

## PROTECTION SITUATION

### UPDATE IN CABO DELGADO

The human rights situation in Cabo Delgado Province in northern Mozambique remained complex in the start of 2022. The second half of 2021 saw the deployment of military support to the Mozambican Armed Forces (FADIM) from SADC Forces (SAMIM) and Rwandan Troops, which has secured some urban centers. SADC heads of state met on 12 January and agreed to extend the SAMIM deployment in Cabo Delgado (a communique from the African Union added that the extension would be for three months). Nevertheless, the threat of non-state armed groups (NSAGs) continued and human rights violations have continued against civilians, including returning IDPs as reported by the media in recently “liberated” districts of Cabo Delgado during the holiday season (December/ January). In Cabo Delgado, attacks by NSAGs targeted the districts of Macomia, Meluco and Nangade. This prompted influx of IDPs into Montepuez and Ancuabe. Last year, the Protection Cluster published a [Position Paper on Principled Returns](#) laying out 10 key recommendations to be observed in the process of returns of IDPs to their areas of origin. A mission by [UNHCR to Niassa at the end of 2021](#) brought light on human rights and protection issues impacting IDPs in Niassa Province. Due to the violence of NSAGs, which burnt houses, opened fire on civilians and even killing two individuals, the IDP population arrived extremely frightened and distressed. The Mecula local population has also been impacted by the uncertainty of the security situation in the district with families having lost their houses and their belongings. In January 2022, UNHCR, jointly with UNICEF participated in a mission to Niassa province to strengthen collaboration with the authorities and, on the other hand, assess the situation of IDPs in the affected districts.

### TROPICAL CYCLONE ANA

On 24 January, tropical storm Ana made landfall in Angoche district, Nampula province, significantly affecting the provinces of Zambezia, Nampula and Tete and, to a lesser extent Niassa, Sofala, and Cabo Delgado. According to OCHA, to date, the storm has affected 180,869 people, injured 207 people, and killed at least 38 people. Protection partners supported the multisectoral assessment in Nampula province, including UNHCR, together with Kubatsira, UNICEF, IOM, Helvetas, WFP, WHO and UNFPA with the objective of assessing and gathering information on the impact of tropical storm Ana in Angoche, Moma and Larde districts of Nampula province. Preliminary results of protection risks identified during assessments indicate that persons with specific needs – especially older people, people with disabilities, orphaned and vulnerable children and pregnant women – have been badly impacted; destruction of schools and local health care centers potentially impacting access to education and healthcare respectively in the short and medium term. Other protection concerns relate to loss of civil documentation, separation of families, loss of productive land/livelihoods and destruction of shelters.

### KEY PROTECTION MESSAGES



**Durable solutions must be voluntary:** Nobody should be pressured or induced to return, especially if security and safety are not guaranteed. The three accepted solutions for displacement - return, resettlement, and local integration - are not hierarchical, and therefore one should not be prioritized over another. Solutions should always be based on a free, informed and voluntary decision of IDPs. The views of women, children and persons belonging to groups with specific needs or are potentially marginalized should be fully taken into account in all matters and decisions concerning them, with particular attention provided to children and adolescents who are unaccompanied or separated. Please refer to the Protection Cluster’s Position Paper on Principled Returns.



**Freedom of movement is a human right:** The ability to move freely and in safety within one’s country is a human rights and a pre-condition for the enjoyment of other rights. The State must ensure that all persons lawfully within its territory, including IDPs, enjoys the right to liberty of movement and are adequately protected within the national legislation and respected by all agents of the State at the national, regional and local levels. Restrictions to the freedom of movement must be provided by law, necessary and consistent with international human rights obligations.



**Scale-up of Protection Partners:** Protection Partners need urgent funding to scale up in areas requiring special attention. Ancuabe District for instance has received an increased arrival of IDPs following recent fresh attacks of NSAGs in Meluco with a lack of protection partners to assist them. Ancuabe has currently around 103,000 IDPs in around seven sites (with possibly additional unofficial sites). Scale up of partners in all areas (general protection, GBV and CP) is urgently needed. More generally, Protection Cluster is concerned by the lack of partner presence in Niassa Province, especially in the impacted district of Mecula that has recently experienced displacement by violence.



## GENERAL PROTECTION

## PROTECTION KEY ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

### Life saving protection services

920 persons assisted on MHPSS  
270 persons referred to protection services  
140 persons assisted on civil documentation

### Prevention of protection risks

2,131 persons participated in awareness raising activities on mental health  
1,820 persons participated in recreational activities

### Strengthening of protection environment

6 protection desks established in Ntele, Nicuapa (Montepuez), Marrupa, Meculane (Chiure), Ngalane and Ntokota (Metuge)  
4 protection monitoring activities implemented

**UNHCR**, with the participation of partners, community and religious leaders, displaced population, host community members, protection focal points, and government representatives, inaugurated six newly installed multi-purpose protection desks in IDP sites throughout Cabo Delgado, including in Ntele and Nicuapa in Montepuez; Marrupa and Meculane in Chiure; and Ngalane and Ntokota in Metuge.

**UNHCR** and partners assisted 70 displaced persons and host community members (17 women, 28 men, 11 girls, and 14 boys) with access to civil documentation in Pemba, Cabo Delgado.

On 31 January, **UNHCR and the Catholic University of Mozambique (UCM)** trained 25 Protection Focal Persons from Meconta (Corrane) and Rapale District in Nampula Province on human rights in the context of displaced persons, statelessness and civil documentation.

**IOM** identified and referred 97 adolescents and adults to the Social Services for the acquisition of documentation in the districts of Ibo (16), Metuge (30), Montepuez (17) and Pemba (34). IOM also provided Psychological First Aid provide to 120 IDPs from Meluco in Memba district.

**AVSI** provided a protection community sensitization lecture to 471 IDPs (231 women, 178 men, 22 girls, 28 boys) in Nicavaco, Pemba and Chiure. The session focused on disability (inclusion and positive practices towards people with disabilities) and human rights.

The **Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)** continues to work toward setting up the processes that will lead to facilitated access to civil documentation (initial focus on birth registration/birth certificate issuance) for IDPs in Mueda.



## CHILD PROTECTION

### Life saving protection services

2,020 children referred for case management  
709 children & caregivers provided with MHPSS  
1 sexual abused child received psychosocial support  
52 UASC referred for assistance

### Prevention of protection risks

1,286 children, young people and adults participated in awareness raising activities such as advocacies on child protection issues, child labor and exploitation, children's rights, substance abuse and trafficking

### Strengthening of protection environment

3 locations supported to establish community based child protection structures in Nantove and Cujupane (Ancuabe) and 25 de Junho (Metuge)

**UNICEF and partners** reached 9,119 people with immediate and life-saving child protection services, including 2,631 boys, 2,856 girls, 1,790 men and 1,842 women, activities such as birth registration, MHPSS, and case management.

**AVSI with UNICEF** support referred 194 IDPs (105 M | 89 F) to health services and for enrolment in education and 204 new beneficiaries (114 M | 90 F), of which 92 had disabilities (51 M | 41 F) with were given psychosocial support through recreational activities.

**IOM's MHPSS team** identified and referred 50 cases of UASC to the Social Services in the districts of Memba in Corrane and two cases in Cabo Delgado (Metuge and Montepuez) who were then sent to reunite with their families.

**AIFO's case management services** supported nine (8 M | 1 F) children to access orthopaedic services at Pemba Provincial Hospital. **AIFO** also mobilized families and coordinated with health technicians and local leaders through its mobile brigades, which resulted in the identification of 13 (12 F and 1 M) children with disabilities who were then integrated in case management in Metuge District. Overall, 50 (33 F | 17 M) children accessed specialized health service during the first day (31 January) of mobile brigades in this district.

**FHI360** trained 20 (8 male | 12 female) community volunteers on inter-agency child protection case management and child friendly communication skills from Ancuabe and Metuge Districts.

## PROTECTION KEY ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

In Montepuez, **AIFO** integrated one child in the case management for the month of January. In Balama, AIFO ensured that 33 children benefited from specialized services, 22 (13 M | 9 F) had access to MHPSS services 5 (2 M | 3F) integrated in school; 5 (3 M | 2 F) ophthalmology services for cataract surgery and 1 female child had birth registration.

On the 31st of January, **AIFO in partnership with the Provincial Hospital of Pemba**, moved a mobile brigade to Metuge, composed of 10 health professionals (two Physical Therapy Technicians, Orthopedic Technician, Speech Therapist, Occupational Therapy Technician, Ophthalmology Technician, Dermatology Technician, Ontology Technician, Otolaryngology Technician, and Social Welfare technicians) and evaluated 50 children. This activity is planned to continue in February.



### GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Life saving protection services	Prevention of protection risks	Strengthening of protection environment
<p>8 gbv cases managed and referred to Social Services</p> <p>158 persons participated in community psychosocial activities</p>	<p>2,929 persons participated in different awareness raising activities such as GBV, early marriage, unwanted pregnancy, gbv services, domestic violence, HIV/TB and family planning</p>	<p>4 protection desks established in Marrupa, Meculane, Ntele, and Nicuapa sites</p> <p>17 focal points trained in GBV, community mobilization and humanitarian activities</p>

Preliminary results of a PDM by **UNHCR and partner CUAMM**, which followed up on the distribution of solar lamps to 1,200 women and adolescent girls in Marrupa and Meculane IDP sites Chiure, Cabo Delgado indicated that both women and girls expressed feeling safer at night and feeling empowered within their household as the item was provided directly to them. The distribution of solar lamps was a response to GBV risks related to lack of lighting identified in the UNHCR and CUAMM GBV Safety Audit for the site. The PDM reached (a HH survey) reached 80 women and girls.

**UNFPA and partners** distributed 372 dignity kits to vulnerable women and girls in the districts of Maganja da Costa, Mocuba and Lugela, Zambezia. In Zambezia, UNFPA and partners trained 22 personnel of the rapid needs assessment on PSEA after the tropical storm Ana. UNFPA and partners also trained 13 personnel from DPS, DPGCAS, INGD and NGO IPAS on the best practices for distributing dignity kits and use of dignity kits as entry point for GBV mitigation and response, as well as PSEA. In Zambezia, 1162 women and girls were provided with information on prevention and follow-up of gender-based violence by UNFPA and partners.

**UNHCR** distributed GBV and PSEA prevention and response Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials with orientation to 69 Protection Focal Points for community engagement in multiple locations hosting IDPs in Chiure, Mecufi, Metuge, Montepuez and Pemba. The IEC materials were developed based on Safety Audit assessments results, are in local languages, with community validated images and messages. In January, 2,196 people (802 W | 402 M | 504 G | 488 B) were reached with vital messaging on survivor-centered support and prevention.

**UNHCR and partners** inaugurated six Multipurpose Centres to be used as community and Protection partners safe spaces in IDP sites Montepuez, Metuge and Chiure, Cabo Delgado. 182 members from displaced communities including community activists and community leaders participated (84 women, 52 men, 30 girls, 6 boys, and 10 elderly). In Nampula, UNHCR and Action Aid conducted a GBV safety audit in Corrane on 17 January. In this context, a GBV-focused training was held for about 20 participants, including protection focal points and government officials. In addition, a mapping of the services available to IDPs in Corrane was carried out.

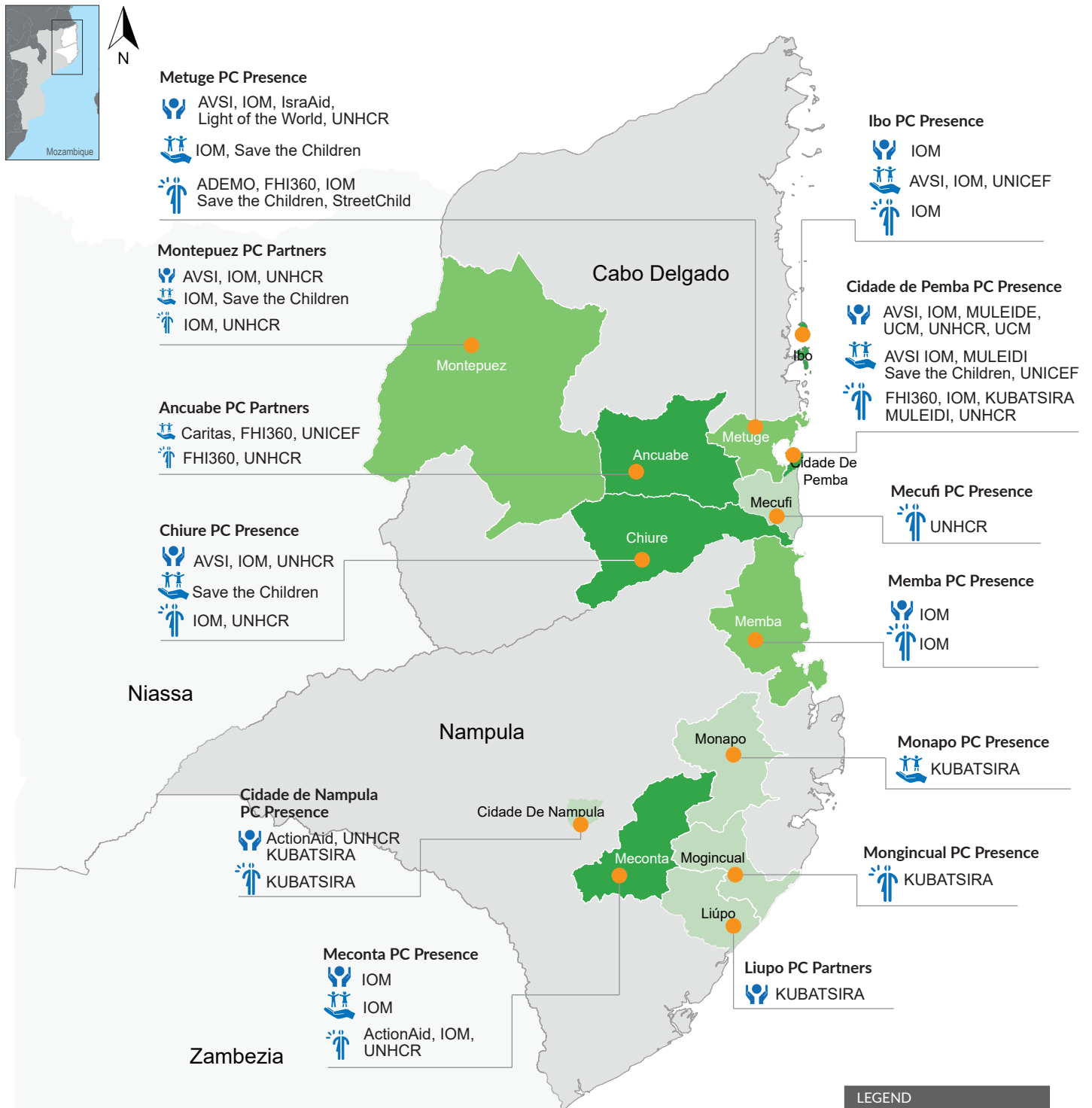
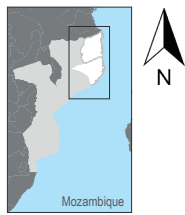
**FHI360** facilitated group psychosocial activities participated by 22 women and 99 adolescent girls in Ancuabe District through its mobile and psychosocial support services.



### COORDINATION

At the end of 2021, the Protection Cluster contributed to the overall Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to be launched soon. The Protection Cluster's HRP includes 20 Protection partners among international and national NGOs as well as UN Agencies with a total financial ask of USD 41.4 Million to provide protection to 751,294 targeted persons among 1,5 Million people in need (among both IDPs and host communities) – a [briefing note of the Protection Cluster HRP](#) can be found online in advance of the launch of the Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan. In late 2021, the Protection Cluster had also established a [Strategic Advisory Group](#) to increase participation of key cluster members in strategic discussions and hold monthly Protection Cluster Forums to brief partners and other stakeholders on key protection updates. In January, the Protection Cluster in Cabo Delgado has also been strengthening coordination in the field and has organized a coordination meeting of protection partners jointly with Acao Social in Montepuez district.

The map shows only reported locations of reported activities that are on-going or completed as of January 2022.



### PERSONS REACHED (estimated)



\* Estimated direct beneficiaries of protection activities and services

Map Creation Date: 22 February 2022

The boundaries and names shown in this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

LEGEND	
Protection Cluster Area of Responsibilities	
	General Protection
	Child Protection
	Gender Based Violence
Estimated Persons Reached By Districts Covered	
	80 - 720
	721 - 1,808
	1,809 - 3,149