

PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT #14

June 4th to 6th 2019

Locations visited: Estaquinha Sede, Bandua II (Chilemba), Begaja, Inhanjou km 37, Chingamidze (Injamita), Bandua Sede I (Pavo), Mussocossa (Guara-Guara), in BUZI district.

Discussions: Women, men, girls and boys, Community leaders.

Participants: UNICEF (WASH), IOM (Site planning), UNHCR, INGC and Land Ministry.



Key Findings and Common issues:

GENERAL: In the visited sites, the most basic needs are not met. Further away from Guara Guara, less presence of agencies and services. Bandua and Estaquinha are the main points where the community access services such as health and secondary school.

SHELTER: Some displaced families have received tarpaulins and mosquito nets from the government. This has been the only support provided in terms of shelter, therefore families have built improvised housing with local material. Most of the population sleeps on the floor without any mattress. They have expressed being cold at night and in need of blankets; the rain also penetrates the small habitations. Most of the families lack construction material. The precariousness of shelter conditions causes protection concerns among the population as the improvised houses cannot be closed and fear robbery of the little they have.

FOOD: In most of the visited sites, the persons interviewed explained they would receive food distribution every two weeks from the government, although some interviewed families considered to be insufficient. They explained the food distribution does not take into consideration the family composition. Also, not all the families have the appropriate kitchen material that would enable them to cook the food they receive.

WASH: Access to water differs from site to site. In some sites, water is accessible in nearby primary schools through hand pumps. In others, wells were created and persons interviewed explained they would dig holes on the ground themselves until obtaining water. Also, in some communities, the population has built some improvised latrines by their own means; in others, they defecate in the bush. For children, elderly and persons suffering from diarrhoea who cannot go deep in the bush, they resort to defecate near the habitable areas. Interviewed persons are worried by the hygiene and health issues this situation is causing. Lack of soap was mentioned in various FGD.

HEALTH: The main health problems expressed by the communities interviewed are: diarrhoea (could be associated with the lack of access to potable water), cough (persons interviewed explained this is due to their sleeping conditions – on the floor full of dust and are cold at night), malaria, HIV, tuberculosis and cholera. None of the visited sites have health facilities in the settlements. The vast majority considered the access to health facilities to be compromised due to the distance. The latter creates important protection issues for pregnant women, elderly and persons in need of long term treatment.

LIVELIHOOD: Prior to the cyclone, the majority of the persons interviewed mentioned that agriculture was their main occupation. Since the cyclone, they have not been able to reinstate their activities although the government has provided them with seeds. The obstacle encountered have been the insects and the dry soils.

EDUCATION: Most of the sites visited have a fair access to primary school in terms of distance. However, some of the impediments mentioned by the persons interviewed included: lack of school material, lack of financial means to buy school material, hunger, limited capacity of the school to absorb additional children, and lack of documentation. Regarding secondary school, the distance was mentioned as one of the main issues putting at risk the access to education, along with lack of documentation. The latter has been identified by the community as provoking early marriage. Also, the children interviewed mentioned they are suffering from bullying at school due to their precarious conditions (lack of clothes and shoes were mentioned as the source of bullying).

CHILD PROTECTION: The community informed us there is an important number of separated children in the settlements. From the discussions maintained, they were separated before the cyclone. Also, children are expected to engage in agriculture with their parents for long hours and at an early age (ie. 10 years old). It is not clear what is the extend of the agriculture activities undertaken by these children – further assessment is needed as may qualify as child labour / worst forms of labour. Children are still traumatized by the effects of the cyclone in their lives, they are hungry, sleep on the floor, and do not have sufficient clothes. In most of the sites, no child protection activities are taking place.

PROTECTION AND SECURITY:

- In none of the sites *Accaô Social* was seen;
- Some of the communities have elected their own community police who deals with minor issues and reports to the local police the incidents meriting further attention. All of the community police members are men;
- None of the sites has lighting;
- Domestic violence was mentioned by groups of women as a norm in their community.



ESTAQUINHA SEDE

Population: 200 HH, 853 individuals	Plots demarcated: 150
Source of water: hand pump 700m from site	Latrines: none (defecation in the bush)
Health facility: in Estquinha	
Distance to primary school (km):	
Distance to secondary school (km):	Chief of site: Alberto Filipi (877216527)

HEALTH: The health facility is considered to be far away from the site (in Estaquinha), although the persons interviewed stated they were satisfied with the quality of the health services. The main health conditions mentioned by the population are: cough and malaria due to the shelter conditions. Regarding pregnant women, the distance to the health facility is preventing them from receiving proper follow-up; they go to a health facility one month before giving birth. There is however a nurse on-site from the community.

WASH: No latrines were built. The population defecates in the bush. There is a hand pump 700m away from the site. The population mentioned that their financial means prevents them from buying water from the nearby locality and the use of the pump is creating conflicting relationship with the local community. The chief mentions there is a big queue in the hand pump in the morning. The population mentioned to be in need of soap. They take their shower in the night which creates security concerns for women.

SHELTER: The shelter conditions are very precarious. Some families received tarpaulins (they were unable to tell who provided them) and were able to erect small improvised shelters built with local material. The small improvised houses are considered small in light of the family composition. Some of them have holes in the material used; the persons interviewed explained to be cold at night. The precariousness of shelter conditions causes protection concerns among the population as the improvised houses cannot be closed and fear robbery of the little they have.

FOOD: According to the persons interviewed, the last time they received food was by end of April. Also, they are unable to engage in agriculture as the season has ended.

LIVELIHOODS: Prior to the cyclone, agriculture and fishing were the main occupation of this population. They would sell the products in a local market; this was their main source of income. However, during the cyclone they lost the materials that would enable them to continue cultivating.

EDUCATION: A public school is situated “near” the site. Children stated they walk “a lot” (around 2 hours) to get to school – the women said the distance is not an obstacle as the children got used to it. Main obstacles mentioned by the community to access education are: hunger and school materials. Children mentioned wanting to have uniforms from school, as they do not have enough clothing for each day in the week.

CHILD PROTECTION: There is no recreational activities for children taking place in the site. The persons interviewed stated they are some children from the community who do not have any parents, both passed away (not due to cyclone). The group of women interviewed stated they are worried about the hygiene issues in the site in light of the children’s needs; they also mentioned being in need of clothing for their children. Children explained they would cultivate during the weekends at an early age (ie. 10 years old). This needs to be further assessed as could qualify as child labour / worst forms of labour.

SECURITY: There is no community police in this site. The police station is considered to be far away.

PROTECTION CONCERNS FOR WOMEN: The persons interviewed stated that an important number of women head of household were living in the site. A WFS was seen at the entrance of the settlement in front of the authorities’ offices. An activity was ongoing at the time of the visit.

BANDUA II (CHILEMBA)¹

Population: 92 HH	
Source of water: 2 hand pumps (school and church)	Latrines: locally made
Health facility: in Bandua	
Distance to primary school (km):	
Distance to secondary school (km):	Chief of site: Joaquim Manjar

HEALTH: The health facility is considered to be far away. Main health issues mentioned by the women interviewed are tuberculosis, HIV, cholera and asthma. They stated somebody came to register sick persons (they are unsure who it was and what is the follow-up provided). They are not satisfied with the services: for a big health issue they would provide a pain killer and send you home.

WASH: They access water in the nearby school.

SHELTER: Tarpaulins were seen in the site. The persons interviewed stated to be cold at night due to the precariousness of their accommodation conditions.

FOOD: Every 15 days the government would provide food, although the women interviewed stated that they were not coming anymore. They also stated being in need of kitchen material to be able to cook the food that was provided. Population would engage in agriculture and sell their products in the local market. They are unable to do the same after the cyclone as they barely have food for themselves. They received seeds from the government.

LIVELIHOODS: Some of the persons would cut wood in order to sell them outside the community.

EDUCATION: School material was the main issue addressed by the persons interviewed. Children would attend primary school near the site, but for adolescents the secondary school is situated in Bandua. Distance for the latter is a problem.

CHILD PROTECTION: The main preoccupation for the women interviewed is the access to health facilities for their children which is considered too far away (both women interviewed had a 1-year-old child). The persons interviewed mentioned that early marriage was a problem in their community. Girls aged 15 years old would marry as they do not go to school; the women interviewed stated the adolescents need awareness on the consequences of dropping out of school and early marriage.

SECURITY: There is no community police in the site. When a problem arises they address it with the local chief. If it cannot be solved or unsatisfied, they go to Bandua Police.

COMMUNITY: There is no community structure (other than the chief of site).

PROTECTION CONCERNS FOR WOMEN: The persons interviewed stated that an important number of women head of household were living in the site.

OTHER: They received food, plastic buckets and clothing from an organization. They were unable to say which organization.

¹ Due to weather conditions (raining), UNHCR could only meet with two women.

BEGAJA

Population: 206 HH, 1609 individuals

Plots demarcated: 206

Pop. prior to Idai: 33 HH

Health facility: in Estaquinha

Source of water: 1 hand pump in-site

Distance to primary school (km):

Latrines: none (defecation in the bush)

Distance to secondary school (km):

Chief of site: Joao Bejo Javier (877383431)

SECURITY: Mines were found in the area and have been demarcated. There is a community police in the site (6 men chosen within the community in light of their corpulence). The community would be open to have gender parity within the community police; they understand incidents are of various natures and for some women reporting to another women police would more appropriate. The gov. police is situated in Estaquinha. Persons interviewed stated no incidents were reported so far.

HEALTH: The nearest health facility is in Estaquinha (2h30 by bicycle according to chief). During the night, there is no way of transportation to the health facility, which is a concern for the community. The distance causes protection risks for pregnant women in the site. Women interviewed mentioned that there is a place where pregnant women would stay when at their 7-8 month of pregnancy in Estaquinha, but some women do not accept to leave their community. The main health issues mentioned by the population are: cholera, malaria, diarrhoea, HIV and tuberculosis.

WASH: There are no latrines in this site. Only the families already leaving in this area had their latrines (33 families). The displaced population hence resort to defecate in the bush. The persons interviewed are worried about the hygiene as children, elderly and persons suffering from diarrhoea cannot or do not go very far away in the bush and are defecating near the habitable areas; they are preoccupied of the impact for their health. They have one hand pump in site. However, the persons interviewed stated it was not working well and that the waiting time to get water is important (pump crowded at certain hours of the day).

SHELTER: All families received tarpaulins and built improvised, precarious shelters with them.

FOOD AND LIVELIHOODS: Before the cyclone, the community would engage in fishing and agriculture. Now, they would go back to their place of habitual residence before displacement in order to cultivate. They were provided seeds but the process is not successful due to insects. They cannot fish anymore due to crocodiles. They are also doing craft traditional beer. They received food from the Red Cross 4 times and were told that the government would provide food every two weeks (this was mentioned on June 1st). The food distribution so far has not taken into consideration the family composition.

EDUCATION: School material was lost during the cyclone and it was identified as a major obstacle to access education by the community as they don't have the financial means to buy them again. Primary school is accessible (40 min by foot according to chief), the secondary school is in Estaquinha (2h30 away by bicycle). Adolescents are therefore not attending school; they do not have the financial means that would permit them to remain in Estaquinha during the week in order to attend classes. Lack of capacity to absorb the new children was also mentioned as an obstacle. Some adolescents were identified as separated, hence without the proper parental support that would enable them to attend school.

CHILD PROTECTION: The main preoccupations of the persons interviewed are the shelter conditions (easily getting malaria) and clothing. Also, persons are preoccupied of separated children leaving with their grand-parents who have limited capacities to provide for their needs. The separated children were identified as in need of further care giver support.

COMMUNITY: There is a women committee who meets once per month; they find it very helpful. Before the cyclone, 33 families would live in this area. After the cyclone, the chief identified 173 families in total. Today they are 206 families and the number keeps fluctuating.

INANJOU KM 37

Population: 421 HH, 1877 individuals
Health facility: in Bandua or Estaquinha
Distance to primary school (km):
Distance to secondary school (km):

Source of water: water system in local school
Latrines: no latrines (defecation in the bush)
Chief of site: Castigue Jean

HEALTH: The health facility is situated either in Bandua or Estaquinha (more than 10km away). There used to be an “emergency hospital” that was deactivated and there is no nurse within the community. Main health issues mentioned are: cough, diarrhoea and malaria.

WASH: There are no latrines; the population tries to go in distant locations to defecate. They obtain water from the well in the site or from the river (although they are scared of crocodiles). The persons interviewed mentioned they do not have soap. None of the persons mentioned the water system in the local school.

SHELTER: The shelter conditions are very precarious. Some families received tarpaulins (they were unable to tell who provided them) and were able to erect small improvised shelters built with local material. The improvised shelters are small, some of them have holes in the material used and the persons interviewed explained to be cold at night

FOOD: The population goes to Estaquinha or Bandua to get food. The persons interviewed stated they received seeds but did not find a successful outcome due to insects; this problem was already raised and the government told them they would receive insecticide.

LIVELIHOODS: Agriculture – although they have lost the materials that would help them to engage in this activity and there is no surplus to be sold in local market. They are also doing craft traditional beer with the corn that they were able to retrieve after the floods (not the best option but they had to choose as agriculture was not successful). Women would like to be productive but lack of resources is preventing them to start a small business. Men would like to participate in the projects ongoing in the region in order to have a source of income.

EDUCATION: Access to primary school is not a problem in terms of distance: primary school is contiguous to the site. As for secondary school, it is situated in Estaquinha or Bandua. Adolescents live in rented homes or school residences during the week in order to attend secondary school. A group of adolescents mentioned many of their peers would abandon school due to early marriage and financial means: some have no choice but to work in order to participate in the family’s finances, some cannot buy school material. Also, the children interviewed mentioned they are suffering from bullying at school due to their precarious conditions (lack of clothes and shoes were mentioned as the source of bullying, along with dry skin who becomes white) – the bullying started after the cyclone.

CHILD PROTECTION: Clothing was mentioned as an issue for the persons interviewed. A CFS is situated in the site. By the time of our visit, some educational activity for adolescents was ongoing. Children mentioned to engage in agriculture with their parents during the weekends and after school (further monitoring required). Early marriage was mentioned as an issue during the FGDs, mainly caused by distance to secondary school (adolescents are demotivated) and due to lack of appropriate parental / care giver support (ie. parents / care givers are not providing the necessary motivation and importance to their adolescent’s education).

SECURITY: There is a community police in the site; persons are chosen in light of their good behaviour. No incidents of sexual abuses were reported so far.

COMMUNITY: There are no committees. Persons interviewed mentioned there is a good relationship with the local community.

OTHER: Some women approached UNHCR in order to know if we were here to provide documentation for children; they were told registration and provision of documentation would happen that day.

CHINGAMIDJE (INHAMITA)

Population: 444 HH, 2020 individuals

Pop. prior to Idai: 60 HH

Health facility: in Bandua	Source of water: hand dug wells
Distance to primary school (km):	Latrines: locally made
Distance to secondary school (km):	Chief of site: Augusto Macuancha (867358977)

HEALTH: The population mentions there is no hospitals nearby. They go to the health facility in Bandua. The main problems expressed by the persons interviewed are: tuberculosis, hypertension and HIV. Pregnant women need to go to Bandua to receive proper assistance and follow-up; some would go by feet. At the 8th month of pregnancy, they need to stay in Bandua. Some have given birth in precarious conditions in the site.

WASH: Access to water was mentioned to be a big problem for the community. The persons interviewed during FGD mentioned there is a well in the site digged by the community but which is often dry. Some mention they would dig other holes to get water or go to the river; they also stated they would try to collect water from rain. They started to build some improvised latrines. They take baths in the bush or by night.

SHELTER: The community received tarpaulins. Not all the families received this support (only 230 families received tarpaulins). The shelters the community was able to build are precarious. The persons interviewed mentioned to be cold at night due to the precariousness living condition; the rain would penetrate the small habitations, which is causing health issues (cold, flu).

FOOD: They receive food every two weeks (either from government or the Red Cross) although they estimate it to be insufficient for the needs of the families. Also, the women interviewed mentioned the food is heavy and they do not have the physical capacity, nor the means to transport what is distributed from the point of distribution to their shelters. The community received seeds from the government but they have not been used as they don't know where to cultivate: the soil is too dry and there is not enough water to irrigate. They mentioned being in need of kitchen material in order to cook the food provided.

LIVELIHOODS: Before the cyclone, they would engage in agriculture. For the time being it is impossible to cultivate as the soil is either too dry at the site or is still flooded in their place of habitual residence. They have kept aside the seeds.

EDUCATION: Distance is not a problem for primary school. However school material and clothing are the main issues preventing children from going to school. Documentation is mandatory in secondary school and some children are not able to present such documents. Distance was also mentioned as the main obstacle to access secondary school. A case was mentioned about a boy who would attend secondary school but since his bicycle broke, he dropped out. Documentation and financial means to access secondary school was also mentioned as an obstacle.

CHILD PROTECTION: Early marriage was mentioned as an issue, mainly for separated children. Lack of access to school is the main cause.

SECURITY: There is a community police but they do not trust it; they mention it is corrupted. For big issues or incidents, they need to go to Bandua. No security incidents were reported but they are worried as it could happen in any time and they have no proper system ensuring the security in the site. Domestic violence is also present in the settlement.

COMMUNITY: There is a good relationship between the displaced population and the local community, they are happy to be able to help the cyclone victims. The local chief takes the decisions among the community and there are also men and women committees. They receive information through the local chief.

PROTECTION CONCERNS FOR WOMEN: The persons interviewed stated that an important number of women head of household were living in the site.

BANDUA SEDE 1 (PAVO)²

Population: 610 HH, 3050 individuals	Source of water: hand pump
Health facility: in Bandua	

² UNHCR could not engage in FGD due to the overcrowded area and the limited time to penetrate the site (sunset).

Distance to primary school (km):
Distance to secondary school (km):

Latrines: locally made
Chief of site: Tito David Simango (861445303)

HEALTH: Main issues mentioned: diarrhoea, cough and malaria. There is no health facility nearby. They would go to Bandua which is considered too far away.

WASH: They are building their own latrines.

SHELTER: Precarious living conditions which is provoking health issues as cough. Population sleeps on the floor without anything in between their body and the dusty floor.

FOOD: Community is provided with food every 15 days.

EDUCATION: Adolescents are not attending school due to lack of documentation and lack of school material.

CHILD PROTECTION: Clothing and hygiene was mentioned as the main preoccupations.

SECURITY: There is no police. They need to go to Bandua to address any incident.

COMMUNITY: There are no committees.

PROTECTION CONCERNS FOR WOMEN: A WSF was seen at the entrance of the site but women stated the place was reserved for women, women with children and pregnant women. Some did not know what the WSF was all about.

MUSSOCOSSA

Population: 43 HH, 143 individuals

Source of water: hand dug well

Distance to primary school (km):

Latrines: 7 completed latrines

Distance to secondary school (km):

HEALTH: Main health issue mentioned was cough, diarrhoea and malaria. The health facility is considered too far away from the site with no means of transportation. Some bicycle owners help those in need.

WASH: Population mentioned a well was dugged, but it is small and does not provide enough water for the needs of the population in the site. They also mentioned a broken pump in the locality. Every family has an improvised latrine, but it is difficult for the elderly and sick people to dig their own latrine. 5 finished latrines were mentioned by the community and 35 open holes.

SHELTER: Community received tarpaulins and have been able to build improvised tents. Precarious living conditions are provoking health issues such as cough. They mentioned to be in need of blankets. Most of the families lack construction material.

FOOD: They receive food distribution every two weeks but they stated it is insufficient in light of the needs of the population in the site (ex. 2 sardines cans for 15 days), and does not take into consideration the family composition.

LIVELIHOODS: They do not engage in cultivation as they used to do due to insects.

EDUCATION: Children go to school however a small lagoon sometimes prevents the children to access the way to school. Children also mentioned being in need of school material, but this is not preventing their school attendance. The children mentioned being hungry at school as they do not have breakfast. The children who do not go to school are those who have no parental support (separated children?). Nearby secondary school stops at grade 10, therefore for those who would attend 11 and 12 grade, they drop out from school. They need to go to Bandua or Buzi, which is not feasible due to the distance. There is an *escolinha* for the young children.

CHILD PROTECTION: The persons interviewed mentioned that 4 unaccompanied children are living in the site. The community takes care of them. UNHCR could not meet them as two were at school and the other 2 where nowhere to be found. Early marriage was also identified by the community as an issue. Children are participating in cultivation activities (further assessment needed). The latter is preventing them to do their homework: when they come back home there is no more daylight and there is no light that would enable them to revise the material shown at school, putting aside their lack of energy at the end of the day.

SECURITY: There is no community police. The community is scared about potential robbery as the site is an open settlement. Security problems for the elderly were mentioned: they would get robbed by other young men in the settlement. The incident was reported and the men left the site. Population is worried due to lack of lighting in the settlement.

COMMUNITY: There is a chief of site. There are no committees. There are two tribes leaving in the site. There is a peaceful coexistence among themselves. They receive information through the local chief; they used to listen to the radio.

PROTECTION CONCERNS FOR WOMEN: Domestic violence was mentioned in the FGD with women, including physical violence. Women are scared to speak up. Some men have drinking problems and after drinking they are violent towards their wives.