

The Protection Cluster activated for the response to the Cyclone Idai was co-lead by the UNHCR and the Provincial Directorate for Gender, Children and Social Action (DPGCAS). The Protection Cluster's Strategy was jointly developed and agreed with its members. The generous contribution of the Government of Norway was instrumental to enable UNHCR and its partners to implement both some of the protection objectives of the Humanitarian Response Plan and the Protection Cluster's Strategy by providing concrete protection and assistance to IDPs affected by the Idai.

KEY PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

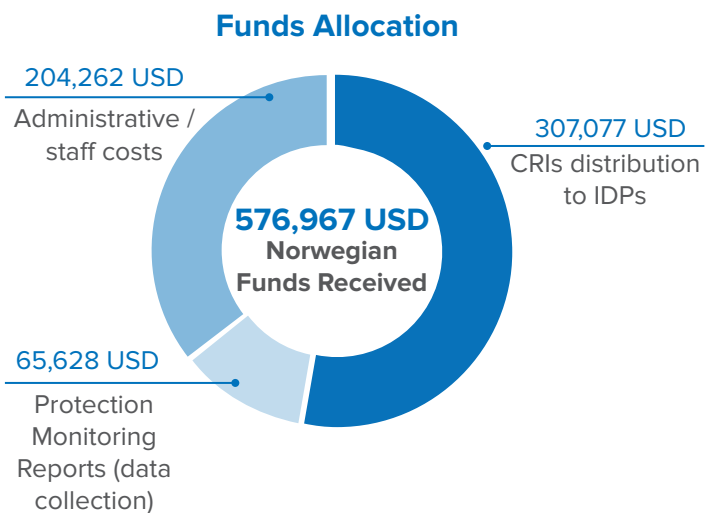
Systematic Protection Monitoring

UNHCR developed questionnaires, translated them into Portuguese, trained partners' staff (Kulima and World Vision International - WVI) on the use of the Kobo Tool to collect data; deployed teams to the field; analyzed the data to understand trends; reported to and disseminated at the Protection Cluster and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) levels. For this activity, a representative percentage of households was surveyed. The protection monitoring activities enabled the identification and/or validation of key protection risks:

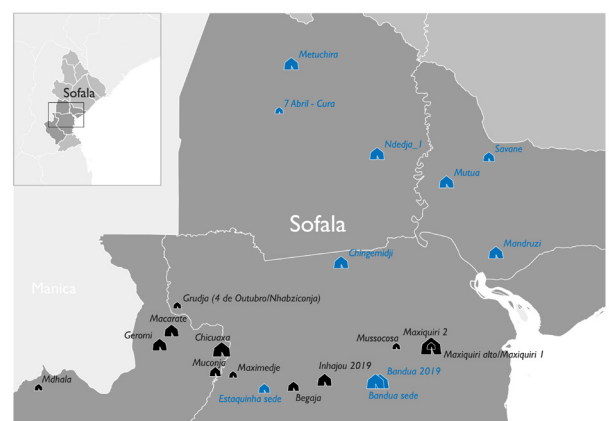
- Increased risk in physical safety in overcrowded temporary sites and poorly planned new permanent sites.
- Poorly organized aid distribution to IDP due to lack of reliable registration data, leading to risks of discrimination and abuses, including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).
- Lack or insufficient availability of basic facilities (WASH, Shelter, Health, Lighting, Food, Security), increasing protection risks particularly for children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities.



UNHCR partner staff conducting detailed protection monitoring using Kobo tablet, Dondo District.



- Unavailability or loss of civil documentation, leading to risks in obtaining land or housing rights.
- Risks of tensions with host communities over aid distribution, service accessibility and pre-existing livelihood activities in newly identified resettlement sites.
- Inadequate communication with IDPs and communities on assistance, solutions and recovery plans.
- People with disabilities disproportionately affected by natural disasters, especially persons with mobility restrictions.
- Displaced persons relocating to resettlement sites represent one of the poorest strata of the society (very high illiteracy rate; estimated income of less than 2,000 MZN/month per person).



OUTPUT Nine (09) reports were issued for Dondo and Nhamatanda Districts, covering all permanent resettlement suburbs and for Buzi District, covering four (04) resettlement suburbs.

Systematic PSN identification referral and support

In line with the HRP and UNHCR's strategy for prioritizing attention and support to the most vulnerable and at-risk displaced persons, UNHCR designed a questionnaire aimed at identifying Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) and trained partner staff on its implementation via Kobo tool. The activity was implemented in both temporary accommodation centres and resettlement sites using a door-to-door methodology to ensure full coverage. Vulnerabilities identified included pregnant women, lactating mothers, elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic diseases or severe health conditions, unaccompanied or separated children, orphans, children head of household (without adults), women head of households (without husband) and men head of household (without wife). Cases were referred to the appropriate cluster

partner and service, including social workers of DPGCAS for follow-up. UNHCR assisted PSN and their households with core relief items (CRI) distributions.

PSN in Mutua and Mandruzi In Mutua, the three top most reported specific needs were: Serious Medical Condition (32%), Person with disability (23%), and Older person at risk above 60 years old (23%). In Madruzi were: Children at risk (20%), Intellectual/physical disability (20%), and Serious medical condition (20%).

Assistance - Distribution of CRIs

On the basis of systematic identification of PSN, assessment of material needs, and taking into account limited stock available, UNHCR, through its partner WVI, prioritized distribution of CRI to such groups of PSN and their households. Prior to the distributions, the UNHCR partner on ground ensured relevant communications with communities about rationale for prioritizing PSN with a view to minimize potential tensions with untargeted beneficiaries and sensitize communities about PSEA and complaint mechanisms.




UNHCR solar lanterns in Peacock camp, Beira, Mozambique.

At the same time, in a number of sites, 'blanket' distribution to the entire site population was carried out as the most appropriate distribution modality. By the beginning of June 2019, distributions were carried out in 'hard-to-reach' areas in the Buzi District. Items included: kitchen sets, blankets, sleeping mats, tents, solar lamps, plastic buckets (14 Lt) and collapsible jerry cans (10 Lt).

In addition, as a concrete child protection intervention and to help re-establish a sense of normalcy for affected children, UNHCR, in consultation with the Education Cluster and through WVI, donated large plastic tarpaulin rolls (50mt x 4mt) to the Provincial Directorate of Education for emergency roofing for distribution to 300 affected public primary and secondary schools across Sofala Province.

OUTPUT 78,845 CRIs were distributed in both temporary and permanent sites in Beira, Dondo, Nhamatanda and Buzi Districts (Sofala Province), benefitting 5,445 households (27,225 individuals) and 300 schools.

Summary of CRIs distribution (as of 30 September, 2019)

78,845 CRIs distributed	 21,951 Blankets	 4,696 Kitchen sets	 8,882 Buckets	 8,874 Jerry cans	 20,037 Sleeping mats	 7,436 Mosquito nets	 3,395 Solar lamps	 700 Tents	 2,874 Tarpaulins
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Flash Info | Training on Protection for Community Leaders Mozambique | Metuge



DISTRICT



SITES



**COMMUNITY
LEADERS
TRAINED**

PARTNERS:

CP AoR
GBV AoR
PSEA Network
CUAMM
SEPPA
Save the Children

On 10 and 11 of August, the Protection Cluster with support of the Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence AoRs and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network organized a workshop to discuss key protection topics, such as child protection, gender-based violence and PSEA to community leaders of 11 IDP sites of Metuge District, Cabo Delgado province. One of the main goals of the exercise was to mainstream protection principles **through the leadership structure of IPD sites**. It equally recognized the need explain the role and work of humanitarian partners and the integration of displaced families in the communities in areas of refuge. The Protection Cluster aims at replicating the exercise to **in all accessible districts** of Cabo Delgado.



Objectives

- ● ● ● Mainstream key protection concepts to community leaders, to ensure understanding of the work provided by humanitarian actors and increase community support to build trust by establishing a mechanism of direct communication with community leaders.
- ● ● ● To clarify the activities implemented by humanitarian actors, with specific focus on Protection and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

