

Starting soon...



Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks

Bridging the Gap: How Protection Actors can Support Preparedness Actions in the Context of Climate Change and Disasters

25 April 2023 (14:00 - 15:30 CEST)

Hybrid Session

Climate Change & Disasters – Protection impacts & concerns



Definitions (1)



- **Climate Change:** The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate change as a “change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to climate variability observed over comparable time periods”



- **Hazard:** A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation. Hazards may be natural, induced by human activity and choices or as is often the case, by a combination of factors.



Definitions (2)



- **Disasters:** defined by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) as a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability, and capacity, leading to human, material, economic and environmental losses, and impacts.

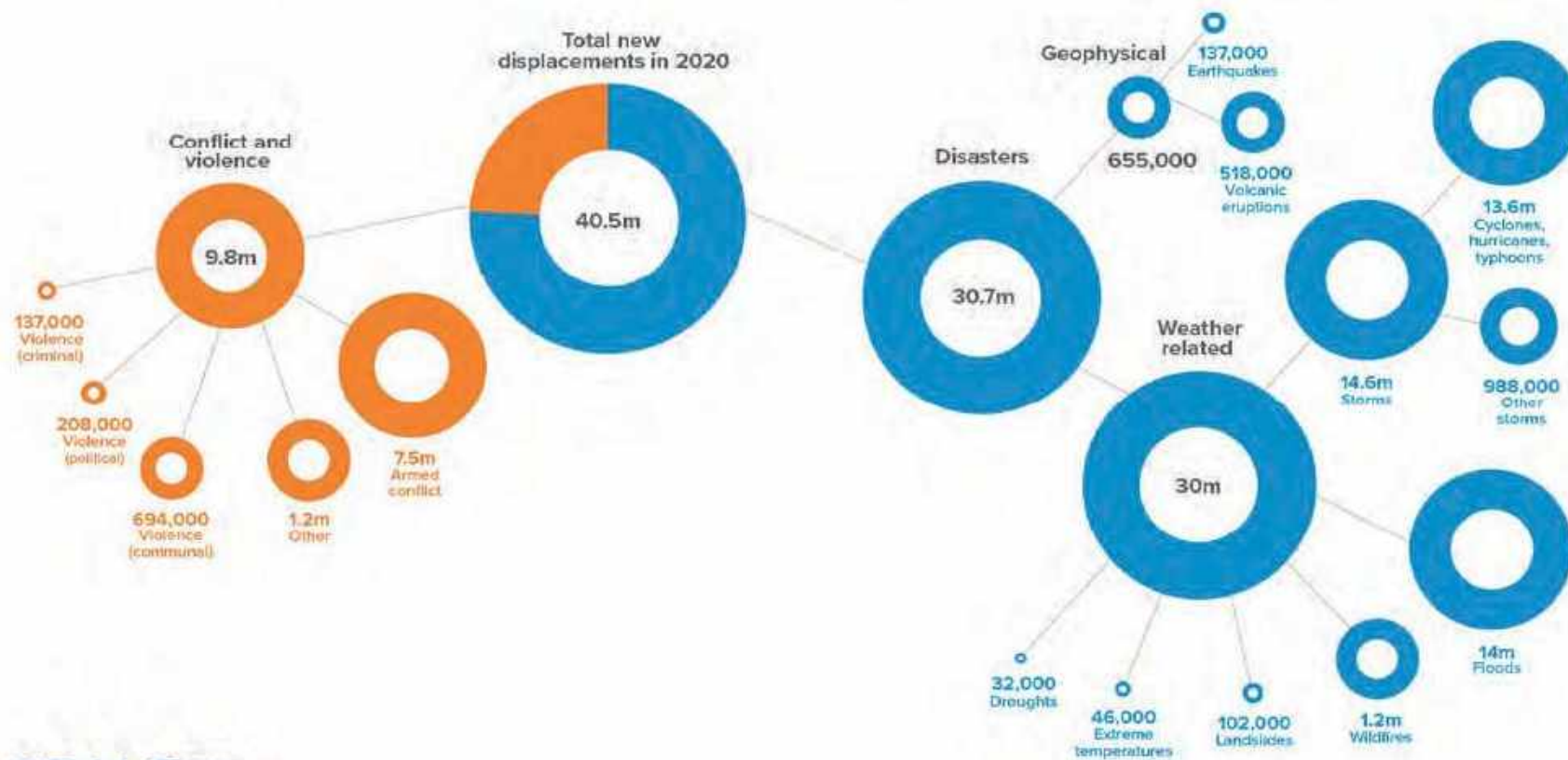


- **Protection:** The Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) defines protection as “all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (i.e. International Human Rights Law (IHRL), International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and International Refugee Law (IRL)”

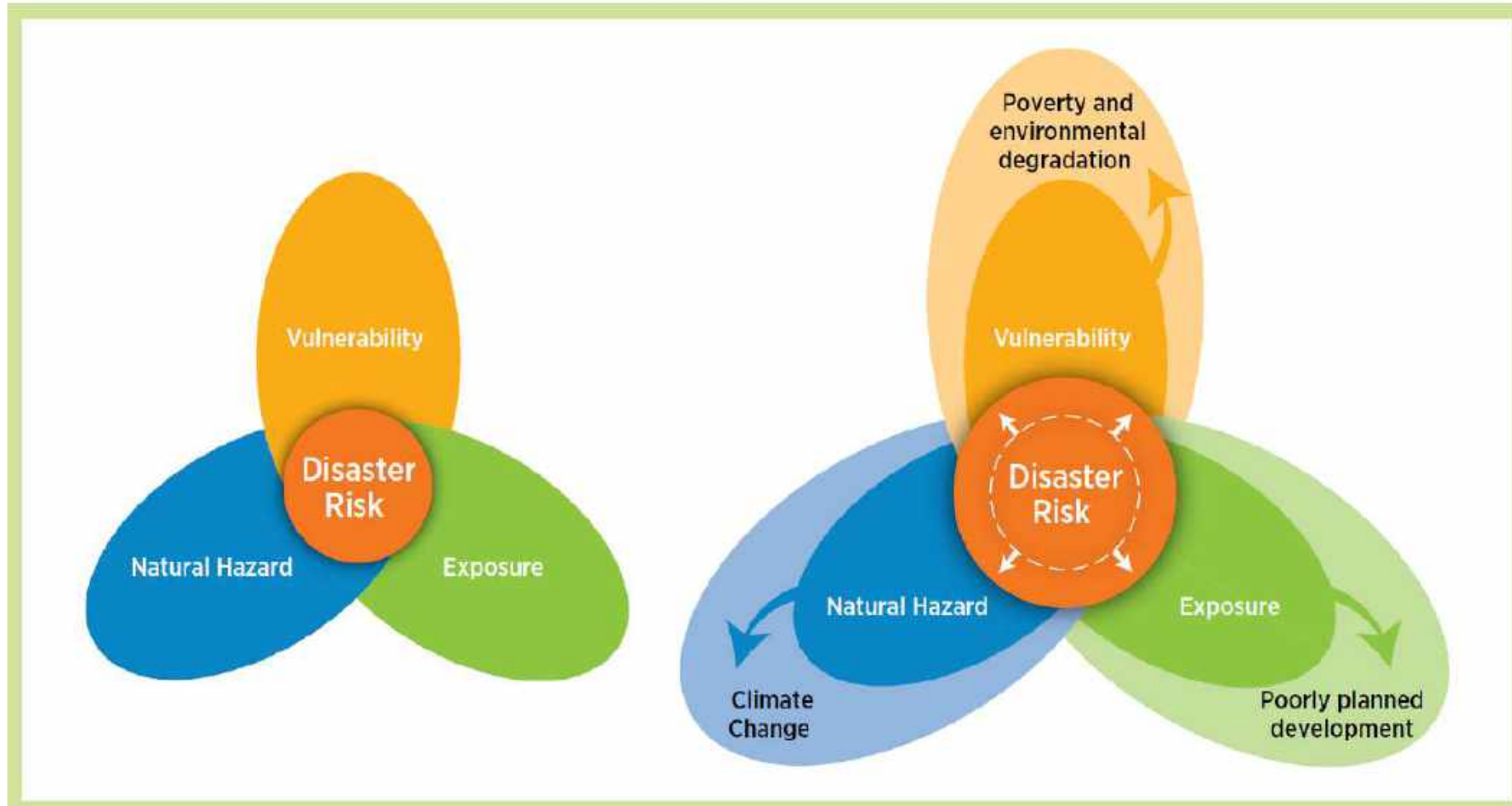


A growing challenge

New displacements in 2020: breakdown for conflict and disasters



Interrelated factors exacerbate risk



(Source: World Bank)



Protection concerns and issues

- Multifaceted and complex nature of hazards often result in increased protection risks and compound existing vulnerabilities
- We (rightly) worry about the displaced but what about those that cannot move?
- Often seeing relationships with conflict /insecurity dynamics in many contexts
- Changing profiles of vulnerability and protection risks?
- Importance and value of preparedness in terms of response to protection challenges and concerns



Why Guidance and What Guidance?



Why Guidance?

Recognition of growing challenges across all countries / regions

Impact of rapid onset hazards/events highlighted most often (e.g., flooding / fires) but slow impact events recognised

Understanding of context key to understanding groups that may have protection needs

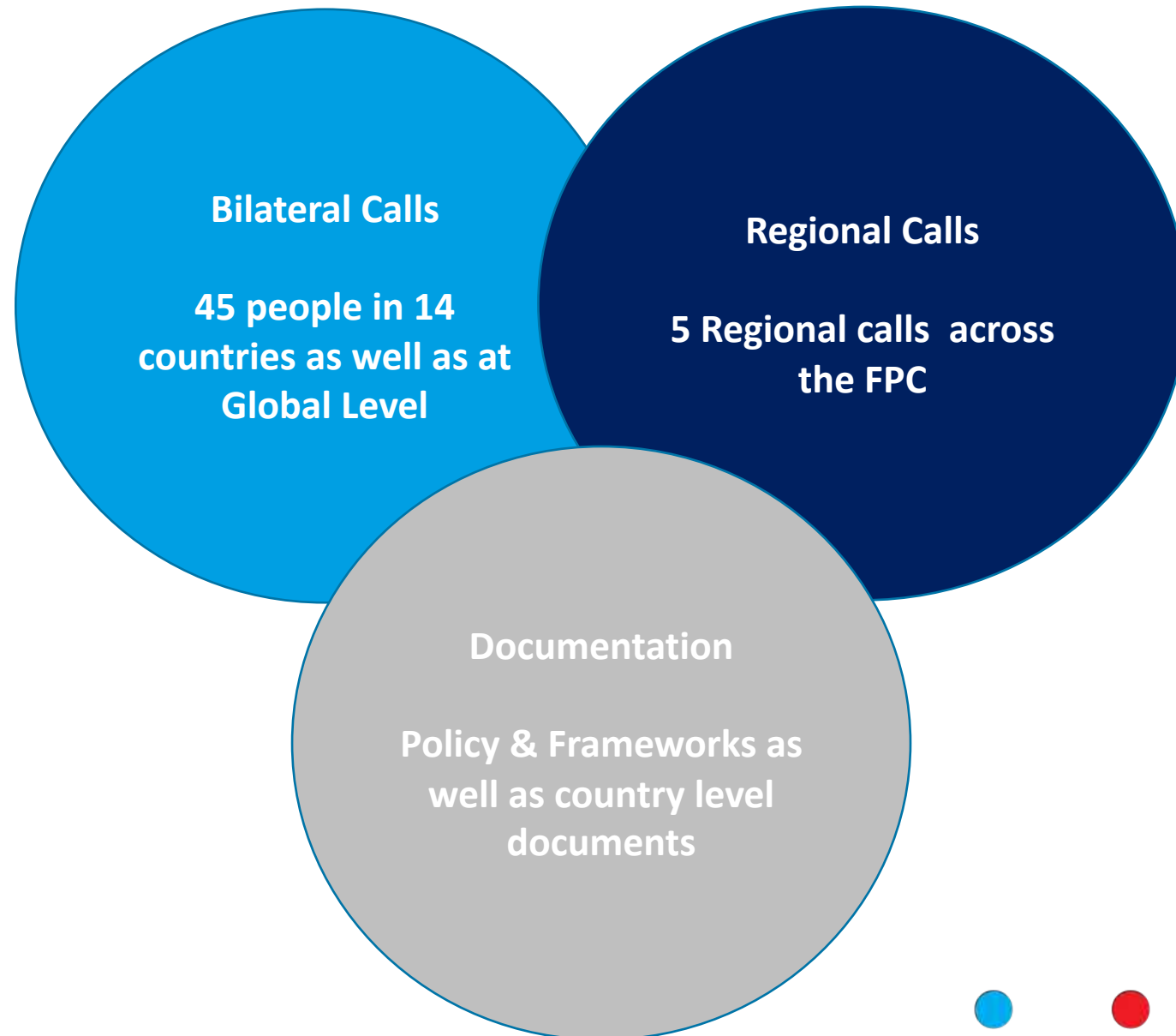
Multiple hazards and impacts compound challenges faced by the most vulnerable

Interplay between hazards and risks – exacerbating issues and impacts / challenges

Guidance – seen as potentially important and useful but needs to be practical & compact



Development Process



What Guidance? -content and approach

- Definitions - importance of common language / UN DRR & Protection etc.
- Overall scope vs detail and points of emphasis
- Emphasis and stress on importance of context analysis – use of examples
- Localisation and partnership (challenges and opportunities)
- Synergies with conflict issues / multipliers
- Importance of work across the HPD-N / integration

Areas of focus

**Responsibility
of the State**

**Context analysis
& preparedness**

**Age, Gender &
Diversity**

Do No Harm

**Work across the
HPD-N**

**Establishing
priorities**





Protection Cluster
Mozambique

Experiences from the field (1): IDP Protection in the context of disasters in Mozambique



Mozambique: very vulnerable to climate change



TERRITORY

Long Coast
(2,300km)
+
Mostly **coastal lowlands**

POPULATION

60% live along the coast

DEVELOPMENT

Ranks 181 on Human Development Index (Index 0.456)

POVERTY

80% of the pop engaged in subsistence agriculture

READINESS

Ranks 171st “most ready” to the impacts of climate change

VULNERABILITY

Ranks 48th most vulnerable country to climate change

ND GAIN Index

(Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative)
Ranks 156 (out of 182) in terms of vulnerability to climate change





Preparedness Phase

Contingency Planning with National Authorities

- Participation of the **Protection Cluster Coordinator + Partners** in the contingency planning processes of authorities (led by INGD).
 - Ensuring inclusion of protection, including PSEA, gender considerations, disability, AAP within preparedness plans
 - *Coaching on protection* throughout the process

Partnering with National Authorities

- Ensuring capacity building of **INGD Safeguarding Leadership and Safeguarding Focal Points**:
 - Introduction to Protection
 - Protection Mainstreaming
 - Bringing other cluster partners onboard: Gender Mainstreaming, GBV, Child Protection

Strengthening Local Disaster Risk Reduction Committees

- Ensuring capacity building of **INGD Local Disaster Risk Reduction Committees**:
 - Protection + PSEA + Gender + Persons with Specific Needs
 - Protection Mainstreaming
 - **Protection sensitive evacuations simulations**





Preparedness Phase

Joint Tools Developed with Authorities

- Protection Early Warning Messages :
 - Reviewed and prepared jointly with authorities
 - Used on three fronts: community-based dissemination, radio and text messages
- Protection Practical Mainstreaming Guide for Evacuation Center Managers
- Protection Guide for Local Disaster Risk Reduction Committees (upcoming)



“Run Bag” (including civil doc)

Avoid family separation

Explain to children where to meet if separated

Prepare + “coach” family PwD

photograph your home and its location (HLP)

CICLONE GOMBE / RASCUNHO 10 Março 2022 / Correções 31 Março
 GRUPO DE TRABALHO DE PROTECÇÃO
 Mensagens de Protecção para as Comunidades

Com o apoio do Grupo de Trabalho de Protecção de Nampula

Mensagens de Protecção para as comunidades
 Mensagens para serem divulgadas através da Rádio para as comunidades 48 horas antes da chegada do ciclone.

48 horas Antes do ciclone

Informação Geral

- Certifique-se de informar a população sobre as áreas mais susceptíveis de serem negativamente afectadas pelo ciclone e pelas cheias.
- Informar a população para preparar uma "mochila de emergência", que deve conter documentação civil (também inclui: cartão de identificação, cartão pessoal, certificados escolares, de nascimento, de casamento, registo de óbito, e certidões de nascimento de todos os membros da família); medicamentos essenciais; roupa para durar uma semana; roupa interior/ íntima e meias; capulanas para mulheres; produtos de higiene; alimentos básicos e água para sobreviver aos primeiros dias num centro de evacuação/trânsito.
- Se possível, a "mochila de emergência" deve também incluir rádio a pilhas, lanterna, candeeiro, velas, fósforos.
- Certifique-se de embrulhar os seus documentos pessoais num plástico ou num local que não se molhe ou se destrua.
- Designe um local no qual vossa família possa se encontrar em caso de separação, especialmente locais seguros como esquadras de polícia e locais de evacuação/centros de transito. Inclua data, hora e local nos seus planos de "encontro no caso de se perder".
- A sua família deve manter-se informada ouvindo rádio e seguir as instruções de aviso prévio.
- Em sua casa, certifique-se de cobrir os alimentos, água e combustível com plástico, amarre-o e fixe-o com sacos de areia, se possível.
- Evitar beber álcool, fumar ou usar drogas como forma de lidar com o stress, pois o consumo pode afetar a sua capacidade de tomar decisões precisas durante a emergência.
- Estabelece e tire registos fotográficos actualizados de vossos bens e pertences no seu telefone ou do vizinho se possível.
- Certifique-se de que os seus familiares têm os números de telefone de todos os outros membros da família escritos em papel juntamente com os seus documentos.

Segurança e protecção de crianças, pessoas com deficiência e idosos

- Antes da chegada do ciclone e durante as evacuações, evite a separação dos membros da família, especialmente crianças pequenas, pessoas com deficiência e idosos.
- Com a sua comunidade, certifique-se de identificar, marcar e vedar as áreas abertas e susceptíveis de se tornarem perigosas para as crianças após se cheuzar.

48 horas Antes do ciclone

- Mochila de emergência
- Documento civil
- Não consumir álcool
- Ouvir rádio para instruções
- Assegurar que se evita a separação familiar

Prepare + “coach” family children





Preparedness Phase



Joint Tools Developed with Authorities

- Protection Early Warning Messages :
 - Reviewed and prepared jointly with authorities
 - Used on three fronts: community-based dissemination, radio and text messages
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- Protection Guide for Local Disaster Risk Reduction Committees (upcoming)

UASC are swiftly identified

Injured are swiftly identified

Information on Services

Separate Toilets women/men

Advocate for Social services presence

Include Population (AGD) in decisions

Protection Cluster Mozambique

CICLONE GOMBE / RASCUNHO 10 Março 2022 / Correções 31 Março

Com o apoio do Grupo de Trabalho de Protecção de Nampula

GRUPO DE TRABALHO DE PROTECÇÃO
Mensagens de protecção para gestores/activistas que gerem Centros de Trânsito

Mensagens de Protecção para os Gestores/Activistas nos centros

A população de risco inclui

Estimados Gestores/as e Activistas nos centros de evacuação/trânsito:

Violência baseada no género

- Juntamente com a comunidade evacuada e deslocada, identificar e saber quem são as pessoas em risco de violência e exploração sexual (ver lista acima para a lista de pessoas com necessidades específicas a que se deve estar atento).
- Manter a comunidade evacuada e deslocada informada sobre os riscos de protecção que podem ocorrer na localização do centro de trânsito/evacuação, tais como: exploração sexual de raparigas e mulheres, tráfico de mulheres, roubo, etc.
- Advogue para a presença e/ou visita regular de segurança/polícia (com a presença de agentes de segurança femininos) aos centros de trânsito/evacuação para prevenir a violência baseada no género, roubo, pilhagem ou outras formas de violência contra a comunidade evacuada e deslocada.
- Estabeleça locais seguros para mulheres e crianças no centro de trânsito/evacuação e certificar-se de que estes se encontram num local seguro e bem iluminado.
- Estabeleça, em colaboração com as autoridades locais responsáveis pela aplicação da lei, procedimentos amigos das crianças e das mulheres nos centros de trânsito/evacuação, para permitir às vítimas e às suas famílias denunciar incidentes de violência doméstica e abordar tais incidentes.
- Organize campanhas de informação sobre o risco de violência baseada no género, bem como sobre as sanções criminais para este tipo de violência.
- Mobilize acções comunitárias para proteger as crianças de certos riscos, tais como recrutamento, trabalho forçado e abuso sexual, e para proteger mulheres e crianças da violência baseada no género.

Assistência Social

- Assegure-se de que os feridos pelo ciclone/fenómeno natural são rapidamente identificados e encaminhados para os serviços médicos/emergenciais.
- Advogue junto da DPGCAS (serviços sociais) para providenciar gestão de casos e apoio psicossocial através dos prestadores de serviços existentes.
- Mantenha a comunidade evacuada e deslocada informada sobre os serviços existentes e à sua disposição no centro de trânsito (especialmente saúde, assistência social, polícia/PRM).
- Assegure-se de que as crianças separadas dos seus pais durante o ciclone são rapidamente identificadas para que possam ser reunidas com os pais para apoio/cuidado especializado (por exemplo: Assistência Social/Serviços Sociais) o mais rapidamente possível e permanecerem com os pais, quando possível, até se reunirem com os pais.
- Assegure-se de que as mulheres separadas dos seus maridos são rapidamente identificadas para apoiar as famílias na medida em que puderem fazer elas próprias.





Preparedness Phase



Mapa de Referenciamento para Serviços de Protecção | Província de Sofala

<p style="text-align: center;">SAÚDE MENTAL E APOIO PSICOSSOCIAL</p> <p>Agência: Douleurs Sans Frontieres (DSF) Área de intervenção: MHPSS Ponto focal: Daniel Matola; Tel: 825477690</p> <p>Agência: MULEIDE Área de intervenção: MHPSS Ponto Focal: Alvaro Andre; Tel: 844347242</p> <p>Agência: International Federation Red Cross (IFRC) Área de intervenção: MHPSS Ponto Focal: Dercio Joao; derciojoao309@gmail.com; Tel: 847925828</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PROTECÇÃO À CRIANÇA</p> <p>Agência: UNICEF Área de intervenção: Protecção à crianças Ponto focal: Maltez Mabuie; mmabuie@unicef.org; Tel: 840584520 ou 865128035</p> <p>Agência: Procuradoria Geral da República – Sofala – Curadoria da Criança Área de intervenção: Protecção dos Direitos da Criança Ponto focal: Dra Clara Rodrigues; Tel: 845286711</p> <p>Agência: Direcção Provincial do Género, Criança e Acção social – Departamento da Criança Área de intervenção: Protecção à crianças Ponto Focal: Macário António; macarioantonio64@yahoo.com.br; Tel: 843794781</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VIOLÊNCIA BASEADA NO GÉNERO</p> <p>Agência: UNFPA Área de intervenção: Gestão de casos de VBG Ponto focal: Chris Neeson; neeson@unfpa.org; Tel: 876917538</p> <p>Agência: MULEIDE Área de intervenção: VBG Ponto focal: Alvaro Andre; Tel: 844347242</p> <p>Agência: PRM – Departamento de Atendimento Família e Criança Vítima de Violência Área de intervenção: VBG Law Enforcement Ponto Focal: Richard William; Tel: 840155843</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PROTECÇÃO</p> <p>Agência: Direcção Provincial do Género, Criança e Acção social – Departamento da Deficiência (DPGCAS) Área de intervenção: Protecção e apoio na área de deficiência Ponto Focal: Cesaltina Artur; Tel: 848864832</p> <p>Agência: Action Aid Mozambique Área de intervenção: Protecção Ponto Focal: Palate; Tel: 844333981</p> <p>Agência: Help Age Área de intervenção: Protecção – Apoio aos Idosos Ponto Focal: Valdimiro Batos; Tel: 846977541</p> <p>Agência: MULEIDE Área de intervenção: Protecção Ponto Focal: Alvaro Andre; Tel: 844347242</p> <p>Agência: ASADEC Área de intervenção: Protecção; Protecção social da pessoa idosa Ponto Focal: Henriques V Henriques; Tel: 849565292</p> <p>Agência: Light For the World (LRW) Área de intervenção: Protecção - Deficiência Pontos focais: Angelo Lisboa Tel: 841973595; Dércio Rafael Tel: 873174317; Pedro Saffrão Tel: 847583800</p> <p>Parceiros:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Na Cidade da Beira: Felizarda Jaime - ADEMO – 849192505; Carlitos Rocha - OREBACOM - 842180921 • Distrito de Buzi; Augusto Mabundo - KUPHEDZANA- 861718543; Zacarias José Pedro - KUPHEDZANA - 877006977 • Distrito de Gorongosa: Mateus Miranda - AMAVIDA - 843121777 • Distrito do Dondo; Julio Ruben - SDSMAS – 871396908 • Distrito de Nhamatanda; Pr. Zeca - Kuphendzana - 861101949 	<p style="text-align: center;">ASSISTÊNCIA JURÍDICA E DOCUMENTAL</p> <p>Agência: Instituto do Patrocínio de Assistência Jurídica Área de intervenção: Assistência jurídica</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PONTOS FOCAIS EMERGÊNCIA/INGD <u>Distrito Nome Numero Contato</u></p> <p>Ponto Focal Sofala Maria Emilia Albino 875726590 / 844068258</p> <p>Beira Bile 847785257 Dondo Muquaranha 849290136 Buzi Paulo 847280527 Nhamatanda Smauel Samuel 840398261 Machanga Meque 860639636 Maringue Duda 867003966 Chemba Neto 844834835 Muanza Sandra 848948077 Gorongosa Fernando 840328184 Cheringoma Cheringoma 845937328 Caia Marcelino 844731495 Chibabava Luis Machava 846446215 Marromeu Leila 842159585</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PONTOS FOCAIS AÇÃO SOCIAL DISTRITAL</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Distrito Nome Número Contacto</u></p> <p>Beira Maria Aguacheiro 847439025 Dondo Angela Tomas 877314573/844556126 Buzi Beliz Mandonguel 852199497/860536963 Nhamatanda Paciencia Rufino 867344107/8452776 Maringue Feliciano Lamucene 871760484 Chemba Raul Nota 866303468 Muanza Faustino Gustavo 871228295 Gorongosa Vanda Picardo 874517610/843121776 Cheringoma Sara Sabonete 873169968/844556126 Caia Isabel Gotogoto 840465812 Chibabava Pedro Bendana 871200344 Marromeu Angela Metombo 847735813</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">PSEA</p> <p>Agencia: Rede PSEA Área de intervenção: PSEA Ponto focal: Ruth Krmarova; ruth.krmarova@one.un.org; Tel: 876024322; WhatsApp: +420731022285</p>

Para quaisquer questões ou esclarecimentos adicionais, por favor contacte a Ponto Focal do Cluster de Protecção de Sofala: Natalia Alfoi - alfoi@unhcr.org – Data: 23 Fevereiro 2023 v4





Response Phase

Coordinate Partners to ensure continuous presence in transit centers

1) Protection Awareness Guidance to activists/managers + Protection Checklists

Protection by Presence

How to identify persons with specific needs (PSN)

How to prioritize PSN during humanitarian aid

Support them in advocating for presence of police/social services (and provide contacts)

Where to refer UASC

Advise to clearly demarcate sleeping quarters, toilets and bathing areas between man and women

How to complain about SEA

Among others...





Response Phase

Coordinate Partners to ensure continuous presence in transit centers

2) PSEA and Protection messages to the communities

Protection by Presence





Response Phase

Protection by Presence



3) Rapid Protection
Mainstreaming tool

- Whether PSNs are prioritized during distributions
- Whether toilets and bathing areas are located in well lit areas
- Whether there is visibility material related to PSEA
- Whether there is a security perimeter around the site
- Whether there has been visit by Social Ministry to the site
- Whether there is a security arrangement with the police at night
- Among others...

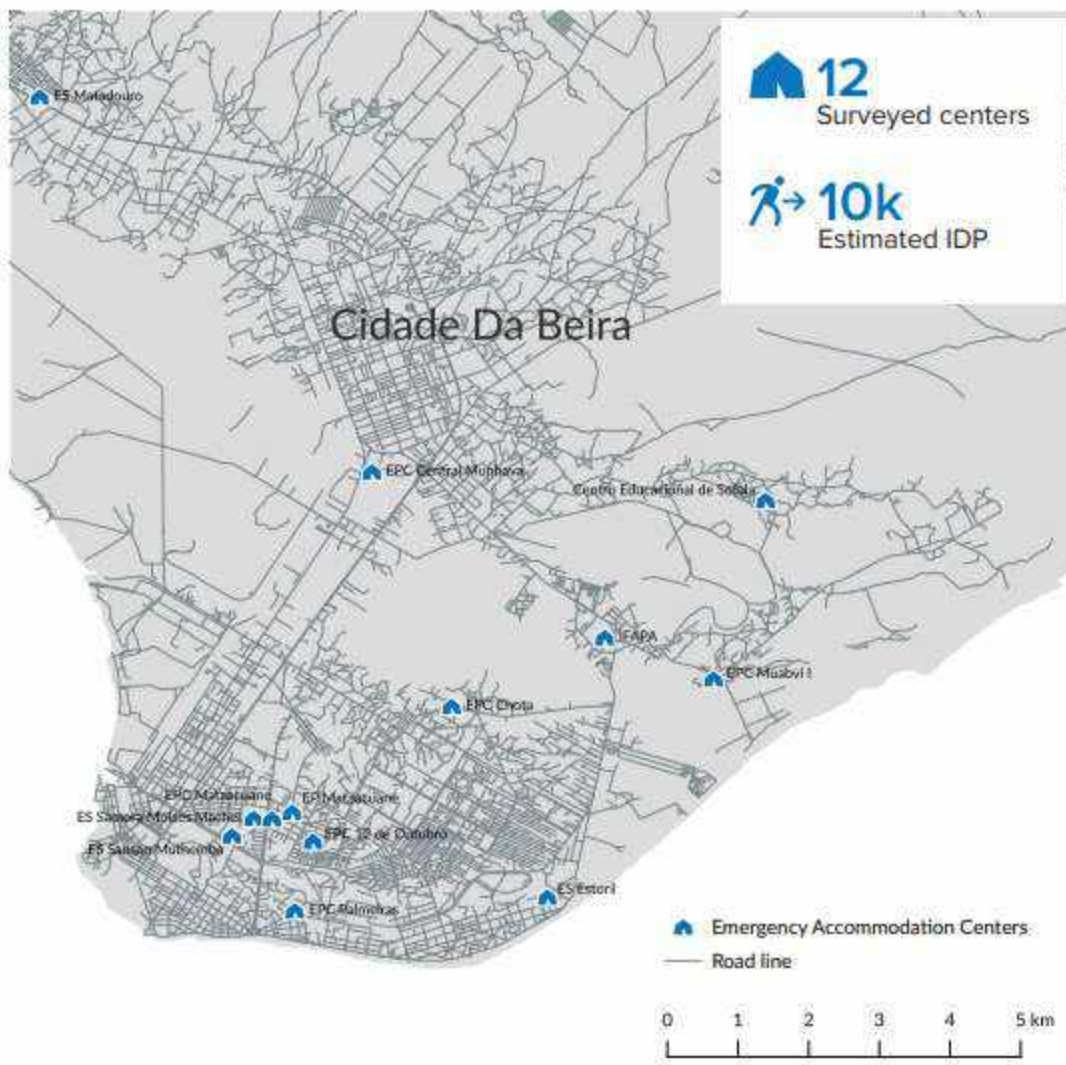
KEY FACTS

Protection Cluster hit the ground in Beira on day one after landfall, ensuring a protection by presence and monitoring of the accommodation centers. During these visits, protection partners have engaged in dialogue with partners and community leaders to ensure that protection considerations have been taken into consideration. For instance, **ensuring that toilets are separated for men and women; ensuring community leaders are collecting disaggregated by sex, age and disability; ensuring toilets are built in well-lit location and that elderly and persons with disabilities have access to food.** Protection visits also ensure that protection risks are recorded and followed up on through referrals across its specialized network of UN and NGO partners and across clusters, such as WASH and Food Security issues.

RISK EVALUATION MATRIX

This matrix shows the result of protection monitoring visit in the accommodation centers in the town of Beira. Based on a rapid and continuous protection assessment, protection risks has been ranked according to priority areas, such as **Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA), security of centers, child protection and gender-based violence (GBV).** The second page shows the result of the survey.

	General Protection Risk	Prot. Mainstreaming Alert	Child-Lit Risk	PSEA Risk	GBV Risk	Child Protection Risk
Centro Educacional de Sotaje	6	8	8	5	8	8
Escola Primária Completa 12 de Outubro	2	3	2	10	4	2
Escola Primária Completa Central Munhava	2	3	6	10	7	5
Escola Primária Completa Chota	4	5	2	5	5	5
Escola Primária Completa Das Palmeiras	2	5	4	5	5	5
Escola Primária Completa Muabvi 1	6	5	2	5	4	8
Escola Primária de Matuzane	0	7	8	0	7	2
Escola Secundária de Estoril	4	7	8	10	7	8
Escola Secundária de Maladouro	4	5	8	10	6	5
Escola Secundária Mateus Sansão Mutombi	4	2	6	10	6	3
Escola Secundária Samora Moises Machel	6	3	6	10	6	3
Instituto IFAPA	4	5	0	10	5	0





Response Phase



Response Phase



Monitor Areas of Origin/Resettlement

With partners





Protection Cluster Mozambique

Communicate Protection Analysis and Needs throughout...

Mozambique | PROTECTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Boane Accommodation Centers - February 2023

For Tropical Cyclone Freddy

KEY FIGURES

10,583 sheltered persons

3,337 sheltered households

8 of 18 accommodation / sheltered centers assessed

4,764 people currently sheltered through the assessment

LOCATION OF ASSESSED SITES

Boane District, Inhambane Province

PROTECTION OBSERVATIONS

CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: Almost half of displaced families have lost their civil documents (identification, birth certificates and others) as a result of the flooding which prevented them from accessing their records. Civil registry authorities have organized relative registries to update the civil administrative records. Some 83% mentioned that accessing civil administrative records take time and money for them, especially those 100% vulnerable.

CHIEF RESPONSIBILITIES: In general, head of household persons did not have a permanent address to support sheltered. Civil registry authorities have organized some 83% mentioned that accessing civil administrative records take time and money for them, especially those 100% vulnerable.

PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS: Identified vulnerable groups in these accommodation centers include single-headed households with more than one child, elderly persons, persons with disabilities and persons with no or minimal land and construction resources. Some of the leading protection risks to such persons... (text continues)

POCA: Very diverse in terms of experience ranging from the impact of the cyclone to the impact of the assessment centers. Some of the concerns raised about POCA were the safety of the centers and the information on preparedness and feedback mechanisms. The survey response (POCA) and Protection Cluster found POCA points to be accommodation centers and provide an assessment using sessions with household members including information on safety and preparedness.

REPAIRS: Some displaced families have reported that they are unable to return to their homes due to the high water in their areas or the state of damage. Many families want to be able to return to their homes, but they are unable to do so because of the high water in their areas or the state of damage. Many families want to be able to return to their homes, but they are unable to do so because of the high water in their areas or the state of damage.

IMPACTS: Many have mentioned that they are close to the line of their livelihoods. Both their food stocks and their planted fields. Many have also mentioned that they are unable to return to their homes due to the high water in their areas or the state of damage. Many families want to be able to return to their homes, but they are unable to do so because of the high water in their areas or the state of damage.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION: Displaced families have expressed greater need for more information on plans about their situation, including any support they will be receiving such as reconstruction assistance.

NEW PROBLEMS: There is a high risk of malaria due to mosquitoes breeding in standing water, nearby water is unsafe to drink, food is spoiled and food is not available. There is also a high risk of malaria due to mosquitoes breeding in standing water, nearby water is unsafe to drink, food is spoiled and food is not available.

Protection Flash Report

Tropical Storm Freddy: Central Mozambique

March 2023

KEY FIGURES OF AFFECTED POPULATION

163,300 estimated number of people affected in 4 Provinces

9,268 reported persons currently sheltered

163,300 reported number of persons currently affected

Vulnerable Persons (estimated)

- 253,000 people
- 100,000 people
- 12 people
- 100,000 people
- 100,000 people

Background

The current state of affairs in Mozambique has elevated protection risks for the impacted population. Throughout early February 2023, six provinces in southern and central Mozambique have experienced the combined impact of tropical storm Freddy and previous heavy flooding. During the initial phase on 7 to 10 February, heavy rains in the southern region of Mozambique affected over 42,420 persons (8,695 families) and displaced at least 18,000 persons from the Inhambane, Matigato, Nhamitanga and Inharrim provinces. The Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Desastres (INGD) established 36 centers to temporarily accommodate displaced families. Following the flooding, Protection Cluster and partners visited the accommodation-based centers to ensure protection and PSFA messaging in the centers.

In addition, Tropical Storm Freddy made landfall in Inharrim province on 24 February compounding the situation of storm-induced rainfall in central and southern Mozambique contributing to various protection risks across three provinces: Inhambane, Inharrim and Gaza. The INGD estimates that 1.75 million people have been affected, with over 8,000 persons displaced into 29 accommodation centers.

As per OCIM's latest report, continuous flooding since resulted in more than 163,300 people had been affected by initial and flooding generated by Tropical Storm Freddy across southern and central Mozambique by 28 February, including 9,268 people who were taking shelter in 26 accommodation centers across Inhambane, Gaza, and Inharrim, according to Government authorities. Over 27,873 houses were destroyed or damaged, including 13,780 partially destroyed, 1,823 totally destroyed and 12,430 flooded houses. Damage to public infrastructure and services has also been reported, with 408 classrooms destroyed, affecting nearly 20,700 pupils. Some 505 km of road has been damaged while nearly 26,000 hectares of crops were affected.

Displacement Tracking

Feedback: Hugo Reinhardtberger - State Cluster Coordinator - hreinhardtberger@unhcr.org | Hugo Reinhardtberger - State Cluster Coordinator - hreinhardtberger@unhcr.org

On track out to us through: hreinhardtberger@unhcr.org

QUELIMANE PROTECTION REPORT

Tropical Storm Freddy and Flooding | Situation in Zambezia Province

28 March 2023

KEY FIGURES FOR ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE

741,136	Affected people	106,695	Totally damaged houses
181,106	After the floodline	51,235	Partially damaged houses
22	Centers by CHWs	19,349	Display not provided in 20 Accommodation Centers

Source: INGD

INTRODUCTION

On 22 March, authorities announced that all 26 accommodation centers in Quelimane District hosting those evacuated or displaced by Freddy Cyclone that made landfall on 11 March 2023 would need to be closed by 24 March for schools to resume. At the same time, Quelimane District has experienced a large increase in Cholera cases, which could easily spread in crowded accommodation centers. Therefore, to minimize and mitigate protection risks during the closure, the Protection Cluster and its partners UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, Caritas, IFM and Doka coordinated protective monitoring of accommodation centers and surrounding locations to assess return areas. As of report, all accommodation centers in Quelimane have been closed by authorities. However, the Protection Cluster found that some families and individuals have been unable to rebuild their shelters and remain extremely vulnerable and exposed to the elements as well as protection risks such as physical and sexual exploitation, abuse, GBV and diseases. In the mangrove and swamp areas surrounding Quelimane, the combination of cyclone, flooding and erosion led to homes being wind out severely impacting on persons with disabilities, female-headed households and the elderly, who used to survive on small jobs before the cyclone and now find themselves either begging, depending on neighbors or still lingering around the accommodation centers waiting on assistance.

LOCATION OF DISPLACED FAMILIES (Dishambani)

Map 1: All displaced families have returned to their places of origin within for the most part are located in the surrounding part of the schools that was temporarily used as accommodation centers.

LOCATION FOR RELOCATION (Dishambani)

Map 2: Dishambani is one of the locations for relocation of displaced families and there is some 450 houses that are unable to reconstruct the damaged affected in their homes yet proposed as.

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Experiences from the field (2): The impact of climate change on the protection situation in South Sudan



Key facts & Figures

- **An estimated 2.2 million** people in South Sudan continue to remain displaced by conflict and natural disasters since 2013.
- **Since July 2022, an estimated 1 million people** were affected by severe flooding in 36 counties across South Sudan. Making South Sudan the top 10 countries in the world most vulnerable to climate impact, including droughts and flooding.
- **IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM):** Indicates reasons for displacement as follows: 44% of IDPs due to conflict, 22% due to communal clashes, 29% due to disasters.
- **Protection Monitoring data:** 34% KI reported community experienced restriction of movements due to flooding and 45% reported destruction of property due to floods.
- **Estimated 16,500 hectares** of cropland have been potentially affected by flooding, interrupting the livelihood activities, and aggravating the already alarming level of food insecurity.



Climate Change Impact on Protection -food insecurity & Displacement

- The flood-impact exacerbates the protection situation of women, girls and the most vulnerable, such as older people or persons with disabilities.

☐ **Livelihood deterioration and food insecurity:**

- Droughts and floods have affected food security and livelihoods
- Contamination of explosive ordnance has blocked access to key agricultural land, critical infrastructure, and service delivery, including along return routes.

☐ **Floods & Displacement**

- Conflict and extreme weather have been a driving force behind recent displacement.
- The northern states and Upper Nile accounted for more than 75 per cent of the total number of people affected.
- Climate change can interact with migration and mobility in several ways, including displacement caused by extreme weather and altered mobility patterns due to changing seasonal weather systems.



Effects of Climate Change on Conflict, Political dynamics

- Failure to adopt the protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons act, 2019, increasing the vulnerabilities of the IDPs due to the lack of accountability and ownership by the government.
- Climate-related livestock losses compounded by pre-existing rivalries.
- Delays in the implementation of the R-ARCSS coupled with climate stress are feeding national political instability.
- The involvement of civil defence groups and community-based militias in subnational and inter-communal violence reflects the growing militarisation of communal conflicts.
- Newly and previously displaced herders, as well as those who migrated with them, are fighting with long-time resident farmers over land.



Photo: Sean Sutton: flickr.com



Protection Response



Photo: Sean Sutton: flickr.com

- **Pre-positioning of supplies** during the dry season (ERP- Floods and drought)
- Protection Cluster has a **standard flood response package**.
 - Prevention activities tailored to reducing risks related to gender-based violence, involuntary family separation, sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as on community-based options to reduce disaster risks where possible.*
- Protection monitoring and identification of protection and specific needs in flood-affected areas, both through static and mobile response, to target the response capacity to those most in need.
- In 2023 South Sudan is expected to receive additional funding for anti-famine response.



Questions and Answers and Discussion



Summary and Conclusions



Thank-you for coming!