

PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT #17

15-17 July 2019

Locations visited: Muconja; Chicuacha; Jirome; Macarate (Goonda Majaca), Chibabava District, Sofala Province. It was not possible to visit Mudala site (in the most affected area in Chibabava) due to distance and difficult access. It was convened that a separate mission to Mudala would take place at a later stage.

Meetings and discussions: Director of SDEJT; administrator of Chibabava; school directors or deputy directors at all schools; community leaders and community members.

Participants: UNICEF (Child Protection, Education, WASH), UNHCR, Direcção Provincial de Educação e Desenvolvimento Humano, Beira.

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Shelters in Macarate site, Chibabava District.



Purpose of the visit

A multi-sectoral assessment visit was held from 15-17 July 2019 to 4 resettlement sites in Chibabava District: Muconja, Chicuacha, Jirome and Goonda Majaca, with a total population of 8,215 people (1793 households (HHs)) among the four resettlement sites. The visit was carried out following information about the limited assistance provided to affected population in these hard to reach communities since the beginning of the humanitarian response in Sofala Province, as well as allegations of ongoing Child Protection (CP) incidents.

UNICEF WASH, Child Protection and Education together with UNHCR carried out a mission aimed at running a multi sectoral rapid assessment to contribute to (a) identifying of existing gaps in the response; (b) identifying protection issues, risks and concerns; and (c) mapping service providers and partner organizations in the area, as well as their capacity, with a view to identifying key issues and prioritizing support activities for the resettled communities.

The assessments methodology aimed at gathering information through direct and indirect sources of information such as: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs); Key Informant Interviews (KIIs); and direct observation activities in each of the resettlement sites. The survey incorporated both open and close question targeting in its interviews families, leaders, civil servants and teachers. Due to the short duration of the mission and limited data gathered due to the absence of some key informants (mainly community leaders), it is not possible to have disaggregated data under the AGD approach (Age, Gender and Diversity).

Key Findings and Common Issues

The mission identified several key issues:

- The most basic needs are not met in all the sites visited, with a lack of WASH facilities and limited core relief items distributed to the affected population since the cyclone.
- Very limited presence of humanitarian actors in the area.
- Lack of State Authority presence (police, Acção Social, courts, etc.).
- Lack of community-based structures.
- Resettlement sites have no protection, including CP actors, operating and providing lifesaving services.
- Health services are far from the resettlement sites (at least 25 km) and transports are not available to reach them.
- Among the main CP incidents reported are GBV; violence against children; unaccompanied and separate children; child labour; and lack of birth registration.
- Children with disabilities are left without appropriate supporting systems in place.
- SGBV is reportedly endemic with no reporting mechanisms in place and no women among the community police.
- Low representation of women teachers at school together with the lack of reporting mechanisms is a source of concern for SEA.

SHELTER: Displaced families have received one tarpaulin, mosquito nets, a kitchen set, and *capulanas* from Medair together with INGC. In one site, some families received also blankets. This has been the only support provided in terms of CRIs. Therefore, families have built improvised housing with local material. Most of the population sleeps on the floor without any mattress; people reported that they use mosquito nets to cover the floor, while *capulanas* are used as a cover. They indicated being cold at night (the minimum temperature at night can be as low as 12 degrees Celsius in this time of the year) and therefore to be need of blankets.

Plots were allocated to families but have not been cleared. Many families lack tools to clear the allocated plots, as well as construction tools, while materials for construction are being fetched in the area. The



precariousness of shelter conditions causes protection concerns among the population, with alleged cases of food robbery.

FOOD: In most of the sites visited, the persons interviewed explained that three monthly food distributions took place since the cyclone, with the last one being in June. Distributions were carried out by WFP. Food was generally considered to be insufficient. They explained the food distribution does not take into consideration the family composition, and that due to challenges with growing crops locally, the food provided cannot be sufficiently supplemented. In one site, the affected population indicated that they can only afford to have one meal a day (compared to three before the cyclone), while in another site they manage to have two meals per day. The lack of sufficient food generates negative coping mechanisms and insecurity issues, including theft of food at night.

WASH: WASH facilities are generally lacking in all sites, with latrines present only in primary schools, which can however be up to 7 km far from the settlements. In some cases, the population has built some improvised latrines by their own means; in others, while in most cases they defecate in the bush. Hygiene kits were distributed in only one site. While the population has dug some dwells, in most cases water is fetched by the population in nearby Buzi River. However, the population, particularly children who are often responsible for fetching water, indicated fearing attacks by crocodiles and hippos. According to follow up made by UNICEF, MSF is planning to build latrines and water points in the area (Chibabava – all sites).

HEALTH: None of the visited sites have health facilities in the settlements. The affected populations considered access to health facilities to be compromised due to the distance (up to 27 km to the nearest health facility). The latter creates important protection issues for pregnant women, elderly and persons in need of long term treatment. Affected populations indicated that prior to the cyclone, they were able to exchange animals for transport; however, animals were lost due to the cyclone.

LIVELIHOOD: Agriculture is the main occupation of affected populations in the area. Due to that, significant numbers of people have not yet moved to the safe areas, located in the higher lands around Buzi River, for fear of losing their livelihoods. The main reason is that access to water in the safer areas would be compromised. Populations also mentioned that insects have compromised the crops, therefore limiting food production. Discussions with the Government are ongoing in one site to reconsider its location due to the fear of the population of losing their livelihoods.

EDUCATION: Two of the sites visited have a fair access to primary school in terms of distance, while in two cases the school is around 7 km away for the site, although plans exist to relocate the school. However, some of the impediments mentioned by the persons interviewed included: lack of school material and lack of financial means to buy school material. The lack of school material was mentioned as one of the reasons for an increased drop-out rate since the cyclone. Regarding secondary school, the distance was mentioned as one of the main issues putting at risk the access to education, along with lack of documentation.

CHILD PROTECTION: Children are expected to support parents and engage in agriculture with the family from an early age (i.e. 10-11 years old). In one case, women who are heading households mentioned that themselves and their children work for other people in exchange for food. It is not clear what is the extent of the activities undertaken by these children. Early marriage from the age of 10-11 was mentioned, particularly due to the inability of families to adequately provide for their children or following sexual violence. Police referrals were mentioned as the last resort in case marriage or payment, including with the mediation of the community leader, are not viable. No CP activities are in place in any of the sites visited.

DOCUMENTATION: most people mentioned losing their documents (mainly *fichas* and *cedulas*) during the cyclone, while others did not have any documentation also prior to it. In some cases, lack of money is an obstacle to obtaining new documentation. Without documentation, the main challenges relate to access to healthcare (including vaccinations) and secondary education. Where women do not give birth

in hospitals (which is quite frequent due to the long distance from the sites and lack of transport), they reportedly have to pay money or work for the hospitals (e.g. cleaning) in order to obtain a *ficha* for the newborn child.

SECURITY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE:

- Community police is present in all sites and deals with minor issues (robbery, fights between neighbours, etc.) and reports to the community leader and local police the incidents meriting further attention. All of the community police members are men, while women in one site mentioned being involved in the election;
- None of the sites has lighting and no lanterns have been distributed in any of the sites;
- Domestic violence was mentioned by groups of women as a norm in their community;
- *Accaô Social* is not present in any of the sites.

Constraints

The original plan, which included the visit to 5 resettlement sites, had to be adapted and the mission did not manage to visit Mudala resettlement site due to distance and bad road condition. This site will be assessed during a separate mission that will take place on 5-6 August.



Focus group discussion with women in Chicuaça site, Chibabava District.



MUCONJA

Population: 1250 persons (most of the population has not moved to the site yet)
Demarcated plots: 250
Source of water: none
Latrines: none (defecation in the bush)
Health facility: Estaquinha, Casa Nova, Hamamba closest, ca. 24-26 km

Distance to primary school (km): within site
Distance to secondary school (km): closest is in Estaquinha, ca. 26 km from site
GPS coordinates: -19.940580, 34.029456

GENERAL: In the area there is no presence of State institutions and departments (lack of police, administrator, Acção Social, courts, health facilities). The only community based structures identified are the community administration and community police. Other community structures and actors such as health brigades, social mobilizers, community committees, etc. are not present. According to the population, WFP carried out three monthly food distributions; the last one took place in June. The quality of the access road is bad and a 4x4 truck is needed for transportation of material.

SHELTER: Only a limited number of families have moved to the allocated plots, while most of the affected population is still in the lower lands along Buzi river for fear of losing livelihoods, as well as because plots were not cleared and no services are present in the site. Families received one tarpaulin each provided by Medair and have built or are in the process of building houses with local material; in the meantime, they live in precarious shelters made with branches and tarpaulin. The persons interviewed explained to be cold at night, particularly because they did not receive blankets and only have *capulanas* to cover themselves. Women interviewed explained that mosquito nets are used to cover the ground in the absence of other materials (tarpaulins, sleeping mats). The population expressed the need for tools to clear the plots and cultivate land (particularly machetes, *catanas* and *inchades*). Dark at night, in the absence of lamps, raises serious protection concerns.

FOOD: According to the persons interviewed, they received food three times. They last received food was towards the end of June, provided by WFP (monthly distribution). Insects have reportedly attacked the crops, thereby limiting the amount of food the population is able to harvest. The amount of available food is insufficient; according to the women interviewed, food does not take into account the family size, and distribution lists are not accurate (according to a member of the community, the lists are being updated). According to the affected population, they mostly manage to have only one meal a day, compared to three before the cyclone. Animals were also lost during the cyclone.

WASH:

- Water Source: only shallow wells next to a small stream. The site is 4km from Buzi River.
- School: a rainwater harvesting system is in place but not working because of cracks in the underground cement deposit
- According to the teachers, Hygiene Kits were distributed by MEDAIR.

HEALTH: The closest health facilities (Hamamba, Casa Nova, Estaquinha) are 24-26 km far from the site. The main concern of the population is distance to the health facilities and lack of transport to reach them. Only few members of the community have motorcycles; the rest of the population does not have any means of transport. According to the persons interviewed, before the cyclone people would exchange animals for transport; however, animals were lost during the cyclone. Therefore, in most cases the population can only resort to walking to the health facilities. As a consequence, the population often resorts to a traditional healer within the community. Due to distance to the health facilities, pregnant women are giving birth in the community, in inadequate hygienic conditions and without medical assistance. According to the population, previously to the cyclone, medical doctors would regularly visit the community to attend to persons with chronic illnesses; however, since the cyclone this no longer



happens. Therefore, people have to fetch medications in Estaquinha. The lack of WASH facilities and drinking water also raise significant health concerns.

LIVELIHOODS: Agriculture remains the main occupation of the population, causing reluctance in the population to move uphill due to lack of water sources for irrigation.

EDUCATION: A public school is situated in the site. The children that will be moving to the resettlement sites are already enrolled at this school. There are 153 students (52 girls) enrolled at the school, which is the same number as before the cyclone.

- One student has a physical disability but can access the school easily.
- There are 6 teachers, all male. They teach in 2 shifts.
- The school has a total of 3 classrooms, one of them was damaged and is being rebuilt by the community. One classroom is built with conventional material, colonial style with half walls while the other two are made of precarious/mixed material.
- The school has 2 latrines, said to be gender segregated but without signs on them.
- Teachers reported the damage of all teacher and student material during the cyclone and rains; no replacements were received so far.

CHILD PROTECTION: Overall CP concerns are mainly related to the adoption of negative coping mechanisms to mitigate the risks and respond to needs of displaced families in this resettlement site.

- Cases of adolescent girls having sex in exchange for food were reported, due to the lack of sufficient food.
- Adolescent girls are reportedly often deprived of their right to education, though no exact figures were provided. This is mainly due to the lack of secondary education infrastructure in the area (the nearest secondary school, located in Estaquinha) and parents denying daughters access to secondary education after puberty, as it is not considered a priority.
- Early Marriages, cases have been reported to team members by the community, without accurate figures; violence against girls often leads to early marriage.
- Violence Against Children was reported, particularly the use of widespread negative interaction to educate children such as physical maltreatment perpetrated primarily by parents and caregivers, as violence is considered to be a form of education.
- Children with Disabilities are reportedly present in the community; one children with a mobility impairment was identified.
- Environmental risks that impact negatively child protective structures include:
 - Insecurity: for example, it was notice an excessive tendency for alcohol consumption among men in the community, several incidents of robberies were reported;
 - Lack of state institutions;
 - Lack of CP actors: no organization (governmental, civil society or community based) is currently advocating, preventing or responding to CP risks and concerns.

PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS: due to the absence of the community leader, it was not possible to gather information on the number of people with specific needs. A further assessment will be needed.

DOCUMENTATION: The affected population indicated that most people never had documentation or it was lost during the cyclone.

SECURITY: The population indicated that community police is present, dealing with cases of domestic violence and minor theft. Where necessary, cases are referred by the community police to the *Chefe da Localidade*. Only men are part of the community police, whilst women are reportedly present among the police. Women indicated that they are aware that they can resort to the police and would resort to it in case a matter cannot be solved by the community leader. The closest police station is located in Estaquinha.

Lack of light is one of the main security concerns in the site, including because of the presence of snakes at night.

CHICUACHA

Population: 2,775 persons (most of the population has not moved to the site yet)
Demarcated plots: 551
Source of water: none
Latrines: none (defecation in the bush)
Health facility: closest in Estaquina

Distance to primary school (km): 150 mt from site
Distance to secondary school (km): n/a
GPS coordinates: -19.883594, 34.043196

GENERAL: In this site there is no presence of State institutions and departments (lack of police, administrator, Acção Social, courts, health facilities). The only community-based structures identified are the community administration and the community police. However, both of them with limited knowledge of protection-related subjects, including identification of cases, confidentiality procedures and referrals for service provision.



Houses being built with local materials in Chicuacha site.

SHELTER: same situation as Muconja site. The two sites are 7 km apart. Those interviewed expressed the need for blankets and tools for agriculture. No issues were reported concerning land allocation and HLP rights for women.

FOOD: According to the persons interviewed, food was distributed 5 times and they last received food on 24 June, provided by WFP (monthly distribution). Insects have reportedly attacked the crops, thereby limiting the amount of food the population is able to harvest. The population currently has 2 meals a day; the women interviewed indicated that food is not sufficient. Because of lack of food, negative coping mechanisms have been put in place such as sex and child labour in exchange for food. Women-headed households face increased challenges, particularly where women do not own land they can cultivate. The insufficiency of food also heightens security risks; episodes were reported of food being stolen at night.

WASH: No WASH facilities are present. The population currently defecates in the bush. Water is fetched in Buzi River; this creates security concerns due to the presence of snakes, crocodiles and hippos close to/in the river. The women interviewed indicated that they received soap and other hygiene items (by Medair).

HEALTH: The closest health facilities are over 25 km far from the site. The main concern of the population is distance to the health facilities and lack of transport to reach them. The lack of WASH facilities and drinking water also raise significant health concerns.

LIVELIHOODS: Agriculture remains the main occupation of the population, causing reluctance in the population to move uphill due to lack of water sources for irrigation.

EDUCATION: A public school is situated 150 mt from the site. The children that will be moving to the resettlement site are already enrolled at this school. There are 253 students (103 girls) enrolled at the school, which is the same number as before the cyclone.

- None of the students have a disability, according to the school director.
- There are 5 teachers, all male. They teach in two shifts.
- There was a total of 4 classrooms; one of them was damaged and is being rebuilt by the community with local materials. One classroom is built with conventional material, colonial style with half walls and a rainwater collecting system attached, while the other three are built with precarious/mixed material.
- The school has 2 latrines, gender segregated and marked.
- The school reported losing all their material but have received support by SDEJT, including books and material for teachers. They used ADE funds to buy notebooks for some of the students but did not have enough for all of them.

CHILD PROTECTION: The main CP concerns in this resettlement site are overall similar to Muconja site, with the following highlights:

- Concerning GBV, community members reported that there were known cases of early marriage involving girls as young as 10 years old, though no direct or indirect disclosure took place during the assessment.
- A case of an unaccompanied child without appropriate alternative care was brought to the attention of the assessment team. Further assessments will need to take place to identify the number of children in alternative care or in need of it.
- Children reportedly help their parents cultivate the land or, where the family does not own land, they sometimes work for other families, starting from age 10-11. The extent of the activities undertaken by children is unclear. A further assessment will be needed to verify whether it would qualify as worst form of labour.



Children leaving school with tools to help parents clear land in Chicuaça site.

PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS: According to the women interviewed, there is a significant number of women-headed households within the community (in most cases, they lost their husband before the cyclone). Women also indicated that there are a number of people with disability, including people with mobility issues, and hearing and visual impairment. Family members or, where not present, neighbours, provide assistance to persons with specific needs.

Due to the absence of the community leader, it was not possible to gather information on the number of people with specific needs. A further assessment will be needed. Persons with disability are reportedly supported by neighbours where family is not present or able to support them.



DOCUMENTATION: According to the population, some people have *fichas*; while in some cases documents were lost during the cyclone, most people did not have documents even before the cyclone. The absence of documentation impairs access to healthcare, including vaccinations for children. The women interviewed reported that women who give birth at home are “punished” for not giving birth at the hospital by not providing a *ficha* to the newborn child unless they pay or work for the hospital (cleaning).

SECURITY: The population indicated that community police is present, working with the *Chefe da Localidade*, dealing with issues between neighbours and minor theft (particularly of food, due to shortage). Only men are part of the community police.

Domestic violence and physical violence against children, including by teachers, is endemic and considered “normal” by the community (women indicated that they are “corrected” by their husbands. Cases of sexual violence were also mentioned, dealt with as in Muconja site.

Lack of light is one of the main security concerns in the site, including because of the presence of snakes at night, as well as food theft.

JIROME¹

Population: 1,905 persons (most of the population has not moved to the site yet)

Demarcated plots: 374

Source of water: one but owned by a Church

Latrines: none (defecation in the bush)

Health facility: n/a

Distance to primary school (km): 7 km

Distance to secondary school (km): n/a

GPS coordinates: -19.869158, 33.897859

GENERAL: The location of the site hasn't been validated by the community yet and therefore no plot allocation process has taken place until now. The community's main concern is to be able to continue growing their crops near their homes and to have a primary school close to the site; currently, the nearest school is located 7 km far from the resettlement site. There is no presence of State institutions and departments (lack of police, administrator, Acção Social, courts, health facilities). The only community-based structures identified are the community administration and the community police, both without any training in protection or CP, including identification of cases, confidentiality procedures and safe and appropriate referrals for service provision.

WASH:

Hygiene kits were distributed to the population. No safe water sources are present, with the population sourcing water from the river and from one hand pump 1 km from resettlement.

EDUCATION: A public school is situated 7 km from the site. The children that will be moving to the resettlement site are already enrolled at this school. There are 239 students (116 girls) enrolled at the school; before the cyclone there were 273 students (140 girls) enrolled. The decrease in number of students is explained by the students needing clothes and material to attend school.

- There are three students with disabilities enrolled in the school, one girl with reduced vision and two boys with speaking challenges. They are all able to follow lectures (“more or less”).
- There are 6 teachers; among them, one is female. They teach in two shifts.
- There was a total of 4 classrooms; all were destroyed. Classes are now being taught in the open air because the community does not want to rebuild the school before they know where they will be moving. All classrooms were in precarious/mixed material.

¹ The mission could not engage in FGDs due to the lack of families in the site.



- The school has 2 latrines and is building 2 more.

CHILD PROTECTION: The main CP concerns in this resettlement site is overall alike the previous areas, with the following highlights:

- Right to documentation: the lack of institutions leads to the need to advocate for a mobile registration campaign to take place in the area as families are not able to register new born children.
- Right to Education: in this area safe access to school is a main child protection concern as the nearest school premises are located at 7 km from the resettlement site. If the situation is confirmed it might lead to an increase in the rate of school drop out in the area.

MACARATE (GOONDA MAJACA)²

Population: 2,305 persons (part of the population has not moved to the site yet)	Distance to primary school (km): 7 km
Demarcated plots: 466	Distance to secondary school (km): n/a
Source of water: none	GPS coordinates: -19.40284, 33.923064
Latrines: none (defecation in the bush)	Chief of site:
Health facility: closest in Estaquinha	

GENERAL: A considerable amount of shelters were set up in this site and families are moving to the site. However, the number of families already relocated remains to be clarified as local authorities were not present or reachable via cell phone until the moment. There is no presence of State institutions and departments (lack of police, administrator, Acção Social, courts, health facilities). The only community-based structures identified are the community administration and the community police, both without any training in protection and CP related subjects, including identification of cases, confidentiality procedures and safe and appropriate referrals for service provision.

SHELTER: a number of families has not yet moved to the site and is still in Goonda Majaca. Due to the fact that the community leader was not present, it was not possible to verify numbers. According to the population, one CRI distribution took place after the cyclone which included one tarpaulin (USAID tarpaulins were observed in the site), a kitchen set, mosquito nets, water filters, construction tools and materials, *capulanas* and blankets (although the latter not for all individuals).

FOOD: According to the persons interviewed, food was distributed 5 times; the school principal indicated that food distributions were done by ICRC and Food for the Hungry. Most of the animals were lost during the cyclone. According to the school principal, the population normally has 2 meals a day, same as before the cyclone. The diet consists mainly of beans, corn, sorghum and millet.

WASH: No WASH facilities are present. The population currently defecates in the bush. Water is fetched in Buzi River; this creates security concerns due to the presence of snakes, crocodiles and hippos close to/in the river. Dignity kits were reportedly distributed.

- At the resettlement areas there are no water fonts, except for a small natural well which provides little water. The nearest hand pump is 2.5 km from the resettlement area. Another hand pump is 5,5 km from the resettlement site.

² UNHCR could not engage in FGD at the site due to the presence of drunk men at the entrance of the site. Instead, UNHCR was able to speak with the school principal and had one FGD with a group of adolescent girls at Goonda Majaca primary school. The school is currently located 7 km from the site and discussions are ongoing between the population and the local government to move the school within the site.



- One natural well/spring is present, with very turbid water, will dry in the coming weeks. Some shallow wells are present.
- Traditional latrines constructed with local materials are present; the design is good.

HEALTH: The closest health facility is 35 km far from the site, in Goonda. A closer health facility is available in Graoja, but is only reachable by crossing the river. The main concern of the population is distance to the health facilities and lack of transport to reach them. The lack of WASH facilities and drinking water also raise significant health concerns.

LIVELIHOODS: Agriculture remains the main occupation of the population, causing reluctance in the population to move to the site.

EDUCATION: A public school is situated 7 km from site (2 hours on foot). According to the principal, discussions are ongoing between the population and the local government to move the school to the site. The children that should be moving to the resettlement site are already enrolled at this school. A plot has already been identified for the school. There are 349 students (172 girls) enrolled at the school; before the cyclone there were 346 students (170 girls) enrolled.

- There is one student with disability enrolled, a girl with reduced vision in 5th grade. She is “more or less” able to follow lectures.
- There are 6 teachers, of whom one is female. They teach in two shifts.
- There is a total of 4 classrooms (2 built with conventional material); however, two of them are damaged (precarious material).
- The school has 4 latrines; one of them for teachers and none of them marked for gender. The school has a rainwater collecting system but the pipe is currently broken.
- The community living in or moving to Macarate has expressed a wish for the school to be moved closer to them. This was presented as something that will happen, although no official decision has been made. The school would then be built by the community.

CHILD PROTECTION: Allegation of early marriages as a common practice were reported by community members and given as one of the main reasons to interrupt awareness campaigns at schools due to the fact that families would subsequently refuse to let girls attend school. The school principal indicated that they have successfully engaged in one instance of early marriage to dissuade the family of the concerned child.

A cases of a child with disability (visual impairment) without appropriate care was identified; no proper care structure to provide counselling and support to persons with disabilities is operational in the area. Children reportedly help their parents cultivate the land, starting from age 10-11. The extent of the activities undertaken by children is unclear. A further assessment will be needed to verify whether it would qualify as worst form of labour.

According to the girls interviewed, the rate of school drop outs has increased since the cyclone, mainly because materials were lost and families cannot afford them and because the school is currently too far from the houses. According to the girls interviewed, some are planning to continue to secondary school. However, distance and lack of documentation can represent a challenge.

PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS: a further assessment is needed.

DOCUMENTATION: According to the information gathered, most people do not have documentation. Some children do not have a fiche, and most *cedulas* were lost during the cyclone. The lack of documentation is potentially preventing access to secondary school. According to a girl, she cannot have documentation because her family cannot afford it.

According to the school principal, the need for a registration campaign for school students was discussed with the *Chefe da Localidade*.



SECURITY: The population indicated that community police is present, working with the *Chefe da Localidade*. While only men are part of the community police, women reportedly participate in the appointment of community police members. Alcohol abuse is a common issue within the community (not related to the cyclone). The mission was able to witness the presence of drunk men at the site (at 10:00 am).

Cases of sexual violence were also mentioned and they are reportedly dealt with as in other sites in the area. Lack of light is one of the main security concerns in the site, including because of the presence of snakes at night.

Recommendations

In light of the above findings, the following recommendations are formulated:

- Due to the acute assistance and protection needs, humanitarian actors should consider engaging in the area, both for assistance and protection activities.
- Community structures should be developed, particularly with a view to increasing community engagement, including of women, and security.
- Advocacy for services expansion (health/immunization, secondary school, WASH, etc.) should be conducted, as well as for CP services provision in the District (particularly Child Friendly Spaces, Psycho-Social Support and Case Management).
- A Prevention Strategy to be put in place to mitigate violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children.
- Community-based Security, Women and CP Committees should be activated, trained and operationalized.
- Sensitization activities should be conducted for the population, community leaders, teachers and police, particularly in relation to domestic violence, PSEA and child protection.
- Awareness Raising materials should be available on Reporting Mechanisms (*Linha Verde e Linha Fala Crianca*), as well as on Child Rights and Early Marriage.
- Further data collection should be conducted, ensuring an AGD approach.
- Further assessment is needed in relation to child labour.
- Identification of persons with specific needs should be considered for appropriate response.
- The issue of access to documentation, particularly *fichas*, should be looked into and addressed. A birth registration campaign should be conducted as soon as possible to enable access to services.
- Rehabilitation of school infrastructure and provision of construction materials should be carried out.
- A second monitoring mission to Mudala site should be carried out (planned for 5-6 August).

Beira, Mozambique
31 July 2019