Multiple and consecutive shocks, including drought, cyclones, floods and insecurity, have left an estimated 2.5 million people—almost 10 per cent of the country’s population—in need of life-saving and life-sustaining assistance in Mozambique. The revised Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) targets the priority needs of 2 million people, including food insecurity and malnutrition, inadequate shelter, and lack of access to health, protection and education services. It also contributes to early recovery, in complement to the Disaster Recovery Framework, which covers the medium- and longer-term response. However, less than half of the funding required for full implementation of the HRP has been mobilized—with under US$292 million received out of more than $620 million required—and four critical sectors are less than 20 per cent funded: Protection (18 per cent); Health (15 per cent); Nutrition (2 per cent); and Education (1 per cent).

Approximately 2 million people are now severely food insecure, and this number is expected to increase during the current lean season (October 2019-March 2020). Based on the findings of the food security and nutrition assessment conducted in June 2019 by the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN), an estimated 67,500 children require urgent treatment for malnutrition. For the first time in many years, pellagra (a vitamin B-3 deficiency) has been reported in the country, with over 1,000 cases confirmed in Cyclone Idai-affected areas.

Eight months after Cyclone Idai hit the country, six months post Cyclone Kenneth, and with the rain/cyclone season approaching, more than half a million people (over 100,000 households) are reportedly still living in destroyed or damaged homes or makeshift shelters. Another nearly 92,500 people (over 18,000 households) remain displaced across 71 resettlement sites in the central and northern regions of the country, in dire need of food, water, education, shelter/NFIs, WASH, health and protection services. At the same time, the shocks endured by communities in 2018/2019 have significantly exacerbated pre-existing protection risks, including child protection concerns, sexual and gender-based violence, loss of personal documentation, and issues related to land and property rights. Displaced people, particularly women, often do not have clear tenure arrangements and limited access to land ownership which aggravates their insecurity and vulnerability to exploitation. An additional 65,000 people are estimated to have been affected and/or displaced by insecurity in Cabo Delgado to date, as a result of over 200 attacks on villages by unknown armed actors and clashes between security forces and armed groups since October 2017.

According to forecasts, the 2019/2020 rainy season is likely to be below average, with potential for late and erratic rains in the central and southern regions and normal to above average rains in the northern region. This could cause agricultural losses, further compounding needs. There is also the risk of another cyclone hitting Mozambique in the months ahead.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Multiple and consecutive shocks, including drought, cyclones, floods and insecurity, have left an estimated 2.5 million people—almost 10 per cent of the country’s population—in need of life-saving and life-sustaining assistance in Mozambique. The revised Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) targets the priority needs of 2 million people, including food insecurity and malnutrition, inadequate shelter, and lack of access to health, protection and education services. It also contributes to early recovery, in complement to the Disaster Recovery Framework, which covers the medium- and longer-term response. However, less than half of the funding required for full implementation of the HRP has been mobilized—with under US$292 million received out of more than $620 million required—and four critical sectors are less than 20 per cent funded: Protection (18 per cent); Health (15 per cent); Nutrition (2 per cent); and Education (1 per cent).

Approximately 2 million people are now severely food insecure, and this number is expected to increase during the current lean season (October 2019-March 2020). Based on the findings of the food security and nutrition assessment conducted in June 2019 by the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN), an estimated 67,500 children require urgent treatment for malnutrition. For the first time in many years, pellagra (a vitamin B-3 deficiency) has been reported in the country, with over 1,000 cases confirmed in Cyclone Idai-affected areas.

Eight months after Cyclone Idai hit the country, six months post Cyclone Kenneth, and with the rain/cyclone season approaching, more than half a million people (over 100,000 households) are reportedly still living in destroyed or damaged homes or makeshift shelters. Another nearly 92,500 people (over 18,000 households) remain displaced across 71 resettlement sites in the central and northern regions of the country, in dire need of food, water, education, shelter/NFIs, WASH, health and protection services. At the same time, the shocks endured by communities in 2018/2019 have significantly exacerbated pre-existing protection risks, including child protection concerns, sexual and gender-based violence, loss of personal documentation, and issues related to land and property rights. Displaced people, particularly women, often do not have clear tenure arrangements and limited access to land ownership which aggravates their insecurity and vulnerability to exploitation. An additional 65,000 people are estimated to have been affected and/or displaced by insecurity in Cabo Delgado to date, as a result of over 200 attacks on villages by unknown armed actors and clashes between security forces and armed groups since October 2017.

According to forecasts, the 2019/2020 rainy season is likely to be below average, with potential for late and erratic rains in the central and southern regions and normal to above average rains in the northern region. This could cause agricultural losses, further compounding needs. There is also the risk of another cyclone hitting Mozambique in the months ahead.

KEY FIGURES

People in need

2.5 million

People in need

(total population: 29.67 M)

2.0 million

People targeted

Food Insecurity

1.7 million

people severely food insecure

Operational partners

120+

Humanitarian partners operating in

90+

Districts

FUNDING: REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2019

$620.5 million

REVISED REQUIREMENTS (US)

(Feb 2018 - May 2020)

Revised requirements by cluster (million $)

Food Security & Livelihoods

336.6

Shelter & NFIs

56.7

Education

49.9

Health

49.1

WASH

34.1

Nutrition

32.9

Protection (incl. GBV and Child Prot.)

27.4

Logistics

15.3

Resilience & Early recovery

8.3

Coordination & Common services

4.9

Camp Coordination & Camp Management

3.5

Emergency Telecommunications

1.9

Funding by cluster

Funded million $ Unmet million $

Food Security & Livelihoods

39%

132.7

203.9

Shelter & NFIs

45%

25.6

31.2

Education

1%

0.7

0.7

Health

15%

7.5

41.6

WASH

52%

17.7

16.3

Nutrition

2%

0.8

32.1

Protection (incl. GBV and Child Prot.)

18%

5.0

22.5

Logistics

56%

8.6

6.7

Resilience & Early recovery

32%

1.6

3.3

Coordination & Common services

30%

0

1.3

Sources: 1. Mozambique Revised HRP 2019, 2. IPC, 3. Financial Tracking Services (FTS) as of 30 November 2019
SECTOR OVERVIEW*

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

**Idai Response**
- **18k families** assisted in 66 resettlement locations

**Kenneth Response**
- **1.3k families** assisted in 5 resettlement locations

**Needs**
A total of 20 resettlement sites (5 sites in Sofala province, 10 sites in Zambézia province and 5 in Tete province) with 25,948 individuals are currently in need of CCCM assistance. Due to the lack of funding, many needs remain unmet with regards to site planning and development works, such as mitigation and drainage works, solar streetlights and additional investment in communal infrastructure and reinforced safe spaces. Furthermore, there is a need to support community DRR-related activities.

**Response**
CCCM Cluster is currently covering 40 resettlement sites across Sofala and Manica provinces with various levels of support, including site planning and development, community engagement and coordination support. DTM is conducting regular assessments across all 66 resettlement sites.

**Gaps**
The current gaps are related to the fact that there are no CCCM partners operating across 20 resettlement sites (5 sites in Sofala province, 10 sites in Zambézia province and 5 in Tete province) with 25,948 individuals not receiving CCCM support.

**Education**

**Needs**
Cyclones Idai and Kenneth will have long-term negative effects on the education of more than 382,000 children, with at least 9,619 teachers affected and more than 4,222 classrooms destroyed or damaged. Many school buildings still do not have roofs and many schools did not have and still do not have WASH facilities or they are dysfunctional. Because of the slow progress in rehabilitation, it is necessary to provide more temporary learning spaces (TLS) or quick rehabilitation while reconstruction works for more resilient buildings are ongoing for the longer term. Moreover, substitution is necessary for some TLS provided in the early response and more TLS are needed to prepare for the rainy season and start of new school year 2020. Training of local trainers needs to be continued in areas of psychosocial support (PSS), child protection, inclusive education and emergency preparedness.

**Response**
The Education Cluster recently implemented the following activities: structural assessment of damaged school infrastructure; procurement of materials for construction of classrooms and WASH facilities; support repairs; rehabilitation and reconstruction for damaged or destroyed schools; provision of furniture to schools affected by the cyclones; provision and distribution of essential school materials for teachers and children (boys and girls). Moreover, training was provided on PSS to 65 national, provincial and district staff. Finally, sub-national clusters were established in Buzi and Nhamatanda to strengthen coordination with national and provincial authorities.

**Gaps**
A first independent assessment of Education in Emergency (EiE) response implementation in Sofala province is ongoing and a number of joint monitoring visits will also take place in November 2019. There are many schools underserved and unserved in remote areas, such as northern and western parts of Sofala (Chiviabava and Machanga districts) and Manica province (Mossurize, Barue and Marracosa districts) as well as in Cabo Delgado (Quissanga district). There is a need to ensure rehabilitation/reconstruction of classrooms, administrative blocs and teacher’s homes in a resilient manner along with the provision of more temporary learning spaces. There is also a need for more teachers and education personnel training on PSS, emergency preparedness and child protection. Finally, delivery of school lunch in affected districts should be ensured due to the serious food shortages as a consequence of Idai, Kenneth and drought.

**Health**

**Needs**
Cyclones Idai and Kenneth will have long-term negative effects on access to health care, considering the damages sustained by 94 health facilities, with over 50 per cent of the vaccine cold chain capacity disrupted in the affected districts. Rehabilitation of health facilities has been slow, and in many cases, it was only a temporary solution. Considering the sustained damages and the precarious existing structures, coupled with widespread open defecation practices and the approaching rainy season, the risk of both vector and water borne diseases will be very high in the coming months.

**Response**
Cholera treatment centres (CTC), cholera treatment units (CTU) and oral rehydration points (ORP) have been established in cholera-affected districts, and two rounds of oral cholera vaccination (OCV) were conducted between April and June, providing protection for 815,000 people in Sofala and Manica provinces and 216,000 people in Cabo Delgado province. Emergency health week was recently conducted in Manica, Inhambane, Sofala and Zambézia provinces which provided multiple health interventions for multiple beneficiaries including pregnant women, women of child-bearing age, infants, children and youth.

**Gaps**
The main gaps remain: accessibility to both basic and comprehensive package of health services; rehabilitation of health facilities that sustained damages due to the cyclones; rehabilitation/replacement of vaccination cold chain damaged due to the cyclones; gaps in health logistics leading to drug stock outs; clear strategic vision on how to improve access to health care for all the affected people.

---

*Sector data is as of 31 October 2019*
Flood-affected areas, a proportion of households and communities are self-recovering and have rebuilt, or are rebuilding, their homes with little or no assistance and technical

The main gaps remain the following: limited access to remote/isolated/insecure areas; lack of accurate data on house damage and self-repair across the cyclone and

In October, about 785,000 received food assistance with a ration of only 65 per cent of the minimum kilo calorie requirements which represents only 46 per cent of the planned

Moreover, livelihoods assistance (agriculture, livestock and fishery), has not been able to reach some 400,000 people. The

In addition, there are a rising number of pellagra cases Minister of Health services coverage.

The current nutritional needs are based on the latest

Based on the findings of the food security and nutrition assessment conducted in June 2019 by the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN), an estimated

The occurrence of the disaster before the main harvest season left households that relied on subsistence farming deprived of their livelihood. Most of the farmers report having lost significant proportions of their productive assets, including seed stocks.

Failing to address the food security needs will result in deterioration of the food security situation and nutritional status of the most vulnerable population. Resources are also required to restore agriculture, livestock and fisheries productive assets and inputs and increase resilience of households and local communities to the impact of climate shocks.

Cyclones Idai and Kenneth have had a significant impact on food security leaving more than 1.7 million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 4 (Emergency). The occurrence of the disaster before the main harvest season left households that relied on subsistence farming deprived of their livelihood. Most of the farmers report having lost significant proportions of their productive assets, including seed stocks.

Failing to address the food security needs will result in deterioration of the food security situation and nutritional status of the most vulnerable population. Resources are also required to restore agriculture, livestock and fisheries productive assets and inputs and increase resilience of households and local communities to the impact of climate shocks.

Cyclones Idai and Kenneth have had a significant impact on food security leaving more than 1.7 million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 4 (Emergency). The occurrence of the disaster before the main harvest season left households that relied on subsistence farming deprived of their livelihood. Most of the farmers report having lost significant proportions of their productive assets, including seed stocks.

Failing to address the food security needs will result in deterioration of the food security situation and nutritional status of the most vulnerable population. Resources are also required to restore agriculture, livestock and fisheries productive assets and inputs and increase resilience of households and local communities to the impact of climate shocks.

Cyclones Idai and Kenneth have had a significant impact on food security leaving more than 1.7 million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 4 (Emergency). The occurrence of the disaster before the main harvest season left households that relied on subsistence farming deprived of their livelihood. Most of the farmers report having lost significant proportions of their productive assets, including seed stocks.

Failing to address the food security needs will result in deterioration of the food security situation and nutritional status of the most vulnerable population. Resources are also required to restore agriculture, livestock and fisheries productive assets and inputs and increase resilience of households and local communities to the impact of climate shocks.

Cyclones Idai and Kenneth have had a significant impact on food security leaving more than 1.7 million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 4 (Emergency). The occurrence of the disaster before the main harvest season left households that relied on subsistence farming deprived of their livelihood. Most of the farmers report having lost significant proportions of their productive assets, including seed stocks.

Failing to address the food security needs will result in deterioration of the food security situation and nutritional status of the most vulnerable population. Resources are also required to restore agriculture, livestock and fisheries productive assets and inputs and increase resilience of households and local communities to the impact of climate shocks.

Cyclones Idai and Kenneth have had a significant impact on food security leaving more than 1.7 million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 4 (Emergency). The occurrence of the disaster before the main harvest season left households that relied on subsistence farming deprived of their livelihood. Most of the farmers report having lost significant proportions of their productive assets, including seed stocks.

Failing to address the food security needs will result in deterioration of the food security situation and nutritional status of the most vulnerable population. Resources are also required to restore agriculture, livestock and fisheries productive assets and inputs and increase resilience of households and local communities to the impact of climate shocks.

Cyclones Idai and Kenneth have had a significant impact on food security leaving more than 1.7 million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 4 (Emergency). The occurrence of the disaster before the main harvest season left households that relied on subsistence farming deprived of their livelihood. Most of the farmers report having lost significant proportions of their productive assets, including seed stocks.

Failing to address the food security needs will result in deterioration of the food security situation and nutritional status of the most vulnerable population. Resources are also required to restore agriculture, livestock and fisheries productive assets and inputs and increase resilience of households and local communities to the impact of climate shocks.
Protection

70k households reached with general protection services

Needs
The current needs are mainly related to insufficient availability of basic facilities and services in resettlement sites and precarious shelter conditions, especially in hard-to-reach areas; lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities in resettlement sites; insufficient community structures to enable effective community participation and support community engagement in their own protection, safety and security; limited capacity of schools to absorb additional children; distance from schools; lack of materials; and lack of documentation. Moreover, people with disabilities remain disproportionately affected, especially persons with mobility restrictions. Finally, a number of challenges related to women’s access to HLP documentation (house, land and property) have also been identified. In Cabo Delgado, escalating violence is causing rising protection concerns in multiple communities.

Gaps
The main gaps remain the lack of resources to ensure basic support and facilities for displaced populations in resettlement sites, contributing to heightened protection risks for affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable; a significant underfunding, limiting expansion of protection monitoring and other services, especially in hard-to-reach areas. Moreover, there are structural challenges and inadequate resources from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Affairs (MGCAS) to scale-up service response for the most vulnerable groups. Unavailability of sufficient resources to provide sustainable solutions as response moves towards the recovery phase also remains a gap. In Cabo Delgado there is insufficient protection capacity on ground; weak coordination structures, no protection monitoring or other protection services taking place.

70k households reached with general protection services

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

386k people reached with protection services
374k people with specific needs reached

Needs
There remain multiple risks related to gender-based violence (GBV) across all affected areas, as families struggle to cope with the shocks they have faced over the past year. There is an urgent need to: ensure access to humanitarian aid in a dignified manner; assist vulnerable girls and women, including survivors of GBV; and roll-out mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for women and girls affected by Cyclone Kenneth.

Gaps
The main gaps remain the following: lack of resources to ensure basic support and facilities for displaced populations in resettlement sites, contributing to heightened protection risks for affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable; significant underfunding, limiting expansion of protection monitoring and other services, especially in hard-to-reach areas; structural challenges and inadequate resources from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Affairs (MGCAS) to scale-up service response for the most vulnerable groups; unavailability of sufficient resources to provide sustainable solutions as response moves towards the recovery phase for the most vulnerable groups; unavailability of sufficient resources to provide sustainable solutions as response moves towards the recovery phase.

Child Protection

46k children reached with psychosocial support services
9k children reached with protective communities established

Needs
Cyclones exacerbated the child protection risks, including child marriage, child labour and orphaned children, that already existed in the affected provinces before the emergencies. Qualitative assessments and safety audits conducted by the Child Protection Sub-Cluster partners in affected areas confirm that there has been an increase of child marriage, sexual abuse and exploitation and orphans and vulnerable children. Update on secondary data review for child protection risks and needs is currently underway. The current needs are mainly related to adequate referral mechanisms for case management specifically in relation to IDPs in relation to the armed conflict. The lack of available mental health specialists available in the resettlement sites to address more individual needs for psychosocial support. The lack of access to certain hard to reach areas, hinders the implementation of support on the ground.

Gaps
Further support is required for the provision of case management services to vulnerable and at-risk children. Insufficient capacity and coordination between government counterparts and organizations to provide timely and adequate response for child survivors of violence also remains a challenge. There is also limited presence of Child Protection partners in Manica and Cabo Delgado provinces. The main gaps include lack of resources to ensure basic support and facilities for displaced populations in resettlement sites, contributing to heightened protection risks for affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable; expansion of protection monitoring and other services in hard-to-reach areas; structural challenges and inadequate resources from government counterparts to scale-up service response for the most vulnerable groups; unavailability of sufficient resources to provide sustainable solutions as response moves towards the recovery phase.

Response
The Sofala Province Protection Cluster is co-led by UNHCR and the Provincial Directorate for Gender, Children and Social Affairs (DPPCAS). The Protection Cluster encompasses a Child Protection Sub-Cluster (led by DPPCAS and UNICEF) and a GBV Sub-Cluster (led by UNFPA). The Disability Working Group (led by FAMOD) is an active member of the Protection Cluster.

As of 19 November 2019, UNHCR will have a short-term presence in Cabo Delgado.

Response

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

386k people reached with protection services
374k people with specific needs reached

Needs
There remain multiple risks related to gender-based violence (GBV) across all affected areas, as families struggle to cope with the shocks they have faced over the past year. There is an urgent need to: ensure access to humanitarian aid in a dignified manner; assist vulnerable girls and women, including survivors of GBV; and roll-out mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for women and girls affected by Cyclone Kenneth.

Response
The following activities are currently ongoing: awareness raising and capacity building on GBV, PSEA and human rights; establishment of women and girls friendly spaces and distributions of dignity kits; GBV prevention and response to all forms of GBV, exploitation, abuse and neglect; support, coordinate and facilitate access to survivor services through strengthened intersectoral identification, referral and reporting mechanisms, with a focus on health care, psychosocial support, and justice sector response.

Children Protection

46k children reached with psychosocial support services
9k children reached with protective communities established

Needs
Cyclones exacerbated the child protection risks, including child marriage, child labour and orphaned children, that already existed in the affected provinces before the emergencies. Qualitative assessments and safety audits conducted by the Child Protection Sub-Cluster partners in affected areas confirm that there has been an increase of child marriage, sexual abuse and exploitation and orphans and vulnerable children. Update on secondary data review for child protection risks and needs is currently underway. The current needs are mainly related to adequate referral mechanisms for case management specifically in relation to IDPs in relation to the armed conflict. The lack of available mental health specialists available in the resettlement sites to address more individual needs for psychosocial support. The lack of access to certain hard to reach areas, hinders the implementation of support on the ground.

Gaps
Further support is required for the provision of case management services to vulnerable and at-risk children. Insufficient capacity and coordination between government counterparts and organizations to provide timely and adequate response for child survivors of violence also remains a challenge. There is also limited presence of Child Protection partners in Manica and Cabo Delgado provinces. The main gaps include lack of resources to ensure basic support and facilities for displaced populations in resettlement sites, contributing to heightened protection risks for affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable; expansion of protection monitoring and other services in hard-to-reach areas; structural challenges and inadequate resources from government counterparts to scale-up service response for the most vulnerable groups; unavailability of sufficient resources to provide sustainable solutions as response moves towards the recovery phase.
Gaps remain for affected areas that were not relocated to resettlement camps in multiple provinces, in critical areas of Manica Province and in affected areas of Cabo Delgado that are also receiving new influxes of IDPs. This includes expansion of programs to address sanitation and peri-urban and rural water infrastructure, and prevention of water-borne diseases through these interventions in combination with messaging.

Gaps

For more information, please visit www.unocha.org/rosea   www.reliefweb.int  www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/mozambique

Saviano Abreu, Public Information Officer, Email: deabreuisidorol@un.org; Tel: +254 207 622 118 Cell: +254 780 530 141

For further information, please contact:

Emma Batey, OCHA Mozambique Country Lead, Email: emma.batey@un.org; Cell +258 850 238 309; WhatsApp +258 867 379 667