



...sa (38) receives ready-to-use supplementary food to treat ... his daughter © UNICEF/UN0353346/Timme

Reporting Period: May-30 October 2020

MOZAMBIQUE

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1

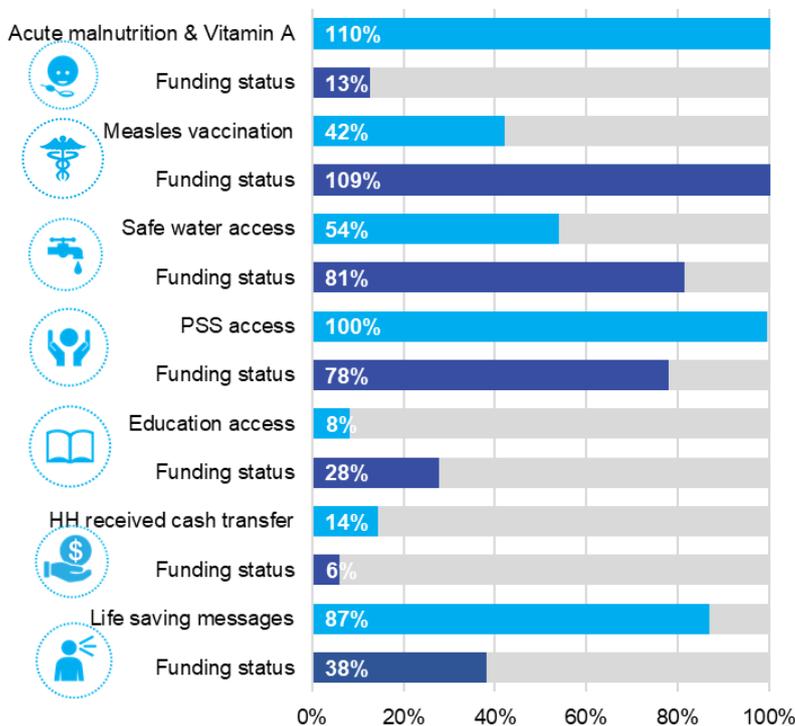


Highlights

- The conflict in Cabo Delgado has been deteriorating with over 355,000 people displaced, of which nearly half are children, and most of them living in host families;
- In October, at least 219 boats carrying 11,280 people which about half are children arrived in Pemba, the provincial capital of Cabo Delgado coming northern districts of Cabo Delgado;
- UNICEF supported a total of 59,553 caregivers to receive messages including IYCF counselling in the communities and 50,741 children supplemented with vitamin A;
- UNICEF's support on delivery of health service to the population in need enabled the vaccination of 37,992 children against measles; two rounds of cholera vaccination campaigns were held, benefiting 300,000 people of which majority were IDPs.
- 24,820 people have been reached with household water treatment chemical distributions and safe use instructions

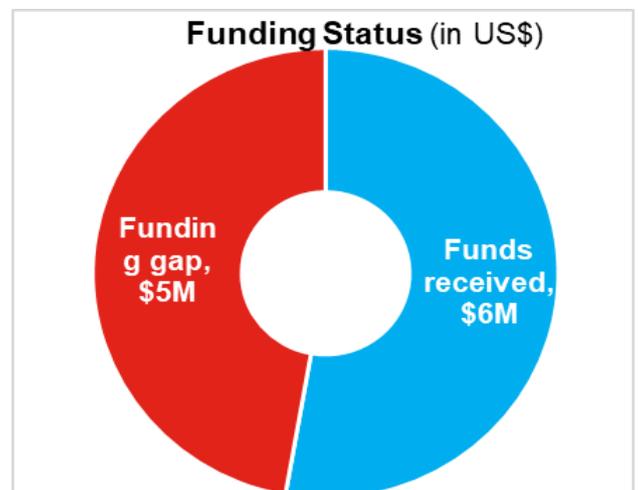
-  **712,000** people in need (OCHA 2020)
-  **> 355,000** Internally displaced people (IDPs)
-  **2,193** Reported fatalities (ACCLEd, October 20)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2020

US\$ 11 million



Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF appeals for US\$ 11.1M to sustain provision of life-saving services for women and children in northern Mozambique affected by the ongoing conflict. As of 30 October 2020, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), ECHO, USAID and Thematic allocation from EMOPS have generously contributed a total of US\$ 5.8 million to UNICEF Mozambique humanitarian response in Cabo Delgado. However, the 2020 HAC still has a funding gap of 47% and without sufficient funding over 100,000 people will not have access to safe water, adequate sanitation, and over 20,000 children will not have access to screening for acute malnutrition and supplementation with vitamin A.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Since 2017, Mozambique particularly Cabo Delgado province which is located in the northernmost part of the country has been facing a humanitarian crisis caused by an ongoing conflict perpetrated by Non State Armed Groups (NSAGs). The situation evolved and deteriorated significantly in 2020 with increased number of attacks and internal displaced people (IDPs). According to ACLED, since October 2017 there were 661¹ violence events organized and 2,193² reported fatalities from these events. Furthermore, there have been recurrent and informal allegations of serious human rights abuses including attacks on population; killings and maiming; widespread destruction and burning of property including public services; looting and (forced) displacement; abductions, sexual and gender-based violence, as well as a number of child rights violations – 175 separated and 1,626 unaccompanied children (reported by IOM). Moreover, as consequence of these attacks and destruction of key infrastructure (health facilities, water supply systems), provision of basic services such as health and nutrition services as well as safe water provision is disrupted in some districts. As of October 2020, the displacement resulted from insecurity in Cabo Delgado reached over 355,000³ people (of which nearly half are children) distributed among three provinces namely Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa province. Majority of the IDPs (>80%) are located in all 17 districts of Cabo Delgado, mainly southern districts due to safety and security as well as access to humanitarian assistance and living in host families. Urgent needs for the IDPs includes shelter, food assistance, NFI water, health, Child protection and education services (school materials and integration of displaced children).

From 16 to 29 October, at least 219 boats carrying 11,280⁴ people which nearly half of the displaced people are children arrived in Pemba, the provincial capital of Cabo Delgado coming mainly from Macomia, Quissanga, Ibo (Matemo Island) and Metuge districts. More than 3,500 women, at least 19 of them pregnant, over 100 elderly, around 180 people in need of immediate medical assistance and at least 10 people living with disabilities were among the IDPs that have arrived into Pemba. Government and humanitarian partners are providing assistance to the population displaced through basic service provision (protection, WASH, health) in transit and reallocation sites, distribution of supplies and community engagement.

The assistance to the affected population has been challenging in the northern region of Cabo Delgado given the insecurity situation which reduced the access to people affected. According to OCHA, several attacks reported over the last few months on district capitals (Mocimboa da Praia, Quissanga, Muidumbe and Macomia districts) have forced many humanitarian actors to temporarily relocate from vital hub locations to the southern districts of Cabo Delgado, reducing their ability to assess and respond to the rising needs. The access constraint will be further exacerbated with the likely deterioration of road conditions with the approach of rainy season in November/December 2020.

Cabo Delgado is also affected by COVID-19 by 11 November, there were 926 cumulative cases (169 active) and two deaths were reported by health authorities. According to FEWSNET, food insecurity crisis outcome (IPC phase 3) is prevalent in about nine⁵ districts of Cabo Delgado and most of them in hard to reach areas in northern region.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

As part of the nutrition priorities in support of violence-affected populations, UNICEF maintains as the top priority, the screening and treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in children under 5 years of age. This is done at the health facilities, inpatient care of severe cases with complications as well as outpatient support, and through Integrated Mobile Brigades (IMB), covering 8 districts in Cabo Delgado. Since May 2020, with UNICEF's support, a total of 39,342 children

¹ <https://acleddata.com/2020/11/03/cabo-ligado-weekly-26-october-1-november-2020/#1604444511716-b411350d-3a3c>

² <https://acleddata.com/2020/11/03/cabo-ligado-weekly-26-october-1-november-2020/#1604444511716-b411350d-3a3c>

³ <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/mozambique/>

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-flash-update-no-2-arrival-displaced-people-pemba-1-nov-2020>

⁵ <https://fewsnetsouthern-africa/mozambique>

were screened, and 582 cases of SAM were identified and referred for treatment. A total of 59,163 caregivers received messages including IYCF counselling in the communities, 50,741 children 6-59 months were supplemented with vitamin A, 36,339 children 12-59 months were dewormed. In addition, UNICEF supported the training of 159 Community Health Workers (CHWs) in Integrated Nutrition Package. Given the deterioration of the situation in Cabo Delgado, to efficiently respond to needs on affected populations, UNICEF has established partnerships with AVSI (Ibo district) and Caritas (Metuge and Pemba districts), targeting Internally Displaced People (IDP) and host families. UNICEF managed to reach and even surpassed some of the targets planned, despite little emergency funding received, thanks to other resources available. Moreover, the situation has evolved rapidly and the demand for nutrition services increased more than what was planned. UNICEF has maintained its role as the Nutrition Cluster lead in Pemba, holding regular nutrition emergency coordination meetings and monitoring the nutrition situation in Cabo Delgado.

Health

During the period May-October 2020, UNICEF has supported the implementation of the Interagency Cabo Delgado Rapid Response plan through strengthening of health system and capacity, participation in multi-sectoral rapid assessments in districts with influx of IDPs to identify immediate health care needs of IDPs and host populations. UNICEF's support on delivery of health service to the population in need was mainly through the support provided for implementation of Integrated Mobile Brigades (IMB) that allowed to assist 7,305 children under five years being consulted, 24,504 receiving DTP3, 37,992 being vaccinated for measles, and 605 pregnant women HIV+ receiving ART. Two rounds of cholera vaccination campaigns were held, benefiting 300,000 people of which majority were IDPs. To prevent the spread of malaria disease, UNICEF in collaboration with Caritas and Ayuda en Accion, national NGOs, provided 3,000 families living in accommodation camps, with mosquito nets. Although health sector received the full funding needs estimated for the current response, there were two challenges that hindered the effective implementation of the planned interventions hence reaching the defined targets namely the COVID-19 restriction measures and insecurity which disrupted of health services in some districts. UNICEF participates in coordination meetings with partners including the Health Cluster meetings, supervision visits, supply of medicines and various protective material, logistical support for medical supplies and nutritional supplements.

WASH

With the increasing number of IDPs moving to the southern districts of Cabo Delgado Province, the WASH Cluster, under the co-leadership of UNICEF, has undergone a mapping of the planned resettlement sites and transit accommodation centers to map the WASH needs in these formalized sites. Through a partnership with Ayuda en Accion and with financing from CERF, UNICEF constructed 180 emergency latrines and 57 bathing units for temporary locations while WASH Cluster partners, primarily FIPAG, connected the sites to the centralized network in Metuge District. In addition to this UNICEF has provided materials for additional latrines and bathing units in these sites. Space limitations have constrained reaching full standards for sanitation and hygiene facilities in many of these sites, however.

With an estimated 78,000 IDPs (DTM R5) in the provincial capital, Pemba City, UNICEF through a partnership with Caritas also financed by CERF has distributed hygiene kits to 1,994 households in Pemba City. Alongside this Caritas is distributing household water treatment chemicals, providing training on the safe use of these chemicals, promoting safe hygiene practices, and providing messages for the control and prevention of COVID-19. Similar NFI distributions and hygiene messaging are ongoing with Caritas in the Metuge accommodation centers. 1,595 families have been reached with hygiene NFIs in Metuge District (AeA and Caritas) in accommodation centers and 4000 IDP families received these items in host families in Pemba an Metuge District. UNICEF has reached 24,000 people with personal communications, radio, and mobile hygiene messaging through these two NGO partners in Pemba and Metuge Districts. 4,964 families have been reached with household water treatment chemical distributions and safe use instructions.

In Pemba City, water is distributed on a rotational basis where each neighbourhood receives water only one- or two-days per. The growing number of IDPs in Pemba City and Metuge District which is connected to the same system is exacerbating the water scarcity requiring immediate actions to restore and expand the system to meet the current demand. To minimise the situation, UNICEF with internal and BHA financing is supporting FIPAG, the water utility, to increase the source water supply and extend the network to areas of IDP influx.

Following the resettlement strategy recently adopted by the provincial government, 21 villages have been identified in five districts which are being demarcated and populated where the minimal conditions are met. UNICEF, with the Cabo Delgado Public Works and Infrastructure Department has allocated drilling companies in all resettlement villages including host communities to provide sustainable water sources to people as they move to those areas. Geophysical investigations are ongoing for the first 40 boreholes to complete the drilling works prior to the rainy season. A reported 77,000 people have been reached with access to safe water through the WASH Cluster including 27,000 reached by

UNICEF. With the ongoing initiative to drill 60 boreholes in Cabo Delgado province, it is expected that the access to potable water by the affected people and IDPs will increase significantly in coming month.

In Nampula Province where IDPs from Cabo Delgado have sought refuge, UNICEF, with internal financing through partnerships with World Vision and INGC, has constructed gender segregated emergency latrines and bathing units in the Corrane resettlement site which is anticipated to host up to 1,000 IDP families. Due to the advanced planning by the provincial government for this site UNICEF was able to dispatch hygiene and dignity kits to be distributed to IDP households by INGC upon their arrival to the new site. Resettlement is ongoing at this location now with hygiene promotion and COVID messaging ongoing with activists from World Vision. The WASH Cluster, with the co-leadership of UNICEF, identified a partner to construct a permanent water point in this site prior to settlement of the population so that water was available immediately.

Education

With support from the CERF funding for the Interagency Rapid Response Plan for Cabo Delgado, the province received basic learning materials, such as school in a box kit (170), learners' kit (15,403), chalkboards (298) and as well tarpaulins (600) to help set up temporary classrooms, mainly in the southern districts where there are now more than 140,000 displaced children and 1100 teachers caused by the insecurity in the northern parts of the province. In addition, 920 buckets, bars of soap and 11,500 masks have arrived to help the province prepare for a safe return to classes. UNICEF supported the training of 363 teachers (175 women, 188 men) in Psychosocial Support in the districts of Ancuabe, Chiure, Namuno, Balama, Metuge and Pemba. The education section is now preparing three PCAs financed through Norway to step up the support for about 27,000 IDP children and 100 teachers to better utilize the opportunities for learning at home and remote teaching distance education and have access to basic learning materials and to be better prepared as soon as classes reopen. These PCAs will also include a component on GBViE focused on GBV/VAC risk mitigation and aimed at strengthening the capacity of education staff to responses to VAC cases that may emerge. Also, recently in collaboration with We World/GVC and supported by the Global Partnership for Education a tailor-made assistance in distance education for 8000 IDP children in Pemba has been initiated.

Child Protection

Given the recurrent and informal allegations of child rights violations, providing support and services to Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) is the main preoccupation in Cabo Delgado with 175 separated and 1,626 unaccompanied children reported by IOM. UNICEF reached 7,412 children with Psychosocial activities and 1,512 are benefiting from case management services and referral to essential services such as family tracing. Preparations are underway for the start of a birth registration campaign targeting approximately 80000 IDPs. This activity will be carried out by the staff of the civil registrar. The psychological distress of children due to the traumatic experiences of witnessing the attacks and the days of trying to reach safety is a major concern. Due to Covid-19, the normal CFS activities have been halted, new modalities are being implemented through one to one and small group recreational activities in open air settings. CFS activities are expected to re-initiate following lifting of some of the restrictions.

UNICEF has started a partnership to build the capacity of organizations and government on disability inclusion, particularly in case management and PSS, support children with disabilities with services and devices, strengthening DPO participation and improving social norms are disability inclusion.

The increase number of cases of violence against women and girls including sexual abuse and exploitation is also a concern. Efforts continue to be made to ensure the availability of evidence-based data to inform the planning of gender sensitive interventions and to improve the availability of and access to prevention and response GBV services in affected areas

Social Protection/Cash-based Programming

UNICEF supports the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) through the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) to provide emergency cash transfers to families displaced by the conflict in Cabo Delgado. Given the overlapping COVID-19 response in the Province, it was decided with Government and financing partners to align transfer values and implementation timeframe, deciding to provide MZN 1500 monthly (~US\$ 20.6) assistance for six months to a total of 7,000 households. This target includes all families originally enrolled in Quissanga district for Cyclone Kenneth response to the extent possible by localization efforts in resettlement areas, as well as other displaced families in a specific district where both IDPs and host households will receive emergency support.

By early September, INAS delegation in Pemba had localized 1,583 families out of the 2,595 households with children 0 to 5 years old originally registered in Quissanga District in resettlement areas in Pemba, Metuge, Montepuez, Chiure and Mecufi. These 1,583 households received payments equivalent to three months of support (a total of MZN 4,500

per household) between September 16th - 26th. During payments more families from Quissanga were localized, as word-of-mouth encouraged all displaced beneficiaries to reach INAS and inform their new location, amounting to 2,162 families. The newly located families will be added to the second payment dates (expected in late November).

In parallel, UNICEF supported INAS to identify a district within the INAS Pemba Delegation where available funding would assure coverage of both IDPs and host families. Preparations are now ongoing to start registrations in Chiure during November and pay the cash transfers during December. A coordinated effort with other UNICEF responses (namely Nutrition, Child Protection and C4D) is in place to maximize referrals and exposure to key messages.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF supports government institutions, as well as local and international NGOs to provide lifesaving and behaviour change messages to IDPs and to foster the engagement of youth leaders to provide them with key information and skills on climate change, health, nutrition, hygiene practices, HIV and inclusive education. In selected districts of Nampula and Cabo Delgado, since May 2020:

- Multimedia Mobile Unit (ICS) reached with public announcements approximately 526,000 people
- Radio Mozambique and the network of community radios reached approximately 464,000 people with weekly radio programmes and live debates, as well as with and daily radio spots
- Trainings and safe community engagement of community leaders were conducted to promote the active participation of affected communities.

To address accountability towards affected population (AAP), Caritas conducted public announcements and group discussions in temporary sites and resettlement camp in Metuge and neighbourhoods in Pemba reaching IDP's and host families. Radio debates were also done disseminating the hotline - the Linha verde and other existing complaint mechanisms.

By end of October, with UNICEF support, CUAMM trained 60 activists and 6 supervisors from CUAMM to conduct community engagement activities addressing COVID-19 prevention measures and promote lifesaving behaviours for IDP's and host families in Metuge, Mecufi and Pemba districts.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Government of Mozambique through Provincial Government led by Secretary of State, supported by National Institute for Disaster Management provided and continue providing the overall leadership and coordination of humanitarian interventions in the Cabo Delgado and neighbouring provinces. Cabo Delgado and neighbouring provinces. The Secretary of State of Cabo Delgado established a Technical Commission, to act as the main interlocutor with the humanitarian agencies. This commission meets weekly with the humanitarian community under the joint chairmanship of the Secretary of State and Provincial Governor.

OCHA is present in Cabo Delgado and provides overall coordination support to humanitarian agencies responding to Cabo Delgado crisis. All clusters/sectors are represented in the province and UNICEF is co-leading WASH, Education, Nutrition and Child Protection Area of Responsibility together with the Government counterparts. Similar coordination mechanism is in place in Nampula province and UNICEF has physical presence in the province too providing leadership and coordination support.

UNICEF's key priorities for the response is to provide lifesaving interventions to IDPs, treatment and prevention of cholera/disease outbreaks and provision of basic services such as WASH, nutrition and protection in transit/accommodation centers, resettlement sites and host communities. However, there are some districts that remain hard to reach and humanitarian agencies are looking at alternative options and modalities to delivery assistance to affected populations.

UNICEF continues to play a key role within the PSEA network, serving as Co-Chair with Oxfam since 2019 at national level and collaborating with other UN agencies and partners to ensure that PSEA Network continues to be operational and able to timely respond to emerging PSEA issues (including at subnational level the in Cabo Delgado to strengthen accountability, victim assistance, prevention and risk mitigation strategies by humanitarian workers, including government).

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Summary of Programme Results

	Cluster			UNICEF		
	Cluster target	Cluster Results (2020)	Change since last report ▲ ▼	UNICEF target	UNICEF Results (2020)	Change since last report ▲ ▼
WASH						
Number of people with access to sufficient quantity of safe water	90,000	77,000	77,000	50,000	27,000	27,000
Number of people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and receiving hygiene messages	180,000	130,000	130,000	180,000	130,000	130,000
Number of families receiving point-of-use water treatment & purification materials / products	30,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	25,000	25,000
Health						
Children aged 6 months to 15 years vaccinated (Measles)				90,000	37,992	6,277
Number of children vaccinated DPT3				4,150	24,504	5,086
Pregnant women 15-49 living with HIV receiving ART				950	605	105
Children under-five receiving a consultation				6,630	7,305	691
Nutrition						
Children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition and receiving Vitamin A	57,000	50,741	37,674	46,000	50,741	1,284
Pregnant and lactating women reached with IYCF services	87,000	59,553	41,056	87,000	59,163	286
Number of children 6-59 months admitted for treatment of SAM	480	582	390	480	582	3
Education						
Children aged 6-15 years old in humanitarian situations accessing education	41,694	13,680	-	36,500	3,000	-
Children aged 3-5 years old in humanitarian situations accessing play-based learning				7,300	-	-
Child Protection						
Children receiving psychosocial support through Safe Spaces	12,000	8,959	4,206	9,000	8,959	3,125
Number of children who receive case management services	800	1,320	502	600	1,320	502
Social Protection						
Number of households reached with humanitarian cash transfers				11,000	1,583	1,583
Communications for Development						
Number of people reached with key lifesaving and behavior change messages on health, nutrition and safe and appropriate sanitation and hygiene practices.				467,000	406,368	203,184
PSEA						
% of humanitarian partner (including government) trained on PSEA skills						
Number of children and adults that have a safe and accessible reporting channel to report Sexual Exploitation and Abuse				164,488	119,213	

Annex B

Funding Status*

Sector	Funding requirements (US\$)	Funds available (US\$)*	Funding Gap (US\$)	Funding Gap (%)
Nutrition	1,143,072	143,850	999,222	87%
Health	1,376,352	1,497,620	(121,268)	-9%
WASH	2,533,607	2,062,932	470,675	19%
Child Protection	1,813,752	1,414,024	399,728	22%
Education	1,573,822	437,002	1,136,820	72%
Social Protection	2,239,488	135,910	2,103,578	94%
C4D	373,248	142,727	230,521	62%
Total	11,053,341	5,834,067	5,219,274	47%