Cyclones Idai and Kenneth Situation Report #13: August 2019

Highlights

- There are 92,474 people displaced across 74 resettlement sites in the central and northern regions of the country.
- UNICEF supported the repair and opening of 124 water points benefitting more than 37,200 people in cyclone-affected provinces.
- With UNICEF support, nine health centers were repaired, and services resumed. In Sofala and Manica provinces, 22 refrigerators for vaccine preservation were installed.
- In Cabo Delgado province, with UNICEF support, 10 health centers received solar power systems for maternity and child consultation rooms. Refrigeration systems for vaccine conservation were repaired in 6 health centers.
- UNICEF has provided access to learning to 77,577 primary school-aged children and 8,811 pre-school aged children.

UNICEF’s Response with Partners

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>1,710,000</td>
<td>1,024,000</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>978,000</td>
<td>766,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># of children under-fifteen years vaccinated (OCV/Measles)</td>
<td>833,614</td>
<td>673,614</td>
<td>81%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,107,967</td>
<td>606,067</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>993,082</td>
<td>731,467</td>
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<td>Education</td>
<td>Children aged 6-15 years old in humanitarian situations accessing education</td>
<td>506,468</td>
<td>149,296</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>239,497</td>
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<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>Children receiving psychosocial support through Safe Spaces</td>
<td>123,648</td>
<td>31,648</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communications for Development</td>
<td>Number of people reached with key lifesaving and behavior change messages on health, nutrition and safe and appropriate sanitation and hygiene practices.</td>
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UNICEF MOZAMBIQUE Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People affected by the cyclones in need of assistance by HRP 2019</td>
<td>2.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children affected by the cyclones in need of assistance</td>
<td>1.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children targeted by UNICEF</td>
<td>738,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People targeted by UNICEF</td>
<td>990,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellagra cases reported in Sofala province</td>
<td>277</td>
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</table>
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) more than half a million people are still living in destroyed or damaged homes. Many of the shelters that people are residing in are unsafe, inadequately prepared, and lack access to fundamental basic goods and services such as water and sanitation, shelter and non-food items (NFIs), health, education, protection services and safe spaces.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), with the eighth round conducted between July and August in the central region and the fifth round in August in northern region, indicate the existence of 73 resettlement sites with a total estimated population of 92,474 people in the provinces of Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete in the central region and Nampula and Cabo Delgado in the northern region. About 88.8 per cent of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are located in the central region of the country. The majority of the sites in the central region (79 per cent) are located in Sofala and Manica provinces, housing around 66,000 individuals, followed by Zambezia with 10,000 people. When discussing challenges, 42 centres out of 66 reported food as their greatest need followed by water, education, shelters and health services. The majority of the IDPs in resettlement sites are living in tents which makes them highly vulnerable, especially because the rainy season will start in October 2019.

Because of flooding from Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in the central and northern regions and drought in the southern region, most impacted households have limited food stocks and below-average incomes. In the southern semi-arid areas, this is the second consecutive poor crop season; as a result, households have little to no food stocks and their ability to participate in the growing season has been affected. These effects are expected to last until the next main harvest in 2020.

Based on the food security and nutrition assessment conducted in June 2019 by the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN), which covered 31 districts as well as nutrition data in Cabo Delgado, an estimated 67,500 children require treatment for malnutrition, including 6,500 for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 61,000 for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Moreover, for the first time since 2001, cases of pellagra (a vitamin B-3 deficiency) have been reported in Mozambique. To date, over 250 cases have been confirmed and the Ministry of Health (MoH) is preparing for up to 3,600 cases in the coming months.

The Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) meets annually to present the consensus outlook for the upcoming rainy season. This year, the 23rd Annual SARCOF was held in Luanda, Angola from 28 to 30 August 2019 to present the outlook for the 2019/2020 rainfall season over the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. For the period of October, November and December 2019, normal to below-normal rainfall is expected in northern Mozambique and normal to above-normal rainfall is expected in the central and southern regions. For the period of January, February and March 2020, normal to below-normal rainfall is expected in the southern and central regions of the country while for the northern region normal to above-normal rainfall is expected. Based on the seasonal forecast, meteorological authorities in the country will develop a national forecast.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Government of Mozambique, through the National Institute for Disaster Management - INGC, provides the overall leadership and coordination for all humanitarian interventions in the country. The government has established the Reconstruction Cabinet to coordinate the recovery interventions in cyclone-affected areas for the next five years.

At the provincial and national levels, clusters are meeting regularly although the frequency has been reduced to every 2-4 weeks, with UNICEF and the government co-leading the WASH, Education, Nutrition and Child Protection clusters and sub-clusters. UNICEF is also actively participating in the Health and Protection clusters and co-chairs the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network both at national and sub-national levels with COSACA (Consortium of 3 INGOs – Save the Children, CARE and Oxfam). UNICEF is using its close relationship with regional and local government to strengthen the Government of Mozambique’s leadership of the sectoral coordination system.

With the deactivation of SCALE UP, OCHA is reducing its presence in all provinces and is handing over the provincial coordination leadership to other agencies. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has appointed the agencies that will assume the role of HCT Provincial Focal Points; in Sofala province, UNICEF was the appointed agency.

1 (HRP, August 2019)
2 IOM DTM round 8, DTM Round 5 northern region
3 Fewsnets (August 2019)
Humanitarian Strategy

Mozambique’s Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) has just been reviewed for the third time as humanitarian needs arising from the drought, cyclones and internal displacement are expected to last until the next harvest from March – May 2020. The HRP focuses on supporting the government’s response to the most urgent lifesaving and life-sustaining needs, as well as building resilience and protection systems for the most vulnerable, until the 2020 harvests.

Concurrently, the UN supported the government to develop the Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) which aims to provide a prioritized and sequenced programmatic outline for recovery. The DRF was approved by the Council of Ministers on 13 August 2019.

In alignment with the revised HRP, UNICEF updated its response plan for the period July 2019 - May 2020, targeting about 990,000 people. UNICEF continues to have a field presence in the most affected provinces through three hubs established in Cabo Delgado, Manica and Sofala providing operational support, higher-frequency monitoring and quality assurance for both governmental agencies and partners, especially for outreach interventions in hard-to-reach areas.

UNICEF provides technical assistance, financial and in-kind resources to government agencies (as primary providers of services and duty bearers) and non-governmental organizations in the following priority areas:

a. Restoration of provisional basic services and reduction of vulnerability of children in:
   o Transit/accommodation centres;
   o Return, relocation and resettlement sites (RRR); and
   o Isolated areas.

b. Reconstruction of permanent, resilient services and systems (build back better).

On 21 August 2019, UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) launched a joint voucher programme in Dondo District in Sofala Province to address the essential food, hygiene, and household needs of vulnerable families affected by Cyclone Idai. The voucher programme will run from August to October and will benefit 100,000 cyclone-affected people per month in the cyclone-affected districts of Dondo and Nhamatanda, Sofala Province.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

Cyclone Idai Response

In Sofala Province, UNICEF continues to address water supply and sanitation services for the resettlement sites where some areas continue to rely on hand-dug wells and river sources while more durable solutions are under construction. In Buzi District, the district most impacted by Cyclone Idai, UNICEF worked with the national urban utility operator, FIPAG (Fund for the water supply service for Mozambique’s largest cities), to repair pre-existing water sources for the district capital, while the government is working to augment system capacity through non-emergency interventions. Additionally, two new small solar-powered water systems have been completed.

Through NGO and government partners, the WASH Cluster is rehabilitating 79 water points and constructing 24 new water points throughout the district to restore water services and provide water for newly developed resettlement sites for displaced persons. In Nhamatanda District, another heavily impacted area, UNICEF partners have drilled four new wells, distributed 550 hygiene kits, and reached 6,400 people with hygiene promotion activities.

UNICEF continues supporting water trucking operations to serve 18,800 people in the Buzi and Nhamatanda districts while construction of new boreholes is in progress. On sanitation, UNICEF supported the construction of latrines for 1,095 households.

In Manica, during the reporting period UNICEF, continued to coordinate the WASH Cluster jointly with the Government of Manica Province, providing technical support to all implementing partners and interacting with other clusters to ensure that an integrated and coordinated response is delivered in all 28 resettlement camps and targeted affected communities. Overall, the WASH Cluster reached a cumulative total of 53,153 people with lifesaving supplies, including water filters and water treatment products, family and dignity kits and safe water in the Province of Manica. A total of 88 water points have been constructed, including new boreholes and rehabilitation activities benefiting at least 26,400 people in both resettled and affected communities. In all cases, work is in progress for drillings, rehabilitations, and the establishment and operationalization of water committees to ensure sustainability. As the recovery and reconstruction phase continues, large-scale construction and the rehabilitation of water points is ongoing in 52 sites to reach 54,000 people in resettlement sites and affected communities. WASH partners are now engaged in promoting sanitation and encouraging community led total sanitation (SANTOLIC) to stimulate the construction of latrines using local materials.

In Zambezia Province, UNICEF completed the repair of 23 water points through the replacement of parts to regain function of the wells. More intensive works that are planned and ongoing include the construction of 200 emergency latrines and
the provision of sanitation and hygiene messages to 1,500 families in hard-to-reach Chinde District through a local partner. In Derre District, UNICEF rehabilitated four water points in partnership with World Vision and has promoted ongoing sanitation and hygiene messaging to construct household-level latrines around those water points.

**Cyclone Kenneth Response**

In Cabo Delgado Province, UNICEF continues to lead the WASH Cluster in Pemba and is currently supporting the distribution of supplies from UNICEF and government partners. With reported increases in diarrhoeal diseases in some priority districts affected by the cyclone, UNICEF is working with NGO partners to continue distributions of household water treatment chemicals and hygiene promotion campaigns in an effort to combat these increases.

UNICEF has enlisted the technical support of the water utility operator to repair the electromechanical components of the Muluco town water supply system, which intends to service 18,000 people. They will also develop an extension of the utility operated system in Metuge to service the Tatara resettlement camp (700 people) where UNICEF’s partner Ayuda en Acción (AeA) is providing emergency water supply through trucking. While relocation is ongoing, AeA is constructing emergency latrines. After household allocation is completed, AeA will continue with household-level latrine construction where dome slabs are being prepared on site.

With government public works partners in Quissanga, UNICEF is repairing the main water supply system, conducting assessments to improve the water quality issues and increasing coverage to villages in the vicinity through connection to the piped network. While UNICEF works with government and NGO partners to address the town water supply system in Macomia and connect the hospital to a new source, UNICEF is in the process of repairing 28 handpumps, with seven completed so far.

In Ibo District, UNICEF is working with two NGO partners to rehabilitate water points after a mapping of 220 water points servicing this area. This will include capacity building for one of the partners to enable them to continue rehabilitation works through the ongoing partnership with UNICEF.

**Health**

During this reporting period, UNICEF continued to support humanitarian responses in health, mainly by strengthening the capacity of the provincial health directorates to deliver services to the affected populations in resettlement areas and communities in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), IOM, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The main strategy has been the implementation of integrated mobile brigades (IMB), which provide basic curative care; the extended programme of immunization (EPI); Vit A and deworming for children under five; screening and treatment for acute malnutritional for under five; and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling and health promotion amongst priority services. UNICEF provided financial support to hire additional staff, additional motorbikes, and pay for fuel and allowances for staff to ensure that resettlement sites include these lifesaving services. UNICEF staff continued carrying out technical support and joint monitoring visits with Health Provincial Directorate (DPS), WHO and other agencies in several locations affected by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth and supported the DPS to address implementation challenges. As a result, 104,211 children under 15 received consultations during this period in Idai-affected districts (Sofala and Manica) and 63,474 children under 15 in Kenneth-affected districts (Cabo Delgado), corresponding to 316,417 consultations in Idai-affected areas and 130,564 in Kenneth-affected areas since March 2019.

During this reporting period, the roofs of nine cyclone-affected health centres were repaired and services resumed in health centres in Chota, Manga Loforte, Chamba and Matadouro in Beira District; in Batista and Canhadula in Dondo District; and in Chinhueque, Inharingue and Buene in Machanga District. In emergency-affected health centres of Sofala and Manica, 22 refrigerators were installed for vaccine conservation. UNICEF also provided support to selecting and launching training for 30 community health workers (APEs) from resettlement sites and remote affected communities. The community health workers are undergoing a five-month training course which will enable them to provide selected primary health care services in their communities.

To prevent disease outbreaks, a second round of an oral cholera vaccine (OCV) campaign in Sofala was successfully completed on 19 July and reached coverage of 94%. Regarding malaria, the number of cases continue to decrease in the affected area; UNICEF is supporting this effort with an additional 47,000 mosquito nets to be delivered in Sofala.

In Cabo Delgado, Ancuabe, Balama, Ibo, Metuge, Meluco, Macomia, Mecufi, Montepuez, Namuno and Quissanga districts continued to receive integrated mobile brigades, allowing 188 communities to be reached. In 10 health centres, solar lighting systems were installed in maternity and child consultation rooms and six health centres had their refrigeration systems for storing vaccines repaired. As part of the response to both cyclones, UNICEF completed a logistical support to Central Drug Store (CMAM) for the procurement of World Bank-funded medicines and surgical medical supplies which were at risk of being out of stock as well as procuring and supplying 1,000 medicine kits for APEs.
Nutrition

Cyclone Idai Response

Pellagra has been a priority issue for UNICEF since the diagnosis of the first cases. Currently, working with DPS and other partners, a system for diagnosis and treatment has been identified. By mid-August, the number of pellagra cases in Nhamatanda District had reached 277. The UNICEF Nutrition Cluster lead has been working on an integrated plan for the prevention and control of pellagra for Sofala Province which will be released in the following weeks.

UNICEF has continued to work with DPS for nutritional status screening, especially at the resettlement sites. Via the Nutrition Cluster, UNICEF has established programming figures until the end of the year related to diagnosing and treating or referring treatment of acute malnutrition in PLW and children. It has also defined figures to be covered to raise awareness among caregivers and for pellagra case identification and treatment.

Since the occurrence of Cyclone Idai in mid-August, 515,447 children have been screened for malnutrition through IMBs in the most-affected districts of Sofala. Of these, 5,776 cases of MAM and 1,474 cases of SAM were identified and referred for treatment. At health facilities, UNICEF is supporting the Nutritional Rehabilitation Program and staff training and is supporting the IBM that are operating in resettlement sites. The mobile brigades continue providing IYCF counselling, vitamin A supplementation, deworming and nutritional screenings for children under five and PLW.

Cyclone Kenneth Response

Since the occurrence of Cyclone Kenneth, 25,546 children have been screened for malnutrition through IMBs in 10 districts. Of these, 674 were diagnosed with MAM and 373 with SAM. At health facilities, UNICEF is supporting the Nutritional Rehabilitation Programme and staff training. In addition, it is supporting the IBM that are operating in hard-to-reach communities and in districts with a high prevalence rate of acute malnutrition. Last month, 32 health workers (nutritionists, MCH nurses and preventive medicine technicians) were integrated in five affected districts, to strengthen the emergency response and to intensify the IBM.

The supply chain of nutrition supplies from the provincial warehouse to the district warehouses is still a challenge, with reported gaps. UNICEF is therefore assisting the MoH in the management of supplies and preparation of distribution plans to ensure that the districts have access to sufficient quantities.

Education

Cyclone Idai Response

**Access to Learning:** In the aftermath of Cyclone Idai, UNICEF has provided access to learning to 77,577 primary school-aged children (six to 15 years old) and a total of 8,811 pre-school aged children. This was realized through the provision of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS)\(^4\) in the forms of pre-fabricated tents, constructed tarpa-tents, minor repair of damaged classrooms and provision of tarpaulin sheets for slightly damaged roofing. Aside from TLS, these learners were also provided with learning materials such as learning kits, schools-in-a-box and early childhood development (ECD) kits. In the 10 relocation sites in Sofala Province alone, UNICEF is supporting 2,832 learners either in-camp or through catchment schools. UNICEF has established four Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs)\(^5\) in different relocation sites catering to learners in grades one and two. Teachers were also provided with accommodation tents to encourage their consistent attendance to classes in the TLCs. Furthermore, preschool-aged learners are supported either through community preschools or CFSs established in the relocation sites. ECD kits have been distributed to escolinhas and CFSs to facilitate play-based learning of children aged three to five.

To ensure that learning is properly facilitated in safe spaces during the period of emergency, UNICEF has been conducting training of teachers and CFS/ECD facilitators. To date, 160 teachers have been trained on psychosocial support (PSS) and emotional well-being and on the use of the education in emergency teaching and learning materials. At least 71 CFS/ECD facilitators have also been trained on how to facilitate play-based learning sessions.

**Governance Support:** UNICEF plays a key role as cluster co-lead of the Education Cluster. Together with Save the Children, UNICEF provides technical and governance support to the Ministry of Education (MINEDH) (and its provincial counterparts) in coming up with a common assessment and response strategies. UNICEF also supports the standardization of technical resources for education response, resource mobilisation and monitoring of the response. At the national level, UNICEF has been a full-time cluster coordinator since April 2019. For the provincial hubs, UNICEF was cluster co-lead in Sofala until May and also provides coordination support in Manica Province. UNICEF continues to provide technical

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\(^4\) In this situation report, TLS refers to any unit of a learning space used to temporarily hold classes until a more permanent space is identified or constructed.

\(^5\) In this situation report, TLC refers to a temporary learning establishment consisting of one or more TLSs created outside an established permanent school to cater to internally displaced learners. In the case of Sofala Province, these are stablished in relocation sites where there are no existing permanent schools close by.
expected to start in early September. The resettlement process in Taratara has been finalized as families have moved to
system, and all animators for the CFS. On the ground activities, including training of case workers and animators, are
implemented CFS activities in Quissanga and Ibo. AVSI recruited all case workers for the child protection case management
UNICEF signed a PCA with
Cyclone Kenneth Response

PSS: Child protection partners have provided psycho social support (PSS) to 13,822 children (7,253 girls and 6,569 boys),
of which 12,742 children have benefitted from activities in child friendly spaces (CFS) established by UNICEF partners.
Activities that have been held include recreational support and PSS by trained volunteers. To harmonize approaches and
improve the quality of service provided, UNICEF conducted a series of workshops on psychosocial first aid together with
the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) working group for facilitators and managers of CFS. As resettlement
areas are under a process of consolidation, child protection partners are shifting toward community-based/mobile
programming modes of PSS delivery together with a systems-strengthening approach. Nevertheless, challenges are
anticipated with the ongoing process of handing over CFS from international partners to government and local

Case management services provided in most affected areas in Sofala Province: UNICEF has signed three partnership and
cooperation agreements (PCAs) – with Save the Children, World Vision and Plan International – to provide child protection
case management services in four Idai-affected districts (Dondo, Beira, Nhamatanda and Buzi). Case workers for the
identified locations have already been recruited, and training is currently ongoing. UNICEF fosters coordination between
the three implementing partners to ensure a systematic approach to Case Management methodology, processes and
tools, as well as alignment with the lead actor institutional, Acção Social.

Protective Communities: Further progress has been made toward more protective communities, with 2,590 adults and
children benefitting from awareness raising and community outreach activities regarding protection and reporting or for
referral mechanisms for violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. Meanwhile, 48 community members have been
trained in psychosocial approaches and 72 community-based Child Protection Committees were operationalized and
involved in awareness raising and outreach activities to disseminate key protection messages such as children’s rights,
referral mechanisms for violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children.

Child Protection Monitoring: UNICEF CP has continuously held monitoring visits to resettlement areas and CFSs to identify
service gaps and ensure a harmonized programmatic consistency. During the reporting period, 12 CFSs were visited.
Among the main challenges are age appropriate programming; gaps in adolescent and youth programming; lack of
appropriate hygiene, sanitation and waste management around CFS areas; and overcrowding of the facilities. Additionally,
two assessments visits were conducted to five resettlement sites in Chibabava District (a hard to reach area) which found
that barriers persist for young girls to continue education from the age of 13; the practice of early marriages is widespread
(usually around the age of 13-14 years old, after finishing basic education); cases of sexual violence and IPV (Intimate
partner violence) are widespread; state authority is absent (for example, no police presence); sexual violence cases are
frequently settled by traditional justice mechanisms; children frequently face violence from parents; and children with
disabilities are frequently excluded from normal participation in community life (non-attendance of school, not properly
identified by community leadership, etc.).

In Manica, cumulatively 5,871 children are being reached with PSS through CFS interventions, while 3,211 individuals have
been reached through various child protection activities in community areas of Sussudenga and Mossurize. During the
reporting period, 17 new cases of child protection issues such as child abuse were reported and directed to Social Welfare
for follow up. A total of 137 CCPC members have been trained on case management to be deployed in Mossurize and
Sussudenga and these individuals have been working on the ground since 26 August. National-level mental health
professionals have carried out a screening of the affected population and have identified those requiring individual
psychological follow up. Thanks to community-based PSS activities, 1,596 children have been sensitized to return to school
and a further 1,278 have been referred to medical services. More than 1,100 families have attended community-based
parenting classes with the aim of ensuring the passage of information of positive parenting practices and to ensure they
become aware of child protection issues to be looked for within their communities. During the Social Protection Week,
birth registration activities were carried out in Dombe culminating in the issuance of 1,149 birth certificates and the
issuance of 260 IDs.

Cyclone Kenneth Response

UNICEF signed a PCA with Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) to carry out case management and
implement CFS activities in Quissanga and Ibo. AVSI recruited all case workers for the child protection case management
system, and all animators for the CFS. On the ground activities, including training of case workers and animators, are
expected to start in early September. The resettlement process in Taratara has been finalized as families have moved to
the final site. This had implications for the CFS which had activities in the old site stopped for two weeks during the moving process to allow for the animators which are a part of the community to also move their belongings.

PSEA
UNICEF has continued to support the PSEA Network in Beira. However, there has been a gap in human resources for PSEA based in Beira in early July and late August. Despite this gap, UNICEF, has in collaboration with the PSEA Network, contributed towards the reporting and review of on the PSEA action plan focusing on the recovery phase.

Since the onset of the emergency, UNICEF, through the HC, has facilitated the monitoring and follow-up on all the alleged cases. During the reporting period, UNICEF has also facilitated the follow-up of cases with the Prosecutor of Sofala Province to ensure further action is taken by the Government.

Moving forward, due to the high turn-over of staff in the member organisations, UNICEF and the PSEA Network co-chair from CARE will provide technical assistance to the focal points to ensure that the PSEA Network standard operating procedures (SOPs) on the recording and handling of cases are understood and followed by all members in the Network, as well as within the organisations.

Social Protection and Cash-Based Response
On 21 August, UNICEF’s Sofala Office Team Leader joined the WFP’s provincial Head of Office and Dondo District Administrator to launch the WFP-UNICEF Joint Voucher Programme (JVP). This first group of 116 families in Dondo’s Praia Nova zone received their first of three (monthly) vouchers worth 2,670 MT—or about US$43. These families have started using their vouchers to purchase food, hygiene, and household items at participating shops.

The delegation visited the distribution site managed by the programme implementing partner, Food for the Hungry, to see how registered families receive their vouchers and then engage with UNICEF-trained mobilizers to discuss what items they might purchase to contribute the good nutrition, health, and hygiene of their families. This first round of voucher distributions and redemptions will run through early September and will reach a total of 22,927 households.

Communication for Development (C4D)
Cyclone Idai Response
In Sofala Province, in partnership with the Mozambique Red Cross, more than 200 volunteers doing door-to-door social mobilisation activities in Beira and Dondo districts, reached 83,935 people and promoted practices related to prevention of cholera and malaria, adhering to exclusive breastfeeding and practices on PSEA, including use of Linha Verde/green line (hotline established in cyclone affected areas as complain/feedback mechanism) for reporting between July and 31 August.

During the reporting period, UNICEF reached 16,237 people in transit centres, resettlement areas and affected communities through multimedia mobile units and through community movie engagement sessions, with an active participation of mainly adolescents and youth, on essential health, WASH and nutrition practices. Under the partnership with inter-faith organizations, PIRCOM, 100 religious leaders and 100 youth leaders were trained on health-seeking behaviours, child protection, PSEA and community engagement. They reached around 4,800 people in July using door-to-door approaches and religious gatherings, in four affected districts.

With UNICEF support, in the last two months, Radio Mozambique doubled its airtime dedicated to the emergency response. Besides recording Ouro Negro’s programmes in different resettlement sites from Dondo, Nhamatanda and Buzi, promoting and encouraging feedback from the affected population, a new weekly two-hour programme focusing on early recovery-related issues was created and recorded in resettlement areas during the month of August. The Child Programme, made by and for children, was also recorded in child-friendly spaces.

During the second round of the cholera vaccination campaign, in July, UNICEF supported the social mobilisation activities, through radio spots recorded in three different languages and broadcasted over 24 times per day in Radio Mozambique and community radios; key messages promoted by 400 social mobilizers, supervisors and religious leaders in the communities; a multimedia mobile unit; and a week dedicated to cholera on social media. In addition, two rapid polls launched via U-Report reached around 8,000 people each, with feedback received from around 20 per cent of them, mostly requesting additional information on cholera transmission and vaccine. Over 80 per cent of the respondents were informed about the campaign, where to go and who is eligible and more than 60 per cent took the vaccine’s second dose.

UNICEF provided technical guidance to the first study on feedback mechanisms during Cyclone Idai response, which included both organisations and communities’ perceptions around Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). The results, which combine and correlate organisations and communities’ answers, guided very specific recommendations to
overcome coordination and communication challenges between different sectors, a long response time to address feedbacks, as well as to turnaround a rather negative humanitarian perception from affected communities and lack of information access.

In Manica, between July and August, UNICEF reached 8,458 people in 16 localities in Sussundenga and Macate districts through a multimedia mobile unit (ICS) with community movie engagement sessions. A total of 1,381 children, 2,192 adolescents and 4,485 adults attended the sessions.

UNICEF developed a training of trainers (ToT) for seven WASH institutions who members of the C4D Emergency Group, to strengthen community dialogues and expand the approach to promote and to integrate behaviours on health, education, protection and nutrition. A group of 10 facilitators was also trained to support the implementation of the Teen Network in partnership with religious leaders. In September, a group of 100 Scouts will be trained in Sussundenga, Macate and Gondola to support community resilience and building back better.

Cyclone Kenneth Response

In Cabo Delgado Province, 27,628 people in the affected communities and resettlement areas were reached through ICS mobile units in community movie engagement sessions about hygiene practices, cholera and malaria prevention. ICS mobile units also worked in Balama and Namuno districts with Nutrition Mobile brigades’ units supporting the community mobilization to bring children for Nutritional status screening.

UNICEF supported DPS on the breastfeeding week celebration through the dissemination of spots in the media and the production of 3 Radio programs in 3 local languages to raise awareness in breastfeeding highlighting the benefits for the health nutritional status of the children.

With UNICEF’s support, Radio Mozambique recorded 6 debates in local languages with participation of community leaders and health technicians focusing on cholera and malaria prevention and also promoting the adoption of hygiene and sanitation practices.

In coordination with ICS, UNICEF started supporting the promotion of Linha Verde, disseminating radio spots in four ICS community radios, promoting the use of the line as a complaint and feedback mechanism and were also agreed with CEWG members to use debates at community level as an interactive way to increase the confidence and benefits of using the hotline, now available in the province.

Supply and Logistics

The Supply and Logistics Section continues to deliver programmatic support throughout the affected areas. During the reporting period, the section managed stock levels worth more US$1.2 million across UNICEF warehouses in Beira and Pemba, and have dispatched to date US$4.1 million worth of multi-sectoral supplies from these UNICEF warehouses to implementing partners country-wide and through warehouse to warehouse transfers as part of the cyclone response. Access to remote areas in Cabo Delgado remains a challenge due to security constraints, which may have impact on delivery of supplies to certain locations.

Funding

Based on the initial assessment of need following Cyclone Idai, UNICEF requested US$102.6 million to meet the humanitarian needs of people affected by the cyclone, and to support the recovery phase of the response for the period March to December 2019. In August 2019, UNICEF revised its response plan and appeal to reflect the residual humanitarian needs in alignment with the HRP revision for March 2019 to May 2020. As a result, the updated funding requirements for UNICEF is estimated at US$83.7 million. To initiate its response, UNICEF Mozambique used US$1 million from its contingency reserve of regular resources and accessed a US$7.5 million from the Emergency Programme Fund mechanism (an emergency loan from HQ). In terms of funds received (ORE) to date, UNICEF Mozambique has received about US$36.5 million, with the current funding gap at 56 per cent. UNICEF has received generous support from CERF, Canada, DFID, Ireland, Japan, Sweden, Germany, World Bank, ECHO, USAID and several National Committees, including the German National Committee. UNICEF Mozambique is grateful to all the donors for their support; noting the importance of thematic funding, which has allowed the Country Office to be more agile and adaptive in its response.
## UNICEF Mozambique Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Requirements for IDAI cyclone response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Revised Requirements March 2019-May 2020 (US$)</th>
<th>Funds received current year (US$)</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>21,957,565</td>
<td>15,961,081</td>
<td>5,996,484</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>7,457,099</td>
<td>2,877,570</td>
<td>4,579,529</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>10,168,389</td>
<td>6,707,276</td>
<td>3,461,113</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>7,190,577</td>
<td>3,913,506</td>
<td>3,277,071</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>21,804,776</td>
<td>4,483,059</td>
<td>17,321,717</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td>10,728,323</td>
<td>746,547</td>
<td>9,981,776</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comm 4 Dev</td>
<td>4,350,999</td>
<td>1,892,382</td>
<td>2,458,617</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>83,657,728</td>
<td>36,581,421</td>
<td>47,076,307</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Next SitRep: 30 September 2019


**UNICEF Mozambique**: [http://www.youtube.com/UnicefMozambique](http://www.youtube.com/UnicefMozambique)

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## UNICEF targets for Cyclone (Idai and Kenneth) response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong>&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People provided with access to safe water (7.5-15L per person per day)</td>
<td>1,710,000</td>
<td>1,024,000</td>
<td>1,024,000</td>
<td>978,000</td>
<td>766,000</td>
<td>766,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People benefiting from sanitation, hygiene promotion activities, including point-of-use water treatment safe practices/People with access to appropriate sanitation and receiving hygiene messages</td>
<td>1,744,000</td>
<td>1,058,000</td>
<td>364,000</td>
<td>152,000</td>
<td>152,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 6 months to 15 years vaccinated (OCV/Measles)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>833,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women 15-49 living with HIV receiving ART</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24,400&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under-five receiving a consultation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>761,796</td>
<td>279,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>167,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition and receiving Vitamin A</td>
<td>1,107,967</td>
<td>606,067</td>
<td>993,082</td>
<td>586,082&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>145,385</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women reached with IYCF services</td>
<td>307,500</td>
<td>100,324</td>
<td>270,947</td>
<td>98,447</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 6-15 years old in humanitarian situations accessing education</td>
<td>506,468</td>
<td>149,296</td>
<td>239,497</td>
<td>72,497</td>
<td>25,545</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 3-5 years old in humanitarian situations accessing play-based learning</td>
<td>62,744</td>
<td>8,811</td>
<td>38,344</td>
<td>5,344</td>
<td>3,467</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No Report</td>
<td>No Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving psychosocial support through Safe Spaces</td>
<td>123,648</td>
<td>31,648</td>
<td>44,725</td>
<td>12,949</td>
<td>No Report</td>
<td>No Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People receiving information on prevention of and response to violence, abuse and exploitation, including GBV and SEA</td>
<td>160,000&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>No Report</td>
<td>No Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communications for Development</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people reached with key lifesaving and behavior change messages on health, nutrition and safe and appropriate sanitation and hygiene practices.</td>
<td>990,000&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>987,776</td>
<td>141,068</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>6</sup> The WASH Cluster and UNICEF are now disaggregating household water treatment chemical distribution from sanitation and hygiene activities and from provision of safe water to more accurately reflect the total package of WASH services provided as part of the response. Due to this disaggregation the reported targets reached will show an overall reduction across indicators.

<sup>7</sup> This figure includes the 330,890 children under 14 vaccinated against Cholera. No vaccination was carried out during the reporting period.

<sup>8</sup> This is new indicator proposed in the revised HAC and will be reported in the next sitrep.

<sup>9</sup> To minimize the double counting, it was considered the maximum figure of children screened from March-July

<sup>10</sup> This is new indicator proposed in the revised HAC and will be reported in the next sitrep

<sup>11</sup> C4D will be targeting the same people reached from March-July 2019