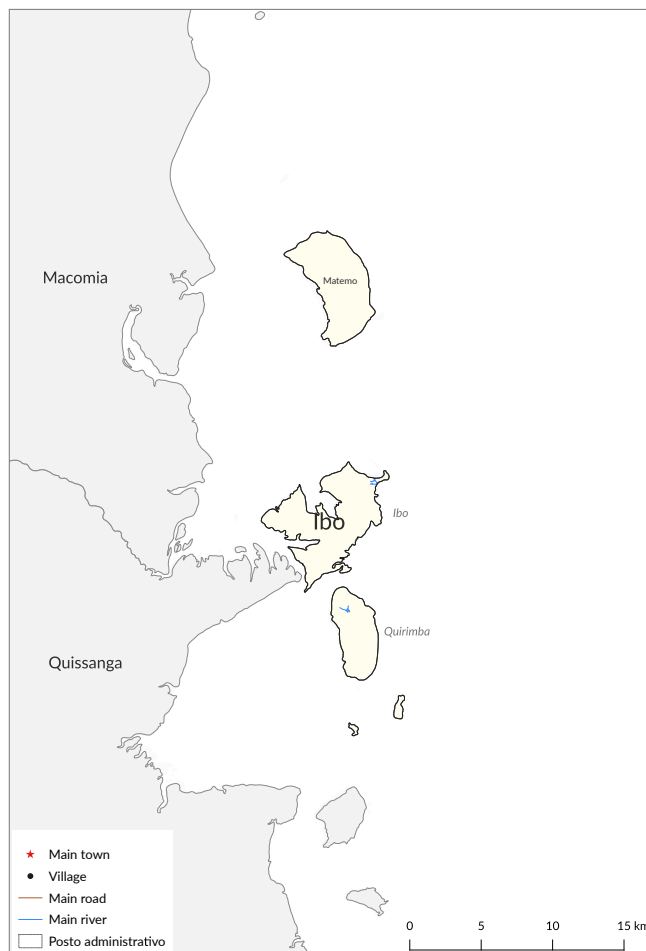




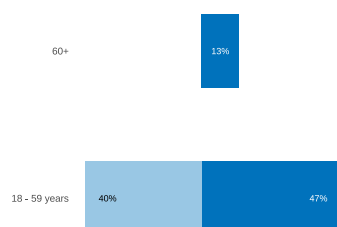
This report is based on a monitoring exercise prepared by the Cluster members and IDP information collected by Protection monitors on June 2021 over several IDP settlements around Ibo island in Ibo district.

According to the IOM/DTM Baseline Assessment No. 11 (March 2021), there are an estimated 31,035 displaced persons in the Ibo district. Ibo districts is comprised of three main islands: Ibo, Matemo and Quirimba and has received limited protection support by the local Acao Social and AVSI as well as missions from other partners. Seeing the importance on following up protection challenges on the island, Protection Cluster (comprised of coordinator) joined by the provincial Child Protection AoR coordinator (UNICEF) and UNHCR's GBV Officer (also double hatting as PSEA Network for Cabo Delgado) joined an inter-sectoral mission led by OCHA. The protection component of the mission included: PSEA awareness sessions, focus group discussions, individual protection interviews as well as meetings with protection counterparts such as: PRM (Police)'s focal point for family affairs, AVSI, Acao Social, OIKOS, among others. As part of the mission, protection cluster also met with the Ibo District Administrator and other agencies working on the island such as OIKOS. Among the main protection concerns identified were: 1) continuous arrivals from the Palma situation, especially in Matemo island where arrivals are happening on a daily basis and response protection partners are virtually absent; 2) Serious GBV concerns reported by the IDPs women; 3) Challenges to freedom of movement for IDPs who do not have their civil documentation, in particular for men who are unable to access their livelihoods (either lands for subsistence farming or the ocean for fisheries); 4) Unaccompanied and separated children: UNICEF received information that there were some 36 separated children that had been identified, however, protection partners on the ground as well as authorities noted that the numbers could be much higher as children have been seen arriving alone from Palma. Although these had been identified, no follow up had been done until the mission; 5) Child marriage has been reported by the authorities, in particular on the island of Quirambo; 6) MHPSS needs: During the FGDs and the individual protection interviews for both men and women, the IDPs reported experiencing highly traumatic event during their flight. It is obvious that this traumatic experience has compounded their stress levels and ability to integrate in Ibo island. Many mentioned nightmares, feeling profoundly depressed, sad and afraid. For the women, the situation of stress that they carried to the place of refuge is only made worst by the anxiety felt with the violence faced within the community.



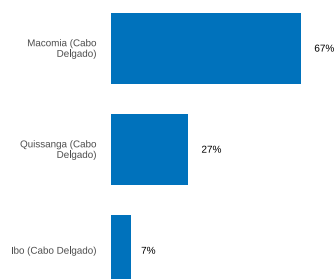
DEMOGRAPHICS

Several households (one individual per hh) were randomly selected in the area and interviewed. 60% of the respondents were women of different ages, with a higher sample population presence over the 18 to 59 years range.



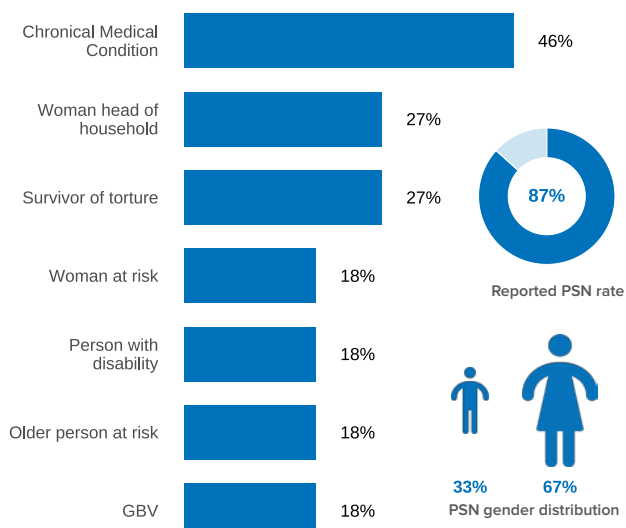
DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

IDP district of origin is reported as Macomia for 67% of the respondents, followed by 27% from Quissanga, and 7% from Ibo.



PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

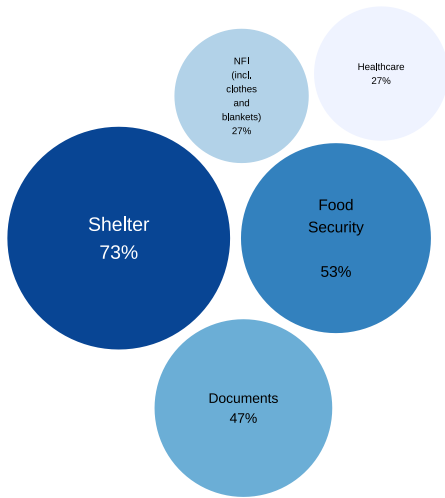
The reported PSN felt under one or more types, being Chronical Medical Condition (46%) the most reported one, followed by Survivor of torture (27%), and Woman head of household (27%).





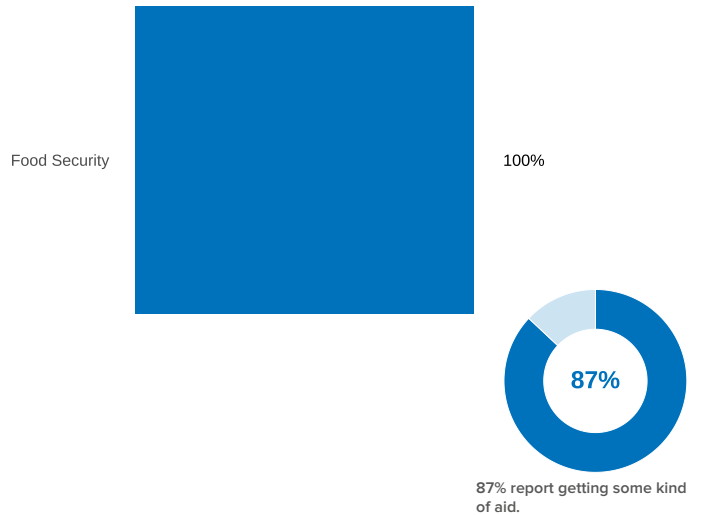
PROTECTION PRIORITY NEEDS

Overall, 73% of the respondents reported Shelter as a main need, followed by Food Security reported by the 53% and Documents (47%).



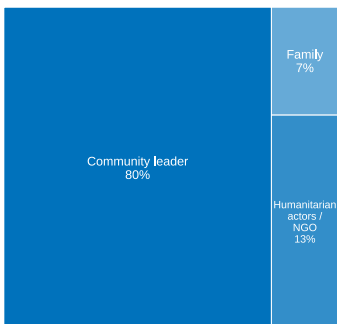
ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

Overall, 100% of the respondents reported Food Security as the main type of assistance received.



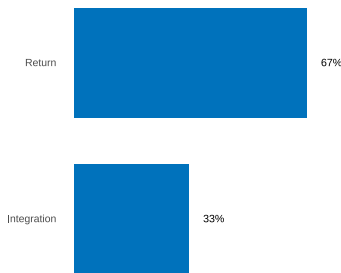
INFORMATION ON CURRENT IDP SITUATION

A 80% of the respondents reported their main source for information is Community leader, followed by Humanitarian actors / NGO reported by the 13% and Family (7%).



SOLUTION PREFERRED

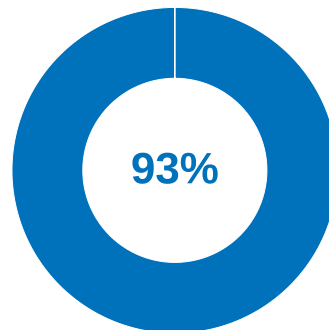
The preferred solution for most respondents is Return (67%), followed by Integration (33%) and NA (NA).



ACCESS TO SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

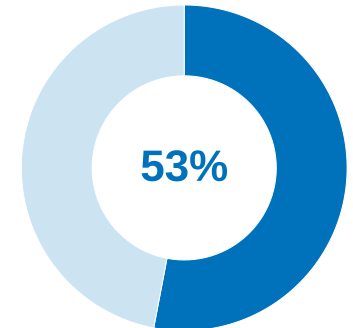
HEALTHCARE

93% of the respondents report that there is an accessible health facility.



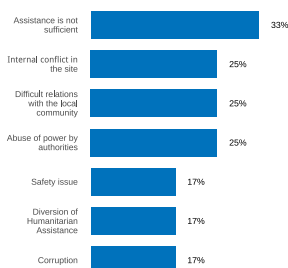
LIGHTNING AND ENERGY

Only 53% of the respondents report that lightning and energy are sufficient.



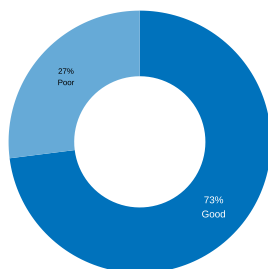
KEY ISSUES

Overall, 33% of the respondents indicated Assistance is not sufficient as main key issue faced, followed by Abuse of power by authorities reported by the 25% and Difficult relations with the local community (25%).



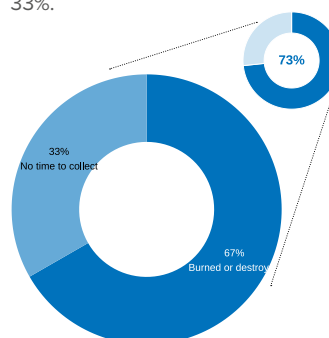
RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL COMMUNITY

A 73% of the respondents reported Good relationships with the local community, whilst 27% reported a bad one.



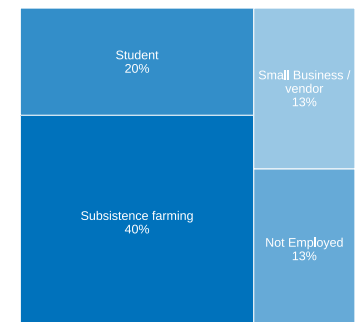
LEGAL DOCUMENTS SITUATION

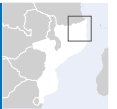
73% of the respondents reported having no Legal assistance documentation whatsoever. Overall, 67% of the respondents indicated Burned or destroyed as main reason for lacking documentation, followed by No time to collect reported by the 33%.



PREVIOUS INCOME SOURCES

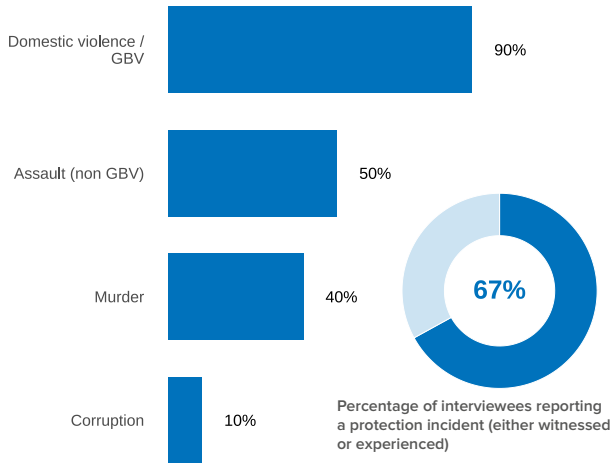
Previously to the displacement, the main jobs/activities reported by the respondents were Subsistence farming (40%), Student (20%) and Not Employed (13%).





SAFETY AND PROTECTION INCIDENTS

A 90% of the respondents reported Domestic violence / GBV incidents, followed by Assault (non GBV) reported by the 50% and Murder (40%). Some of the incidents reported might have taken place not only at their current location but also during displacement and on their places of origin.



PROTECTION CLUSTER PARTNERS

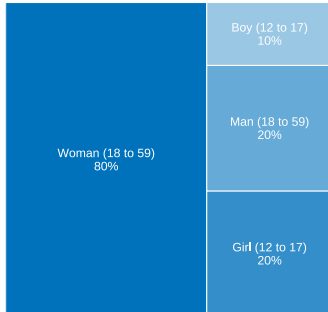
The Protection Cluster in Cabo includes the area of responsibility of GBV and Child Protection as well as AIFO, AVSI, Ayuda en Accion, CARE International, Caritas Germany, Doctors with Africa / CUAMM, Fundacion IBO, ICRC, IOM, Doctors without Borders / MSF, Save the Children, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP.



We are grateful for the critical financial support provided by donors who have contributed to the work of the Protection Cluster in Cabo Delgado, such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the European Union's Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and the United States of America (PRM).

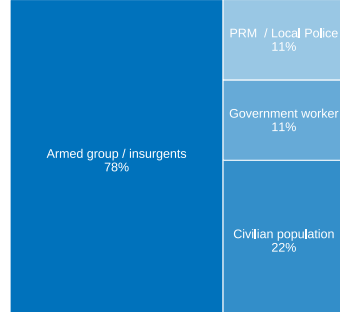
WHO SUFFERED THE INCIDENT

A 80% of the respondents reported Woman (18 to 59) as who suffered the incident, followed by Girl (12 to 17) reported by the 20% and Man (18 to 59) (20%).



REPORTED PERPETRATOR

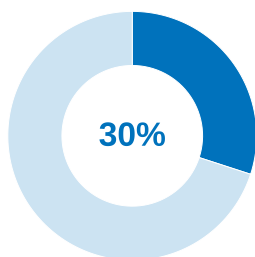
A 78% of the respondents reported Armed group / insurgents as perpetrator, followed by Civilian population reported by the 22% and Government worker (11%).



* PRM/Police might include Military forces

REPORTED RATE

From the interviewees who witnessed or experienced an incident, 30% reported that they denounced it, whilst 70% reported they didn't.



COMPLAINT MECHANISMS

A 47% of the respondents reported to direct their complaints to PRM / Local Police, followed by Community leader reported by the 27% and SMS / Telephone / Hotline (20%). Fear to authorities and/or fear of reprisals was reported as the main cause for not denouncing.

