



Reporting Period: 1 January – 30 June 2021

# MOZAMBIQUE

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 5



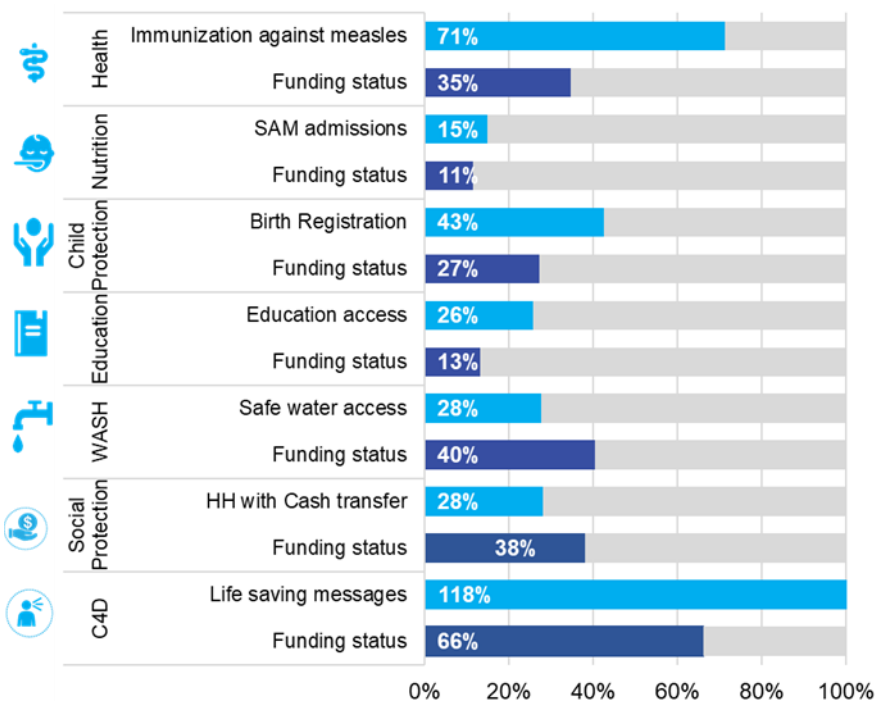
### Highlights

- COVID-19 cases increased swiftly in June as Mozambique entered its third wave; only 1 percent of the target population (54% of the country) is vaccinated.
- Since the attack on Palma in late March, over 70,000 people have left the district.
- Each month UNICEF reaches an estimated 12 million people COVID-19 messages to promote prevention and create vaccine demand.
- Nearly 511,000 children under five were screened for acute malnutrition and over 294,000 children under 15 were immunized for measles and rubella.
- UNICEF support government cash transfers to over 20,000 households.

### Situation in Numbers

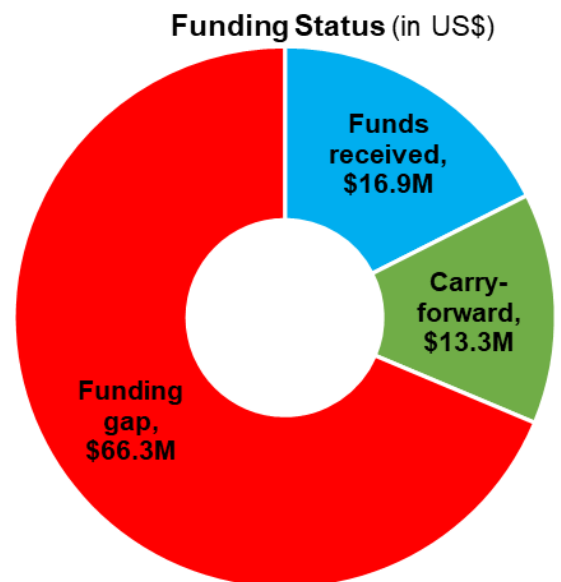
- 689,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 1.3 million** people in need (OCHA Dec 2020)
- 732,000** Internally displaced (IOM, April 2021)
- >70,000** Internally displaced from Palma (IOM, July 2021)

### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



### UNICEF Appeal 2021

#### US\$ 96.5 million



## Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF’s 2021 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal, revised in June 2021 due to escalating needs, requests \$96.5 million to provide lifesaving and life-sustaining services for children and their caregivers in Mozambique. Thus far in 2021, UNICEF Mozambique has received \$16.3 million for its humanitarian response from the Governments of Canada, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and the United Kingdom, as well as support from Education Cannot Wait and the UN’s Central Emergency Response Fund. This includes allocations from UNICEF’s unearmarked global humanitarian funding in the amount of \$3.9 million. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all our donors. The 2021 appeal, however, still has a funding gap of 69 per cent as detailed in Annex B. Significant needs remain for all of UNICEF’s ongoing emergency programmes. Without the required funding, UNICEF will be unable to provide access to safe water, health and nutrition services, learning opportunities, critical child protection support and support to survivors of gender-based violence.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

January to June 2021 was marked by prevailing security incidents which led to continued displacement of the affected population in Cabo Delgado province. According to ACLED, from end of April to June 2021 there were at least 49<sup>1</sup> organized violence events and 263<sup>2</sup> reported fatalities from these events. The single biggest attack during this period was the attack on Palma carried out on 24 March by non-state armed groups (NSAG) which led to destruction of government buildings and vital infrastructure such as banks, communication towers and power lines. The outflows from this fighting continues, with over 70,000 people moving to other areas of the province of whom 43 percent are children. In the last week of June alone, almost 5,000 people<sup>3</sup> moved from Palma to other districts.

Overall, there are at least 732,227 people<sup>4</sup> displaced due to conflict which 81 percent are living with host families and 46 percent are children. About 90.5 percent of IDPs are in Cabo Delgado, 9 percent in Nampula and the remaining are in the Niassa, Zambézia and Sofala provinces. The limited funding, lack of access to northern districts of Cabo Delgado and protection concerns are among the significant challenges UNICEF and humanitarian partners are facing.

According to FEWSNET, conflict affected people in Cabo Delgado are expected to remain in IPC Phase 3—or Crisis phase—for food insecurity through January 2022<sup>5</sup>. The situation is particularly concerning in inaccessible areas where remaining populations likely stay hidden in the bush and are at risk of Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes.

The COVID-19 outbreak is active in Mozambique with two waves of high infection rates reported between January-February and a third wave starting in late June 2021. During the month of June, the positivity rate increased five times (from 5 percent end of May to 25 percent end of June); the number of cases increased 15 times (from 334 end of May to 5,013 end of June/early July). This swift increase on COVID-19 cases are reportedly a result of the arrival of the Delta variant which is now circulating with two others throughout the country. Since COVID-19 arrived in the country, the Ministry of Health has confirmed 91,886 cumulative cases<sup>6</sup> with 1,013 deaths. The most affected areas are Maputo city and province, Tete and Sofala provinces. The country has in total 1,462 beds for COVID-19 hospitalizations which 24.8 percent are occupied (as of 7 July 2021). Maputo and Tete City occupancy is climbing and critical with 44.5 percent and 73 percent of beds are occupied respectively. In terms of vaccination, the health authorities defined a target of 17

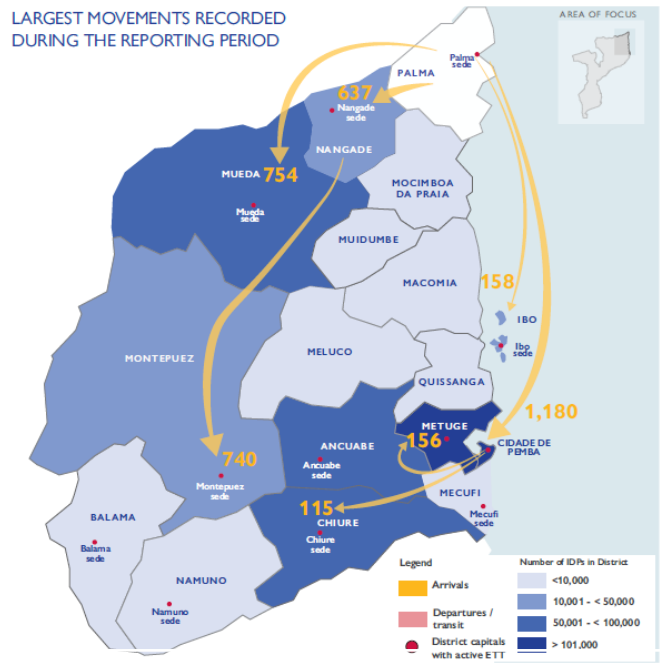


Fig 1. Data tracking recorded between 22-29 June (IOM/DTM)

<sup>1</sup> Calculated through difference between July and April figure- <https://www.cabodelgado.com/reports/cabo-ligado-weekly-26-april-2-may-2021/>  
<https://www.cabodelgado.com/reports/cabo-ligado-weekly-28-june-4-july-2021/>

<sup>2</sup> Calculated through difference between July and April figure- <https://www.cabodelgado.com/reports/cabo-ligado-weekly-26-april-2-may-2021/>  
<https://www.cabodelgado.com/reports/cabo-ligado-weekly-28-june-4-july-2021/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mozambique-emergency-tracking-tool-weekly-overview-report-105-22-29-june-2021>

<sup>4</sup> <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/northern-mozambique-crisis-%E2%80%94baseline-assessment-report-round-12-april-2021>

<sup>5</sup> <https://fewsn.net/southern-africa/mozambique/food-security-outlook/june-2021>

<sup>6</sup> <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/28d6725c51e545af8583f91c5494c624>

million people (54 percent of total population) to be vaccinated, however, so far only one percent (191,213 people) received the two doses and two percent (376,523 people) have received one dose of the vaccine.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

During the first half of 2021, UNICEF has been providing technical and financial support to the Department of Public Health at provincial level to respond to conflict, cholera and measles outbreaks, COVID-19 and Cyclone Eloise. UNICEF supported integrated mobile brigades (IMB) to bring basic health services to affected populations in Cabo Delgado, a strategy that has made gains in promoting health and treating disease in the community. Distributed mosquito nets to prevent malaria among IDPs and host families and provided support to cholera response by supplying acute watery diarrhea kit and tents for cases management. To strengthen community health workers workforce severely affected by the conflict UNICEF has actively identified and provided refresher training to Agentes Polivalentes Elementares (APEs), and medicine kits in resettlement camps. Support to the government's "provincial health week" covering seven districts in Cabo Delgado drove coverage of key health services for children under fifteen years including measles vaccination and screening for acute malnutrition. UNICEF also partnered with the local NGO CUAMM to expand the coverage of health services to populations in temporary accommodation camps and underserved communities to improve awareness of life-saving preventive measures including on disease outbreaks. Partnering with other UN agencies, UNICEF participated in multiple joint assessment missions in Montepuez, Chiúre, Ancuabe and Mueda to assess health needs of IDPs, in addition to supervision and monitoring visits and provision of technical support to ensure the appropriate response is carried out.

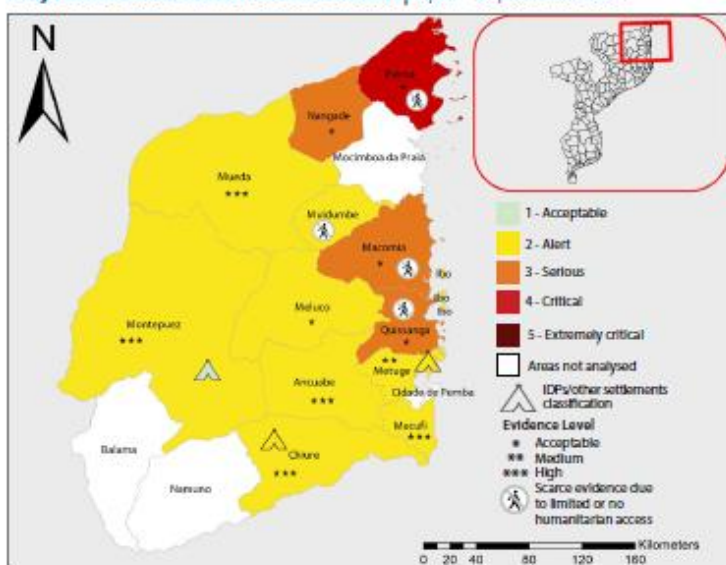
UNICEF support has allowed 294,230 children under 15 years old to be immunized for measles and rubella, 31,675 children under two years receiving complete immunizations, 1,230 children under five receiving mosquito nets and 189,644 children and women accessing primary health care services. These results represent achievements of between one percent (provision of mosquito nets) to 71 percent (immunization against measles and rubella) against the targets planned for 2021.

In support of COVID-19 infection prevention and control (IPC), case management and vaccination rollout, UNICEF provided technical and financial support for implementation of vaccination campaign in Cabo Delgado, Sofala and Zambezia, for vaccine waste management in all provinces. UNICEF also supplied personal protective equipment (PPEs) to community health workers and health workers, and support to increase the capacity of oxygen delivery to patient in critical conditions in Zambezia and Sofala provinces. As part of COVAX Facility, UNICEF facilitated the arrival of 284,000 doses of vaccines in March 2021 and supported the establishment of three cold chain rooms to be implemented in warehouses in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces.

### Nutrition

The most recent IPC analysis conducted in Cabo Delgado and released in July 2021, indicates about 228,000 IDPs and people from host households are projected to be in acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between April and

Projected Acute Malnutrition Situation | April - September 2021



September 2021. In addition, about 74,700 children aged 6 to 59 months are, or will be, affected by acute malnutrition. SAM-reported admissions in malnutrition treatment facilities in Cabo Delgado are significantly lower than the overall caseload projected with less than 27 percent of children in need reached with treatment (SISMA 2021), due to limited coverage and low access to SAM treatment facilities as funding is insufficient to scale up CMAM programme and increase capacity for early screening and referrals to treatment.

UNICEF supported service delivery for identification and referral of cases of acute malnutrition and the treatment of severe cases in children 6 to 59 months, as well as the delivery of infant and young child feeding-related services to caregivers of children 6 to 23 months. UNICEF also strengthened its partnership with the AVSI Foundation in Cabo Delgado and



Medicos del Mundo in Sofala, to expand the coverage for nutrition services in hard-to-reach areas and in accommodation/resettlement centres. To date, UNICEF-supported activities include the screening of 510,590 children 6-59 months of which 4,889 received treatment for SAM, 179,114 were supplemented with vitamin A and 33,045 caregivers of children 6 to 23 months received infant and young child feeding messages. These results represent an achievement of between 15 percent (SAM treatment) to 84 percent (screening for acute malnutrition) against the 2021 targets. The strategy has been, in addition to the direct support to provincial health directorate technically and financially, to expand coverage of integrated mobile brigades, as well as the provision of key nutrition commodities. However, UNICEF's humanitarian nutrition programme remains 86 percent unfunded, which is impairing UNICEF's capacity to scale up and provide lifesaving support. UNICEF foresees, without additional funding, a gap of ready-to-use-therapeutic foods which will leave over 37,500 children with SAM at risk of mortality from a preventable illness.

## Child Protection

Thus far in 2021, the Child Protection team, as part of the Case Management Taskforce harmonized the child protection case management tools currently in use in Cabo Delgado Province. In the same period, 1,001 children (535 girls), were identified, documented, and benefited from services through case management process; and over 1,755 children (839 girls), displaced due to armed conflict, including those in host communities, received psychosocial support services in ten community child friendly spaces established in Ibo, Metuge, Montepuez and Pemba districts. The need for case management services has been confirmed during focus group discussions and interviews. Both men and women fleeing Palma mentioned nightmares, feeling profoundly depressed, sad and afraid. Many of the IDPs have also lost their documentation which causes additional stress and, in some cases, restricts activities or movements.

The number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), increased as the result of conflict in Palma. UNICEF and its partners identified and documented 350 UASC (171 girls), all of who received family tracing and reunification in close collaboration with Social Welfare Department, Child Protection (CP) Community Structures and ICRC, resulting in 74 (33 girls) reunifications with their primary caregiver, while another 205 UASC (102 girls), remain in alternative care. In the same period, 19,329 births of displaced children (9,805 girls) were registered, and birth certificates issued using mobile brigades.



## Education

To date, UNICEF and partners have supported over 55,079 children (25,569 girls) with distance education. 2,027 five and six-year olds (1,013 girls) of were assisted through the Accelerated School Readiness project in Cabo Delgado and another 17,975 children (9,563 girls) were involved in 'catch up' programs. To support children in the protective environment of learning programmes, 496 teachers (261 female) were trained in mental health and psycho-social support assisting 11,066 children (6,105 girls). In Cabo Delgado, UNICEF in collaboration with the Provincial Education Directorate (DPE), completed the installation of 149 temporary learning spaces (TLS) including 1,000 desks to support learning of 14,900 children. Adolescent programmes supported 850 youth to develop professional skills including tailoring and mechanics. To date, 26 percent of the annual target have been reached with access to formal or non-formal education.



Further education achievements are expected in the second half of the year with the distribution of procured supplies currently en route, and the launch of new partnerships. Nevertheless, there are major challenges facing education: no or limited access to

insecure districts, few NGO partners supporting education in areas of need, inadequate funding to meet the increasing demand, limited means of local transport from provincial capitals creating difficult access to districts and local schools

and communities, and delays in international transport due to COVID-19, all of which hinder distribution and delivery to target groups.

## WASH

In Cabo Delgado, UNICEF and its partners have reached 138,000 people with safe water, principally in permanent resettlement areas and distributed 23,000 family hygiene kits covering more than 100,000 people. To meet increasing needs, UNICEF entered into partnerships to support people in need in the hard-to-reach districts of Mueda and Nangade and new arrivals in Montepuez and Ibo Districts. UNICEF supported the government to drill 70 boreholes in rural areas receiving IDPs as well as the urban water networks in Pemba, Metuge Mueda and Nangade towns.

To support the ongoing COVID-19 response, UNICEF engaged in four partnerships to improve WASH services at six COVID isolation centres in five provinces and public markets throughout the country. Distribution of handwashing and disinfection supplies to schools is ongoing in four provinces to support safe schooling. To support the country as it enters the third wave, UNICEF is extending or establishing new partnerships to reach additional health centres and public places with prevention and risk communication activities. Overall achievement in WASH interventions against the targets defined varies from eight percent (provision of hygiene and dignity kits) to 46 percent (access to appropriate sanitation). The main barriers for the underachievement include the lack of funding and availability of implementing partners.

## Social Protection and Cash-Based Programming

UNICEF continued to support the Government of Mozambique's Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action and the National Institute of Social Action in its response to COVID-19. UNICEF, jointly with WFP, through UN to UN agreement is supporting the implementation of the COVID-19 response plan in Tete (Moatize and Zobue) and Zambézia (Milange and Quelimane) to reach 95,000 households. Thus far, 15,040 households have received 4,500 meticaís; the second payment will be distributed in August. To support communication and community engagement, regular trainings on gender-based violence, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and mechanisms for complaints and grievances (Linha Verde) were held in both provinces. In addition, UNICEF is supporting the Joint Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment to identify opportunities to improve the coverage and implementation of social protection programmes responding to shocks in the North.



## Communications for Development (C4D), Accountability to Affected Population

In response to the influx of IDPs in the northern provinces, UNICEF is supporting a multi-channel communication and community engagement C4D strategy focused on promotion of life-saving behaviours through partnerships with national institutions and international NGOs. Special attention was concentrated on the response to the cholera outbreak in Cabo Delgado province with WASH and Health teams. UNICEF is supporting community radios in Cabo Delgado and Nampula for radio spots and live-programmes broadcasting. The community radio in Ancuabe District of Cabo Delgado was rehabilitated with listening centres in the Corrane IDP resettlement area in Nampula province. The radio activities are expanded through "Multimedia Mobile Units" to reach settlements and communities not covered by radio and TV. As result, more than 500,000 people have been reached with life-saving messages.

UNICEF supported the deployment of Multimedia Mobile Units providing cholera and COVID-19 preventive messages to nearly 100,000 people in Zambezia and Sofala in response to Cyclone Eloise. UNICEF, in partnership with FutbolMas, conducted nearly 400 sessions to provide psychosocial support to more than 1,200 children and adolescents in Sofala. UNICEF also continues to support the national COVID-19 risk communication and community engagement strategy. The mixed communication channel approach—radio, tv, social mobilizes, theatre groups and mobile units—results in reaching approximately 12 million people every month with COVID-19 prevention and vaccination messages. UNICEF also worked closely with MISAU with support of COVAX facility on COVID-19 vaccination acceptance messaging.

## Disability Inclusion

UNICEF, in collaboration with AIFO, has been conducting capacity building of government and NGO partners on disability inclusion in Pemba, Montepuez and Balama provinces of Cabo Delgado. Over 295 people from government, NGOs and child protection community committees have been trained. UNICEF child protection partners reached over

200 children with disabilities through case management and PSS activities. A hotline was created for referring children with disabilities to AIFO for assessment, referral, or to receive assistive devices. UNICEF supported the establishment of a Disability Working Group under the Protection Cluster and provides technical support to the local network of organizations of persons with disabilities.

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

The UNICEF Mozambique Country Office PSEA Action Plan 2021 was validated and adapted of all UNICEF offices. A PSEA Committee was launched to monitor the implementation of the action plan. UNICEF staff received an orientation and materials on how to discuss PSEA during staff meetings. UNICEF is now developing the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for communities and partners. Over 580 implementing partners' and government's staff participated in the 28 PSEA sessions conducted in six provinces. The 15 operators of the Linha Verde humanitarian hotline were also trained on PSEA to improve the quality of the service provided.

### Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF leads the WASH, Education in Emergencies, Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection sub-cluster or Area of Responsibility. As nutrition cluster co-lead agency, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF held biweekly national and subnational emergency coordinating meetings in Maputo and in Cabo Delgado. The Child Protection area of responsibility (AoR) conducted joint interagency missions in Cabo Delgado to assess needs of IDPs, protection risks and the needs of unaccompanied and separated children. The lack of child protection services makes IDPs vulnerable to violations of child rights. WASH cluster coordination was scaled up with the deployment of two members of the global "Field Support Team" and the recruitment of a dedicated WASH cluster officer.

### Human Interest Stories and External Media

#### Social Media Posts:

<https://www.facebook.com/unicef.mozambique/posts/3963776417040598/>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicef.mozambique/posts/3973080859443487/>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicef.mozambique/posts/4028109303940642/>

### Next SitRep: 20 August 2021

**UNICEF Mozambique:** <https://www.unicef.org/mozambique/en>

**UNICEF Mozambique Facebook:** <https://www.facebook.com/unicef.mozambique>

**UNICEF Mozambique Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal:** <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/mozambique>

Who to contact for  
further information: Maria Luisa Fornara  
Representative  
Mozambique  
Tel: (258) 21481104  
Email: [maputo@unicef.org](mailto:maputo@unicef.org)

Katarina Johansson  
Deputy Representative-  
Programmes  
Mozambique  
Tel: (258) 21481104  
Email: [maputo@unicef.org](mailto:maputo@unicef.org)

Jane Strachan  
Chief Emergency/Field Operations  
Mozambique  
Tel: +258843917926  
Email: [jstrachan@unicef.org](mailto:jstrachan@unicef.org)



## Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Total needs <sup>7</sup>	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
		2021 target	Total results	Change since last report	2021 target	Total results	Change since last report
<b>Health</b>							
# of children under 5 years received mosquito nets (2/family)	262,087	165,114	1,230	0			
# number of children under 15 years receiving measles rubella vaccine during child health days	412,954	412,954	294,230	0			
# children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	517,000	465,300	212,600	22,956▲			
<b>Nutrition</b>							
# of children 6-59 months admitted for treatment of SAM	181,648	33,000	4,889	549▲	43,758	4,889	549▲
# of children 6-59 months receiving routine vitamin A supplementation	500,000	312,480	179,114	33,432▲	312,480	179,114	33,432▲
# of children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition (MUAC)	700,000	540,765	452,150	8,384▲	540,765	510,590	8,518▲
<b>Child Protection</b>							
# of children who receive case management services	315,000	37,100	1,323	143▲	37,100	3,772	143▲
# of children (re)issued with birth registration	315,000	70,000	29,823	9,253▲	70,000	29,641	9,732▲
# of children who have access to psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces and schools	315,000	175,000	5,476	2,688▲	175,000	6,939	4,309▲
<b>Education</b>							
#children accessing formal and non-formal education, incl. early learning	540,764	307,622	79,445	27,595▲	348,335	70,701	0
# children receiving individual learning and personal hygiene materials	540,764	248,291	39,025	22,295▲	348,335	58,723	0
# children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	Not indicated	60,721	0	-	Not indicated	0	0
<b>WASH</b>							
# of people with access to sufficient quantity of safe water	1,700,000	567,233	156,543	11,341▲	850,000	229,650	19,233▲
# of people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities in accommodation centers, communities and institutions	250,000	166,833	22,620	975▲	250,000	57,605	2,975▲
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	800,000	400,000	75,874	16,339▲	400,000	357,590	44,890▲
<b>Social Protection</b>							
# households reached with unconditional cash transfers	1,629,825	70,500	19,842	15,040▲			
<b>C4D/AAP</b>							
# of people reached with key life-saving and behavior change messages	4,117,102	2,511,415	2,956,732	303,428▲			
# of adolescents and young people engaged in sharing lifesaving and protective information and promoting uptake of services	189,400	42,000	2,707	0			

<sup>7</sup> Total Needs refers to needs identified in the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan, however UNICEF's HAC targets cover a broader scope including nationwide needs and COVID-19.

## Annex B

### Funding Status\*

Sector	Requirements*	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-over	\$	%
Health	\$12,000,000	2,539,061	1,628,663	7,832,276	65%
Nutrition	\$5,000,000	-	574,556	4,425,444	89%
Child Protection	\$12,371,655	1,544,636	1,811,159	9,015,860	73%
Education	\$24,544,106	927,903	2,298,647	21,317,557	87%
WASH	\$22,468,754	3,550,330	5,525,479	13,392,945	60%
Social Protection	\$17,533,325	6,369,839	291,840	10,871,646	62%
C4D/AAP	\$2,566,080	538,214	1,159,520	868,346	34%
Unallocated	-	306,399			
Cross sectoral**	-	1,168,040			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$96,483,920</b>	<b>16,944,422</b>	<b>13,289,864</b>	<b>66,249,634</b>	<b>69%</b>

\* As defined in the revised Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal as of June 2021 for a period of 12 months.

\*\* Covers costs related to administration and operations, field operations, logistics, warehousing, grants management & reporting