**UNICEF’s Response and Funding Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
<th>Status (as of end 2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td>Children under 5 screened for acute malnutrition and receiving Vitamin A</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funding status</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>Children vaccinated (Measles/Cholera)</td>
<td>109%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funding status</td>
<td>112%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td>Access to sufficient quantity of water</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funding status</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td>Children receiving PSS support through Safe Spaces</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funding status</td>
<td>84%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>Children in school</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funding status</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comm’s for Dev</strong></td>
<td>People reached with key lifesaving and behaviour change messages</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Funding status</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td>HH supported through joint multipurpose value vouchers</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funding status</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Refer to the footnote on Annex A Results Table.

**UNICEF Appeal 2019**

**US$ 83 million**

**Funding Status (in US$)**

- **Funds received in 2019, $48M**
- **Funding gap, $35M**

**Highlights**

- Cyclone affected areas recorded heavy rains, deteriorating the humanitarian situation and seven districts in the north of Cabo Delgado province became inaccessible by road;
- UNICEF supported the screening of 640,978 children, and 3,034 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were identified and referred for treatment;
- UNICEF supported 1,688 Integrated Mobile Brigades (IMBs) and supported vaccination of 1,103,000 people on cholera outbreak prevention and 35,334 children under five against DTP3 in cyclone affected provinces;
- UNICEF established WASH facilities for an estimated 61,700 people in 34 resettlement sites;
- About 115,556 children had access to education services through the set-up of 292 temporary learning spaces with UNICEF support;
- More than 1,000 children with disabilities benefitted from UNICEF supported interventions, including psychosocial interventions and replacement of assistive devices.

**Situation in Numbers**

- 1.3 million children in need of humanitarian assistance (based on people in need)
- 2.5 million people in need (OCHA, August 2019)
- 94,000 people living in 71 resettlements sites (IOM, 20 December 2019)
**Funding Overview and Partnerships**

In response to the Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, UNICEF appealed for US$ 83.6M to provide immediate life-saving services for women and children in Mozambique. In 2019, UNICEF CO received US$ 48.5M which represents 58 per cent of the requirements and more than 50 per cent of this funding was channelled to the WASH (38.8%) and Health (23.6%) sectors. To meet the immediate response needs in the onset of the emergency, the CO received an internal loan of US$ 7.5M from the UNICEF Emergency Programme Fund of which about 37 per cent has already been repaid. In 2019, the governments of Canada, China, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the US (USAID) as well as the European Commission/ECHO and UNICEF National Committees of Andorra, Australia, Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States generously contributed to the UNICEF Mozambique humanitarian response. Funds were also received from UNOCHA’s Consolidated Emergency Response Fund, UNICEF’s Global Thematic Humanitarian fund as well as UNICEF Botswana and UNICEF Philippines country offices. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received. However, the 2019 HAC still has a funding gap of 42 per cent and without enough funding, over 200,000 people would not have access to safe water and adequate sanitation, over 400,000 children would not be screened for acute malnutrition and receive vitamin A supplementation and 167,000 children might not have access to Education.

**Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs**

Mozambique was hard hit by two intense tropical cyclones: Idai and Kenneth (Category 4) which made landfall near Beira on 14 of March and on 25 April in Manica and Sofala provinces. Besides the cyclones, the country faced severe drought in the southern region, insecurity caused by unidentified armed groups in Cabo Delgado province and a Pellagra outbreak in Sofala and Manica provinces. The insecurity situation led to displacement of population and disruption of social services in affected areas.

As a result of the multiple shocks, OCHA estimated that at least 2.5 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance across the country. Disability organizations in the country estimated that 111,000 people with disability were affected. Furthermore, the cyclones destroyed more than 4,000 classrooms affecting about 383,000 children, more than 90 health facilities and displaced at least 140,000 people. For the 2019/2020 rainy season, the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) estimated that 47,970 people were affected by winds and heavy rains with Cabo Delgado, Zambezia and Sofala being the most affected provinces. As a result of heavy rains recorded in Cabo Delgado in the last week of December, an important bridge across the Montepuez river collapsed and seven districts in the north of the province were not accessible by road (as of 9 January 2020).

The priority humanitarian needs include: continue providing inclusive assistance to the displaced population in resettlement sites and living with host families, ensure children will have access to education when schools open, basic health care access, screening and treatment of acute malnutrition, child protection-related services (psychosocial support and case management) and access to clean water and safe sanitation in cyclone and insecurity affected areas.

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1. This include surplus funding received for health sector of $1.26 million
2. HRP August 2019 (Revised HRP August 2019)
3. HRP August 2019 (Revised HRP August 2019)
4. HRP August 2019 (Revised HRP August 2019)
5. HRP August 2019 (Revised HRP August 2019)
6. Mozambique two cyclones IDAI and KENNETH
Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

Screening and treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in children under 5 years of age remains the top UNICEF priority through financial support and technical assistance to the Provincial Health Directorates (DPS) in several locations affected by cyclones Idai and Kenneth. This is done by strengthening the screening and treatment of acute malnutrition in the community and through integrated mobile brigades, which is the Mozambican strategy to provide outreach for primary health and nutrition care to distant communities. The integrated mobile teams not only do screening and treatment for acute malnutrition but also provide other services like Vitamin A supplementation, deworming, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling to caregivers, vaccination to children, and consultations on common childhood illnesses.

Since the beginning of the response, and through UNICEF support, a total of 640,978 children have been screened, and 3,034 cases of SAM have been identified and referred for treatment. In Sofala province, a total of 297,974 children under five were screened. Of those, 1,118 were diagnosed and treated for SAM. In Manica province, a total of 298,932 of children were screened, 1,223 of them were diagnosed and treated for SAM and in Cabo Delgado, 44,072 children were screened, with 693 treated for SAM. UNICEF supported the training of 40 technicians for inpatient management of SAM, 54 for ambulatory treatment, and 100 community health workers (APEs) were trained in PIN (community involvement). A total of 420,914 caregivers received IYCF counselling messages in the communities, 456,726 children were supplemented with vitamin A and 315,277 were dewormed.

UNICEF supported 34 SMART district level evaluations in March and April to evaluate the nutrition situation in most affected districts in Mozambique. Results have projected six districts to be in serious condition according to IPC AMN evaluation methodology. Those districts have been included in the nutrition response strategy to complement the districts affected by both cyclones included in the response. To continue monitoring the nutrition situation in highly vulnerable districts, six additional evaluations were done in November and December. Among those, two districts were classified on alert and are being monitored closely for humanitarian intervention on nutrition.

UNICEF has maintained its role as the Nutrition cluster co-lead at national level and at subnational level in Beira and Pemba. Regular nutrition emergency coordinating meetings are held in Maputo, Beira and Pemba regrouping 30 institutions. The meetings are facilitated by Ministry of Health with UNICEF support as co-lead. As part of the cluster coordination function, UNICEF alongside Ministry of Health has been leading the response against Pellagra in Sofala and Manica and monitoring the nutrition situation in Cabo Delgado, that has been deteriorating, especially due to the lean season and influx of Internally Displaced Persons. The total number of people diagnosed with pellagra to date stands at 3,609 in Sofala and 43 in Manica, the first time that cases have been reported in these districts. UNICEF has procured Nicotinamide to treat nearly 4,000 pellagra cases and has contributed to capacity building of health workers through a Training of Trainers.

Health

As part of the immediate response to cyclones Idai and Kenneth, UNICEF has been supporting DPS in the implementation of several activities, of which the most important were the reestablishment of basic health services in affected areas with repairs of 10 health units, setup of temporary clinics, mobilization of extra staff, provision of key medicines, and the response to cholera outbreak by setting up cholera treatment camps as well as co-leading the cholera vaccination campaigns in two successive rounds covering 814,081 (101 per cent) and 239,391 (84 per cent) people respectively in Sofala and Cabo Delgado Provinces. Moreover, planning and implementation of the national health week boosted coverage of measles and rubella vaccine for children under five years and other key life-saving intervention for children under five years, including nutritional screening, nutritional treatment and references, vitamin A supplementation and deworming, clinical consultation at community level and references; and for pregnant and lactating women, including nutritional screening and nutritional treatment, reference of severe cases, clinical consultations and references.

UNICEF continued to support the Integrated Mobile Brigades (IMBs) in Sofala, Manica and Cabo Delgado provinces to provide assistance to the health and nutrition sector. Since the beginning of the response, UNICEF has supported 1,688 IMBs in resettlement sites, affected and hard-to-reach communities, with 812 in Sofala, 450 in Manica and 426 in Cabo Delgado. A total of 133 health professionals were hired to intensify IMB in communities and services in Health Units, of which 94 were for Sofala, 38 in Cabo Delgado and one in Manica. The strategy has made greater gains in promoting health, preventing and treating disease in the community. Furthermore, 504,191 sick children received medical consultation, with 372,161 in Sofala, 113,720 in Manica, and 10,292 in Cabo Delgado. In addition, 35,334 children received a third dose of Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis vaccine (DPT3), with 17,029 in Sofala, 8,013 in Manica and 10,292 in Cabo Delgado. UNICEF also supported in Sofala a refresher training of 150
community health workers (APEs) who had been deployed before the cyclone and supported training of 30 new community health workers who will graduate and deployed in resettlement sites in January 2020, also supported the training of 74 community health workers (APEs) in Manica and 100 of these in Cabo Delgado. As part of the strengthening of the IMB, UNICEF distributed 20 motorcycles in Manica, 20 in Cabo Delgado and 39 are in the pipeline for Solafa. UNICEF further supported five health units with installation of new cold chain equipment and solar panels.

Finally, UNICEF also has been supporting in Sofala and Manica the BPS distribution and counselling to increase retention of pregnant women and HIV-positive infants on antiretroviral treatment, with a total of 9,093 beneficiaries. At a national level, the Health section took the lead of a successful funding proposal to USAID for a joint emergency recovery programme of US$ 8.6 million which includes health, nutrition, WASH, emergency preparedness and response, child protection and C4D in the Idai and Kenneth affected districts. The funds have been received. Another health and nutrition proposal has been submitted to EU for a four-year funding of some US$ 18 million focusing on longer-term cyclone recovery.

**WASH**

UNICEF coordinated over 100 WASH Cluster partners in the response to flooding and wind damage from Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019. After restoring the water network in urban centres for 580,000 people and support to relocation centres, the WASH Cluster shifted to ensuring the provision of safe water and sanitation in resettlement sites. UNICEF established WASH facilities for an estimated 43,000 people in 16 resettlement sites in Sofala Province, 18,000 people in 17 resettlement sites in Manica Province, and 700 people in one resettlement site in Cabo Delgado Province. UNICEF focused on durable interventions from the initial phases of the response which resulted in UNICEF rehabilitating 192 water points and constructing 23 new water points in 2019.

UNICEF partnered with the CDC, FIPAG, the national water quality regulatory agency (CRA), provincial health and public works departments and NGOs to implement chlorination, water quality monitoring of urban distribution networks and post-distribution monitoring of household water treatment chemical use as part of the broader cholera prevention and response campaign that contributed to the containment of cholera in the aftermath of the flooding in Sofala and Cabo Delgado Provinces. UNICEF distributed 647,000 bottles of household water treatment products and 54,000 bars of soap in addition to 39,000 hygiene kits, disseminated cholera prevention messaging, installed emergency sanitation facilities, and targeted actions to provide safe water sources in high risk areas through water trucking and the installation of water treatment plants.

The WASH Cluster and UNICEF rapidly transitioned to durable and sustainable household level sanitation services through self-constructed sanitation facilities in combination with market-based approaches to improve supply-side markets for dome slabs. This enabled the WASH Cluster and UNICEF partners to transition to recovery programmes with the intention to also improve market access to dome slabs in combination with demand creation in emergency affected areas. This included sanitation promotion in 38 affected communities and 17 resettlement sites in Manica Province and production of 5,300 dome slabs in 2019 in Sofala Province.

**Education**

UNICEF has provided education in emergency teaching and learning supplies through three NGO and provincial government partnerships since the end of March 2019, reaching a total of 115,556 children. The access to education for affected children has improved through the setup of 292 temporary learning spaces and distribution of 89,400 learner kits. Psychosocial support to children in schools has been an important component of the UNICEF response and 308 recreation kits have been distributed, which will cater to play and recreation of approximately 28,620 children. For 2020, PSS and Basic Emergency School Plan (BESP) trainings are being implemented.

UNICEF together with UN Habitat has identified and technically assessed 155 classrooms in Manica (districts of Chimoio and Gondola) and Sofala (districts of Beira, Buzi and Dondo) to be rehabilitated and made inclusive in order to also ensure that children with disabilities also have an opportunity to access learning opportunities. The work will also include the rehabilitation or construction of gender sensitive, inclusive, accessible and secure sanitation blocks. The rehabilitation will follow the principles of build back better, a resilience strategy that has been adopted by the Government as the official approach for the post-cyclones recovery phase, and will be accompanied by distribution of teaching and learning materials and training of teachers on inclusive education, gender and psychosocial support (PSS). Life skills activities targeting adolescents will be implemented which will include Inclusive Education (IE), WASH, PSS and gender issues. The BESP was approved by the Ministry as a tool for preparedness and intervention in emergencies and will be rolled out throughout 2020. Upcoming interventions will include the reconstruction of resilient mixed materials classrooms in isolated rural areas, another measure adopted recently by the Ministry of Education that
involves the participation of the community in the construction works. These interventions will be complemented by other trainings and soft components created during the emergency that will prevail in the future programmes (e.g. GBV and ECD).

The new school year will begin in February 2020 and there are still several gaps in the response and the recovery phase to be addressed. Tete and Zambézia are still under-served provinces after the Idai cyclone and the floods, and UNICEF will provide material for temporary learning spaces to the provincial governments to support the start of the school year, as well as teaching and learning supplies to be distributed. Several districts in Cabo Delgado, Manica and Sofala remain under-served or un-served, an issue raised by the government and cluster coordinator. In Cabo Delgado there are several districts affected by the attacks by armed groups forcing people to leave the villages, many of them already affected by cyclone Kenneth. Due to the security situation schools have been closed and hosting schools struggle to absorb all new students. Additional constraints that have delayed the implementation are the coordination of rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools, and the rainy season which has just started and is already affecting road and bridge access to reach several of the districts. UNICEF worked closely with government counterparts, education cluster partners and other UN agencies to address these constraints and challenges. UNICEF Education will support schools in hosting communities through the set-up of temporary learning spaces and distribution of learning and teaching supplies for internally displaced teachers and students. UNICEF will also address any need for PSS in the hosting schools, providing PSS to teachers and training them on how to provide PSS to students. As co-lead of the education cluster UNICEF is supporting the government in coordinating the rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools and is currently collecting and comparing data from the affected provinces and data available at the Ministry of Education. This will facilitate all planned infrastructural and capacity building interventions in schools in 2020.

**Child Protection**

UNICEF supported Child Protection (CP) interventions in the initial response to the cyclones focused on 1) ensuring as safe an environment as possible for children in temporary settlement areas by working together with camp management to ensure child-sensitive resettlement design and informing communities of child protection risks following natural disasters; 2) assisting efforts to identify unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and reintegration with families and ensuring safe passage from temporary shelter to resettlement areas with minimum separation of children from care givers; 3) establishing safe spaces for children to spend the day and play with peers while parents access emergency aid, rebuild dwellings and look for livelihood and to identify and provide basic psycho-social first aid (PSFA) by trained volunteers; and 4) taking up the role of Child Protection Area of Responsibility Coordinator, including preparing minimum standards for interventions and operationalizing a data management system. UNICEF supported Save the Children (SC) to use innovative methods to identify and reintegrate UASC in close collaboration with local government. SC identified 75 UASC (37 girls), which all were re-united. The total number of children benefitting from the initial Child Friendly spaces (CFS) is not known but 17,700 children (57 per cent of target to be reached by May 2020) have been provided with UNICEF supported psycho-social first aid. Over 72,000 birth certificates and ID documents were re-issued with UNICEF support.

In a later stage of the response (October 2019), UNICEF worked with four NGO CP partners to establish case management support for the most vulnerable children in resettlement area. Simultaneously, UNICEF worked with partners from the justice sector to strengthen the prevention of and response to violence against children. By November, 601 children received case management services, 1,702 children (833 girls) were reached with PSFA through additional CFS interventions, and 2,436 adults (1,268 women) and 3,800 children (1,912 girls) benefitted from awareness raising and community-outreach activities on protection and referral mechanisms for violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. The Police Department of Family, Children and Response to Domestic Violence restored services in most affected districts and established mobile services or permanent posts in areas where there was no presence prior to the cyclones. Nine additional police posts were established and over 30 affected districts received capacity building, supervision and institutional support to restore services and ensure mobility and communication. Over 1,700 community sensitization events were organized across these provinces, including through radio and TV, reaching over 1.5 million people, focusing on child safeguarding, ensuring the children are not separated from their caregivers, reporting cases of GBV and reporting cases of any type of abuse against children. Police established presence across accommodation centres and resettlement sites, working closely with humanitarian response providers, social welfare and other entities.

More than 1,000 children with disabilities benefitted from UNICEF supported interventions, including psychosocial interventions, replacement of assistive devices, and community-based rehabilitations. Through partnership with the network of the local Disability Organizations (FAMOD) as well as Light for the World and Humanity and Inclusion UNICEF supported the development and strengthening of the Disability Working Group to mainstream “inclusion” into humanitarian assistance and developed research and lessons learned on barriers that People with Disabilities (PwD) were facing in accessing humanitarian assistance.
UNICEF worked as the knowledge leader on inclusion and through the recruitment of an expert provided training and tools for most of the clusters on disability inclusive humanitarian assistance. UNICEF has continued leading the coordination of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster at national level and sub-national levels, ensuring the delivery of child protection assistance in key priority areas and avoiding duplication of assistance.

**Social Protection and Cash-based Assistance**

At the end of November 2019, the WFP-UNICEF Joint Voucher Programme (JVP), in partnership with Food for the Hungry (FH), completed its last distribution of multipurpose vouchers in Sofala province. An average of 22,167 households per month (10,249 in Dondo district and 11,918 in Nhamatanda district) were reached in three distributions. The families were able to use the vouchers with a monthly value of about US$ 43 (2,670 MZN) to purchase food and essential hygiene and household non-food items (NFI). Preliminary analysis from this first two distribution and redemption cycles show a strong preference for food, with some families (average of over 25 per cent) purchasing exclusively food. Focus groups conducted by UNICEF and FH staff indicated that priority was often given to food due to many factors including the destruction of crops by the floods, subsequent little food available in the homes, the upcoming lean season and the cost-saving opportunity to buy key commodities (rice, maize flour, and cooking oil) in bulk quantities.

UNICEF is responsible for all monitoring of the JVP via a Third-Party Monitoring agency, Forcier. During the voucher distribution and redemption period, Forcier’s work included shop exit interviews with over 1,800 households to analyse purchasing patterns and gather information on the participants’ experience at the shops; distribution site monitoring; shop monitoring; and external market monitoring. Forcier has shared some preliminary results, but full analysis is on-going. The end-of-programme monitoring includes a detailed household survey of 840 participant families, focus group discussions with participant and non-participant households, and key informant interviews with six contracted and non-contracted retailers.

In December 2019 UNICEF supported the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) to complete enrolments of approximately 2,500 households into the Post-Emergency Child Grant in Quissanga District. Enrolled families were targeted among households affected by Cyclone Kenneth, prioritizing existing social protection beneficiaries and families with children zero to five years old (and/or pregnant women). Starting in January 2020, enrolled households will receive a US$ 40 (2,500 MT) monthly for six months to assure post-emergency reconstruction and will then be graduated into a US$ 10 (540 MT) regular cash support for 18 months, as part of an expansion of the Child Grant (PSSB-SPC) into Cabo Delgado.

As part of the support provided to INAS and in partnership with the World Bank, UNICEF is also developing a communication for development (C4D) package that will supplement post-emergency cash transfers in Idai and Kenneth affected areas (approximately 15 districts in Sofala, Manica and Cabo Delgado), aiming at reinforcing key messages related to nutrition, hygiene, health seeking/disease prevention behaviour and PSEA.

**Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)**

In response to Cyclone Idai, the HCT approved an inter-agency PSEA framework and protocol for Mozambique, with an operational PSEA network in Maputo and Beira where UNICEF is the lead and the co-chair of the Interagency network. Over 30 agencies are now actively engaged in the network coordination mechanism. In addition, UNICEF Mozambique has rolled out the UN Protocol on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse with CSO partners which involved a one-day training on strengthening partners’ capacity on PSEA. The training involved a process to conduct a risk assessment and a mapping of current policies, mechanisms and protocols of each partner related to PSEA. The mapping was based on the Inter-Agency Minimum Operating Standards for Protection from SEA and constituted the beginning of a process of supporting partners to achieve those minimum standards. Through this effort, over 326 humanitarian staff (181 male and 145 female) drawn from 75 partners were trained. UNICEF will continue to develop an action plan with each partner for 2020 and provide them with the support needed and required by the partners.

**Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability**

In Sofala and Cabo Delgado Provinces, the Institute for Social Communication (ICS) with UNICEF support reached approximately 138,000 and 77,000 people respectively 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 a partnership with the inter-religious organisation, PIRCOM, 186 religious leaders and 95 volunteers were trained in Beira, Dondo, Nhamatanda and Buzi districts. Over a three-month period, these volunteers and 200 others from Red Cross (in Beira and Dondo) conducted door to door social mobilisation activities and reached approximately 130,000 people with messages on cholera and malaria prevention, exclusive breastfeeding and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

With UNICEF support, Radio Mozambique in Cabo Delgado and Sofala doubled its airtime dedicated to the emergency response. In Sofala, besides recording Ouro Negro’s programmes in different resettlement sites in 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 also created and recorded in resettlement areas. A feedback mechanism on humanitarian response was established. The child programme, made by and for children, was also recorded in child-friendly spaces.

Under the UNICEF WFP joint voucher project, more than 22,000 people were reached with key nutrition and hygiene messages through interpersonal communication and door to door visits. Household surveys conducted on 200 families confirmed that the implementing partner’s mobilisers were not only the main influencers in terms of food and non-food items choices but also the main channel through which beneficiaries received messages on positive hygiene and nutrition practices.

During the two rounds of cholera vaccination campaigns, in Sofala and Cabo Delgado, UNICEF supported the community engagement activities with IEC materials, radio spots broadcasted in Radio Mozambique and community radios, as well as training of around 200 social mobilisers, supervisors and religious leaders supported by other partners. In addition, in Sofala province, rapid polls launched via U-Report reached more than 7,000 people, 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 was eligible and more than 60 per cent took the vaccine’s second dose.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy
The Government of Mozambique through INGC provided and continue to provide the overall leadership and coordination of all humanitarian interventions in the country. In support to the Government, on 22 March 2019, the IASC activated the SCALE-UP for a period of three months until 25 June 2019, cluster system was formally activated and the UNICEF Executive Director Activated the Level 3 (L3) Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure (CEAP) for the Cyclone IDAI response in Mozambique.

A total of 66 UNICEF staff were deployed to the field to support cluster coordination and operationalise UNICEF response in the affected areas. UNICEF has cluster coordinators in Maputo and Beira, and for WASH and Nutrition in Cabo Delgado. According to the Real Time Evaluation report of the emergency, UNICEF was recognized as a team player who provided significant support to the coordinated government-led response and interagency initiatives. In terms of challenges, coordination of the nutrition cluster faced specific challenges as government coordination systems treated nutrition as a sub-sector of health; most clusters lacked adequate information management capacity which had detrimental effects on the quality of outputs and in Cabo Delgado was to find Portuguese speakers who could engage at a strategic level.

UNICEF’s key priorities for the response were to support lifesaving interventions, treatment and prevention of cholera and restoration of provisional basic services in transit/accommodation centres, isolated areas and Return, Relocation and Resettlement sites (RRR). To this end and ensure operational efficiency and a timely response, UNICEF established field presence in three hubs in the most affected Provinces – Cabo Delgado, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia.

Human Interest Stories and External Media
With support from the regional office in Nairobi, the media hub in Johannesburg, the Divisions of Communication and Private Fundraising and Partnerships, Mozambique Country Office (MCO) combined its communication and advocacy resources to respond to the double cyclone disaster. In doing so, UNICEF answered the global media interest, contributed to fundraising for the emergency response and showcased the responsible use of funds received for the disasters. Samples of this work, which reflect the different phases of the response and recovery, can be visited through the below links:

- UNICEF ED visit directly after cyclone Idai
- UNICEF ENCA interview, moving from emergency response to recovery
- UNICEF GWA Orlando Bloom on acute malnutrition after the cyclones
- UNICEF film on fighting malnutrition after the cyclones
- UNICEF CNN interview directly after cyclone Kenneth
- Improvised selfie-style videos - Containing cholera (French)
• Christmas review on both disasters, fundraising show on ZDF (German);
• UNICEF CANADA Podcast: Looking back at the disaster response

Next SitRep: 31 March 2020

UNICEF Mozambique: http://www.unicef.org.mz/
UNICEF Mozambique: http://www.facebook.com/unicef.mozambique
UNICEF Mozambique: http://www.youtube.com/UnicefMozambique

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## Summary of Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster/sector Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with access to sufficient quantity of safe water</td>
<td>1,558,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and receiving hygiene messages</td>
<td>1,247,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families receiving point-of-use water treatment &amp; purification materials / products</td>
<td>380,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Children aged 6 months to 15 years vaccinated (Measles/Cholera)7</td>
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<td>Children vaccinated DPT3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pregnant women 15-49 living with HIV receiving ART</td>
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<td>Children under-five receiving a consultation</td>
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<td><strong>Nutrition12</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition</td>
<td>1,107,967</td>
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<td>Children 6-59 months receiving routine Vitamin A supplementation</td>
<td>501,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children 6-59 months admitted for treatment of SAM</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women reached with IYCF services</td>
<td>307,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 6-15 years old in humanitarian situations accessing education</td>
<td>506,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 3-5 years old in humanitarian situations accessing play-based learning</td>
<td>62,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving psychosocial support through Safe Spaces</td>
<td>123,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People (re) issued with birth registration documents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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7 Measles and Cholera campaign concluded in June and July 2019 respectively.
8 Includes 120,000 to be reached for the Cholera campaign in Kenneth affected districts.
9 Reached more than the planned target due to mass campaign during the Health week on May 6-11, 2019 reaching 21 districts in Cyclone and flood affected districts in central and northern Mozambique.
10 Vaccination for Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (DTP3) target for July 2019 to May 2020 according to the revised HAC for 2019 and 2020.
11 Correction on the previous report this is the result of verification on reports from the partners.
12 UNICEF and cluster partners continue to improve quality monitoring and reporting thus correction from the previous report reflected on the result table.
13 Correction on the previous report for screening of children under 5 for acute malnutrition.
14 Correction from the previous report.
15 Significant decrease compares to the previous report this is the result of improved monitoring and reporting from UNICEF partners.
16 Correction from the previous report to reflect CP cluster partners achievement.
17 As a result of cleaning and quality control of report from UNICEF partners an increase of result from the previous report.
18 Increase of result for the reporting period as a result of data cleaning and quality control.
People receiving information on prevention of and response to violence, abuse and exploitation, including GBV and SEA | 160,000 | 65,999 | NA

Separated and unaccompanied children are identified and are in family-based care or an alternative care | 75 | 75 | ▲65

Children receiving case management services | 3,859 | 3,000 | 642 | NA

Social Protection

AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED THROUGH JOINT MULTIPURPOSE VALUE VOUCHERS | 23,000 | 22,167 | ▲627

HOUSEHOLD WITH CHILDREN UNDER 5 SUPPORTED WITH A SHOCK RESPONSIVE CHILD GRANT | 10,000 | 2,595 (enrolled) | NA

Communications for Development

PEOPLE REACHED WITH KEY LIFESAVING AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE MESSAGES ON HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SAFE AND APPROPRIATE SANITATION AND HYGIENE PRACTICES. | 990,000 | 987,776 | 537,600 | ▲396,532

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

% OF HUMANITARIAN PARTNER (INCLUDING GOVERNMENT) TRAINED ON PSEA SKILLS | 100% | 80% | NA

Appendix B

**Funding Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received in 2019</td>
<td>Carry-Over</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>7,457,099</td>
<td>4,367,543.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>10,168,389</td>
<td>11,431,080</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>21,957,565</td>
<td>18,797,603</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>7,190,577</td>
<td>6,029,452.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>21,804,776</td>
<td>4,360,945.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection and Cash Transfer</td>
<td>10,728,323</td>
<td>1,460,914.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication for Development</td>
<td>4,350,999</td>
<td>2,021,273.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>83,657,728</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,468,810</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* As defined in Humanitarian Appeal of March 2019-May 2020 for a period of 14 months

1 Funding gap for some sectors such as Social Protection and Education are much lower than the figures presented, given that the concerned sections reprogrammed some RR/ORR and received significant ORR funds post emergency. This includes the surplus funding for health sector of $1.26 million;
2 The funds received are only reflecting ORE funds.
3 Health sector mobilised more funds than estimated requirements partly because it includes resources received from WB to do procurement for the Ministry of Health but also interest of donors to support through UNICEF.

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19 Correction on the previous report this is due to the documentation, verification and documentation and reunification process of children unaccompanied and separated
20 The registration and enrolment to cash grant concluded on December 2019, and cash transfer will start by January 2020
21 Government and partners staff trained on Trauma Sensitive Approach Training; Listening Skills Applied to Survivors, Witnesses and Vulnerable Persons PSEA skills