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RAPID GENDER ANALYSIS

IN RESPONSE TO IDPS IN CABO DELGADO AND NAMPULA PROVINCES

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Cover photo: Young girl sitting at the Corrane resettlement center, Nampula Province.

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ABBREVIATIONS

IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
INGD	National Institute for Disaster Management
WFP	World Food Programme
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PIMz	Plan International Mozambique
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
GBV	Gender Based Violence
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
RGA	Rapid Gender Analysis
YFHS	Youth Friendly Health Services
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October of 2017, the presence of terrorists was noted for the first time in Cabo Delgado, constituting a great threat for thousands of families in this region of the country. Many have since been barbarically killed, while others have lost property, and the tension still continues to mark the lives of these families. Over time, the families threatened in various parts of Cabo Delgado have been forced to leave their homes and take refuge in various nearby districts and provinces as a way of protecting themselves and safeguarding their lives. It was in this context that many families moved to Nampula province and other districts in Cabo Delgado where they found shelter, protection and support from the government, specifically in the Districts of Chiúre (Meculane, Marupa) in Cabo Delgado, Meconta (Corrane, Namialo) in Nampula. The presence of family members, the influence of fellow countrymen and women, a closer and safer destination are the main reasons for people's preference for these districts, even in the face of so many difficulties faced.

Overall there are 64,780 people displaced in Nampula and calculations indicate that Meconta has more displaced people than the rest of the districts in the province (20,229), which corresponds to 31.2% of the total number of displaced persons. Data also indicates that 26.9% (4,928) of the total number of displaced girls in the province (16,697) are in Meconta. In this district the numbers of displaced persons are growing daily, with increased registry in the arrivals of women, girls, children, men and boys seeking refuge and safety. A total of 20,229 IDPs are estimated to be in Meconta: in addition to the 4,928 female children mentioned above, there are also 4,677 male children, 5,789 women and 4,835 men, corresponding to a total of 4,639 households. Of the total number of displaced people, there are 14 disabled people. There are 3,618 host families in Meconta, 237 of which are families renting houses to IDPs.

The displaced families are vulnerable, experiencing countless difficulties in terms of shelter, food, health, education, water, protection and survival mechanisms, and can only count on the support of various entities and local initiatives to minimize or reduce the problems they face on a daily basis.

It must be recognized that armed conflict profoundly affects the environment in which girls and women grow and develop. Protection structures as well as education for adolescents and young people, especially girls, can be disrupted and their families and communities subjected to stress, depression and anxiety. Children, adolescents and young people may also experience high levels of anxiety, fear and worry, and may be vulnerable and exploited. The experience of the armed conflicts in Congo and South Sudan indicate that women and girls are at higher risk of suffering from gender-based violence and being used as a weapon of war during armed conflicts.

Key Findings

Roles and responsibilities

In Namialo, 75% of women reported that their domestic activities have increased since they live in host families, the workload became greater and they have to now fulfill not only routine activities of their families but also those of the host families. Means of income in Corrane, Namialo, Meculane and Marupa are scarce and both men and women reported not having any sustainable activities to undertake in order to generate an income.

Access to health services

Access to health services and sexual and reproductive health services is deficient in all the sites covered by the study as almost all (92%) of both men and women interviewed face constraints due to having to walk long distance. In Namialo, both men and women affirmed that the biggest challenge in access to health services is the waiting time (up to 6 hours of waiting time at the health facility). In Namialo and Corrane, women reported that health facilities have a severe lack of medicine, that they are discriminated against by native providers, and incur illicit charges to access SRH services including childbirth.

Water, hygiene and sanitation

In Namialo, IDPs living with host communities have to pay 20 Metical (US\$0.31) per month for water since the integration process began. This limits their access to water as they do not have the money or a source of income to guarantee continued access to water. In Corrane and Namialo, IDPs are also discriminated against by locals when fetching water.

Education

Both girls and boys were integrated into primary schools at the Corrane and Chiure resettlement centers and at the Namialo host community. However, none of the locations offer secondary education, vocational education and literacy. The schools that offer these levels are located in the district headquarters which is far from where all children live. 98% of the integrated students do not have money to buy school material, uniform and money to make copies of worksheets, a situation that causes low performance at the level of the displaced children, together with difficulties in understanding the Emakwa language.

Protection

Men and women interviewed said that girls are at risk of early pregnancies due to lack of information on contraceptive methods. Lack of sources of income makes many women and girls engage in transactional sex as a means of survival (some girls reported accepting as little as 10 Meticals/ US\$0.16 in exchange for sex). No IEC materials on prevention of GBV/ Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), or early marriage were found in the communities visited. Women reported that they do not know the mechanisms for reporting cases of GBV and PSEA.

Decision-making

Decision-making is done by men, except in cases of female-headed households. All women confirmed that they are not included in the decision-making structure, which shows that there is gender inequality in the decision-making position. This may contribute to the fact that their needs are not considered in the implementation of the reconstruction process.

Food security

IDP families receive monthly support of 10 kg of rice, 5 litres of oil and 12kg of peas per person in a household. However, 76% of IDPs do not have farms to grow other foods, depending exclusively on donations received from humanitarian organizations. This means they do not have a well balanced diet. This fact may contribute to chronic malnutrition in the medium and long term, especially for pregnant women and children of pre-school age.

Key Recommendations

Roles and responsibilities

Women are more often entrusted with more strenuous and prolonged domestic activities, such as walking long distances to collect water, and therefore do not have time to engage in other activities (e.g. studying or pursuing an income-generating activity). Therefore, future implementations should:

- Promote the participation of men/boys in domestic chores, addressing their importance in removing persistent harmful social norms that oppress women's rights, especially in conflict situations, and through a division of responsibilities between the two sexes (men and women).

Access to health services and sexual and reproductive health

- Ensure immediate access to sexual and reproductive health services for people of childbearing age with special attention to girls and women in all resettlement centers,
- Provide access to tents or mobile brigades to address daily health needs of the displaced so as to avoid having to procure long distances to access these services,
- Keep available stock of medicines at health unites and pharmacies, conduct awareness sessions with health providers to reduce discrimination of IDPs in Namialo.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Ensure access to water is free of charge for displaced people in host communities,
- Increase the number of water sources in resettlement centers so as to avoid crowding at water sources,
- Conduct awareness raising sessions with host communities in Namialo with a view to avoiding discrimination against displaced women when seeking water.

Education

- Ensure continuity of studies for all displaced people in primary and secondary education, vocational education and literacy, by creating classrooms within the resettlement centers so as to avoid that children procure long distances to school.

- Provide school supplies and uniforms for displaced students;
- Conduct awareness raising sessions for the whole community to reduce discrimination against displaced children.
- Ensure psychological support to traumatized children and others identified as having a need for such services.
- Ensure that there are enough classrooms and teachers so as to reduce the number of pupils per class taking into account COVID-19 prevention measures.

Protection

- As Cabo Delgado remains volatile, there is a need to strengthen security in Chuire as well as in the host provinces to prevent insurgent attacks.
- Protect internally displaced children, girls and young women from sexual abuse and exploitation, violence, early marriages, early pregnancy, and transactional sex by disseminating information regarding these topics through IEC material,
- Ensure that reporting mechanisms are available and functional at all levels through dissemination of messages on where and how to report, placement of reporting/complaint boxes, and community-wide awareness raising on sexual violence, abuse and exploitation,
- Create women-friendly spaces in resettlement centers to share information and promote resilience.

Decision-making

- Involve girls and women in the decision-making process to ensure that gender-sensitive issues and the concerns of women and girls are taken into account,
- Create support spaces or associations for women and girls, both in the resettlement centers and in host communities, so that they can advocate for their rights.

Food security, health and nutrition

- Ensuring continuity of food assistance to all displaced persons,
- Provide diversified food for school children and pregnant women, food distribution should take into account household numbers; provide land for agriculture,
- Prioritise the provision of seeds (Vegetables, Cereals and Tubers) and agricultural tools to allow IDPs to have access to diversified nutrition.

Peace and security

- The Government of Mozambique must continue its efforts to end the conflict and restore peace in Cabo Delgado, especially in districts and villages under insurgent control. All resettlement centers and host communities in Cabo Delgado must remain secure in order to protect those already displaced.





2. INTRODUCTION

The first attack in Cabo Delgado was reported in October, 2017 when a group of self-proclaimed Islamic insurgents known as Al-Shabbab attacked a group of police officers in Mocimboa da Praia. Since that attack, the conflict, which has included killings, beheadings, kidnappings, sexual abuse of women and girls, among others, has gained momentum and spread to other districts in the province. Today, more than 714,000 civilians have been internally displaced to escape the violence, 46% of whom are children, with around 3,000 people killed due to armed conflict in the northern province of Cabo Delgado.

Over time, the families threatened in various parts of Cabo Delgado have been forced to leave their homes and take refuge in various nearby districts and provinces as a way of protecting themselves and safeguarding their lives. The escape of the civilian population from their villages was sudden and caused the immediate abandonment of their sources of livelihood as well as a complete depletion of their financial resources. The high level of terror caused by threats by the insurgents caused hundreds of thousands of families to flee to Zambezia and Nampula provinces and other parts of Cabo Delgado, such as Pemba, Chiure and Montepuez districts, among others. The presence of family members, the influence of fellow countrymen and women, a closer and safer destination are the main reasons for people's preference for these districts, even in the face of so many difficulties.

Overall there are over 64,780 people displaced in Nampula and calculations indicate that Meconta has more displaced people than the rest of the districts in the province (over 20,229 people), which corresponds to 31.2% of the total number of displaced persons. Data also indicates that 26.9% (4,928) of the total number of displaced girls in the province (16,697) are in Meconta.

In this district the numbers of internally displaced persons is growing daily, with an increased registry in

the arrivals of women, girls, children, men and boys seeking refuge and safety. Out of a total of 20,229 IDPs estimated to be in Meconta: in addition to the 4,928 female children mentioned above, there are also 4,677 male children, 5,789 women and 4,835 men, corresponding to a total of 4,639 households. Of the total number of displaced people, there are 14 disabled people. There are 3,618 host families in Meconta, 237 of which are families renting houses to IDPs.

The displaced families are vulnerable, experiencing countless difficulties in terms of shelter, food, health, education, water, protection and survival mechanisms, and can only count on the support of various entities and local initiatives to minimize or reduce the problems they face on a daily basis. Armed conflict profoundly affects the environment in which girls and women grow and develop. Protection structures as well as education for adolescents and young people, especially girls, can be disrupted and their families and communities subjected to stress, depression and anxiety. Children, adolescents and young people may also experience high levels of anxiety, fear and worry, and may be vulnerable and exploited. The experience of the armed conflicts in Congo and South Sudan indicate that women and girls are at higher risk of suffering from gender-based violence and being used as a weapon of war during armed conflicts.

Plan International Mozambique carried out a Rapid Gender Analysis to evaluate the impact that the conflict and subsequent displacement of people has had in their lives. The study, which took place in Meconta district (Namialo and Corrane resettlement centers in Nampula) and Chiure district (Meculane and Marupa resettlement centers in Cabo Delgado) covered a total of 160 people of which 40 girls, 40 boys, 40 women and 40 men and had a specific focus on roles and responsibilities, access to health services and sexual and reproductive health, water, sanitation and hygiene; education, protection, decision making, food and nutrition and humanitarian response.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE RAPID GENDER ANALYSIS

General Objective

- Assess the impact of armed conflict on the lives of girls in the resettlement centers of Corrane and Namialo in Nampula, and Chiure (Meculane, Marupa) in Cabo Delgado.

Specific Objectives

- Obtaining information on the psychosocial effects of people who have experienced armed conflict,
- To analyse and understand the phenomena of GBV, sexual abuse, early marriage and child labour in the lives of girls in the resettlement center,
- Obtain information on access to services available to displaced girls, including humanitarian services by IDPs (complaints and response mechanisms, participation),
- Obtain information on levels of access to education, health, food, shelter, water and sanitation and menstrual hygiene management by displaced girls.

4. METHODOLOGY

The data collection for the RGA took place from the 25th to the 28th of May, 2021 in the resettlement centers of Corrane, Namialo and Chiure, and was facilitated by a Plan International Mozambique (PIMz) team composed of 6 people (4 women and 2 men), and also included 6 partners from INGD (3 women and 3 men) who participated in the supervision of the activity.

The study relied on qualitative data collection procedures (FGDs) that focused on recording interviewees' perceptions in greater depth to facilitate analysis and presentation of descriptive findings, in order to obtain more in-depth information. Individual interviews were also conducted with women and men and local government members (key informants) to obtain more precise data on the situation and interventions, with a focus on gender needs and other cross-cutting areas.

The information collected was analysed and cross-checked with other secondary sources both from the study areas in Nampula and Cabo Delgado and from the country in general.

The careful and attentive reading of all available documentation (plans and reports of the interventions of PIMz projects in the resettlement areas of Corrane, Namialo and Chiúre {Meculane, Marupa} and various studies and publications) were consequently essential for this report and contributed to its enrichment and comparison of data.

On the 24th of May, the training of team members took place in Nampula, with a duration of 5 hours. The session covered the ethical aspects of Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning, including those of Child Protection and Safeguarding that are required in studies and research. Guidelines developed for data collection were shared and instructions were given on how the study should be conducted given the objectives in the terms of reference. Guidelines for data collection were prepared and shared with groups conducting FGD's for girls, boys, men and women groups and key informants (leadership and government staff).

Selection of interviewees

The selection of respondents was carried out randomly, covering 50 girls, 50 boys and 50 adults, respecting inclusion criteria, gender and age of respondents. One of the main criteria that was taken into account was the coverage of respondents in specific age groups: 11 - 17 years for girls and 14 - 17 years for boys. The study covered respondent groups consisting of 10 persons each. In total, 24 groups were interviewed in the main centers of Corrane, Namialo and Chiúre. Each area had 2 groups of girls, 2 groups of boys, 1 group of women and 1 group of men. Key informants from the health, education, police, heads of posts and INGD representatives were also interviewed.

Table 1: Respondents surveyed in Corrane, Namialo and Chiúre

	GIRLS		BOYS		WOMEN		MEN		Total groups	Total people
	Nr. of groups	Nr. of girls per group	Nr. of groups	Nr. of boys per group	Nr. of groups	Nr. of women per group	Nr. of groups	Nr. of men per group		
Corrane	2	10	2	10	1	10	1	10	6	40
Namialo	2	10	2	10	1	10	1	10	6	40
Chiúre (Meculane, Marupa)	4	20	4	20	2	20	2	20	12	80
Total	8	40	8	40	4	40	4	40	24	160

Table 2: Respondents surveyed in the host communities of Corrane, Namialo, and Chiúre

	Nr. of groups	Nr. of women and men	Total people
Corrane	2	10	20
Namialo	2	10	20
Meculane	2	10	20
Marupa	2	10	20
Total	8	40	80

Key Informants (Institutions)

Head of post of Corrane, Namialo, and Chuire, representatives for Health, Education, Police, INGD and heads of the four resettlement centers were interviewed.

Data collection procedures

The data was collected and recorded on paper and then typed by the teams allocated to each area into a report format designed for this purpose. At the end the PIMz country office team (Gender Specialist and Communications Officer) worked on consolidating the information, preceded by analysis of the content received from each of the teams and that collected by themselves.

On the ground, all study and research ethics procedures were duly adhered to, which included informed consents from respondents.

5. FINDINGS

Roles and Responsibilities

According to the answers given by women and girls, before moving to the centers their domestic responsibilities were: fetching water, washing clothes, cooking, sweeping the house and going to the field. For the girls, these tasks were carried out before or after school. The women reported to waking up at five in the morning to carry out these tasks.

According to the interviewees, in their areas of origin (Districts of Cabo Delgado) they had wells or fountains where they had access to water, which meant that many of them did not travel long distances in search for water. With the displacement due to the armed conflicts, for the displaced people of Corrane, the domestic chores were reduced since many families were not provided with farming land, much less have soap to wash clothes and/or dishes frequently.

The girls and women of Namialo (75%) reported that domestic chores have increased as many live in households with a large number of people, which leads to an overload of domestic work. The care of children and the elderly remains the responsibility of women and girls.

As for men, they were unanimous in both Namialo and Corrane in stating that women are responsible for domestic work, and that sources of income or livelihoods for families are the responsibility of both men and women.

Family Income

Unanimously, in Corrane, Namialo, Meculane and Marupa, the displaced persons mentioned that they have no means of income for their sustenance, depending exclusively on the donations they receive from humanitarian aid organizations and the Government (INGD).

They also mentioned that they receive 10 kg of rice per person per month, 12 kg of peas, and 5 litres of soybean oil for their sustenance. In some cases there are people who end up selling and exchanging the food received to purchase other products to meet their needs such as hygiene kits and other foods such as cassava, maize flour, vegetables, fish, etc.. In Namialo, the respondents stated that the products are sold to pay for the rented houses which cost on average of 300 Metical per month (US\$4.7). Some adolescent girls and young mothers in Namialo reported that the only source of income they have is transactional sex at a cost of 10 to 50 Metical (US\$0.16- US\$0.78) per transaction, almost always done without the use of protection.

In general, the women and girls mentioned that in their districts of origin their source of income consisted of selling agricultural products from the fields, selling fish, making cakes, selling alcoholic beverages and other products. In the current situation of displaced people, being in host families and in resettlement areas, many have lost these sources of self-support.

As for the men in Corrane, 95% mentioned not having a source of income while the remainder are a part of a "cash for work" programme where they build houses in the resettlement community for displaced persons. This initiative is promoted by some humanitarian organisations. Sometimes the men work in the fields of the host communities in exchange for food or clothing.

Access to Health Services and Sexual and Reproductive Health

According to almost all interviewees (92% of respondents), there is a lack of access to SRH services. In the Corrane resettlement community, a tent is allocated for the provision of sexual and reproductive health services, however this tent does not have contraceptive methods for women. For women to access these contraceptive methods and to give birth to their children, they must travel to the health facility which is 7 km away from the resettlement community. It is also common for women to procure long distances and find that health facilities do not have medicine.

This situation constitutes a barrier for women to access SRH services because in order to reach the health facilities of reference, they must use public transport that costs 20 meticais (US\$0.3), which many cannot afford. In the resettlement centers of Chiúre (Meculane, Marupa) the mobile brigades are held twice a week and these provide assistance to all resettled people. The brigades attend to all sexual and reproductive health services and screening of adults and children, with the only constraint being related to the weekdays that the brigades do not go to the resettlement centers.

It was with a sadness that some women mentioned that in Cabo Delgado, they had more access to these services and that these services were closer to their communities.

Men in both Corrane and Namialo, as well as in the Meculane and Marupa centers in Chuire mentioned also having limitations to access sexual and reproductive health services. According to them, the mobile brigades conduct family planning talks only for girls and women, meaning that men are not included in these talks.

In Namialo, women mentioned that the administrative post has a maternity clinic, but the waiting time is quite long (08:00am - 2:00pm). Illegal monetary fees are often charged for access to SRH services, including child birth. The women also mentioned that they feel discriminated against at the health facility because they are displaced. Some of them mentioned that they have difficulties communicating with the health providers, as they do not speak the local language (Emakua).

"Go and get rice and peas so I can attend to you,"

according to a displaced woman residing in the community in Namialo, this was the response given by a health provider when she went to seek sexual and reproductive health services at the Namialo health center. This statement clearly shows that there is a need to work on the integration of IDPs in host communities. In the group of interviewed girls under 16 years of age, it was also reported that they do not adhere to sexual and reproductive health services due to the fear of being seen as promiscuous by other women in the community.

The above statements were also confirmed in the focus group of men who reported that they have been experiencing many limitations in accessing health services due to overcrowding in the health facility, few health providers to respond to demand as well as lack of medicine to treat diagnosed diseases.

Regarding menstrual hygiene management, the girls and women received menstrual hygiene kits, although they reported that the kits received were incomplete as there were differences in items in the buckets received.

Women and girls reported that they have had slight changes in their menstrual management due to the displacement as they used disposable pads when they were in their districts of origin and now use reusable pads and pieces of cloth. Although they have access to water for bathing, they do not have soap to wash their reusable pads and therefore do not feel completely confident in managing their menstrual hygiene.

According to the participants, the spaces where they sleep are small and they have to share them with many people, which makes it even more difficult to manage their menstruation due to lack of privacy. This, together with the lack of soap, can cause some health problems for women and girls, aggravated by the fact that the drying of the cloths/reusable pads is done in the bedrooms and not under the sun as is recommended.

In terms of health in general, the diseases most commonly reported by IDPs and confirmed by health providers are: diarrhea, dermatitis, malaria and respiratory problems.

Information on COVID-19 is provided through mobile brigades by health providers; home-made masks for prevention of COVID-19 have been made available but they do not have soap for washing the masks.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The responsibility to fetch water lies with the women and girls- never the men. They wake up around 5:00am to fetch water for domestic use. The water sources are shared with the entire host community and these moments have been very tense as the displaced women report being discriminated against by the host communities. They are always put last in line by the locals who claim that the water source belongs to them.

"When we go to the borehole to fetch water, the Emakua women call us Al Shabbab and make us feel bad"

- said a 12-year-old displaced girl.

Displaced women from Namialo mentioned that when they arrived at the Namialo Administrative Post they were given credentials to access water free of charge, but with the local government integration process, after 3 months the free access, credentials were taken away and they started paying the same amount as locals - 20 meticaais (US\$0.31) per month or 1 metical (US\$0.01) per water container. This makes it difficult for displaced women to access water as they do not have sources of income to pay for it.

For the displaced women, there is a difference in the time it takes to fetch water compared to the time it took in their districts of origin, as in their districts of origin there were more water sources, such as wells and taps. In the Corrane resettlement center and Namialo host communities there is a lot of delay in accessing water due to the high number of people/inhabitants.

According to UNICEF, in Mozambique, Nampula province has one of the lowest water supply coverage rates in the country. As for its five million inhabitants, only 41% have access to safe drinking water.

To respond to some of the needs of the displaced people, Plan International Mozambique has contributed to the construction of four boreholes in Corrane for the resettlement area and the host communities and the organization plans to build 6 more.

Education

In both Corrane and Namialo the children were integrated in primary and secondary schools according to the classes they were in before the displacement. While in the resettlement centers in Chiúre, all key informants were unanimous in stating that the youth and adolescents of school age were integrated in schools, except those of secondary education, vocational education and literacy, because schools at these levels are only in the district headquarters of Chiúre, which is approximately 20 km away.

98% of children interviewed received no support in school material and uniform in the three districts (2% were orphans who benefited from uniform through donations). In Namialo the mothers mentioned that the children study without uniform, unlike in Corrane where many girls reported being taken out of class by their teachers for not having uniform and school material. This fact was confirmed by the parents. On the other hand, in Corrane, students attending grades 6 and 7 travel 7km to get to school, since the resettlement community does not have classrooms for these grades. In addition to the distance, they must cross a river that becomes flooded in the rainy season and that can condition class attendance and consequently the performance of the students.

From the information gathered during the study in all resettlement centers, the number of displaced students has been increasing over the past 2-3 months totaling 3,711, of which 1,503 are girls and 1,646 are boys as the table shows. However, the large number of students are found in Namialo and Corrane, two of the main points of arrival for IDPs and where major challenges are found in the education sector, such as lack of teaching materials, teachers to cater to the number of students and school dropouts (in particular, from girls).

The vulnerability of girls can greatly influence school dropout due to the fact that they are at risk of pregnancy, early and forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and the need to dedicate themselves to other tasks instead of studying,

combined with the already difficult economic conditions. Data on dropouts in Namialo and Chiure were not available, as the directorates of education are still cross cutting information for updates.

	Number of Students Enrolled		
	GIRLS	BOYS	TOTAL
Corrane	685	729	1,414
Namialo	819	917	1,736
Chiúre (Marupa, Meculane)	282	279	561
Total	1,786	1,925	3,711

	School Leavers in Corrane Resettlement centers		
	GIRLS	BOYS	TOTAL
Corrane	96	113	209

Source: Meconta District Education Services

The girls reported that when they were in Cabo Delgado, the teachers taught in Portuguese and explained some subjects in the local language for better understanding, a fact that does not occur in the schools where they have been integrated (Namialo, Corrane) since the teachers explain some subjects in the Emakua language. This fact makes the displaced girls unable to improve in the subject. Not having a command of the Emakua language nor of Portuguese, the teaching and learning process becomes deficient.

Some parents in the three districts mentioned that they are forced to sell the rice that they receive from donations in order to buy school materials and shoes to ensure the continuity of their children's education. Another aspect mentioned by parents is the lack of teachers to adequately cater for the number of new pupils.

Moreover, the fact of having gone through trauma due to the loss of family members, lack of income to meet basic needs, adaptation difficulties, lack of resilience mechanisms, and stigma from colleagues who call them "Al Shabbab" etc., makes it difficult for integrated students to learn effectively at school.

The lack of psychosocial support may also contribute to the non-continuity of studies, as many students have not yet started the process of overcoming the trauma experienced in Cabo Delgado. There are students who liked certain subjects that were withdrawn to priorities key subjects (like mathematics, Portuguese) because of the coronavirus, this may also affect their will to continue studying.

With the influx of internally displaced children, the ratio of teachers to children that was previously 1:67 has increased to 1:100 (Cabo Delgado). In this sense there needs to be an increase in teachers and additional supplies to accommodate the large number of children. There also needs to be a provision of school material, distance learning methods and use of local languages to ensure the best continuity of studies by the displaced pupils.

With these reports, it is clear that the displacement of students from their districts of origin in Cabo Delgado has not affected the access of primary school children to education, but there has been a drastic change in the quality of learning, which may contribute to drop-outs, aggravating the situation that in Mozambique, according to a study made by USAID, less than half the population completes primary education, and of the remainder, only 8% progresses to secondary education.

Other factors besides access to education that are not being taken into account relate to access to school materials, access to adequate food and dominance of the local language and Portuguese.

Protection

With regard to protection and according to the interviewees in Chiúre, with the arrival of the displaced people, there has been an increase in security and safety concerns. Fearing the spread of attacks by insurgents, protection measures were improved and increased throughout the district. For example, there has been intensified policing in the centers and in communities in general, reporting to the relevant authorities in cases of strange movements of people, imposed curfews and increased police numbers. The majority of women

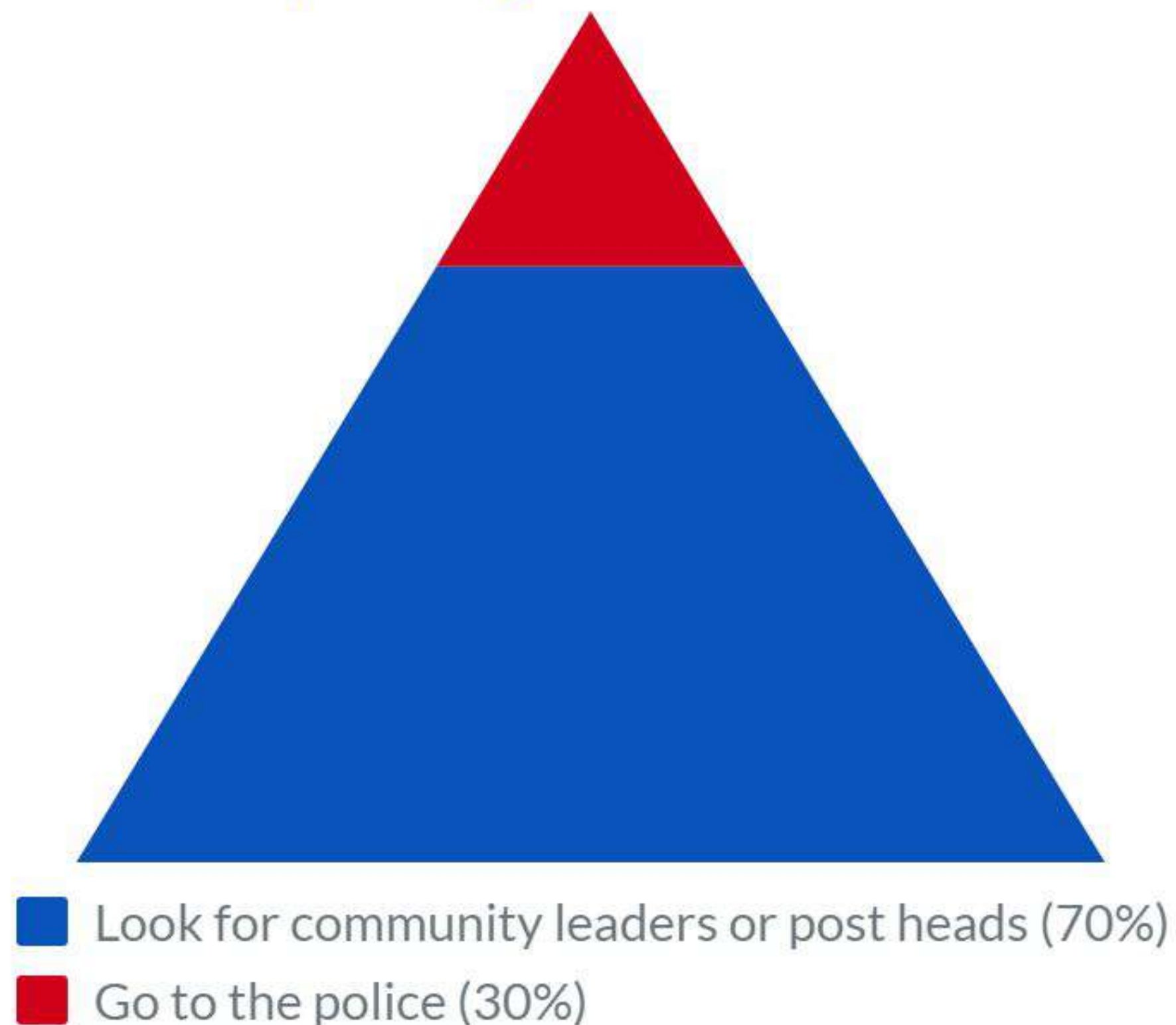
and girls are not aware of the law to combat and prevent early marriages. Although there have been no reports of pressure for early marriages since their arrival in the host sites, both groups of men and women interviewed stated that girls are at risk of early pregnancies and early marriages due to lack of information on methods for prevention of early pregnancies, taking into account the limitations of the local health facilities and basic means for survival. The high number of early pregnancies is visible, confirmed by the health facility managers and observed by the PIMz team conducting the field study. The general medical technicians responsible for the health services in Namialo and Corrane were unanimous in stating that the girls came pregnant from their districts of origin. Allied to this, the lack of a source of income causes many women and girls to engage in transactional sex as a means of survival. Girls have reported accepting as little as 10 Meticals (roughly US\$0.16) in exchange for sex and sexual favours.

In Namialo, the women interviewed mentioned that there has been no cases of GBV in their families or communities. However, they stated that there are many cases of separation between displaced couples which, according to them, are related to the lack of conditions on the part of the men to provide for their families. With regard to the mechanism for reporting cases of GBV, the displaced women are not aware of how the flow of reporting of this type of violence works. They mentioned that in case of GBV, they can resort to the police station and to community leaders. The use of these is extended to younger girls.

It is important to mention that the leadership of many of these resettlement centers is made up of men who are also responsible for managing the humanitarian support/beneficiary lists. Although the aspect of sexual exploitation and abuse was not mentioned by women and girls, it is likely to occur due to the existing gender and power inequality between men and women and the fact that women fear reprisals in case of any denunciation, coupled with the fact that many children have been separated from their parents and loved ones and are at increased risk of violence.

Displaced girls in particular face greater risks related to their exposure to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, lack of access to reproductive health services and private hygiene spaces.

Reporting Mechanisms



"I left Mocimboa da Praia with my 3 sisters in March of 2020, when the insurgents started burning houses and killing people in my village. My parents had no money to pay for our transport to Pemba via boat and the sailor said that the only way he would allow me and my sisters to get on the boat was for me to marry his son. Now I am eight months pregnant and I have not seen my parents since I left Mocimboa da Praia,"

said Esperança, a 16 year old displaced girl.

No IEC material on prevention of GBV/ PSEA, early marriages was found in the communities visited and many women reported that they do not know the flow of reporting GBV and PSEA cases.

Both girls and women mentioned that they feel safe to walk around the center at night, but they do not do so because of traumas experienced in their areas of origin.

Regarding communication with neighboring and host communities, women and girls from Corrane and Namilao were unanimous in affirming that they feel discriminated against by the host communities who often refer to them as the

"Makonde (a tribal group in Cabo Delgado) who fled from hunger in Cabo Delgado and not from the war".

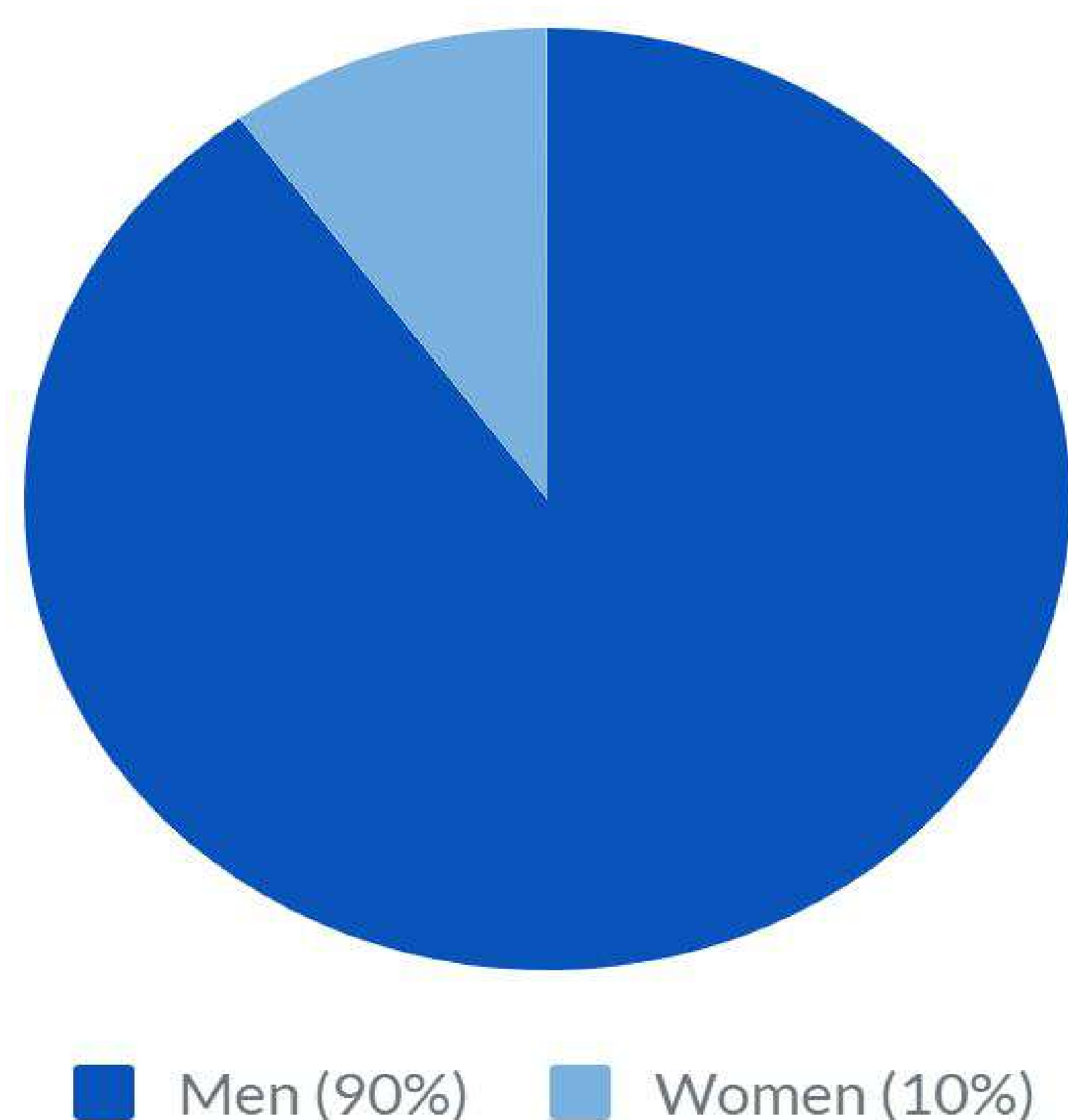
This was confirmed in interviews with host communities who mentioned that the IDPs reduced access to health services, access to medicine in the health facilities, overcrowded classrooms making it difficult for the locals to access education, made it difficult to access water and stole from their fields. Access to employment was also reduced due to the arrival of the IDPs. In Corrane, displaced people mentioned that whenever they try to farm in the space allocated by the government they are repelled by the locals who claim that the land belongs to them.

DECISION-MAKING

In general, the decision-making process is done by men, except in cases of female-headed households. With regard to decision making in the resettlement centre in Corrane, this is done by INGD technicians allocated to support the resettlement centre. There is no significant participation of women in decision making. This situation clearly shows that there is gender inequality in the decision-making position, which may contribute to the fact that the needs of women and girls are not considered in the implementation of the reconstruction process.

There are no support networks or associations for women and girls, either in the resettlement centre or in the host communities that can advocate for the rights of these groups considered most vulnerable in emergency situations.

Decision Making



FOOD SECURITY, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The displaced families receive monthly support from the World Food Programme consisting of 10 kg of rice per person, 5 litres of oil per family and 12 kg of peas. 76% of the displaced persons in the host communities do not have farms to grow other crops to sustain their families, which depend exclusively on donations received from humanitarian organisations.

IDPs who are in the resettlement centers in Chiúre (Meculane, Marupa) receive slightly more than those in Namialo and Corrane. On a 5-week basis, they have received food support consisting of rice, beans, peas, cooking oil, sugar, maize flour, salt, and cakes. Although they receive a little more, it does not compare to their previous diet (in their district of origin), where they also had access to fish. There is no balanced diet on the part of IDPs, as they have no fields or other sources of income. This can contribute to chronic malnutrition in the medium and long term, especially for pregnant women and children of pre-school age.

The diet of the displaced people has changed radically since they left their districts of origin in Cabo Delgado and in this context, both women and girls mentioned that when they were in their districts of origin they had a varied diet which included food such as fish, cassava flour, various beans (game and nhemba), vegetables and others. On the other hand, they also reported that they had on average 2 to 3 meals a day and the children had school snacks, a fact which no longer happens, since they eat only peas and rice and in some cases, when they manage to sell or exchange rice, they acquire other types of food.

In the resettlement centre of Corrane, INGD allocated a space to serve as a local market for the sale of other types of food produced in the fields, however there is a shortage of arable land available for cultivation and production by the displaced people. This situation is further aggravated by the lack of agricultural inputs and the drought that

ravaged the district, which means that people have nothing to produce and harvest for sale.

Both in Namialo and in Corrane there are markets for buying and selling food, but the displaced people do not have money to buy these products. They can only obtain money by selling products donated by the World Food Programme (WFP), which is often not enough for their needs.

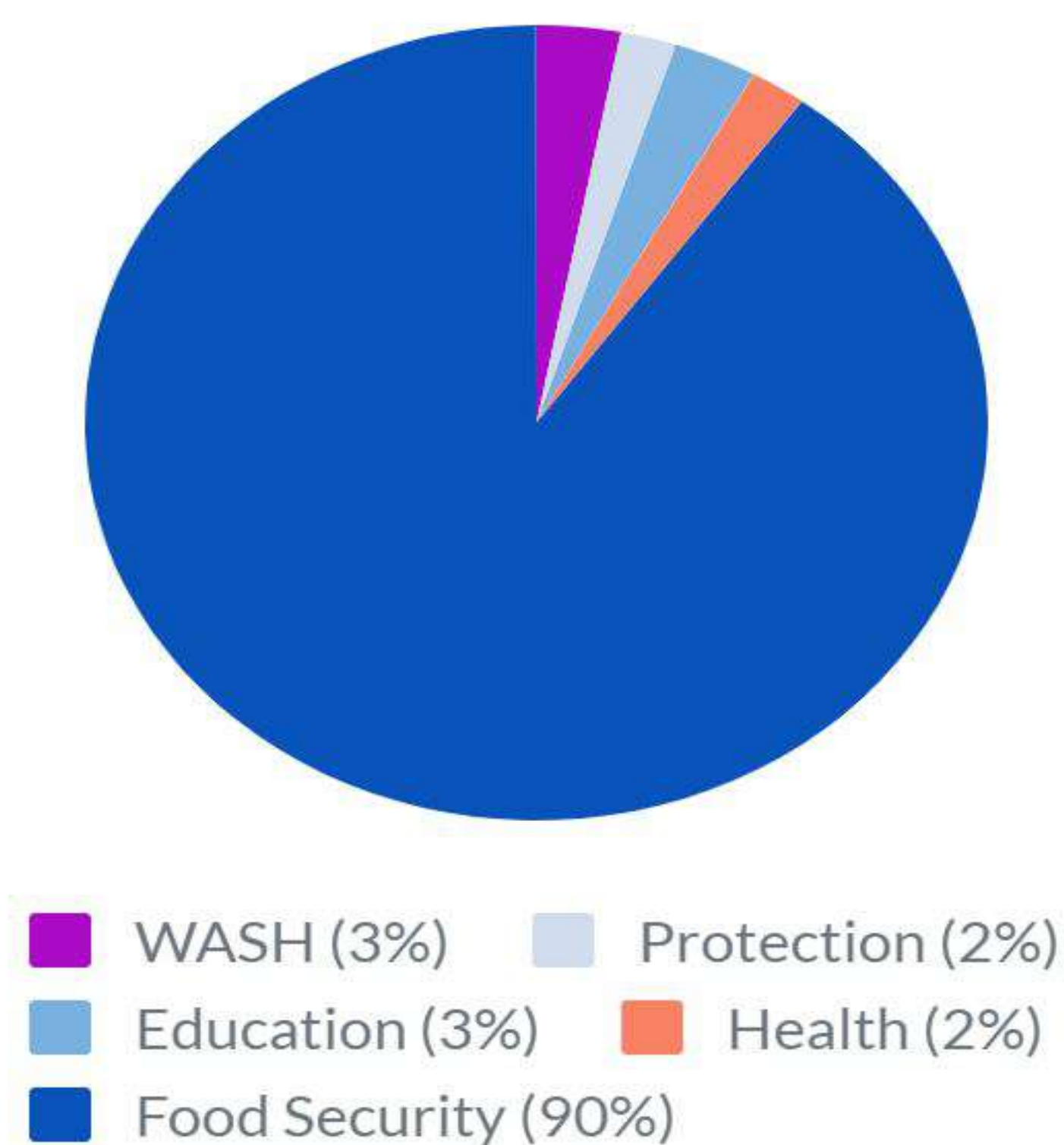
According to the interviewees, the children have only 2 meals a day of the same type of food (rice and peas). When they wake up they eat rice porridge and at dinner they eat rice and peas. Many women reported that the children's diet is different to what they had when they were in their districts of origin, where the children had access to varied foods, such as vegetables and fish, unlike the current situation.

"To feed my son, I have to grind rice to make a porridge, but this is not the proper food for a 1-year-old child. At first this rice porridge gave him stomach problems, but I continued to feed my son to at least make sure he doesn't starve. I am worried that one day he might have health problems because he is not getting the food he needs to grow properly,"

said Isabel.

According to UNOCHA, an estimated 75,000 children aged 6-59 months are suffering and are likely to suffer from acute malnutrition in the next 12 months and consequently require or will require treatment. About 1.3 million people are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and protection in the three northern provinces of Mozambique- Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula, almost 714,000 people have been internally displaced in Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula by May 2021. Some 950,000 people in Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula face severe hunger, according to the latest UNOCHA data.

Humanitarian Assistance Provided



Peace and Security

In Corrane, the girls mentioned that there is a need to establish peace in the host community, since the two ethnic groups (Mankondes and Makuas) have been in conflict based on cultural differences. They also mention the need to re-establish the element of peace in Cabo Delgado so that they can return to their home communities and return to their previous lives. According to the IDPs, current actions partially address their needs. There are still areas not covered by the humanitarian response, such as: income generation, mental health, diversified food and improved sexual and reproductive health care, support in the acquisition of beds or mattresses, since the displaced sleep on the floor, especially for pregnant mothers, children and women in postpartum. This fact contributes to respiratory diseases confirmed by the health providers in Corrane and Namialo, being caused by the precarious conditions of hygiene and humidity of the spaces where they sleep (with the aggravating factor of being on the floor) and in agglomerations without proper ventilation.

In Corrane the girls expect that there will be more integration with the host communities, that there will be an improvement in the quality of life, such as food and mattresses to sleep on. They hope that the communities will be more aware of integration and that there will be more harmony between the two communities.

Participation and Accountability

According to the IDPs in Corrane and Namialo, they have not yet had a meeting with the government to be heard and to present their complaints or grievances; they also mentioned that they would like to be heard and to participate in the decision making for their fate which is, at the moment, very uncertain.

In Meculane and Marupa (Chiúre) the interviewees were unanimous in stating that they are not heard when they present their ideas, opinions, complaints or requests in front of members of the Government. For example, in the recent past, our interviewees in Meculane, presented a request for mosquito nets to members of the Government, but so far they have not received any satisfaction. On the other hand, interviewees in Marupa said that when there are meetings with high-level Government members, they are advised against presenting their concerns.

Faced with this situation, many of the displaced people feel unmotivated to participate in meetings where they cannot be heard. In Meculane, for example, they are thinking of creating a group for writing group requests/proposals as a way of ensuring that their concerns are effectively forwarded to the government or NGOs.

It should also be mentioned that at the level of the centers, there is inclusion of a representative of children and adolescents in decision-making which directly affects their lives. Women have had the opportunity to present complaints and most of them have been answered by the actors. Complaints are made through meetings which take place in the centers.



6. CONCLUSIONS

The situation of displaced people, because of the conflict in Cabo Delgado, in resettlement centers and host communities in Corrane and Namialo in Nampula, and Meculane, Marupa in Chiúre in Cabo Delgado, is critical.

The lack of teaching materials, reduction in the number of subjects, lack of conventional classrooms, desks and toilets, lack of uniforms, clothes and shoes all increase the likelihood of students dropping out of school. The lack of psychosocial support for children traumatised by the armed conflict greatly affects their performance, leading to poor school performance, which can also contribute to school dropout.

The fear on the part of mothers and guardians to let their daughters go to the most distant secondary schools, for fear that they will be sexually assaulted in the Chiúre district, may contribute to many of them not completing secondary education.

Access to health services is poor, especially sexual and reproductive health services, and access to medicine after consultations and waiting times are still a challenge for those displaced by the conflict.

There is a need to establish peace in Cabo Delgado so that there is freedom of movement, work to support themselves and a guarantee to return safely to their comfort zones (Cabo Delgado) where they can resume their normal lives.

It is clear that there is an ethnic conflict between the host communities in Nampula and the IDPs. This situation can greatly affect the lives of the IDPs, especially with regard to access to health, education and water services. There is a need for awareness raising sessions between the two communities to ensure that peaceful coexistence prevails. There is a sense that the support provided by humanitarian agencies does not yet cover all the needs of both girls and boys living in resettlement centers and host communities.

Girls feel limited and dependent for most of their needs. Boys feel that there is a lack of a recreational environment in the centres (football fields, balls etc.), and a lack of means of income to support their families. For an effective change in the lives of the displaced (recovery and long-term development), it is imperative that opportunities for vocational training, entrepreneurship and small funding for income generating activities be ensured, without neglecting the practice of agricultural activity.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Promote the participation of men/boys in domestic chores, addressing their importance in removing persistent harmful social norms that oppress women's rights, especially in emergency situations, and through a division of responsibilities between men and women, boys and girls;
- Advocate with the local Government (Education Sector) for increased provision of school materials, increased number of teachers and the inclusion of distance learning methods in local languages to ensure better continuity of studies by displaced students;
- Provide support in school material and uniform for the children displaced in the resettlement centers of Namialo, Corrane, Meculane and Marupa to enable them to continue their studies with basic conditions for learning;
- Promote continuous psycho-social support especially for children and women, including other vulnerable people who have not yet overcome the trauma experienced in Cabo Delgado;
- Prioritise the construction of more boreholes in the resettlement centers of Namialo, Corrane, Meculane and Marupa to minimise the risks arising from lack of drinking water and water-borne diseases;
- Prioritise awareness raising activities on menstrual hygiene management, as well as increased support on menstrual hygiene kits for girls and women in the resettlement centers covered by the study;
- Prioritise more awareness raising sessions and access to sexual reproductive health services for all groups of IDPs, especially women and girls;
- Allocation of health providers trained in YFHS to attend to adolescents and youths in the mobile brigades that travel to the centers;
- For the resettlement centers in Chuíre, increase the days that the mobile brigade visit from 2 to 5 days;
- Advocate with health facilities to improve access and SRH services (more complete and comprehensive) for IDPs in Corrane and Namialo resettlement centers, Meculane, Marupa, including those provided by the mobile brigades (so that they are more inclusive);
- Promote income generation activities for displaced people, according to their skills already experienced in their areas of origin, providing basic means for their implementation at the level of resettlement centers;
- In coordination with government and local structures, increase awareness raising activities for girls focusing on economic empowerment, self-esteem, protection and safeguarding to reduce their vulnerability and risks of exposure to sexual exploitation;
- Disseminate to all groups (girls, boys, women and men) the law to prevent and combat early marriages, gender-based violence, sexual abuse and exploitation, and promote the installation and operation of reporting and support mechanisms for cases of early marriage and early pregnancies, in collaboration with local government structures;
- Ensure that reporting mechanisms are available and functional at all levels through dissemination of messages of where and how to make reports, placement of reporting boxes, and awareness raising sessions to the whole community on sexual violence, abuse and exploitation;
- Promote actions aimed at greater inclusion of girls and women in activities in resettlement centers, participation in decision-making and leadership for their empowerment and greater contribution to the socio-economic life of their families and the community at large;
- Raise awareness among host communities on the non-discrimination of ethnically displaced people, especially children, adolescents and youth who are still in the process of overcoming the trauma;
- As Cabo Delgado remains volatile, there is a need to strengthen security in Chiúre as well as in the host provinces to prevent insurgent attacks.

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About Plan International Mozambique

Plan International is a humanitarian organization with no political or religious affiliations, working in the field of child-centred community development on a sponsorship basis.

Plan International Mozambique has its national office in Maputo and implements projects in partnership with Civil Society organizations in Inhambane and Nampula provinces, and is currently involved in the response to the post Cyclone Idai and Eloise emergency in Sofala province (Beira city and Buzi, Nhamatanda and Dondo districts). In response to the recent terrorist attacks in Cabo Delgado, Plan International Mozambique also has an office in Pemba, from where it provides assistance to internally displaced persons.

Plan International Mozambique's work focuses on eradicating gender inequality, premature marriage and early pregnancy through interventions in sexual and reproductive health and rights, economic empowerment of women and the youth, and education. In addition, Plan International is also involved in disaster risk reduction and emergency response.



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