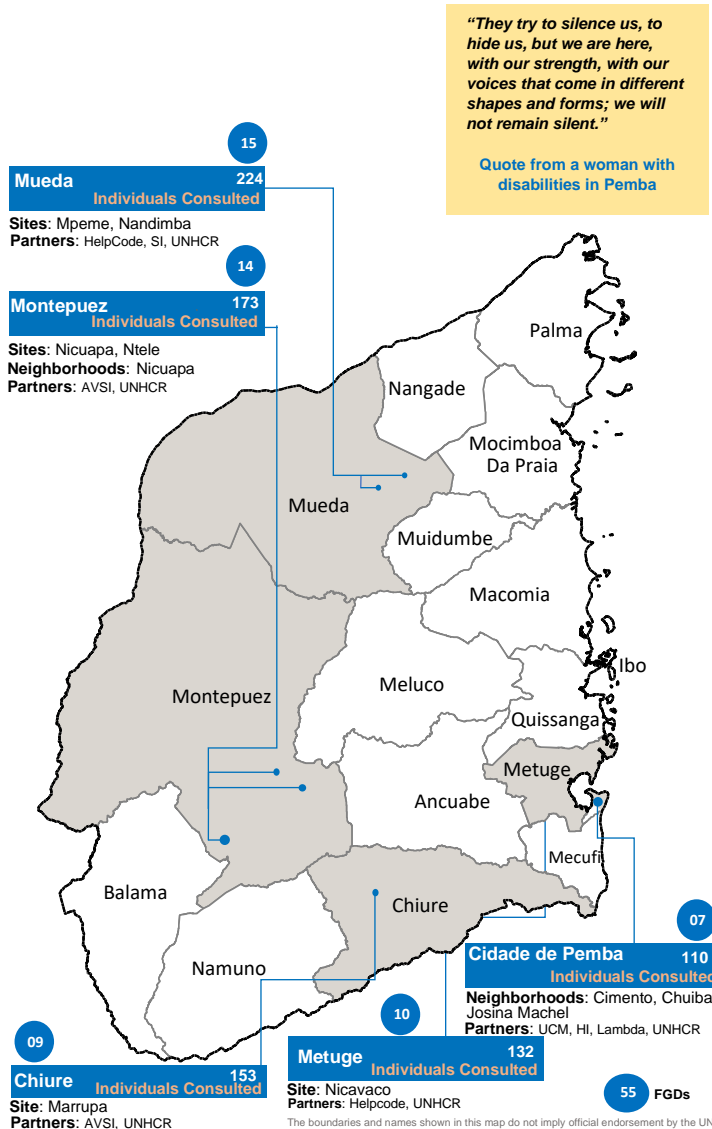




### Background and Methodology:

The civil population in Cabo Delgado province continues to suffer violations perpetrated by armed actors as the protection crisis is lasting more than 5 years, and attacks are spreading throughout the whole province of Mozambique. According to the Mozambican government, Cabo Delgado is hosting 1,056,446 IDPs, among those 303,382 women and 522,046 children among that 308,228 returned to their place of origin. The participatory assessment (PA) is a qualitative community-based protection process throughout information from diverse AGD groups are gathered through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). In line with UNHCR's Age, Gender, and Diversity Policy and the Tool for Participatory Assessment in Operations, UNHCR conducted in Cabo Delgado a total of 55 FGDs in five districts (Pemba, Chiure, Metuge, Montepuez and Mueda), including IDPs in sites, host communities and urban areas. A total of 792 individuals expressed their views during FGDs on key protection risks, their causes, capacities within the community, and follow-up actions. The focus was on the following thematic areas: **Safe and Security, Inclusion of People with Disabilities, Coexistence among forced displaced people and host communities, risks for diverse sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) in urban area, Livelihoods, and Mental Health.** The protection risks were listed by the AGD groups as their priority ones. Concerning GBV risks, they were not included in this PA as UNHCR has a specific tool for GBV called GBV Safety Audit. However, questions on Safe and Security brought those women and adolescent girls to bring these risks previously identified on the GBV Safety Audits. In returnees areas, for instance, Palma and Mocimboa da Praia, UNHCR already has assessments that are linked in this PA.

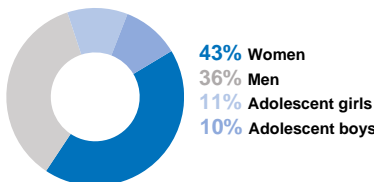
### Cabo Delgado FGDs Consulted Map



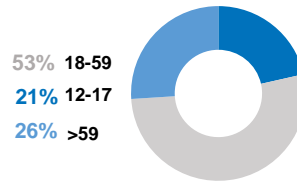
### Demographics of FGDs:



#### Gender



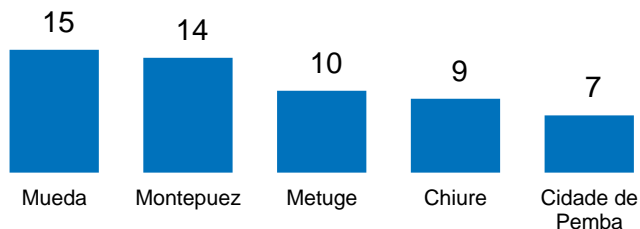
#### Age



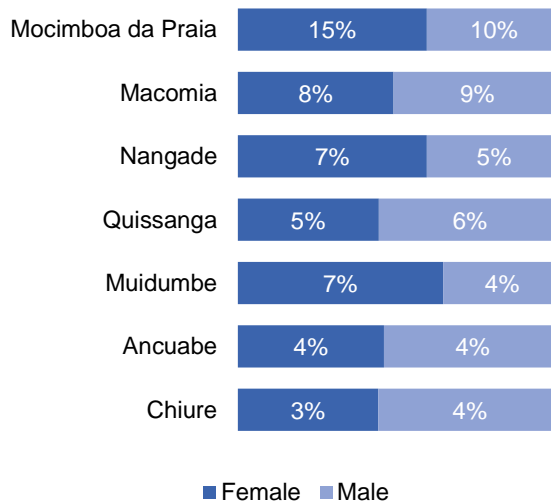
#### Site Type



#### Location of FGDs



#### Place of Origin



#### In partnership with:



With many thanks to Lambda for their support



## Protection Risks

Protection risks are actual or potential threats to the safety, security, and rights of forced displaced people and host-communities, as perceived and experienced by the AGD groups. Protection risks may derive from fear of or consequences of violence, aggression, abuse, exploitation, discrimination, stigma or deprivation that have been perpetrated against individuals or groups. Protection risks and incidents may arise from gaps in the availability or accessibility of assistance, goods, and services required to maintain life and a basic standard of well-being and/or from inequalities that prevent people from exercising or claiming their rights. The PA tool has open questions, and the risks are identified by the communities. The table below is a summary of the 10 protection priorities. On the following pages, the risks are disaggregated by district and AGD groups. It is fundamental to mention that if an AGD group mentioned fewer risks, this does not mean that they are not exposed to other protection risks; this fact is related to the aim of the group of exploring and explaining the specific risks, for instance, adolescent girls highlighted that they are exposed more to family separation, and adolescent boys to food insecurity, as women and people with disabilities are evincing that the lack of MH PSS services is a priority threat as men believe that lack of participation in decision making is the most pressuring issue. Finally, as risks, SOGIESC communities emphasized their risk of sexual exploitation in urban centres due to the lack of livelihood opportunities and lack of support for the LGBTQI communities. The PA is structured to demonstrate that AGD groups have diverse priority protection risks with the aim of tailoring the protection response.

### Overall top ten (10) Protection Risks, Causes and Proposed Solutions or Recommendations

Protection Risks	Causes	Proposed Solutions/Recommendations
 Lack of MHPSS support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subsequent traumatic violations prior, during and after displacement.</li> <li>Constant fear of physical insecurity in the sites.</li> <li>Discrimination and accumulated stigmas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase tailored psychosocial support.</li> <li>Trigger active participation of IDPs in community decision making processes, and on the distribution lists processes.</li> </ul>
 Lack of Participation in the Community Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Return of community leaders to places of origin.</li> <li>Exclusion on discussions and decision-making processes by community leaders and host communities.</li> <li>Exclusion of women and people of disabilities on decision making processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize the integration of new members based on the AGD approach.</li> <li>Protection organizations to promote community awareness and social cohesion campaigns.</li> <li>Promote new elections of site management committee, with AGD representation</li> </ul>
 Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of access to agricultural land/plots.</li> <li>Insufficient quantity of food distributed with lower calories required per day/person.</li> <li>Irregular schedule of food distribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocation of land/farming plots.</li> <li>Raise the quantity of food portions.</li> <li>Strengthen the regularity of food distribution and more information related to food distribution.</li> </ul>
 Lack of Peaceful Coexistence among IDP and Host Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constraint and limited resources available, for instance livelihoods opportunities, agricultural land, water. The constrain on resources triggers conflicts and tension among forced displaced people, and with the host communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise the number of water boreholes in the site, or number of water trucks to supply water.</li> <li>Distribution of farming plots to forced displaced in coordination with host communities.</li> <li>Promote actions to reinforce peace, human rights and social cohesion with the creation of discussion forums.</li> </ul>
 Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of public lighting in the centres.</li> <li>Lack of safe spaces for elderly people and people with disabilities.</li> <li>Lack of confidence in the parties to the conflict.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of solar lantern while the public lighting system is not installed.</li> <li>People with Disabilities and Elderly people suggest that the government find alternative solutions to the conflict so that they can return to their villages.</li> <li>Create conversations among communities and armed forces to understand their work in the sites, and their objectives.</li> </ul>
 Fraud, Corruption, SEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Illicit charges of elderly persons and People with Disabilities for registration.</li> <li>Illicit charges to be included in distribution lists.</li> <li>Illicit charges to elderly persons to access water.</li> <li>Sexual exploitation of adolescent girls for inclusion in distribution lists.*</li> </ul> <p><small>*Cases reported to the PSEA network.</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the quantity of registration processes and focused on unified lists among different partners that take into consideration people with specific needs and a clear criteria for inclusion explained to the communities.</li> <li>Assistance directed delivered to the elderly as they reported that usually is only the head of the HH that receive it (usually younger men).</li> </ul>
 Social Exclusion, Stigma, Discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People of Disabilities and Elderly are actively excluded from community decisions due to mobility restriction of physical impediments.</li> <li>Women and adolescent girl are discriminated by host community that reports daily verbal harassment. When fetching for water or firewood they hear "go ask those giving you food to give you charcoal or firewood".</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection agencies to introduce programmes to promote initiatives for the development of income generating activities targeted for People of Disabilities and Elderly.</li> <li>Distribution of food and other items targeting both HC and IDPs.</li> </ul>
 Increasing level of vulnerability and stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Related to the discrimination.</li> <li>As lack of livelihoods opportunities disempower families to provide basic subsistence means which affect decision-making power.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection agencies develop projects that promote local initiatives considering the needs and the specificities of the AGD groups and integration with the host communities.</li> </ul>
 Lack of Secondary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some sites have only Primary Schools, and the Secondary Scholls are farm from sites, and transportation costs are higher.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To have a closer Secondary School</li> </ul>
 Lack of Livelihoods opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No available job opportunities, vocational training or other means to provide basic income to HH.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trigger of LH opportunities according to the capacities within the community and the creation of cultural groups and leisure activities.</li> </ul>

*"We are tired to answering to all these questions... We see organizations coming and going. Asking, coming back and leaving. We explain our needs, ideas, and the situation remains the same."* Quote from an elderly woman in Metuge



	Adolescent girls	Adolescent boys	Women	Men	Elderly	People with Disabilities	SOGIESC
<b>Cidade de Pemba - Protection Risks</b>							
Forced school drop out	●	●				●	
Exclusion and Barriers to Access to Education	●	●	●			●	
Exclusion and Barriers to Access Health	●	●	●		●		●
Exclusion and Barriers to Access to WASH		●	●			●	
Food Insecurity	●		●	●		●	
Ill-treatment from parties to the conflict		●					●
Invisibility of the SOGIESC and lack of support to the LGBTQI communities							●
Lack of access to agricultural plots				●			
Lack of Access to Social Protection Networks						●	
Lack of access to livelihoods opportunities		●				●	●
Lack of decent housing			●	●			
Lack of feedback from humanitarian organizations						●	
Lack of MHPSS support	●		●	●		●	●
Lack of Participation in Decision Making within the Community	●					●	
Lack of Peaceful Coexistence among IDP and Host Community						●	
Lack of recognition of the Gender Identity and Documentation							●
Lack of self esteem		●				●	
Risk of exclusion of participation in the actions or activities promoted by the government and partners.		●				●	
Risks of being excluded by teachers for not understanding the disability	●					●	
Risks of contamination of various diseases		●				●	
Sexual Exploitation	●	●	●				●
Social Exclusion, Stigma, Discrimination	●				●	●	●

● Protection risk raised by specific group

**Pemba** is the urban centre hosting the highest number of forced displaced people in Cabo Delgado, with almost 200,000, 57,831 women, and 99,326 children. The city is constantly receiving a new flux of forced movements. The public services of health, social assistance, justice, among others that were already overstretched, are facing new challenges due to the reduced number of staff to attend to the protection needs of the displaced. Women and LGBTQI groups are facing an increasing level of sexual exploitation. Considering the restriction on the access of some organizations and crowded host communities, basic needs are not being met. In the Chuiba neighborhood, water scarcity was mentioned by adolescent girls as a pressuring risk for outbreaks of diseases. Women explained that due to the number of people with reduced means of subsistence, accommodation and housing are getting extremely expensive (ranging from 4,000 MZN to 10,000 MZN per month), placing them in vulnerable conditions. Women also brought eviction risks as landlords raise their prices without further notice. People with disabilities and the Elderly are highly dependent on their household to seek assistance as they do not have supportive network outside their HH. They are discriminated as the community treats them as incapable, and they think they are a burden for their relatives. Across the AGD groups, MHPSS support was mentioned as extremely necessary as trauma and stigma hinder their capacity to contribute to the HH and community. Concerning education, adolescent girls and boys have difficulties integrating into the primary system as they perceive they are treated differently from the host community children. On the other hand, children with disabilities suffer discrimination at school. They expressed that they do not have support from the teachers as they are not empathetic to their conditions.

**Causes:**

Causes refer to the reason behind a protection risk, although there is often not one but several reasons that may be difficult to pinpoint. AGD groups identified as the leading causes of their protections risks the following:

- High rates of domestic burglary with the use of blunt instruments such as machetes, knives, etc.
- Exclusion of AGD groups in the discussion and decision-making forums of neighborhood problems.
- Trans women and men have difficulties accessing civil documentation, and if they have, the document does not respect their gender identity.
- Exclusion of People with Disabilities from the decision-making process and in the planning of actions for local development.
- Discrimination by health care services, when they are able to physically reach the services.
- Reduced periodicity of food distributions.
- Insecurity of shelter because despite the solidarity in the host community, some IDPs are evicted from their hosts' homes for reasons of not contributing to household expenses.
- Only one local NGO supporting the LGBTQI in Cabo Delgado, with low budget, only managing to provide some short programs related to SRR and have the support of one paralegal.

**Recommendations from the AGD groups:**

- ✦ Involvement of forced displaced together with the host community in decision-making on community problems and inclusion in local planning and development processes, together with the local leadership.
- ✦ Building more health centers properly equipped with the availability of medicines in the pharmacies.
- ✦ Programs for school integration.
- ✦ Increase the frequency and amount of assisted food assistance and, opening of community agricultural fields, and creation of agricultural associations in productive areas in the city's surroundings.
- ✦ Participation of women with disability in supportive networks and income-generating opportunities to guarantee autonomy.
- ✦ Empowerment of innovative initiatives and promotion of local actions for children with disabilities from 12 to 17 years old, as well as their main caregivers.
- ✦ Establishment of official rent prices and liability of landlords for the neighborhoods in Pemba.

*"We feel isolated from the society, even before the displacement. We need to hide our identity. And we are forced to fit into a societal profile that is not ours. It does not correspond to who we are. If you do not fit, which is impossible, you face discrimination."* Quote from LGBTQI in Pemba.



Adolescent girls   Adolescent boys   Women   Men   Elderly   People with Disabilities

Metuge - Protection Risks	Adolescent girls	Adolescent boys	Women	Men	Elderly	People with Disabilities
Distribution of Shelters or shelter kits that are adequate to People with Specific Needs				●	●	●
Early Marriage and Early Pregnancy	●					
Food Insecurity				●	●	●
Secondary Forced Displacement			●	●	●	
Lack of access to Documentation				●	●	
Lack of access to Health services	●			●	●	●
Lack of Access to livelihoods opportunities and agricultural land			●	●		●
Lack of Feedback from Organizations	●		●	●	●	●
Lack of Participation on Decision Making Processes					●	●
Lack of MHPSS support	●	●		●	●	●
Lack of Peaceful Coexistence among IDP and Host Community	●		●	●		●
Lack of Recreational Activities	●					●
Lack of confidential to present and have their problems addressed			●			
Lack of understandable criteria for distributions					●	●
Non dignified transportation and information on relocations and Forced relocations	●	●			●	●
Social Exclusion, Stigma, Discrimination				●	●	●
UASC	●	●				
Unsafe Returns to Place of Origin			●	●		
Lack of WASH	●					
Lack of Menstrual Hygiene materials and sensitization	●					
Fraud and Corruption					●	●

● Protection risk raised by specific group

**Metuge** is a district with the second largest concentration of forced displaced people, around 199,000 from those 31,149 women and 147,963 children. The district concentrates around 20 IDPs sites. Metuge received a significant population after the Ancuabe attacks, and reports demonstrate that inside the district, non-informed relocations happened, as reported by adolescent girls and boys. In addition, the elderly and people with disabilities expressed that the relocation process during the transportation between sites was non-dignified and did not consider their specificities and mobility restrictions. The elderly and people with disabilities evinced that they are not represented in the community decision committees. Tensions around water boreholes are a main conflict trigger factor for IDPs and host community women. Lack of access to agricultural land is a trigger factor for lack of peaceful coexistence as women, and elderly women reported that at the beginning of the sites, host communities used to share the land with them; nevertheless, with the humanitarian assistance targeting IDPs, host communities stopped to share the land. Adolescent girls and boys explained that after the abduction of their relatives, they arrived in the Metuge without caregivers, and they are exposed to sexual exploitation and other types of GBV. Concerning MHPSS, throughout the AGD groups, the elderly exposed that during the displacement, they were abandoned and had to walk long distances together with a lot of people with grave medical conditions. The same group reported that distribution is not arriving to the elderly women as they are not considered heads of the household. People with disabilities highlighted that they are constantly registered for assistance without receiving feedback.

**Causes:**

- ❶ Lack of access to water resources and farming plots, triggering conflict between forced displaced people and host community.
- ❶ Exclusion of discussion and decision-making processes by community leaders and host community.
- ❶ Illicit charges of IDPs to be included in distribution lists by community leaders.
- ❶ Lack of access to agricultural land.
- ❶ Insufficient quantity of food distributed.
- ❶ Irregular schedule of food distribution.
- ❶ Trauma from previous terrorist attacks.
- ❶ Lack of information channels from Government or humanitarian organizations targeting adolescent girls, adolescent boys, the elderly, and people with disabilities.
- ❶ Lack of a health unit with permanent services in the community or a mobile clinic providing basic health services.

**Recommendations from the AGD groups:**

- ✦ Increase the number of boreholes in the site and distribution farming plots to IDPs.
- ✦ Humanitarian agencies promote community awareness and social cohesion.
- ✦ Create urgent forums of discussions among IDPs and the host community.
- ✦ Allocation of land/farming plots and farming tools.
- ✦ Strengthen the regularity of food distribution and the Information on the dates and schedule.
- ✦ MHPSS or PSS groups for women and elderly people that experienced trauma during the forced displacement.
- ✦ Enhance alternative care arrangements for UASC.
- ✦ Information about movements/relocations between sites/districts.
- ✦ Presence of People with Disabilities and Elderly on registration groups, community leadership groups, food distribution groups.
- ✦ Government and partners to ensure that there is a permanent primary health service provider.
- ✦ Establish coordinated feedback on the services provided on the site.

*"In the beginning, we receive them and shared our lands, but them, they started to receive assistance, and we not, it is difficult to share the land if the other is receiving food and you are not able to produce in our land."* Quote from Woman from the host community in Metuge



Adolescent girls Adolescent boys Women Men Elderly People with Disabilities



Chiure - Protection Risks	Adolescent girls	Adolescent boys	Women	Men	Elderly	People with Disabilities
Access to information and participation					●	●
Child Labour		●				
Children at Risk	●					
Food Insecurity	●		●	●		
Grave Violations Against Children	●	●				
Increasing level of vulnerability and stress					●	●
Lack of access to agricultural fields		●				
Lack of access to health services	●					
Lack of access to livelihoods opportunities			●	●		
Lack of Activities to the Youth	●	●				
Lack of Health and SRR Assistance		●				
Lack of Medical Supplies/Medicines			●			
Lack of Menstrual Hygiene materials and sensitization	●					
Lack of MHPSS support	●	●				
Lack of Participation in Decision Making within the Community			●	●		
Lack of Peaceful Coexistence among IDP and Host Community	●	●	●	●		
Lack of safety and security	●		●	●	●	●
Lack of safety in the shelter			●			
Lack of secondary school	●	●	●			
Social Exclusion, Stigma, Discrimination					●	●
UASC	●	●				

● Protection risk raised by specific group

**Chiure** received 86,000 forced displaced people (17,000 women and 51,941 children). In October 2022, NSAG attacked civil villages in the district. Chiure is one of the districts in Cabo Delgado with a low level of protection services, and the conflict is aggravating the capacity of the local government to provide protection. Adolescent girls and boys reported abduction during the recent attacks. They explained that they are feeling insecure due to the last attacks and reliving traumatic experiences of having seen armed men killing and abducting women, girls, and boys. Adolescent boys evinced that the host community denied them access to land as they received food assistance. Adolescent girls and boys feel discriminated by the host community as they used to tell them to return to their districts as they are not people. Adolescent boys and girls reported that host community members place nails under the trees to prevent them from getting firewood, and they are constantly threatened. There are no recreational spaces or leisure activities for them. According to Adolescent girls child labor was common in their place of origin. Adolescent girls rely on each other for more information related to menstrual hygiene; usually, they do not have access to pads due to the high cost. Due to the lack of safe spaces where People with Disabilities and elderly people can freely and safely expose their concerns, they feel that their voices are not heard. Across the AGD groups, the living situations got worst due to the compelling basic resources shared with the host community, and they are facing daily confrontations within the communities.

**Causes:**

- 1 Return of community leaders to places of origin without new process to elect community leaders.
- 1 Exclusion of women in decision-making processes.
- 1 Lack of access to agricultural land and agricultural supplies.
- 1 Lack of information channels from government or humanitarian organizations targeting elderly and people with disabilities.
- 1 Lack of access to livelihoods, agricultural land, and water, triggering conflict between forced displaced and host communities.
- 1 Lack of safe spaces for elderly and people with disabilities to socialize and create networks.
- 1 Women fear physical aggression and verbal threats by host community members.
- 1 There are no recreational spaces or leisure activities.

**Recommendations from the AGD groups:**

- \* MHPSS and PSS support to adolescent girls and boys.
- \* Organize the integration of new members to the community committees.
- \* Include women in decision-making processes and create a safe environment for them to speak up.
- \* Allocate land/farming plots and distribute agricultural inputs to start farming production.
- \* Provide assistance to host community also to avoid tensions.
- \* Representation of Elderly and People with Disabilities in all grassroots groups.
- \* Distribution of solar lanterns while the public lighting system is not installed.
- \* The People with Disabilities and elderly people suggest that the government find alternative solutions to the conflict, as only investing in armed solutions will not mean a long-term response.

*"We just see cars passing through us without stopping."* Quote from Elderly Woman from the Host Community in Chiure



Montepuez - Protection Risks	Adolescent girls	Adolescent boys	Women	Men	Elderly	People with Disabilities
Access to Basic Services					●	●
Lack of information and participation					●	●
Physical barriers during forced displacement					●	●
Food Insecurity	●	●	●	●	●	●
Fraud and Corruption			●		●	●
Grave Violations Against Children	●	●				
Increasing level of vulnerability and stress					●	●
Lack of access to health services					●	●
Lack of access to inclusive infrastructure					●	●
Lack of accessible CFM					●	●
Lack of access to livelihoods opportunities			●	●		●
Lack of clarity on the inclusion on distribution lists					●	●
Lack of MHPSS support	●	●		●		●
Lack of Participation in Decision Making within the Community	●	●		●	●	●
Lack of Peaceful Coexistence among IDP and Host Community			●	●		
Lack of safety and security	●		●	●	●	●
Lack of secondary school	●					
Perception of unequal treatment on the humanitarian assistance					●	●
Social Exclusion, Stigma, Discrimination	●				●	●
Unsafe Returns to Place of origin		●				

● Protection risk raised by specific group

**Montepuez** hosts 71,710 forced displaced people from those 21,252 women and 32,772 children. The district has 16 IDPs sites. As Metuge, it continues to receive IDP from the last NSAG attacks. On the other hand, forcibly displaced in Montepuez are returning to their place of origin; thus, Montepuez is registering multiple fluxes of new arrivals and returns. Adolescent girls reported that returns to Mocimboa da Praia are happening. Still, they are afraid that their caregivers will go back as they fear armed groups in their place of origin and do not consider it safe. The group also flagged that they believe that people are returner; the great majority does not have access to agricultural land. Adolescent boys and girls were exposed to grave violations during displacement and trauma as they witnessed widespread killings and abductions of children and caregivers. People with Disabilities are missing community-based organizations with a greater focus on disabled and older women needs and voices. People with Disabilities also highlighted that they are unaware of the vulnerabilities criteria for inclusion in assistance. Women and men reported speculation on food prices, and retailers speculate upwards on the costs for people with disabilities, consecutively reducing the amount of food (sixth basics) the beneficiaries would receive. Women with disabilities and elderly people feel totally insecure due to their limitations in speech, hearing, and movement, among others. Related to peaceful coexistence, women reported that host communities are not sharing their plots as they receive distributions, as reported in Metuge district.

**Causes:**

- With the trauma of displacement and lack of support, People with Disabilities have huge concerns and anxiety about the external source of help/assistance.
- Trauma due to attacks in place of origin and due to new attacks.
- Lack of livelihoods opportunities and lack of decision-making power.
- Lack of safe spaces for People with Disabilities (especially women) and elderly.
- The School is far, and adolescent boys return very late to home. They fear attacks during the path.
- Lack of access to agricultural land.
- Irregular schedule of distribution.
- Non-involvement of disabled and elderly people considerations of the ideas and community structures.
- Community leaders making decisions not in consultation with People with Disabilities and Elderly.
- Secondary School is only in the city, and it is expensive to go.
- There are complaint boxes, however most People with Disabilities can not write.

**Recommendations from the AGD groups:**

- ✦ Tailored MHPSS for People with Disabilities and Adolescent Girls and Boys.
- ✦ Promotion of local development initiatives focused on elderly and People with Disabilities.
- ✦ Promote awareness meetings involving government personnel and develop security strategies specifically focused on the protection of disabled and elderly women.
- ✦ Have a school close to the site.
- ✦ Allocation of land/farming plots.
- ✦ Strengthen the regularity of food distribution.
- ✦ Reduce the quantity of registration process and focus on unified lists among different partners that take into consideration clear criteria for inclusion.
- ✦ Promotion of Sensitization and Awareness actions for communities and structures on inclusion and disability.
- ✦ Clear information related to the place or origin and returnees through a multitude of channels, for instance, from the organizations providing services in the sites.

*“We do not sleep at night, my eyes are swollen, because I do not sleep. We stay up with our bags ready to flee at any time during the night”. Quote from an Elderly Woman from the Host Community in Montepuez*



Adolescent girls   Adolescent boys   Women   Men   Elderly   People with Disabilities

Mueda - Protection Risks						
Access to information and participation	●					●
Child labour	●	●				
Food Insecurity	●	●	●		●	●
Fraud and Corruption					●	
Grave Violations Against Children	●	●				
Lack of Health and Basic Social Services	●	●	●		●	●
High Risk of SEA	●				●	
Increasing level of vulnerability and stress					●	●
Lack Education and Recreational Activities	●					●
Lack of Access to Documentation	●					●
Lack of access to Livelihoods Opportunities	●		●	●		●
Lack of access to Water	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lack of Safe and Security inside the Shelter	●					
Lack of feedback from Organizations	●		●		●	●
Lack of Inclusive Communitarian Committees	●		●		●	●
Lack of MHPSS support	●	●			●	●
Lack of CRI assistance						●
Lack of Participation in Decision Making within the Community	●	●	●	●	●	
Lack of Peaceful coexistence among IDP and Host Community			●	●	●	
Lack of adapted and accessible services	●	●				●
Lack of Safety and security	●	●	●	●		●
Lack of secondary school		●				
Social Exclusion, Stigma, Discrimination	●	●				●
UASC	●	●				
Unsafe Returns to Place of Origin	●				●	●

● Protection risk raised by specific group

**Mueda** is the main accessible district in the northern of Cabo Delgado. Due to the geographical location, Mueda is the connection between hard-to-reach areas. 155,095 forced displaced people are in the district (51,330 women and 58,960 children). The district is highly militarized, and local forces are new parties to the conflict that raise risks of adolescent girls and boys to grave violations. At the checkpoints, adolescent boys reported that they are requested documentation or a pass from the community leader; if they do not present this documentation, they will be exposed to forced labor. These factors are hindering freedom of movement. Adolescent girls report that they face discrimination from the host community, which is mostly verbal. In the areas where they pick firewood, adolescent girls report that strange men are chasing them from outside of the community. Adolescent girls reported that they are forced to work to get health assistance. Primary and Secondary schools lack teachers. Adolescent girls explained that their main channel to express their concerns is through parents who reach out to the community leaders that are not sensitized about their risks. Water access is a major risk for the different AGD groups. People are exposed to long waiting periods. WASH concerns were also raised as many people are getting scabies, which led to discrimination from the host community. The groups also expressed concerns related to access to land, irregular food distributions, and unemployment that are causing conflicts within the HH and among communities and forced and early marriage. There is a huge concern concerning the lack of recreational activities even if the groups mentioned that there are a lot of capacities among them, for instance, as carpenters, tailors, masons, small trades, mechanics, artists, and football players. Elderly women reported that community leaders are forcing younger women to have forced relations to have access to distribution. Elderly women depend on younger boys to fetch water putting them at risk of exploitation. They are charged to fetch and to carry. Elderly women evinced that when they are mistreated by leaders in the community or by the people who will provide services, they do not complain because they are afraid, and they know that no one will listen to them. People with Disabilities and older people expressed that they are able to share their knowledge and experience to contribute with their ideas and energy to the development of their communities by participating in community forums; nevertheless, they are usually not included. Urgent MHPSS and PSS support is needed for adolescent girls, boys, the elderly, and People with Disabilities.

**Causes:**

- ❶ Lack of access to agricultural land.
- ❶ Insufficient quantity of food distributed and Irregular schedule of distribution.
- ❶ Elderly women evinced that organizations arrive to register them but do not provide any feedback.
- ❶ Fear of complaining and not being listened.
- ❶ Discrimination of Elderly People.
- ❶ Lack of participation of women within communitarian structures.
- ❶ No available job opportunities.
- ❶ Lack of access to water resources and farming plots, food and livelihoods, triggering conflict.
- ❶ Lack of lighting leading to fear of walking at night (specially girls), fearing physical violence.
- ❶ Lack of funds for school material, books, uniforms.
- ❶ Lack of community health volunteers (APEs in Portuguese).
- ❶ Lack of hospital or mobile health brigades in some sites.
- ❶ Lack of supportive network that is sensitive to People with Disabilities challenges.

**Recommendations from the AGD groups:**

- ✦ Allocation of land/farming plots to forced displaced in dialogue with host communities.
- ✦ Raise the quantity of food portions and strengthen the regularity of food distribution.
- ✦ Enhance livelihoods projects tailored on the specificities of the AGD groups.
- ✦ Enhance Feedback Mechanisms
- ✦ Enhancing community leaderships with dialogue and mediation skills that include People with Disabilities and Elderly active participation.
- ✦ Have counselling, case management, MHPSS and PSS support to elderly and People with Disabilities.
- ✦ Trigger of LH opportunities according to the capacities within the community and the creation of cultural groups and leisure activities. For recreational activities, organize activities with activists and animators that are regular.
- ✦ Increase the number of boreholes with AGD water Committees.
- ✦ Provide public lighting system in places that the communities consider dangerous.
- ✦ Establish a network of basic health providers in the communities that are linked with the services in Mueda sede.

*"Tensions in our site is related to widespread lack of minimum resources, we need to fight among us to have food or water."* Quote from a woman in Mueda

## Other Resources:

Freedom of movement is related to access to **civil documentation**. UNHCR Protection Monitoring covering the period of January to July 2022 demonstrates that 53% of the respondent highlighted the lack of civil documentation as the primary protection need.

Concerning the **returnees areas**, UNHCR mission report to Palma in September 2022, identified as core protection risks, needs, and gaps identified through the diverse community-focused assessment tools, the following:

- 👤 Lack of basic safety, and critical services.
- 👤 Violations by parties to the conflict, sexual and physical violence, sexual exploitation, abuse and corruption.
- 👤 Gender-based violence: Multiple forms of GBV conflict related sexual violence (CRSV).
- 👤 Lack of civil documentation was the highest report specific protection need among families, as most documents were lost/destroyed whilst fleeing and there is currently no capacity within the district level civil registry services to provide documents.
- 👤 The population is highly traumatized as a result of conflict, sustained attacks, harmful experiences of displacement and return, as well as relentless safety risks and lack of basic needs and livelihoods opportunities producing a general feeling of stress, disempowerment and disillusion with the return situation.
- 👤 Regular returns within the community with households returning on an individual ad-hoc basis.
- 👤 No support to individual shelter reconstruction/NFIs in communities.
- 👤 UASC.
- 👤 Education and Protection
- 👤 SEA
- 👤 Lack of accessible CFM.
- 👤 Community tensions due to returns.
- 👤 Lack of Safe and Security related to physical infrastructures.
- 👤 No community-based volunteers or supportive community networks.
- 👤 Checkpoints, curfews, lack of documentation and other protection and security related barriers.

UNHCR will assess the protection situation in Mocimboa da Praia.

## For GBV specific assessments:

[UNHCR/CUAMM Mozambique Gender-Based Violence \(GBV\) Safety Audit Cariaco, Cidade Pemba, Cabo Delgado - June 2022](#)

[UNHCR/CUAMM Mozambique Gender-Based Violence \(GBV\) Safety Audit Josina Machel, Cidade Pemba, Cabo Delgado - June 2022](#)

[UNHCR Cuamm Gender Based Violence \(GBV\) Safety Audit Report - Meculani, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique \(August 2021\)](#)

[UNHCR Cuamm Gender Based Violence \(GBV\) Safety Audit Report - Marrupa, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique](#)

[UNHCR Cuamm Gender Based Violence \(GBV\) Safety Audit Report - Eduardo Mondlane IDP site, Mueda, Mozambique, March 2022](#)

[UNHCR Helpline gender based violence \(GBV\) safety audit report, Llanda, Mueda, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique](#)

