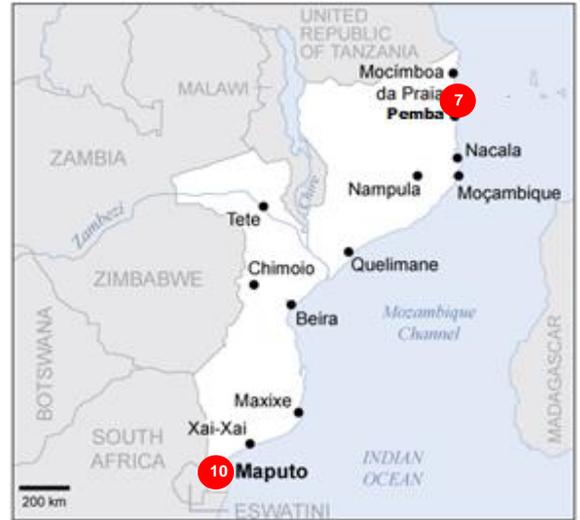




This report is produced by the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office in Mozambique.

MOZAMBIQUE'S HIGHLIGHTS

- The State of Emergency came into force on 1st April and will last until 0h00 of 30 April;
- Currently, there are seventeen (17) confirmed cases of the disease caused by coronavirus (COVID-19) in the country. The first case was confirmed on 22 March 2020;
- The Ministry of Health released its COVID-19 Response Plan, with a budget of approx. \$28 million. The key-areas are focused on strengthening preparedness and social mobilization;
- GoM have requested approx. US\$ 700 million (which includes the aforementioned plan) to face the health crisis and its socioeconomic consequences; Until now, development partners have pledged around US\$ 46 million;
- The internal groups of the Development Coordination Platform are developing sectoral plans to support the GoM. WHO is the lead of the COVID-19 Health Coordination Group. The group has 12 members and is organized in 3 components: a management group, a secretariat and technical working groups. UNICEF, USAID, WB, WHO and ProSaude comprise the management group.
- UNICEF, WFP and ILO are actively contributing to the COVID-19 Social Protection Group and the group's plan is nearly finalized;
- The UN in Mozambique has finalized its plan to support the Health Sector and is finalizing a Multi-sectoral Support plan for the immediate, medium and longer-term response; and
- The HCT is finalizing a COVID-19 Humanitarian Response Plan.



Source: ESRI, UNGIS
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on Sep. 2019.

17

Confirmed cases

1

Cumulative n. of recoveries

0

Deaths

467

Cumulative no. of tests

7,614

No. of persons in quarantine

414,160

Cumulative no. of persons tracked

GOVERNMENT OF MOZAMBIQUE'S RESPONSE

The State of Emergency has come into force on 1st April and will last until 30 April. In the next days, the Council of Ministers will announce specific acts that will be put in place to operationalize the following measures (list not exhaustive):

- Mandatory quarantine to all people coming from overseas, recently travelled overseas or that had contact with possible positive cases of COVID19;
- All public and private gatherings prohibited (e.g. cultural activities, political activities and religious cults);
- Limit freedom of movement in the whole country; Limit number of people entering in all Ports of Entry (exception to national interest activities, goods and services of providers officially accredited);
- Closure of all external "leisure /entertainment establishments" (e.g. bars, discos and shops);
- Inspection of goods & services prices, and industrial sector reorientation to produce inputs to fight the COVID19;
- Adoption of financial measures to support the private sector to face the economic impact of the pandemic

Government of Mozambique (GoM) has developed a COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan for the Health Sector, with a budget of about \$28 million. These are included in the total US\$ 700 million requested by Mozambican Authorities for the overall COVID-19 response. At the moment, development partners have pledged around US\$ 46 million in support to the Government.



The requested funds include both short and long-term health and non-health related needs such as test kits, personal protective equipment and gear for frontline health workers, medical equipment for intensive care, building provincial hospitals, decentralizing laboratory capacity as well as financial measures to support the private sector and the development of a safety net social program to support the most vulnerable.

On 6 March, the Mozambican parliament approved by consensus the Amnesty and Pardon Law for those with sentences not exceeding one year, a measure aimed at addressing prison overcrowding and mitigating the risk of COVID-19 spread. In total, 5,302 prisoners meet requirements to be released under the new law. Mozambican prison system has approx. 21,000 inmates against an installed capacity for 4,498 prisoners.

The GoM has established a toll-free number *660# for public information on COVID-19 as well as a Green Line for health workers. Messages on COVID-19 in Portuguese and local languages have been developed and are being shared by different channels, including with national and community radios, through mobile phone companies and social media. Comprehensive Integrated Communication Plan is being prepared by the Emergency Communication and Social Mobilization Group of the Emergency Committee established by the Ministry of Health.

UN GLOBAL COVID-19 RESPONSE

- The UN launched a \$2 billion coordinated [global humanitarian response plan \(HRP\) to fight COVID-19](#) in some of the world's most vulnerable countries in a bid to protect millions of people and stop the virus;
- UNSG announced the establishment of the [UN COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund](#) to help countries stop coronavirus transmission and protect the most vulnerable. It will prioritize three critical areas of action: stop the outbreak; protect the vulnerable; and build resiliency. It is anticipated that the Fund will require of \$1 billion in the first nine (9) months.
- UNSG launched the new report "[Shared responsibility, global solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19](#)". In his [statement](#), the UNSG called on everyone to "act together to lessen the blow to people".
- IMF and WHO advised that [protecting public health and protecting the economy](#) are interrelated, noting that [financing the health response](#) is an essential investment to save lives but also for longer-term social and economic recovery;
- WB approved the first set of COVID-19 [emergency support projects \(a total of US\\$1.9 billion for 25 countries\)](#), as part of the \$14 billion COVID-19 Fast Track Facility;
- OHCHR, UNHCR, ILO and WHO expressed concern that many [refugees, the forcibly displaced, the stateless and migrants](#) are at [heightened risk](#) during the COVID-19 outbreak;
- OHCHR urged governments to [reduce overcrowding in prisons](#) to prevent catastrophic COVID-19 transmission rates;
- FAO reports that [COVID-19 affects all elements of the food system](#). FAO also reported that [world food prices declined sharply in March](#), driven mostly by demand contractions linked to the effects of COVID-19 & drop in global oil prices.
- UNICEF is tracking [indirect impacts of government policy responses](#), including service disruptions, international and domestic travel restrictions, lockdown measures, education closures and health access.

UN COVID-19 RESPONSE IN MOZAMBIQUE

The UNCT is actively contributing to the Government-led preparedness and response to the COVID-19 outbreak and to its short and long-term socioeconomic consequences. Under the leadership of WHO, the UN Plan to Support the Health Sector on COVID-19 Preparedness and Response is being finalized, with an initial budget of MZN 16 million (approx. US\$267,000) for urgently needed items. While reiterating the commitment to continue working to support basic health needs of the population (MCH, HIV, MAL, TB, Vaccination), the plan focuses on capacity strengthening in epidemiologic surveillance, case management and laboratory preparedness to allow a broader approach to the evolving situation.

In order to ensure a cohesive response to the COVID-19 crisis, the UN in Mozambique is preparing a One UN Multi-sectoral Support Plan. The document represents the contribution of the UN to the existing and upcoming GoM's response plans and covers areas considered as the most potentially impacted by the pandemic (i.e. Social Protection; WASH; Health; Food security; Socio-economic impact; Human Rights, Protection and Gender; Education and Culture; Governance; Security; and Communications). It aims at responding to both the most acute and urgent needs over a three-month timeframe; and early recovery needs over a timeframe of six months.

The UN and humanitarian community are developing a comprehensive COVID-19 Humanitarian Response Plan that aggregates and updates the existing humanitarian response plan for Mozambique. The Plan focuses on preparedness and response to the initial immediate and urgent needs for supporting the most vulnerable withstand the crises and cushion its effects. It includes securing supply chains and humanitarian personnel mobility in areas impacted by the



multiple and consecutive shocks the country has faced since last year. The people of Mozambique has endured and are still recovering from two consecutive cyclones, a severe drought in the South, an erratic and uneven rainfall and increased displacement of people driven by insecurity in the North.

UN is working to ensure the continuity of supply chains and transport of aid workers and relief goods across the whole country. In the Province of Cabo Delgado, there is no humanitarian presence out of Pemba at the moment. Recently, a large IDP inflow into Pemba and Montepuez Districts have been reported. The UN and humanitarian partners are actively seeking ways to provide assistance to those in need in Pemba and outside of the provincial capital. Security is posing challenges related to access in the region. The UN is in close and constant dialogue with authorities for developing ways to overcome present challenges in the Province.

The UN is contributing to the development and implementation of the national communication plan and with social mobilization campaigns to raise public awareness on COVID-19. UNFPA is supporting GoM to produce and disseminate tailored key-messages to youth and adolescents; UNICEF and WHO have trained journalists and supported the organization of a meeting with religious leaders on the importance of fighting the pandemic. Under the Government-led Rapariga Biz initiative, UNFPA is turning mentorship sessions on adolescent sexual and reproductive health into thematic community radio sessions, spots and dialogues by mentors on COVID-19. UN and partners are producing messages in four local languages to be disseminated via the 3-2-1 number of Viamo with a potential reach of more than 15 million numbers. [First Poll about Perception on COVID-19](#) launched through U-report (SMS). A Q&A on COVID-19 was distributed to all community radios in-country to support them raising awareness on the outbreak in local languages.

UN is providing technical assistance to different COVID19 working groups established by the Emergency Committee at the Ministry of Health. With UNICEF and WHO support, all capital cities have established isolation centers, totaling 15 isolation centres in the country, and training of rapid response teams have been given at provincial level. UNICEF has provided support on quantification of drugs & PPE as well as on procuring 100 Oxygen concentrators. UN supported prioritization of risky Points of Entry and WHO delivered thermoscan cameras to the GoM for screening passengers arriving to the country. UNFPA and partners are training health workers using e-learning platforms.

UN is advocating with Organizations of People with Disabilities to ensure participation and inclusion of disability issues into COVID19 Preparedness and Response with remote outreach activities to any vulnerable person (e.g. elderly, people with chronic diseases, persons with disabilities, etc.) as they are likely to be further marginalized. Modalities to strengthen community and social welfare support are being developed with partners. UN staff from Human Rights Joint Team and Protection Cluster produced a paper on implications of COVID response on human rights, protection and gender. UNICEF is working to include information for prevention of violence and on existing mechanisms and services in communities for referral and reporting of cases of violence against children, including sexual abuse and harassment.

UN is working with the Ministry of Education and Human Development in the definition of measures to mitigate the impact of the epidemic on the children's education and by ensuring that communication materials produced are disability sensitive and aligned with Inclusive Education standards. With UNESCO and UNICEF support, distance learning modalities are being organized for students through radio programmes and ensuring that sign language is also available on learning activities provided through the media.

UN IN MOZAMBIQUE INTERNAL PREPAREDNESS

A Crisis Management Team is in place. CMT focuses on internal preparedness & communications, on providing harmonized guidance and SOPs for all the UN. It includes the following areas: 1) Security; 2) Duty of care; 3) Logistics, procurement and emergency communications; 4) Finance and administration; and 5) Internal communications. CMT's on going work is to make sure all measures are in place to meet the challenges caused to UN staff by this evolving situation.

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