

PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT #4

Location: Samora Machel Accommodation Centre, Dondo

Discussions: Camp Leader, women, men and children

Participants: UNHCR

Date: 11/04/2019

General background

Samhora Machel Accommodation Centre is located in the Samhora Machel area in Dondo. At the time of visit there were 78 tents on the site. Women and men are accommodated in separate tents, and boys above the age of 14 expected to move to the men's tent. According to the camp leader, 650 families were registered as cyclone-affected families. Lists were being prepared and no accurate information was available at the time, including the number of tents occupied by men and those occupied by women. However, the men staying in one of the tent stated that only around 5 tents were occupied by men, while the others were allocated to women.

The population in the accommodation centre are from Manelruzi, Dondo, Myamayabu, Kanhadula, Samhora Machel, and Macharote. Up to 12 individuals were accommodated in each tent.

The camp leader stated that there was no permanent presence of INGC or DPGACS at the site.

General protection

Similar to other locations, more women and younger children were observed at the site, while very few men were present. When queried, the women stated that the men were out working. However, with a majority of tents occupied by women, and only around 5 tents reserved for men, whether or not the men were staying in the camp site remains unverified.

Most families reported that they had not receive any information regarding how long they will remain in the Accommodation Centre and of the plans for 'resettlement'. The women stated that they preferred to receive lands away from the coast as they did not wish to experience another disaster due to cyclone and storms. Some expressed wish to return home and fix their homes; others had no such options as they were in rented houses.

Follow-up: Protection/CCCM (advocate for quick and detailed registration of site residents); INGC/Municipality (provide information to resident on plans for relocation, return and 'resettlement')

Security

The women reported that an incident of theft took place during a previous. They explained that population from the neighbouring areas rushed the distribution, created considerable commotion amongst the residents, allowing several others to enter the tents and steal their food and clothing.

While there was only one such incident, the residents of the accommodation centre are worried about the risk of theft.

Follow-up: Protection/CCCM/Police (increased security at the centre in general and during distribution in particular)

WASH

Pit-latrines are located at the back of the accommodation centre, and additional latrines are being set-up. The construction of plastic sheeting around the latrines appear flimsy and raises concerns of privacy.

The water point is located close to the communal kitchen, but the lack of drainage creates a muddy space where people line up to collect their meals.

Both the camp leader and the community reported that waste management was a challenge as a system for waste disposal is not yet in place.

There are no lights at the site, posing particular risk at night, including when using pit latrines.

Follow-up: WASH Cluster (assess latrines and shower facilities and support improvement); CCCM (lighting)

Food & meals distribution

Food is provided by the Municipality and INGC, and is received by the camp leader. Various organisation also distribute food, but is provided to each household. Food handed over to the camp leader is prepared in a communal cooking area. Communal cooking is done in the open, with residents of the site taking turns to prepare the meals. Three meals used to be provided per day. However, due to an increase in households, serving is now limited to two meals a day: either breakfast and lunch, or lunch and dinner. Meals usually consist of rice, beans and porridge.

Firewood is obtained from a nearby Chinese factory. Requests are submitted daily, and women and men from the site take turns to collect the firewood. Women stated that carrying heavy firewood was difficult work, as they also carry their small children with them.

Meals serving is not done in an organised manner. Women, men, and children line-up separately, but there is considerable jostling and pushing at the head of the line. Those strong enough to present their plates are served first. Intervention was made during the mission to prioritise children, but the lack of organisation meant that the efforts had only limited success.

Follow-up: CCCM (work with the camp leaders and cooks to ensure delivery of cooking fuel/firewood, and organised serving of meal. Prioritisation of children and vulnerable members of the community is crucial)

Health

A health centre is run by the Angolan military. General medical services, malaria testing and STD testing services are provided. Referrals are made to the Dondo hospital for those requiring further treatment. STD counselling and testing is done within the same tent as other medical services, with limited or no privacy.

Follow-up: Health Cluster/National Health Services (review the services at the health centre; facilitate mechanism for privacy vis-à-vis STD counselling and testing)

GBV

Cross-cutting issues flagged above: lack of lighting in site, and women-headed households (many divorced women and widows). No GBV incidents were reported, and women stated that in case of incidents the police who is present within the site will be contacted.

Placing teenage boys with men requires review, and the risk of GBV in shelters where boys may be staying with other men should be assessed further. The camp leader was advised on the need to monitor the situation of boys closely.

Women stated that most of them had engaged in small businesses prior to the cyclone. This included buying and reselling fish and vegetables. They were unemployed since the cyclone.

Follow-up: GBV Sub-cluster (monitor the situation of women, girls and boys at the site; train camp leaders on GBV prevention and establish a system of monitoring for risks); Livelihoods Cluster (assess the livelihoods support needs of women-headed households, and explore mechanisms for support)

Child Protection & Education

Similar to other relocation sites and accommodation centres, few adolescent children were observed at the site. While some women stated that the children were at school at the time, others stated that their children were living in Dondo with other relatives in order to attend upper secondary school.

Child Friendly Spaces and Temporary Learning Spaces are yet to be established. Although some children who were displaced from the nearby areas said that they were attending the same schools as before, parents of children from other areas said that they were not able to enrol their children at the nearby primary school because the school authorities had stated that enrolment was only possible at the beginning of the school year (January) and school certificates from the previous schools will need to be submitted. Children also stated that they were not in school because they did not have books, pens and uniform.

Follow-up: Child Protection Sub-cluster (facilitate the establishment of CFS and other activities for children); Education cluster (facilitate the establishment of TLS, and provision of material required for schooling while working with school authorities on school enrolment)