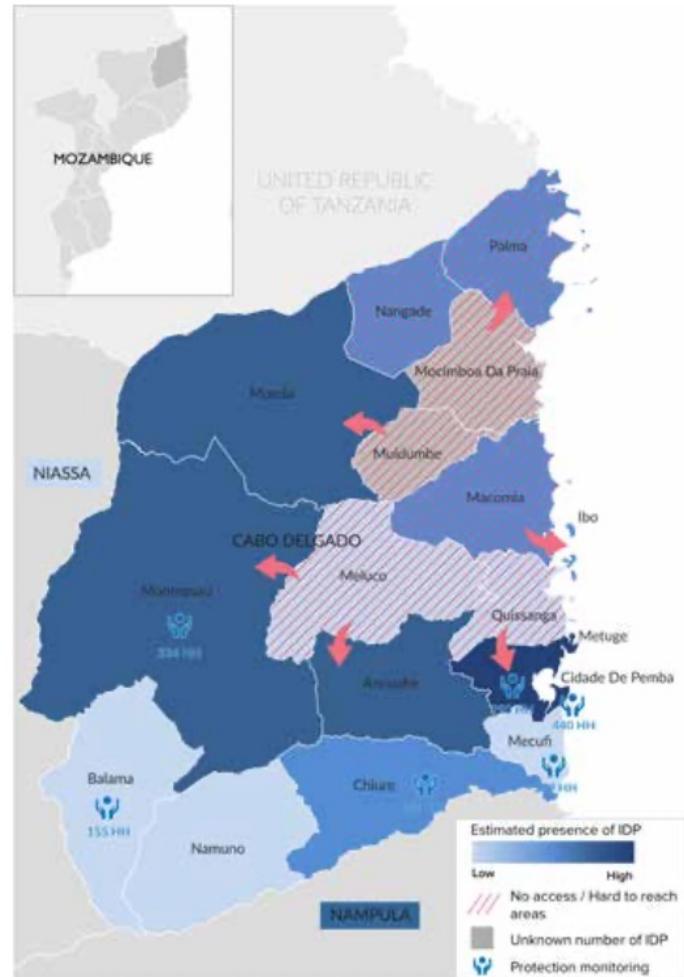




This report is based on a monitoring exercise prepared by the Cluster members and IDP information collected by UNHCR/CARE Protection monitors during August 2020 to December 2020 over several locations around Chiure, Cidade De Pemba, Mecufi, Metuge and Montepuez district. The size of sample population was chosen based on a 95% confidence level and 6% margin of error over the estimated total IDP population in the monitored area.

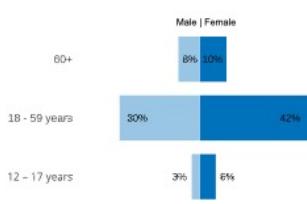
The humanitarian situation in northern Mozambique is primarily a protection crisis. Since October 2017 Cabo Delgado, the least developed province in Mozambique, has increasingly been targeted by the actions of non-State Armed Groups (NSAG), resulting in forced displacement and serious protection incidents against civilians. These violent actions, initially in a restricted area of the province since 2017, have rapidly expanded its geographic scope throughout 2020, with the NSAG gaining effective control of part of the territory since August 2020. By the same token, the attacks have become more sophisticated, with use of heavy weaponry and increased number of combatants. This also prompted a more robust military response. As a result, displacement has increased at unprecedented levels, with IDPs facing protection concerns at the moment of flight, throughout their displacement and upon arriving in areas of displacement. In 2020 alone there was an increase of more than 800% in the number of IDPs, when compared to the situation in the end of 2019.

Protection actors work to respond to two different sets of needs: (i) immediate life-saving response to individuals that have recently arrived from areas of conflict and (ii) medium term or long term needs to the IDPs that have reached a semi-permanent area of refuge, requiring life-sustaining and longer term interventions. The protection concerns are many, including reports of serious human rights violations, particularly affecting women and children. Protection issues reported to the Protection Cluster include gender-based violence against women and children, kidnapping, recruitment, forced marriage and torture. In areas of refuge, scarcity of resources and increased arrival of IDPs have resulted in frictions and stigmatization of groups as well as simmering conflict with the host population. Lack of civil documentation and access to livelihoods are additional elements that further exacerbate the vulnerability of individuals and, therefore, their protection needs on the ground.



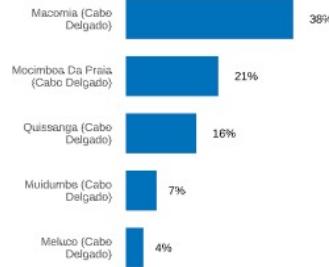
DEMOGRAPHICS

1412 persons (one individual per hh) were randomly selected in the area and interviewed. 58% of the respondents were women of different ages and 42% were men, with a higher sample population presence over the 18 to 59 years range.



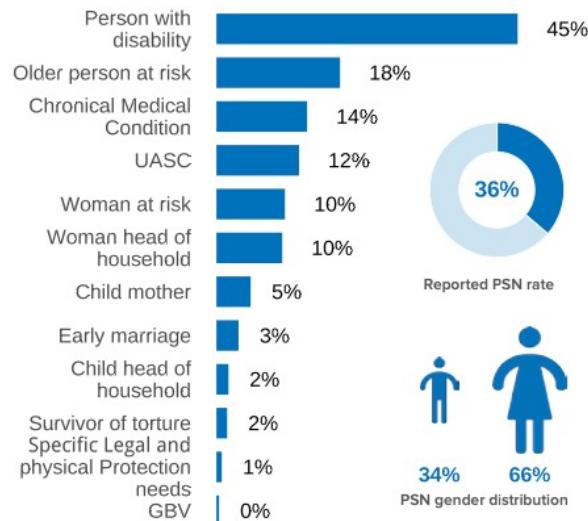
DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

IDP district of origin is reported as Macomia for 38% of the respondents, followed by 21% from Mocimboa Da Praia, and 16% from Quissanga.



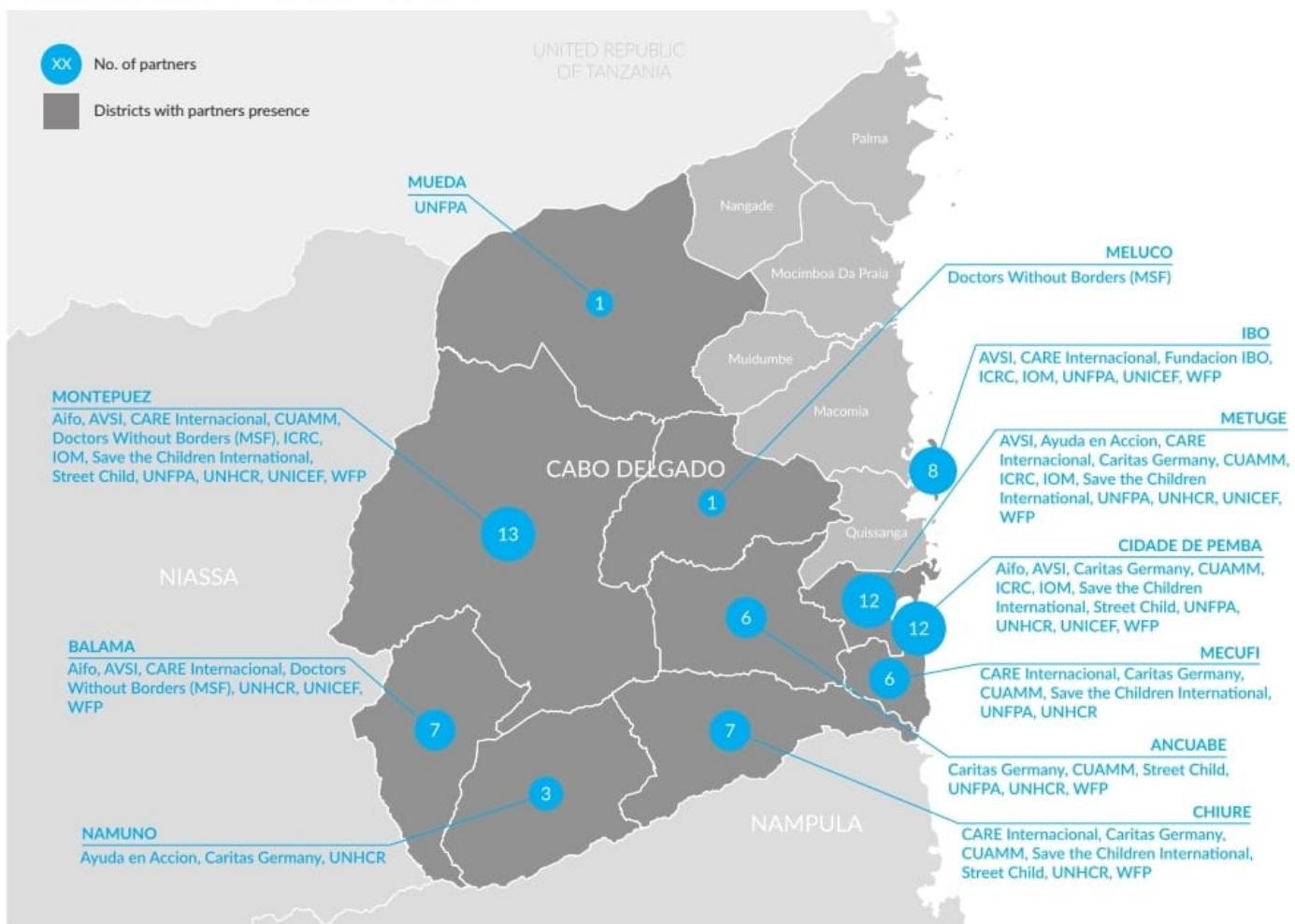
PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

The reported PSN felt under one or more types, being Person with disability (45%) the most reported one, followed by Older person at risk (18%), and Chronical Medical Condition (14%).





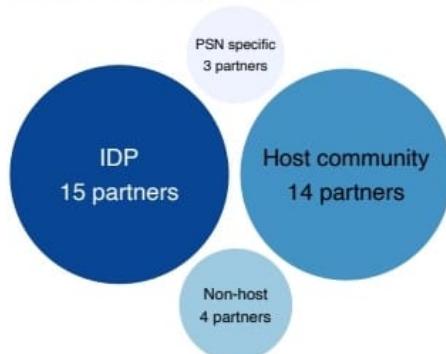
Partner distribution map



Sector activity by partner



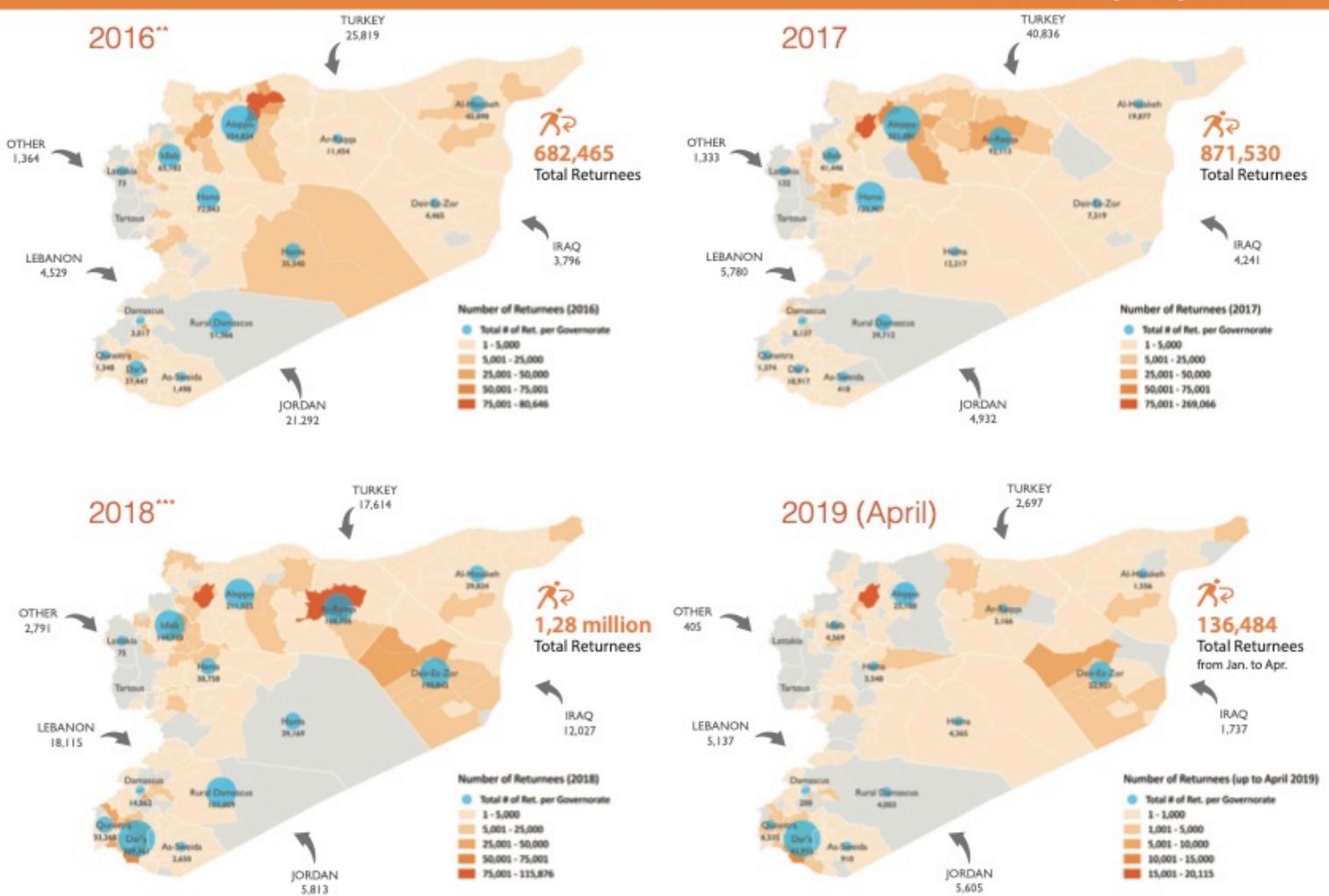
Population targeted



Areas of intervention



Returnees yearly overview*



* Sources: HNAP NFM, MMR and Baseline datasets from 2016 to 2019

** HNAP reached 30% geographical coverage of return and displacement by August 2016

*** Source for first quarter data is HNAP Baseline, April 2018

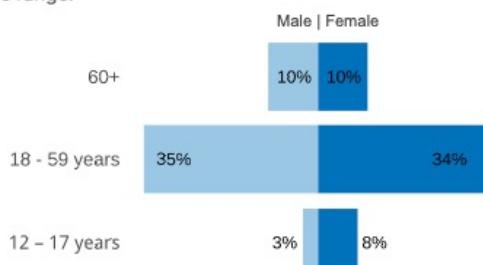
IDP Protection Monitoring Overview

Metuge | Cabo Delgado | Mozambique

This report is based on IDP information collected by UNHCR/CARE Protection Information monitors from 17 to 28 August 2020 over several locations around Metuge district. The size of sample population was chosen based on a 95% confidence level and 6% margin of error over the estimated total IDP population in the monitored area.

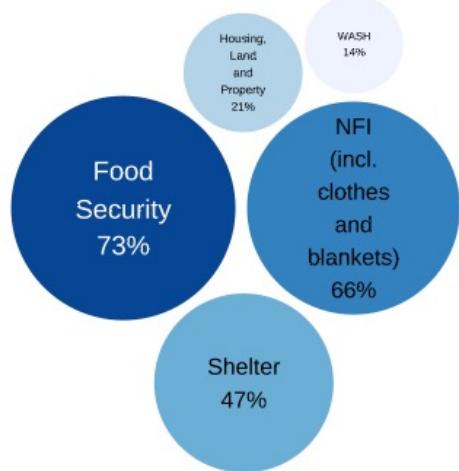
DEMOGRAPHICS

290 persons (one individual per hh) were randomly selected in the area and interviewed. 52% of the respondents were women of different ages and 48% were men, with a higher sample population presence over the 18 to 59 years range.



PROTECTION PRIORITY NEEDS

Overall, 73% of the respondents reported Food Security as a main need, followed by NFI (incl. clothes and blankets) reported by the 66% and Shelter (47%).



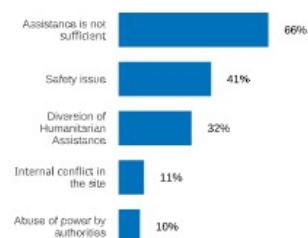
COMPLAINT MECHANISMS

A 47% of the respondents reported to direct their complaints to Community leader, followed by Local authorities reported by the 34% and No Complaint mechanism (12%). Fear to authorities and/or fear of reprisals was reported as the main cause for not denouncing.



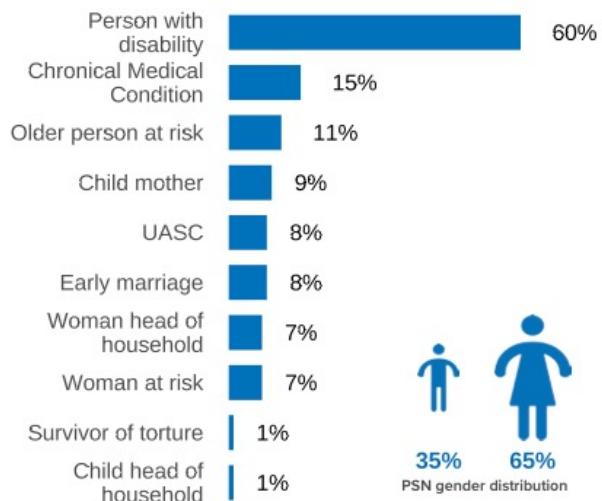
KEY ISSUES

Overall, 66% of the respondents indicated Assistance is not sufficient as main key issue faced, followed by Safety issue reported by the 41% and Diversion of Humanitarian Assistance (32%).



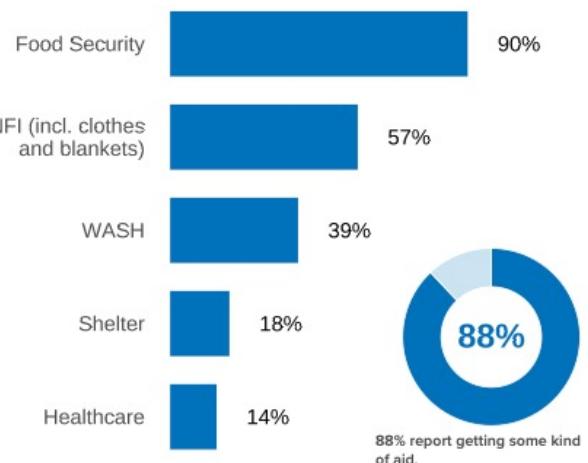
PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

The reported PSN felt under one or more types, being Person with disability (60%) the most reported one, followed by Chronical Medical Condition (15%), and Older person at risk (11%).



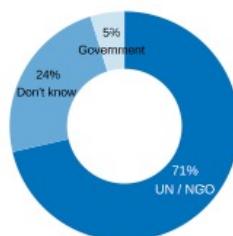
ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

Overall, 90% of the respondents reported Food Security as the main type of assistance received, followed by NFI (incl. clothes and blankets) reported by the 57% and WASH (39%).



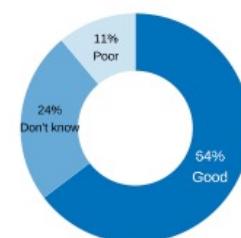
ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING AID

Overall, 71% of the respondents reported UN / NGO as the main assistance provider.



PERCEPTION ON ORGANIZATIONS

64% of the respondents had a positive perception on the organizations providing assistance.





KEY FACTS

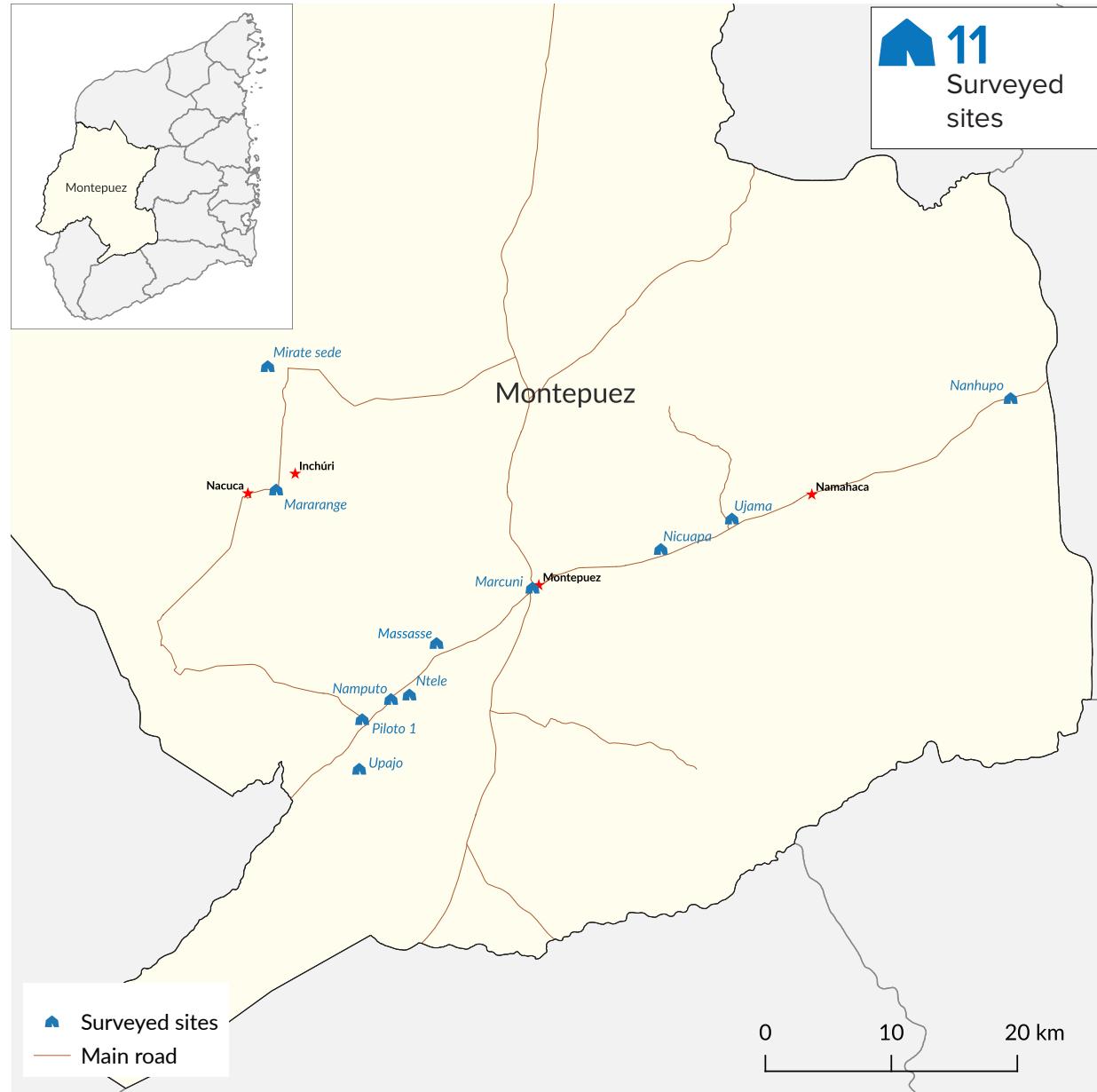
Montepuez District hosts around **60 thousand IDPs**, according to the government. The majority of the internally displaced families are hosted in **11 sites** located in the district. The Protection Cluster conducted this assessment to identify main gaps and needs, which should support the actions of other sectors and the local government.

In summary, the sites need reinforcement of presence of specialized actors and structures, such as physical protection spaces, specific referral pathways and activists. In most places, access to services, such as health centers and schools, remain a challenge, particularly in regards access.

RISK EVALUATION MATRIX

This matrix shows the result of protection monitoring visit in the new IDP settlements in the districts of Ancuabe, Metuge and Mecufi. Based on a rapid and continuous protection assessment, protection risks has been ranked according to priority areas, such as **Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA), security of centers, child protection and gender-based violence (GBV)**. The second page shows the result of the assessment.

	General Protection Alert	Prot. Mainstreaming Alert	Prot. Spaces Alert	PSEA Alert	GBV Alert	Child Protection Alert
Mararange	7	10	10	10	9	5
Marcuni	9	10	10	10	8	5
Massasse	6	9	10	10	8	5
Mirate sede	4	8	10	8	8	5
Namputo	9	10	10	10	8	5
Nanhupo	6	6	10	8	8	2
Nicuapa	7	8	7	10	4	2
Ntele	9	10	10	10	7	2
Piloto 1	6	6	10	10	6	0
Ujama	9	8	10	10	8	5
Upajo	7	10	10	10	8	8



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7
SITES SURVEYED


9,777
HOUSEHOLDS


468
HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED


LANGUAGES SPOKEN

		Reported main spoken languages				
District	IDP Site	Makonde	Makhuwa	Mwani	Portuguese	Swahili
Metuge	Centro Agrario de Namupala	15%	70%	44%	1%	12%
Metuge	EPC 25 de Junho	7%	91%	9%	6%	0%
Metuge	Metuge Sede	8%	96%	20%	1%	0%
Metuge	Nangua 2	37%	56%	31%	1%	15%
Metuge	Nanjua A	7%	83%	77%	10%	0%
Metuge	Ngalane	52%	54%	26%	1%	9%
Metuge	Nicavaco	1%	88%	69%	2%	4%

PROTECTION INCIDENTS RATE

		Reported incident rate		
District	IDP Site	At origin	During flight	At site
Metuge	Centro Agrario de Namupala	53%	60%	33%
Metuge	EPC 25 de Junho	61%	28%	33%
Metuge	Metuge Sede	92%	17%	8%
Metuge	Nangua 2	88%	21%	8%
Metuge	Nanjua A	82%	6%	24%
Metuge	Ngalane	88%	12%	15%
Metuge	Nicavaco	81%	22%	6%

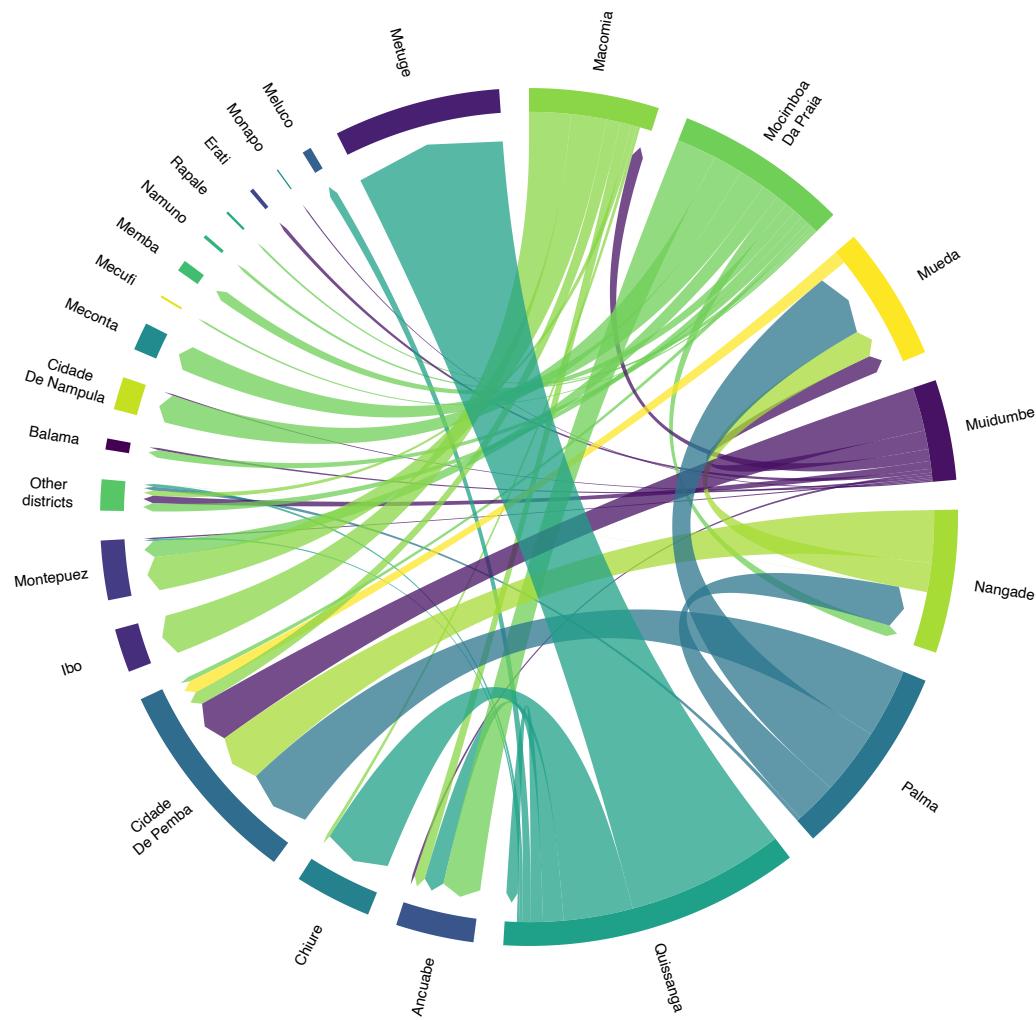
REPORTED PROTECTION INCIDENTS AT ORIGIN

District	IDP Site	Incidents at origin (out of % of people who reported)															
		Arbitrary arrest and/or illegal				Destruction of property				Domestic violence				Inhumane and degradable treatment			
		detention	Assassination	Deportation	Discrimination	0%	0%	0%	Forced disappearance	Forced labor	Forced recruitment	Forced	Physical kidnapping	Robbery and/or	Separation from Family	Sexual abuse	Torture
Metuge	Centro Agrario de Namupala	0%	44%	0%	44%	0%	0%	12%	0%	44%	6%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Metuge	EPC 25 de Junho	0%	76%	0%	33%	0%	0%	10%	0%	19%	0%	0%	14%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Metuge	Metuge Sede	0%	82%	0%	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Metuge	Nangua 2	5%	48%	0%	19%	0%	0%	24%	5%	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	0%	0%	5%
Metuge	Nanjua A	0%	93%	0%	71%	0%	14%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Metuge	Ngalane	3%	67%	6%	53%	11%	8%	11%	0%	39%	3%	22%	11%	17%	8%	3%	17%
Metuge	Nicavaco	3%	79%	0%	48%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	3%	17%	7%	14%	14%	0%	10%



IDP FLOW DIAGRAM (ORIGIN / DESTINATION)

The following diagram displays an overview of the main IDP movement flows among districts (grouped for 1,000 individuals and above). Departing flow arrows are shown as coming out from district of departure towards destination district, while some districts might show both incoming and outgoing flows. Width of arrows represent the relative volume of IDP movement, with those districts with an overall higher flow (either outgoing or incoming) are represented by a longer arch portion on the circle.



TOP DISTRICTS ON IDP OUTFLOW / INFLOW

Map shows a summary of the top five districts in either outgoing or incoming IDP flow, where color intensity is related to the absolute figure of IDP displacement volume. Please note that displacement flows (outgoing and incoming) are also present and reported on most of districts, but the map display the top rank just for qualitative visualization purposes.

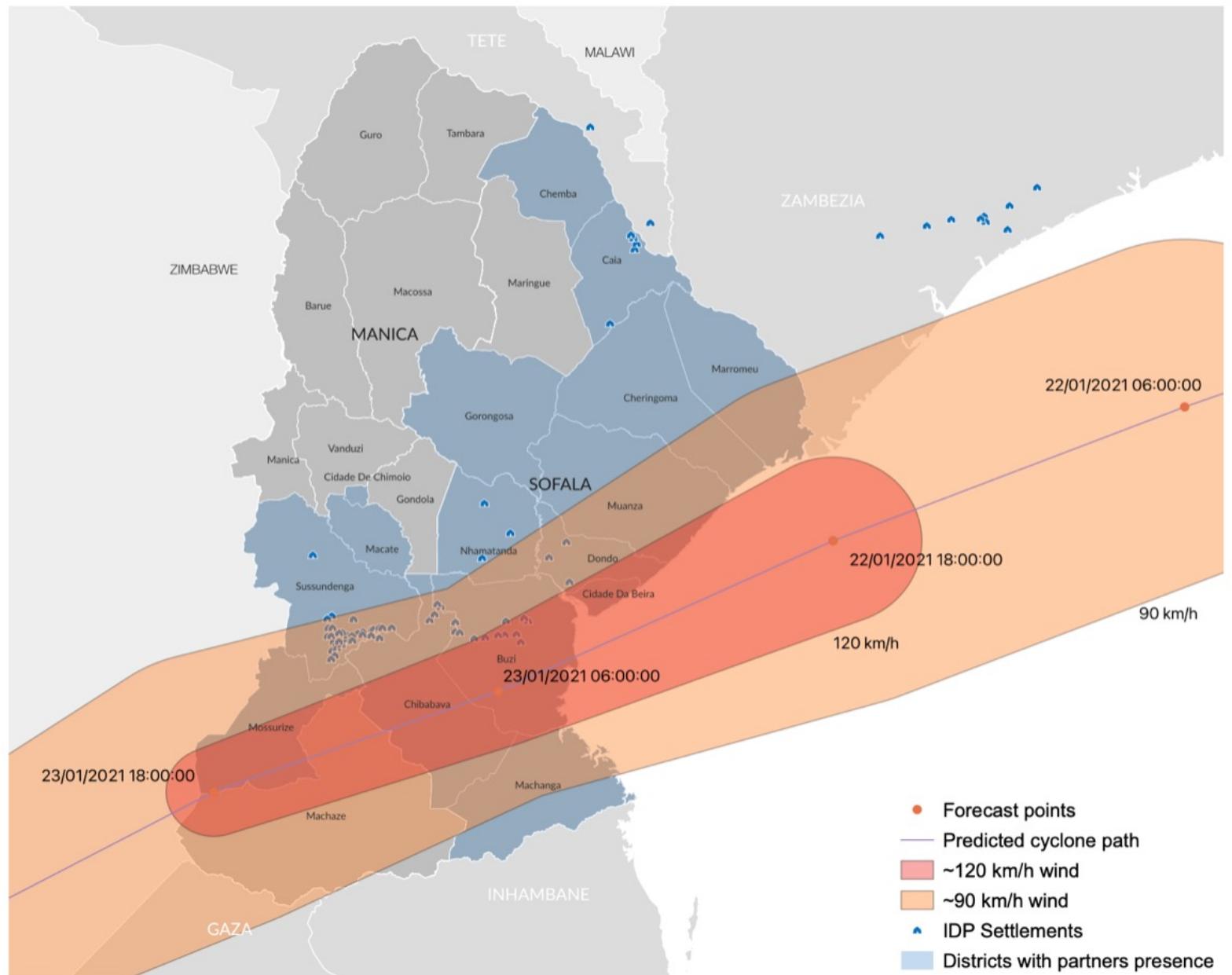




ESTIMATED FIGURES

 **600k**
Population at risk

 **64k**
IDP at risk



Activity Overview Dashboard (November 2020 - March 2021)

Mozambique | Cabo Delgado

