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Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT #9

Location: Nhamatanda, Metuchira, John Segrado – Nhamatanda district

Discussions: District Administration staff, SDSMASS Staff, District Planning Office Director, Return community in Metuchira, Bairro Administrator for Joao Segrado

Participants: UNHCR

Date: 24/04/2019

General background

The objective of the trip to Nhamatanda district was to understand the plans for resettlement, monitor the progress and protection issues in the context of on-going resettlement, and to map the national child protection system in Nhamatanda district.

Overview

Information from officials in Nhamatanda

Dumingo, District Administration Office

Moises Benjamim, Technician / Resettlement Focal Point – +258 84 416 6078

Maraije, Director of Planning and Infrastructure in Nhamatanda – +258 84 933 3051

Samuel, INGC Focal Point in Nhamatanda – +258 84 039 8261

Tembe, INGC Focal Point in Nhamatanda – +258 84 538 4813

Accommodation centres in Nhamatanda district

940 households (4,538 individuals) living in four accommodation centres.

Agua Rural – Vila sede, Nhamatanda

Muda Mutamarega – Tica

Ocha Ocha – Tica

John Segredo – Lamego

Resettlement sites

There are a total of 909 families to be resettled, out of which 221 families received plots (Metuchira).

Metuchira – 250 plots planned and demarcated;

John Segredo – 204 plots planned and demarcated, but increased to 284 plots

Siluvo – 40 demarcated

Vila Municipal, Nhamatanda – 20 plots TBC

Return to places of origin

250 families have indicated interest to return to their places of origin.

Needs to be met in relation to resettlement

608 in need of following kits in relation to resettlement: Kitchen sets, Shelter kits, Food, Agricultural start-up kits, Hygiene kits

Metuchira

Meeting with Chief of Metuchira locality (Agostinho Domingos, +258 85 242 5466), leader of the resettled community (Timote Charles), Focal Point for Hygiene, Focal Point for Sanitation.

- The Metuchira locality is home to 8,060 household (40,558 individuals)
- **VILLAGES OF ORIGIN:** Families moving to the Metuchira resettlement site – 5th, 6th and 7th neighbourhood of Metuchira locality, and from the villages of Retuzo, Aviario, Shimuto and Madjimba 1.
- **RESETTLEMENT TO DATE:** 172 households have now settled at the resettlement site; settlement is taking place in progression; people moving to the resettlement site are from the surrounding areas, including 5th and 7th Bairro – areas prone to flooding.
- **REGISTRATION & MAPPING OF HOUSEHOLDS:** The Metuchira locality leader has initiated a registration activity to document all residents at the resettlement site, including identification of persons with vulnerabilities.
- **WASH:** World Vision International is assisting with latrines construction – 59 pits have been dug, and slabs and tarpaulins distributed. WVI Activists are expected to come to Metuchira resettlement location to assist with completing the latrine construction. World Vision will also commence water trucking to the resettlement site, pending digging boreholes/hand pumps.

Families reported that in addition to grass and leaves, people also used paper from children's exercise books to clean themselves after defecation. With children not having adequate learning material to attend school, this practice is detrimental to children's learning and development.

- **WASH IN THE VILLAGE:** The village adjoining the resettlement site itself has only 3 hand-pumps. Families at the adjoining village use the water points to collect drinking water, and water for bathing/washing. These families also use the nearby river for bathing and washing. Each household in the village has its own latrine.
- **EDUCATION:** Most children moving to the resettlement site will continue to go to the same school as before cyclone/displacement as both the Primary and Secondary schools are within the Metuchira locality. However, families moving to the resettlement site from the villages from Retuzo, Aviario, Shimuto and Madjimba 1 previously attended a different school, and hence need to be enrolled in the Metuchira school. Families reported that they were not aware of how to enrol their children in school. The Locality leader said that once the registration exercise is complete, the community leaders will liaise with the school director to facilitate enrolment. Now that more children will be enrolled in the Metuchira schools, these schools will require additional support (space, teachers, educational material).
- **FOOD:** Resettled families have received the 15-day food package. However, without additional food assistance and lack of work families are not sure how to manage after the received food runs out.
- **LIVELIHOODS:** All families are farmers; they will require seeds to commence farming. Families will continue to farm on their lands (pre-cyclone lands)



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- **LAND OWNERSHIP / DOCUMENTATION:** Documents for lands have not been issued to the resettled families. However, according to the Locality Leader, a committee is looking into this (he was not able to provide further information). Traditionally, occupants of lands do not have legal documents. However, land is passed on from head of household to the eldest child (in the case of small property used for shelter) and divided amongst children (in the case of larger farm lands). It is the practice that adults who want to build a house for their families may clear state land where available and occupy it.
- **LANGUAGE:** Only about 25% of the resettling people speak Portuguese. The main language of the community is Sena.
- **HEALTH:** The hospital is about 5-6 kilo meters away. Families in the locality usually use bicycles to take the ailing person to the hospital. Home delivery is most common, and is overseen by community midwives.
- **CHILD PROTECTION:** Due to a parallel meeting conducted by the leaders of the Frelimo political party, it was not possible to conduct separate meeting with children. However, it was observed that child protection activities are not yet taking place at the resettlement site.
- **RISKS FOR WOMEN:** Women are responsible for collecting water and firewood. In particular, some women reported that they collected firewood from the nearby bushes. They went there by themselves or in groups. No risks reported during this visit, mainly due to lack of privacy to discuss with women.

Action

- Continue monitoring return – Protection cluster
- Follow-up with locality leader on registration – Protection cluster, Child Protection sub-cluster, SGBV sub-cluster
- Follow-up on school enrolment, improving schools, distribution of educational kits – Education cluster
- Food and livelihoods assessment and support – Food/Livelihoods cluster
- Documentation of allocated lands – Protection cluster
- Assessment and support to access to health – Health cluster
- Activities for children, identification of risks, and support to notational child protection system – Child Protection sub-cluster
- Risk assessment and support to prevention/response to SGBV – GBV Sub-cluster

Siluvo

Although previous government reports stated that 40 families were to be resettled in Siluvo locality, according to the locality leader (Lourenco M. Chungano), only few families were affected by the cyclone in Siluvo. After the cyclone, the families were accommodated in a school but now all of them have returned to their areas of origin. There are no plots demarcation in Siluvo as it is not resettlement area indicated by the government.

Action

No action required

John Segrado Resettlement Site

- **PLOT ALLOCATION:** According to the Director of Planning and Infrastructure, 234 plots were originally planned, but now increased to 284. Demarcation has been completed, and bulldozers will be used to clear the paths – to be completed by Friday, 26 April. The government plans to

start relocation on Monday, 29 April. 95 families currently staying at the John Segrado Accommodation Centre, and families from low-lying areas of the Lamego locality will be given land at the resettlement sites. It was not possible to ascertain where the remaining families were currently staying. The Bairro leader insisted that the families were staying within the community. Furthermore, the Bairro leader was not aware of the exact number of plots that are already demarcated.

- **WATER:** One borehole has been dug, but it will be some time before water is potable. Support is needed to truck water until the additional boreholes have been dug and water is ready for consumption.
- **EDUCATION:** The school is not close to the site. Additional information to be gathered on a longer site visit. Education Cluster to follow-up
- **HEALTH:** The health centre is not located near the resettlement site. However a Doctors of the World Health post is available at the John Segrado Accommodation site (located near the proposed resettlement site).

Action

- Monitor resettlement and related protection risks – Protection cluster
- Assess and support WASH – WASH cluster
- Assess access to education and support – Education cluster
- Assess access to health and support – Health cluster
- Child Protection and GBV assessment and support – Child Protection sub-cluster (Save the Children is the lead in Nhamatanda), and GBV sub-cluster

Child protection – SDSMASS in Nhamatanda

The DPGCAS child protection and SGBV focal point for Nhamatanda district is Paciencia Rufino Armando (+258 84 527 7636 / +258 82 591 3131 / pacienciarufinoa@gmail.com). The focal point is located within the District Health Office, reporting to the District Health Officer. The SDSMASS staff receive technical support from the Child Protection Department of the DPGCAS.

- **DPGCAS PROGRAMMES:** Through SDSMASS staff, DPGCAS works on case management and assistance to vulnerable children and survivors of violence, and support to CCPCs (Community Child Protection Committees). DPGCAS also works with INAS (National Institute for Social Action) to provide pension and assistance to elderly and persons with disabilities in the community (Social Welfare package).
- **PARTNER:** DPGCAS/SDSMASS is also working through a national NGO partner – COMOSANA. The Coordinator of COMOSANA in Nhamatanda is Jaime Manante Gimo (+258 84 451 6928). COMOSANA is working in three localities: Metuchira, Vila Sede Nhamatanda, and Nharuchongo. Activities include pre-schools, community mobilisation and case management. Only the coordinator has a motorcycle. Staff at the localities do not have transportation – the bicycles that were provided have broken, and there is no funds for repair.
- **COMOSANA CASE MANAGEMENT:** Cases are identified by staff at the localities and through the CCPC members. COMOSANA has 30 case workers who are trained in Case Management. COMOSANA provide direct support through counselling to the children and families. Cases are also referred to services providers (e.g. children in need of medical attention to the health service). COMOSANA reported that a national child protection framework includes child protection categories, criteria and guidelines to guide case management and referrals.
- **SDSMASS CASE MANAGEMENT:** Due to the distance of localities and villages, and lack of transport/resources, most of the case identification is dependent on community members for identification and reporting. The village leaders are responsible for finding solutions for cases.

Cases are usually received by phone. No case assessment forms are in use. However, referral forms are available and used by SDSMASS staff.

- **SDSMASS MOBILITY:** The district has only one SDSMASS staff responsible for child protection. She is also responsible for other vulnerable groups. A motorcycle is available, but the staff cannot ride it. Nor is fuel available. The staff is dependent on other services to coordinate transport.
- **CCPC:** Committees have been established in all 11 localities of the district. Committee members should be from the various villages within each locality. CCPC's are not necessarily active in all locations. SDSMASS staff are working with UNICEF support to revive the CCPCs.

Action

- Complete mapping Child Protection Case Management system / national child protection system – Child Protection sub-cluster (UNHCR is leading)
- Support and training to strengthen capacity of the SDSMASS and CCPS – Child Protection sub-cluster (Save the Children and UNICEF, UNHCR to provide technical support)