

MOZAMBIQUE

On 14 March 2019, Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall as a category four Cyclone near Beira City, Sofala region, causing human losses, massive destruction of infrastructure, households, and significant amount of internal displacement. The disaster exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities. An impressive total of 1.85 million people have been affected.

As of 1 April 2019, over 146,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) sought refuge in 155 temporary sites across four provinces (Sofala, Manica, Zambezia, Tete). Many IDPs have since then been in the process of returning home, while others were relocated to permanent sites allocated by the Government of Mozambique (GoM). The last temporary accommodation centres in Beira were closed in June 2019.



Focus Group Discussion in one of the hard-to-reach areas in Buzi district, Begaja, during a joint INGC; Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development; IOM; UNHCR and UNICEF mission. ©UNHCR/Bambaige Francisco

OVERALL RESPONSE KEY FIGURES

(as of 30 June 2019)

1.85 M people in need of assistance

1.8 M people reached

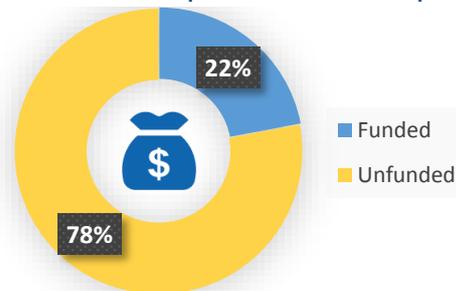
146 K Internally Displaced Persons

68 K people reached with protection services

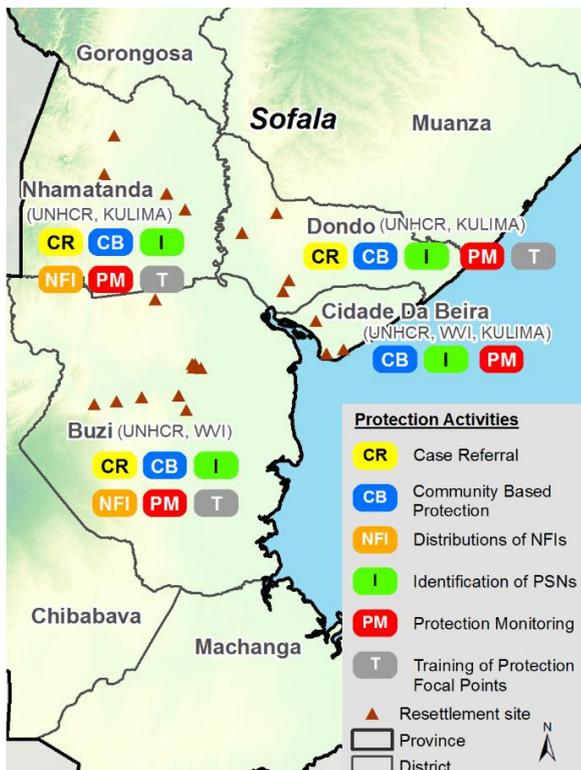
Source: OCHA; INGC; IOM

FUNDING STATUS (as of 30 June 2019)

USD 3.1M requested for Mozambique Operation



Funding gap: USD 2.4M



UNHCR and partners' presence and activities conducted in June 2019.

Key Protection Activities

1. Systematic **Protection Monitoring** in resettlement sites in Dondo, Nhamatanda and Buzi Districts, for identification of persons with specific needs for prioritized support and referral, and to inform analysis of risks and gaps to support advocacy for improved protection response with relevant humanitarian and Government partners.
2. **Field monitoring missions** to ensure the movements of affected populations from transit centers to "resettlement" sites are conducted in a safe, voluntary and dignified manner, in light of the *Guiding Principles on Relocation, Return and Resettlement* developed by the humanitarian community.
3. Delivery of **life-saving assistance** including core relief items and emergency shelter for over 10,000 displaced families.
4. **Integrated Protection Desks** where **Community-based Protection Focal Points**, comprising a pool of trained volunteers from affected populations, act as link between the community and service providers and conduct awareness-raising activities.
5. Co-leading the **Protection Cluster** with the Provincial Directorate for Gender, Children and Social Action (DPGCAS), with focus on supporting the most vulnerable groups, including through the Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Clusters and Disability Working Group.

KEY PROTECTION CONCERNS

1. **Lack or insufficient availability of basic facilities** (WASH, Health, Lighting, Food, Security) in resettlement sites, increasing health risks, as well as protection risks, particularly for children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities.
2. **Precarious shelter conditions** and need for sustainable solutions that safeguard the safety and security of the affected population.
3. **Lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities** in resettlement sites, especially for persons formerly living in cities, which can lead to family separation.
4. **Challenges concerning access to education** due to the limited capacity of schools to absorb additional children; distance to schools; lack of materials; and lack of documentation, leading to risks such as child labour, family separation or early marriage.
5. **People with disabilities disproportionately affected**, especially persons with mobility restrictions.
6. **Destruction, unavailability or loss of civil documentation**, leading to challenges in accessing basic services, such as education and land or housing rights.
7. **Risks of tensions with host communities** over aid distribution, service accessibility and pre-existing livelihood activities in resettlement sites.



RESPONSES BY THE PROTECTION CLUSTER

- **Emergency shelter and core relief items** (such as blankets, jerry cans, buckets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets) distributed.
- **Solar lamps** distributed to minimize safety and security risks in resettlement sites.
- **Protection Monitoring Reports** issued and shared at Inter-Cluster level, especially as it regards hard-to-reach areas in Buzi District.
- Systematic **Protection Monitoring missions conducted** in Dondo, Nhamatanda and Buzi to support advocacy and improved protection response.
- Integrated **Protection Desk** managed by Acção Social and Protection Focal Points providing affected populations information about on-site services, counselling and referral to appropriate response mechanisms.
- **Community-based protection focal points** trained and active in sites in Dondo, Buzi and Nhamatanda.
- **Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and Women Friendly Spaces (WFS)** established in resettlement sites to provide for safe place for activities aimed to help re-establishing a sense of normalcy.
- Consultations initiated for the **update of the Protection Cluster Strategy** until September 2019 with Government and partners in light of the transition into the recovery phase.

Protection Cluster



31

Partners



4

Provinces

Sub-Clusters & Working group



Child Protection



Gender Based Violence



Disability Working Group

Gaps and Constraints

- Lack of resources to ensuring **basic support and facilities** for displaced populations in return and resettlement sites, contributing to **heightened protection risks** for affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable.
- Significant **underfunding of UNHCR**, limiting expansion of protection monitoring and other services, including in hard-to-reach areas.
- Need to support **the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Affairs (MGCAS)** with adequate resources to scale-up service response for the most vulnerable groups.
- Need to work on providing **sustainable solutions** as response moves towards the recovery phase.

Donors

We are very grateful to the Government of Norway and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for their financial contribution to UNHCR to protect cyclone-affected populations in Mozambique.

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