



Protection Cluster Meeting 09 May 2019 Minutes

- Two joint protection monitoring visits conducted on 07 May to Nhamatanda District; Cura and Metuchira on 08 May to Dondo District; Madruzi and Mutua. Representing the Protection Cluster was; UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, Light for the World, UNICEF, World Vision, Plan International and the Provincial Director for Gender, Child Protection and Social action (PDGCAS) and a team from the Ministry. The intention of the joint missions was to jointly assess the situation on ground in accommodation centres and resettlement sites, identify protection gaps, advocacy areas, and plan jointly to ensure better coordination during service delivery by GoM and humanitarian actors.

Nhamatanda District

- **In Cura Site**, plots were all demarcated and tents erected besides for 52 households out of 163 who lacked tents. There was also a need for basic household items and in particular solar lamps which are urgently required to enhance lighting within the site and in retrospect curb risks of SGBV.
- Medical services were lacking within Cura site as well as child-birth services. It was noted that allocation of plots did not factor in those with specific needs. It was also reported that children attending high school had difficulties accessing school which happened to be far away from this new site. Women and girls had all been issued with dignity kits.
- UNHCR committed to supporting 52 Households with tents as well as some Non Food Items which include; sleeping mats, Blankets, Mosquito nets, kitchen sets and solar lamps.
- There were no Child Protection programmes/activities at the site at present; child friendly spaces and programming for adolescents are urgently required. The displacement and resettlement has resulted in disruption to children's learning and any semblance of structure to their lives. Being out of school means that families expect children to take on more chores at home; families need support and encouragement to enrol children in schools, and support with Strengthening community-based child protection and family strengthening should be a key focus of the response.
- **Metuchira resettlement site**, all 225 household are well settled in clearly demarcated plots. Each household was allocated a hand held solar lamp which is a positive GBV risk mitigation measure. There was inadequate water supply as each household is limited to 40 liters of water per day from an available tank, forcing women and children to walk far to fetch water from a nearby river. Through focus group discussions, in order to deal with fear of GBV incidents, snake bites or any forms of attack, women stated that they walked in groups to collect firewood.
- One setback about Metuchira is the very close proximity of the resettlement site to the closest village. This has led to agitation from the village every time there is a distribution exercise taking place.

Recommendations:

1. Provision of 23 tents in Cura plus 2 tents for protection related issues; Protection desk + WFS – this number increase to 52 following a list shared with UNHCR on the actual number of families in need.
2. Core relief items to be distributed by UNHCR i.e. solar lamps, blankets, mats, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchens sets etc.
3. In Metuchira – Host community congregates at the sites during distribution. This is a deterrent as it deters the activity from running as smoothly. Discussions to be held with local authorities on ground to determine better ways of conducting the exercise.



4. Ensure Nhamatanda District Administrative colleagues are present during the next site discussion meeting.
5. Provincial Director to share joint mission reports with different sectors for quick intervention.
6. UNHCR to provide tents required for the WFS + Protection desks. IOM committed to support in erecting of the said tents.
7. UNICEF working with Save the Children to expedite provision of CFSs in both locations.
8. UNHCR to follow up with site manager on reallocation of tents based on vulnerability criterias.
9. Potential SGBV concerns reported in Nhamatanda; Metuchira Site. No particular cases reported. However, GBV SC to conduct more awareness activities to ensure the population is aware of the risks and reporting mechanisms.

Dondo districts:

- **In Mandruzi resettlement site**, demarcation of plots had not been finalised due to lack of manpower. This led to more than ten (10) female headed households sleeping out in the open. A few women and children are currently taking shelter in the Women Friendly Space, this in return has led to no activities being undertaken in WFS. Following a meeting with this group, PDGCAS confirmed that they would assist with follow up. Solar lamps had also been distributed per households. During the visit, constructing of additional toilets was on going. Access to health services which were not provided in the site was a challenge.
- **In Mutua - Magandakufa resettlement site**, 61 households out of 137 had tents for shelter and the rest are sleeping under trees. WFS and protection tents have been set up. Some women engaged in pottery and weaving using local materials in the WFS. However, they have requested for machetes and knives for cutting the sisal used in weaving.

Clarification and recommendations:

1. Solutions to be sort for Persons with Specific needs and in particular, who cannot help themselves such as elderly, PWD, those suffering from chronic diseases and children as they are facing challenges settling into their plots and distribution exercises. Proposed solutions were to ensure that they live closer to relatives, identify persons within the community to help in clearing of land and erecting of tents and home visit distribution to be conducted.
2. There is one case of a child headed household in Mutua. Requires follow up by CP.
3. A need to support population moved to resettlement site with material to build long term shelter structures required. This need will also be escalated to higher levels within the GoM for support.
4. In Mutua, there is an issue of lack of adequate latrines. Follow up being done by WASH partners.
5. Due to lack of resources, GoM is not able to act on time or respond to some of the urgent needs on ground.
6. There is a need to ensure police is on ground and not the military. It was reported that the military is on ground to support with erecting of tents and clearing of plots and not to reinforce security. GoM representative confirmed that the presence of the military in sites is nothing new as they have been leading with clean up and erecting of tents from the beginning. The Provincial Director to raise the issue of arms at higher levels.
7. There is an urgent need to expedite plot allocation in both sites
8. IOM is proceeding with distribution of shelter kits



9. In Madruzi, the camp manager is yet to share with Agencies a list of the current population to enable better planning of intended distribution exercises.
10. During the meeting with the Governor, the slow pace of demarcation of plots was highlighted. Justification given was that it was due to lack of adequate technicians to assist with the process. INGC representative confirmed that technicians were being outsourced from Beira to support.
11. In addition to the above, the resettlement process was delayed due to lack of tents. Support required.
12. We need to have a methodology of addressing issues noted during monitoring missions and attainment of lists.
13. When planning for relocation exercise, ensure that Solutions/Return Packages for persons willing to return to their habitual residence are sort.
14. In Metuchira and Mutua it was noted that women are not engaging in any livelihood activities. Support required to ensure they rebuild their lives and in return prevent risks of GBV.
15. Explore mechanisms to activate activities in CFS that are very limited and ensure that they are fully operational.

The next joint mission was confirmed to take place on Saturday, 11 May to Guara Guara.

PSEA

1. Working group reactivated and meetings confirmed to take place twice every week.
2. The high turnover of humanitarian actors noted and hence PSEA related activities need to be conducted on regular basis.
3. The Working Group confirms that identification of capacity within humanitarian and GoM actors in promoting PSEA activities required.
4. Need to map out services at District level to assist persons attain them. Explore the use of voucher system especially in hard to reach areas.
5. Guidance required from GoM and Cluster on planned activities.
6. There is a need to urgently train GoM and all the other actors who work directly with IDPs.

GBV

1. Training of volunteers done in Dondo and today, Thursday, 09 May. Exercise ongoing in Buzi and in Nhamatanda to be undertaken next week.
2. Case management training for social workers to be conducted on Monday in Dondo for two days. Dr. Natalia from the Ministry of Gender is co - facilitating the training.
3. Data collection and access to information on GBV related activities is one of the gaps noted in the case management system. The sub-cluster is currently working on this.
4. Meeting reminded of the next meeting on Saturday, 11 May whereby the operational of the GBV referral pathway will be validated for new settlements sites which are far from central services at district level.

CP

1. CP finalizing case management procedures
2. UNICEF supporting training taking place of volunteers.
3. Save the Children is progressing with the processing of data regarding registration done in PICOCO, IFAPA and 24 de Julho. In Nhamatanda, 79 new registration held yesterday as of yesterday, 11 April 2019. Registration to continue in Beira and publication expected after validation by the Child Protection Working Group.



Disability

1. Disability Working Group working on attaining data and mapping services for Persons with Disabilities.
2. Information missing on the protection mainstreaming checklist to be shared.
3. The working group finalized 5W.
4. One issue reiterated was the need to enhance participation by the working group in different cluster to ensure PWD issues are mainstreamed.