

### KEY FIGURES

Persons Reached

**350,296** persons

Locations Reached by Protection Cluster Activities

**3** provinces **14** districts

**Cabo Delgado:** Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Ciudad de Pemba, Ibo, Mecufi, Metuge, Montepuez, Mueda, Palma, Quissanga

**Nampula:** Cidade de Nampula, Meconta, Memba

\*Protection Cluster 5W (January-July 2021)

### CONTEXT

The humanitarian situation in northern Mozambique is a Protection crisis. Since October 2017, Cabo Delgado, the least developed province in Mozambique, has increasingly been targeted by violent actions of non-State Armed Groups (NSAG), resulting in violations of human rights and International Humanitarian Law, forced displacement and serious protection incidents against civilians. These violent actions rapidly expanded its geographic scope throughout 2020 and 2021 and became more sophisticated. This has also prompted a robust military response by the armed forces.

As a result, displacement has increased at unprecedented levels in Mozambique, with IDPs facing protection risks prior, during and after their flight. The limited and over-stretched protection services from both authorities and humanitarian partners to cater for the needs has compounded protection risks. Furthermore, since the 24 March, the situation in northern Mozambique worsened after a rapid escalation of violence and displacement because of attacks on the city of Palma by NSAG. To date, the conflict in northern Mozambique has left tens of thousands of people dead or injured, and forcibly displaced almost 800,000 people in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala and Zambezia provinces.

### COORDINATION

The Protection Cluster is led by UNHCR and coordinates protection activities with the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) (led by UNICEF), the SGBV AoR (led by UNFPA), the Housing, Land and Property AoR (led by NRC) and the Disability Working Group (led by the Forum of Associations of Persons with disabilities in Mozambique – or from its Portuguese acronym “FAMOD”).

The Protection Cluster Strategy for 2021 responds to the immediate life-saving needs of IDPs that have recently arrived from conflict affected areas and medium term needs of IDPs that have resided in locations for over six months in addition to guiding the development of durable solutions where people intend to reside in the long run. This also includes providing protection support in ‘hard-to-reach’ areas where there are less protection services available. Highlights of coordination and protection mainstreaming efforts by the Protection Cluster include:

- **25 coordination meetings** (national and sub-national) and direct engagement with national and local authorities.
- Service Mapping and establishment of referral pathways in **five districts**.
- Identifying and amplifying **protection advocacy messages** through [Relocation Key Messages](#), Protection Cluster Key [Protection Messages](#) and a [Position Paper on Principled Returns](#)
- Channel advocacy messages with **human rights mechanisms** through OHCHR.
- Ensuring IDPs and host communities are consulted using an age, gender and diversity sensitive approach.
- Ensure humanitarian interventions and operations involving IDPs – such as relocations - are in line with identified needs and **international principles and standards**.
- Establishing “**Emergency Protection Units**” that includes a variety of Protection Cluster agencies to respond to IDP arrivals from Palma in ports and airports
- Providing **protection briefings** in ICCG at both national and sub-national level.
- Ensuring **inter-agency missions** include protection assessments, analysis and follow up.
- Establishment of the **Housing, Land and Property AoRs** with the Norwegian Refugee Council in Cabo Delgado and strengthening of the activities of the Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence AoRs
- Responding to **situation of displacement in other locations of Mozambique** (such as during the Chalane and Eloise cyclone in the beginning of 2021).
- **Protection Mainstreaming** trainings to clusters and protection cluster partners.
- **Training of community leaders** on protection, GBV and PSEA.
- **Training SADC Troops** on Protection including GBV and PSEA.

### KEY PROTECTION CONCERNS

Civilians including IDPs have experienced serious human rights violations, with women, children and persons with specific needs, such as persons with disabilities and the elderly, being the most impacted. During and after their flight, protection concerns that seriously compound the vulnerability of IDPs include lack of basic protection services, multiple displacements, loss of civil documentation, separation of families (including unaccompanied and separated children), harmful gender norms, as well as Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS)-needs. In areas of refuge, scarcity of resources and increased arrival of IDPs have resulted in frictions and stigmatization vis-a-vis the host community. In particular, the following concerns have been identified:

#### Gender-based violence (GBV)

Displaced women and girls are at risk of multiple forms of GBV, including sexual violence, abduction, intimate partner violence, and early marriage. Gender-based violence is one of the most serious and most frequent protection incidents reported, committed both at areas of refuge and areas of conflict. Lack of basic safety and assistance compounds GBV concerns in northern Mozambique, resulting in lack of access to proper care for survivors. Safety Audits have identified that women and girls are particularly vulnerable in many accommodation sites, particularly whilst collecting water and firewood. Furthermore, women also risk sexual and physical assault in inadequate shelters, and fear sexual violence due to lack of lighting at night.



#### Hard-to-reach areas

Recent missions to locations such as Ibo, Mueda and Palma demonstrated that protection concerns are compounded in areas with limited availability of services and protection partners. In Mueda, pregnant women refouled after attempting to seek asylum in Tanzania did not have access to health facilities for deliveries, and in Ibo island, high risks of sexual violence against women and girls have been identified



#### Persons with disabilities

A recent assessment in Ibo has shown that 18% of IDPs were persons with disabilities; in the main transit center for IDPs in Pemba, a survey conducted indicated that 20% of IDPs had some sort of disability. In Montepuez, Ancuabe and Mueda, services for persons with disabilities are generally not available. The Disability Working Group has advocated for the participation of PwD in humanitarian programmes, access to life-saving information for PwD and raising awareness of the rights of this specific group.



#### Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)

Child protection actors have identified children separated from their parents/care-givers due to the rapid nature of recent attacks against Palma and the displacement that followed. Among those identified, there are also child headed households and children with disabilities. Alternative care arrangements for UASC are few and need strengthening.



#### Risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

Due to abuse of power in the establishment of lists for humanitarian aid, there have been reports of sexual exploitation of vulnerable women seeking to access basic assistance.



#### Insufficient Funding for Protection projects

In the HRP, the funding allocated to the Protection Cluster has not been sufficient to ensure the centrality of protection in the response. The rapid increase in the number of those displaced, combined with the limited availability of protection services, has impacted opportunities in the development of sustainable and long-term durable solutions.

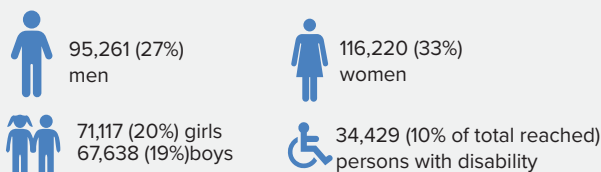


#### Lack of civil documentation

Due to loss of civil documentation by IDPs during their flight, IDPs face impediments to freedom of movement, harassment, requests for bribes and challenges in accessing different services including education, healthcare and challenges in identifying separated family members and – especially – separated children.



### POCs reached by age and gender



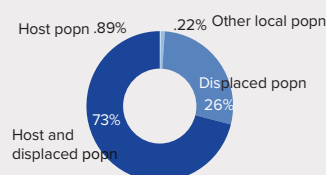
Numbers are approximate cumulative as efforts has been made to reduce double counting. Numbers also exclude persons reached through COVID-19 related activities.



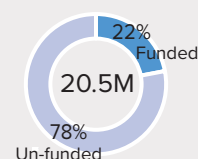
### Progress against HRP Targets

CLUSTERS*	People In Need	Cluster Target	Mid-Year Reached
Protection (including AoRs)	1.2M	517K	116K
Child Protection	544K	268K	36K
Gender Based Violence	810K	255K	163K

### Persons reached by population type\*\*\*



### Funding Status\*\*\*\*



\*Protection Cluster 5W (January-July 2021)

\*\*Numbers are approximate cumulative as efforts has been made to reduce double counting. Numbers also exclude persons reached through COVID-19 related activities.

\*\*\*Numbers include all persons reached including activities implemented for COVID-19

\*\*\*\*Financial Tracking System

### Protection Cluster Progress Against HRP Indicators

#### Protection HRP - 2021 Indicators

	Target	Reached	Target vs Reached
Humanitarian actors trained or sensitized on GBV (IASC etc..)	200	195	
Children accessing case management services	35,873	4,981	
Trainings conducted on GBV standards for GBV actors and service provider	50	15	
Local authorities and civil society trained and sensitized on CP prevention, response and international standards	130	141	
Girls and boys participating in sustained and structured psychosocial support and child protection programmes (includes CFSS)	268,295	16,159	
Technical support and capacity building on the Kampala Convention, other international standards relating to the protection of IDPs, and other relevant protection legal frameworks to create conditions for the domestication of the Kampala Convention in Mozambique for government stakeholders and civil society partners.	30	14	
Persons benefitting from GBV activities and awareness activities and awareness raising sessions	173,475	15,812	
Persons benefitting from GBV services through WGSS and mobile brigades	251,823	1,070	
Locations with multi-sectoral GBV referral pathways in place that meet global standards of care	17	6	
Unaccompanied and separated girls and boys reunified with their families or placed in a long-term family-based care arrangement	5,394	231	
Persons reached by GBV prevention (including prevention (including structural behavioral,	75,546	154,901	
Communities with functioning community-based referral system for children	100	12	
Local authorities and civil society sensitized or trained on protection legal frameworks, principles and standards, including on durable solutions, human rights, women's rights and humanitarian law	130	309	
Persons benefitting from community-based risk from community-based risk, preparedness and resilience programming	50,421	885	
Persons benefitting from individual protection assistance through case management services including in-kind and cash-based assistance	27,657	3,303	
Persons accessing safe referrals and other essential services	44,251	108,444	

### Protection Cluster Reached Locations and Overview of Accomplishments

#### Mueda District (Cabo Delgado Province)

Mueda is both a transit district and an area of refuge for at least 91,000 IDPs (IOM/DTM). In Negomano border point, the Protection Cluster partners such as UNHCR identified several individuals that had been refouled back to Mozambique after fleeing with their family into Tanzanian territory. Issues of family separation during the refoulement process were reported with high proportion of cases of family separation. Refouled populations (who then become IDPs at risk of additional displacement) includes single female headed households, pregnant women with no family support network in Negomano. Following advocacy from the Protection Cluster, mobile health units have been established to provide maternal and reproductive health services.

#### Niassa Province

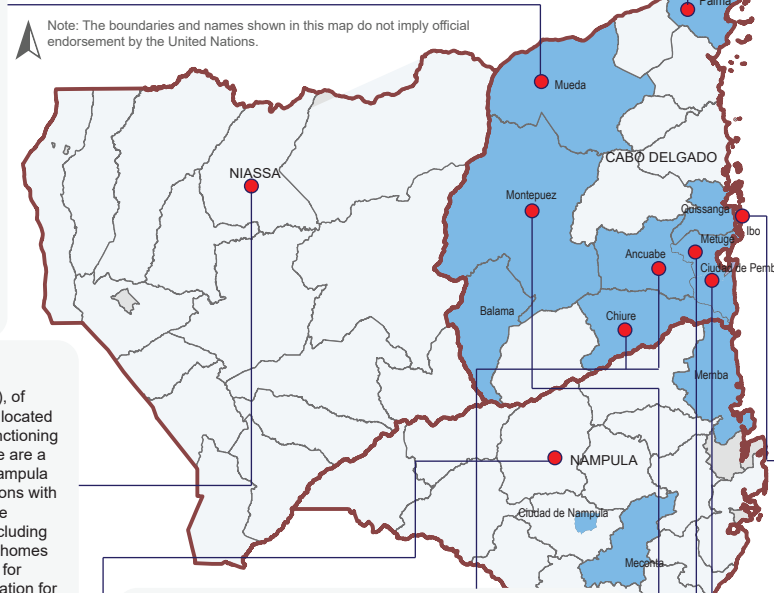
There are 66,910 IDPs in Nampula (IOM/DTM), of which 1,490 HH consisting of 6,308 individuals located in the only official IDP site "Corrane". With a functioning Protection Working Group led by UNHCR, there are a number of protection challenges identified in Nampula province impacting IDPs. Focus group discussions with IDP women in Nampula identified that they have challenges enrolling their children in schools including based on ethnic grounds, living in the crowded homes of host population that sometimes charge IDPs for residing there, as well as lack of civil documentation for themselves and their children. During FGDs in Anchilo center, Meconta district, IDPs felt they are not prioritized in health centers and have faced long waiting hours. IDP men also mentioned that they face some discrimination for being considered "insurgents" since they are coming from Cabo Delgado. In Corrane IDP site, challenges revolve around access to health care, especially medicine, as well as long distance to office where IDPs can renew their civil documents, which is needed if they intend to move out of the camp.

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**LEGEND**

- Admin boundaries
- Districts reached
- Other districts covered by HRP
- Provincial boundaries
- District boundaries



#### Chiure and Ancuabe District (Cabo Delgado Province)

The increasing number of IDPs seeking refuge in Chiure and Ancuabe now sits at around 121,000 individuals (IOM/DTM), which contrasts with the existing capacity of service provision. The Protection Cluster has recently undertaken a service mapping in Chiure to update its referral pathways and has been advocating for greater presence of protection actors. Recent missions to both these under-served districts have identified issues around GBV and lack of access to civil documentation among the most prevalent protection concerns in the area.

#### Pemba (Cabo Delgado Province)

The provincial capital of Cabo Delgado hosts almost half of its current population as IDPs or around 150,000 (DTM/IOM) displaced individuals. The multiple attacks in the northern districts of Cabo Delgado resulted in arrivals of displaced families by land, sea and air. To respond to the protection needs of these arrivals, the Protection Cluster established Protection Emergency Units (EPU) composed of partners from different organizations to respond and support the arrivals of vulnerable families. As a result, the EPUs were able to identify and immediately refer to services vulnerable cases in need of immediate support. Moreover, the Protection Cluster continued providing support at the transit center in Pemba (the Centro Desportivo), as well as mapping of protection services and assessing intentions of movement. The majority of IDPs in Pemba City are living within the host community resulting in the overburdening of social services. A direct effect has been witnessed by the government structures with the increased number of street children in Pemba City community resulting in the overburden of social services. A direct effect has been witnessed by the government structures with the increased number of street children in Pemba City.

#### Montepuez District (Cabo Delgado Province)

Montepuez has become the number one districts receiving IDPs in the province with at least 46,000 IDPs thus far (IOM/DTM), with continued reports of daily arrivals. As a consequence, this negatively impacts prospects of local integration of IDPs and peaceful co-existence with host communities due to the scarcity of resources. In Montepuez, the Protection Cluster has engaged local authorities and organized local protection coordination meetings co-chaired with the Social Services to bring service delivery and response closer to the districts.

#### Palma District (Cabo Delgado Province)

Palma was the scene of violent attacks by the NSAG in March 2021 prompting the increase of displacement towards the Tanzanian border and towards Ibo District and Pemba. Nevertheless, not all of those caught in the crossfire were able to flee. The Protection Cluster has received concerning reports of IDPs stuck in Palma, Quitunda and the peninsula of Maganja who were unable to flee either because of fear of encountering the NSAGs along the routes or not having enough financial resources to pay for boats to flee towards other areas. Reportedly, there are a total of 3,068 IDPs reported in Quitunda and 2,000 in the peninsula of Maganja facing a variety of protection concerns because of lack of access of protection partners to the areas.

#### Ibo District (Cabo Delgado Province)

Ibo district are located near conflict affected districts on the mainland and, therefore, has become a primary area of refuge, hosting around 32,000 IDPs (DTM/IOM) fleeing into neighboring districts. The lack of continuous protection presence and the difficulty to reach some of the island results in under-reporting of protection cases, mostly related to GBV, including early/forced marriage, domestic violence against girls and sexual violence against IDP women and girls. Both men and women explained the grave challenges posed by not having civil documentation and how it impacts their freedom of movement out/around the islands and, therefore, limits access to livelihoods. Given the continuous arrival of IDPs to Ibo, the Protection Cluster has advocated with all partners to increase their operational presence on the island, with particular focus on case management of unaccompanied and separated children.

#### Metuge District (Cabo Delgado Province)

Around 125,000 (DTM/IOM) or more than half of the population of the district of Metuge is now composed of displaced individuals. The district was the first to establish accommodation sites aimed at the local integration of IDPs. For this, the Protection Cluster led direct consultations with communities (both IDP and host) to ensure the voluntary, informed and dignified movement of families towards IDP sites. In order to address risks of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), GBV and child protection cases, the protection cluster piloted in Metuge the first workshop with community leaders on protection,



### Protection Cluster Partners include:

