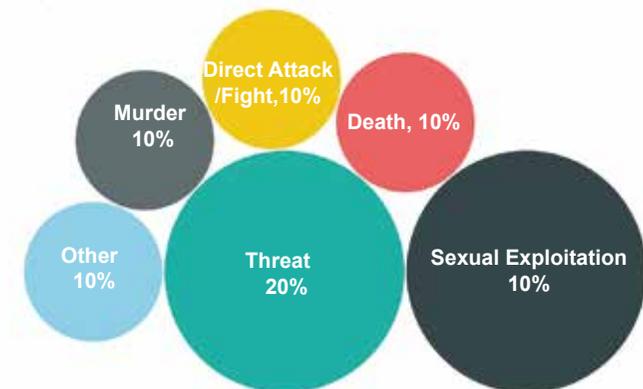
From data collected, several feedback and complaint reporting mechanisms were suggested by the respondents: 54% respondents stated that they were confident reporting through Policia de Republica de Mozambique (PRM), 25% preferred making complaints and reporting to Local police, 18% reporting through community structures (Elders or clan leaders, Safety Committee and Religious entities), 3% were reporting to international NGOs. Such top preferences for reporting to community structures and police forces are in line with Dondo and Beira protection monitoring results.

Protection Incidents

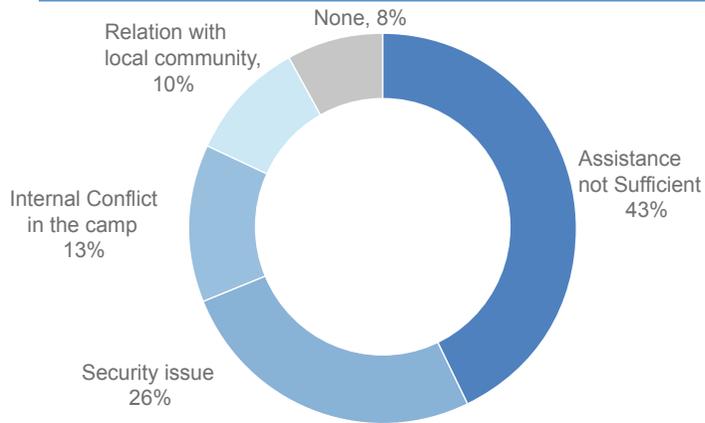
During the data collection period, 6 protection incidents were reported involving only IDPs from the sites above mentioned which included:

- Threat (02)
- Sexual Exploitation allegation (01)
- Direct attack/fight (01)
- Natural death (01)
- Other (01)

No significant difference in incidents across districts were recorded: in the case of Dondo and Beira districts, 9 and 10 incidents had been recorded, respectively.

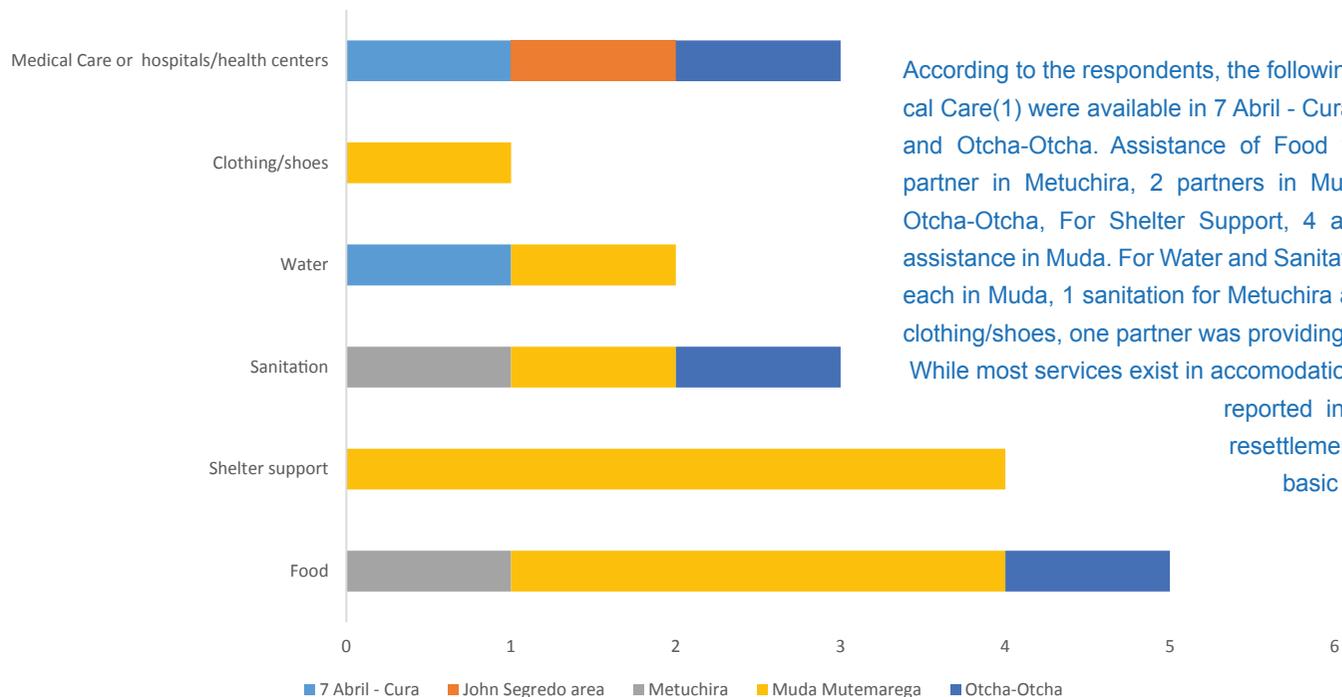


Key issues faced by the IDP community

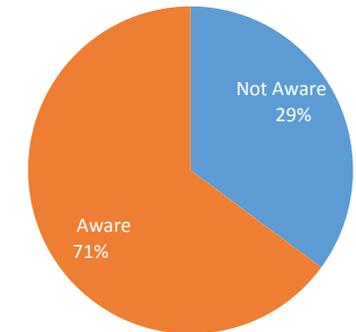


According to 43% of respondents across sites, assistance provided by INGC and humanitarian actors was not enough. In addition, safety concerns was mentioned by 26% of those interviewed while 13% reported internal conflict among members living in the sites. Conflicts with the host community was perceived as an issue by 8% of respondents and 10% of respondents did not report any problem and declared they wanted to enjoy a peaceful life.

Provision of humanitarian assistance



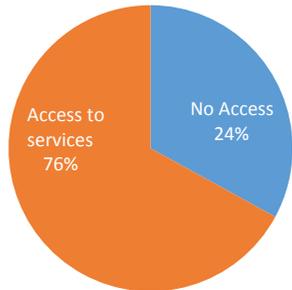
According to the respondents, the following assistance of Medical Care(1) were available in 7 Abril - Cura, John Segredo Area and Otcha-Otcha. Assistance of Food was available also 1 partner in Metuchira, 2 partners in Muda and 1 partner in Otcha-Otcha, For Shelter Support, 4 actors were providing assistance in Muda. For Water and Sanitation 1 actor existed for each in Muda, 1 sanitation for Metuchira and Otcha-Otcha. For clothing/shoes, one partner was providing assistance in Muda. While most services exist in accommodation centres, were reported in newly developed resettlement sites that still lack basic services and facilities



Awareness of services:

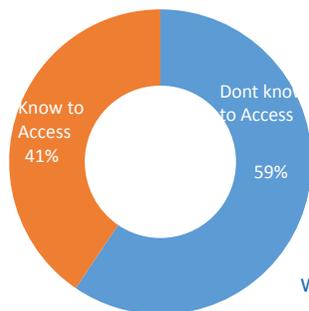
A total of 71% of the respondents were fully aware of service provision on ground, while for the remaining 29% of the respondents it was not the case and they lacked information on this. Efforts are ongoing to improve communication with the communities on services available.

Accessibility to Services



Of the total of respondents interviewed, 76% of persons with specific needs confirmed to have access to on-site services where they sought refuge. This was not the case for the remaining 24%. Adequate communication and reach out to all IDPs and communities remains a challenge, particularly for persons with vulnerabilities (such as disability or reduced mobility) who may not be factored in when planning information dissemination sessions.

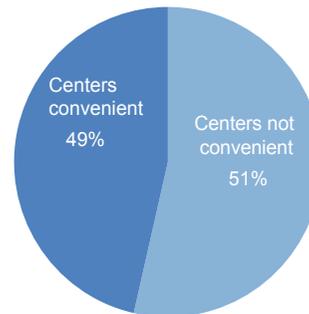
Protection Services



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

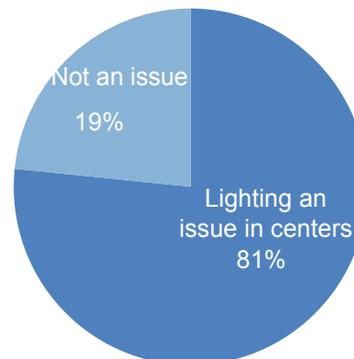
This challenge is being addressed with the set up of protection desks (one stop shops) that will provide information and referral on protection services

Living Conditions in the Sites



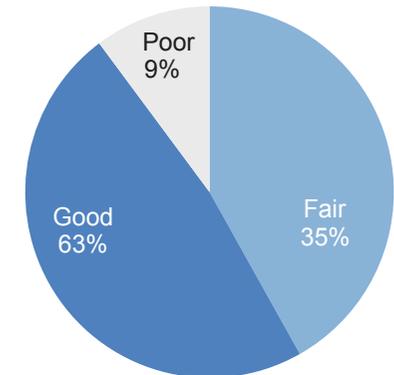
The quality of accommodation provided, especially design and allocation seemed adequately sensitive of Age, Gender and Diversity considerations only for 51% of interviewees. This was not the case for the remaining 49% who were unsatisfied with living conditions in place.

Lighting and Energy



During data collection, 81% of affected IDPs in the 6 locations confirmed that availability of lighting and energy in accommodation centers remained an issue which would potentially intensify the risk of SGBV incidents and crime. This was not the case for the remaining 19% who stated that these resources were available in the site.

Relationship with the local community

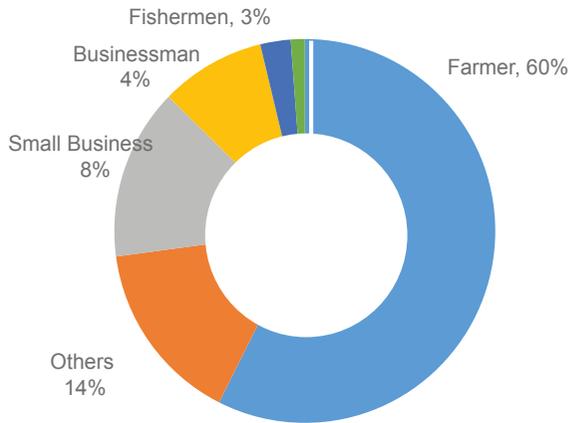


The relationship with local communities was found to be good by 63% of respondents, 35% found it to be fair and 9% stated that it was poor and required improvement. Those citing poor relationship with the host community confirmed that this was aggravated during aid distribution as those in neighboring communities felt the need to be assisted as well. This led to heightened tension and agitation by the two groups. This is a widespread phenomenon requiring continuous monitoring and attention to minimize possible escalation into violent behaviours.

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.

In locations where sites are too close to neighboring communities and villages, there is a need to work closely with available community structures as well as local authorities to ensure that intention of the distribution is known and agreed upon as needs differ. Secondly, explore possibilities of supporting the affected population living within the host communities who may also have similar needs.

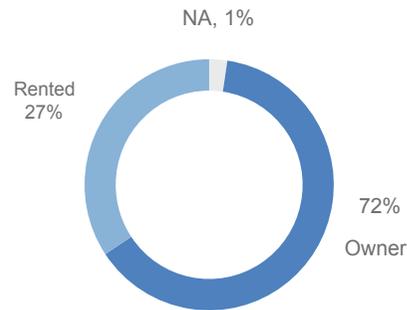
Livelihood



Before cyclone Idai, 60% of interviewed IDPs reported to be working as farmers, 8% engaged in small businesses, 10% comprised of fishermen, carpenters, construction workers, maid and business persons, 7% were not employed, whilst 14% in other activities such as security guard and students.

Housing Land and Property

It appears that 72% of the IDPs interviewed were house and/or land owners and the remaining 27% lived in rented houses. A small number of these IDPs were probably hosted by other people because they were neither home owners or tenant due to lack of income.

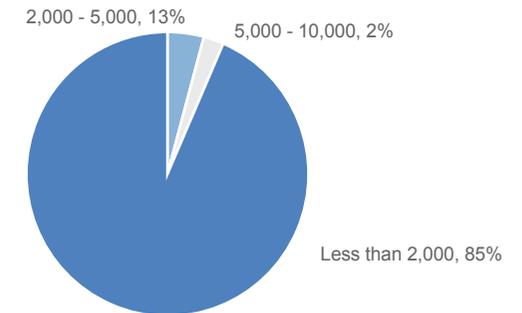


Solutions

Among the 4 available solutions for the IDPs, For about one-third of respondents (59%), permanent resettlement to a new site was the preferred solution to end the displacement, 22% opted to be relocated to accommodation centers with better facilities, 11% wished to be integrated within the host community; 8% were ready to return to their habitual residence and 1% to find another solution/undecided The ones with no preferred choice were opened all solutions if attractive enough.



Income



Out of the three hundred and fifty two (352) respondents, only 2% confirmed to have been earning between 5,000 and 10, 000 Metical per Month. A total of 13% between 2,000-5,000 Metical per Month, whilst the great majority of 85% earned below 2000 Metical per Month; it was 94% in the case of Dondo and 99% for Beira respondents. Such data shows a trend of extreme poverty among the IDPs, reportedly living with the equivalent of approximately USD 1 a day.

Area of Origin

In terms of areas of origin, all 330 IDPs who responded to this question came from various locations within the Nhamatanda district. In particular, the relative majority came from Tica (32%)

- Maguimba (21%),
- Johnsegredo (20%),
- Metuchira (17%),
- and Muda (11%).

