

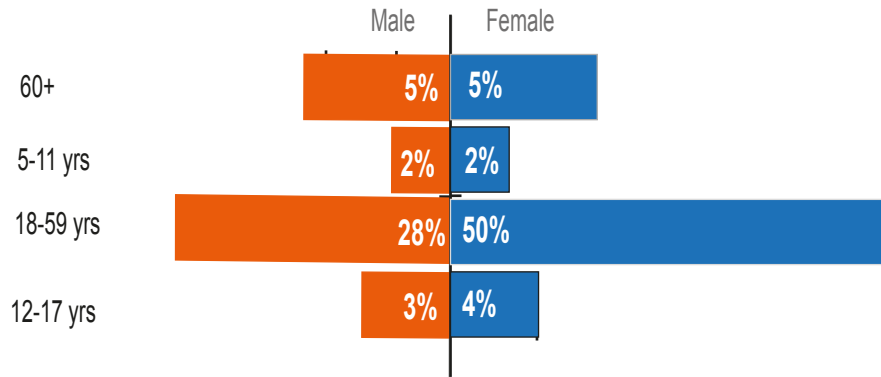
PROTECTION MONITORING Overview

Beira transit and accommodation centres

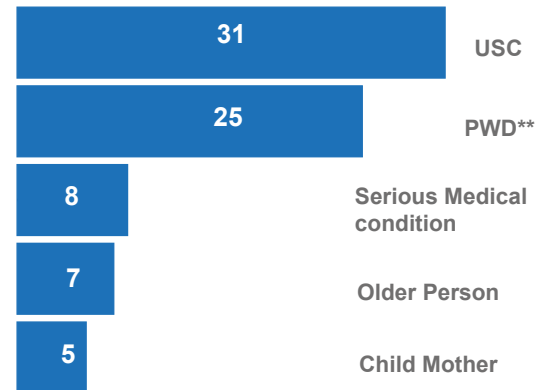
April 2019

This report is prepared based on information collected by UNHCR protection monitors during the period 16 April 2019 to 20 April 2019 in transit and accommodation centres in Cidade Da Beira.

Demographics



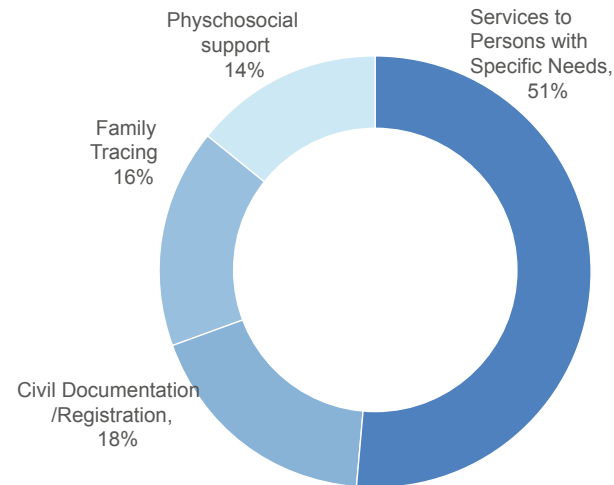
In the reporting period, protection monitoring interviews were conducted with 504 women, men, boys and girls residing in 07 temporary Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) sites in Beira. An Age Gender and Diversity (ADG) approach was used with 61% of respondents being female and 39% male of different age brackets as follows; 5 to 11 years (4%), 12 to 17 years (7%), 18 to 59 years (78%) and 60 years and above (10%).



Person with Specific Needs

Seventy six (76) Persons with Specific needs (PSNs) were identified among the respondents who comprised on Unaccompanied and Separated Children (31), Persons with Disabilities (25), serious medical conditions (8), Elderly persons (7) and child mothers (5) mainly from Picoco 1 (31%), Sao Pedro (29%), Samora Machel (22%), IFP (10%) and Ifapa* (8%).

Protection Priorities



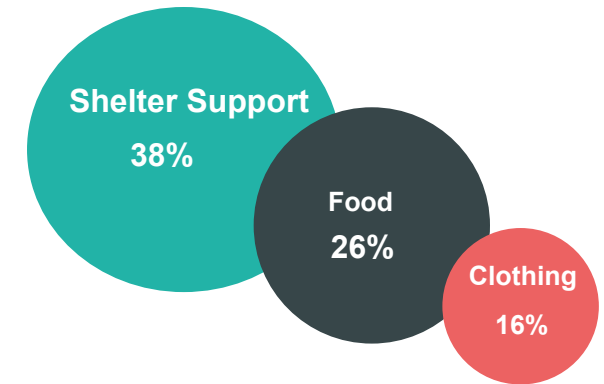
Of the interviewed IDPs, 51% settled in temporary sites confirmed that targeted services for Persons with Specific needs and in particular, child mothers, elderly persons, persons with serious medical conditions, persons with disabilities and unaccompanied and separated children was not adequate enough. Other concerns included registration and documentation as raised by 18% of respondents, who may have never acquired any documents or lost them during the cyclone, 16% stated that family tracing and reunification was a concern for IDPs in Beira as well as the need for psychosocial support mentioned by 14%.

* For more details on IFAPA, please see Protection Monitoring Relocation Report of 12 April 2019.

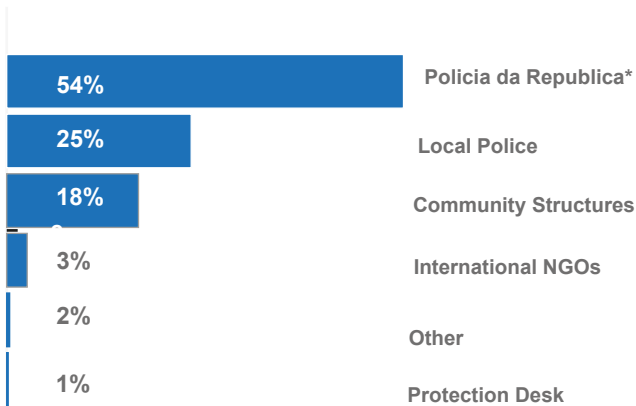
** Persons with Disabilities

Basic Needs

Respondents listed shelter (38%), food (26%), clothing and shoes (16%), education for children (10%) and livelihood activities (5%) as absolute minimum resources for long-term physical well-being. The lack of proper shelter alternatives and the fact that they are subjected to cohabiting exposes them to the risk of harassment, assault or exploitation and Sexual and Gender Based Violence.



Feedback and Complaints Mechanism



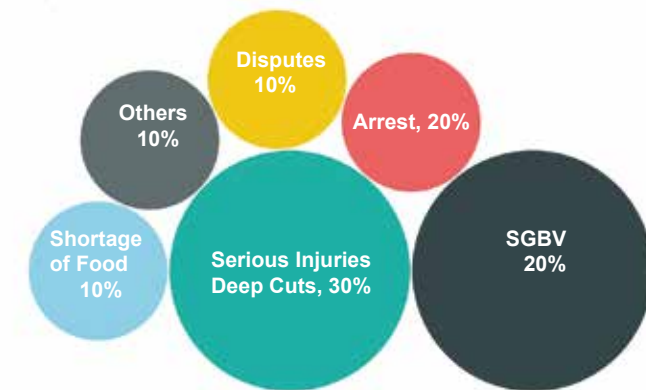
From data collected, 54% of respondents stated that they would report protection incidents to the National Police (Policia de Republica de Mozambique/PRM), 25% of respondents preferred to report incidents to the Local Police, 18% felt comfortable reporting through defined community structures such as elders or clan leaders, safety committees and religious entities, 3% preferred to contact international NGOs, while the rest confirmed that they were willing to report incidents through the Protection Desk that remains to be known by residents.

Protection Incidents

During the data collecting period, 10 protection incidents were reported and documented involving only IDPs from the sites above mentioned which included:

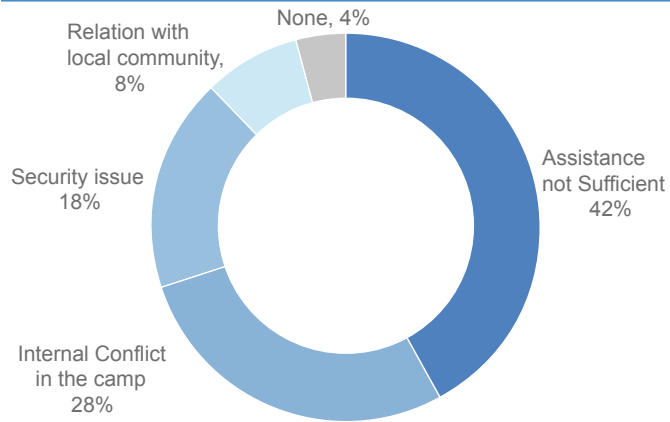
- Serious injuries/deep cuts (03)
- Arbitrary arrest (02)
- Sexual and Gender Based Violence (02)
- Physical disputes (01)
- Inadequate supply of food (01)
- Others (01)

The increase of physical disputes is mostly justified by the promiscuity in accommodation centres and lack of privacy that fuel tension among residents.



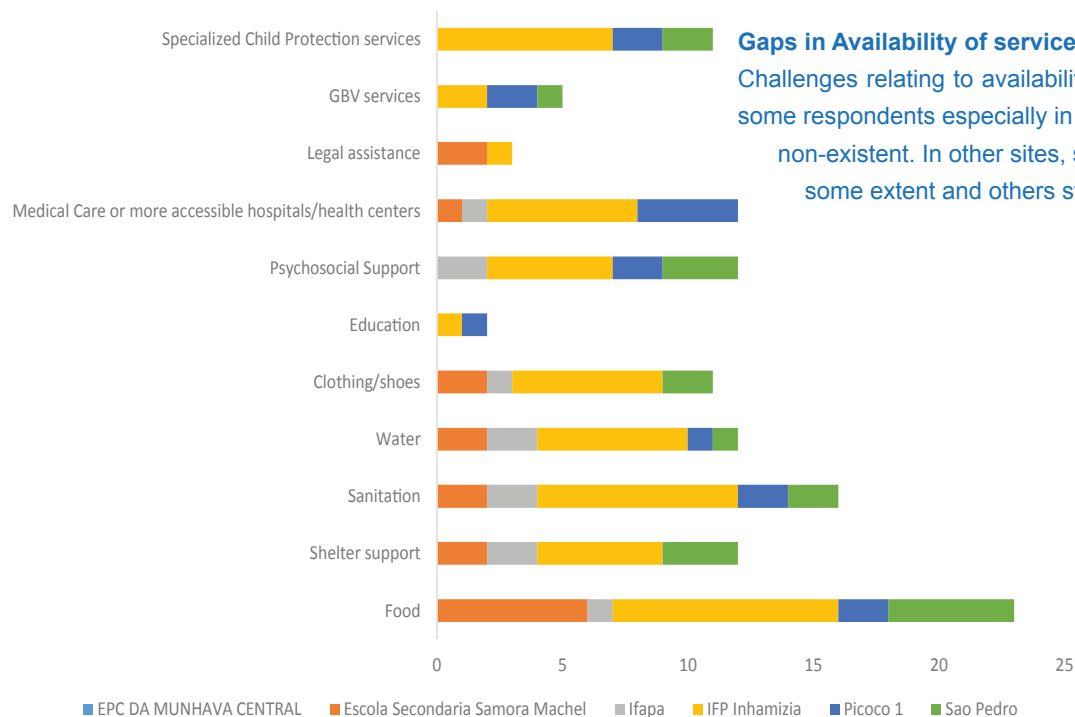
* Policia da Republica is the republican police and Local Police is the provincial police.

Key issues faced by the IDP community



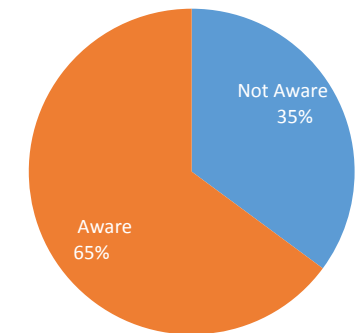
According to 42% of respondents across sites, assistance provided by INGC and humanitarian actors is not enough. In addition, 28% reported conflict among members living in the sites, which may be expected considering the overcrowding and unusual conditions of life among people who do not necessarily know each other. Security concerns are a serious concern for 18% of those interviewed, while conflicts with the host community was perceived as an issue by 8% of respondents. Notwithstanding the relatively low percentage, the evolution of such dynamic needs calls for close monitoring as it likely relates to aid distributions, hence may continue in the coming weeks. 4% of respondents did not report any problem and declare to enjoy a peaceful life albeit being in a situation of forced displacement.

Provision of humanitarian assistance



Gaps in Availability of services:

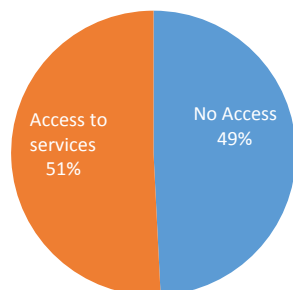
Challenges relating to availability of services were reported by some respondents especially in EPC where services were non-existent. In other sites, some services were provided to some extent and others still lacking.



Awareness of services:

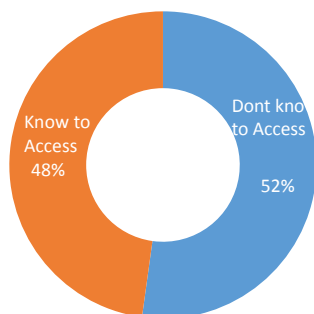
It was noted that, 65% of the respondents were fully aware of service provision on ground, including the scope of interventions. This was not the case for 35% of the respondents who confirmed that they lacked information on this. Communication with the communities in transit and accommodation centers is ongoing.

Accessibility to Services



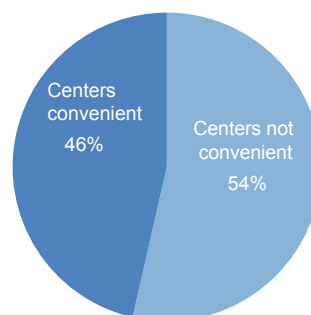
Of the total of respondents interviewed, 51% admitted to have access to assistance in the sites, which was not the case for the remaining 49%. This could be linked to lack of knowledge on service delivery, transparency by service providers and community engagement. The inability to access services was also prevalent among Persons with Specific Needs and in particular, elderly persons, persons with disabilities and those with serious medical conditions.

Protection Services



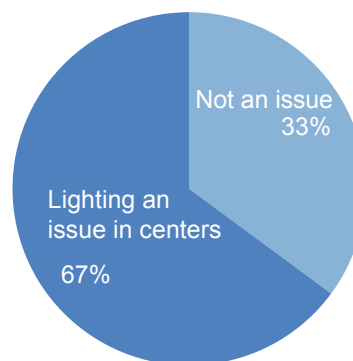
It was also a concern that more than the half (53%) of the interviewees didn't know how to access the Protection services!

Living Conditions in the Sites



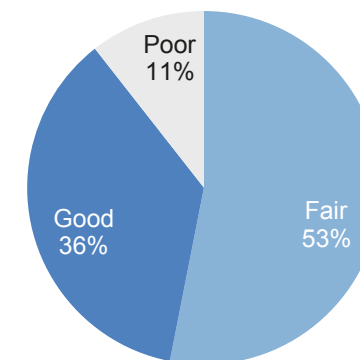
According to 54% of respondents, the quality of accommodation provided especially design and allocation was not Age, Gender and Diversity sensitive neither were persons with specific needs considered. This was not the case of 46% who were satisfied with living conditions in place.

Lighting and Energy



When asked to provide their opinion, the IDPs massively raised the issues of lightening and energy in the accommodation centers; 67% therefore expressed that opinion. But there were some other IDPs who didn't consider it as an issue as according to them, those resources (lighting and energy) were already available in the sites.

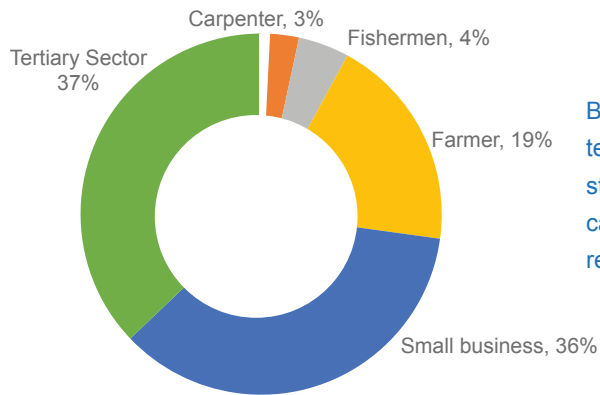
Relationship with the local community



The relationship with local communities was found to be fair as stated by 53% of respondents, 36% found it to be good and 11% stated that it was poor and required improvement.

Frequent agitation and tension with local communities may have been fueled by distribution activities by humanitarian actors and INGC relocation sites excluding the host community who claim to have been affected as well.

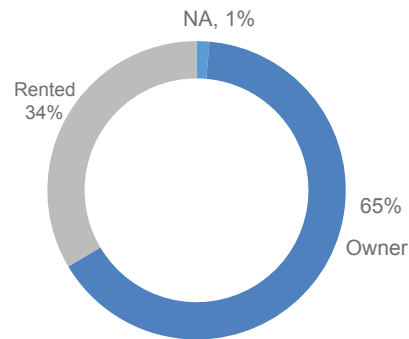
Livelihood



Before cyclone Idai, interviewed IDPs reported to be involved in tertiary sector activities such as house-keeping, construction, study (37%), small business (36%), farming (19%), fishing (4%), carpentry (3%) and teaching (1%). Although some IDPs may reasonably be able to continue with precarious/daily income-generating activities, such data points to the significant economic loss suffered by cyclone-affected IDPs.

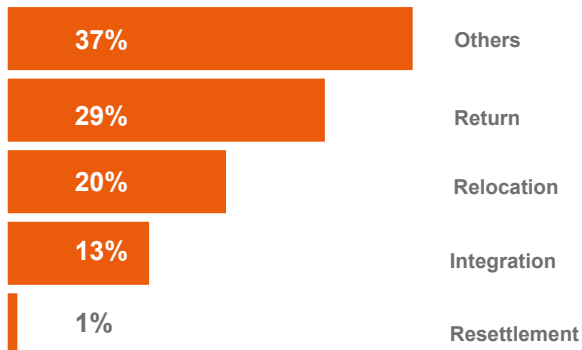
Housing Land and Property

It appears that 65% of the IDPs interviewed were house and/or land owners and the remaining 34% lived in rented houses. A small number of these IDPs were probably hosted by other people because they were neither owners nor tenant due to lack of income.

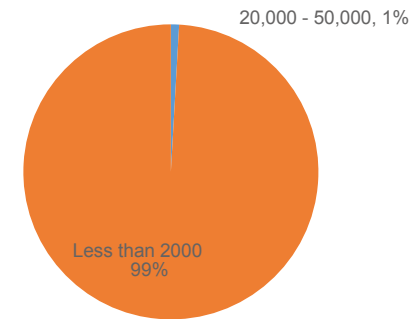


Solutions

Among the 4 available solutions for the IDPs, 38% of the respondents did not express preferred solutions. Moreover, 29% opted to return to their habitual residence, 22% opted to be relocated/resettled and 13% wished to be integrated within Beira. Return and integration in Beira seems to be the preferred option for residents in Beira transit centres who would also opt for resettlement as long as it's also in Beira. The ones with no preferred choice were opened all solutions if attractive enough.



Income



Majority of IDPs interviewed were already living below the poverty line prior to the cyclone. Income for 99% of respondents was not more than 2,000 Metical per month and some none at all. 1% of the respondents were earning income ranging from 20,000 to 50,000 Meticaís per month.

Area of Origin

Based on data collected, 79% of respondents reported to be from Beira and 21% from other areas which included Buzi, Mafambisse, Bairro 14, Matacuane, 19 Degrees Bairro da Manga Mascarenha and Bairro da Manga

Inability of a large number of displaced persons to decide on durable solutions could be explained by the fact that a majority came from Beira and have not been given an opportunity to stay in the current location.

